



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
第八十四次会议
2019年12月16日至20日，蒙特利尔

开发计划署 2020-2022 年业务计划

1. 本文件阐述开发计划署 2020-2022 年业务计划，¹ 内容包括：为 2020-2022 年期间淘汰《蒙特利尔议定书》受控物质计划的活动；业务计划绩效指标；政策问题；供执行委员会审议的一项建议。本文件附有开发计划署 2020-2022 年业务计划的说明。

2020-2022 年期间计划的活动

2. 表 1 按年份开列开发计划署业务计划内各项活动的数值。

表 1. 开发计划署 2020-2022 年业务计划提交的资源分配数额（千美元）*

	2020 年	2021 年	2022 年	共计 (2020-2022 年)	2022 后 共计
氟氯烃活动					
核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划	48,971	31,394	38,467	118,832	2,571
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制-第二阶段	10	0	0	10	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段	1,691	2,153	136	3,981	3,915
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制-第三阶段	789	415	182	1,386	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段	1,127	912	949	2,988	5,075
氟氯烃活动小计	52,589	34,874	39,734	127,197	11,561
氢氟碳化物活动					
氢氟碳化物-扶持活动	102	0	0	0	0

¹ 2019年10月9日至11日在蒙特利尔举行的机构间协调会议讨论了开发计划署 2020-2022 年业务计划草案。本文件所载业务计划处理了会上提出的问题。

执行蒙特利尔议定书多边基金执行委员会的会前文件不妨碍文件印发后执行委员会可能作出的任何决定。

	2020 年	2021 年	2022 年	共计 (2020-2022 年)	2022 后 共计
氢氟碳化物逐步减少计划-项目编制	1,768	1,286	478	3,533	0
氢氟碳化物逐步减少计划	0	0	7,290	7,290	0
氢氟碳化物活动小计	1,870	1,286	7,768	10,823	0
标准活动					
体制强化	2,931	3,456	2,931	9,317	0
核心单位	2,113	2,128	2,143	6,384	0
标准活动小计	5,044	5,584	5,073	15,701	0
总计	59,502	41,744	52,576	153,721	11,561

* 适用情况下，包括机构支助费用。

秘书处的评论

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段

3. 为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段低消费量国家实现氟氯烃基准减少 67.5%提供的资金总额为 498 万美元(包括 2020-2022 年的 293 万美元)，实现 100%减少的供资总额为 868 743 美元(包括 2020-2022 年的 526 820 美元)。

4. 按行业分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(千美元)。

表 2. 按行业分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(千美元)

行业	2020 - 2022 年	2022 年后	共计	占总数的百分比(%)
制冷维修	522	1,527	2,049	100.0
共计	522	1,527	2,049	100.0

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段

5. 六个国家(多米尼加共和国、黎巴嫩、尼日利亚、巴拿马、摩尔多瓦共和国和乌拉圭)的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段的业务计划共列入 806 万美元(包括 2020-2022 年的 299 万美元)。只有那些已核准的氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段到 2020 年实现削减目标的国家才允许将氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段纳入业务计划(第(82/45(c)(一))号决定)。其中两个国家(黎巴嫩和尼日利亚)已核准的第二阶段有 2020 年以后的削减目标。

氢氟碳化物相关活动

6. 氢氟碳化物活动包括一项扶持活动(2020 年为伯利兹提供 101 650 美元); 2020-2022 年 19 个国家的氢氟碳化物逐步减少计划编制活动, 总额 353 万美元; 以及 2020-2022 年 7 个国家的氢氟碳化物逐步减少管理计划活动, 总额 729 万美元。

7. 关于扶持活动，伯利兹按要求提交了政府信函，表示打算根据第 79/46(d)(一)号决定，尽最大努力尽早批准《基加利修正案》。

8. 关于编制活动，在一个国家批准《基加利修正案》之后，最早可以在初步减少氢氟碳化物的义务生效之前五年内，根据今后批准的准则提供资金，用于编制履行这些义务的国家执行计划(第 79/46(b)(三)号决定)。在 19 个国家中，7 个国家尚未批准《基加利修正案》(孟加拉国、斐济、印度尼西亚、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、吉尔吉斯斯坦、黎巴嫩和土耳其)。7 国中有一个国家还没有按要求提交表明打算尽最大努力批准《基加利修正案》的政府信函。

9. 哥斯达黎加、古巴、加纳、格林纳达、尼日利亚、巴拿马和越南在业务计划中纳入了氢氟碳化物逐步减少管理计划活动。然而，执行委员会没有作出允许各国提交氢氟碳化物逐步减少管理计划的决定，因为根据第 79/46(d)(三)号决定，只有编制经费才符合条件。

核心单位费用

10. 核心单位费用²预计将按商定的 0.7%的年费率增长。

秘书处提议的调整

11. 在机构间协调会议期间，同意根据执行委员会相关决定，对双边和执行机构的业务计划作出调整。在审查经修订的开发计划署 2020-2022 年业务计划时，秘书处注意到未将下列调整数列入其中：

表 3. 对开发计划署 2020-2022 年业务计划作出的调整（千美元）

调整数	2020 - 2022 年	2022 后
反映根据提交第八十四次会议的协定或经修订的协定核准的实际金额的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的数值	(11, 878)	12, 812
反映提交第八十四次会议的协定的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的数值	(312)	453
根据第 74/50(c)(十二)号决定，达到实现氟氯烃基准减少 67.5% 最高允许值的低消费量国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段	(4)	(6)
第 71/42 号决定规定的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制	(260)	225
根据第 82/45(c)(一)号决定提出的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段	(1, 674)	(3, 385)
第 56/16(c)号决定规定的氢氟碳化物逐步减少项目编制，或尚未批准《基加利修正案》的国家的编制	(2, 152)	0
根据第 79/46(b)(三)号决定的氢氟碳化物逐步减少管理计划	(7, 290)	0

² 开发计划署 2020 年的核心单位费用申请已提交第八十四次会议 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/38)。

12. 表 4 列出了秘书处对开发计划署 2020-2022 年业务计划提出的调整的结果，这些调整结果在多边基金 2020-2022 年综合业务计划³中也得到处理。

表 4. 开发计划署调整后的 2020-2022 年业务计划的资源分配（千美元）*

	2020 年	2021 年	2022 年	共计 (2020 - 2022 年)	2022 年后 共计
氟氯烃活动					
核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划	57,822	29,437	19,695	106,954	15,383
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制- 第二阶段	10	0	0	10	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段	1,689	1,839	136	3,665	4,363
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制- 第三阶段	529	415	182	1,126	225
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段	1,127	75	112	1,314	1,690
氟氯烃活动小计	61,178	31,766	20,125	113,069	21,660
氢氟碳化物活动					
氢氟碳化合物-扶持活动	102	0	0	0	0
氢氟碳化物逐步减少计划-项目 编制	922	459	0	1,381	0
氢氟碳化物逐步减少计划	0	0	0	0	0
氢氟碳化物活动小计	1,024	459	0	1,381	0
标准活动					
体制强化	2,931	3,456	2,931	9,317	0
核心单位	2,113	2,128	2,143	6,384	0
标准活动小计	5,044	5,584	5,073	15,701	0
总计	67,245	37,809	25,198	130,151	21,660

* 适用情况下，包括机构支助费用。

绩效指标

13. 开发计划署根据第 71/28 号决定在其业务计划的说明中提交了绩效指标。秘书处向开发计划署通报了表 5 所列的各项目标。

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/26。

表 5. 开发计划署 2020 年绩效指标

指标类别	简称	计算办法	2020 年目标
规划—核准	核准的付款	与计划的付款次数相比的核准付款次数 *	42
规划—核准	核准的项目/活动	与计划项目/活动数目相比的核准数目 (包括项目编制活动)**	24
执行	发放的资金	按照进度报告中的发放估计数	15,618,655 美元
执行	淘汰消耗臭氧层物质	核准下次付款申请时按照业务计划所载规划淘汰量实现的本次付款期间消耗臭氧层物质淘汰量	570.2 ODP 吨
执行	活动项目完成情况	与进度报告中的计划相比,所有活动的项目完成数(不包括项目编制)	70
行政	财政工作完成速度	项目完成后 12 个月内项目的财政工作完成程度	70%
行政	项目完成报告的按时提交	与商定的数目相比,按时提交的项目完成报告	3
行政	进度报告的按时提交	除非另行商定,进度报告、业务计划和答复的按时提交	按时

* 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,在该合作或牵头机构同意下,可降低该机构的目标。

** 如果执行委员会尚未就项目编制供资作出决定,就不应对项目编制作出评估。

政策问题

14. 开发计划署提出了下列与执行委员会正在审议的氢氟碳化物逐步减少费用准则有关的政策问题,这些问题是在机构间协调会议期间提出的:

- (a) 考虑以更加灵活和包容的方式使用增支经营费用,为市场转型提供资金,而不是与特定合格行业捆绑在一起;
- (b) 低消费量国家在展示替代技术和利用可获得的有限资金扩大规模的能力方面面临挑战;
- (c) 维修行业的组装子行业应受到特别重视,与维修行业的其他活动分开,并给予不同的待遇;
- (d) 应考虑到《基加利修正案》下基于二氧化碳当量的成本效益,并有必要与国家与国际两级更广泛的气候行动进行交流和协同。

建议

15. 执行委员会谨建议：

- (a) 注意到 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/28 号文件所载开发计划署 2020-2022 年业务计划；
- (b) 核准 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/28 号文件表 5 所列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 2020

Business Plan Narrative

84th Meeting, 16-20 December 2019, Montreal

I. Introduction

The 2020-2022 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 to support the early phase-down of HFCs.

It should be noted that planned activities included in the 2020 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 2020 through 2022. Figures are also provided for the years 2023-2030, which are mainly related to Stage II HPMP approvals and preparation funds for Stage III HPMPs and HFC phase-down activities, which may be requested 5 years before the first commitment (for Group 1 countries: 2024; Group 2 countries: 2028).

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 2019 Business Plan, but were not submitted in 2019 were reflected in the 2020 Business Plan as well.

The activities included for 2020 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\$ 51 million;
- 20 countries have included new Stage II activities to meet the 2020 control target, out of which 11 countries will have funding requests in 2020;
- Stage III preparation requests for five countries (Chile, China, Colombia, Lebanon, and Malaysia) to meet the 2025 control target;
- Stage III requests for three countries (Dominican Republic, Panama and Uruguay) to meet the 2025 control target;
- HFC management preparation requests for ten countries (Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, Grenada, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Panama, Turkey and Viet Nam);
- 22 ongoing institutional strengthening activities, of which 10 will request an extension in 2020 for a combined amount of US\$ 2.9 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 74th 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.

In order to estimate the funding levels for HFC preparation, since the Executive Committee has not

agreed on guidelines yet, the approved guidelines for Stage I HPMP preparation amounts ([Decision 56/16](#)) were applied, plus another 20% was added due to the complexities and challenges involved with the work ahead. Considering the high demand of cooling in developing countries, the HFC phase-down is very challenging in terms of the high growth rate in recent years and the dramatic technology changes that will be needed and requires interventions in advance to curb the growth and transform the market. In addition, the proliferation of HFC blends (some are mixtures of HCFCs + HFCs; many new products recently launched) and the difficulties of the servicing sector to handle the blends and alternatives as compared to the HCFC phaseout, among other factors, will cause the HFC phasedown to be more complicated and challenging.

Thus the expected business planning value is **US\$ 59.4 million for 2020** and **US\$ 41.7 million for 2021** (including support costs). This funding translates to the phase out of 468.7 ODP tonnes in 2020 and 235.4 ODP tonnes in 2021.

II. Resource allocation

As referenced in the Introduction section, UNDP’s primary focus in 2020-2022 will be on assisting countries to meet the 2020 and 2025 HCFC control targets and supporting them for the upcoming HFC phasedown. In addition, the renewal of institutional strengthening projects is also a component of UNDP’s 2020-2022 Business Plan.

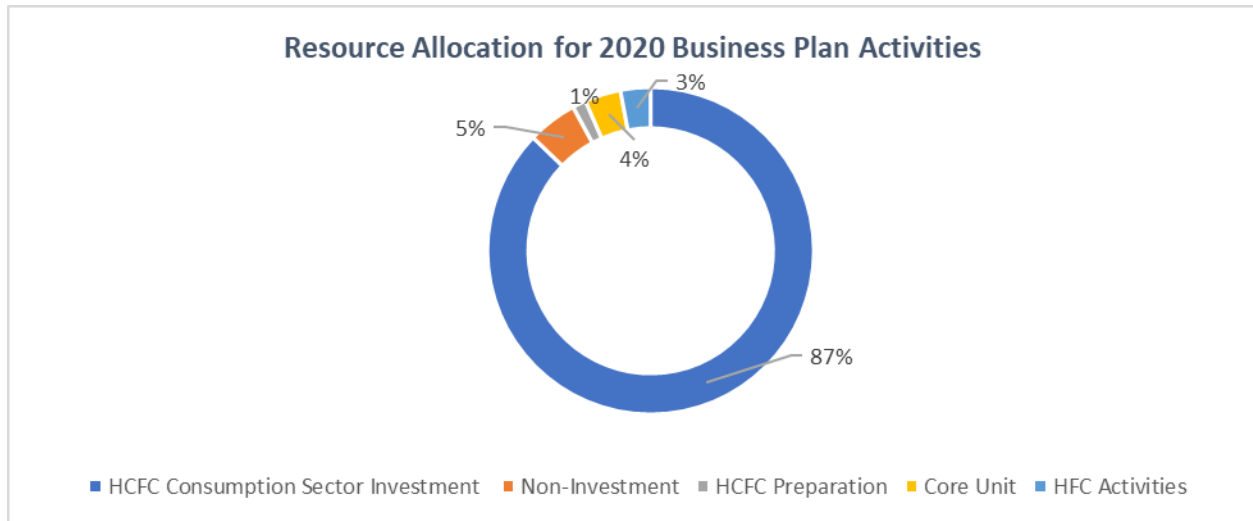
The total budget for 2020 for the above activities is US\$ 57,287,422 (including support costs) plus US\$ 2,113,147 core unit funding for UNDP. Table 1 below summarizes the resource allocation of UNDP’s 2020 Business Plan. The projects are grouped into various categories, which are described in the following summary table.

Table 1: UNDP 2020-2022 Business Plan Resource Allocations¹

Category	2020 Value	2021 Value	2022 Value
HCFC Consumption Sector	51,789,244	34,459,070	39,552,472
Non-Investment	2,930,503	3,456,063	2,930,503
HCFC Preparation	799,300	414,900	181,900
Core Unit	2,113,147	2,127,939	2,142,835
HFC Activities	1,768,375	1,286,375	7,768,497
Grand Total	59,400,569	41,744,347	52,576,206

¹ All values include agency support costs.

Chart 1: UNDP Resource Allocation for 2020 Business Plan Activities

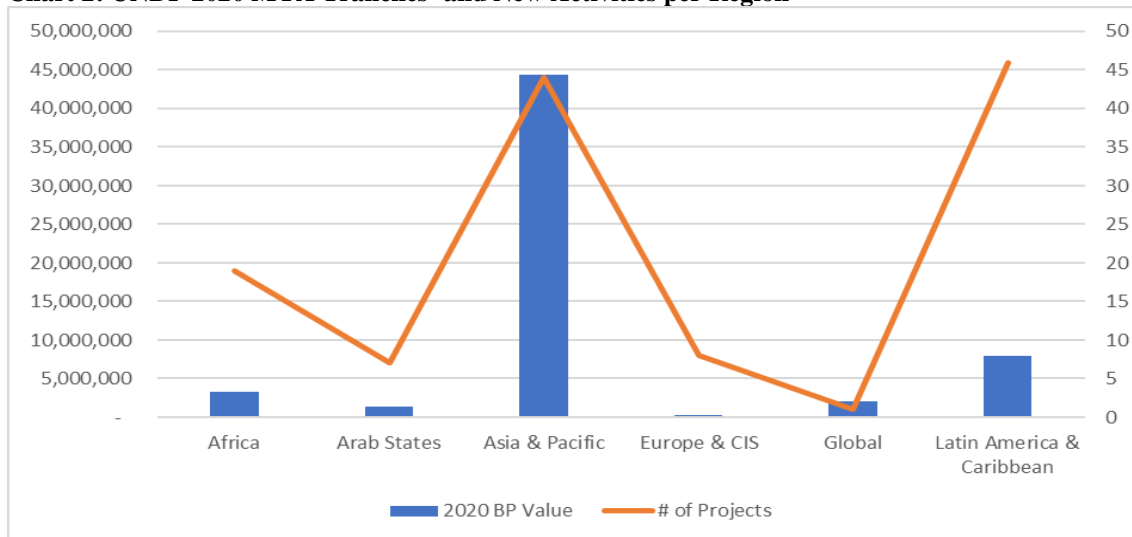


III. Geographical distribution

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 51 countries, 40 of which have funding requests in 2020. The number of activities and budgets per region for 2020 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. The main priority areas of focus in the five regions will be Stage II and III HPMPs, preparatory assistance for Stage II and III HPMPs, preparing countries for the HFC phasedown, and institutional strengthening projects.

Chart 2: UNDP 2020 MYA Tranches² and New Activities per Region³



²All values include agency support costs.

³ EUR contains CIS-countries that receive MLF funding.

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

IV. Programme Expansion in 2020

4.1. Background

UNDP's 2020-2022 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 9-11 October 2019 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 2020, 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, including the Governments of Canada, France, Italy, and Japan.

4.2. Non-investment projects

Also included in **Annex 1** are UNDP's planned non-investment projects in 2020, with a total value of more than US\$ 4.1 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 2020.

Table 3: Individual Non-Investment projects (DEM/TAS) in 2020

Country	Sector and Subsector	Value in 2020
Chile	Stage III HPMP Preparation	30,000
China	Stage III HPMP Preparation (ICR)	353,000
Colombia	Stage III HPMP Preparation	50,000
Costa Rica	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	176,250
Cuba	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	176,250
Ghana	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	176,250
Global	Core Unit Support	2,113,147
Grenada	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	99,875
Kyrgyzstan	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	99,875
Lebanon	Stage III HPMP Preparation (servicing)	260,000
Lebanon	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	176,250
Malaysia	Stage III HPMP Preparation (overarching)	96,300
Nigeria	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	229,125

Panama	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	176,250
South Sudan	Stage II HPMP Preparation	10,000
Turkey	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	229,125
Viet Nam	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	229,125
		4,680,822

In addition, UNDP will prepare 10 non-investment Institutional Strengthening project extensions in 2020, as indicated in the table below. The total value of IS renewal programming in 2020 is US\$ 2.9 million. An additional 12 IS renewals (Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay) will be submitted in 2021 and are thus not shown in the table below.

Table 4: Non-Investment Institutional Strengthening requests

Country	Sector and Subsector	Value in 2020
Argentina	Institutional Strengthening	426,722
China	Institutional Strengthening	534,144
Georgia	Institutional Strengthening	90,950
Ghana	Institutional Strengthening	190,511
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Institutional Strengthening	237,641
Lebanon	Institutional Strengthening	212,411
Nigeria	Institutional Strengthening	356,096
Pakistan	Institutional Strengthening	307,430
Sri Lanka	Institutional Strengthening	183,603
Venezuela	Institutional Strengthening	390,994
		2,930,503

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

While Section IV dealt specifically with 2020 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. R290 and R32) did not always provide a competitive solution in terms of availability of components, costs, performance and safety issues.

UNDP has significant experience in facilitating technology assessments of emerging alternatives (Methyl formate, Methyl Al, CO₂, R-32, Ammonia, hydrocarbons, etc.) in various sectors which demonstrated low GWP alternatives to HCFCs using various technologies in a number of priority sectors. Please see below the table for a detailed list of the countries, project titles, and budget amounts of these projects. The factsheets on these projects are available on the [MLF website](#).

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

All of these projects have been completed and the final detailed reports showcasing the results of the demonstrations have been submitted to the Executive Committee.

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 16 countries and preparing them for ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Overall, the general conclusion that can be drawn so far is that the initial 18 months allocated to undertake the tasks required under the enabling activities was not sufficient. These activities require more time than originally planned due to the need to consult an extended range of stakeholders and to review, assess and analyze the complex regulatory frameworks that starts with the ratification process in Parliaments and is extended to all pieces of legislation that currently only consider ozone depleting substances. Additionally, for some countries, the linkages of the Kigali Amendment Enabling Activities with energy-efficiency related entities is complex and needs to be built from scratch. It is critical to highlight that EA activities are country-driven actions, owned by NOUs, and for this reason, internal bureaucratic processes need to be respected in order to assure the buy-in of all stakeholders involved. As of Oct 20, 2019, among the 16 countries for which UNDP supported the EAs, 9 have ratified the Kigali Amendment.

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 seven countries (Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Mexico, and Zimbabwe) with preparing such projects. Of these countries, five countries (Bangladesh, China, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Zimbabwe) have been approved by the Executive Committee. The projects in Bangladesh and Mexico are the most advanced. In Bangladesh, the conversion of the three refrigerator lines and the compressor line are expected to be completed by the end of December 2019. In Mexico, the safety related aspects were analyzed and validated by the international expert and three

compressor manufacturing lines were sought to be converted using R-600a as the refrigerant in order to achieve optimum performance of the new refrigerators. One line of compressors was fully converted and commercial batches of R-600a compressors are already being manufactured. Adaptations and tests are currently being undertaken in the two additional lines.

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. However, there is a risk of compliance for the 2020 reduction target for a big consumption Article 5 country, whose HPMPs have been deferred by the Executive Committee recently due to the unexpected CFC-11 issue. Some SIDS also face challenges in coming years for the HCFC-22 reduction target due to the lack of alternatives of HCFCs in the fishery sector. In some countries, the complete phase-out of HCFC-141b is coming in early 2020 as per the Agreement between the country and the Executive Committee, which requires faster implementation of the HPMP. If any risk is identified under UNDP’s portfolio, UNDP will work closely with the country concerned to resolve the challenges and bring it back to compliance and will assist them to report the required data to the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund and the Ozone Secretariat.

In the case of the Kigali Amendment, UNDP thinks that it is time to start the preparation of HFC management plans in order to ensure compliance in 2024. UNDP will be actively supporting the Article 5 countries to apply for preparation funding in 2020 and beyond.

VII. Policy Issues

The cost guidelines of the HFC phase-down is yet to be established by the Executive Committee. UNDP has exchanged its views on the implementation of the Kigali Amendment during the Inter-agency coordination meeting with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and other bilateral and implementing agencies. One key point is to consider funding the market transformation by using the incremental operating cost (IOC) in a more flexible and inclusive manner, rather than bundled with specific eligible industries. UNDP also highlighted the challenges of LVCs in terms of the demonstration of alternative technologies and ability to scale-up with limited funding available. UNDP suggests that the assembly sub-sector in the servicing sector should be paid special attention and separated from other activities in the servicing sector with different treatment.

In the context of the Kigali Amendment, UNDP believes that cost-effectiveness based on CO2-eq should be taken into account, and the communication and synergy with the broader climate actions on the national and international levels are necessary.

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 “2020 targets” for those indicators. Some of these targets can be extracted from UNDP’s 2020 business plan to be approved at the 84th ExCom meeting in December 2019. 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 2020	Remarks
Planning/Approval	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	10	41	

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2020	Remarks
Planning/Approval	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	10	27	10 IS, 1 TAS, 16 PRP
Implementation	Funds disbursed (based on estimated disbursement in progress report)	15	16,556,219	As determined by the 2018 Progress Report.
Implementation	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25	468.70	ODS Phaseout associated with 41 tranches
Implementation	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	20	81	As determined by the 2018 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 2018 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 84th ExCom, depending on which programmes are allowed to stay in the business plan at that meeting.