



联合国

环境规划署

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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第八十次会议
2017年11月13日至17日，蒙特利尔

开发计划署 2018—2020 年业务计划

1. 本文件提出开发计划署 2018-2020 年的业务计划¹，其中包括：已经计划的 2018-2020 年淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的活动；业务计划业绩指标；供执行委员会审议的建议。开发计划署 2018-2020 年业务计划的说明载于本文件附件。

2018-2020 年计划进行的活动

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。

¹ 2017 年 9 月 5 日至 7 日在蒙特利尔举行的机构间协调会议对开发计划署 2018-2020 年业务计划草案进行了讨论。这份文件所载的业务计划处理了该次会议提出的问题。

表 1: 开发计划署 2018-2020 年业务计划提交的资源分配数额 (以千美元计) *

| | 2018 年 | 2019 年 | 2020 年 | 共计 (2018-2020 年) | 2020 年 后 共计 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 履约所需资源 | | | | | |
| 已核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 | 50,264 | 26,339 | 38,426 | 115,028 | 53,355 |
| 氟氯烃生产量 - 第一阶段 | 0 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 10,000 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段 - 追加经费 | 96 | 328 | 0 | 424 | 0 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制 - 第二阶段 | 411 | 10 | 0 | 421 | 0 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段 | 3,352 | 7,839 | 4,385 | 15,577 | 8,987 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制 - 第三阶段 | 420 | 80 | 0 | 500 | 0 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段 | 0 | 0 | 10,621 | 10,621 | 175,221 |
| 履约所需资源 - 小计 | 54,542 | 36,596 | 55,539 | 146,678 | 247,670 |
| 氢氟碳化物活动 | | | | | |
| 氢氟碳化物 - 示范项目 | 2,800 | 0 | 0 | 2,800 | 0 |
| 氢氟碳化物 - 扶持活动 | 3,079 | 0 | 0 | 3,079 | 0 |
| 氢氟碳化物 - 投资项目 | 600 | 5,885 | 2,140 | 8,625 | 0 |
| 氢氟碳化物活动 - 小计 | 6,479 | 5,885 | 2,140 | 14,504 | 0 |
| 标准活动 | | | | | |
| 体制强化 | 4,305 | 2,082 | 4,304 | 10,691 | 0 |
| 核心单位 | 2,084 | 2,098 | 2,113 | 6,295 | 0 |
| 标准活动 - 小计 | 6,388 | 4,181 | 6,418 | 16,987 | 0 |
| 总计 | 67,410 | 46,662 | 64,097 | 178,169 | 247,670 |

* 包括相关机构支助费用。

3. 下文提供一些拟议活动的进一步信息。

氟氯烃生产量 - 第一阶段

4. 总额 1400 万美元 (包括用于 2018 年至 2020 年的 400 万美元) 列入目前不符合供资资格的印度的氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划第一阶段。

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段

5. 开发计划署列入为毛里塔尼亚进行的活动, 其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段未获批准, 开列费用 214,000 美元, 包括 2018 年至 2020 年期间的 107,000 美元。毛里塔尼亚的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划已提交第八十次会议²。

6. 开发计划署还将在 2018 年至 2020 年为哥斯达黎加、古巴和巴拉圭进行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的其他项目, 价值 424,297 美元。这些申请都是根据执行委员会不同决定作出的, 允许这些国家在落实第一阶段期间提出其他项目。

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/44。

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段

7. 2020年后，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67,000美元，达到削减67.5%的供资总额为320万美元（包括2018年至2020年的150万美元）。

8. 表2按行业开列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情况。

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资金分配情况（以千美元计）

| 行业 | 2018-2020年 | 2020年后 | 共计 | 占总额的百分比 (%) |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 泡沫塑料 | 2,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 9.4 |
| 制冷、空调和维修 | 5,805 | 645 | 6,450 | 30.3 |
| 制冷制造和维修 | 5,106 | 4,412 | 9,518 | 44.8 |
| 制冷维修 | 1,159 | 2,127 | 3,287 | 15.5 |
| 共计 | 14,071 | 7,185 | 21,255 | 100.0 |

氢氟碳化物 – 相关活动

9. 氢氟碳化物活动包括扶持活动（2018年，为16个国家供资308万美元）；转换副产品HFC-23的技术示范项目（2018年，为中国供资280万美元）；投资活动（2018年，为中国、多米尼亚共和国、埃及和津巴布韦供资860万美元）。

10. 列入业务计划的氢氟碳化物活动的先决条件之一是相关政府发送一份意向书/同意函。开发计划署已经发送了进行这些活动的所有相关信函。

核心单位费用

11. 预期核心单位费用³每年增加目前已商定的0.7%。

秘书处拟议作出的调整

12. 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2018-2020年业务计划时，注意到以下各项调整没有包括在内：

³ 开发计划署的2018年核心单位费用已提交第八十次会议（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/29）。

表 3: 对开发计划署 2018–2020 年业务计划作出的调整 (以千美元计)

| 调整 | 2018-2020 | 2020 年后 |
|--|-----------|---------|
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的价值反映根据协定核准的实际数额 | -642 | 856 |
| 提交第八十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 | -1,456 | -279 |
| 依照第 71/42 号决定编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段和第三阶段的项目 | -290 | 290 |
| 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% | -46 | 0 |
| 依照第 74/51(c)号决定进行体制强化项目 | -14 | 0 |
| 依照第 79/46(c)号决定进行的或提交第八十次会议的氢氟碳化物扶持活动 | -1,581 | 0 |
| 氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划第一阶段 | -4,000 | -10,000 |
| 非低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段, 其制冷空调行业的最大成本效益为 8.40 美元/公斤 ⁴ | -3,810 | -416 |
| 非低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段, 根据第 74/50(c)(十三)号决定其制冷维修行业的最大成本效益为 4.80 美元/公斤 | -0.236 | -0.031 |
| 非低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段, 其工业和商业制冷和空调行业的最大成本效益为 8.40 美元/公斤 ⁵ | 0 | -59,700 |
| 非低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段, 以完成第二阶段的年份为依据 | -10,000 | 10,000 |

13. 表 4 开列秘书处建议的对开发计划署 2018-2020 年业务计划作出的调整, 这也在 2018-2020 年多边基金综合业务计划中作出改动⁶。

表 4: 开发计划署调整后的 2018–2020 年业务计划的资源分配情况 (以千美元计) *

| | 2018 年 | 2019 年 | 2020 年 | 共计 (2018-2020 年) | 2020 年后 共计 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 履约所需资源 | | | | | |
| 核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 | 50,264 | 26,339 | 37,784 | 114,386 | 54,211 |
| 氟氯烃生产量 - 第一阶段 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段 | 0 | 0 | 173 | 173 | 299 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段 - 追加经费 | 96 | 328 | 0 | 424 | 0 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制 - 第二阶段 | 410 | 10 | 0 | 420 | 0 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段 | 1,238 | 5,839 | 3,120 | 10,197 | 8,100 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制 - 第三阶段 | 130 | 80 | 0 | 210 | 290 |
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段 | 0 | 0 | 621 | 621 | 125,520 |
| 履约所需资源 - 小计 | 52,138 | 32,596 | 41,698 | 126,433 | 188,421 |
| 氢氟碳化物活动 | | | | | |
| 氢氟碳化物 - 示范项目 | 2,800 | 0 | 0 | 2,800 | 0 |
| 氢氟碳化物 - 扶持活动 | 1,499 | 0 | 0 | 1,499 | 0 |
| 氢氟碳化物 - 投资项目 | 600 | 5,885 | 2,140 | 8,625 | 0 |
| 氢氟碳化物活动 - 小计 | 4,899 | 5,885 | 2,140 | 12,924 | 0 |

⁴ 机构间协调会议商定的结果。

⁵ 机构间协调会议商定的结果。

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/16。

| | 2018年 | 2019年 | 2020年 | 共计 (2018-2020年) | 2020年 后共计 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 标准活动 | | | | | |
| 体制强化 | 4,305 | 2,069 | 4,304 | 10,678 | 0 |
| 核心单位 | 2,084 | 2,098 | 2,113 | 6,295 | 0 |
| 标准活动 - 小计 | 6,388 | 4,167 | 6,418 | 16,973 | 0 |
| 总计 | 63,426 | 42,648 | 50,256 | 156,330 | 188,421 |

* 包括相关机构支助费用。

绩效指标

14. 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 所列的各项指标。

表 5: 开发计划署的绩效指标

| 指标类别 | 简称 | 计算 | 2018 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** | 43 |
| 执行 | 发放的资金 | 根据进度报告中的估计付款数额 | 31,295,677 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 | 756.2 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） | 4 |
| 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

15. 谨请执行委员会：

- (a) 注意到 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/18 号文件所载开发计划署 2018-2020 年业务计划；以及
- (b) 批准 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/18 号文件表 5 所载开发计划署的绩效指标。



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

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

UNDP 2018

Business Plan Narrative

80th Meeting, 13-17 November 2017, Montreal

I. Introduction

The 2018-2020 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, the enabling activities required by Parties for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and the stand-alone investment projects that will support the early phase-down of HFCs. 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 2018 through 2020. 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, tentative estimates were included for Stage III HPMPs in China and India in 2020 and beyond as well.

It should also be noted that planned activities included in the 2018 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, HCFC investment and demonstration projects, and HFC enabling activities and stand-alone investment projects (60/44, 71/18, 71/42, 72/20, 72/40, 73/27, 74/18, 74/50, 74/51, 79/45, 79/46, and 79/47) as well as country requests have been taken into consideration. As agreed with the Secretariat, activities which were included in UNDP's 2017 Business Plan, but were not submitted in 2017 were reflected in the 2018 Business Plan as well.

The activities included for 2018 can be summarized as follows:

- 22 ongoing institutional strengthening activities, of which 14 will request an extension in 2018 for a combined amount of US\$ 4.3 million;
- Several HCFC-related activities, some of which have resulted directly from the approval of Stage I in the previous six years.
- Two new countries (Bangladesh and Democratic Republic of the Congo) have included HCFC activities for Stage II HPMPs in 2018.
- Sixteen countries will be submitting requests for HFC enabling activities in 2018 for a total of US\$ 3.1 million;
- Two countries (China and Dominican Republic) have included requests for funding for HFC stand-alone investment projects for a total of US\$ 3.4 million; and
- One global request for the Core Unit support cost.

Thus the expected business planning value is **US\$ 67.4 million for 2018** and **US\$ 46.7 million for 2019** (including support costs). This funding translates to the phase out of 768.5 ODP tonnes in 2018 and 605.6 ODP tonnes in 2019.

Figures for the Stage I HPMP-related activities in 2018 and beyond were obtained by taking the approved figures and ODP values from the agreements between the Executive Committee and the countries concerned.

Figures for the new Stage II HPMP-related activities in 2018 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

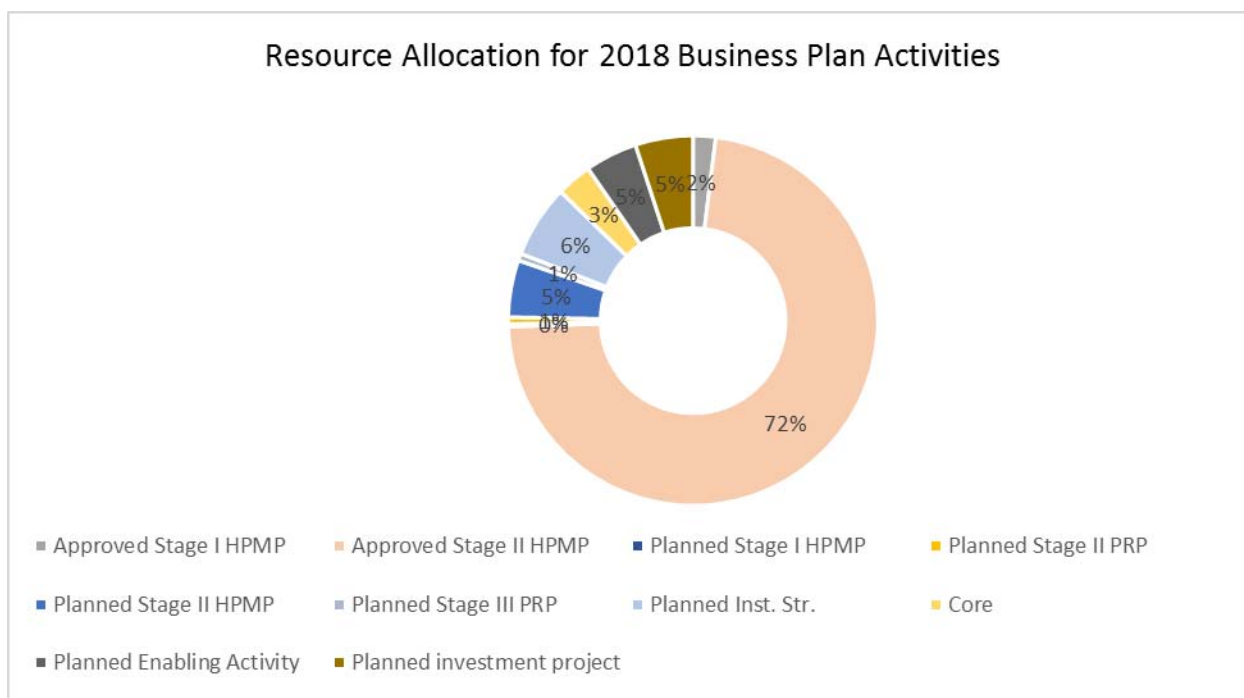
The projects are grouped into various categories, which are described in the following summary table.

Table 1: UNDP 2018-2020 Business Plan Resource Allocations¹

| Category | 2018 Value (000's) | 2019 Value (000's) | 2020 Value (000's) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1a. Approved Stage I HPMP | 1,332 | 352 | 370 |
| 1b. Approved Stage II HPMP | 48,877 | 25,987 | 37,993 |
| 2a. Planned Stage I HPMP | 151 | 328 | 151 |
| 2b. Planned Stage II PRP | 398 | 10 | - |
| 2c. Planned Stage II HPMP | 3,364 | 7,839 | 4,404 |
| 2d. Planned Stage III PRP | 420 | 80 | - |
| 3. Planned Inst. Str. | 4,305 | 2,082 | 4,304 |
| 4. Core | 2,084 | 2,098 | 2,113 |
| 5a. Planned Enabling Activity | 3,079 | - | - |
| 5c. Planned investment project | 3,400 | 5,885 | 2,140 |
| 6. Production Sector | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Grand Total | 67,410 | 46,662 | 64,097 |

¹ All values include agency support costs.

Chart 1: UNDP Resource Allocation for 2018 Business Plan Activities

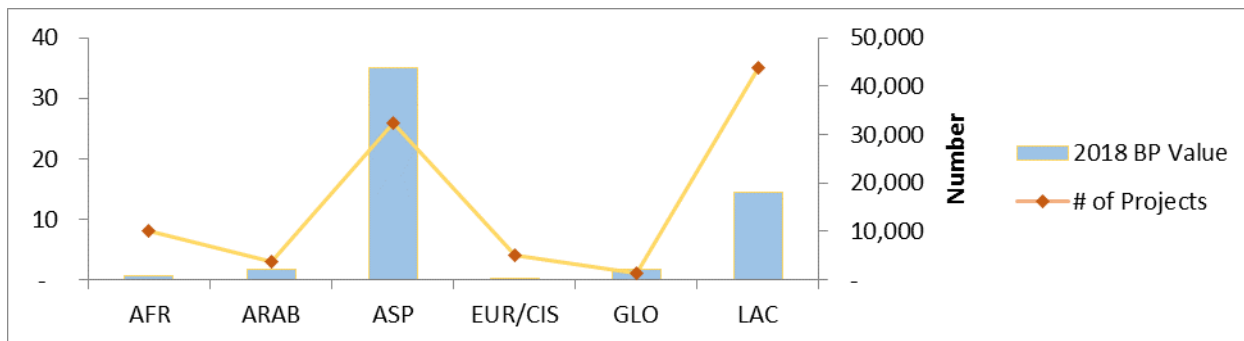


III. Geographical distribution

The UNDP Business Plan will once again cover all the regions, with approved and new activities in 48 countries, 38 of which have funding requests in 2018. The number of activities and budgets per region for 2018 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 2018 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 2018

4.1. Background

UNDP's 2018-2020 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 5 - 7 September 2017 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.

Coordination with other bilateral and implementing agencies. As in the past, during 2018 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.

²All values include agency support costs.

³ EUR contains CIS-countries that receive MLF funding.

4.2. ODP Impact on the 2-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 2018 | ODP in 2019 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| HCFC-141b | 172.26 | 60.19 |
| HCFC-22 | 238.95 | 291.40 |
| HCFC-22/HCFC-141b | 357.30 | 125.30 |
| HCFC-22/HFC-23 | - | 128.66 |
| Total | 768.51 | 605.55 |

*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 planned non-investment projects in 2018, with a total value of more than US\$ 5.9 million, including support costs. This list excludes institutional strengthening and includes one global request under the core unit, preparation funding and HFC enabling activities.

Details on all these requests will also be included in the respective Work Programmes to be submitted throughout 2018.

Table 3: Individual Non-Investment projects (DEM/TAS) in 2018

| Agency Category | Country | Sector and Subsector | Value (\$000) in 2018 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Brunei Darussalam | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 10 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Costa Rica | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 43 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Cuba | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 60 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | El Salvador | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 30 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Fiji | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 12 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Georgia | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 32 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Ghana | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 36 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Jamaica | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 30 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Mali | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 12 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Nepal | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 10 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Paraguay | Stage II HPMP Preparation (refr servicing) | 32 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Sri Lanka | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 30 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Swaziland | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 11 |
| 2c. Planned Stage II PRP | Trinidad and Tobago | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 64 |
| 2e. Planned Stage III PRP | Dominican Republic | Stage III HPMP Preparation | 50 |
| 2e. Planned Stage III PRP | India | Stage III HPMP Preparation (air-conditioning) | 120 |

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”

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------|
| 2e. Planned Stage III PRP | India | Stage III HPMP Preparation (refrigeration) | 120 |
| 2e. Planned Stage III PRP | India | Stage III HPMP Preparation (overarching) | 50 |
| 2e. Planned Stage III PRP | Panama | Stage III HPMP Preparation | 40 |
| 2e. Planned Stage III PRP | Uruguay | Stage III HPMP Preparation | 40 |
| 4. Core | Global | Core Unit Support | 2,084 |
| 5a. Planned Enabling Activity | Bangladesh | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 164 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Chile | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 164 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Colombia | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 273 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Costa Rica | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 164 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Cuba | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 164 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | El Salvador | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 164 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | India | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 273 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Indonesia | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 273 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Iran | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 273 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Jamaica | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 164 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Malaysia | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 273 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Panama | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 164 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Paraguay | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 164 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Peru | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 164 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Trinidad and Tobago | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 164 |
| 5a. Planned enabling activity | Uruguay | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment | 82 |
| Total | | | 5,982 |

In addition, UNDP will prepare 14 non-investment Institutional Strengthening project extensions in 2018, as indicated in the table below. The total value of IS renewal programming in 2018 is US\$ 4.3 million. An additional 8 IS renewals (Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Malaysia, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay) will be submitted in 2019 and are thus not shown in the table below.

Table 4: Non-Investment Institutional Strengthening requests

| Agency Category | Country | Sector and Subsector | Value (\$000) in 2018 |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Planned Inst. Str. | Argentina | Institutional Strengthening | 427 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | Bangladesh | Institutional Strengthening | 178 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | Brazil | Institutional Strengthening | 481 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | China | Institutional Strengthening | 534 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Planned Inst. Str. | Cuba | Institutional Strengthening | 204 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | Georgia | Institutional Strengthening | 91 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | Ghana | Institutional Strengthening | 191 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | India | Institutional Strengthening | 511 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | Iran | Institutional Strengthening | 238 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | Lebanon | Institutional Strengthening | 212 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | Nigeria | Institutional Strengthening | 356 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | Pakistan | Institutional Strengthening | 307 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | Sri Lanka | Institutional Strengthening | 184 |
| Planned Inst. Str. | Venezuela | Institutional Strengthening | 391 |
| Total | | | 4,305 |

4.5. Formulation of HPMP related activities in 2018

UNDP is now focused on preparing and submitting HCFC Stage II Phase-out Management Plans and has submitted such plans for 49 countries out of 50 countries. UNDP's focus is:

1. Preparing and submitting final tranches of Stage I HPMPs.
2. Preparing and submitting subsequent tranches for already approved Stage II HPMPs (including China ICR and Solvents). 14 tranches valued at \$48.9 million is expected to be submitted in 2018.
3. Developing and submitting first tranches for Stage II HPMPs. It is expected that two countries will be submitting their Stage II HPMPs to the ExCom for its consideration in 2018.

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

HCFC Demonstration Projects

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 |

Most of these projects are still in the early stages of building the project teams and initiating the procurement processes. The most advanced project is the Feasibility study for district cooling in Punta Cana, where the study was conducted and a final report was prepared. The study showed that district cooling is a viable approach for Punta Cana, avoiding emission of ODS (future need of approximately 1000 kg can be avoided) and GHGs (8.500 ton CO₂/year reduction). A seminar to present the findings and results was organized and attracted the interest of many stakeholders.

ODS Alternative Surveys

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 also conducted 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 were approved with MLF funding for Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Iran, Lebanon, Moldova, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. UNDP has completed all the surveys for the countries that we are responsible for.

The surveys show that an increase in the consumption of alternatives to HCFCs (R-404A, R-407C, R-410A, HFC-32 and R-290) is expected in the next several years, partially due to the phase-out of HCFC-22 as a result of the conversion of lines manufacturing HCFC-based equipment, as well as policies banning the manufacturing (where applicable) and/or the importation of HCFC-based equipment. As technologies in the refrigeration/air-conditioning and/or foam sectors based on HFC-32, R-290 and HFO further penetrate local markets and become more cost-effective, the consumption trend of HFCs and hydrocarbons may change.

HFC Enabling Activities and Stand-alone Investment Projects

As per ExCom decision 79/46, the Executive Committee has allowed for the submission of HFC enabling activities, which will support the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The activities to be implemented will support Parties in the ratification process. Countries can undertake a range of enabling activities to help their national ozone units to fulfill their initial obligations with regards to HFC phase-down, in line with the Kigali Amendment, including country-specific activities aimed at initiating support on institutional arrangements, the review of licensing systems, data reporting on HFC consumption and production and the national strategies. UNDP is assisting 19 countries (Bangladesh, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran Jamaica, Malaysia, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay) with developing HFC enabling activities and these requests will be submitted in 2018.

The Executive Committee (ExCom decision 79/45) has also allowed for the preparation of stand-alone investment projects, which will support the phase-down of HFCs. Investment projects that will help to reduce the HFCs consumption at the enterprise level will be considered by the ExCom on a case-by-case basis. UNDP is assisting six countries (Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Mexico, and Zimbabwe) with preparing such projects. Of these countries, Bangladesh and Colombia were submitted in 2017 and one project for China (Technology demonstration for HFC-23 by-product conversion), Dominican Republic and Mexico will be submitted in 2018. The remaining projects will be submitted in 2019 and 2020.

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 “2018 targets” for those indicators. Some of these targets can be extracted from UNDP’s 2018 business plan to be approved at the 80th 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 2018 | Remarks |
|--|---|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Planning/Approval | Number of tranches approved vs. those planned* | 10 | 23 | |
| Planning/Approval | Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)** | 10 | 52 | 14 IS, 16 TAS, 20 PRP, 1 DEM, 1 INV |
| Implementation | Funds disbursed (based on estimated disbursement in progress report) | 15 | 31,295,677 | As determined by the 2016 Progress Report. |
| Implementation | ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans | 25 | 766.9 | ODS Phaseout associated with 23 tranches |
| Implementation | Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation) | 20 | 4 | As determined by the 2016 Progress Report. |

| Category of performance indicator | Item | Weight | UNDP's target for 2018 | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------|------------------------|--|
| Administrative | The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion | 10 | 70% of those due | As determined by the 2016 Progress Report. |
| Administrative | Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed | 5 | On time | 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 80th 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 | Sector and Subsector |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Bangladesh | Stage II HPMP (air conditioning and servicing) |
| Brazil | Stage II HPMP |
| Brunei Darussalam | Stage I Investment proj./Sector Plans (Servicing Sector) |
| Chile | Stage II HPMP |
| China | Stage II Investment proj./Sector Plans (ICR Sector Plan) |
| China | Stage II Investment proj./Sector Plans (Solvents Sector Plan) |
| Colombia | Stage II HPMP |
| Cuba | Stage I HPMP |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Stage II HPMP (servicing) |
| Dominican Republic | Stage II HPMP (servicing) |
| Egypt | Stage I HPMP |
| Fiji | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| Georgia | Stage I HPMP |
| Ghana | Stage I HPMP |
| Guyana | Stage II HPMP (servicing) |
| India | Stage II HPMP (air conditioning, foam and refrigeration) |
| Indonesia | Stage II HPMP |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | Stage II HPMP (refrigeration) |
| Kyrgyzstan | Stage II HPMP (servicing) |
| Lebanon | Stage II HPMP |
| Panama | Stage II HPMP |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Stage I HPMP |
| Uruguay | Stage II HPMP (rigid foam & servicing) |

Table 2: Performance Indicator on planned/approved activities

| Country | Sector and Subsector |
|---------------------|--|
| Brunei Darussalam | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| Costa Rica | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| Cuba | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| El Salvador | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| Georgia | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| Mali | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| Nepal | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| Paraguay | Stage II HPMP Preparation (refr servicing) |
| Sri Lanka | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| Swaziland | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Stage II HPMP Preparation |
| Dominican Republic | Stage III HPMP Preparation |
| Panama | Stage III HPMP Preparation |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Uruguay | Stage III HPMP Preparation |
| Argentina | Several Ozone unit support |
| Bangladesh | Several Ozone unit support |
| Brazil | Several Ozone unit support |
| China | Several Ozone unit support |
| Cuba | Several Ozone unit support |
| Georgia | Several Ozone unit support |
| Nigeria | Several Ozone unit support |
| Pakistan | Several Ozone unit support |
| Sri Lanka | Several Ozone unit support |
| Venezuela | Several Ozone unit support |
| Bangladesh | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| Chile | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| Colombia | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| Costa Rica | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| Cuba | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| El Salvador | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| Malaysia | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| Panama | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| Paraguay | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| Peru | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| Uruguay | Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment |
| China | Technology demonstration for HFC-23 by-product conversion |
| Dominican Republic | Phase out of HFC-134a in commercial refrigeration |

Table 3: ODS phase-out for tranches

| Country | Sector and Subsector | ODP in 2018 |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Bangladesh | Stage II HPMP (air conditioning and servicing) | 6.80 |
| Brazil | Stage II HPMP | 105.40 |
| Brunei Darussalam | Stage I Investment proj./Sector Plans (Servicing Sector) | 0.22 |
| Chile | Stage II HPMP | 20.45 |
| China | Stage II Investment proj./Sector Plans (ICR Sector Plan) | 209.14 |
| China | Stage II Investment proj./Sector Plans (Solvents Sector Plan) | 51.59 |
| Colombia | Stage II HPMP | 29.70 |
| Cuba | Stage I HPMP | 1.10 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Stage II HPMP (servicing) | 3.92 |
| Dominican Republic | Stage II HPMP (servicing) | 5.94 |
| Egypt | Stage I HPMP | 13.86 |
| Fiji | Stage II HPMP Preparation | 0.00 |
| Georgia | Stage I HPMP | 0.56 |
| Ghana | Stage I HPMP | 2.42 |
| Guyana | Stage II HPMP (servicing) | 0.16 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------|
| India | Stage II HPMP (air conditioning, foam and refrigeration) | 250.29 |
| Indonesia | Stage II HPMP | 7.65 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | Stage II HPMP (refrigeration) | 33.77 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Stage II HPMP (servicing) | 0.76 |
| Lebanon | Stage II HPMP | 9.73 |
| Panama | Stage II HPMP | 4.86 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Stage I HPMP | 1.77 |
| Uruguay | Stage II HPMP (rigid foam & servicing) | 6.85 |