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para el Medio Ambiente**

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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL

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**INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PNUD
AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2019**

1. El presente documento presenta el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUD al 31 de diciembre de 2019².

Introducción

2. El informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUD incluye el estado de la ejecución de los proyectos, en particular de 18 proyectos relacionados con los HFC que han sido financiados con cargo a las contribuciones voluntarias adicionales por 17 Partes que no operan al amparo del artículo 5, a fin de proporcionar ayuda a corto plazo para la aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali.

3. La Secretaría examinó el estado de la ejecución de cada uno de los proyectos en curso país por país, teniendo en cuenta las demoras en la ejecución que habían tenido lugar respecto de las fechas de terminación previstas que se habían notificado en 2019, las posibles repercusiones de esas demoras en la eliminación de las sustancias controladas y la tasa de desembolsos prevista. En el análisis que figura en el presente documento se usan toneladas PAO para todas las sustancias controladas (incluidos los HFC que deben medirse en toneladas métricas de CO₂ equivalente)³.

¹ Debido al coronavirus (COVID-19)

² Al presente documento se le adjunta el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades. Los datos correspondientes han sido incluidos en la base de datos de Informes refundidos sobre la marcha de las actividades, que pueden obtenerse por petición.

³ De conformidad con la decisión 84/12 a) iv), la medida de los HFC en toneladas métricas de CO₂ equivalente se incluiría en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades presentados en la 88ª reunión. Este tema se trata en el informe refundido sobre la marcha de las actividades (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/15).

Ámbito del documento

4. Este documento consta de las siguientes partes:

Parte I: Proyectos aprobados en el marco de las contribuciones ordinarias al Fondo Multilateral. Esta parte contiene un resumen de la marcha de las actividades de ejecución de los proyectos durante 2019 y de forma acumulativa desde 1991, en la eliminación de todas las sustancias controladas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal, incluidas las sustancias del anexo F (HFC); contiene un análisis del estado en el que se encuentra la ejecución de cada uno de los proyectos en curso⁴ a nivel de país; y señala los proyectos que presentan demoras en la ejecución y sus posibles efectos en la eliminación de sustancias controladas, y los proyectos con cuestiones pendientes que ha de examinar el Comité Ejecutivo.

Parte II: Proyectos aprobados en el marco de otras contribuciones voluntarias para el apoyo acelerado a la reducción de los HFC. Se informa también sobre el estado de la ejecución de proyectos de reducción de los HFC financiados con cargo a las contribuciones voluntarias⁵.

Recomendación.

5. El presente documento contiene los siguientes anexos:

Anexo I: Un resumen del estado y una recomendación para cada uno de los proyectos en curso con indicación de las cuestiones pendientes que examinará el Comité Ejecutivo.

Anexo II: Un análisis del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades.

PARTE I: PROYECTOS APROBADOS EN EL MARCO DE LAS CONTRIBUCIONES ORDINARIAS AL FONDO MULTILATERAL

Resumen de los progresos logrados en la ejecución de proyectos durante 2019 y resumen acumulativo

6. A continuación figura un resumen de la ejecución de proyectos y las actividades realizadas por el PNUD durante 2019 y un resumen acumulativo desde 1991 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2019:

a) **Eliminación⁶:** En 2019 se eliminaron 470,9 toneladas PAO de sustancias controladas y se aprobó la eliminación de otras 126,3 toneladas PAO de consumo de sustancias controladas. Desde 1991 se habían eliminado 67 480 toneladas PAO del consumo de sustancias

⁴ Se entiende por proyectos en curso todos aquellos que se encuentran en curso de ejecución al 31 de diciembre de 2019. Los indicadores clave de la marcha de las actividades incluyen: el porcentaje de fondos desembolsados y el de proyectos que han comenzado a desembolsar de los fondos; la financiación que se prevé desembolsar para finales del año como porcentaje de la financiación aprobada; la duración media de la demora en la ejecución de los proyectos; y la información provista en la columna de observación de la base de datos de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades.

⁵ De conformidad con la decisión 84/12 b), en el informe refundido sobre la marcha de las actividades (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/15) figura un informe detallado sobre la marcha de las actividades que ofrece un panorama general de los objetivos, el estado de ejecución, principales resultados y enseñanzas, las cantidades de HFC eliminados, cuando proceda, el nivel de fondos aprobados y desembolsados y las posibles dificultades para llevar a cabo proyectos y actividades.

⁶ La eliminación incluye aprobaciones para proyectos de inversión relacionados con los HFC de 142,8 tm (204 332 tm de CO₂ equivalente).

controladas, de un total previsto de 68 407 toneladas PAO de proyectos aprobados (con exclusión de proyectos cancelados y transferidos);

- b) **Desembolso/aprobaciones:** En 2019 se desembolsaron 23,14 millones de \$EUA y se había previsto desembolsar 15,62 millones de \$EUA partiendo del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2018, todo lo que representa un régimen de desembolso del 148 por ciento de lo planificado. Del total de 831,9 millones de \$EUA aprobados para su desembolso (con exclusión de los gastos de apoyo al organismo), se había desembolsado un monto acumulado de 768,69 millones de \$EUA. Esto representa un régimen de desembolso del 92 por ciento. En 2019, se aprobaron 10,39 millones de \$EUA para la ejecución;
- c) **Eficacia en función de los costos (en PAO)⁷:** Desde 1991, la eficacia en función de los costos de los proyectos de inversión aprobados dio lugar a una reducción permanente en el consumo de 10,65 \$EUA/kg. La eficacia en función de los costos promedio de los proyectos de inversión por tonelada PAO fue de 9,38 \$EUA/kg en el caso de los proyectos terminados y de 78,78 \$EUA/kg para los proyectos en curso⁸;
- d) **Número de proyectos terminados:** En 2019, se terminaron 56 proyectos. Desde 1991, se han terminado 2 345 proyectos de los 2 475 aprobados (con exclusión de los proyectos cancelados o transferidos), lo que representa el 95 por ciento del total;
- e) **Diligencia en la terminación de proyectos de facilitación de las inversiones:** Los proyectos que se terminaron en 2019 demoraron una media de 51 meses en concluir tras su aprobación. Desde 1991, el tiempo que demora un proyecto de inversión en terminarse ha sido de 34 meses tras su aprobación. Después de haber sido aprobados, transcurre una media de 13 meses antes de que se reciban los primeros desembolsos;
- f) **Diligencia en la terminación de proyectos no relacionados con inversiones:** Los proyectos terminados en 2019 demoraron una media de 38 meses en terminarse después de su aprobación. Desde 1991, el tiempo medio de terminación de un proyecto no relacionado con inversiones ha sido de 39 meses después de su aprobación. Los primeros desembolsos para estos proyectos tuvieron lugar, como promedio, 13 meses después de ser aprobados;
- g) **Preparación de proyectos:** De las 539 actividades de preparación de proyectos aprobadas a fines de 2019, se habían terminado 518, y quedaban 21 en curso. En 2019, se había terminado una actividad de preparación;
- h) **Demoras en la ejecución:** A fines de 2019 se estaban ejecutando en total 130 proyectos, que están experimentando una demora de 15 meses como promedio. Cinco de dichos proyectos se han clasificado como “proyectos con demoras en la ejecución”⁹ que están sujetos a los procedimientos de cancelación de proyectos (debido a que la preparación de proyectos, los acuerdos plurianuales y el fortalecimiento institucional no son objeto de esos procedimientos); y

⁷ Incluye las 142,8 tm de los proyectos de inversión en HFC.

⁸ Ese valor más alto de la eficacia en función de los costos en el caso de los proyectos en curso obedece en gran medida a los valores PAO más bajos de los HCFC y también debido a la manera en que los organismos asignan la eliminación.

⁹ Los proyectos con una data de aprobación superior a 18 meses y un desembolso menor al 1 por ciento, así como aquellos con un retraso de 12 meses respecto del plazo de cierre contemplado en el último informe sobre la marcha de las actividades (decisión 22/61) (dado que los proyectos de demostración, la preparación de proyectos y el fortalecimiento institucional no son objeto de dichos procedimientos).

- i) **Acuerdos plurianuales:** En 2019, se estaban ejecutando 41 acuerdos plurianuales para planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH). Desde 1991, se han aprobado 136 acuerdos plurianuales y se han terminado 95 de ellos, lo que representa el 70 por ciento del total.

Marcha de las actividades de ejecución de proyectos durante 2019

7. Además del proceso de examen, se examinaron varias cuestiones, las cuales se resolvieron satisfactoriamente, menos en el caso de cinco proyectos relacionados con los componentes de acuerdos plurianuales con demoras en la ejecución que están sujetos a los procedimientos de cancelación, en consonancia con la decisión 84/45 c). En el anexo I de este documento figuran los proyectos clasificados como “proyectos con demoras en la ejecución”, y la recomendación de la Secretaría en la que solicita la presentación de un informe a la 87ª reunión.

8. Además, se identificaron varias cuestiones en lo que respecta a proyectos o tramos de los proyectos plurianuales para la eliminación de los HCFC. Dichas cuestiones también figuran en el anexo I del presente documento. Para cada uno de dichos proyectos se presenta una breve descripción sobre el estado de la ejecución y de las cuestiones pendientes y se propone una recomendación para su examen por el Comité Ejecutivo.

9. Se ha presentado a la 86ª reunión información detallada de los progresos en la ejecución de proyectos relacionados con los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC para Armenia¹⁰, Brasil¹¹, Brunei Darussalam¹², Cuba¹³, la República Dominicana¹⁴, El Salvador¹⁵, Eswatini¹⁶, Fiji,¹⁷ la India¹⁸, Irán (República Islámica del)¹⁹, Jamaica²⁰, Líbano²¹, Nepal²², Panamá²³, Paraguay²⁴, la República de Moldova²⁵, Sri Lanka²⁶, Trinidad y Tabago²⁷ y Uruguay,²⁸ e informes sobre proyectos con requisitos específicos de presentación de informes²⁹ relacionados con Brasil (eliminación de SAO), Ghana (PGEH), y México (PGEH) y China (PGEH)³⁰. En las secciones pertinentes de esos documentos se formulan recomendaciones en relación con cuestiones pendientes de esos proyectos, entre ellas la aprobación de las solicitudes de prórroga, de haberlas. Las cuestiones relativas a los PGEH para Bangladesh, Malí, Mauritania, Nigeria y Sudán del Sur se tratan en el documento sobre demoras en la presentación de tramos³¹.

¹⁰ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/38

¹¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/41

¹² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/42

¹³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/45

¹⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/46

¹⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/48

¹⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/49

¹⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/50

¹⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/54

¹⁹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/55

²⁰ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/56

²¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/59

²² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/63

²³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/68

²⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/69

²⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/71

²⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/74

²⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/77

²⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/80

²⁹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/21

³⁰ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/21/Add.1

³¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/24

10. De los 86 proyectos en curso, con exclusión de los de fortalecimiento institucional y los de preparación de proyectos, se han revisado las fechas previstas de terminación de 29 proyectos desde la presentación del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2018.

11. Atendiendo a la decisión 82/11 c) ii), la Secretaría hizo notar que, en los dos últimos años no se había presentado el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional del Brasil. El PNUD informó de que tenía previsto presentar la solicitud de renovación en 2021.

PARTE II: PROYECTOS APROBADOS EN EL MARCO DE OTRAS CONTRIBUCIONES VOLUNTARIAS PARA EL APOYO ACELERADO A LA REDUCCIÓN DE LOS HFC

12. Al 31 de diciembre de 2019, el Comité Ejecutivo había aprobado 18 proyectos relacionados con los HFC con cargo a otras contribuciones voluntarias por la suma de 6 053 676 \$ EUA (con exclusión de los gastos de apoyo al organismo). En el cuadro 1 figura un resumen del estado de esos proyectos.

Cuadro 1. Proyectos relacionados con los HFC aprobados a finales de 2019

Tipo	Número de proyectos			Financiación (\$EUA)*			
	Aprobados	Terminados	% terminado	Aprobados	Terminados	Saldo	Aprobados
Inversión**	2	1	50	4 406 610	4 144 828	261 782	94
Preparación de proyectos	5	5	100	124 066	75 911	48 155	61
Asistencia técnica - Actividades de apoyo	11	1	9	1 523 000	712 989	810 011	47
Total	18	7	39	6 053 676	4 933 728	1 119 948	81

* Excluyendo los gastos de apoyo al organismo.

** Se eliminarán 480,6 tm (587 301 tm de CO₂ equivalente) de HFC.

13. A fines de 2019, de los 18 proyectos aprobados se han terminado siete proyectos incluido un proyecto de inversión, una actividad de apoyo y cinco actividades de preparación, quedando 11 proyectos en curso. La prórroga de las fechas de terminación de las 10 actividades de apoyo en curso se aprobó en la 83ª reunión (nueve proyectos) y en la 84ª reunión (un proyecto); dichas actividades de apoyo se encuentran en distintas etapas de realización.

14. Para 2021 se prevé la terminación del proyecto de inversión restante en curso, aprobado en la 82ª reunión, del cual se ha desembolsado el 80 por ciento de los fondos aprobados.

15. Del total de fondos acumulados aprobados de 6 053 676 \$EUA, se había desembolsado 4 933 728 \$EUA, lo que representa una tasa de desembolso del 81 por ciento.

Recomendación

16. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno:

- a) Tomar nota del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUD al 31 de diciembre de 2019, como se recoge en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/17; y
- b) Aprobar las recomendaciones relativas a los proyectos en curso con cuestiones específicas, tal como figura en el anexo I del presente documento.

Anexo I

PROYECTOS EN CURSO CON CUESTIONES PENDIENTES EN EL INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PNUD

País/proyecto	Título del proyecto	Desembolso (%)	Estado/Cuestiones	Recomendación
Bangladesh BGD/PHA/81/INV/51	Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II, primer tramo) (sector de aire acondicionado)	0	No se ha efectuado desembolso; demoras en la obtención de aprobación por parte de distintos departamentos para la firma del acuerdo debido, entre otras cosas, a la COVID-19	Solicitar la presentación de un informe a la 87ª reunión sobre el nivel de desembolso de los fondos
Bangladesh BGD/PHA/81/TAS/49	Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II, primer tramo) (dependencia de gestión de proyectos)	0		
Colombia COL/PHA/75/INV/98	Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II, primer tramo) (sector de espumas)	41	Demora de 12 meses	Solicitar al PNUD la presentación de un informe a la 87ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución
República Democrática del Congo DRC/PHA/79/PRP/42	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)	0	No se ha efectuado desembolso debido a la situación de seguridad del país y a restricciones al traslado por la COVID-19, lo que ocasiona dificultades en las actividades sobre el terreno; demora en la presentación de la etapa II	Solicitar la presentación de un informe a la 87ª reunión sobre el estado de la presentación de la etapa II
Haití HAI/PHA/76/INV/22	Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa I, segundo tramo)	1	Bajo nivel de desembolso; avance lento en la compra y entrega de equipos	Solicitar la presentación de un informe a la 87ª reunión sobre los progresos logrados en la ejecución y el nivel de desembolso de los fondos
Indonesia IDS/PHA/71/TAS/200	Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (gestión y coordinación de proyectos) (etapa I, segundo tramo)	21	Demora de 12 meses	Solicitar al PNUD que informe sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución a la 87ª reunión.
Indonesia IDS/PHA/76/INV/208	Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa I, tercer tramo) (sector de refrigeración y aire acondicionado)	27	Demora de 12 meses	Solicitar al PNUD que informe sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución a la 87ª reunión
Indonesia IDS/PHA/76/INV/211	Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II, primer tramo) (sector de extinción de incendios)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al PNUD que informe sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución a la 87ª reunión
Mauritania MAU/PHA/80/INV/25	Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa I, primer tramo)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al PNUD que informe sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución a la 87ª reunión.

Anexo II

ANÁLISIS DEL INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PNUD AL 31 DE DECEMBER DE 2019

1. El presente anexo consta de las dos partes que sigue:

Parte I: Proyectos aprobados en el marco de las contribuciones ordinarias al Fondo Multilateral.

Parte II: Proyectos aprobados en el marco de otras contribuciones voluntarias para el apoyo acelerado a la reducción de los HFC.

PARTE I: PROYECTOS APROBADOS EN EL MARCO DE LAS CONTRIBUCIONES ORDINARIAS AL FONDO MULTILATERAL

2. Al 31 de diciembre de 2019, el Comité Ejecutivo había aprobado 945,34 millones de \$EUA, consistente en 831,9 millones de \$EUA para la ejecución de proyectos de inversión y no relacionados con inversiones y 113,44 millones de \$EUA para gastos de apoyo al organismo, como se indica en el cuadro 1. En 2019, se aprobaron 41 nuevos proyectos y actividades. Se espera que este nivel de financiación propicie la eliminación de 68 407 toneladas PAO del consumo de sustancias controladas.

Cuadro 1. Financiación aprobada por sectores para el PNUD al 31 de diciembre de 2019

Sector	Financiación (\$EUA)
Aerosoles	26 054 837
Destrucción	3 606 279
Lucha contra incendios	2 170
Espumas	173 331 969
Halones	4 996 973
Fumigantes	20 081 241
Sectores múltiples	0
Otros	0
Plan de eliminación	333 872 234
Agentes de procesos	1 286 923
Producción	1 056 000
Refrigeración	139 612 399
Varios	63 877 595
Disolventes	63 699 997
Esterilizantes	417 628
Total parcial	831 896 245
Gastos de apoyo a los organismos	113 444 224
Total	945 340 469

3. En el Cuadro 2 se presenta un resumen de la situación de ejecución de los proyectos, por categoría.

Cuadro 2. Situación de la ejecución de proyectos por categoría

Tipo	Cantidad de proyectos*			Financiación (\$EUA)**			
	Aprobados	Terminado	% terminados	Aprobada	Desembolsada	Saldo	% desembolsada
Programa de país	22	22	100	1 628 797	1 628 797	0	100
Demostración	42	41	98	21 910 968	21 451 655	459 313	98
Fortalecimiento institucional	249	226	91	53 614 738	48 248 611	5 366 127	90
Inversión	1 275	1 223	96	682 547 982	635 467 983	47 079 999	93

Tipo	Cantidad de proyectos*			Financiación (\$EUA)**			
	Aprobados	Terminado	% terminados	Aprobada	Desembolsada	Saldo	% desembolsada
Preparación de proyectos	539	518	96	22 365 067	21 645 479	719 588	97
Asistencia técnica	320	287	90	48 238 204	38 660 157	9 578 047	80
Capacitación	28	28	100	1 590 489	1 590 489	0	100
Total	2 475	2 345	95	831 896 245	768 693 171	63 203 074	92

*Excluidos los proyectos cerrados y transferidos.

**Excluidos los gastos de apoyo al organismo.

4. En el Cuadro 3 se presenta una reseña de la situación de ejecución de proyectos por año¹. A la fecha, se han terminado todos los proyectos y actividades aprobados entre 1991 y 2011.

Cuadro 3. Situación de la ejecución de proyectos por año

Año	Cantidad de proyectos*			Financiación (\$EUA)**			
	Aprobados	Terminados	% terminados	Aprobada	Desembolsada	Saldo	% desembolsada
1991	15	15	100	1 149 032	1 149 032	0	100
1992	67	67	100	8 619 002	8 619 002	0	100
1993	57	57	100	13 204 712	13 204 712	0	100
1994	148	148	100	49 481 581	49 481 581	0	100
1995	117	117	100	29 599 446	29 599 446	0	100
1996	83	83	100	27 838 805	27 838 805	0	100
1997	188	188	100	44 056 257	44 056 257	0	100
1998	172	172	100	31 305 010	31 305 010	0	100
1999	204	204	100	35 896 884	35 896 884	0	100
2000	149	149	100	31 268 361	31 268 361	0	100
2001	179	179	100	35 292 271	35 292 271	0	100
2002	117	117	100	44 316 422	44 316 422	0	100
2003	64	64	100	36 336 530	36 336 530	0	100
2004	69	69	100	24 802 714	24 802 714	0	100
2005	53	53	100	29 124 833	29 124 833	0	100
2006	62	62	100	15 753 459	15 753 461	-2	100
2007	54	54	100	12 142 486	12 142 486	0	100
2008	84	84	100	22 873 866	22 873 866	0	100
2009	92	92	100	13 222 786	13 193 670	29 116	100
2010	43	43	100	19 567 970	19 567 970	0	100
2011	63	63	100	57 446 042	57 421 734	24 308	100
2012	29	28	97	33 889 850	32 979 174	910 676	97
2013	43	42	98	34 567 186	33 721 314	845 872	98
2014	67	65	97	22 714 330	22 292 594	421 736	98
2015	75	74	99	33 523 195	29 056 699	4 466 496	87
2016	52	37	71	42 508 656	33 144 050	9 364 606	78
2017	28	16	57	30 728 346	28 749 500	1 978 846	94
2018	60	3	5	40 274 486	5 469 512	34 804 974	14
2019	41	0	0	10 391 727	35 281	10 356 446	0
Total	2 475	2 345	95	831 896 245	768 693 171	63 203 074	92

¹ Los datos se presentan según el año en que el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó el proyecto. Todos los aprobados (proyectos de inversión y no relacionados con inversiones) se tratan de la misma manera (es decir, un proyecto de inversión o un tramo de financiación de un acuerdo plurianual de 1 millón de \$EUA se considera un proyecto, igual que la preparación de un programa de país de 30.000 \$EUA). Los principales indicadores del resumen anual son: el porcentaje de proyectos terminados, las SAO eliminadas y el porcentaje de fondos desembolsado. Hay tres tipos de desembolso: durante la ejecución, después de la ejecución y proyectos financiados con carácter retroactivo.

*Excluidos los proyectos cerrados y transferidos.

**Excluidos los gastos de apoyo al organismo.

5. En el cuadro 4 se muestra la ejecución de proyectos por países durante 2019.

Cuadro 4. Resumen de la ejecución de proyectos por el PNUD durante 2019

País	Eliminación en 2019*	Porcentaje de eliminación prevista lograda en 2019	Estimación de los fondos desembolsados en 2019 (\$EUA)	Fondos desembolsados en 2019 (\$EUA)	Porcentaje de fondos desembolsados respecto de la cifra estimada en 2019	Porcentaje de proyectos previstos terminados en 2019
Angola	2,0		75 680	138 812	183	
Argentina	0,0		113 619	110 653	97	
Armenia	0,0		7 005	30 339	433	0
Bangladesh	0,0		475 871	187 628	39	100
Barbados	0,4		5 802	27 189	469	
Belice	0,0		5 250	0	0	
Bhután	0,1		3 264	15 677	480	
Brasil	92,4		2 590 760	3 934 029	152	
Brunei Darussalam	0,0		11 520	34 600	300	100
Camboya	1,0		10 000	50 000	500	100
Chile	23,0		348 129	1 009 701	290	
China	5,9		1 072 665	5 100 642	476	100
Colombia	10,8	0	557 174	677 345	122	50
Costa Rica	0,0		65 985	185 239	281	
Cuba	1,0		126 041	240 312	191	0
República Democrática del Congo	0,0		3 667	0	0	0
República Dominicana	2,3		149 255	403 053	270	
Egipto	24,9	78	698 412	1 173 382	168	60
El Salvador	0,0		34 693	290	1	0
Fiji	1,0		21 809	48 374	222	
Georgia	0,0		49 231	104 337	212	
Ghana	-5,5		75 243	147 057	195	
Guyana	0,2	100	10 242	2 705	26	100
Haití	0,0		19 424	1 250	6	
India	35,0		4 578 702	3 162 037	69	100
Indonesia	0,0		847 675	371 366	44	33
Irán (República Islámica del)	23,8	100	340 013	621 656	183	100
Jamaica	0,0		24 810	28 345	114	
Kuwait	0,0		68 600	0	0	0
Kirguistán	0,0		35 035	70 429	201	
Líbano	6,0		268 127	492 085	184	100
Malasia	73,6		504 611	1 385 155	274	100
Maldivas	0,0		32 933	150 540	457	100
Malí	0,0		2 821	0	0	100
Mauritania	0,0		21 000	0	0	
México	131,5		779 300	1 622 125	208	
Nepal	0,1	100	5 337	15 000	281	100
Nigeria	30,0		692 859	235 227	34	
Pakistán	0,0		106 099	192 321	181	100
Panamá	2,0		172 912	225 742	131	100
Paraguay	2,1		13 325	43 311	325	
Perú	0,9		73 495	103 517	141	

País	Eliminación en 2019*	Porcentaje de eliminación prevista lograda en 2019	Estimación de los fondos desembolsados en 2019 (\$EUA)	Fondos desembolsados en 2019 (\$EUA)	Porcentaje de fondos desembolsados respecto de la cifra estimada en 2019	Porcentaje de proyectos previstos terminados en 2019
República de Moldova	0,2		20 590	65 295	317	
Saint Kitts y Nevis	0,1		8 000	39 942	499	
Sri Lanka	1,1	100	50 451	104 604	207	100
Timor-Leste	0,0		14 540	6 050	42	
Trinidad y Tabago	4,0		89 436	245 546	275	
Uruguay	1,0		179 784	250 629	139	100
Venezuela (República Bolivariana de)	0,0		92 069	82 069	89	100
Zimbabwe	0,0		65 391	0	0	
Mundial	0,0		0	0		100
Total	470,9	48	15 618 656	23 135 605	148	74

* En 2019 se eliminaron 87,3 tm (125 000 tm de CO₂ equivalente) para proyectos relacionados con los HFC.

6. En el cuadro 5 figura un resumen de los proyectos relacionados con los HFC aprobados en el marco de las contribuciones ordinarias.

Cuadro 5. Proyectos aprobados en relación con los HFC con arreglo a las contribuciones voluntarias

Tipo	Número de proyectos			Financiación (\$ EUA)*			
	Aprobados	Terminados	% terminados	Aprobada	Terminada	Saldo	% desembolsada
Inversión**	3	1	33	2 491 791	1565244	926 547	63
Asistencia técnica – actividades de apoyo	5	0	0	384 000	50 919	333 081	13
Total	8	1	13	2 875 791	1 616 163	1 259 628	56

*Excluye los gastos de apoyo al organismo.

**Se aprobaron 142,8 tm para proyectos de inversión (204 332 tm de CO₂ equivalente).

7. Se están ejecutando en estos momentos ocho proyectos relacionados con los HFC (de ellos, tres de inversión y cinco actividades de apoyo). De los ocho proyectos, se ha terminado uno de los proyectos de inversión, con lo cual quedan siete en curso. En la 84ª reunión se aprobó la prórroga de las fechas de terminación de tres actividades de apoyo; dichas actividades en curso se encuentran en diversas etapas de ejecución.

8. Los dos proyectos de inversión restantes se encuentran en distintas etapas de realización y se prevé que terminarán en 2021 y 2022.

9. Del total de fondos acumulados aprobados de 2 875 791 \$EUA (con exclusión de los gastos de apoyo), se había desembolsado 1 616 163 \$EUA, lo que representa una tasa de desembolso del 56 por ciento.

PARTE II: PROYECTOS APROBADOS EN EL MARCO DE OTRAS CONTRIBUCIONES VOLUNTARIAS PARA EL APOYO ACELERADO A LA REDUCCIÓN DE LOS HFC.

10. Al 31 de diciembre de 2019, el Comité Ejecutivo había aprobado 18 proyectos relacionados con los HFC con cargo a las contribuciones voluntarias adicionales por un valor de 6 053 676 \$EUA (excluidos

los gastos de apoyo a los organismos). En el Cuadro 6 se presenta un resumen de la situación de estos proyectos.

Cuadro 6. Proyectos relacionados con los HFC aprobados a finales de 2018

Tipo	Número de proyecto			Financiación (\$EUA)*			
	Aprobados	Terminados	% terminados	Aprobada	Desembolsada	Saldo	% desembolsada
Inversión**	2	1	50	4 406 610	4 144 828	261 782	94
Preparación de proyectos	5	5	100	124 066	75 911	48 155	61
Asistencia técnica – Actividades de apoyo	11	1	9	1 523 000	712 989	810 011	47
Total	18	7	39	6 053 676	4 933 728	1 119 948	81

* Excluye los gastos de apoyo al organismo.

** Se han de eliminar 480,6 tm (587 301 tm de CO₂ equivalente) de HFC.

11. A fines de 2019, de los 18 proyectos aprobados, se han terminado siete proyectos incluido un proyecto de inversión, una actividad de apoyo y cinco actividades de preparación, quedando 11 proyectos en curso. La prórroga de las fechas de terminación de las 10 actividades de apoyo en curso se aprobó en la 83ª reunión (nueve proyectos) y en la 84ª reunión (un proyecto); dichas actividades de apoyo se encuentran en distintas etapas de realización.

12. Para 2021 se prevé la terminación del proyecto de inversión restante en curso, aprobado en la 82ª reunión, del cual se ha desembolsado el 80 por ciento de los fondos aprobados.

13. Del total de fondos acumulados aprobados de 6 053 676 \$EUA, se han desembolsado 4 933 728 \$EUA, lo que representa una tasa de desembolso del 81 por ciento.



Empowered lives.
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**Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund
for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**

UNDP Annual Progress and Financial Report Narrative: 1991-2019

86th Meeting, 2–6 November 2020, Montreal, Canada

I. INTRODUCTION

The following narrative is based on a database of 2,591 projects funded by the Multilateral Fund, which contains basic information on their status of implementation as of 31 December 2019. However, some updates of activities which took place during 2020 are also included for information purposes. The database results in 11 summary tables which can be found at the end of this report, and which are referred to throughout this narrative.

As can be seen in the following sections, UNDP has disbursed US\$ 773,626,899 of the US\$ 837,949,926 worth of projects that were approved under the Multilateral Fund since its inception in 1991. These programmes were supposed to eliminate 69,561.0 ODP T/year, of which 68,400.5 (98%) were phased out as of 31 December 2019. This demonstrates UNDP's important role in the success of MLF's assistance towards the elimination of Ozone Depleting Substances.

As of the end of 2019, UNDP was active in 51 countries, of which 24 are low volume consuming (LVCs). The vast majority of ongoing projects are implemented using the National Implementation modality, providing countries with larger country ownership.

A large portion of the current ongoing programmes consist of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs). UNDP is the lead agency in 29 countries, including such key countries for the Montreal Protocol, as Brazil, China, and India. In all countries, UNDP is providing technical support for countries to meet their targets set forth under the Montreal Protocol and these three key countries are progressing towards their targets. UNDP is continuing to support China with the implementation of its ICR and Solvent Sector Plans. With the experience gained in the implementation of the Stage I sector plans, and the cooperation and coordination mechanisms established during this earlier implementation, both sector plans have progressed further and all ExCom conditions have been met. In addition, UNDP also acts as the cooperating agency in 18 countries. There is a surge of workload for UNDP to meet the needs of so many HPMPs that are currently under implementation. This significant workload comes at a time of a key control target year (2020). Despite this challenging situation, UNDP, with its network of country offices, remains fully committed to meet the increased workload and ensure that countries receive the assistance needed to be in compliance with all requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

UNDP has also been at the forefront of technical assessments and demonstration projects for potentially cost-effective alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, particularly for those specific applications where such alternatives are not presently available and applicable. Pursuant to ExCom decision 72/40, UNDP has prepared a number of projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs, and feasibility studies on district cooling. UNDP has received approval and implemented eight demonstration projects in seven countries. The factsheets on these projects are available at the MLF website. In addition, UNDP is also implementing demonstration projects for cost-effective alternatives to HFCs that minimize environmental impacts. Pursuant to ExCom decision 78/3(g), UNDP is preparing investment/demonstration projects to phase down HFCs and has received approval for five HFC technology demonstration investment projects in Bangladesh, China, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Zimbabwe. The technology demonstration project in Bangladesh has been completed and submitted to the Executive Committee, making it the first HFC demonstration project to have been finalized, thereby providing invaluable information to the Executive Committee for the requirements of the upcoming HFC phasedown. UNDP is also supporting 17 countries to undertake enabling activities for ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment and two countries (Peru and Trinidad and Tobago) have completed these activities.

Furthermore, UNDP continued to organize several activities to assist countries in meeting their Montreal Protocol obligations. For example, in May 2019, UNDP organized a workshop on HFC alternatives in New York City, which provided the opportunity for participants from Article 5 countries and experts to discuss challenges, opportunities and solutions, and identify short-term priority activities and long-term strategies to effectively implement the Kigali Amendment and improve energy efficiency. The workshop brought together 60 participants from 20 countries and included experts that discussed key topics relevant to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment: including institutional arrangements, legislative and regulatory framework; baseline data collection and reporting; licensing system, customs rules and enforcement; alternative technologies; key activities in servicing sector; HFC phase down strategies; linkages with other national efforts (e.g. NDC under the Paris Agreement); and complementary actions to improve energy efficiency. The workshop materials are available [here](#).

During the 41st meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol UNDP and Kigali Cooling Efficiency Program (K-CEP) organized a side event “National Cooling Plans: Linking cooling to energy efficiency interventions”. The side event featured the perspectives from countries such as Trinidad & Tobago, India, and Rwanda on their experience developing the national cooling plans as a blueprint to increase energy efficiency while reducing the consumption of F-gases. These plans can provide a long-term perspective for policies that can simultaneously address national cooling demands and the need to mitigate climate change. Cooling plans cover multiple sectors, such as space cooling in buildings, manufacturing of cooling equipment, cold-chain logistics, and servicing sector.

In the margins of the 31st Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol UNDP and GIZ had jointly organized a side event “Sound ODS/HFC waste management and disposal”. This side event featured presentations on the issues of sustainable disposal of ODS/HFC containing in products, their management and experiences from demonstration projects and the panel discussion on the barriers and potential cost-effective ways of managing the ODS disposal and management. The presentation on global banks of ozone depleting substances stressed that the ODS bank were estimated to equal to 9.2 Gt CO₂eq and that the annual emissions from the global ODS bank were estimated to amount to 1.5 Gt CO₂eq. An overview of End of Life ODS/HFC Waste Management provided information about the current state of management, destruction technologies and experiences, and identified barriers and the ways to overcome them. The panel discussion touched upon the assessment of destruction technologies by the Montreal Protocol, experience of European Union Member States on the management of end-of-life ODS, and experience of Colombia in building the capacity to collect and destroy end-of-life ODS and implementation of the extended producer responsibility system.

Finally, while the COVID-19 pandemic has imposed limitations on project implementation recently, Article 5 countries and UNDP have been able to adapt some of our operations in order to ensure the continuation of the implementation of activities under the Multilateral Fund during the first half of 2020. For example, at the beginning of the year, UNDP organized missions to Cambodia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico and Peru. Although missions were not allowed starting in March 2020, UNDP continued to implement the projects through our country offices, staying in communication with NOUs and providing support remotely (through online meetings) on preparation of annual work plans, review of project-related documents, procurement, clarification of policy and technical issues, submission of tranche requests, drafting of project completion reports, and financial disbursement issues. In April 2020, UNDP organized a teleconference with the Government of China and related associations and universities in the industrial and commercial refrigeration and solvent sectors to discuss the revision of the Stage II HPMP. Recognizing the importance and the need for capacity building for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, UNDP organized several online webinars on technical topics to exchange information among Article 5 countries and provide training to the NOUs and stakeholders remotely.

II. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A. Annual Summary Data (See table 1)

Table 1: “Annual Summary” shows the important summary data on the number of project approvals, corresponding budgets, ODP, and disbursement figures. The table highlights that, cumulatively, as of 31 December 2019, UNDP had a total of 2,591 approved projects under the Multilateral Fund, of which 98 had been canceled or transferred. Of the 2,493 remaining projects, 2,352, or 94% have been completed. They are set to eliminate 68,762 ODP T/year, of which 67,764 ODP T (99%) have already been eliminated.

As of 31 December 2019, UNDP had received cumulative net project approvals of US\$ 837,949,927 (excluding support costs). Of these, UNDP, as of end-2019, had disbursed US\$ 773,626,899 excluding all obligations. This translates to 92% of approved funding. Furthermore, an additional US\$ 2,675,668.8 of obligations were outstanding as of end-December 2019, representing orders placed but final payments not yet made.

B. Interest and Adjustments

Interest income earned on MLF resources in 2019 is US\$ 1,802,751. Once the financial statements are submitted to the MLF Treasurer by the agreed deadline of 30 September, the difference between the provisional and final 2019 interest income can be adjusted against UNDP project approvals at the 86th meeting.

C. Summary Data By Type and Chemical [CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA] (See table 2)

Table 2: Summary Data by Project Type presents an overview of the approvals by the type of project. It demonstrates that of the total amounts approved, 82% of the budgets were dedicated to investment projects, 6% to technical assistance projects, 6% to institutional strengthening and 3% to project preparation activities. The remaining 3% was dedicated to country programmes and demonstration/training activities.

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

A. Global Projects: There is one on-going global programmes under implementation by UNDP:

GLO/SEV/82/TAS/346, the Core unit support (2020) programme approved at the 84th meeting of the Executive Committee, that covers the administrative costs of UNDP’s Montreal Protocol Unit; and continuation of Core Unit support at a level that allows UNDP to provide the oversight, reporting and assistance needed to sustain the large programmer is critical.

B. Regional Projects: There are no ongoing regional projects at this time.

IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A. Results in 2019

Decision 41/93 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. Annex VIII of the

report of the 82nd meeting of the Executive Committee contained UNDP's 2019 targets. One can see from the table below that UNDP fully met 5 out of 9 of its targets and that its score amounts to 94%.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2019	Result achieved in 2019	Score
1. Approval	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	10	16	12 → 75% (see annex 1, 1)	7.5
2. Approval	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	10	15	26 → 100% (see annex 1, 2)	10.0
3. Implementation	Funds disbursed	15	\$15,618,655	\$23,135,600 → 100% (see annex 1, 3)	15.0
4. Implementation	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25	230	223 → 97% (see annex 1, 4)	24.2
5. Implementation	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	20	63	55 → 87% (see annex 1, 5)	17.4
6. Administrative	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	10	70% of those due (out of 108, so target is 76)	79 finrevs (see annex 1, 7)	10.0
7. Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	100% of those due	100% achieved (9 individual PCRs submitted and 7 MYA PCR submitted out of 7 planned)	5.0
8. Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On-time	100% achieved (see annex 1, 9)	5.0
TOTAL		100			94

*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.

Note on performance indicators on MYA tranches and corresponding ODP phaseout:

As per our 2019 Business Plan, UNDP submitted two China HPMP tranches to the 83rd and 84th meetings although these tranches weren't approved. As we submitted these tranches in 2019 as we had planned, the performance target should be reduced.

B. Cumulative completed investment projects (Table 4)

As Table 4: Cumulative completed investment projects shows, a total of 1,224 investment projects have been completed, with a corresponding elimination of 62,518 ODP T. Of the US\$ 587,288,917 in their approved budgets in the sectors of Foam, Refrigeration, Phase-out Plan, Aerosol, Solvents, Fumigants, Halon, Process Agents, and Sterilants, 99% has already been disbursed. It took an average of 13 months from approval to first disbursement and 34 months from approval to completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$9.39 /kg. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

C. Cumulative completed non-investment projects (Table 5)

As Table 5 shows, UNDP has completed 605 non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 108,877,529 in their approved budgets, 99% has been disbursed. It took an average of 13 months from approval to first disbursement and 39 months from approval to completion. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

D. **Cumulative ongoing investment projects (Table 6)**

As can be seen in Table 6, UNDP has 53 ongoing investment projects in the sectors of Phase-out Plans, Foam, Aerosol, and Fumigants with corresponding budgets of US\$ 93,124,631. Of this amount, 56% has already been disbursed. It takes an average of 11 months from approval to first disbursement and an average of 45 months from approval to the estimated project completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$65.77/kg. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

E. **Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects (Table 7)**

Table 7 shows that UNDP has 67 ongoing non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 19,156,639 in approved budgets, 20% has been disbursed. It takes an average of 9 months from approval to first disbursement and 33 months from approval to the estimated project completion. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

V. STATUS OF AGREEMENTS AND PROJECT PREPARATION BY COUNTRY

A. **Agreements To Be Signed/Executed/Finalized**

Since UNDP has a standard legal agreement in place in each developing country that covers UNDP activities in that country, no additional legal agreement is required. There were no specific issues related to this in 2019.

B. **Project Preparation By Country, Approved Amount And Amount Disbursed (Table 8)**

Table 8: Project Preparation by Country, Approved Amount and Amount Disbursed, indicates active project preparation accounts. Of the ongoing 21 PRP projects listed with US\$ 719,643 in associated approvals, 9% has been disbursed.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF KEY ONGOING ACTIVITIES

This section contains a narrative description of the following key ongoing activities:

- A. Technology demonstration projects for HCFCs
- B. Technology demonstration projects for HFCs
- C. ODS destruction demonstration projects
- D. Country Highlights

A. **Technology demonstration projects for Stage II HCFCs**

UNDP has been at the forefront of developing and implementing demonstration projects in various regions and sectors to assess relatively new technological developments for which little or no experience or data exists on technical performance and costs since 1996. The major objectives of such types of demonstrations were to find alternative solutions and cost-saving methods to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in order to carry out HCFC-investment activities in the future years, bearing in mind the impact on the climate. The results of the demonstrations of emerging technologies in various industrial processes under local conditions in the following countries are described in greater details below.

Pursuant to ExCom decision 72/40, UNDP has prepared and received approval for eight projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs, and feasibility studies on district cooling for the following seven countries. Please see brief updates on the status of these projects.

Only recent projects have been included but more information on all the Stage II HCFC demonstration projects approved by the ExCom can be found on the [MLF website](#).

- **China:** demonstrating ammonia semi-hermetic frequency convertible screw refrigeration compression unit in the industrial and commercial refrigeration industry.

In order to produce the small discharge semi-hermetic frequency convertible screw refrigeration compression unit with ammonia as a viable replacement for HCFC-22 technology, the Executive Committee approved a demonstration project at its 76th meeting. Project demonstration activities ongoing in 2017. However, demonstration results will take longer than expected to be completed. As per ExCom Decision 80/26, project completion was extended to June 2018.

The demonstration project was eventually completed and passed national acceptance in May 2018. The small redesigned demonstration system with lower NH₃ charging amount and constructed to fit the small discharge semi-hermetic frequency convertible screw refrigeration compression unit has been built in two locations in China. The one at Xiamen Taiqu cold storage began operation in March 2017 and has been running safely for one and half year. The one at Chengdu Taiqu cold storage began operation in June 2017 and has been running safely for two years.

- **Egypt:** demonstrating low-cost options for the conversion to non-ODS technologies in polyurethane foams at very small users.

An international bidding including technical specifications of easy-to-use low-cost foam dispensing units for VSU was completed and issued. All received bids for equipment have been analyzed. The purchase order has been issued and three different dispensers purchased and placed for evaluation at the following Egyptian system houses: Tecmac Dispenser at Baalbaki, Pumer Dispenser at Dow-Middle East, Transtecnica Dispenser at Technocom. There are cost savings observed in the project which are useful in planning work with VSUs globally. Final report was submitted to the ExCom and approved in 2019.

- **Maldives:** testing HCFC-free low-global warming potential alternatives in refrigeration in fisheries sector are being tested.

Demonstration project for HCFC-free low-global warming potential alternatives in refrigeration in fisheries sector was approved at the 76th ExCom. The consulting firm was engaged in 2017. Desk study was completed to find the available alternate refrigerant with low GWP. Due to concerns with flammability, the only refrigerant applicable came in selection in the first round of study was R448A (GWP 1387) and the report was submitted to 80th ExCom. The same was discussed in ExCom and UNDP was asked to continue more research on low GWP alternatives. As per ExCom Decision 80/26, another round of desk study was conducted by the consulting team on the available alternates in the market. In the condition of non-acceptance on A2L refrigerant by the industries, three refrigerants of R450A, R513A and R448A came into the final selection round. The consulting team together with the MIFCO Engineering Team (main fisheries vessels owner) reviewed the options and selected R448A for a demo alternative. By the time an interim report was submitted to the 83rd ExCom only one vessel was retrofitted. Over the summer of 2019 retrofitting of three vessels is completed and result sharing workshops were held in August 2019. The final report was submitted and noted by the ExCom.

B. HFC investment projects

Pursuant to ExCom decision 78/3(g), UNDP has prepared investment/demonstration projects to phase down HFCs and, so far, has received approval for five HFC technology demonstration projects listed below.

- **Bangladesh:** Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane as refrigerant in manufacturing household refrigerator and of reciprocating compressor of HFC-134a to energy efficient compressor (isobutane) in Walton Hi-Tech Industries Limited

Conversion of refrigerators and compressors lines were completed successfully as per scheduled and safety audit took place. The completion report was submitted in April 2020 to the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund and provided detailed information of conversion activities and costs, environment benefits including refrigerant reduction and energy saving, as well as experiences and lessons learned in the implementation. Walton has started to produce R600a based refrigerators with higher energy efficiency to the market from the beginning of 2020. Its R600a based compressor was exported to Turkey for the first time in 2020.

- **China:** Conversion from C5+HFC-245fa to C5+HFOs in a domestic refrigerator manufacturer (Hisense Kelon)

Project document signed April 2019, contract between FECO and beneficiary signed August 2019. On-site verification of the CD line conversion conducted November 2019. Hisense-Kelon was in the process of finishing the line conversion and started trial production end 2019. Due to the impact of COVID-19, six months extension might be needed for the completion of the project.

- **Dominican Republic:** Conversion of a commercial refrigerator manufacturing line at Fábrica de Refrigeradores Comerciales, SRL (FARCO) from HFC-134a and R-404A to propane (R-290) as refrigerant

Visit from the international expert to establish workplan and collect preliminary information on February 2019. Technical specification prepared and procurement process for the required equipment launched and completed. All the equipment has been purchased and installed successfully at the plant. International Expert made second visit to conduct the safety audit and the plant can now safely produce Commercial refrigerators with R-290. The only pending activity is the development of the final report.

- **Mexico:** Conversion of domestic refrigeration manufacturing facility from HFC-134a to isobutane as a refrigerant and conversion of compressors manufacturing facility from HFC-134a-based to isobutane-based at Mabe 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 COVID19. This work will continue in the second half of 2020. The reconversion of the compressor manufacturing plant has been completed. Safety audits have been completed.

- **Zimbabwe:** Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Capri (SME Harare)

The project document for UNDP part was endorsed with the government. A legal agreement between France and UNDP progressed in 2019 with involvement of legal and procurement departments and signed in February 2020. Tenders for technology supply are in the process. A mission by international expert was fielded to discuss technology specifications, and factory layout schemes. Due to the impact of COVID-19, an extension was requested to the MFS.

C. HFC Enabling Activity projects

As highlighted earlier in the report, UNDP is providing support to 17 countries to undertake their HFC enabling activities for ratifying and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment. For more details on the status of these activities in the countries, please see the table below.

Country	MLF Number	Project Title	Remarks
Bangladesh	BGD/SEV/81/TAS/52	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: The cabinet gave approval to the proposal for ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. The approval came from the cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister. After ratification 1 stakeholder meeting will be organized and finalize the report. File is now under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA).</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: UNEP Component</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: Data collection survey is completed and final report expected for beginning of April.</p> <p>Demonstrations: On-going</p>
Chile	CHI/SEV/80/TAS/03+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: Yes, ratified on 2017,09,19.</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: Customs has a registry of authorized importers and exporters.</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: Yes, Chile has specific tariff codes for HFCs.</p> <p>Demonstrations: Yes. They conducted workshops on CO2 as alternative to HFC.</p>
China	CPR/SEV/80/TAS/04+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: MEE is working closely with line ministries of the National Leading Group for the Protection of the Ozone Layer on promoting ratification of the Kigali Amendment based on updated situation.</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: MEE is finalizing the impact analysis of ratification of the Kigali Amendment in China based on updated situation. For the establishment of HFCs licensing and quota system, MEE and the Import/Export Office are working with the General Administration of Customs on preparation of HS code for HFCs. It is very important for customs to establish HS code for each HFCs to identify specific HFC import and export .</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: FECO is coordinating with industrial associations including automobile association to establish HFCs data reporting system. A preliminary HFC data collection system has now been established and data collected are being analyzed. FECO will work with MEE to improve the data collection system including the HFC-23 emission reporting and the monitoring system.</p>

Colombia	COL/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratification: Kigali Amendment approved by congress, under review of the Constitutional Court; Participation in a regional workshop in Costa Rica to discuss the implementation of the Kigali Amendment.
Costa Rica	COS/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratification: December 20, 2017 through law 9522 HFC licensing & quota system: The licensing system for HFCs is in place. The quota system has not yet been developed. HFC data collection and monitoring: The country has a good system to monitor the imports. More work is needed for the specific use of each of the substances (pure and blends) Demonstrations: Costa Rica has previously implemented a demonstration project on NH3-CO2 in Commercial Ref. This is important for the Kigali Amendment. Costa Rica organized the first international fair of Green technologies in the RAC sector.
Cuba	CUB/SEV/81/TAS/57	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratification: Kigali Amendment ratified on 2019.06.20. HFC licensing & quota system: Meetings with the Customs Authority has been conducted to review current HFC controls and tariff codes. HFC data collection and monitoring: Current tariff codes for HFC identify. Demonstrations: Workshops conducted on alternatives to HFC in conjunction with the HPMP Stage I.
El Salvador	ELS/SEV/81/TAS/37	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratification: Ratification of the Kigali Amendment is under discussion on Congress. HFC licensing & quota system: Hiring of international expert to assess current control to HFC imports. Meetings with the customs authorities have been conducted. HFC data collection and monitoring: Tariff codes for HFCs review by the international expert. Demonstrations: ToR for expert on alternative technologies were prepared and process launched.
Fiji	FIJ/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratification: is under process and at an advanced stage. HFC licensing & quota system: Regulation for licensing is under development. HFC data collection and monitoring: Fiji currently provides consent letters for the importation of HFC refrigerants and equipment containing HFCs and does monitoring through Customs Department. HFC data collection is in final stage. Consultants (Legal and technical) are on board. Pre-consultative workshops for the review of the ODS legislations has been conducted. A draft regulation has been submitted by the legal consultant. Meetings held by technical consultant with Stakeholders and NOU. The EA report is under development.
Haiti	HAI/SEV/84/TAS/23	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratification: Included in the workplan HFC licensing & quota system: Included in the workplan HFC data collection and monitoring: Included in the workplan Demonstrations: Included in the workplan

Iran	IRA/SEV/82/TAS/232	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: NOU is supporting Parliament Officials in the ratification process (meetings, clarifications, legal support and studies)</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: UNEP Component</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: COVID-19 outbreak has obliged this activity to be on hold.</p> <p>Demonstrations: not applicable</p>
Jamaica	JAM/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: Report for Ratification finalized in 2019. Due to legal restrictions, Jamaica will ratify when licensing & quota system will be in place.</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: Due to legal restrictions, Jamaica will ratify when licensing & quota system will be in place.</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: Report finalized in 2019</p> <p>Demonstrations: Participation on Regional Trainings for HFC phasedown and technical training of technicians on low GWP alternatives performed.</p>
Lebanon	LEB/SEV/80/TAS/02+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: Lebanon ratified the Kigali Amendment in February 2020.</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: The NOU is working on the inclusion of the HFCs in the quotas and licensing system</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: The NOU started since 2019 the collection of HFC data from importers</p> <p>Demonstrations: not applicable, no demonstration project planned under the EA.</p>
Panama	PAN/SEV/81/TAS/46	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: Ratified on 2018-09-28.</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: HFC importers ask for license and quota, but it is not supported by a decree. Meetings have been conducted with customs authorities.</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: NOU collects information on imports and quantities of HFC.</p> <p>Demonstrations: Workshops about alternatives technologies have been conducted in conjunction with the HPMP 2.</p>
Paraguay	PAR/SEV/81/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: Ratified on 2018-11-01.</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: UNEP component.</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: UNEP component.</p> <p>Demonstrations: ToR prepared for workshops on alternatives to HFC, consultants hired. Activity postponed due COVID-19 outbreak.</p>
Peru	PER/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: Peru ratified the Kigali Amendment.</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: Performed report and guidance for new Reporting requirements. Legal instrument for licensing system under evaluation – will be approved shortly.</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: Customs controls for HFC management and training for Customs performed.</p> <p>Demonstrations: Performed trainings on good practices for HFC management as well as low-GWP alternatives.</p>

Trinidad and Tobago	TRI/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: Trinidad and Tobago ratified the Kigali Amendment.</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: Recruitment of a Legal Consultant to assist in the development of a Framework to support Licensing and Certification of Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning Technicians in Trinidad & Tobago under the Kigali Amendment (ongoing).</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: Performed in 2019. Including costs associated to HFC phaseout, per sector, particularly those associated to the handling of alternatives</p> <p>Demonstrations: District cooling projects under implementation. Exchange missions and study tours on low-GWP alternatives.</p>
Uruguay	URU/SEV/80/TAS/02+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	<p>Ratification: Kigali Amendment ratified on 2018-09-12.</p> <p>HFC licensing & quota system: Meetings with customs have been conducted. International consultant hired to assess current system.</p> <p>HFC data collection and monitoring: NOU collects information on HFC imports, exports and transit through VUCE.</p> <p>Demonstrations: Technology workshops have been conducted in conjunction with the HPMP Stage 2 to promote natural refrigerants.</p>

D. ODS destruction demonstration projects

The UNDP Montreal Protocol & Chemicals Unit has been supporting countries to take steps to manage their stocks of ODS, which cannot be reused in a sound way. The potential for recovery, proper management and final disposal of such unwanted ODS and ODS containing appliances/equipment banked, have been proven as being possible in developed countries if the proper legislation and price incentives, as well as business opportunities, exist. However, the applicability of banks management schemes in developed countries needs to also be demonstrated in Article 5 countries. The Executive Committee has approved preparation activities for Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Georgia, Ghana and India, to address ODS waste management leading to ODS destruction. Five such projects (Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Georgia, and Ghana) have been submitted and approved by the Executive Committee in prior years.

The project in **Brazil** is advancing in both directions: strengthening of the collection center network (reclaim centers) and testing of the destruction facility. Cylinders, equipment and tools were delivered to reclaim centers and the procurement process of lab equipment was prepared and launched. The laboratory equipment was delivered at Reclaim Centers in December 2018, including the Gas Chromatography System (GC). The GC installation and training has already been started and it is expected to be completed by 2020. The staff from four Reclaim Centers were trained on AHRI 700 tests and lab routines. The company for destruction (Essencis) was identified and the contract has been signed. Essencis' incinerator has already completed the installation of equipment according to requirements. Laboratory equipment was installed in 3 reclaim centers. GC was also installed in 3 reclaim centers. The same centers trained by recognized experts. Essencis performed the process adjustments in September and the actual test burns were conducted in October. The results will come in early 2020.

The project in **Colombia** was completed in the beginning of 2018. A review of legal framework for the management of ODS waste was conducted and comments to proposed waste management regulations were made. Support was provided for the implementation of "Red Verde" for the collection of old

refrigerators. One destruction test was conducted. The final report has been completed and was submitted to ExCom 81. It is important to note that additional tests would be needed for HFCs, as this will be a challenge for the future under the Kigali Amendment. The recollection scheme and dismantling of old refrigerators at a reasonable cost an important factor for the sustainability of the operation. The future of the recollection and disposal scheme is being financed via an Extended Producer Responsibility programme. "Red Verde" continues the collection of ODS-containing refrigerators in 6 cities nation-wide.

D. Country Highlights (January – December 2019)

UNDP has been at the forefront of innovative solutions for countries to address their Montreal Protocol compliance obligations. UNDP's work has resulted in market transformation for the introduction of environment-friendly products and corresponding policy and technological advances and has bought to countries access to emerging technologies, reduced energy bills for consumers, fostered innovation, and created a more equitable market for greener products, allowing indigenous manufacturers to maintain competitiveness.

The next section showcases several prominent examples showing the impact of UNDP's support at the country level.

Bangladesh

ExCom Decision 80/42(a) approved the first HFC phase-down investment project in support of the Kigali Amendment, assisting Walton Hitech Industries Limited, Bangladesh, to convert the refrigerant used by this domestic refrigerator manufacturing facility from HFC-134a to isobutane (R-600a), including the conversion of its compressor manufacturing facility. Walton has an installed capacity of 3 million units of domestic refrigerators and of 4 million compressors (the final Report on Walton's conversion is expected to be considered at the 86th ExCom).

UNDP supported the project implementation, which started in January 2018 and was operationally completed in December 2019, spanning 24 months of implementation, and meeting the original timeframe agreed under the project. The project included a final safety audit on the installation. The conversion has successfully phased-out 197.30 metric tonnes of HFC-134a at Walton, with additional reduction of 33.30 metric tonnes of HFC-134a per annum in the servicing sector as an additional early phase-down commitment from the Government of the Bangladesh. In terms of accumulated direct emissions, following the IPCC Methodology, the conversion from HFC-134a to HC-600a at Walton will avoid the direct emission of 7,978,873 tons of CO₂-equivalent of HFC-134a from 2020 to 2050.

A complementary K-CEP project also supported the development of improved design of the fixed-speed compressors to increase the energy efficiency performance of domestic refrigerators. The re-design of refrigerator and the compressor has resulted in 10 to 30% energy savings from baseline induction-based compressors. As result, based on the minimum increased energy efficiency of 10%, the new refrigerators are estimated to avoid the indirect emissions of, at least, 35,025,8090,980 CO₂-equivalent tonnes from 2020 to 2050.

Brazil

By the end of 2019, the stage I HPMP in Brazil was successfully completed and well over 200 companies in the foam sector Brazil had been reconverted to low GWP alternatives. One important achievement was the development of a flexible mechanism in the implementation that allowed clients to choose freely the System House and alternative that they wanted to adopt. The closure of the stage I HPMP was accompanied by a ban on the use of HCFC 141b in the foam sector by December 31st, 2019. The

government of Brazil has provided strong support in the reconversion of the foam sector in Brazil and has actively been promoting the safe adoption of low GWP alternatives.

China

China completed implementation of the Solvent and ICR Sector Plans of Stage I of the HPMP. Starting in 2011, the sector plans were completed in 2017 and 2019 respectively. The Solvent and ICR Sector Plans for the Stage II of the HPMP were approved in 2016 and are under active implementation and progressing well despite late approval of the third (2018) tranche.

Under the Stage I Solvent Sector Plan, 152 production lines in 9 enterprises in the medical devices, metal and electronic industries were converted to three main zero-ODP, low-GWP alternative solvents, namely KC-6, hydrocarbon and water-based solvents. Together with two production lines converted under a demonstration project with separate MLF funding, a total of 154 production lines were converted, phased out 638.112 MT of HCFC-141b, contributing to a direct GHG emission reduction of 442,211 tons of CO₂ equivalent.

With the completion of the Stage I of the ICR Sector Plan, 34 manufacturing lines in 18 enterprises were converted to zero-DOP, low-GWP alternative technologies. Including three demonstration projects (Yantai Moon, Qinghua Tongfang and Fujian Snowman) that were approved with separate MLF funding and phase-out by non-A5 owned enterprises with their own resources, a total of 8,721.47 MT of HCFC-22 were phased out, exceeding the Stage I of the HPMP target of 8.450 MT, contributing to China's achieving consumption freeze in 2013 and the 10% reduction in 2015. Stage II ICR Sector Plan was approved in 2016 with annual tranche for 2016-2021. While implementation has been progressing well despite of pending approval of the third (2018) tranche for more than one year. By ExCom decision 84/69, funding for the Stage II ICR Sector Plan would be extended to 2026 with the revised action plan to be submitted to the 86th ExCom meeting for review and approval.

The ICR sector in China has a wide range of products used in various applications. Under the Stage I and Stage II ICR Sector Plan, zero ODP and low GWP alternatives have been emphasized in the alternative technology selection for conversion projects, alternatives selected includes HFC-32, CO₂/NH₃, HFOs and its blends, HFC-134a, R-410A and RHC-290. Low-GWP alternatives including CO₂, NH₃, HFOs and its blend and HFC-32 will continue to be vigorously promoted during the implementation of Stage II ICR Sector Plan. R&D will be conducted and testing and assessment of potential low-GWP alternative technologies will be carried out to support the sector phase-out, and the best climate friendly alternative technology will be selected for all phase-out activities.

In response to ExCom decisions, UNDP as the lead implementing agency for the HPMP, submitted, on behalf of the Government of China, a report "Review of China's Current Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Enforcement Systems in accordance with HCFC Consumption and Production Phase-out Management Plan Agreements," and the progress report regarding actions taken with a view to strengthening of legislation on ODS and implementation.

Ghana

Ghana is successfully proceeding to complete the successful implementation of its first stage of the HPMP. One of the striking lessons is the benefits drawn from an integrated response through several projects, both related to the HPMP and to projects such as the Enabling Activity (conducted by UNEP), the CCAC HFC survey (which now provides a solid basis for estimating the HFCs to be reported now under Article 7 by Ghana) and the KCEP projects. For example, in terms of promotion of low-GWP refrigerants alternatives, the HPMP is now promoting the testing (and more specifically the capacity

building that is required to support it) of the R290 new AC units, which is a step forward in the right direction, after the successful implementation of the R290 retrofits of HCFC AC units. The support of the KCEP programme will also complement this, by promoting the selection of the most energy efficient alternatives in addition to low-GWP refrigerants. The coordination and cooperation with the GIZ ProKlima activities (in addition to the MLF-funded programmes) ensures a comprehensive approach is taken, for example through the promotion of the ODS disposal dimension, even including ODS-containing foam from disposed refrigerators. A refrigerant technicians' formal certification system is in preparation, in close cooperation between the Ghana EPA, UNDP and GIZ. The integration of activities related to the RAC sector, from various funding sources, has been a remarkable, long-lasting success in Ghana. This will also contribute to the implementation of the National Cooling Plan, which was developed with the support of KCEP.

Guyana

A 3 days seminar on Energy Efficiency and Alternative Refrigerants for the Cooling Sector in Guyana was organized by the National Ozone Unit, Hydrometeorological Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Guyana in partnership with UNDP, with support from the Government of New Zealand on December 3-5, 2019 in Georgetown, Guyana. There was participation from RAC technicians from Guyana and 13 countries in the Caribbean in the seminar. Day 1 provided a complete overview to both the Technicians as well as local policymakers about the linkages between Development (2030 Agenda/NDCs) and sustainable cooling. Days 2 and 3 were designed to offer participating Technicians the opportunity to receive exposure and technical training to state of the art low-GWP alternatives to cooling, that is: Hydrocarbons, Ammonia and CO2 Systems. Moreover, an expert on EE and refrigerant fluids, was also present during the discussions.

India

India has successfully banned the imports and use of HCFC-141b as a blowing agent (in form of pure substance or mixed in polyols/fully formulated systems), on 31 December, 2019, in the manufacturing of polyurethane (PU) foams. India has consciously chosen a path for environment friendly and energy efficient technologies while phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), adopting low-GWP alternatives such as pentanes (hydrocarbons), HFOs and Methyl Formate (Ecomate®), being one among the few Article 5 countries globally to establish early bans on the use of this chemical. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) brought out a notification in the Gazette of India through which the issuance of import license for HCFC-141b is prohibited from 1st January, 2020 under Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Amendment Rules, 2019 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

HCFC-141b is not produced in the country and all the domestic requirements were met through imports, nearly 50% of the consumption of ozone depleting chemicals in the country was attributable to HCFC-141b in the PU foam sector 8 (as per 2009/2010 baseline). The Ministry adopted a structured approach to engage with foam manufacturing enterprises for providing technical and financial assistance in order to transition to non-ODS and low-GWP technologies under the Stage II of the HCFCs Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP-II). Around 175 foam manufacturing enterprises are being assisted by the HPMP-II.

The polyurethane foam sector in India has links with important economic sectors related to buildings, cold storages and cold chain infrastructure, automobiles, commercial refrigeration, domestic appliances such as refrigerators, water geysers, thermoware products, office and domestic furniture applications, specific high value niche applications etc. In India, the foam manufacturing sector consists of large, medium and small enterprises having varying capacities, with preponderance of MSMEs.

In this regards, the implementation of HPMP-II focused on a mixed and complex approach through regulatory and policy actions, implementation of technology conversion projects and high level technical assistance that is ensuring minimal dislocation in the sector and for enhancing the capacities of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in converting to low-GWP non-ODS technologies, training and awareness programmes on non-ODS and low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs, in close collaboration with Industry and MSMEs also facilitated for adequate tie-ups with system houses and independent laboratories for getting their material tested, study tours, field visits, and exchange of experiences provided by experts from other developing countries, such as Brazil, all for stabilizing alternative technologies that have been able to move towards adoption of alternatives at commercial scale.

Noting the challenges, the Ozone Cell, MoEF&CC, entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET), of Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals to guide foam manufacturing enterprises. As part of the assistance provided to the enterprises technology workshops, field trials, on-site demonstration and support, practical hands on training and product validation are being provided.

Indonesia

Indonesia has successfully completed the implementation of the Stage I of its HPMP in 2018, and one of the key results achieved under the RAC servicing sector plan, with bilateral support from the Government of Australia and technical assistance provided by UNDP, was the launch and the piloting of its first RAC Technicians Certification Scheme. In 2019, the Government of Indonesia has successfully started the operationalization of this Certification program, by partnering with key training centers to improve the level of qualification of the technicians, while the skill-based certification scheme has certified the first 150 technicians in the maintenance of RAC systems in the country. Indonesia has phased out R22 in their domestic and commercial refrigeration and air conditioning manufacturing industries by 2020. The industries who received the support from the MLF have converted to R32 or Hydrocarbon technologies.

Lebanon

The development of the efforts of the Lebanon HPMP as regards the servicing sector is to be specifically underlined in 2019. This is particularly remarkable as the political situation of the country has been particularly unstable in 2019, with many demonstrations and a slowed-down economic activity. The NPU and the PMU worked in close coordination with the Refrigeration association and international experts to determine which equipment would be needed for the first major Vocational school to be established in the capital city (previously operation with practically no training equipment, making the teaching mostly theoretical). The first RAC centre in the Vocational School in Beirut is now operational since September 2019 and was inaugurated. This was actually outreached at the regional level, with the organization of a regional West Asia thematic regional network meeting, allowing to share this experience with neighboring countries. It is worth mentioning that a technician certification system was put in place, and all students graduating from the vocational school receive certification and there will be more work needed to certify all technicians working in the local market. It still will need to be further developed to meet all requirements of certification systems as per international standards, but a key step in the right direction. Also, replication for further procurement of regional centers is ongoing, and in full coordination between the HPMP and the Enabling Activity project, particularly to ensure that energy efficiency testing equipment is also procured. This all fits into not only, obviously, the overall HPMP strategy, but also with the high-quality National Cooling Plan that was developed in 2019 (released in February 2020) with support of the KCEP.

Moldova

Jointly with the Government of the Republic of Moldova, and the National Refrigeration Association, the HPMP Stage II programme has focused on the demonstration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) technology in the private sector. Specifically, through a call for innovative technology proposals in the RAC sector, two (2) applicants from a retail food market and vegetable cold chain business (coldstore) were selected on a competitive basis for promotion of non-ODS and low-GWP refrigeration technology. The technology has been sourced from outside the country and then assembled with the help of two national servicing/RAC equipment assembly companies, with co-finance support from the technology recipients. Among results of the project, which are expected when the installation of the technology is complete, are better performance and energy savings, and local practical experience with assembly and servicing of the new technology in the country.

Peru

By the end of 2019, Peru's Stage 2 HPMP developed activities for the installation of three Recovery and Recycling Centers. With support from an International Consultant, criteria for the definition of potential beneficiaries and technical visits to three WEEE recovery plants as possible beneficiaries for R&R centers were performed. In addition, initial equipment purchases for the R&R Centers performed. Moreover, the Government of Peru with support from UNDP, performed an open call for companies or institutions interested in implementing R&R centers present their proposals, in order to be evaluated and, if selected, be awarded with the installation of the R&R Centers.

Timor Leste, Maldives and Fiji

With bilateral support from the Government of New Zealand, and implemented by UNDP, Timor Leste, Maldives and Fiji have started the implementation of demonstration activities in critical sectors (Fisheries in Maldives; Hospitality in Maldives and Cold Chain in Timor Leste) that, during 2020, will assess the supply chain, technical applicability and costs of replacement/retrofit of baseline equipment to lower GWP refrigerants. The results of these activities will support the countries to strengthen their national strategies to phase-out HCFCs and leapfrog HFCs, providing valuable information for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, these LVC countries are entirely dependent on imports of RAC equipment and also are particularly vulnerable to technology available and high phase-in costs.

Trinidad and Tobago

A regional workshop on the Kigali Amendment: "Challenges and Opportunities for the Caribbean Region" was organized and hosted by the UNDP and supported by the Government of New Zealand in August 2019 in Port of Spain in Trinidad. The workshop was attended by National Ozone Officers and Technicians from 11 countries in the Caribbean. The purpose provided detailed information about the Kigali Amendment and the early obligations that countries have to comply with once they have ratified the Kigali Amendment. There were intense discussions about the challenges and opportunities the Caribbean region will be facing with the entry into force of the Kigali Amendment.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (OPERATIONAL, POLICY, FINANCIAL, OTHER)

A. Meetings Attended by UNDP in 2019

From	To	Location	Description
8-Jan-19	10-Jan-19	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
20-Jan-19	25-Jan-19	Indonesia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
1-Feb-19	8-Feb-19	India	Policy Support and Programme Oversight

From	To	Location	Description
4-Feb-19	8-Feb-19	Cuba	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
7-Feb-19	9-Feb-19	India	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
10-Feb-19	13-Feb-19	Bangkok	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
12-Feb-19	15-Feb-19	Mexico	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
12-Feb-19	15-Feb-19	Dominican Republic	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
15-Feb-19	23-Feb-19	France	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
17-Feb-19	22-Feb-19	France	UNEP Global workshop on Kigali Amendment and Energy Efficiency.
5-Mar-19	7-Mar-19	Canada	IACM meeting
21-Mar-19	21-Mar-19	Beijing	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
25-Mar-19	28-Mar-19	Costa Rica	GIZ Green cooling initiative for LAC
7-Apr-19	13-Apr-19	China	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
11-Apr-19	12-Apr-19	Lebanon	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
15-Apr-19	18-Apr-19	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
22-Apr-19	26-Apr-19	Mexico	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
20-May-19	25-May-19	USA	“Towards the effective implementation of the Kigali Amendment” Workshop
22-May-19	24-May-19	Nepal	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
27-May-19	31-May-19	Canada	83rd Executive Committee meeting
27-May-19	29-May-19	Sri Lanka	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
10-Jun-19	13-Jun-19	Georgia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
17-Jun-19	21-Jun-19	Turkey	MPU Business Planning meeting
24-Jun-19	28-Jun-19	India	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
29-Jun-19	5-Jul-19	Thailand	Implementation Committee and OEWG meetings
8-Jul-19	11-Jul-19	Nigeria	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
30-Jul-19	2-Aug-19	Philippines	UNEP Ozone South East Asia Network Meeting
3-Aug-19	6-Aug-19	Maldives	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
5-Aug-19	8-Aug-19	Turkey	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
12-Aug-19	16-Aug-19	Colombia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
14-Aug-19	16-Aug-19	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
19-Aug-19	22-Aug-19	Trinidad and Tobago	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
26-Aug-19	28-Aug-19	Paraguay	UNEP Ozone Latin America & Caribbean Network Meeting
27-Aug-19	29-Aug-19	Haiti	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
3-Sep-19	5-Sep-19	Mexico	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
9-Sep-19	13-Sep-19	Indonesia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
9-Sep-19	13-Sep-19	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
16-Sep-19	18-Sep-19	Lebanon	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
16-Sep-19	19-Sep-19	Fiji	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
16-Sep-19	18-Sep-19	Dominican Republic	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
23-Sep-19	27-Sep-19	India	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
25-Sep-19	27-Sep-19	Dominican Republic	Policy Support and Programme Oversight

From	To	Location	Description
26-Sep-19	27-Sep-19	Ukraine	UNEP Ozone Europe & CIS Network Meeting
30-Sep-19	4-Oct-19	Nigeria	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
1-Oct-19	3-Oct-19	Costa Rica	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
7-Oct-19	10-Oct-10	Mexico	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
9-Oct-19	11-Oct-19	Montreal Canada	IACM meeting
14-Oct-19	17-Oct-19	Timor-Leste	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
15-Oct-19	24-Oct-19	Bangladesh	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
3-Nov-19	8-Nov-19	Rome Italy	32nd MOP meeting
20-Nov-19	21-Nov-19	Mexico	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
20-Nov-19	21-Nov-19	Mexico	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
20-Nov-19	22-Nov-19	Dominican Republic	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
26-Nov-19	29-Nov-19	Malaysia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
27-Nov-19	29-Nov-19	El Salvador	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
3-Dec-19	5-Dec-19	Guyana	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
9-Dec-19	12-Dec-19	Cuba	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
16-Dec-19	20-Dec-19	Canada	84th meeting of the Executive Committee

B. Other Issues.

There were no specific issues in 2019 that need to be addressed.

ANNEX 1: Tables related to the Performance Indicators

1. Performance Indicator 1: MYAs

Multi-year agreements submitted in 2019 are listed in the following table.

MLF Number
COL/PHA/84/TAS/108
COS/PHA/83/INV/59
COS/PHA/84/INV/60
EGY/PHA/84/INV/144
GHA/PHA/84/INV/48
GUY/PHA/83/INV/32
IRA/PHA/84/INV/235
KAM/PHA/83/INV/36
MAL/PHA/84/INV/189

2. Performance Indicator 2: Individual Projects

The number of individual projects approved in 2019 are listed in the following table.

MLF Number	
ANG/PHA/84/TAS/22	JAM/PHA/84/TAS/39
ARM/PHA/84/TAS/23	MAL/SEV/84/INS/188
BGD/SEV/83/INS/55	MLI/PHA/84/PRP/41
CHI/SEV/83/INS/198	MOL/PHA/84/PRP/40
COL/SEV/83/INS/106	MOZ/PHA/84/PRP/32
COS/SEV/84/INS/62	NIR/PHA/83/PRP/154
CUB/SEV/83/INS/62	PAN/PHA/83/PRP/49
DOM/PHA/83/PRP/68	PAN/SEV/84/INS/50
GEO/PHA/84/PRP/41	SWA/PHA/83/PRP/27
GLO/SEV/84/TAS/349	TRI/SEV/83/INS/37
HAI/SEV/84/TAS/23	URU/PHA/83/PRP/73
IDS/SEV/84/INS/215	URU/SEV/84/INS/74
IND/SEV/84/INS/478	ZIM/PHA/83/PRP/58

3. Performance Indicator 3: Funds disbursed

2019 Disbursements	\$23,135,600
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4. Performance Indicator 4: 2019 ODS phase-out

Correct Code	Consumption ODP to be Phased Out per Proposal
COL/PHA/84/TAS/108	4.8
COS/PHA/83/INV/59	3.5
COS/PHA/84/INV/60	0.7
COS/PHA/84/INV/61	0

EGY/PHA/84/INV/144	21.5
EGY/PHA/84/TAS/143	0
GHA/PHA/84/INV/48	15.6
GUY/PHA/83/INV/32	0.2
IRA/PHA/84/INV/235	9.9
IRA/PHA/84/INV/238	7.3
IRA/PHA/84/TAS/241	2.8
KAM/PHA/83/INV/36	1.4
MAL/PHA/84/INV/189	28.7
MAL/PHA/84/TAS/186	29.9
MAL/PHA/84/TAS/187	0

5. Performance Indicator 5: Projects completed in 2019.

The following 60 projects were completed in 2019, out of which 55 were approved under regular funding.

MLF Number	Date Completed (Actual)
ARG/SEV/76/INS/175	Dec-19
BAR/PHA/80/INV/27	Dec-19
BGD/PHA/65/INV/40	Mar-19
BGD/REF/80/INV/01+	Dec-19
BGD/SEV/77/INS/47	Jun-19
BHU/PHA/76/TAS/26	Nov-19
BRA/PHA/74/INV/307	Dec-19
BRA/PHA/75/INV/315	Dec-19
BRA/PHA/80/INV/319	Dec-19
BRA/PHA/80/TAS/318	Dec-19
BRA/SEV/75/INS/314	Sep-19
BRU/PHA/74/INV/17	Dec-19
CHI/PHA/76/INV/190	Dec-19
CHI/SEV/79/INS/194	Aug-19
COL/DES/66/DEM/82	Jun-19
COL/PHA/75/TAS/91	Dec-19
COS/PHA/80/INV/57	Dec-19
COS/REF/57/PRP/41	Dec-19
COS/SEV/80/INS/56	Dec-19
CPR/FOA/80/PRP/02+	Jun-19
CPR/PHA/71/INV/534	Dec-19
CPR/PHA/73/INV/550	Dec-19
CPR/PHA/75/INV/567	Dec-19
CUB/PHA/77/INV/56	Dec-19
CUB/SEV/75/INS/54	Dec-19
DOM/REF/81/INV/63	Dec-19
EGY/FOA/76/DEM/129	Jul-19
EGY/PHA/65/INV/113	Dec-19
EGY/PHA/68/INV/117	Dec-19

EGY/PHA/82/INV/139	Dec-19
FIJ/PHA/77/INV/31	Dec-19
GLO/SEV/82/TAS/346	Dec-19
GUY/PHA/75/INV/28	Dec-19
IDS/SEV/80/INS/212	Dec-19
IND/SEV/76/INS/467	Dec-19
IRA/PHA/77/INV/226	Dec-19
IRA/SEV/77/INS/229	Mar-19
KAM/PHA/76/INV/33	Dec-19
LEB/SEV/77/INS/89	Nov-19
MAL/PHA/77/INV/181	Dec-19
MAL/SEV/80/INS/185	Dec-19
MDV/PHA/60/INV/20	Dec-19
MDV/PHA/69/INV/24	Dec-19
MDV/REF/76/DEM/30	Dec-19
MEX/PHA/71/INV/168	Dec-19
MEX/PHA/75/INV/178	Dec-19
MLI/PHA/76/INV/38	Dec-19
MOL/PHA/77/INV/34	Dec-19
NEP/PHA/75/INV/35	Dec-19
PAK/SEV/77/INS/96	Mar-19
PAN/PHA/76/TAS/43	May-19
PAR/PHA/74/INV/34	Dec-19
PER/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Aug-19
SRL/PHA/76/INV/49	Dec-19
STK/PHA/64/TAS/16	Jun-19
TRI/PHA/75/INV/33	Apr-19
TRI/SEV/79/INS/34	Dec-19
URU/SEV/80/INS/70	Dec-19
VEN/SEV/77/INS/135	Mar-19
ZIM/REF/80/PRP/02+	Jun-19

7. Performance Indicator 7: Final Revisions

Last year's database 108 projects, of which 76 should have been financially completed in 2019. This year's database counts 79 projects for which a final revision was issued in 2019.

8. Performance Indicator 8: PCRs

100% achieved (10 individual PCRs submitted and 8 MYA PCR submitted out of 5 planned).

9. Performance Indicator 9

Progress Report produced on 27 July 2020 as required.