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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

**UNDP BUSINESS PLAN FOR 2019–2021**

1. This document presents the UNDP business plan for 2019–2021<sup>1</sup> and includes: the planned activities for the phase-out of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol (controlled substances) during the 2019–2021 period; the business plan performance indicators; and a recommendation for consideration by the Executive Committee. The narrative of UNDP’s business plan for 2019–2021 is attached to the present document.

**Planned activities during 2019–2021**

2. Table 1 sets out, by year, the value of activities included in UNDP’s business plan.

**Table 1: Resource allocation in the UNDP business plan for 2019–2021 as submitted (US \$000s)\***

	2019	2020	2021	Total (2019–2021)	Total after 2021
<b>Required for compliance</b>					
Approved HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs)	31,342	46,293	25,367	103,002	26,757
HPMP stage I - additional funding	0	200	0	200	0
HPMP project preparation (PRP) - stage II	11	25	0	36	0
HPMP stage II	724	1,790	272	2,787	3,577
HPMP PRP - stage III	503	433	0	936	503
HPMP stage III	0	2,154	112	2,266	4,410
<b>Required for compliance subtotal</b>	<b>32,580</b>	<b>50,896</b>	<b>25,751</b>	<b>109,227</b>	<b>35,247</b>
<b>HFC activities</b>					
HFC - enabling activities	95	0	0	95	0
HFC - investment	2,500	0	0	2,500	0
HFC - investment - PRP	30	0	0	30	0

<sup>1</sup> A draft business plan for 2019–2021 of UNDP was discussed at the Inter-agency coordination meeting (IACM) held in Montreal from 4 to 6 September 2018. The business plan contained in this document has addressed the issues raised at the meeting.

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.

	2019	2020	2021	Total (2019–2021)	Total after 2021
<b>HFC activities subtotal</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Standard activities</b>					
Institutional strengthening (IS)	2,260	4,127	2,260	8,647	0
Core unit	2,098	2,113	2,128	6,340	0
<b>Standard activities subtotal</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>14,986</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>39,564</b>	<b>57,136</b>	<b>30,139</b>	<b>126,838</b>	<b>35,247</b>

\* Including agency support costs where applicable.

## Secretariat's comments on activities required for compliance

### Stage I of HPMPs

3. UNDP included an additional project for stage I of an HPMP for Costa Rica amounting to US \$200,000 for 2019–2021. This request falls under different decisions of the Executive Committee that allow the country to submit additional projects during the implementation of stage I.

### Stage II of HPMPs

4. The total levels of funding for stage II of HPMPs in low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries to meet a 35 per cent reduction of the HCFC baseline amount to US \$5,277 for 2019–2021, and to meet a 67.5 per cent reduction amount to US \$3.81 million (including US \$1.76 million for 2019–2021).

5. The funding distribution of stage II of HPMPs for non-LVC countries by sector is provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: Funding distribution of stage II of HPMPs in non-LVC countries by sector (US \$000)**

Sector	2019–2021	After 2021	Total	Per cent of total (%)
Refrigeration servicing	1,018	1,527	2,546	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### HFC-related activities

6. HFC activities include an enabling activity (US \$95,000 in 2019 for the Republic of Moldova); investment activities (US \$2.5 million in 2019 for China and Pakistan); and investment project preparation (US \$30,000 in 2019 for Pakistan). All of these activities were submitted with the required letter from the government concerned indicating its intent to make best efforts to ratify the Kigali Amendment as early as possible, if it has not done so, in line with decision 79/46(d)(i).

### Core unit costs

7. The core unit costs<sup>2</sup> are expected to increase at an annual rate of 0.7 per cent as agreed.

## Proposed adjustments by the Secretariat

8. During the IACM, adjustments to the business plans of bilateral and implementing agencies were agreed based on relevant decisions of the Executive Committee. In reviewing the revised UNDP business plan for 2019–2021, the Secretariat noted that the following adjustments were not included:

<sup>2</sup> UNDP's 2019 core unit cost request has been submitted to the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/38).

**Table 3: Adjustments to the UNDP business plan for 2019–2021 (US \$000)**

Adjustment	2019–2021	After 2021
HPMP values to reflect the actual amounts approved under the agreements or revised agreement submitted to the 82 <sup>nd</sup> meeting	82	(0.08)
Additional project outside of stage I of HPMPs with the foam sector based on a maximum cost-effectiveness of US \$7.00/kg <sup>3</sup>	(14)	0
PRP for stage II of HPMPs pursuant to decision 71/42	(0.04)	0
Stage II of HPMPs in LVC countries to the maximum allowable value to meet a 67.5 per cent reduction of the HCFC baseline based on decision 74/50(c)(xii)	(44)	(39)
HFC enabling activities as per decision 79/46(c)	7	0
Stage III of HPMPs and PRP pursuant to decision 80/34(c)(iii)a.	(3,202)	(4,913)

9. Table 4 presents the results of the Secretariat's proposed adjustments to the UNDP business plan for 2019–2021, which are also addressed in the context of the Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2019–2021.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 4: Resource allocation in UNDP's adjusted business plan for 2019–2021 (US \$000s)\***

	2019	2020	2021	Total (2019–2021)	Total after 2021
<b>Required for compliance</b>					
Approved HPMPs	31,424	46,293	25,367	103,084	26,757
HPMP stage I - additional funding	0	186	0	186	0
HPMP PRP - stage II	11	25	0	36	0
HPMP stage II	724	1,773	246	2,743	3,538
HPMP PRP - stage III	0	0	0	0	0
HPMP stage III	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Required for compliance subtotal</b>	<b>32,159</b>	<b>48,278</b>	<b>25,613</b>	<b>106,050</b>	<b>30,295</b>
<b>HFC activities</b>					
HFC - enabling activities	102	0	0	102	0
HFC - investment	2,500	0	0	2,500	0
HFC - investment - PRP	30	0	0	30	0
<b>HFC activities subtotal</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Standard activities</b>					
IS	2,260	4,127	2,260	8,647	0
Core unit	2,098	2,113	2,128	6,340	0
<b>Standard activities subtotal</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>14,986</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>39,149</b>	<b>54,517</b>	<b>30,001</b>	<b>123,667</b>	<b>30,295</b>

\* Including agency support costs where applicable.

### Performance indicators

10. UNDP submitted performance indicators pursuant to decision 71/28 in its business plan narrative. The Secretariat informed UNDP of the targets shown in Table 5.

<sup>3</sup> As agreed at the IACM.

<sup>4</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/25

**Table 5: Performance indicators for UNDP for 2019**

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2019 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	16
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	15
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US \$24,920,548
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	281.7 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	63
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	24
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

\* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or 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.

## RECOMMENDATION

11. The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2019–2021 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/27; and
- (b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP as set out in Table 5 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/27.



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

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

**UNDP 2019**

**Business Plan Narrative**

82nd Meeting, 3-7 December 2018, Montreal

## ***I. Introduction***

The 2019-2021 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 and the stand-alone investment projects that will support the early phase-down of HFCs.

It should be noted that planned activities included in the 2019 column are relatively firm, while future years are indicative and are provided for planning purposes only.

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 2019 through 2021. Figures are also provided for the years 2022-2030, which are mainly related to Stage II HPMP approvals and preparation funds for Stage III.

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, 78/3, 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 2018 Business Plan, but were not submitted in 2018 were reflected in the 2019 Business Plan as well.

The activities included for 2019 can be summarized as follows:

- Several HCFC-related activities, some of which have resulted directly from the approval of Stage I and II in the previous years worth US\$ 32 million.
- 19 countries have included new Stage II activities to meet the 2020 control target, out of which 3 countries will have funding requests in 2019 (Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo and Trinidad & Tobago);
- Stage III preparation requests for three countries (Lebanon, Malaysia, and Moldova) to meet the 2025 control target;
- 2 HFC demonstration projects in China and Pakistan and one HFC enabling activity in Moldova;
- 22 ongoing institutional strengthening activities, of which 9 will request an extension in 2019 for a combined amount of US\$ 2.3 million; and
- One global request for the Core Unit support cost.

The countries' needs have been calculated based on approved HPMPs and reported HCFC baseline consumption. Most HPMPs for non-LVCs include investment projects for the conversion of manufacturing enterprises to HCFC-free alternatives.

Figures for the new Stage III HPMP activities in 2020 and beyond were based on the Stage II guidelines that were approved at the 74<sup>th</sup> meeting and on a calculation of up to 67.5% of the value of phase-out. The year of the first tranche and the duration of Stage II were determined on a country basis depending on the local context of the country. Stage III PRP was entered one to two years before the last tranche of Stage II of the HPMP is due in most cases with the exception of a few cases.

Thus the expected business planning value is **US\$ 39.3 million for 2019** and **US\$ 57.1 million for 2020** (including support costs). This funding translates to the phase out of 253.7 ODP tonnes in 2019 and 482.53 ODP tonnes in 2020.

## II. Resource allocation

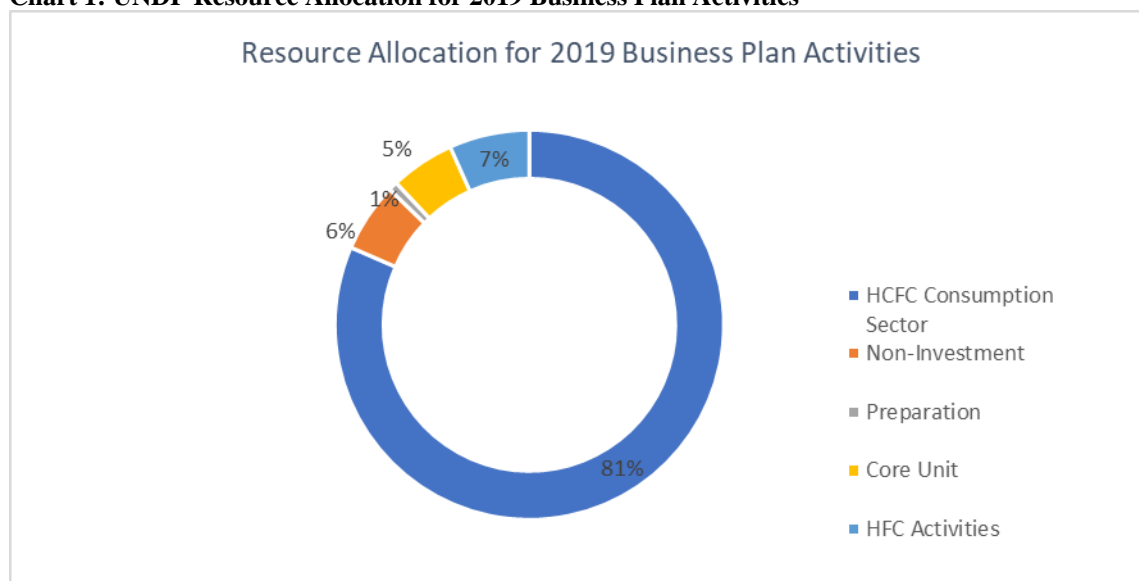
As referenced in the Introduction section, UNDP’s primary focus in 2019-2021 will be on assisting countries to meet the 2020 and 2025 HCFC control targets and preparing them for the upcoming HFC phasedown. In addition, the renewal of institutional strengthening projects is also a component of UNDP’s 2019-2021 Business Plan.

The total budget for 2019 for the above activities is US\$ 37,248,528 (including support costs) plus US\$ 2,098,000 core unit funding for UNDP. Table 1 below summarizes the resource allocation of UNDP’s 2019 Business Plan. The projects are grouped into various categories, which are described in the following summary table.

**Table 1: UNDP 2019-2021 Business Plan Resource Allocations<sup>1</sup>**

Category	2019 Value	2020 Value	2021 Value
HCFC Consumption Sector	32,066,399	50,437,957	25,804,526
Non-Investment	2,259,997	4,126,568	2,259,997
Preparation	297,132	458,000	-
Core Unit	2,098,458	2,113,147	2,127,939
HFC Activities	2,625,000	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39,346,986</b>	<b>57,135,673</b>	<b>30,138,962</b>

**Chart 1: UNDP Resource Allocation for 2019 Business Plan Activities**



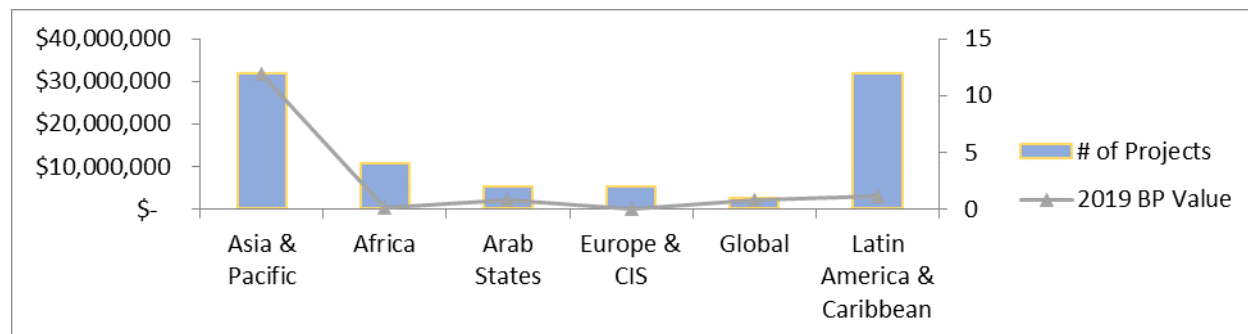
## III. Geographical distribution

The UNDP Business Plan will once again cover all five regions (Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Europe & CIS, Global, and Latin America and the Caribbean), with approved and new activities in 49 countries, 24 of which have funding requests in 2019. The number of activities and budgets per region for 2019 is listed in Chart 1.

<sup>1</sup> All values include agency support costs.

It should be noted that the budget amounts are in direct correlation with the amount of ODS that a country/region consumes. The main priority areas of focus in the five regions will be Stage I and II HPMPs, HCFC investment projects, demonstration projects, preparatory assistance for Stage II and III HPMPs as well as institutional strengthening projects.

**Chart 2: UNDP 2019 MYA Tranches<sup>2</sup> and New Activities per Region<sup>3</sup>**



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

#### IV. Programme Expansion in 2019

##### 4.1. Background

UNDP's 2019-2021 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 4-6 September 2018 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 and Stage II.

Coordination with other bilateral and implementing agencies. As in the past, during 2019, 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 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

<sup>2</sup>All values include agency support costs.

<sup>3</sup> EUR contains CIS-countries that receive MLF funding.



each individual funding tranche.

**Table 2: Impact upon Project Approval (in ODP T)<sup>4</sup>**

Category	ODP in 2019	ODP in 2020
HCFC-22/HCFC-141b	243.68	435.90
HCFC-22	10.09	46.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>253.77</b>	<b>482.53</b>

\*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.

#### **4.3. Non-investment projects**

Also included in **Annex 1** are UNDP’s planned non-investment projects in 2019, with a total value of more than US\$ 4.5 million, including support costs. This list excludes institutional strengthening and includes one global request under the core unit, preparation funding and HFC activities.

Details on all these requests will also be included in the respective Work Programmes to be submitted throughout 2019.

**Table 3: Individual Non-Investment projects (DEM/TAS) in 2019**

Country	Sector and Subsector	Value in 2019
China	Air conditioning and production line optimization from HFC-134a to HFO-1234yf as refrigerant in a mobile air conditioning manufacturer	1,000,000
Global	Core Unit Support	2,098,458
Lebanon	Stage III HPMP Preparation (servicing)	160,000
Malaysia	Stage III HPMP Preparation (overarching)	96,300
Pakistan	Preparation for Conversion of Refrigerator, Deep freezers and Water Dispenser from R 134a to R 600a	30,000
Pakistan	Conversion of Refrigerator, Deep freezers and Water Dispenser from R 134a to R 600a	1,500,000
Republic of Moldova	Stage III HPMP Preparation (servicing)	30,000
Republic of Moldova	HFC Enabling Activity	95,000
Swaziland/Eswatini	Stage II HPMP Preparation	10,832
		<b>\$4,520,590</b>

In addition, UNDP will prepare 9 non-investment Institutional Strengthening project extensions in 2019, as indicated in the table below. The total value of IS renewal programming in 2019 is US\$ 2.3 million. An additional 13 IS renewals (Argentina, Brazil, China, Cuba, Georgia, Ghana, India, Iran, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Venezuela) will be submitted in 2020 and are thus not shown in the table below.

<sup>4</sup> 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”

**Table 4: Non-Investment Institutional Strengthening requests**

Country	Sector and Subsector	Value in 2019
Bangladesh	Institutional Strengthening	178,048
Chile	Institutional Strengthening	255,498
Colombia	Institutional Strengthening	377,462
Costa Rica	Institutional Strengthening	192,447
Indonesia	Institutional Strengthening	371,499
Malaysia	Institutional Strengthening	382,803
Panama	Institutional Strengthening	204,755
Trinidad and Tobago	Institutional Strengthening	90,950
Uruguay	Institutional Strengthening	206,536
		<b>2,259,997</b>

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

While Section IV dealt specifically with 2019 activities only, section V is related to all years.

#### ***HCFC Demonstration Projects***

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, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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 implementing 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 of these projects.

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-	500,000

	olefins for discontinuous panels in Article 5 parties through the development of cost-effective formulations;	
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
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,871,558</b>

Many of these projects have been completed and the final detailed reports showcasing the results of the demonstrations have been submitted to the Executive Committee. In China, the demonstration project was eventually completed and passed national acceptance in May 2018. The projects in Egypt and Kuwait are still in the early stages of building the project teams and initiating the procurement processes.

#### *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, 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 15 countries and preparing them for ratification of the Kigali Amendment. A brief status update on these surveys is provided in the table below.

Country	Title	MLF Grant	Status
Bangladesh	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	14,980	Project Document drafted and administrative work is on-going.

China	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	165,000	DOA sent, prodoc signed, ASL issued. Implementation initiated
Chile	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	33,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country. Country may not be in position to meet the 18 months implementation deadline and might request extension as per ExCom Decision 81/32(a)
Colombia	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	250,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country. Country may not be in position to meet the 18 months implementation deadline and might request extension as per ExCom Decision 81/32(a)
Costa Rica	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country. Country may not be in position to meet the 18 months implementation deadline and might request extension as per ExCom Decision 81/32(a)
Cuba	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	80,250	Project Document signed and funds made available for country.
El Salvador	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	107,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country.
Fiji	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country. Country may not be in position to meet the 18 months implementation deadline and might request extension as per ExCom Decision 81/32(a). New Ozone Officer took office and UNDP is supporting him/her to start implementation of the EA.
Jamaica	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country. Country may not be in position to meet the 18 months implementation deadline and might request extension as per ExCom Decision 81/32(a)
Lebanon	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country. Country may not be in position to meet the 18 months implementation deadline and might request extension as per ExCom Decision 81/32(a). Country holding internal consultations on the Control System.
Panama	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	107,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country.
Paraguay	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	80,250	Project Document signed and funds made available for country.
Peru	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country. Country may not be in position to meet the 18 months implementation deadline and might request extension as per ExCom Decision 81/32(a)
Trinidad and Tobago	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country. Country may not be in position to meet the 18 months implementation deadline and might request extension as per ExCom Decision 81/32(a)
Uruguay	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	100,000	Project Document signed and funds made available for country.

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 has assisted six countries (Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Mexico, and Zimbabwe) with preparing such projects. Of these countries, three countries (Bangladesh, Dominican Republic and Mexico) have been approved by the Executive Committee and the remaining projects will be submitted in the future ensuring that the specific concerns of the Executive Committee have been addressed, as per Decision 81/53(c).

#### **VI. General Overview on Assistance to Countries in Non-Compliance**

In UNDP’s portfolio, no country is currently in non-compliance with the HCFC phase-out schedule. All activities presented in UNDP’s business plan aim at providing assistance to Article 5 countries to comply with their obligations towards the Montreal Protocol. If any country under UNDP’s portfolio is in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol, as in the past, UNDP will work closely with the country concerned to bring it back to compliance and will assist them to report the required data to the Ozone Secretariat.

#### **VII. Policy Issues**

There are no policy issues to be highlighted.

#### **VIII. 2019 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 “2019 targets” for those indicators. Some of these targets can be extracted from UNDP’s 2019 business plan to be approved at the 83rd ExCom meeting in December 2018. 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.

<b>Category of performance indicator</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>UNDP’s target for 2019</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Planning/Approval	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	10	15	
Planning/Approval	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	10	14	9 IS, 1 TAS, 4 PRP
Implementation	Funds disbursed (based on estimated disbursement in progress report)	15	\$26,444,431	As determined by the 2017 Progress Report.
Implementation	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25	253.77	ODS Phaseout associated with 15 tranches
Implementation	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	20	74	As determined by the 2017 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 2017 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	5	On time	TBD

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2019	Remarks
	agreed			

\* 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 83rd ExCom, depending on which programmes are allowed to stay in the business plan at that meeting.