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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL  
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL  
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL  
Octogésima cuarta Reunión  
Montreal, 16 – 20 de diciembre de 2019

**PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL PNUD PARA 2020-2022**

1. Este documento presenta el plan administrativo del PNUD para 2020-2022<sup>1</sup> e incluye: las actividades planificadas para la eliminación de sustancias controladas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal (sustancias controladas) durante el período 2020-2022; los indicadores de desempeño del plan administrativo; y recomendaciones para su examen por el Comité Ejecutivo. El texto del plan administrativo del PNUD para 2020-2022 se adjunta al presente documento.

**Actividades planificadas durante 2020-2022**

2. En la tabla 1 se establece el valor anual de las actividades incluidas en el plan administrativo del PNUD.

**Tabla 1. Asignación de recursos en el plan administrativo del PNUD para 2020-2022 tal como se presentó (en miles \$EUA)\***

	2020	2021	2022	Total (2020 -2022)	Total después de 2022
<b>Actividades relativas a los HCFC</b>					
Planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH) aprobados	48 971	31 394	38 467	118 832	2 571
Preparación de proyectos de los PGEH – etapa II	10	0	0	10	0
Etapas II de los PGEH	1 691	2 153	136	3 981	3 915

<sup>1</sup> En la reunión de coordinación entre organismos (IACM), celebrada en Montreal del 9 al 11 de octubre de 2019, se debatió un proyecto de plan administrativo del PNUD para 2020-2022. En el plan administrativo que figura en este documento se abordan las cuestiones planteadas en la reunión.

	2020	2021	2022	Total (2020 -2022)	Total después de 2022
Preparación de proyectos de los PGEH – etapa III	789	415	182	1 386	0
Etapa III de los PGEH	1 127	912	949	2 988	5 075
<b>Subtotal de las actividades relativas a los HCFC</b>	<b>52 589</b>	<b>34 874</b>	<b>39 734</b>	<b>127 197</b>	<b>11 561</b>
<b>Actividades relativas al HFC</b>					
HFC - Actividades de apoyo	102	0	0	0	0
Plan de reducción de HFC - Preparación de proyectos de los PGEH	1 768	1 286	478	3 533	0
Plan de reducción de HFC	0	0	7 290	7 290	0
<b>Subtotal de las actividades relativas al HFC</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>7 768</b>	<b>10 823</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Actividades estándar</b>					
Fortalecimiento institucional	2 931	3 456	2 931	9 317	0
Unidad central	2 113	2 128	2 143	6 384	0
<b>Subtotal de las actividades estándar</b>	<b>5 044</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>5 073</b>	<b>15 701</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Gran total</b>	<b>59 502</b>	<b>41 744</b>	<b>52 576</b>	<b>153 721</b>	<b>11 561</b>

\*Incluidos los gastos de apoyo al organismo cuando corresponda.

## Comentarios de la Secretaría

### Etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC

3. Los niveles totales de financiación para la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH) en países de bajo consumo para alcanzar la reducción del 67,5 % en el consumo básico de referencia de los HCFC ascienden a 4,98 millones de \$EUA (incluyendo 2,93 millones \$EUA para 2020-2022), y para alcanzar la reducción del 100 % ascienden a 868 743 \$EUA (incluyendo 526 820 \$EUA para 2020-2022).

4. En la tabla 2 se presenta la distribución de la financiación de la etapa II de los PGEH en países que no son de bajo consumo por sector.

**Tabla 2. Distribución de la financiación de la etapa II de los PGEH en países que no son de bajo consumo por sector (en miles \$EUA)**

Sector	2020–2022	Después de 2022	Total	Porcentaje del total (%)
Servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración	522	1 527	2 049	100,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>2 049</b>	<b>100,0</b>

### Etapa II de los PGEH

5. El monto total de 8,06 millones de \$EUA está incluido en el plan administrativo para la etapa III de los PGEH de seis países (República Dominicana, Líbano, Nigeria, Panamá, República de Moldova y Uruguay) (incluyendo 2,99 millones de \$EUA para 2020-2022). La inclusión de la etapa III de los PGEH en el plan administrativo se permite únicamente para los países para los que se aprobó la etapa II de un PGEH para cumplir un objetivo de reducción para 2020 (decisión 82/45(c)(i)). Dos de estos países tienen una etapa II aprobada con un objetivo de reducción más allá de 2020 (Líbano y Nigeria).

Actividades relacionadas con el HFC

6. Las actividades relacionadas con el HFC comprenden una actividad de apoyo (101 650 \$EUA en 2020 para Belice); actividades de preparación para la reducción del HFC en 19 países por un monto de 3,53 millones de \$EUA en 2020-2022; y actividades de los planes de gestión de la reducción del HFC en siete países por un monto de 7,29 millones de \$EUA en 2020-2022.

7. Para la actividad de apoyo, Belice ha presentado la carta del Gobierno solicitada en la que se indica su intención de hacer cuanto pueda para ratificar la Enmienda de Kigali lo antes posible, de conformidad con la decisión 79/46(d)(i).

8. Con respecto a las actividades de preparación, la financiación para la preparación de planes nacionales de ejecución para cumplir con las obligaciones iniciales de reducción de los HFC se podría proporcionar, como muy pronto, cinco años antes de la fecha de cumplimiento de esas obligaciones, después de que un país haya ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali y sobre la base de las directrices que se hayan de aprobar en el futuro (decisión 79/46(b)(iii)). De los 19 países, siete no han ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali (Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Irán (República Islámica del), Kirguistán, Líbano y Turquía). Uno de los siete países no ha presentado la carta del Gobierno solicitada que indique su intención de hacer cuanto pueda para ratificar la Enmienda de Kigali.

9. Las actividades de los planes de gestión de la reducción del HFC están incluidas en el plan administrativo para Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, Granada, Nigeria, Panamá y Viet Nam. Sin embargo, no hay ninguna decisión del Comité Ejecutivo que permita a los países presentar un plan de gestión de la reducción del HFC ya que, según la decisión 79/46(b)(iii), sólo es admisible la financiación preparatoria.

Costos de la unidad central

10. Se espera que los costos de la unidad central<sup>2</sup> aumenten a una tasa anual del 0,7 %, como se había acordado.

**Ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría**

11. Durante la IACM, se acordaron ajustes en los planes administrativos de los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución sobre la base de las decisiones pertinentes del Comité Ejecutivo. Al examinar la versión revisada del plan administrativo del PNUD para 2020-2022, la Secretaría señaló que no se habían incluido los ajustes siguientes:

**Tabla 3. Ajustes en el plan administrativo del PNUD para 2020-2022 (en miles \$EUA)**

Ajuste	2020–2022	Después de 2022
Valores del PGEH para reflejar los importes aprobados en virtud de los acuerdos o del acuerdo revisado presentados en la 84ª reunión	(11 878)	12 812
Valores de la etapa II del PGEH para reflejar el acuerdo presentado en la 84ª reunión	(312)	453
Etapa II de los PGEH en países de bajo consumo hasta el valor máximo permitido para cumplir con la reducción del 67,5 % del consumo básico de referencia de HCFC sobre la base de la decisión 74/50 c)(xii)	(4)	(6)
Preparación de proyectos de los PGEH para la etapa III de los PGEH de conformidad con la decisión 71/42	(260)	225
Etapa III de los PGEH de conformidad con la decisión 82/45(c)(i)	(1 674)	(3 385)

<sup>2</sup> La solicitud de costos de la unidad central del PNUD en 2020 se ha presentado en la 84ª reunión (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/38).

Ajuste	2020–2022	Después de 2022
Preparación de proyectos de los PGEH para reducción del HFC de conformidad con la decisión 56/16(c) o países que no han ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali	(2 152)	0
Plan de gestión de la reducción del HFC conforme a la decisión 79/46(b)(iii)	(7 290)	0

12. La tabla 4 presenta los resultados de los ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría en el plan administrativo del PNUD para 2020-2022, que también se abordan en el contexto del plan administrativo refundido del Fondo Multilateral para 2020-2022<sup>3</sup>.

**Tabla 4. Asignación de recursos en el plan administrativo ajustado del PNUD para 2020-2022 (en miles \$EUA)\***

	2020	2021	2022	Total (2020-2022)	Total después de 2022
<b>Actividades relativas a los HCFC</b>					
PGEH aprobados	57 822	29 437	19 695	106 954	15 383
Preparación de proyectos de los PGEH – etapa II	10	0	0	10	0
Etapa II de los PGEH	1 689	1 839	136	3 665	4 363
Preparación de proyectos de los PGEH – etapa III	529	415	182	1 126	225
Etapa III de los PGEH	1 127	75	112	1 314	1 690
<b>Subtotal de las actividades relativas a los HCFC</b>	<b>61 178</b>	<b>31 766</b>	<b>20 125</b>	<b>113 069</b>	<b>21 660</b>
<b>Actividades relativas al HFC</b>					
HFC - Actividades de apoyo	102	0	0	0	0
Plan de reducción del HFC - Preparación de proyectos de los PGEH	922	459	0	1 381	0
Plan de reducción del HFC	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal de las actividades relativas al HFC</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 381</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Actividades estándar</b>					
Fortalecimiento institucional	2 931	3 456	2 931	9 317	0
Unidad central	2 113	2 128	2 143	6 384	0
<b>Subtotal de las actividades estándar</b>	<b>5 044</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>5 073</b>	<b>15 701</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Gran total</b>	<b>67 245</b>	<b>37 809</b>	<b>25 198</b>	<b>130 151</b>	<b>21 660</b>

\*Incluidos los gastos de apoyo al organismo cuando corresponda.

### Indicadores de desempeño

13. El PNUD presentó indicadores de desempeño de acuerdo con la decisión 71/28 en el texto de su plan administrativo. La Secretaría informó al PNUD de los objetivos que se muestran en la tabla 5.

<sup>3</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/26

**Tabla 5. Indicadores de desempeño para el PNUD para 2020**

<b>Tipo de indicador</b>	<b>Título corto</b>	<b>Cálculo</b>	<b>Objetivo 2020</b>
Planificación - Aprobación	Tramos aprobados	Número de tramos aprobados frente a los planificados*	42
Planificación - Aprobación	Proyectos/actividades aprobados	Número de proyectos/actividades aprobados frente a los planificados (incluyendo actividades de preparación de proyectos)**	24
Ejecución	Fondos desembolsados	Sobre la base del desembolso estimado en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades	15 618 655 \$EUA
Ejecución	Eliminación de SAO	Eliminación de SAO para el tramo cuando el siguiente tramo está aprobado frente a la eliminación prevista en los planes administrativos	570,2 toneladas PAO
Ejecución	Terminación de proyectos para actividades	Terminación de proyectos frente a proyectos planificados en los informes sobre la marcha de todas las actividades (excluyendo la preparación de proyectos)	70
Administrativo	Rapidez de terminación financiera	Medida en que los proyectos se han completado financieramente 12 meses después de la terminación del proyecto	70 %
Administrativo	Presentación puntual de informes de terminación de proyecto	Presentación puntual de informes de terminación de proyecto frente a los acordados	3
Administrativo	Presentación puntual de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	Presentación puntual de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades, planes administrativos y respuestas a menos que se haya acordado otra cosa	A tiempo

\* El objetivo de un organismo se reduciría si no pudo presentar un tramo debido a otro organismo de cooperación o director, si así acordó dicho organismo.

\*\* La preparación de proyectos no debe evaluarse si el Comité Ejecutivo no ha tomado una decisión sobre su financiación.

### **Cuestiones de criterios**

14. El PNUD presenta las siguientes cuestiones de criterios relacionadas con las directrices sobre costos para la reducción progresiva del HFC que están siendo consideradas por el Comité Ejecutivo, las cuales fueron presentadas durante la IACM:

- a) Considerar la financiación de la transformación del mercado mediante el uso de los costos adicionales de explotación de una manera más flexible e inclusiva, en lugar de agrupados con determinadas industrias admisibles;
- b) Dificultades de los países de bajo consumo en relación con la demostración de tecnologías alternativas y la posibilidad de apoyar con fondos limitados disponibles;
- c) Debería prestarse una atención especial al subsector de montaje en el sector de servicios y mantenimiento y separarse de otras actividades en el sector de servicios y mantenimiento con un tratamiento diferente; y
- d) En el contexto de la Enmienda de Kigali, debería tenerse en cuenta la rentabilidad sobre la base de equivalente de CO<sub>2</sub> y se necesita comunicación y sinergia con las acciones relativas al clima más amplias en los ámbitos nacional e internacional.

**RECOMENDACIÓN**

15. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno:
- a) Tomar nota del plan administrativo del PNUD para 2020-2022 que se recoge en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/28; y
  - b) Aprobar los indicadores de desempeño para el PNUD, tal como figuran en la tabla 5 del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/28.



*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 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.

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.

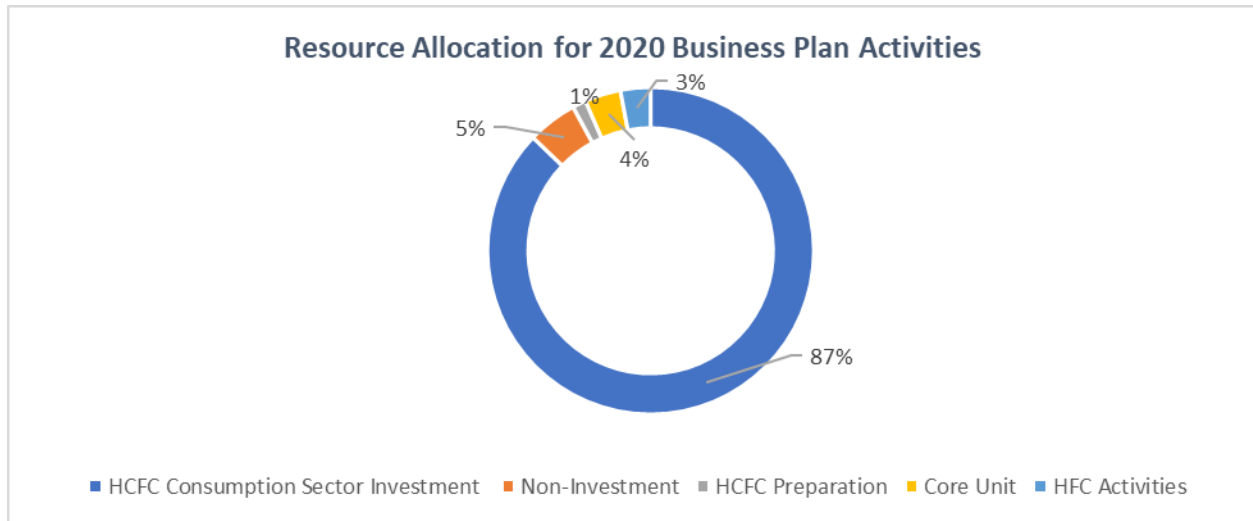
The total budget for 2020 for the above activities is US\$ 57,287,422 (including support costs) plus US\$ 2,113,147 core unit funding for UNDP. Table 1 below summarizes the resource allocation of UNDP’s 2020 Business Plan. The projects are grouped into various categories, which are described in the following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

**Table 1: UNDP 2020-2022 Business Plan Resource Allocations<sup>1</sup>**

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
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59,400,569</b>	<b>41,744,347</b>	<b>52,576,206</b>

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

**Chart 1: UNDP Resource Allocation for 2020 Business Plan Activities**

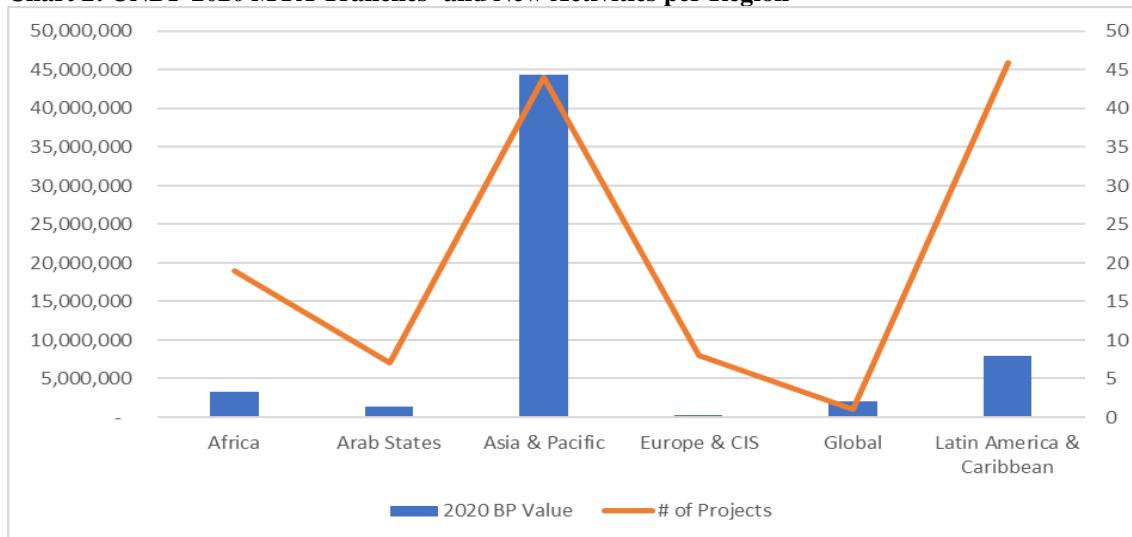


### III. Geographical distribution

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 Tranches<sup>2</sup> and New Activities per Region<sup>3</sup>**



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

<sup>3</sup> 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
		<b>4,680,822</b>

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
		<b>2,930,503</b>

#### ***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, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,871,558</b>

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.