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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF OF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-onzième réunion
Montréal, 5-9 décembre 2022
Point 7(a)(iii) de l'ordre du jour provisoire¹

RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DU PNUD AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2021

Introduction

1. Le présent document contient le rapport périodique du PNUD au 31 décembre 2021.²
2. Le rapport périodique du PNUD comprend l'état de mise en œuvre des projets, notamment de 18 projets de HFC financés grâce aux contributions volontaires supplémentaires de 17 Parties non visées à l'Article 5, pour apporter un soutien à la mise en œuvre rapide de l'Amendement de Kigali.
3. Le Secrétariat a examiné l'état de mise en œuvre de chacun des projets en cours, pays par pays, en tenant compte des retards de mise en œuvre par rapport aux dates d'achèvement prévues indiquées en 2021, les incidences potentielles de ces retards sur l'élimination des substances réglementées et le taux de décaissement planifiés. L'analyse figurant dans le présent document est fondée sur les tonnes PAO de toutes les substances réglementées, à l'exception des HFC qui sont mesurés en tonnes CO₂-eq.³
4. Le présent document se compose des sections ci-après:
 - I. Projets approuvés pour toutes les substances réglementées au titre des contributions ordinaires au Fonds multilatéral. La section présente un sommaire des progrès dans la mise en œuvre des projets en 2021 et des progrès cumulatifs depuis 1991, couvrant toutes les substances réglementées au titre du Protocole de Montréal, notamment les substances de l'Annexe F substances (HFC). Elle contient également un examen de l'état de mise en

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/1

² Le rapport périodique est contenu dans le présent document. Les données ont été incluses dans la banque de données du Rapport global périodique, qui est disponible sur demande.

³ Conformément à la décision 84/12(a)(iv), la mesure des HFC en tonnes CO₂-eq est incluse dans le rapport périodique soumis à la 91^e réunion.

œuvre de chacun des projets en cours⁴ au niveau du pays. Elle identifie les projets souffrant de retards de mise en œuvre et les incidences potentielles sur l'élimination des substances réglementées, ainsi que les projets comportant des problèmes non résolus, aux fins d'examen par le Comité exécutif.

II. Projets approuvés pour les substances de l'Annexe F substances (HFC) au titre des contributions volontaires supplémentaires en vue d'un appui rapide à l'élimination des HFC.⁵

III. Recommandation.

I. Projets approuvés pour toutes les substances réglementées au titre des contributions ordinaires au Fonds multilatéral

I.1 Progrès dans la mise en œuvre des projets pour 2021 et progrès cumulatifs depuis 1991

5. Au 31 décembre 2021, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé 1 004 milliards pour des projets du PNUD, composés de 883,61 millions pour la mise en œuvre de projets d'investissements et de projets non liés aux investissements, et de 121,27 millions pour les coûts d'appui d'agence, comme il est indiqué dans le tableau 1.

Tableau 1. Financement approuvé par secteur pour le PNUD au 31 décembre 2021

Secteur	Financement (\$US)
Aérosols	26 054 837
Destruction	3 606 279
Mousses	173 140 713
Halon	4 996 973
Plan d'élimination de HFC	3 183 000
Fumigants	20 081 241
Plan d'élimination	378 675 934
Agent de traitement	1 286 923
Production	1 056 000
Réfrigération	139 598 314
Plusieurs	67 812 809
Solvants	63 699 997
Stérilisant	417 628
Total partiel	883 610 648
Coûts d'appui d'agence	121 270 538
Total	1 004 881 186

6. En 2021, 66 nouveaux projets et activités ont été approuvés. Le niveau de financement devrait permettre l'élimination de la consommation de 69 419 tonnes PAO et 240 094 tonnes CO₂-eq de substances réglementées. L'Annexe I indique l'état de mise en œuvre des projets par pays en 2021.

⁴ Les projets en cours sont tous les projets en cours de mise en œuvre au 31 décembre 2021. Les principaux indicateurs de progrès sont le pourcentage de fonds décaissés et le pourcentage de projets qui ont commencé à décaisser des fonds; ainsi que les fonds décaissés d'ici à la fin de l'année en pourcentage des fonds approuvés; la durée moyenne des retards de mise en œuvre prévue; et les informations figurant dans la colonne des observations dans la base de données du rapport périodique.

⁵ En application de la décision 84/12(b), un rapport périodique détaillé brossera un tableau des objectifs, de l'état de mise en œuvre, des conclusions clés et des leçons retenues, des quantités de HFC éliminées le cas échéant, le niveau des fonds approuvés et décaissés et les obstacles potentiels à l'achèvement des projets, contenus dans le rapport périodique global (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/12).

7. Le Tableau 2 indique l'état de mise en œuvre des projets, incluant les décaissements des fonds par type de projet au 31 décembre 2021. L'Annexe II présente des informations analytiques par année depuis 1991.

Tableau 2. État de la mise en œuvre des projets par type au 31 décembre 2021

Type	Nombre de projets*			Financement (\$US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% d'achèvement	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% décaissement
Programme de pays	22	22	100	1 628 797	1 628 797	0	100
Démonstration	42	41	98	21 719 011	21 599 917	119 094	99
Renforcement des institutions (RI)	265	241	91	57 444 952	52 351 763	5 093 189	91
Investissement	1 331	1 264	95	725 664 632	679 155 019	46 509 613	94
Préparation de projet	574	536	93	26 231 244	22 156 807	4 074 437	84
Assistance technique	329	309	94	49 331 523	42 396 630	6 934 893	86
Formation	28	28	100	1 590 489	1 590 489	0	100
Total	2 591	2 441	94	883 610 648	820 879 422	62 731 226	93

*Excluant les projets fermés et transférés.

**Excluant les coûts d'appui d'agence.

8. La mise en œuvre par le PNUD de projets et d'activités en 2021 et de façon cumulative depuis 1991 jusqu'au 31 décembre 2021 est résumée ci-après:

- (a) **Élimination:**⁶ En 2021, la consommation de 923,6 tonnes PAO et de 15 873 tonnes CO₂-eq⁷ de substances réglementées a été éliminée; en outre l'élimination de la consommation de 359,6 tonnes PAO de substances réglementées a été approuvée. Depuis 1991, la consommation de 68 821 tonnes PAO et de 240 094 tonnes CO₂-eq de substances réglementées a été éliminée, sur un total prévu de 69 419 tonnes PAO et de 240 094 tonnes CO₂-eq provenant de projets approuvés (excluant les projets annulés et transférés);
- (b) **Décaissements/approbations:** D'après le rapport périodique de 2020, 24,66 millions \$US ont été décaissés en 2021, et des décaissements de 22,52 millions \$US étaient prévus, représentant un taux de décaissement de 109 % des décaissements prévus. Cumulativement, 820,88 millions \$US ont été décaissés, sur un total de 883,61 millions \$US approuvés aux fins de décaissement (excluant les coûts d'appui d'agence), représentant un taux de décaissement de 93 %. En 2021, 24,65 millions \$US ont été approuvés pour la mise en œuvre;
- (c) **Coût-efficacité (en PAO):**⁸ Depuis 1991, le taux moyen de coût-efficacité des projets d'investissement approuvés menant à une réduction permanente de la consommation était de 11,15 \$US/kg. Le taux moyen de coût-efficacité des projets d'investissement par tonnes PAO était de 10,05 \$US/kg pour les projets achevés et de 66,17 \$US/kg pour les projets en cours;⁹

⁶ L'élimination des SAO est exprimée en tonnes PAO et celle des HFC en tonnes CO₂-eq.

⁷ Provenant des 11,1 tm éliminées en 2021 pour des projets liés aux HFC.

⁸ Incluant 167,8 tm de HFC dans les projets d'investissements. Le taux de coût-efficacité en CO₂-eq n'est pas inclus en raison du nombre limité de projets approuvés.

⁹ La valeur supérieure du taux de coût-efficacité des projets en cours est dû en grande partie aux faibles valeurs PAO des HCFC mais aussi aux méthodes d'attribution des élimination par les agences.

- (d) **Nombre de projets achevés:** 62 projets ont été achevés en 2021. Depuis 1991, sur les 2 591 projets approuvés (excluant les projets fermés ou transférés) 2 441 projets ont été achevés, représentant un taux d'achèvement de 94 %;
- (e) **Vitesse de livraison – Projets d'investissement:** Les projets terminés en 2021 ont été achevés en moyenne 37 mois après leur approbation. Depuis 1991, la durée moyenne d'achèvement des projets d'investissement a été de 34 mois après leur approbation. Les premiers décaissements dans ces projets ont commencé en moyenne 13 mois après leur approbation;
- (f) **Vitesse de livraison – Projets ne portant pas sur des investissements:** Les projets terminés en 2021 ont été achevés en moyenne 33 mois après leur approbation. Depuis 1991, la durée moyenne d'achèvement des projets ne portant pas sur des investissements a été de 39 mois après leur approbation. Les premiers décaissements dans ces projets ont commencé en moyenne 13 mois après leur approbation;
- (g) **Préparation de projets:** Sur les 574 activités de préparation de projets approuvées jusqu'à la fin de 2021, 536 ont été achevées, laissant 38 activités en cours. En 2021, 14 activités de préparation de projets ont été achevées;
- (h) **Retards de mise en œuvre:** À la fin de 2021, 150 projets au total étaient en cours de mise en œuvre, souffrant en moyenne d'un retard de sept mois. Vingt de ces projets étaient classés comme des « projets souffrant de retards de mise en œuvre »¹⁰ soumis à des procédures d'annulation (les projets de démonstration, la préparation de projet et le RI ne sont pas soumis à ces procédures); rt
- (i) **Accords pluriannuels (APA):** En 2021, 47 APA pour les plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) étaient en cours de mise en œuvre. Depuis 1991, 156 APA ont été approuvés et 109 APA ont été achevés, représentant un taux d'achèvement de 70 %.

9. Le tableau 3 présente les progrès réalisés par le PNUD depuis 1991.

Tableau 3: Progrès réalisés par le PNUD depuis 1991

Élimination réalisée		Décaissement (\$US)	TE moyen (\$US/kg)	Nombre de projets		Vitesse d'exécution (mois)		Moyenne des retards (mois)	Nombre d'APA	
Tonnes PAO	Tonnes CO ₂ -eq			Approuvés	Achevés	Investissement	Non-investissement		Approuvés	Achevés
68 821	240 094	820 879 422	11,15	2 591	2 441	34	39	7	156	109

Projets liés aux HFC

10. Au 31 décembre 2021, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé 36 projets liés aux HFC (dont trois projets d'investissement, 25 activités de préparations de projets et huit activités habilitantes) au titre des contributions ordinaires, s'élevant à 6 318 767 \$US (excluant les coûts d'appui d'agence). Le tableau 4 présente l'état de ces projets, les données respectives étant déjà incluses dans les paragraphes 5 à 9.

¹⁰ Projets approuvés depuis plus de 18 mois avec des taux de décaissement inférieurs à 1 %, ou projets non achevés 12 mois après la date d'achèvement proposée dans le rapport périodique (décision 22/61).

Tableau 4. Projets liés aux HFC approuvés au titre des contributions ordinaires

Type	Nombre de projets			Financement (\$US)*			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% d'achèvement	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% de décaissement
Investissement**	3	2	67	2 491 767	2 159 576	332 191	87
Préparation de projets	25	0	0	3 183 000	0	3 183 000	0
Assistance technique – Activités habilitantes	8	4	50	644 000	423 586	220 414	66
Total	36	6	17	6 318 767	2 583 162	3 735 605	41

* Excluant les coûts d'appui d'agence.

** 167,8 tm (240 094 tonnes CO₂-eq) ont été approuvés et éliminées dans des projets d'investissement.

11. Vers la fin de 2021, sur un total de 36 projets, deux projets d'investissement et quatre activités habilitantes ont été achevés, laissant 30 en cours. La prorogation des dates d'achèvement des quatre projets en cours pour des activités habilitantes avait été approuvée; la mise en œuvre de ces activités est à différentes étapes d'exécution.

12. Le projet d'investissement restant, pour lequel la prorogation de la date d'achèvement avait été approuvée à la 87^e réunion, devrait prendre fin en 2023.

13. Sur un financement total cumulatif approuvé de 6 318 767 \$US (excluant les coûts d'appui d'agence), 2 583 162 \$US ont été décaissés, représentant un taux de décaissement de 41 %.

I.2 Problèmes détectés en 2021 durant la mise en œuvre du projet

14. À la suite du processus d'examen de 2021, plusieurs problèmes ont été examinés et résolus, à l'exception des problèmes de retard de mise en œuvre pour 20 projets (dont 19 projets liés aux éléments des APA qui font l'objet de procédures d'annulation de projet, conformément à la décision 84/45(c); et un projet d'investissement lié aux HFC). L'Annexe III au présent document couvre les projets classés comme souffrant de retards de mise en œuvre, ainsi que les recommandations du Secrétariat demandant la soumission d'un rapport à la 92^e réunion.

15. Par ailleurs, des problèmes ont été détectés dans un projet de RI et deux projets APA. Ces problèmes sont également présentés dans l'Annexe III. Une brève description est soumise sur l'état de mise en œuvre de chacun des projets et les problèmes existants, et une recommandation est proposée au Comité exécutif, pour examen.

16. Les détails sur les progrès dans la mise en œuvre des projets liés aux PGEH des pays ci-après ont été soumis à la 91^e réunion: Chine (stratégie globale et plan pour le secteur des solvants),¹¹ Inde,¹² Nigeria (phase III),¹³ et Soudan du Sud¹⁴, ainsi que des rapports sur des projets comportant des exigences de compte rendu particulières¹⁵ liés aux PGEH pour le Brésil, la Colombie, Trinité-et-Tobago, et l'Uruguay. Les recommandations portant sur les problèmes non résolus de ces projets, incluant l'approbation des demandes éventuelles de prorogation, sont abordées dans les sections pertinentes de ces documents. Les problèmes liés aux PGEH de la Guyane, du Mali et du Nigeria (phase II), dont les tranches devaient être soumises à la

¹¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/38

¹² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/42

¹³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/49

¹⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/52

¹⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/18

91^e réunion mais qui ne l'ont pas été, sont abordés dans le document sur les retards de soumission des tranches.¹⁶

17. Sur les 88 projets en cours, à l'exclusion des projets de RI et de préparation de projets, 21 projets ont révisé les dates d'achèvement prévues depuis le rapport périodique de 2020. Conformément à la décision 82/11(c)(ii), le Secrétariat a pris note que le projet de RI de la Chine n'avait pas été soumis pour les deux dernières années.

II. Projets approuvés au titre des contributions volontaires supplémentaires visant le départ rapide de l'élimination des HFC

18. Au 31 décembre 2021, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé 18 projets de HFC au titre des contributions volontaires supplémentaires totalisant 6 010 703 \$US (excluant les coûts d'appui d'agence). Le tableau 5 récapitule l'état de ces projets.

Tableau 5. État des projets de HFC approuvés à la fin de 2021

Type	Nombre de projets			Financement (\$US)*			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% d'achèvement	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% de décaissement
Investissement**	2	2	100	4 406 610	4 402 590	4 020	100
Préparation de projets	5	5	100	83 511	83 511	0	100
Assistance technique – Activités habilitantes	11	10	91	1 520 582	1 450 187	70 395	95
Total	18	17	94	6 010 703	5 936 288	74 415	99

* Excluant les coûts d'appui d'agence.

** 480,6 tm (587 301 tonnes CO₂-eq) ont été approuvées et éliminées dans le cadre de projets d'investissement.

19. Vers la fin de 2021, sur les 18 projets approuvés, 17 projets ont été achevés (deux projets d'investissement, cinq activités habilitantes et dix activités de préparation). Les projets en cours restants sont des activités habilitantes dont la date d'achèvement a été prolongée, qui prendront fin en 2022.

20. Sur le total de 6 010 703 \$US des fonds cumulatifs approuvés, 5 936 288 \$US ont été décaissés, représentant un taux de décaissement de 99 %.

III. Recommandation

21. Le Comité exécutif est invité à:

- (a) Prendre note du rapport périodique du PNUD au 31 décembre 2021, figurant dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/14; et
- (b) Approuver les recommandations liées aux projets en cours portant sur des sujets particuliers contenus dans l'Annexe III au présent document.

¹⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/21

Annexe I

VUE GÉNÉRALE DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE PROJETS PAR LE PNUD
PAR PAYS POUR 2021

1. Le Tableau 1 de l'Annexe I présente l'état de mise en œuvre par pays pour 2021 pour les éliminations réalisées, les décaissements prévus et effectués et l'achèvement des projets.

Tableau 1. État de mise en œuvre des projets par le PNUD pour 2021

Pays	Élimination en 2021 (tonnes PAO)	Élimination en 2021 (tonnes CO ₂ -eq)	Décaissement estimatif de fonds en 2021 (\$US)	Fonds décaissés en 2021 (\$US)	Pourcentage de fonds décaissés en 2021 par rapport aux estimations	Pourcentage de projets planifiés réalisés en 2021*
Angola	5,2		44 727	19 150	43	100
Argentine	0		105 091	119 931	114	
Arménie	0		6 921	20 622	298	100
Bangladesh	0		695 591	540 551	78	0
Belize	0		26 500	17 953	68	100
Brésil	53,6		3 093 879	938 968	30	
Brunei Darussalam	0		10 924	8 212	75	0
Cambodge	0		22 735	40 000	176	
Chili	0		186 001	156 501	84	100
Chine	332,2		1 106 389	2 766 364	250	100
Colombie	63,4		843 183	1 721 706	204	
Costa Rica	0		126 541	155 021	123	
Cuba	0		231 234	144 689	63	100
République démocratique du Congo	2,2		17 143	2 931	17	
République dominicaine	0		299 125	206 124	69	100
Egypte	33,6		1 182 997	733 659	62	0
El Salvador	0		65 312	106 384	163	100
Eswatini	0		25 000	0	0	100
Fidji	0		48 926	54 779	112	50
Georgie	2,1		98 440	154 634	157	100
Ghana	8		133 642	208 244	156	100
Guyane	0		53 979	931	2	
Haiti	0,2		29 608	73 966	250	100
Inde	346,6		6 607 388	11 854 587	179	100
Indonésie	10,2		1 061 531	570 044	54	0
Iran (République islamique d')	2,8		1 467 253	783 977	53	100
Jamaïque	0		86 775	66 035	76	100
Kirghizistan	0		81 597	147 561	181	100
République démocratique populaire lao	0		32 100	0	0	
Liban	1,9		309 221	485 572	157	100
Malaisie	9		891 540	470 118	53	100
Maldives	0		1 070	1 528	143	
Mali	0		19 875	0	0	0
Mauritanie	0		31 500	0	0	0
Mexique	0		1 149 829	200 227	17	
Mozambique	0		10 000	0	0	0
Népal	0		31 399	0	0	0
Nigeria	30,4		797 834	672 685	84	0

Pays	Élimination en 2021 (tonnes PAO)	Élimination en 2021 (tonnes CO ₂ -eq)	Décaissement estimatif de fonds en 2021 (\$US)	Fonds décaissés en 2021 (\$US)	Pourcentage de fonds décaissés en 2021 par rapport aux estimations	Pourcentage de projets planifiés réalisés en 2021*
Pakistan	0		34 011	114 474	337	100
Panama	5,7		293 709	362 214	123	100
Paraguay	0		19 478	18 177	93	100
Pérou	0		80 525	52 512	65	
Republique de Moldavie	0		36 349	40 988	113	67
Sri Lanka	5,4		165 972	74 299	45	100
Timor-Leste	0		10 500	0	0	0
Trinité et Tobago	0		244 291	181 805	74	100
Uruguay	0		366 533	304 780	83	40
Venezuela (République bolivarienne de)	0		99 201	59 577	60	
Zimbabwe	11,1**	15 873**	140 083	3 432	2	
Grand total	923,6	15 873	22 523 452	24 655 912	109	70

* Pour les projets dont l'achèvement est prévu en 2021,

** 11,1 tm (15,873 tonnes CO₂-eq) éliminées en 2021 pour des projets liés aux HFC.

Annexe II

VUE GÉNÉRALE DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE PROJETS PAR LE PNUD
PAR ANNÉE AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2021

1. Le Tableau 1 de l'Annexe II présente un aperçu de l'état de mise en œuvre des projets par année.¹ Tous les projets et activités approuvés entre 1991 et 2013 et en 2015, sont maintenant achevés.

Tableau 1. État de la mise en œuvre des projets par année

Année	Nombre de projets*			Financement (\$US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% d'achèvement	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% de décaissement
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	15 753 459	0	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	13 217 903	13 217 903	0	100
2010	43	43	100	19 567 970	19 567 970	0	100
2011	63	63	100	57 415 931	57 415 931	0	100
2012	29	29	100	33 889 850	33 817 257	72 593	100
2013	43	43	100	34 432 909	33 958 972	473 937	99
2014	67	66	99	22 561 208	22 442 114	119 094	99
2015	75	75	100	31 409 354	30 229 223	1 180 131	96
2016	52	49	94	41 918 720	39 804 442	2 114 278	95
2017	27	22	81	30 616 637	30 129 464	487 173	98
2018	60	44	73	40 274 462	27 837 785	12 436 677	69
2019	41	22	54	10 391 357	4 474 052	5 917 305	43
2020	51	11	22	30 206 633	14 760 078	15 446 555	49
2021	66	0	0	24 646 043	162 560	24 483 483	1
Total	2 591	2 441	94	883 610 648	820 879 422	62 731 226	93

* Excluant les projets fermés et transférés.

** Excluant les coûts d'appui d'agence.

¹ Les données sont présentées selon l'année d'approbation du projet par le Comité exécutif. Toutes les approbations (projets d'investissement et autres) sont traitées de façon égale (à savoir, un projet d'investissement ou une tranche de financement de 1 million \$US d'un APA, est considéré comme un projet, tout comme la préparation d'un programme de pays d'une valeur de 30 000 \$US). Les indicateurs clés du sommaire annuel sont: le pourcentage de projets achevés, la quantité de tonnes PAO/tonnes CO₂-eq éliminées, et le pourcentage de fonds décaissés. Il y a trois types de décaissements: durant la mise en œuvre, après la mise en œuvre et rétroactivement.

Annexe III

PROJETS EN COURS AVEC DES PROBLÈMES NON RÉSOLUS DANS LE RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DU PNUD

Pays/code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
BGD/PHA/81/INV/51	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur de la climatisation)	20	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
BGD/PHA/81/TAS/49	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (unité de gestion de projet)	26	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
BRA/PHA/82/INV/323	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (secteur des mousses)	46	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
BRA/PHA/82/TAS/322	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (mesures de réglementation et suivi du projet)	30	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
BRA/SEV/86/INS/324	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX: 1/2021-12/2022)	0	Retards dans la signature des documents de projet	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport d'état sur la situation de la signature du document de projet
CHI/PHA/81/INV/197	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (secteur des mousses)	73	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
COS/PHA/84/INV/60	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur des mousses de polyuréthane)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
CPR/PHA/80/INV/587	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (plan sectoriel de la réfrigération et de la climatisation industrielles et commerciales)	100	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
EGY/PHA/79/TAS/132	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (gestion et suivi du projet)	13	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
EGY/PHA/84/TAS/143	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (Gestion et suivi du projet)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre

Pays/code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
GUY/PHA/83/INV/32	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
IDS/PHA/76/INV/211	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur de la lutte contre l'incendie)	0	Retard de 12 et de 18 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
IDS/PHA/76/TAS/210	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	54	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
IDS/PHA/81/INV/213	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (secteur de l'entretien en réfrigération)	0	Retard de 12 et de 18 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
KAM/PHA/83/INV/36	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (quatrième tranche)	76	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
MAL/PHA/77/TAS/183	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (gestion et coordination)	16	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
MAL/PHA/84/TAS/186	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (secteur de l'entretien en réfrigération)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
MAL/PHA/84/TAS/187	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (gestion et coordination)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
NEP/PHA/86/INV/41	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	0	La mise en œuvre du projet est affectée par les changements des procédures administratives du Gouvernement	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport d'état sur les progrès de la mise en œuvre
NEP/PHA/86/INV/44	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche)	0	La mise en œuvre du projet est affectée par les changements des procédures administratives du Gouvernement	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport d'état sur les progrès de la mise en œuvre

Pays/code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
TLS/PHA/80/INV/15	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	36	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
URU/PHA/85/INV/75	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (secteur de l'entretien en réfrigération et mise en œuvre et suivi)	51	Retard de 12 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre
ZIM/REF/82/INV/55	Reconversion du HFC-134a en isobutane dans la fabrication de réfrigérateurs domestiques à Capri (SME Harare)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Inviter le PNUD à soumettre à la 92 ^e réunion un rapport sur ce projet comportant des retards de mise en œuvre



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

UNDP Annual Progress and Financial Report Narrative: 1991-2021

91st Meeting, 28 November – 2 December 2022, Montreal,
Canada

I. INTRODUCTION

The following narrative is based on a database of 2708 projects funded by the Multilateral Fund, which contains basic information on their status of implementation as of 31 December 2021. However, some updates of activities which took place during 2022 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\$ 826,815,710 of the US\$ 889,621,357 worth of projects that were approved under the Multilateral Fund since its inception in 1991. These programmes were supposed to eliminate 70,573 ODP T/year, of which 69,339 (98%) were phased out as of 31 December 2021. 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 2021, UNDP was active in 49 countries, of which 23 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. In addition, UNDP also acts as the cooperating agency in 18 countries.

Furthermore, in 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to pose limitations on project implementation. 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 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 received approval and implemented eight demonstration projects to replace HCFCs with low-GWP alternatives in seven countries. The technologies deployed in the HCFC demonstration projects are relevant to the HFC phase-down in the Kigali Amendment. The factsheets on these projects are available at the MLF website.

Pursuant to ExCom decision 78/3(g), UNDP prepared investment/demonstration projects to phase down HFCs and 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 in 2020, making it the first HFC investment project of the MLF to have been finalized, thereby providing invaluable information to the Executive Committee for the requirements of the upcoming HFC phasedown. The HFC technology demonstration activities in China, Dominican Republic and Mexico have also been completed by the end of 2021. UNDP is also supporting 19 countries to undertake enabling activities for ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the majority of the countries (China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Fiji, Haiti, Jamaica, Lebanon, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay) have completed these activities.

While the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impose limitations on project implementation, 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 in 2021. Although missions have been restricted since March 2020, UNDP has 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 view of the time-consuming process for the procurement of tools for the servicing sector, UNDP Montreal Protocol team worked together with the procurement center of UNDP in Copenhagen to establish long term agreements with qualified suppliers through an international competitive process. In 2021, this new approach of accelerating the procurement process specially for the projects in low-volume countries was implemented in a number of countries in the Latin American and Caribbean and Africa regions.

Furthermore, UNDP continued to organize virtual and online-based activities to assist countries in meeting their Montreal Protocol obligations. In 2021, the UNDP Montreal Protocol team organized almost 20 webinars aimed at strengthening the capacity of NOUs from Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment. The webinars were organized to cover topics such as the requirements for the licensing and quota systems for HFCs to implement the Kigali Amendment, addressing the challenges of new technologies and energy efficiency in the RAC Sector, and delivering energy efficient and climate friendly cooling through National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs) (please see Annex 1 for a full list of the webinars offered in 2021). With financial support from the US EPA and in cooperation with the National Ozone Unit of Colombia, UNDP organized a webinar series titled “Closing the loop: environmentally sound management of end-of-life ODS and HFC”. These webinars were organized in June 2021 and delivered the following thematic sessions: (1) Contextual introduction, and sustainable regulatory and institutional framework; (2) Development of required infrastructure; and (3) Sustainable financing mechanisms. All the materials of the webinar series are available [online](#).

Finally, in order to strengthen the application of the MLF’s new [Operational Policy on Gender Mainstreaming](#) for UNDP’s Montreal Protocol portfolio, two webinars on gender and the Montreal Protocol were organized by UNDP in 2021. The objective of these webinars was to improve the mainstreaming of gender into UNDP’s Montreal Protocol projects and promoting the application of a gender responsive approach to activities under the Montreal Protocol.

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 2021, UNDP had a total of 2708 approved projects under the Multilateral Fund, of 88 which had been canceled or transferred. Of the 2,608 remaining projects, 2,458, or 94% have been completed. They are set to eliminate 70,573 ODP T/year, of which 69,339 ODP T (98%) have already been eliminated.

As of 31 December 2021, UNDP had received cumulative net project approvals of US\$

889,621,357 (excluding support costs). Of these, UNDP, as of end-2021, had disbursed US\$ 826,815,710 excluding all obligations. This translates to 93% of approved funding. Furthermore, an additional US\$ 2,859,546 of obligations were outstanding as of end-December 2021, representing orders placed but final payments not yet made.

B. Interest and Adjustments

Interest income earned on MLF resources in 2021 is US\$ 474,645. Once the financial statements are submitted to the MLF Treasurer by the agreed deadline of 30 September, the difference between the provisional and final 2021 interest income can be adjusted against UNDP project approvals at the 91st ExCom meeting. The estimated interest for 2021 of \$500,000 exceeds actual interest of \$474,645. Therefore a refund of \$25,355 will be due to UNDP.

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, 82.4% of the budgets were dedicated to investment projects, 5.5% to technical assistance projects, 9.2 % to institutional strengthening and to project preparation activities. The remaining 8.2% was dedicated to country programmes and demonstration/training activities.

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

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

GLO/SEV/88/TAS/360, the Core unit support (2022) programme approved at the 88th 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 programme is critical.

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

IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A. Results in 2021

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 XI of the report of the 86th meeting of the Executive Committee contained UNDP's 2021 targets. One can see from the table below that UNDP fully met 4 out of 9 of its targets and that its score amounts to 95%.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2021	Result achieved in 2021	Score
1. Approval	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	10	24	19 → 79%	7.9
2. Approval	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	10	49	45 → 92%	9.2
3. Implementation	Funds disbursed	15	\$ 22,419,984	\$24,520,699 → 100% (see annex 1, 3)	15.0
4. Implementation	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche	25	368.27	348.1 → 95%	23.6

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2021	Result achieved in 2021	Score
	is approved vs. those planned per business plans			(see annex 1, 4)	
5. Implementation	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	20	49	48 → 98% (see annex 1, 5)	19.6
6. Administrative	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	10	70% of those due (out of 62, so target is 43)	44 finrevs	10.0
7. Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	100% of those due (3)	100% achieved (3 individual PCRs)	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			95

*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:

For Barbados, St. Kitts and Nevis and Haiti, UNDP has completed all its tasks for Stage I. The delay is on the lead agency's side. For Guyana, we are waiting for the cooperating agency to finalize the implementation of tranche 2. We are ready for the request of tranche 3.

As UNDP's tranches were ready in 2021 as we had planned for these four countries, our performance target for MYAs should be reduced from 28 to 24 and the performance indicator for ODS phase-out should be adjusted accordingly.

B. Cumulative completed investment projects (Table 4)

As Table 4: Cumulative completed investment projects shows, a total of 1,266 investment projects have been completed, with a corresponding elimination of 63,029 ODP T. Of the US\$ 639,702,004 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 \$10.15 /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 651 non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 116,927,414 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 67 ongoing investment projects in the sectors of Phase-out Plans and Foam, with corresponding budgets of US\$ 83,834,464. Of this amount, 50% has already been disbursed. It takes an average of 9 months from approval to first disbursement and an average of 42 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 46 ongoing non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 15,835,912 in approved budgets, 32% has been disbursed. It takes an average of 12 months from approval to first disbursement and 39 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. For new projects, the UNDP country office will engage with the implementation partner in the country to sign the Project Document which details the topic, objective, activities and implementation modality of the project. There were no specific issues related to this in 2021.

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 37 PRP projects listed with US\$ 3,835,500 in associated approvals, 1% has been disbursed.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF KEY ONGOING ACTIVITIES

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

- A. Standalone investment projects for HFCs
- B. HFC Enabling Activity projects
- C. Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) Preparation
- D. Country Highlights

A. **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

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's 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 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.

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

The 82nd Executive Committee approved the project proposal for the conversion from HFC-245fa and cyclopentane to HFO-1233zd(E) and cyclopentane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Hisense Kelon in the amount of US \$1,275,000 in response to the Decision 79/45, aiming to gather information related to incremental costs that could support the discussion on the cost guidelines for the HFCs Phase-down. The Project was completed in June 2021 and eliminated 250mt of HFC-245fa consumption through the conversion of a production line, by replacing the use of C5+HFC-245fa with C5+HFO1233zd as foaming co-blowing agent. In addition, in view of the high operational cost of cyclopentane + HFO-1233zd system, Hisense invested their own resources to carry out further research on low-density systems. As a result, ultra-low density three-component blowing agent composed by cyclopentane+HFO-1233zd+butane system is being developed, which can reduce the foam density the amount of raw materials by 5-8% without compromising the performance.

With the successful adoption of co-blowing cyclopentane and HFO-1233zd, 259,195 tons of CO₂-eq of HFC-245fa in the annual production were reduced. The energy consumption of the refrigerator after the conversion also decreased by 2.12%. It is estimated that 1.2 million units could avoid indirect emissions of 5,847.3 tons CO₂ per year.

The project reached its objective and provided detailed information on the alternative technology and related costs.

- **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

The project of FARCO in the Dominican Republic was approved in 2018 and completed in 2020. The completion report was submitted to the MLF in 2021. FARCO now has the capacity to produce all of its self-contained commercial refrigeration units with R-290. The consumption of HFCs in FARCO is small, however, it is an important project for the country to meet its obligations for the Kigali Amendment and reduce the production and servicing demands of HFCs. The total cost of the project was USD\$ 662,986 (USD\$ 129,825 from the Multilateral Fund, USD\$ 50,000 from the government of Canada and USD\$ 483,161 from FARCO). With the conversion, 3.95 mt of HFC-134a and R-404A were phased out. The

project also supports the training of technicians for the safe handling of flammable refrigerants. This is an important achievement not only for the Dominican Republic but also for other islands in the Caribbean where FARCO sells their units.

- **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 project was approved at the 81st meeting of the ExCom in June 2018 with USD 2,700,000, and was operationally completed in June 2020. Mabe has six manufacturing lines producing domestic refrigerators using HFC-134a. All lines have been fully converted and can use R600a safely. Safety audit was completed at both the compressor and refrigerator manufacturing plant. Additional 500,000 USD was provided by the Government of Canada and 250,000 USD by K-CEP to support the conversion and improvement of energy efficiency. The project phased out 198 MT of HFC 134a, which is equivalent to 283,140 MT of CO₂. MABE provided significant co-financing in the conversion. The completion report with all detailed information was submitted by UNDP to the MLF Secretariat in 2021.

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

The HFC demonstration project for Zimbabwe on “Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Capri (SME Harare)” was approved by the Executive Committee at its 82nd meeting for UNDP and bilateral partner of France. Due to the small levels of consumption, Capri needs to find co-financing for the conversion in addition to the grant provided by the MLF. During 2021, UNDP supported Capri in realizing the earlier committed co-finance resources, including from the company’s sources and national development funds. US\$ 200,000 of additional support has been identified already. With these confirmed co-finance resources, Capri and NOU-Zimbabwe are now in a position to complete works on the technology specifications and proceed with tendering processes in the remaining time of 2022. The project may require a slight extension to allow for completion of technology transition process in 2023.

B. HFC Enabling Activity projects

As highlighted earlier in the report, UNDP is providing support to 19 countries to undertake their HFC enabling activities (EAs) for ratifying and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment. 12 EA projects have been completed by the end of 2021. For more details on the status of these activities, please see the table below.

Country	MLF Number	Project Title	Ratification Status	Latest Status
Bangladesh	BGD/SEV/81/TAS/52	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 8 June 2020.	Final consultation was held in May on the assessment reports. Final Report will be prepared in Q3 and Q4.
Belize	BZE/SEV/85/TAS/37	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has not ratified Kigali yet.	HFC Enabling Activities finalized. Train the Trainers by International Consultant Performed in 2022
Chile	CHI/SEV/80/TAS/03+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 19 Sept	NOU and customs held meetings to discuss HFC

			2017.	control system. Awareness activities on the Kigali Amendment carried out.
China	CPR/SEV/80/TAS/04+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali Amendment in June 2021.	The amended Regulation on the Administration of ODS has been approved in principle at the ministerial executive meeting of MEE in May 2021. Substantial progress has been made for the preparation of HS code with codes designated for 18 HFCs and 4 blends. The project has been completed.
Colombia	COL/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 25 Feb 2021.	An evaluation was conducted to the terms of reference for the environmental licenses for HFC imports and export.
Costa Rica	COS/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 23 May 2018.	Final report being prepared by the NOU in Costa Rica
Cuba	CUB/SEV/81/TAS/57	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 20 June 2019.	Legal framework assessment to foster control of HFC was completed. Awareness raising material was produced.
El Salvador	ELS/SEV/81/TAS/37	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has ratified Kigali on 13 September 2021.	Awareness raising material produced.
Fiji	FJI/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 16 June 2020.	Stakeholders Validation Workshop was held in February 2021. EA report is under preparation
Haiti	HAI/SEV/84/TAS/23	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has not ratified Kigali yet.	Results from the survey in process of being analyzed. Stakeholder consultations for Policy Components related to the ratification of the Kigali Amendment in progress
Iran	IRA/SEV/82/TAS/232	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has not ratified Kigali yet.	Government continued the final validation and endorsement process of Sector use and Consumption Reports.
Jamaica	JAM/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has not ratified Kigali yet.	Strengthening of Tariff codes for HFCs performed. Virtual training and awareness in progress

Lebanon	LEB/SEV/80/TAS/02+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali Amendment on 5 Feb 2020.	<p>The draft decree for the amendment of the ODS licensing system to include HFCs is completed and submitted for Cabinet approval.</p> <p>Awareness raising of stakeholders on HFCs phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options conducted.</p> <p>Harmonized Customs Codes assessed in line with the new series of pure and blended HFCs for future action.</p> <p>Implementation of the new HFCs data reporting system has progressed.</p>
Moldova	MOL/SEV/85/TAS/41	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has not ratified Kigali yet.	The final report containing proposal of revision of the National Commodity Description and Coding System, and the related package was presented in February 2022.
Panama	PAN/SEV/81/TAS/46	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 28 Sept 2018.	Awareness material prepared and produced. Assessment of training institutions was completed. National Roadmap to phase down HFC is being prepared.
Paraguay	PAR/SEV/81/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 1 Nov 2018.	Virtual meetings conducted with stakeholders to increase knowledge of the Kigali Amendment.
Peru	PER/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 7 Aug 2019.	Activities completed.
Trinidad and Tobago	TRI/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 17 Nov 2017.	Development of Cost analysis of HFC phasedown per sector performed.
Uruguay	URU/SEV/80/TAS/02+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 12 Sept 2018.	Virtual meetings conducted with stakeholders to increase knowledge of the Kigali Amendment.

C. KIP Preparation

As of mid-2022, UNDP has received approval from the Multilateral Fund to provide support to 28

countries to prepare their Kigali Implementation Plans as the lead or cooperating agency. For more details on these countries, please see the table below.

Country	MLF Number	Project Title
Angola	ANG/KIP/88/PRP/24	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Bangladesh	BGD/KIP/90/PRP/58	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Bhutan	BHU/KIP/87/PRP/29	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Chile	CHI/KIP/88/PRP/207	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Colombia	COL/KIP/87/PRP/110	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Costa Rica	COS/KIP/87/PRP/63	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Cuba	CUB/KIP/87/PRP/65	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Dominican Republic	DOM/KIP/87/PRP/73	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
El Salvador	ELS/KIP/88/PRP/44	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Fiji	FIJ/KIP/88/PRP/41	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Ghana	GHA/KIP/87/PRP/51	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Grenada	GRN/KIP/88/PRP/28	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Cambodia	KAM/KIP/88/PRP/40	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Kyrgyzstan	KYR/KIP/87/PRP/45	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Laos PDR	LAO/KIP/87/PRP/39	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Lebanon	LEB/KIP/87/PRP/98	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Maldives	MDV/KIP/87/PRP/36	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Mexico	MEX/KIP/87/PRP/195	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Mozambique	MOZ/KIP/90/PRP/36	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Nigeria	NIR/KIP/87/PRP/156	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Panama	PAN/KIP/87/PRP/53	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Paraguay	PAR/KIP/87/PRP/42	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Peru	PER/KIP/87/PRP/59	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Sri Lanka	SRL/KIP/87/PRP/59	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Eswatini	SWA/KIP/87/PRP/33	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Trinidad & Tobago	TRI/KIP/87/PRP/40	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Turkiye	TUR/KIP/90/PRP/112	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Uruguay	URU/KIP/87/PRP/77	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan

D. Country Highlights (January – December 2021)

UNDP has been dedicated to finding innovative solutions for countries to address their Montreal Protocol compliance obligations. Interventions have supported countries to strengthen the coordination of stakeholders, access emerging technologies, improve operational standards and skills of technicians, reduce energy bills for consumers, and allow indigenous manufacturers to maintain competitiveness.

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

Bangladesh – Improving Capacities in the Servicing Sector under the Enabling Activities



The government of Bangladesh decided to convert their Domestic Refrigeration, AC manufacturing and Chillers (MLF-eligible) manufacturing industries to R-600a, R-290/R-32 and R-32, respectively. The country is not familiar with A3 and A2L class of refrigerants. While current market penetration of such products is still relatively low, it is expected that the demand will increase rapidly in the future.

Taking advantage of the Enabling Activity for HFC Phase-down, approved by the Multilateral Fund (MLF) during the 81st Executive Committee (ExCom) Meeting, additional contribution was provided by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), as co-finance for the implementation of a capacity building for the servicing sector to pilot tailor-made trainings were designed and delivery to provide theoretical (30%) and practical skills (70%). 162 Technicians that handle these types of AC-R equipment were trained in four training programmes, including a Refrigeration Specialists Training (TRACE – “Train the Trainers”). The training also contained a Policy Sensitization section to be carried out by the Department of Environment (DoE), as NOU will also join. As follow up, the Director General of Department of Environment, as a Chief Guest, awarded certificates to participants during the Certificate Awarding Ceremony on 21 December 2020.

These trainings are critical to start forming an initial basis of qualified technicians that can support the deployment of the new products converted by the HPMP, and also offered valuable lessons learned to the NOU in terms of understanding the new technological needs for these type of products, how to properly and safely install and maintain flammable-based equipment, actions that can increase the life cycle of the products and to maintain the intended energy efficiency performance. These lessons learned are expected to be applied in future capacity building activities under the KIP implementation.

Chile

The introduction of HFO-based polyurethane systems has been challenging in Latin America, due to technical challenges, limited supply and higher costs, nevertheless, the implementation of the foam component of the HPMP 2 of Chile has been an example of HFO-based polyurethane systems uptake. The NOU, UNDP and its technical expert, system houses and beneficiary companies worked together to overcome the challenges for the introduction of HFO-based systems. All parts involved worked to highlight the environmental and technical advantage of HFO-based systems over other interim technologies, which facilitate the buy-in for all beneficiary companies of the umbrella and individual projects. Currently, 35 companies work with these systems which were converted thanks to the financial support of the Multilateral Fund through 7 individual and 2 umbrella projects

China

UNDP is supporting China to advance the phase-out of HCFCs in ICR and Solvent sectors. For the ICR sector, in the first three tranches, 18 manufacturing lines were converted for phasing-out 2,557 tonnes of HCFC 22. The fourth tranche was approved for the conversion of additional 14 manufacturing lines which would lead to the phase out of 1,492.28 tons of HCFC-22. A large co-finance amount from concerned companies are required for the conversion.

Under the Solvents Sector, the conversions in 24 manufacturing lines were carried out during the first, second and third tranches, resulted in the phasing-out of 1,176 tons of HCFC-141b. Additional 25 companies (mostly SMEs) with HCFC-141b consumption of 372.1 tons are under implementation in the

fourth tranche.

The project management unit in MEE/FECO is intensifying their efforts of promoting low GWP alternatives through technical assistance activities with support from Industry Associations. Trainings and experience sharing are being delivered for the enterprises that need to shift their technologies from HCFCs to alternatives.

Ghana: Integration of refrigerant transition and energy efficiency

The stage-I HPMP for Ghana is being completed. The stage-II project for the complete phase-out of HCFC consumption by 2030 was approved at the 87th meeting of the MLF. Ghana has established an affiliated center of excellence in Northern Ghana within the University of Development Studies, Tamale to serve as the training center for both formal and informal RAC sector. In collaboration with national RAC associations (RAAG and NARWOA), a total of 200 technicians were trained on minimum energy performance standards and the enforcement for the ban on second-hand AC equipment imports. As an awareness raising activity, a video for the general public, “Do’s and Don’t’s of refrigeration” was published in English and the local language, Twi. In addition, Ghana has developed a National Cooling Plan, with the support of Kigali Cooling Efficiency Programme.

India: Partnership for supporting SMEs and sustainability of HCFC phase-out

Hundreds of small businesses in the foam sector have been a significant challenge for India in the HCFC-141b phase-out. HPMP Stage-II aimed to phase out all HCFC-141b by 2020 and minimize adverse economic impacts to the foam manufacturing industry. In view of the challenges, a special partnership has been established.

The Ozone Cell has entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with a technical and research institution of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC), who provided adequate technical support to the MSMEs in customization and optimization of alternative formulations at the enterprise level on-site as well as training on the safe use of alternatives to suit local conditions. After 2020, the technical and research institution continues to deliver support to those enterprises for improvement of production processes. They have now become an “Independent Centre of Excellence” for technical matters related to the PU Foam Industry and are providing additional services by using their state-of-the-art laboratory. This partnership established between the Ozone Cell and the DCPC strengthened the cooperation of different governmental institutions, being a unique action that not only facilitated the successful phase out of HCFC-141b, but is expected to continue sustaining the phase-out of the HCFC-141b by the MSMEs.

Kyrgyzstan

The Government of Kyrgyzstan as an Article 5 country has successfully completed implementation of an expedited HCFC phase-out schedule in 2021, 10 years ahead of schedule, with the support of UNDP. The capacity of the country in the management of HCFCs and recycling and re-use system has been significantly strengthened. In addition, efforts have been made to introduce low-carbon refrigeration technologies, such as demonstration of propane-based installations in the commercial sector and not-in-kind technologies in the cellular network systems. This demonstration activity helps address the capacity issue of a lack of competence and skills to operate natural refrigerants, that has been an issue in the past in these important economic sectors.

Panama

Within the framework of the second stage of the HPMP, the Panama NOU worked closely with vocational schools around the country to spread the new skills and knowledges that are needed in the

transition of technologies. In order to strengthen their refrigeration and air conditioning laboratories, young students (future-to-be technicians) were given tools and equipment to incorporate good refrigeration practices in their courses. The NOU and the Ministry of Education collaborate with each other to support these vocational schools, with an emphasis on rural and deprived areas. From each vocational school, basic tools sets were distributed to 32 outstanding students to motivate them uptake the new technologies and good practices and creating job opportunities.

Sri Lanka – Advancing Gender Mainstreaming in MLF Projects

Considering the low level of participation of women in RAC sector, the Sri Lanka NOU has been taking various measures to improve gender equality in MP activities. As part of this effort, during 2021, a variety of Ozone awareness activities were held across the stakeholders and communities.



A series of competitions were held on the World Ozone Day 2021 to raise awareness and widen engagement of different segments in the community.

Among 1,637 participants engaged in the competitions, there were 1,305 females, which is 80% of the total competitors.



In 2021, the NOU engaged with the Girl Guides Association of Sri Lanka and introduced the Ozone Friends' Badge to involve more girls. This encourages girls to join in the cooling business. This initiative is being continued in 2022 with an idea to develop the curriculum that members would follow to fulfil the requirements of achieving the 'Ozone Friends' National Badge. Badges will be awarded annually at National Ozone Day Celebrations.

These activities have resulted in improved participation of women in various awareness programs (more than 50%) as well as RAC training programs, which included 40% women participation.

The Director of the NOU presented the case studies and lessons learned at the UNDP Gender Webinars with the purpose of sharing and motivating others to promote gender equality in the MLF projects through local interventions.

Fiji & India – south-south cooperation and knowledge sharing



UNDP MPU helped organize a visit for delegates from Fiji to India in 2021. The India Ozone Cell welcomed Fiji delegation and facilitated meetings and site visits on technical trainings and industry processes. The visit gave Fiji a perspective on how the projects are implemented in India.

South-South cooperation between A5 countries are one of key factors in the success of the Montreal Protocol. UNEP's regional network has facilitated such coordination, but field visits can provide more specific observation and in-depth exchange.

Fiji has benefitted a lot through this exchange with India by sharing experiences on the challenges and lessons learnt in implementing similar projects. Retrofitting and recovery activities was one of the main

take backs. Technical knowledge within the government is critical. This was visible within the Ozone Cell team of India. It provided a comprehensive outlook on approaches of the Montreal Protocol projects that constantly require technical expertise. India has also provided its technical support to Fiji.

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

A. Meetings Attended by UNDP in 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to impose limitations on travel in 2021 and all meetings were held virtually.

B. Other Issues

None.

ANNEX 1: Virtual trainings organized in 2021

Virtual trainings 2021										
No. webinars	No. sessions	Month	Year	Region	Language	Title	Content	Time	Attendees/virtual training	% participation of women
UNDP: Montreal Protocol Unit										
1	2	March	2021	Latin America	Spanish	Analysis for the control of HFCs	To analyze how to record the imports and exports of HFCs and to analyze the sense of the phase-down process in terms of alternative selection, quota system and issuance and the flexibility for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment	120 min	43	67
2	2			The Caribbean	English				21	62
3	2	March	2021	Latin America	Spanish	Phase-out of HCFC-141b in polyurethane foams in Chile	To share Chile's experience during the HCFC-141b phase-out process as a blowing agent in polyurethane foams	120 min	61	57
4	2	April	2021	Latin America	Spanish	Complementary skills for training technicians in the RAC sector	To show the new tools and complementary skills that refrigeration and air conditioning technicians will require to carry out work for the handling, repair and maintenance of equipment in the sector	120 min	128	23
5	1	April	2021	Peru	Spanish	The Montreal Protocol and future international commitments	To understand the new challenges and opportunities that the Kigali Amendment will bring. Understand that alternative refrigerants and new technology provide the opportunity to be more efficient against HFCs.	60 min	82	Not data available
6	1	April	2021	Peru	Spanish	New technologies in the RAC sector and alternative refrigerants with low GWP	To present the technological alternatives available for the substitution of HCFCs, showing their advantages and disadvantages for the different subsectors of the RAC sector	60 min	75	Not data available
7	2	May	2021	Latin America	Spanish	To understand VRF systems, main characteristics, performance, applications, energy efficiency, installation and maintenance, refrigerants used, advantages and	Understand VRF systems, main characteristics, performance, applications, energy efficiency, installation and maintenance, refrigerants used, advantages and disadvantages in order to carry out a comparative analysis against chillers	120 min	74	20
8	2			The Caribbean	English				26	7

Virtual trainings 2021										
No. webinars	No. sessions	Month	Year	Region	Language	Title	Content	Time	Attendees/virtual training	% participation of women
						disadvantages in order to carry out a comparative analysis against chillers				
9	3	June	2021	Latin America	Spanish	Closing the loop: Environmental sound management of end-of-life ODS and HF	Present the experience and available alternatives for the environmentally sound management of ODS and HFCs	210 min	103	55
				The Caribbean	English				84	41
10	1	June	2021	Guyana	English	Addressing the Challenge of new Technologies and Energy Efficiency in the RAC Sector	To understand the new challenges and opportunities that the Kigali Amendment will bring. Understand that alternative refrigerants and new technology provide the opportunity to be more efficient against HFCs.	60 min	7	Not data available
11	1	August	2021	Latin America	Spanish	Mobile air conditioning sector (MAC)	To present the characteristics of MAC systems, alternative refrigerants to replace HFCs, technological change and safe handling of new refrigerants	60 min	50	26
	The Caribbean			English	54				15	
12	2	August	2021	Latin America	Spanish	Cold chain for food and vaccines	Understand food chain main characteristics and the importance of refrigeration to reduce food losses and understand the specific needs for refrigeration and cooling of vaccines (and COVID-19 vaccines in particular) in the distribution chain	120 min	34	28
	The Caribbean			English	14				6	
13	1	August	2021	Haiti	French	International experience for the management of a refrigerant Recovery, Recycling and Regeneration Center (RRC)	Share experience on the installation, operation of a RRC and a refrigerator collection center in Mexico	60 min	12	Not data available
14	1	September	2021	Haiti	Inglés	Food and Vaccine Cold Chain (Haiti)	To understand food chain main characteristics and the importance of refrigeration to reduce food losses and the specific needs for refrigeration and cooling of vaccines (and COVID-19 vaccines in particular) in the distribution chain	60 min	12	17

Virtual trainings 2021										
No. webinars	No. sessions	Month	Year	Region	Language	Title	Content	Time	Attendees/virtual training	% participation of women
15	2	September	2021	Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia	Spanish/English	Delivering Energy Efficient and Climate Friendly Cooling through National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs) UNDP-PNUMA/Coll Coalition	The proposed workshop will bring together participants from Latin America and the Caribbean, linking them with the experts to discuss how to develop and implement National Cooling Action Plans including challenges, opportunities and solutions, and to identify short-term regional priority activities for implementation	180 min	174	39
16	1	October	2021	Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia	Spanish/English	Requirements for the Licensing and Quota System for HFCs to implement the Kigali amendment	To present and discuss the requirements and needs for the creation of a licensing and quota system for the implementation of the Kigali amendment	90 min	55	60
17	2	November	2021	Latin America and the Caribbean	Spanish/English	Refrigerated Transport	To know about the different applications of refrigerated transport and its importance within the cold chain. What types of equipment currently operate in refrigerated transport. To know the different refrigerants with low GWP that are used in the sector	120 min	19	42
18	1	November	2021	Latin America and the Caribbean	Spanish/English	Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP): Guidelines and Recommendations	To inform on the requirements necessary for the preparation of a KIP, key points to consider, dates for submitting a KIP to ExCom, guidelines and recommendations for its design	60 min	26	69
19	1	December	2021	Latin America and the Caribbean	Spanish/English	HFC quota allowance system formulation	To present practical exercises on CO2eq quota allocation models. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each other	60 min	30	57

ANNEX 2: Tables related to the Performance Indicators

1. Performance Indicator 1: MYAs

Multi-year agreements submitted in 2021 are listed in the following table.

MLF Number
ANG/PHA/88/INV/23
BRA/PHA/88/INV/326
BZE/PHA/87/INV/40
COL/PHA/88/INV/111
COL/PHA/88/INV/114
CPR/PHA/88/INV/602
CPR/PHA/88/INV/604
DRC/PHA/88/INV/49
EGY/PHA/88/INV/152
ELS/PHA/87/INV/43
FIJ/PHA/88/INV/39
GEO/PHA/88/INV/44
GHA/PHA/87/INV/50
IDS/PHA/88/INV/217
MAL/PHA/88/INV/193
MOL/PHA/88/INV/45
NIR/PHA/88/INV/160
NIR/PHA/88/INV/162
NIR/PHA/88/INV/163
PAR/PHA/87/INV/43
TLS/PHA/88/INV/24

2. Performance Indicator 2: Individual Projects

The number of individual projects approved in 2021 are listed in the following table.

MLF Number
ANG/KIP/88/PRP/24
BGD/SEV/88/INS/56
BHU/KIP/87/PRP/29
BRA/PHA/88/PRP/330
CHI/KIP/88/PRP/207
CHI/SEV/87/INS/204
COL/KIP/87/PRP/110
COL/SEV/88/INS/115
COS/KIP/87/PRP/63
COS/SEV/88/INS/64

CUB/KIP/87/PRP/65
CUB/PHA/88/TAS/66
DOM/KIP/87/PRP/73
ELS/KIP/88/PRP/44
FIJ/KIP/88/PRP/41
GHA/KIP/87/PRP/51
GLO/SEV/88/TAS/360
GRN/KIP/88/PRP/28
IDS/PHA/87/PRP/216
IND/PHA/87/PRP/484
IND/PHA/87/PRP/485
IND/PHA/87/PRP/486
IND/PHA/87/PRP/487
IND/SEV/88/INS/491
IRA/PHA/87/PRP/254
IRA/PHA/87/PRP/256
KAM/KIP/88/PRP/40
KYR/KIP/87/PRP/45
LAO/KIP/87/PRP/39
LEB/KIP/87/PRP/98
MAL/PHA/87/PRP/189
MAL/SEV/88/INS/192
MDV/KIP/87/PRP/36
MEX/KIP/87/PRP/195
NIR/KIP/87/PRP/156
PAK/SEV/87/INS/108
PAN/KIP/87/PRP/53
PAR/KIP/87/PRP/42
PER/KIP/87/PRP/59
SRL/KIP/87/PRP/59
SWA/KIP/87/PRP/33
TRI/KIP/87/PRP/40
TRI/SEV/88/INS/41
URU/KIP/87/PRP/77
URU/SEV/88/INS/78

3. Performance Indicator 3: Funds disbursed

2021 Disbursements	\$ 24,520,669
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4. Performance Indicator 4: 2021 ODS phase-out

Country	Sector	ODP 2021 Adjusted
Approved MYAS		
Angola	Approved Multi-Year - HPMP Stage II	3.69
Brazil	Approved Multi-Year - HPMP Stage II	62.94
China	Approved Multi-Year - HPMP Stage II - ICR	182.43
China	Approved Multi-Year - HPMP Stage II - Solvent	44.51
Colombia	Approved Multi-Year - HPMP Stage II	6.02
Egypt	Approved Multi-Year - HPMP Stage II	7.93
Indonesia	Approved Multi-Year - HPMP Stage II	6.37
Malaysia	Approved Multi-Year - HPMP Stage II	3.69
Nigeria	Approved Multi-Year - HPMP Stage II	22.09
Timor Leste	Approved Multi-Year - HPMP Stage II	0.04
New MYAs		
Belize	HPMP Stage II - INV - Refrigeration Servicing	0.18
Fiji	HPMP Stage II - INV - Refrigeration Servicing	1.13
Georgia	HPMP Stage II - INV - Refrigeration Servicing	0.69
Ghana	HPMP Stage II - INV - Refrigeration Servicing	5.59
Paraguay	HPMP Stage II - INV - Refrigeration Servicing	0.7
Republic of Moldova	HPMP Stage III - INV - Refrigeration Servicing	0.09
Total		348.1

5. Performance Indicator 5: Projects completed in 2021.

The following 48 projects were completed in 2021.

MLF Number
ANG/PHA/84/TAS/22
ARM/PHA/86/INV/26
CHI/SEV/83/INS/198
COL/PHA/75/INV/98
COL/PHA/81/INV/102
COL/SEV/79/INS/101
COS/SEV/84/INS/62
CPR/PHA/77/INV/577
CPR/SEV/82/INS/596
CUB/PHA/85/TAS/63
CUB/SEV/81/TAS/57
DOM/PHA/82/INV/66

DOM/PHA/86/INV/70
ELS/PHA/79/TAS/36
ELS/PHA/86/INV/41
ELS/SEV/81/TAS/37
GEO/PHA/72/INV/35
GEO/PHA/81/INV/39
GEO/SEV/81/INS/40
GHA/PHA/84/INV/48
GLO/SEV/86/TAS/354
HAI/PHA/76/INV/22
HAI/SEV/84/TAS/23
IND/PHA/77/TAS/472
IND/PHA/82/INV/475
IND/SEV/84/INS/478
IRA/PHA/84/TAS/241
IRA/SEV/82/INS/231
JAM/PHA/76/INV/36
JAM/PHA/84/TAS/39
JAM/PHA/85/INV/41
KYR/PHA/85/INV/42
LEB/PHA/81/INV/93
LEB/PHA/81/TAS/92
LEB/SEV/82/INS/94
MAL/PHA/77/TAS/182
MAL/SEV/84/INS/188
MOL/PHA/86/INV/43
PAK/SEV/82/INS/98
PAN/PHA/76/INV/44
PAN/PHA/82/INV/48
PAN/PHA/85/TAS/51
PAN/SEV/80/INS/45
PAN/SEV/81/TAS/46
SRL/PHA/85/INV/54
TRI/PHA/86/INV/39
TRI/SEV/83/INS/37
URU/PHA/82/TAS/71

7. Performance Indicator 7: Final Revisions

Last year's database 62 projects, of which 43 should have been financially completed in 2021. This year's database counts 44 projects for which a final revision was issued in 2021.

8. Performance Indicator 8: PCRs

100% achieved (3 individual PCRs were due and submitted in 2021).

9. Performance Indicator 9

Progress Report produced on 22 August 2022 as required.