



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
第八十六次会议
2020年11月2日至6日，蒙特利尔
延期至2021年3月8日至12日¹

开发计划署 2021–2023 年业务计划

1. 本文件提出了开发计划署 2021-2023 年业务计划，² 内容包括：为 2021-2023 年期间规划的受《蒙特利尔议定书》控制物质（受控物质）淘汰活动；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 2021-2023 年业务计划的说明。

为 2021-2023 年期间规划的活动

2. 表 1 按年份开列了开发计划署业务计划内各项活动的经费数额。

¹ 由于冠状病毒病（COVID-19）。

² 由于 COVID-19 大流行带来的限制，为处理秘书处就最初提交的开发计划署 2021-2023 年业务计划所发表的评论，采用的办法是进行双边讨论和多次电子信息交流。所有问题都得到了令人满意的解决。

表 1. 所提交的开发计划署 2021-2023 年业务计划的资源分配数额（千美元）*

说明	2021 年	2022 年	2023 年	共计 (2021-2023 年)	2023 后共计
氟氯烃活动					
核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划	23,773	9,066	17,420	50,259	22,371
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	1,161	204	871	2,237	188
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制- 第三阶段	563	399	192	1,155	
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段	75	7,013	33,418	40,506	67,883
氟氯烃活动小计	25,582	16,682	51,902	94,166	90,442
氢氟碳化合物活动					
逐步减少氢氟碳化合物计划-项 目编制	1,319	1,246	377	2,942	0
逐步减少氢氟碳化合物计划	0	22,918	24,512	47,430	16,467
氢氟碳化合物活动小计	1,319	24,164	24,889	50,372	16,467
标准活动					
体制强化	4,100	1,752	4,100	9,953	0
核心单位	2,128	2,143	2,158	6,429	0
标准活动小计	6,228	3,895	6,258	16,382	0
共计	33,130	44,740	83,049	160,920	106,909

* 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. 在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段为使低消费量国家把氟氯烃基准数减少 67.5%，在 2021-2023 年期间提供的资金总额为 627,003 万美元，如果要减少 100%，供资总额为 128 万美元（包括 2021-2023 年的 109 万美元）。

4. 在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段为非低消费量国家提供的资金总额为 522,000 美元，仅供在 2021-2023 年期间用于制冷维修行业。

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段

5. 10 个国家（巴西、哥伦比亚、印度、印度尼西亚、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、黎巴嫩、马来西亚、墨西哥、尼日利亚和摩尔多瓦共和国）的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段的业务计划共列入 1.0839 亿美元（包括 2021-2023 年的 4,051 万美元）。只有那些其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段已经得到核准，而且该阶段的削减目标低于 2025 年履约目标的国家，才获得允许把氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段列入业务计划（第 84/46 号决定(e)段）。

与氢氟碳化合物有关的活动

6. 氢氟碳化合物活动包括为 26 个国家编制逐步减少氢氟碳化合物计划，³ 2021-2023 年期间的经费数额为 294 万美元；为 39 个国家编制逐步减少氢氟碳化合物管理计划，数额为 6,390 万美元（包括 2021-2023 年期间的 4,743 万美元）。

7. 在 26 个已列入其逐步减少氢氟碳化合物编制活动的国家中，有 15 个国家尚未批准《基加利修正案》。这 15 个国家中有 3 个国家还没有提交要求政府提交的信函，表明打算尽最大努力批准《基加利修正案》。

8. 关于逐步减少氢氟碳化合物管理计划，第 84/46 号决定(g)段仅允许将已批准《基加利修正案》的国家的这些计划纳入业务计划。业务计划中列入的 39 个国家中，有 15 个国家尚未批准《基加利修正案》。

核心单位费用

9. 核心单位费用⁴预计将按商定的 0.7% 的年率增长

秘书处提议的调整

10. 对开发署 2021-2023 年业务计划的调整是以执行委员会的有关决定为依据。待缔约方就 2021-2023 三年期的多边基金充资水平作出决定后，可能需要作进一步调整。⁵

11. 秘书处在审查开发计划署 2021-2023 年业务计划时注意到，未将下列调整列入其中：

表 3.对开发计划署 2021-2023 年业务计划的调整（千美元）

调整	2021-2023 年	2023 年后
反映根据协定核准的实际数额的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划数值	(279)	0
根据第 74/50 号决定(c)(十二)段，将氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段低消费量国家的数额调整至所允许的上限数值，以使其将氟氯烃基准数削减 100%	(55)	0
根据第 84/46 号决定(e)段，编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段的项目	(192)	0
根据 4.80 美元/公斤的最高成本效益调整制冷剂管理计划第三阶段有制冷维修行业的非低消费量国家的数额	(84)	(103)
根据第 56/16 号决定(c)段或第 84/46 号决定(f)段，编制逐步减少氢氟碳化合物计划的项目	(917)	0
84/46 号决定(g)段规定的逐步减少氢氟碳化合物管理计划活动	(21,895)	(6,620)
第 74/51 号决定(c)段规定的体制强化活动	1,068	0

³ 在一国批准《基加利修正案》之后，可根据今后将核准的准则提供经费，用于为该履行逐步减少氢氟碳化合物的初步义务编制国家执行计划，经费最早可在这些义务生效五年之前提供（第 79/46 号决定(b)(三)段）。此外，第 84/46 号决定(f)段允许将那些尚未批准《基加利修正案》的国家的逐步减少氢氟碳化合物编制活动列入业务计划，但这些国家须提交一封信函，表明政府打算尽最大努力批准《基加利修正案》。

⁴ 开发计划署的 2021 年核心单位费用已在第八十六次会议的闭会期间核准流程中获得核准 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/37)。

⁵ 如果缔约方没有就 2021-2023 三年期的多边基金充资水平做出决定，根据第 XXXII/1 号决定，将假设 2021-2023 年业务计划的资源分配指示性预算会保持在 2018-2020 三年期充资的相同水平。UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/25 号文件讨论了这个问题。

12. 表 4 列出了秘书处提议对开发计划署 2021-2023 年业务计划所进行调整的结果，多边基金 2021-2023 年综合业务计划⁶也载有这些调整结果。

表 4. 开发计划署调整后的 2021-2023 年业务计划的资源分配（千美元）*

说明	2021 年	2022 年	2023 年	共计 (2021-2023 年)	2023 后共 计
氟氯烃活动					
核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划	23,908	9,128	16,945	49,981	22,371
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	1,157	199	825	2,182	188
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制-第三阶段	563	399	0	962	
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段	75	6,957	33,390	40,421	67,780
氟氯烃活动小计	25,713	16,683	51,160	93,556	90,339
氢氟碳化合物活动					
逐步减少氢氟碳化合物计划-项目编制	1,099	814	112	2,025	0
逐步减少氢氟碳化合物计划	0	22,918	2,617	25,535	9,847
氢氟碳化合物活动小计	1,099	23,732	2,729	27,560	9,847
标准活动					
体制强化	4,635	1,752	4,635	11,021	0
核心单位	2,128	2,143	2,158	6,429	0
标准活动小计	6,763	3,895	6,792	17,450	0
共计	33,575	44,310	60,681	138,566	100,186

* 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 所列各目标。

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/25

表 5. 开发计划署 2021 年绩效指标

指标类别	简称	计算办法	2021 年目标
规划数—核准数	核准的付款	核准付款次数，与计划的付款次数相比*	28
规划数—核准数	核准的项目/活动	项目/活动核准数（包括项目编制活动数），与计划数相比**	37
执行	发放的资金	以进度报告中的发放估计数为依据	22,419,984 美元
执行	淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质	核准下次付款申请时的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰量，与业务计划中规划的淘汰量相比	368.84 ODP 吨
执行	活动的项目完成情况	项目完成数，与进度报告中所有活动的规划数相比（不包括项目编制）	49
行政	财务工作完成速度	项目完成后 12 个月内完成项目财务工作的程度	70%
行政	按时提交项目完成报告	按时提交的项目完成报告，与商定的数目相比，	按时(3)
行政	按时提交进度报告	按时提交进度报告和业务计划以及答复，除非另有商定	按时

* 如果一个机构由于另一个牵头或合作机构的原因而无法提交付款申请，经该机构同意，将降低其目标。

** 如果执行委员会尚未就项目编制供资作出决定，就不应把项目编制包括在内。

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逐步减少氢氟碳化合物的费用准则有关的政策问题：

- (a) 以更加灵活和包容的方式使用增支经营费用来为市场转型提供资金，而不是与特定的符合供资资格的行业捆绑在一起；
- (b) 低消费量国家在展示替代技术以及利用可获得的有限资金来扩大规模的能力方面所面临的挑战；
- (c) 应特别重视维修行业的组装次级行业，对其中活动的处理方式应该与对维修行业的其他活动的处理方式有所不同；
- (d) 关于《基加利修正案》，在编制和执行逐步减少氢氟碳化合物管理计划时，应考虑到基于二氧化碳当量的成本效益，并顾及与国家及国际两级更广泛的气候行动和机构进行交流和实现协同效应。

建议

15. 谨建议执行委员会：

- (a) 注意到 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/27 号文件所载开发计划署 2021-2023 年业务计划；
- (b) 核准 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/27 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 2021

Business Plan Narrative

85th and 86th Meetings, 8-12 March 2021

I. Introduction

The 2021-2023 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 2025 control measure for HCFCs and to support the early phase-down of HFCs.

It should be noted that planned activities included in the 2021 column are relatively firm, while future years are indicative and are provided for planning purposes only.

In 2020, while the COVID-19 pandemic had imposed limitations on project implementation, Article 5 countries and UNDP were able to adapt some of our operations in order to ensure the continuation of the implementation of activities under the Multilateral Fund. We expect the COVID-related limitations, especially on travel, to continue at least for the first half of 2021 but we will continue to provide assistance to countries to ensure that they meet their control targets under the Montreal Protocol on a timely basis. Furthermore, recognizing the importance and the need for capacity building for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, UNDP aims to continue to organize several online webinars on technical topics to exchange information among Article 5 countries and provide training to the NOUs and stakeholders remotely.

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 2021 through 2023. Figures are also provided for the years 2024-2030, which are mainly related to Stage II HPMP approvals and 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, 79/47 and 84/46) as well as country requests have been taken into consideration. As agreed with the Secretariat, activities which were included in UNDP's 2020 Business Plan, but were not submitted in 2020 were reflected in the 2021 Business Plan as well.

The activities included for 2021 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 almost US\$ 25 million;
- Stage III preparation requests for five countries (Brazil, India, Iran, Malaysia and Mexico) to meet the 2025 control target and beyond;
- One Stage III request for Moldova to meet the 2025 control target;
- HFC management preparation requests for eleven countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Chile, Fiji, Mali, Panama, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Viet Nam);
- 22 ongoing institutional strengthening activities, of which 14 will request an extension in 2021 for a combined amount of US\$ 4.1 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 2021 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 for most countries. 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.

For countries that have requested preparation funding for HFC management plans but not ratified Kigali yet, letters of intention to ratify Kigali have been sought. 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.

Taking into factor these considerations, the expected business planning value is **US\$ 32.9 million for 2021** and **US\$ 44.7 million for 2022** (including support costs). This funding translates to the phase out of 368.36 ODP tonnes in 2021 and 199.28 ODP tonnes in 2022.

II. Resource allocation

As referenced in the Introduction section, UNDP’s primary focus in 2021-2023 will be on assisting countries to meet the 2025 HCFC control target and supporting them for the upcoming HFC phasedown. In addition, the renewal of institutional strengthening projects is also a component of UNDP’s 2021-2023 Business Plan.

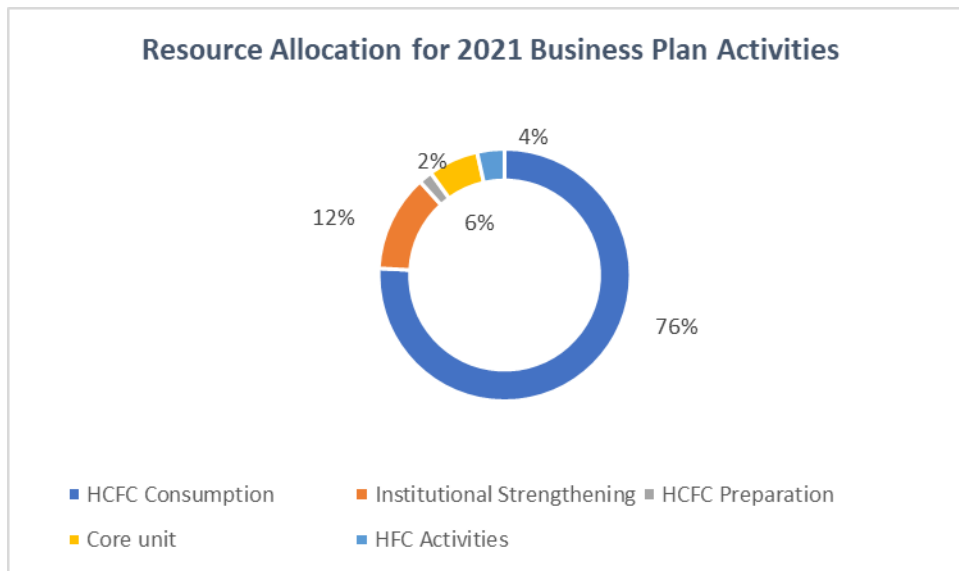
The total budget for 2021 for the above activities is US\$ 30.8 million (including support costs) plus US\$ 2.1 million core unit funding for UNDP. Table 1 below summarizes the resource allocation of UNDP’s 2021 Business Plan. The projects are grouped into various categories, which are described in the following summary table.

Table 1: UNDP 2021-2023 Business Plan Resource Allocations¹

Category	2021 Value (000’s)	2022 Value (000’s)	2023 Value (000’s)
HCFC Consumption Sector	25,009	16,283	51,710
Institutional Strengthening	4,100	1,752	4,100
HCFC Preparation	573	399	192
Core Unit	2,128	2,143	2,158
HFC Activities	1,159	24,164	24,889
Grand Total	32,970	44,740	83,049

¹ All values include agency support costs.

Chart 1: UNDP Resource Allocation for 2021 Business Plan Activities



III. Geographical distribution

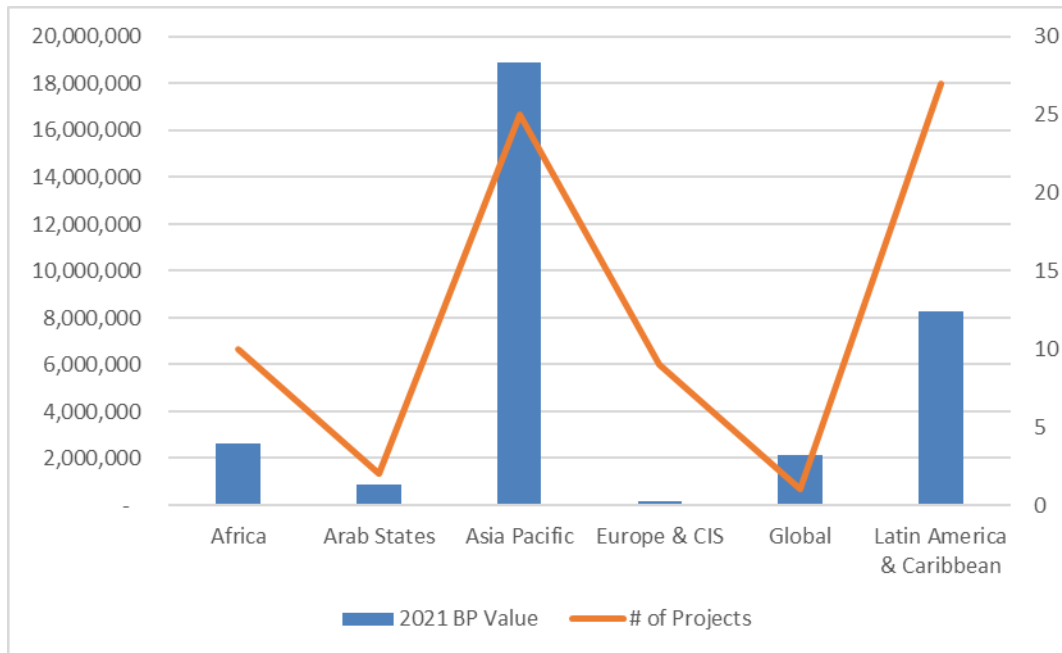
The UNDP Business Plan will once again cover all five regions (Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Europe & CIS, Global, and Latin America and the Caribbean), with approved and new activities in 55 countries, 38 of which have funding requests in 2021. The number of activities and budgets per region for 2021 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 2021 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 2021

4.1. Background

UNDP's 2021-2023 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 through virtual means due to the coronavirus pandemic.

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 2021, 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

UNDP's planned non-investment projects in 2021 are worth more than US\$ 3.8 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 2021.

Table 3: Individual Non-Investment projects (DEM/TAS) in 2021*

Country	Sector and Subsector	Value in 2021
Bangladesh	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	137,571
Brazil	Stage III HPMP Preparation	40,000
Cambodia	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	27,201
Chile	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	80,250
Fiji	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	80,452
Global	Core Unit Support	2,127,939
India	Stage III HPMP Preparation (air-conditioning)	150,000
India	Stage III HPMP Preparation (overarching)	90,000
India	Stage III HPMP Preparation (refrigeration)	100,000
Iran	Stage III HPMP Preparation (overarching)	20,806
Iran	Stage III HPMP Preparation (RAC servicing)	29,128
Malaysia	Stage III HPMP Preparation (overarching)	93,090
Mali	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	99,875
Mexico	Stage III HPMP Preparation	40,000
Panama	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	160,500
Paraguay	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	117,647
South Sudan	Stage II HPMP Preparation	10,000
		3,859,817

* HFC preparation funding was requested for Bhutan, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, Grenada, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Maldives, Nigeria, Peru, and Uruguay in 2020 and will be considered at the next meeting.

In addition, UNDP will prepare 14 non-investment Institutional Strengthening project extensions in 2021, as indicated in the table below. The total value of IS renewal programming in 2021 is US\$ 4.1 million. An additional 7 IS renewals (Brazil, Georgia, Ghana, Iran, Lebanon, Nigeria, Sri Lanka) will be submitted in 2022 and are thus not shown in the table below.

Table 4: Non-Investment Institutional Strengthening requests

Country	Sector and Subsector	Value in 2021
Argentina	Several Ozone unit support	426,722
Bangladesh	Several Ozone unit support	178,048
Chile	Several Ozone unit support	255,498
Colombia	Several Ozone unit support	377,462
Costa Rica	Several Ozone unit support	192,447
Cuba	Several Ozone unit support	204,161
India	Several Ozone unit support	511,176
Indonesia	Several Ozone unit support	371,499
Malaysia	Several Ozone unit support	382,803
Pakistan	Several Ozone unit support	204,755
Panama	Several Ozone unit support	90,950
Trinidad and Tobago	Several Ozone unit support	206,536
Uruguay	Several Ozone unit support	390,994
Venezuela	Several Ozone unit support	204,755
		4,100,480

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

While Section IV dealt specifically with 2021 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. 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. The factsheets on these projects are available on the [MLF website](#).

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 19 countries and preparing them for ratification of the Kigali Amendment, out of which two countries (Peru and Trinidad and Tobago) have completed these activities. 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 January 2021, among the 19 countries for which UNDP supported the EAs, 11 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 project has been completed and the final report was submitted to the Executive Committee. In Mexico, the international expert has made two visits to Mexico to support the reconversion process of MABEs plant in Celaya. The final part of the installation was completed in May 2020 and the safety audit was conducted in June 2020. The plant can now safely produce domestic refrigerators with Isobutane. There is still some pending work on the field testing of certain new refrigerator models which has been delayed due to COVID-19. This

work continued in the second half of 2020. The reconversion of the compressor manufacturing plant has been completed and safety audits have been completed.

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

In UNDP’s portfolio, all countries are currently in compliance with the HCFC phase-out schedule. The activities presented in UNDP’s business plan aim at providing assistance to Article 5 countries to comply with their obligations towards the Montreal Protocol. UNDP would like to note that some SIDS face challenges in the 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 occurred in 2020 as per the Agreement between the country and the Executive Committee, which required 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 2021 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 meetings 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 coordination and synergy with the broader climate actions and institutions at the national and international levels are necessary to be considered in the preparation and implementation of HFC phase-down management plans.

VIII. 2021 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 “2021 targets” for those indicators. Some of these targets can be extracted from UNDP’s 2021 business plan to be approved at the 86th and 87th ExCom meetings in March 2021. 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 2021	Remarks
Planning/Approval	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	10	26	16 approved multi-years, 10 planned
Planning/Approval	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	10	24	14 IS, 1 TAS, 9 PRP

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2021	Remarks
Implementation	Funds disbursed (based on estimated disbursement in progress report)	15	\$22,792,722	As determined by the 2019 Progress Report.
Implementation	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25	368.36	ODS Phaseout associated with 26 tranches
Implementation	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	20	73	As determined by the 2019 Progress Report.
Administrative	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	10	55	70% of those due as determined by the 2019 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 86th and 87th ExComs, depending on which programmes are allowed to stay in the business plan in those meetings.