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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Eighty-sixth Meeting
Montreal, 2-6 November 2020
Postponed to 8-12 March 2021¹

**REPORT OF THE EXTENDED INTERSESSIONAL APPROVAL PROCESS
ESTABLISHED FOR THE 86TH MEETING**

1. The present document consists of the following two parts:
 - I. Revised process for the postponed 86th meeting, describing the revised process agreed by the Executive Committee for conducting the postponed 86th meeting, which included consideration of outstanding items of the agenda of the 86th meeting, through an extended intersessional approval process (IAP) for certain items and through online meetings for other items
 - II. Comments, discussions and decisions by the Executive Committee, containing a compilation of comments and discussions where applicable, and decisions on each of the documents considered during the postponed 86th meeting, presented in the order of the agenda of the 86th meeting²

PART I: REVISED PROCESS FOR THE POSTPONED 86TH MEETING

Background

2. In light of the outbreak of the coronavirus in late 2019, characterized as a pandemic as assessed by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020, the Secretariat developed a contingency plan for conducting the 85th and 86th meetings and sent it to members of the Executive Committee on 16 March 2020 for their consideration. Since then, in consultation with the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat had modified and adapted the contingency plan on several occasions according to the evolution of the pandemic. Each revised contingency plan, had been considered and approved by all Executive Committee members.

¹ Due to coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/1

3. In the communication of 10 August 2020 on meeting arrangements, the Secretariat informed Executive Committee members *inter alia* of the postponement of the 86th meeting from November 2020 to March 2021, the implementation of an IAP to consider some of the agenda items³ and documents of the 86th meeting, and the organization of virtual meetings for the Sub-group on the Production Sector, which were subsequently agreed. The IAP for the 86th meeting (IAP-86) took place from 16 November to 3 December 2020, and the Sub-group on the Production Sector met on 1 December 2020. The Report of the intersessional approval process for the 86th meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAP/3) was issued on 14 December 2020 and is available on the Multilateral Fund website.⁴

Revised procedure for the postponed 86th meeting

4. Given the continued confinement and travel restrictions that remained in place in the Quebec province and Canada, on 5 February 2021 Executive Committee members were informed that the postponed 86th meeting could not be held in Montreal from 8 to 12 March 2021. Accordingly, the Secretariat prepared a draft revised contingency plan entitled “Procedure for the extended intersessional approval process for the 86th meeting” (Procedure for IAP-86ext). Taking into consideration comments made by members on the draft plan, on 11 March 2021 the Chair of the Executive Committee provided members with an overview on the procedure that would be followed, relevant components of which as summarized below:

- (a) The IAP-86ext would be implemented to consider the agenda items and documents contained in Table 1 of the Procedure for IAP-86ext;
- (b) Formal online meetings of the Executive Committee, i.e., with simultaneous interpretation, would be held on 9, 10 (Saturday), 12 and 16 April 2021 (each meeting with a duration of three hours), to *inter alia*:
 - (i) Discuss agenda item 13(c) on Draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries (decision 84/54(a));
 - (ii) Consider the funding requests for preparation of HFC phase-down plans that had been submitted by bilateral and implementing agencies on behalf of Article 5 countries;
 - (iii) Discuss agenda item 13(g)(ii) on the Framework for consultations with relevant funds and financial institutions to explore the mobilization of additional financial resources for maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency when replacing HFCs with low global-warming potential refrigerants in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector (decision 84/89);
- (c) Virtual meetings, in English only (similar to a “contact group” meeting), each with a duration of up to three hours, would be organized for consideration of the following items:
 - (i) The assessment report of the Multilateral Fund by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), to be presented by the MOPAN Secretariat;

³ Secretariat activities; status of contributions and disbursements; report on balances and availability of resources; final 2019 accounts; reconciliation of the 2019 accounts; progress reports as at 31 December 2019; reports on projects with specific requirements; 2020 consolidated project completion report; tranche submission delays; overview of issues identified during project review; project proposals included under bilateral cooperation, the 2020 work programme amendments of the implementing agencies and country project documents; and UNEP’s Compliance Assistance Programme budget and the core unit costs of UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank.

⁴ <http://www.multilateralfund.org/86/Report%20of%20the%20Eightythird%20meeting%20of%20the%20Executive/1/86IAP3.pdf>

- (ii) The recruitment process for the selection of the Chief Officer, with the participation of the Executive Committee and a representative from the office of the Executive Director of UNEP;
- (iii) HFC-23 by-product control projects in Argentina and Mexico (one meeting for each project), excluding the broader policy discussion on HFC-23;
- (iv) Sub-group on the Production Sector (two meetings);
- (d) Observers would be allowed to attend the formal online meetings referred to in sub-paragraph (b), the virtual meeting on the presentation on the assessment report by the MOPAN Secretariat referred to in sub-paragraph (c)(i), and the virtual meetings on HFC-23 by-product control projects in Argentina and Mexico referred to in sub-paragraph (c)(iii), above, in line with the Rules of procedure for meetings of the Executive Committee and established practice; and
- (e) The reports of IAP-86 and IAP-86ext would be classified, on an exceptional basis, for “General distribution”.

5. Following the overview provided by the Chair of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat prepared document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAPext/1/Rev.1, Procedures for the extended intersessional approval process established for the 86th meeting, sent it to Executive Committee members and uploaded it to the password-protected forum that was established at the Multilateral Fund’s meeting portal for the 86th meeting on 26 March 2021. The document described the revised process agreed by the Executive Committee for conducting the postponed 86th meeting, and compiled all the recommendations associated with each of the agenda items and documents to be considered under two parts: IAP-86ext and formal online/virtual meetings, presented in the order of the agenda in each part.

6. As indicated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAPext/1/Rev.1, the Executive Committee considered the following agenda items of the 86th meeting through the IAP-86ext:

- 5. Country programme data and prospects for compliance.
- 6. Evaluation:
 - (a) Evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2019 business plans;
 - (b) Revised desk study for the evaluation of the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements;
 - (c) Evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers:
 - (i) Desk study;
 - (ii) Terms of reference for the second phase;
 - (d) Terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of demonstration projects for low-global-warming potential alternatives to HCFCs;
 - (e) Desk study for the evaluation of energy efficiency in the servicing sector.

7. Programme implementation:
 - (b) Reports on projects with specific reporting requirements.
8. Business planning:
 - (a) Update on the status of implementation of the 2020-2022 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (c) Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2021-2023;
 - (d) Business plans of the bilateral and implementing agencies for 2021-2023:
 - (i) Bilateral agencies;
 - (ii) UNDP;
 - (iii) UNEP;
 - (iv) UNIDO;
 - (v) World Bank.
9. Project proposals:
 - (c) Amendments to work programmes:
 - (iii) UNIDO's work programme amendments for 2020;⁵
 - (f) Investment projects.
12. Analysis of the administrative cost regime and core unit funding (decision 84/61(c)).
14. Draft report of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties.

7. As also indicated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAPext/1/Rev.1, the Executive Committee considered the following agenda items of the 86th meeting through formal online meetings (with simultaneous interpretation) on 9, 12 and 16 April 2021 and virtual meetings (in English only) in the margins of the formal online meetings:

3. Secretariat activities.
9. Project proposals:
 - (a) Overview of issues identified during project review;
 - (b) Bilateral cooperation;

⁵ Project preparation for an HFC-related investment project in the air-conditioning manufacturing sector for Sudan

- (c) Amendments to work programmes:
 - (i) UNDP's work programme amendments for 2020;
 - (ii) UNEP's work programme amendments for 2020;
 - (iii) UNIDO's work programme amendments for 2020;⁶
 - (iv) World Bank's work programme amendments for 2020.

13. Matters related to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol:

- (c) Draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries (decision 84/54(a));
- (g) Energy efficiency:
 - (ii) Framework for consultations with relevant funds and financial institutions to explore the mobilization of additional financial resources for maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency when replacing HFCs with low global-warming potential refrigerants in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector (decision 84/89);
- (h) Key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies (decisions 84/90 and 84/91).

15. Report of the Sub-group on the Production Sector.

8. As further indicated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAPext/1/Rev.1, items and documents which were not considered through the IAP-86, IAP-86ext and formal online/virtual meetings of the postponed 86th meeting, were deferred to the 87th meeting.

9. Executive Committee members were invited to review document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAPext/1/Rev.1 and the meeting documents in particular those considered under the IAP-86ext, and were reminded that decisions should be taken following a non-objection basis,^{7 8} applied to previous IAPs, and that requests for additional information and/or clarification or changes to the Secretariat's recommendation on any of the documents under consideration should be submitted in writing only by the Heads of Delegations, no later than 16 April 2021.

10. Written requests received, were uploaded to the forum established for the IAP-86ext.

11. The Secretariat compiled all the written requests and responses into part I, items considered under the IAP-86ext, of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAPext/2, Consolidated requests and responses – extended intersessional approval process established for the 86th meeting. In compiling the written requests, the Secretariat noted that several members requested additional information and/or clarification related to specific documents under consideration, while few other members also suggested modifications to the Secretariat's recommendations on several items/documents considered under the extended IAP.

⁶ Project preparation for HFC phase-down plans.

⁷ That is, documents, reports and projects would be considered approved if an objection is not received.

⁸ Paragraphs 156.4 and 156.5 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36.

12. In addressing the requests by Executive Committee members, the Secretariat contacted bilateral and implementing agencies, particularly when the requested information was not available at the Secretariat or the desired clarification required further consultation with the Governments of Article 5 countries. Concurrently, the Secretariat approached a few delegations to clarify some of the additional information they requested and modifications they proposed to the Secretariat's recommendations on some documents.

13. With regard to documents under the responsibility of the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO), pending the filling of the position, the Secretariat presented changes proposed by a few delegations in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAPext/2 and proposed the issuance of revision/corrigendum of relevant documents by the Programme Assistant to the SMEO should those changes be agreed, and the approval of recommendations contained in the documents, to facilitate the SMEO to work efficiently once she/he joins the Secretariat.

14. The Secretariat also included the write-up on agenda items discussed at formal online/virtual meetings, which had been cleared by the Chair of the Executive Committee, in part II, items considered at formal online meetings/virtual meetings, of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAPext/2.

15. Subsequently, documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAPext/2 and Corr.1 were uploaded in the forum established for the IAP-86ext on 30 April 2021 and 3 May 2021, respectively. Heads of Delegations were invited to submit in writing any disagreements to the revised recommendations and any comments on documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/IAPext/2 and Corr.1 by 7 May 2021. The responses were uploaded to the forum on 7 May 2021, and for one delegation that experienced problems with his computer system, the response was uploaded on 17 May 2021. Based on the responses received, the Secretariat prepared the present document which includes all the decisions of the Executive Committee associated with each of the agenda items and associated documents that were considered under the postponed 86th meeting.

16. Decisions arising from the postponed 86th meeting would be included under the relevant agenda items in the Report of the 86th meeting of the Executive Committee.

17. As part of the IAP-86ext, any matter associated with the meeting documents submitted to the IAP-86ext that was not approved would be submitted for consideration at the 87th meeting or at a later meeting. The Secretariat would also send instructions to the Treasurer on funding allocations to the implementing agencies based on the level of funds for projects approved intersessionally and relevant decisions of the Executive Committee.

PART II COMMENTS, DISCUSSIONS AND DECISIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

18. All decisions made during the IAP-86ext were taken on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent for future Executive Committee decisions.

AGENDA ITEM 3: SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

19. The Executive Committee had before it document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/2/Add.1 containing an update on the Secretariat activities conducted since the conclusion of the IAP-86.

Assessment report of the Multilateral Fund by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN)

20. The Secretariat had received the MOPAN assessment of the Multilateral Fund in its final version as attached to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/2/Add.1.

21. By way of introduction, the representative of the Government of Canada, as the institutional lead for the MOPAN assessment, introduced the organization and its work to bring greater transparency, efficiency and performance to the multilateral system. The MOPAN assessment report was then presented by three representatives of MOPAN: Ms. Suzanne Steensen, the Head of the MOPAN Secretariat, Ms. Jolanda Profos and Mr. Michael Flint. They elaborated on the methodology used and the findings, which had, on the whole, been very positive. The MOPAN team had identified five areas of strength and five areas for improvement. Ms. Steensen thanked the Fund Secretariat, which had gone above and beyond the call of duty to facilitate the work of MOPAN. She looked forward to receiving feedback on the report, including through the management response that all assessed organizations were requested to provide.

22. Following the presentation, several members expressed their gratitude to MOPAN for its assessment report and presentation thereof. While noting the many positive conclusions drawn by the assessment team, a number of them said that it was important to follow up the recommendations for improvements, with evaluation, on the one hand, and verification and ensuring the sustainability of results, on the other, being identified as particularly worthy of attention. One member suggested that the latter could be discussed by the Executive Committee under agenda item 10, Overview of current monitoring, reporting, verification and enforceable licensing and quota systems development with support from the Multilateral Fund, and by the Sub-group on the Production Sector in its consideration of the draft HCFC production sector guidelines and standard format for verification of ODS production phase-out. Another member said that more information about how evaluations were organized and conducted by other United Nations bodies would be useful.

23. Ms. Steensen, responding to a question raised, said that the United Nations had established its own benchmark for the evaluation function related to the structural independence of evaluation offices and the level of discretion accorded to them to decide their own evaluation programmes. The assessment team's analysis of the Fund's performance in that regard could be consulted in the report in the section dedicated to micro-indicator 8.1, evaluation function.

24. One member said that he found it inappropriate to link the question of the sustainability of the Multilateral Fund to a single event, i.e. the unexpected increase in global emissions of CFC-11, and to make the claim in the report that the emissions had probably resulted from a reversion to CFC-11 use in closed-cell foam production in eastern Asia. Further study was needed to pinpoint the source of the emissions, and the international community should continue to work together on scientific research, regulation and enforcement as well as technological innovation to jointly safeguard the sustainability of the outcomes of the compliance.

25. One member, supported by two others, proposed that the Executive Committee should request the Secretariat to prepare a report for the 88th meeting that responded to the five key areas of improvement identified in the assessment report, providing information and draft recommendations on those areas of improvement, including an estimate of the resources needed to address them.

26. Another member said that it would be helpful to have time to study the report in more detail. In response, however, one member recalled that the MOPAN Secretariat was requesting a management response within three months and that it might therefore be wise to take additional action sooner than the 88th meeting. In that connection, another member noted that the Fund Secretariat was under pressure owing to the additional work due to the constraints imposed by the pandemic. The proposal to have a report prepared for the 88th meeting allowed space for any backlog of work to be cleared and ensured that ongoing processes would not suffer. If the Committee were to decide to reply after the 88th meeting, the Chief Officer said that the Secretariat would inform the MOPAN Secretariat of the outcome of the Committee's discussions at the present meeting and its decision to prepare the management response only after the Committee had considered the matter at its 88th meeting.

Recruitment of the fourth Chief Officer

27. Introducing the topic, the Chair recalled that consideration of the recruitment process for the fourth Chief Officer would take the form of a closed discussion among members of the Executive Committee, including those who had been co-opted.

28. He informed the Committee that Ms. Inger Anderson, Executive Director of UNEP, had requested her Chief of Staff, Mr. Rafael Peralta, to represent her at the present meeting. The Committee had before it Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/2/Add.1 which contained extracts from the documentation relating to the recruitment of the third Chief Officer. At that time, the vacancy announcement had been substantially revised and, following a recent update, it was in line with the requirements of the United Nations Inspira human resources gateway and could be published immediately. The Chair recalled that there was also a need for the Executive Committee to agree on the composition of the selection panel, noting that, according to previous practice, the Executive Director of UNEP and the Chair of the Executive Committee would be the hiring managers.

29. One member expressed support for the vacancy announcement and for replicating the procedure followed for the recruitment of the third Chief Officer. Another member, however, proposed that the vacancy announcement be further updated to reflect the current focus of the work of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat on implementation of the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down. He also proposed that it would be beneficial for candidates to have some kind of knowledge of or experience in other financial institutions or funds, given the desire of the Multilateral Fund to increase such cooperation and co-financing opportunities, for example, in relation to energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs.

30. In response to a request for clarification of the process to be followed in relation to the vacancy announcement, Mr. Peralta said that it was the understanding of UNEP that the Executive Committee would consider the vacancy announcement as soon as possible, without prejudice to subsequent discussions on the composition of the selection panel, in order not to delay its advertisement. In response to a question about the inclusion of the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat as a member of the selection panel for the third Chief Officer, the Chief Officer said the choice of panel member representing UNEP had been the prerogative of the Executive Director of UNEP.

31. In the interests of expediting the process of finalizing the vacancy announcement, the Chief Officer proposed that, following the end of the first online plenary session of the 86th meeting, the Secretariat would solicit comments from members, with a view to compiling those comments for consideration by the Committee later in the meeting. The proposal met with support from members.

32. Subsequently, the Executive Committee had before it a revised draft decision including a revised vacancy announcement integrating the comments made by members during the initial discussion. The Chair recalled that the draft decision referred to the establishment of the selection panel. To expedite that process, he proposed that members of the Executive Committee could consult with one other to identify the three Article 5 countries and the three non-Article 5 countries that would be represented on the panel in order for those countries to be mentioned by name in the decision taken at the 86th meeting. In response, one member recalled that it would take time for the approved job description to be posted by UNEP and that the 87th meeting was only two months away; she proposed therefore that the panel membership be agreed on at that meeting.

33. One member, supported by others, expressed a preference, if agreeable to the Executive Director of UNEP, for the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat to be specifically nominated to serve on the selection panel.

34. Commenting on the revised vacancy announcement, Mr. Peralta highlighted the potential pitfalls of being too specific in the work experience required by applicants to the position, which could result in

only a very small pool of candidates. Several members agreed that the text should be revised to broaden the scope of desirable experience.

35. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note, with appreciation, of the report on Secretariat activities contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/2/Add.1;

Assessment report of the Multilateral Fund by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN)

- (b) To note, with appreciation, the presentation by the MOPAN Secretariat on the report of the 2019 Assessment of the Multilateral Fund by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network contained in the attachment to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/2/Add.1;

- (c) To request the Fund Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 88th meeting:

- (i) A report that responded to the five key areas of improvement identified in the 2019 Assessment of the Multilateral Fund by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network, providing information and draft recommendations on those areas of improvement, including an estimate of the resources needed to address the areas of improvement;

- (ii) A draft management response from the Executive Committee to the MOPAN Secretariat on the assessment referred to in sub-paragraph (c)(i) above;

Recruitment process for the selection of the Chief Officer

- (d) To note, with appreciation, the participation of a representative of the UNEP Executive Director in the process to select the fourth Chief Officer;

- (e) To approve the vacancy announcement for the post of the fourth Chief Officer as contained in Annex I to the present report;

- (f) To request UNEP to launch the vacancy announcement referred to in sub-paragraph (e) above, in the United Nations Inspira human resources gateway and to facilitate the selection process;

- (g) To establish a selection panel consisting of three members representing Article 5 countries, three members representing non-Article 5 countries, and two representatives of UNEP, including the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat, who would review all applications, interview leading candidates and make a recommendation, on the understanding that:

- (i) The Secretariat would work with Executive Committee members intersessionally to identify the three representatives of Article 5 countries and the three representatives of non-Article 5 countries, which would include the Chair of the Executive Committee, to serve on the selection panel;

- (ii) The Executive Committee would decide on the composition of the selection panel at its 87th meeting;

- (iii) The selection panel would be co-chaired by a representative of UNEP and the Chair of the Executive Committee in 2021 in his capacity as first reporting officer;
 - (iv) UNEP would assist the selection panel throughout the process of selecting the candidates and would provide a briefing on the use of the established interviewing method within the United Nations; and
- (h) To request the Secretariat to report on the progress made on the recruitment process at the 87th meeting.

(Decision 86/xx)

AGENDA ITEM 5: COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA AND PROSPECTS FOR COMPLIANCE

36. The Executive Committee considered document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/8.

37. Upon a request by one member, the Secretariat provided additional information with regard to the availability of data on HFC-23 by-product emissions, and indicated that in the absence of reported production and consumption of HFCs under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and/or under the country programme (CP) data report, it would not be possible to estimate such levels for major producers and consumers.

38. Another member requested clarification on the relationship between different tables in the CP data reporting format, in particular Table B1 and Table B relating to HFCs and the purpose and need for reporting that information. The member further proposed to remove Table B1 noting the difficulty in tracking the flow and diverse sources of HFCs and HFC blends, the involvement of complicated calculation which would result erroneous data reporting and inconsistency.

39. In clarifying the issue, the Secretariat noted that Table B1 would only apply for a few countries that manufactured HFC-blends and only for those blends that were manufactured in those countries, and that such data would be filled for a trial period for Article 5 countries to gain experience, based on which the Executive Committee could decide on the continued use of Table B1. However, the member while reiterating her views, proposed that the item be deferred for discussion at an in-person Executive Committee meeting.

40. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/8, including:
 - (i) That 142 countries had submitted 2019 CP data;
 - (ii) That, as at 5 January 2021, Yemen had not submitted CP data for the years 2014 to 2019, and Algeria had not submitted CP data for 2019;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the Government of Yemen regarding the outstanding CP data reports for the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, and to the Government of Algeria regarding the outstanding CP data report for 2019, urging them to submit those reports as soon as possible; and
- (c) To defer consideration of the draft updated revised format of Section B1 of CP data reports as contained in Annex IV to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/8 at an in-person Executive Committee meeting.

(Decision 86/xx)

AGENDA ITEM 6: EVALUATION**(a) Evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2019 business plans**

41. The Executive Committee considered document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/9, containing an evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies against their 2019 business plans.

42. One member noted that the recommendation “to note that the trend analysis indicated that performance of implementing agencies had not improved in some indicators in 2019 relative to 2018,” implied that performance of implementing agencies had improved in some areas.

43. The Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2019 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/9;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2019 of at least 83 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That the trend analysis indicated that performance of implementing agencies had not improved in some indicators in 2019 in relation to 2018;

(iv) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies to have open and constructive discussions with the respective national ozone units (NOUs) about the areas in which their services were perceived to be less than satisfactory, and the satisfactory outcome of their consultations with the NOUs concerned;

(b) To request UNIDO to have an open and constructive discussion with the NOU in Iraq, to resolve any issues raised in the evaluation of its performance and to report to the 87th meeting on the outcome of the discussion; and

(c) To encourage NOUs to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the qualitative performance of the bilateral and implementing agencies in assisting their governments, noting, with appreciation, that 78 out of the 144 countries had submitted such assessments, as compared to 71 in 2019.

(Decision 86/xx)

(b) Revised desk study for the evaluation of the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements

44. The Executive Committee considered document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/10 presenting the changes made to the desk study submitted to the 84th meeting.

45. Members expressed appreciation of the fact that the revised desk study incorporated the perspectives of significantly more Article 5 countries than the study presented at the 84th meeting, and highlighted the importance of a continued discussion of monitoring and verification matters from an overarching perspective covering also documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/14, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/21/Add.1, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/83 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/SGP/2, and the need to take into account the findings and recommendations of

the revised desk study, together with the paper prepared under agenda item 10, as both documents addressed the issue of sustaining compliance with Montreal Protocol obligations over the long-term.

46. In response to a request for additional information, drawing attention to relevant paragraphs of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/38 on the Overview of current monitoring, reporting, verification and enforceable licensing and quota systems developed with support from the Multilateral Fund, the Secretariat elaborated on independent verification and auditing of the ODS production as an efficient means of enforcing a sustained phase-out of ODS and the way to strengthen it, and provided a brief overview of cost and funding of current verification and management practices. The Secretariat further pointed to the observations of how verifications under multi-year agreements might be strengthened as described in paragraph 21(m)(iv) and (v) of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/64, which were not agreed by the Executive Committee at its 84th meeting.

47. Another member requested insights into the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements in countries. The Secretariat while indicating that the revised desk report did not contain such information as it was completed before the pandemic, informed that such information was available in a number of Executive Committee documents since the 85th meeting which showed the continued commitment of Article 5 countries to implementing and completing the activities funded under the Multilateral Fund, despite the pandemic contributing to meeting and sustaining their compliance targets with the Montreal Protocol.

48. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of the revised desk study on the evaluation of the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements, contained in document UNEP/ OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/10; and
- (b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to take into consideration, where appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the desk study referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above, when assisting Article 5 countries in preparing and implementing projects supported by the Multilateral Fund.

(Decision 86/xx)

(c) Evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers: desk study and terms of reference (second phase)

49. The Executive Committee considered document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/11 containing the desk study of the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers and the terms of reference for the second phase of the evaluation.

50. Members noted that the networks provided high value to Article 5 countries and saw such evaluations as important so that regional networks would continue to improve and provide value to Article 5 countries for the next stage of implementation of the Montreal Protocol. It was also noted that the recommendations as contained in the document came in advance of final recommendations from the evaluation, and that the final evaluation might identify more specific or new recommendations for improved operation of the regional networks for consideration.

51. Upon a request for additional information by one member, UNEP explained that regional network meetings where the Fund and Ozone Secretariats as well as bilateral partners/agencies and implementing agencies also participated, provided opportunity for ozone officers, in particular those who did not attend meetings of the Executive Committee and the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, to be conversant with decisions of the Executive Committee and the Parties, key issues under the Montreal Protocol, and technical or financial issues affecting the regions; and to learn from peers from both Article 5 and non-Article 5

countries through their sharing of information, experiences and knowledge. To facilitate participation of the Fund Secretariat, UNEP indicated that it tried not to schedule its network meetings at the time when other major meetings taking place or during submission deadlines, that would facilitate participation of the Fund Secretariat; when participation in person was not possible, it invited the Fund Secretariat to either make a virtual presentation or send a pre-recorded message.

52. UNEP further provided information on how national ozone units (NOUs) engaged with the civil society through the public awareness component of institutional strengthening projects to garner support for the national Montreal Protocol strategies and policies, and through key stakeholder consultations in the context of HPMPs and enabling activities for HFC phase-down. The NOUs interacted on an ongoing basis with the private sector for various activities including regulatory development, importation of refrigerants and equipment, data collection, allocation of quotas and licenses, and training and technology deployment.

53. Concerning the contribution of network meetings to the cooperation between the NOUs and the institutions in charge of funding for energy efficiency, UNEP noted that the OzonAction had included energy efficiency issues on various regional network meetings and had undertaken specific projects and activities over the year; however, interactions between Montreal Protocol compliance and energy policy was not frequent in many Article 5 countries. These countries were facing critical technology and policy choices to meet and sustain the HCFC phase-out compliance targets, while preparing for the HFC phase-down, and that NOUs increasingly needed to consider the selection of refrigerants in the context of their national and regional energy efficiency policies.

54. UNEP indicated that based on its experience from a project supported outside the Multilateral Fund (i.e., Kigali Cooling Efficiency Programme), regional twinning workshops strengthened the capacity of the participants from Article 5 countries about their respective programmes and reinforced (and in some cases, jump-started) the national stakeholder consultative process on the ozone-energy efficiency nexus. To continue the momentum, UNEP proposed twinning of national ozone officers (NOOs) and energy policy makers for effective Montreal Protocol-energy efficiency policy coordination at the regional and national levels. The workshops would enable the NOUs to better understand policies, programmes and projects related to energy efficiency that are outside of the Montreal Protocol mandate (e.g., minimum energy performance standards (MEPS), labelling programmes, energy policies) which could have impacts on, and implications for, Montreal Protocol compliance objectives.

55. With regard to how the regional networks could facilitate cooperation with other environment funds, UNEP provided several past examples when implementing agencies were invited to share details of their ozone-related Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects and the participating Article 5 countries were also invited to share their experiences on that same projects, and inviting the GEF Secretariat to certain regional network meetings to discuss synergies and cooperation, depending on the relevance to that specific region. UNEP further indicated that it would invite the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat to regional network meetings as and when it is useful.

56. Another member proposed the final evaluation be presented to the first in-person Executive Committee meeting in 2022 and a few adjustments to the terms of reference to better build on the findings of the desk study. Subsequently, a corrigendum to the document was issued.

57. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the desk study of the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers and the terms of reference for the second phase of the evaluation contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/11 and Corr.1;
- (b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, where appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the evaluation referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above; and

- (c) To approve the terms of reference for the second phase of the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/11/Corr.1.

(Decision 86/xx)

(d) Terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of demonstration projects for low global-warming potential alternatives to HCFCs

58. The Executive Committee considered the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of demonstration projects for low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/12.

59. With regard to whether the lessons from the approved feasibility studies to promote not-in-kind technologies would be part of the evaluation, it was clarified that the evaluation would focus on issues related to the design and implementation of low global-warming potential (GWP) demonstration projects and that no demonstration projects to convert to not-in-kind technologies had been approved.

60. One member noted with concern that the many questions contained in the document would result in the lack of focussed answers on the key issues. Adjustments to the terms of reference were proposed by a few members resulting in the issuance of a revision of the terms of reference. With regard to a proposal to replace the term “low-GWP technologies” with “low- to zero-GWP technologies” consistent with the term used in decision XXVIII/2 related to the amendment of phasing down HFCs, subsequent to the clarification by the Secretariat, the proposal was withdrawn.

61. The Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of the demonstration projects on low-global-warming-potential alternatives to HCFCs, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/12/Rev.1.

(Decision 86/xx)

(e) Desk study for the evaluation of energy efficiency in the servicing sector

62. The Executive Committee considered the desk study for the evaluation of the energy efficiency in the servicing sector presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/13.

63. One member proposed deferral of consideration of the desk study to the 87th meeting noting that the Executive Committee might wish to reflect how the desk study could be used to respond to the request by the Parties in decision XXX/5. She further pointed out that despite the wealth of information on the servicing sector contained in the document, not all of this information was directly relevant to energy efficiency; indirect links could potentially be made clearer in some sections. Furthermore, there were a number of implicit recommendations throughout the document that merited consideration by the Executive Committee.

64. Another member proposed corrections to the desk study to reflect the policy that had been put in place to allow for a safer retrofitting process and the requirement to use appropriate safety standards, resulting in the issuance of a corrigendum to the desk study.

65. The Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the desk study for the evaluation of energy efficiency in the servicing sector, contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/13 and Corr.1, to the 87th meeting.

(Decision 86/xx)

AGENDA ITEM 7: PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**(b) Reports on projects with specific reporting requirements**

Sri Lanka: HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II – verification report) (UNDP/UNEP)

66. The Executive Committee considered information relating to the updated verification report on the HCFC consumption for Sri Lanka for the period 2016-2019 set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/21/Add.2.

67. Members recognized the efforts by the Government of Sri Lanka in having initiated actions to revise its country programme and Article 7 data reports for 2016 and 2017 to make it consistent with the verified consumption, taken steps to ensure its return to compliance, and committed to strengthening reporting mechanisms and enforcement to ensure malpractices in recording imports do not recur. Members further agreed to apply the penalty clause in the Agreement between the country and the Executive Committee for stage I of the HPMP.

68. Noting the intention of the Government of Sri Lanka to revise its Article 7 data which would indicate that the country was above the Montreal Protocol target for 2016, one member sought confirmation that the matter would be referred to the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol. The Secretariat noted that the HCFC consumption reported for 2016 and 2017 under Article 7 was revised in line with the verification report, and consulted with the Ozone Secretariat on the situation of the country. The Ozone Secretariat informed that it would review the revised data and present the case to the Implementation Committee for consideration. The Secretariat was further informed that the likely recommendation by the Implementation Committee would be that the country was found to be in non-compliance with its HCFC consumption obligations for 2016, but that no further action would be taken on the matter as the country had returned to compliance.

69. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the updated verification report on HCFC consumption for 2016 to 2019 for Sri Lanka, submitted by UNDP and contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/21/Add.2;
- (b) To further note:
 - (i) That the Government of Sri Lanka had initiated actions to revise its country programme and Article 7 data reports for 2016 and 2017 in accordance with the verified consumption;
 - (ii) With concern that the HCFC consumption in 2016 in Sri Lanka exceeded the target under the Montreal Protocol and the maximum allowable consumption set in the Agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Executive Committee for that year by 0.23 ODP tonnes (4.18 metric tonnes);
 - (iii) That the Government of Sri Lanka has undertaken the necessary steps to return to compliance as noted in the verified consumption for the following years of 2017 to 2019 showing that the country was in compliance;
 - (iv) That the Government was committed to ensuring that the malpractices in imports do not recur in the future by strengthening the reporting mechanism between the national ozone unit and the Customs Authorities and appropriate enforcement adjustments;

- (c) To apply a reduction in funding as per paragraph 11 and Appendix 7-A of the Agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Executive Committee for stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), calculated at US \$2,500 for each metric tonne of HCFC consumption over the maximum allowable consumption limit, resulting in a penalty of US \$11,463, consisting of US \$6,270, plus agency support costs of US \$470 for UNDP, and US \$4,180, plus agency support costs of US \$543 for UNEP, to the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP;
- (d) To request the Treasurer to release the withheld funding approved for the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP for Sri Lanka in the amount of US \$458,238, consisting of US \$216,200, plus agency support costs of US \$15,134 for UNDP, and US \$200,800, plus agency support costs of US \$26,104 for UNEP, taking into account sub-paragraph (c) above.

(Decision 86/xx)

AGENDA ITEM 8: BUSINESS PLANNING

(a) Update on the status of implementation of the 2020-2022 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund

70. The Executive Committee considered the information relating to the status of implementation of the 2020-2022 consolidated business plan set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/23.

71. The Executive Committee took note of:

- (a) The update on the status of implementation of the 2020–2022 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/23; and
- (b) That the total value of activities submitted to the postponed 86th meeting amounts to US \$20,751,671 (including US \$20,374,686 for HFC-related activities), of which US \$17,453,416 is associated with project proposals not included in the 2020 business plan.

(c) Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2021-2023

72. The Executive Committee considered the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2021-2023 presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/25.

73. Noting that there was no consensus to proceed with a technical audit of an HCFC production enterprise in India (see **decision 86/xx**), members requested that the activities relating to the HCFC production phase-out management plan (HPPMP) for India be removed from the consolidated business plan.

74. With regard to the HCFC technical assistance regional project for promoting low-global warming potential refrigerants for air-conditioning sectors in high-ambient temperature (HAT) countries (PRAHA-III), UNEP provided clarification and additional information on the project, in particular division of the total budget between the two agencies; activities foreseen to stimulate the market acceptance of alternative technologies; and distribution of the results to and sharing of experience with HAT and other countries.

75. While support was expressed by a few members to reinstate the PRAHA-III project, one member proposed to delete the relevant paragraph in the recommendation as there was no funding window for such

technical assistance projects and noting that the work needed to address low- to zero-GWP alternatives was called for in decision XXVIII/2.

76. A proposal to refer to decision XXXII/1 on the interim budget for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021-2023 instead of referring to the level of replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the 2021-2023 when adjusting the business plan, was withdrawn subsequent to the clarification provided by the Secretariat.

77. Upon requests for additional information, the Secretariat provided various statistical data relating to HFC activities, ranging from the number of countries that had received funding for such activities, to HFC activities that had been planned and their values included in the business plans. However, pending the finalization of both the guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans and the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs, the costs that would be needed in 2021-2023 to enable compliance in 2024 for Article 5 group 1 countries that had ratified the Kigali Amendment could not be estimated. The Secretariat also explained the activities covered under HPMP verification for 18 low-volume consuming countries, being included in the business plans yearly in line with decision 61/46(c).

78. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2021–2023 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/25;
- (b) To decide:
 - (i) To adjust the business plan as proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/25;
 - (ii) To further adjust the business plan:
 - a. By adding to the 2021 business plan HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), HFC phase-down plan preparation and an HFC-23 by-product control project that had been deferred at the 86th meeting;
 - b. By taking into account the level of replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the 2021–2023 triennium that would be adopted by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol; and
- (c) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2021–2023, as adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee taking into consideration relevant decisions taken at the 86th meeting, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding or tonnage levels.

(Decision 86/xx)

(d) Business plans of the bilateral and implementing agencies for 2021-2023

(i) Bilateral agencies

79. The Executive Committee considered information relating to the bilateral agencies' business plans for 2021–2023 set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/26.

80. The Executive Committee took note of the business plans of the bilateral agencies for 2021-2023 submitted by the Governments of Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/26.

(ii) UNDP

81. The Executive Committee considered information relating to the UNDP business plan for 2021-2023 set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/27.

82. One member requested additional information on the policy issues related to the cost guidelines for HFC phase-down raised in the document: funding incremental costs and use of such funds to achieve compliance targets; and consultations or coordination with other institutions on energy efficiency.

83. The Secretariat provided clarification on the established process to address policy issues raised in the business plans. With regard to funding incremental costs and use of such funds to achieve compliance targets, noting that the market uptake of low-GWP alternatives during implementation of stage I of HPMPs took much longer time than originally expected for various reasons, UNDP considered relevant to explore ways that could advance the market transformation by providing equal opportunities for manufacturers of equipment based on low-GWP alternatives, such as flexibility in using incremental operating costs as incentives when there was a strong justification based on the circumstance and clear plan on how the funds would be used. The Secretariat however noted that, in line with existing guidelines and decisions, flexibility was already being applied in some projects, and that strong policy drivers at national/regional level were essential for the sustainable adoption of those technologies.

84. With regard to the matter on energy efficiency, UNDP believed, among other things, that with additional resources, MEPS-related interventions could be considered eligible for Multilateral Fund using the compliance-based mechanism, and that the Montreal Protocol, with full coverage of Article 5 countries, could contribute to the policy and technical aspects through taking actions on MEPS and labeling system to achieve economies of scale needed by the industries for their investments, and phase out the worst products from the market by closing the gaps on MEPS in many developing countries. UNDP also noted that consultation among institutions could help identify who was in the best position to do what in terms of enhancing cooling efficiency. UNDP further indicated that it had been making efforts to support Article 5 countries raise their ambition on climate and include cooling sector in their nationally determined contributions, and hoped that that could help mobilize more resources for initiatives and innovations on sustainable cooling.

85. The Secretariat noted that while energy efficiency was not a compliance obligation under the Montreal Protocol; given its importance in the context of HFC phase-down in cooling applications, the matter had been discussed by the Executive Committee since its 77th meeting.

86. Another member proposed to add a recommendation to note the policy issues contained in paragraph 14 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/27 and to discuss them at future Executive Committee meetings. However, other members were of the view that many of these issues were included in some manner in the draft cost guidelines for the HFC phase-down and should be discussed as part of the draft cost guidelines.

87. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2021–2023, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/27; and

- (b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP as set out in the table contained in Annex II to the present document.

(Decision 86/xx)

(iii) UNEP

88. The Executive Committee considered the UNEP business plan for 2021-2023 set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/28.

89. One member sought clarification and requested additional information on the HCFC technical assistance regional project for promoting low-global warming potential refrigerants for air-conditioning sectors in high-ambient temperature countries (PRAHA-III).

90. With regard to the alternatives to be addressed, UNEP explained that the project planned to cover all possible alternatives, commercially available and without constraints from local manufacturing companies, through building national risk analysis models and codes to facilitate the introduction of any lower-GWP refrigerant as per TEAP classification of alternatives. With regard to promoting the market and government adoption of alternatives, UNEP indicated that based on the experience gained and barriers identified during the implementation of the PRAHA-I and PRAHA-II projects, a market acceptance package was proposed, a linkage to the training and certification programmes of HPMPs of respective countries would be established, and potential concerns from technology suppliers on making certain technologies available in developing countries would be identified and addressed. With regard to the promotion of not-in-kind technologies, the implementing agencies believed that the necessary knowledge accumulated from the implementation of the PRAHA-I and other relevant projects would enable the inclusion of a component for not-in-kind technologies practically feasible in the PRAHA-III project.

91. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2021–2023, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/28; and
- (b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP as set out in the tables contained in Annex III to the present document.

(Decision 86/xx)

(iv) UNIDO

92. The Executive Committee considered the UNIDO business plan for 2021-2023 set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/29.

93. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2021–2023, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/29; and
- (b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO as set out in the table contained in Annex IV to the present document.

(Decision 86/xx)

(v) World Bank

94. The Executive Committee considered the World Bank business plan for 2021–2023 set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/30.

95. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2021–2023, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/30; and
- (b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as set out in the table contained in Annex V to the present document.

(Decision 86/xx)

AGENDA ITEM 9: PROJECT PROPOSALS

(a) Overview of issues identified during project review

Requests for preparatory funding for HFC phase-down plans included in the work programmes of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, the World Bank and the Government of Germany

96. Four implementing agencies had included in their work programme amendments and one bilateral agency in the document on bilateral cooperation requests for funding for the preparation for HFC phase-down plans for 24 Article 5 countries, as shown in Table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/31. The amounts requested were indicative, as the actual funding was to be decided following adoption of guidelines for funding the preparation of HFC phase-down plans.

97. Pursuant to the decision by the Executive Committee under agenda item 13(c), draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries, to defer further consideration of those guidelines to the 87th meeting (see **decision 86/xx**), consideration of all the requests for preparatory funding for HFC phase-down plans included in the work programme amendments of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank, and the Government of Germany in the document on bilateral cooperation was also deferred to that meeting (see decisions **86/xx, 86/xx, 86/xx, 86/xx and 86/xx**).

(b) Bilateral cooperation

Project preparation for HFC phase-down management plans (Burkina Faso and Mauritius)

98. Information relating to two requests, submitted by the Government of Germany, for funding for the preparation of HFC phase-down management plans was set out in paragraphs 5 to 10 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/32.

99. Pursuant to decision 86/xx, the Executive Committee decided to defer to its 87th meeting consideration of the requests, submitted by the Government of Germany, for funding for the preparation for HFC phase-down plans for Burkina Faso and Mauritius.

(Decision 86/xx)

(c) Amendments to work programmes**(i) UNDP's work programme amendments for 2020**

Project preparation for HFC phase-down management plans (Bhutan, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru and Uruguay)

100. Information relating to 12 requests, submitted by UNDP, for funding for the preparation of HFC phase-down management plans, was contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/33 and Corr.1.

101. Pursuant to decision 86/xx, the Executive Committee decided to defer to its 87th meeting consideration of the requests, submitted by UNDP, for funding for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Bhutan, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru and Uruguay.

(Decision 86/xx)

(ii) UNEP's work programme amendments for 2020

Project preparation for HFC phase-down management plans (Albania, Armenia, Bhutan, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal and Turkmenistan)

102. Information relating to 11 requests, submitted by UNEP, for funding for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans, was contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/34.

103. Pursuant to decision 86/xx, the Executive Committee decided to defer to its 87th meeting consideration of the requests, submitted by UNEP, for funding for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Albania, Armenia, Bhutan, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal and Turkmenistan.

(Decision 86/xx)

(iii) UNIDO's work programme amendments for 2020

Project preparation for the conversion of R-410A to R-290 in air-conditioning manufacturing at J.M. Group/Mina Factory in Sudan

104. The Executive Committee considered the request for project preparation for an HFC-related investment project for Sudan contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/35.

105. Upon a request for clarification and additional information by one member, UNIDO indicated that the HFC consumption to be phased out through the project was R-410A only, for manufacturing mini-split air-conditioning units with capacity between 1 to 2 tonnes of refrigeration, that none of the units produced were for export, and that the project cost would range between US \$300,000 and US \$500,000. UNIDO further indicated that the project would be submitted at the earliest to the 88th meeting.

106. Taking into consideration decision 84/53 that required that full proposals for HFC stand-alone investment projects be submitted by the 87th meeting, the member noted the agreement to exceptionally approve an extension for the submission of the full project proposal to the 88th meeting, given that the project proposal could not be submitted by the submission deadline established for the 87th meeting.

107. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve, the project preparation for the conversion of R-410A to R-290 in air-conditioning manufacturing at J.M. Group/Mina Factory in Sudan, at a funding level of US \$30,000, plus agency support costs of US \$2,100 for UNIDO;
- (b) To further approve, on an exceptional basis, an extension for the submission of the full proposal for the project referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above, to the 88th meeting, given that the project proposal could not be submitted by the submission deadline established for the 87th meeting.

(Decision 86/xx)

Project preparation for HFC phase-down management plans (Albania, Jordan, Mexico, Montenegro, Niger, North Macedonia, Senegal and South Africa)

108. Information relating to eight requests, submitted by UNIDO, for funding for preparation of HFC phase-down management plans, was contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/35 and Corr.1.

109. Pursuant to decision 86/xx, the Executive Committee decided to defer to its 87th meeting consideration of the requests, submitted by UNIDO, for funding for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Albania, Jordan, Mexico, Montenegro, Niger, North Macedonia, Senegal and South Africa.

(Decision 86/xx)

(iv) World Bank's work programme amendments for 2020

110. Information relating to the request, submitted by the World Bank, for funding for the preparation of an HFC phase-down management plan was contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/99.

111. Pursuant to decision 86/xx, the Executive Committee decided to defer to its 87th meeting consideration of the request, submitted by the World Bank, for funding for the preparation of an HFC phase-down plan for Malaysia.

(Decision 86/xx)

(f) Investment projects

Qatar: HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II – first tranche) (UNIDO and UNEP)

112. The Executive Committee considered document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/70.

113. Upon clarification provided by the Secretariat, one member withdrew his request to add language from decision XXX/2 to the Agreement contained in Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/70 and the template Agreement for stage II and subsequent stages of the HPMPs of Article 5 countries, to encourage the development and use of alternatives to HCFCs and to urge the recovery, recycling and reclamation of HCFCs as well as the use of stocks and alternatives, where available and appropriate, in order to reduce the production and consumption of HCFC.

114. Another member noted with concern the rapid growth of HCFC-22 consumption in the servicing sector in the country despite the implementation of activities in stage I of the HPMP, the funded technician training and recovery and recycling activities not being able to reduce sufficiently demand, and the inability of UNIDO to verify Article 7 data reported prior to 2017. The member further indicated that a number of

questions about the project proposal would require discussions with the Executive Committee and the implementing agency and requested that the project proposal be deferred.

115. UNIDO explained that the training of technicians took place late due to the pandemic; therefore, there was no room for additional training. The concept for the recovery and recycling centres was proposed in the workshops previously conducted for the operating companies, and UNIDO was currently assessing the proposals and offers submitted by these companies. As for the accuracy of data collection and verification, UNIDO indicated that the management of the Ozone Team would make a link with the General Administration of Customs regarding monitoring and reporting import and export electronically, that an electronic system was being applied, requiring initial and final approvals from companies importing controlled substances, and that the Government of Qatar would assure the accuracy and correctness of the data in the coming stages of the HPMP. Through UNIDO the Government of Qatar highlighted that despite the unusual conditions due to the pandemic and all other limitations that had been faced, the country managed to complete most of the activities under stage I of the HPMP and achieve full compliance and agreed reduction targets between 2015 and 2020.

116. The Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan for Qatar to the 87th meeting.

(Decision 86/xx)

AGENDA ITEM 12: ANALYSIS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COST REGIME AND CORE UNIT FUNDING (DECISION 84/61(C))

117. The Executive Committee considered information on the analysis of the administrative cost regime and core unit funding presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/85.

118. One member sought clarification on how any adjustments to the 2021 core unit budgets, based on the outcomes of the discussion of the analysis of the administrative cost regime and core unit funding at the 88th meeting, would be implemented in practice, when approved funds would largely have had been spent in 2021. The Secretariat explained that due to the ongoing constraints imposed by the pandemic, savings on the core unit funding were expected. However, in case that the Executive Committee proposed adjustments to the 2021 core unit funding higher than the savings realized, it could take a decision at its 88th meeting based on the results of the analysis that would be submitted to that meeting.

119. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/85 on the Analysis of the administrative cost regime and core unit funding (decision 84/61(c));
- (b) To allow bilateral and implementing agencies to continue using the existing administrative cost regime for projects to be submitted in 2021, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent; and
- (c) To request the Secretariat to present, at the 88th meeting, the outcomes of the analysis on the administrative cost regime and core unit funding, taking into consideration relevant decisions by the Executive Committee, including those from the 84th to 87th meetings, and relevant outcomes of discussions by the Parties on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the 2021–2023 triennium, on the basis of which the Committee would decide whether the administrative cost regime of the Multilateral Fund for the 2018–2020 triennium could be maintained for the 2021–2023 triennium.

(Decision 86/xx)

AGENDA ITEM 13: MATTERS RELATED TO THE KIGALI AMENDMENT TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

(c) Draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries (decision 84/54(a))

120. The representative of the Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/88, which had been prepared pursuant to paragraph (a) of decision 84/54. She recalled that document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/87 on potential strategies, policy measures and commitments, as well as projects and activities that could be integrated within stage I of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries, consideration of which had been deferred to the 87th meeting, had been prepared pursuant to paragraph (b) of the same decision.

121. Several members thanked the Secretariat for the document, saying that it was a good basis for discussion. Some stressed the importance of approving the guidelines as soon as possible to enable Article 5 countries to take action to prepare for HFC phase-down. In response to comments about documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/88 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/87 being best considered together, the representative of the Secretariat explained that it had been a conscious decision not to duplicate in one document items discussed in the other. Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/88 therefore prioritized the consideration of funding levels to enable countries to initiate their work on HFC phase-down, given that a number of project preparation proposals had already been submitted and were awaiting approval.

122. Several members underscored the need for an integrated approach to HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down in order to avoid overlap or duplication, maximize synergies and ensure the most efficient use of Multilateral Fund resources. One member noted the absence from the draft decision in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/88 of any mention of a comprehensive strategy for meeting the Montreal Protocol compliance targets for HCFCs and HFCs, despite several references to it both in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/88 and document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/87. Another member pointed out that the possibility of “discounting” those HFC-related activities that had been previously funded, such as surveys and enabling activities, in a manner similar to that foreseen in decision 55/13 for HPMPs, did not appear in the draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans. One member proposed that the Secretariat prepare a document comparing the preparation process for HPMPs with the proposed process for preparation of HFC phase-down plans.

123. Several members stressed the importance of identifying and including in the phase-down plans the multiple sectors and subsectors using HFCs in a country, despite the predominance in the document of the refrigeration servicing sector. One member emphasized the need for a thorough understanding of each sector, through work with a variety of experts, in customs, toxicity, flammability and safety. She also said that the successful implementation of HFC phase-down activities would need to take in account not only technical issues but also social issues.

124. One member suggested the addition of text on opportunities for enhancing energy efficiency and on the inclusion in the HFC phase-down plan of a description of institutional actors in relation to the promotion of energy efficiency in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. Another member, however, recalled that energy efficiency was not a compliance issue and said that, if demands were made on Article 5 countries in relation to energy efficiency, non-Article 5 countries should be held to the same standards. He made the similar point about data collection, stating that data gathered by Article 5 countries and non-Article 5 countries should be compatible, such to permit, for example, the comparison of an export from one country with its import into another. Another member said that data collection should build on lessons learned from HCFC phase-out and expressed support, in cases where HFC projects were approved in the absence of a starting point for aggregate reductions in HFC consumption, for an approach similar to

that used under the HPMPs. Other members supported the idea of some individual HFC investment projects proceeding in advance of finalization of the HFC phase-down plan for the country in question, as had occurred in relation to HCFCs.

125. One member suggested making a more substantive reference in the draft decision to the commitment by Governments to ensuring limits on the growth in HFC consumption and sustaining over time the phase-out of HFCs achieved. She proposed that there be more detail about the actions and activities to be undertaken and the Government's overall plan. Two members responded. The first said that it must be recognized that the action taken by each country would depend on the conditions in that country, the progress made and the accessibility and use of alternatives; the second confirmed the need for flexibility in the interpretation of demonstration of commitment.

126. One member requested additional information, including on alternatives and not-in-kind technologies, and proposed that the guidelines take into account not only the availability of alternatives, but also their accessibility, noting the related definitions provided by the Task Force on Decision XXXI/7 (Energy Efficiency) of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel.

127. A few members stressed the need to ensure that the name of the HFC phase-down plans, and its abbreviation, was succinct and sufficiently different from "HCFC phase-out management plan" and "HPMP". One member suggested that they be called "Kigali implementation plan" (KIP), while other members mentioned that HFC should be part of the name, and suggested alternative names such as "Kigali HFC management plan" (KHMP) or "HFC implementation plan" (HIP).

128. Responding to other comments and questions from members, the representative of the Secretariat clarified that the inclusion of assistance for the development of legislation, policies and regulations in the funding for the preparation of an overarching strategy for stage I of HFC phase-down plans was an approach similar to that employed for the HPMPs, as such action was required during the preparation phase. It was not incompatible, therefore, to request the bilateral and implementing agencies to confirm that this had been done when submitting their requests for funding for stage I of HFC phase-down plans.

129. The Executive Committee agreed to establish a contact group to consider the matter further.

130. Reporting back, the convener of the contact group said that the group had been unable to reach consensus on the draft guidelines. He therefore expressed his personal view that the Executive Committee could adopt, on an interim basis, the draft guidelines as originally proposed by the Secretariat to enable the Committee to move forward in a uniform way with the requests for funding for the preparation of HFC phase-down projects already submitted by countries, on the understanding that the level of any funding approved on the basis of the interim guidelines would be adjusted, if necessary, at a subsequent meeting, to ensure that it was in accordance with the guidelines as finally adopted. One member said that, if the Committee were to proceed in such a manner, it would have to clarify the exact procedure for use of interim guidelines.

131. Subsequently, the Governments of Australia and the United States of America submitted a draft decision that proposed further discussion of the draft guidelines at the 87th meeting and, in the interim, in the absence of adopted guidelines, the provision, on an exceptional basis, of advance funding of US \$50,000, plus support costs, to countries that had submitted requests for funding for the preparation of stage I of an HFC phase-down plan. The funding would be provided on the understanding that it would be used to start the review of existing regulations, policies and import/export licensing systems in terms of their application to HFCs; to identify stakeholders and institutions that would be engaged in HFC phase-down; to update data-collection and -analysis systems ahead of HFC surveys; and to commence consultations with relevant stakeholders on the national approach to be taken to HFC phase-down. Further funding for the preparation of overarching strategies and stage I of HFC phase-down plans would be

considered only once the guidelines had been agreed, and the advance funding would be deducted from any amount granted.

132. One member supported the proposal to provide advance funding, as a way of keeping up the momentum ahead of the 87th meeting. Several members, however, said that they preferred the proposal by the convener of the contact group on the interim use of the guidelines proposed by the Secretariat. One of them said that the proposal by Australia and the United States of America had arrived very late and, owing to the timing and the virtual nature of the meeting, his delegation had not had time to confer. He said that the practice of sending proposals at the last minute was unacceptable.

133. Another member commented that the uniform sum of US \$50,000 represented a highly variable percentage of the overall funding being requested by each country, and thus the approach was inequitable. He also expressed concern that, if the guidelines were not approved at the 87th meeting, and no more funding were forthcoming, then countries that had started work on the stated activities and had spent the advance funding might find their activities in jeopardy. He did not want to lose momentum.

134. Several members stressed the imperative of adopting guidelines at the 87th meeting. One member underlined the importance of allocating sufficient time for the discussions at that meeting, to allow that to happen. Another member proposed the discussions build on the work on the guidelines already undertaken by the contact group. The representative of the Secretariat confirmed that all the requests for funding for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries that had been submitted to the 85th and 86th meetings would be forwarded to the 87th meeting.

135. The Executive Committee decided to continue consideration of the draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries at its 87th meeting, on the basis of the working document produced by the contact group formed at the 86th meeting, as contained in Annex VI to the present report.

(Decision 86/xx)

(g) Energy efficiency

- (ii) Framework for consultations with relevant funds and financial institutions to explore the mobilization of additional financial resources for maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency when replacing HFCs with low global-warming potential refrigerants in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector (decision 84/89)**

136. The representative of the Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/93.

137. In the ensuing discussion, there was widespread appreciation for the work of the Secretariat in preparing a document on what two members stressed was an issue of great importance. One member noted that, although energy-efficiency matters were not compliance-related, failure to tackle them would contribute to some countries remaining dependent on equipment using high-GWP HFCs; he said that it was crucial to develop performance metrics to measure, monitor and report on the achievement of both project-specific and national energy-efficiency targets. Another member said that actions designed to enhance energy efficiency, such as upgrades to manufacturing lines, should be addressed holistically, and that feasible solutions should be found to provide countries with adequate funding support for the replacement of HFCs. As in the past, an approach whereby the Executive Committee gathered knowledge and experience through the implementation of projects could be considered. One member noted that enhancing energy efficiency was a complicated and expensive process and that the approach should take into consideration both what was feasible and what was desirable.

138. Many members mentioned that the Secretariat should build on the information-gathering efforts undertaken for the document, including by continuing to consult with other financial organizations and by

seeking the views of TEAP and external experts on emerging energy-efficient technologies. Furthermore, they stated that cooperating with other, mostly larger, financial institutions would enable the Multilateral Fund to have a greater impact than it could achieve with its own, relatively modest resources, but that the specific financial institutions to approach would depend on the activities envisaged. While it made sense to approach multilateral financial institutions such as the GEF and the GCF, particularly given the history of positive interaction with the Multilateral Fund, the Secretariat could also approach other potential partners, including multilateral climate funds and multilateral and regional development banks. It would also be helpful to find out from potential partners what activities they would consider for funding and what their requirements were in terms, for example, of project approval mechanisms, performance measurement framework and decision-making timelines. It would also be interesting to know whether the Secretariat had researched the types of arrangements that might be possible with other financial institutions, including, for example, a broad memorandum of understanding. Furthermore, the implementing agencies should be involved in defining the framework for consultations as part of a bottom-up approach, in light of their knowledge of the procedures and operating practices of some of the financial institutions to be approached.

139. Two members asked why, on the basis of its informal consultations with GEF and GCF, the Secretariat had concluded that there were limited opportunities to access funds from those institutions to enhance energy efficiency. In reply, the representative of the Secretariat said that, as GEF funds for climate change mitigation were currently disbursed through its system for transparent allocation of resources, which required funding requests to be part of project proposals submitted by developing countries within a climate change mitigation portfolio, direct collaboration with GEF for accessing funds was complicated. GCF, meanwhile, had not earmarked funds for activities to enhance energy efficiency in cooling applications and accepted proposals only from accredited entities or bodies working with them.

140. Responding to another question, the representative of the Secretariat said that the broad cost estimates in Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/93 were based on reports published by international institutions and would have to be refined depending on several factors. One member suggested that the agreed incremental costs model that appeared to have been followed for some of the costs presented in Annex I was perhaps not applicable to activities to enhance energy efficiency, which could be expensive but also offered enormous payback, sometimes within only two or three years.

141. Furthermore, the representative of the Secretariat clarified that, in conducting its research and drafting the document, the Secretariat had drawn on relevant technical information published by TEAP, although TEAP had not been contacted directly; and that more time would be needed to gauge the additional burden on the Secretariat in reviewing projects that included energy-efficiency components if the decision proposed in the document was adopted. Some members expressed their willingness to explore ways of alleviating the potential burden on the Secretariat, for example by providing additional resources that could be used to hire consultants with relevant technical expertise.

142. One member said that, while his delegation welcomed the possibility of the Executive Committee considering additional contributions from non-Article 5 countries for enhancing energy efficiency, it did not support requesting the Secretariat to hold formal consultations with the government funding institutions of those countries, as those Governments were represented on the Committee and could thus convey their interest in providing additional funds to enhance energy efficiency at any time.

143. Two members said that the document presented by the Secretariat had gone beyond the mandate given to it by decision 84/89. One of those members added that the Executive Committee should focus initially on responding to decision XXX/5 of the Parties and decision 84/89, before considering other concerns; in the document, only paragraphs 65 to 69 and the information contained in Annex II could be seen to constitute the basis for a framework for consultations with relevant funds and financial institutions, although several elements were missing. The member, therefore, proposed that the Executive Committee should be invited to submit, by 14 May 2021, their views on which institutions should be formally approached; which types of activity and project related to enhancing energy efficiency could be considered

for potential funding from sources outside of the Multilateral Fund; which types of collaborative arrangement the Multilateral Fund should consider with other institutions; and which key questions needed to be answered by these institutions. He said that the information in Annex II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/93 could be used for outreach purposes, but that it would benefit from being more succinct, more clearly organized and adapted to reflect the current discussion. He therefore proposed that members also submit comments on that information note.

144. Some members expressed their concern that the approach in the report was top down and too much centred around the role of the financial institutions. It was stressed that the process of initiation, implementation and coordination of energy efficiency be developed bottom up with national institutions and implementing agencies as key actors of managing and integrating the demands and resources from various donors and funding sources; it was key to understand the perspectives of these actors to facilitate the process and implementation.

145. One member, supported by two others, proposed that the Executive Committee request the Secretariat to prepare, for the first meeting in 2022, a report identifying options, both within the Multilateral Fund and through work with other financial institutions, for the inclusion of innovative funding models, such as incentives and concessional finance, along with estimates of the costs and benefits of potential interventions to maintain or enhance energy efficiency through installation and maintenance of equipment, manufacturing sector conversions and broad energy-efficiency policy measures, such as MEPS, labelling or consumer incentives. Another member proposed that the report look at how the relevant procedures and conditionalities for obtaining funding from institutions funding for energy efficiency could be aligned with Multilateral Fund projects.

146. During the discussions, working text was proposed by other members for providing additional guidance to the Secretariat for preparing a report on options available for the mobilization of additional financial resources for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency when phasing out HFCs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector.

147. While two members said that it was challenging to address the complex issues raised by the document in a virtual meeting, there was general agreement that more time was needed to consider the issues and the proposals by members on the working text to be included in a draft decision.

148. Following a discussion, the Executive Committee agreed to reconstitute the contact group on energy efficiency to discuss the matter further and that the contact group would meet again after conclusion of the virtual meeting, but still during the period agreed for the extended intersessional approval process, on 21 April 2021. Any draft decision agreed on by the contact group would be posted on the in-session website of the 86th meeting for consideration by the Committee on a non-objection basis. If any delegation expressed an objection to the draft decision, or if the contact group were unable to reach agreement, consideration of the matter would be deferred to the 87th meeting.

149. Following a discussion in the contact group, the convener informed the Chair that the group had been unable to arrive at a conclusion, and proposed that the matter be taken up at the 87th meeting.

150. The Executive Committee decided to continue, at its 87th meeting, consideration of the framework for consultations with relevant funds and financial institutions to explore the mobilization of additional financial resources for maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency when replacing HFCs with low-global-warming-potential refrigerants in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, on the basis of the working document produced by the contact group formed at the 86th meeting, as contained in Annex VII, to the present report.

(Decision 86/xx)

(h) Key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies (decisions 84/90 and 84/91)

151. At its 84th meeting, the Executive Committee had considered document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/70, which comprised policy issues arising in projects in Argentina and Mexico; document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/71, which contained a resubmitted proposal for a project to control and phase out HFC-23 by-product emissions at Frio Industrias Argentinas; and document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/72, which presented project proposal options for controlling and phasing out HFC-23 by-product emissions at Quimobásicos, Mexico. Following discussions in plenary, the Executive Committee had agreed to establish a contact group to hold additional discussions on the three documents.

152. Following the discussions in the contact group, the Executive Committee had decided to defer its consideration of the projects to control HFC-23 by-product emissions in Argentina and Mexico to the 85th meeting (decisions 84/90 and 84/91, respectively). In line with the intersessional approval process established for that meeting, the Executive Committee had decided to consider the two project proposals and related policy matters at its 86th meeting; agreed to reconstitute the contact group and hold online meetings to pursue consideration of the projects in Argentina and Mexico; and defer, to the 87th meeting, consideration of the policy matters contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/94.

153. Reporting to the Executive Committee at the 86th meeting, the convener of the contact group said that the group had held two online meetings on 7 and 8 April 2021. Some of the issues common to both projects that had been discussed included the length of time for which incremental operating costs should be provided; whether such costs should be considered incremental operating costs; how the cost of verification of the amounts of HFC-23 that had been destroyed should be considered and whether such verification should continue after the completion of the projects; the costs of the projects; the need to consider the most cost-effect approach to controlling HFC-23 by-product emissions; and the fact that refurbishment of the incinerators under both projects was likely to take longer than originally anticipated.

154. The contact group had also discussed issues particular to each project. For the project in Argentina, the discussion had focused on the option of refurbishing the incinerator, though there had also been some discussion of the financial viability of the enterprise and of the need to follow the most cost-effective approach for the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions. There had been considerable discussion of how the fixed costs of destruction should be considered in light of the possibility of operating the incinerator in campaigns; the need for employees with specialized training to operate the incinerator; the HFC-23 by-product generation rate; and other matters. For the project in Mexico, there had been considerable discussion of the establishment of a national emissions trading system and the need to ensure that there would be no mixing of funding in line with paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol; whether destruction was “to the extent practicable” under one of the options in the project document; the eligibility of HFC-23 by-product associated with HCFC-22 exported to a non-Article 5 country; whether optimization of the process to further reduce the HFC-23 by-product generation rate could be given more consideration; and other issues.

155. The group had held robust discussions but requested more time. Some representatives noted that, in the context of virtual meetings, it was challenging to schedule additional meetings at short notice, with one stating that lessons should be learned from the experience. During the 87th meeting, for example, sufficient time should be set aside for informal and contact group meetings.

156. The Executive Committee agreed that the contact group would meet again after conclusion of the virtual meeting, but still during the period agreed for the extended intersessional approval process, on 20 and 22 April 2021. Any draft decision agreed on by the group would be posted on the in-session website of the 86th meeting for consideration by the Committee on a non-objection basis. If any delegation expressed an objection to the draft decision, or if the contact group were unable to reach agreement in relation to a project, consideration of the matter would be deferred to the 87th meeting.

157. Subsequently, the convener reported that during its additional meetings, the contact group had discussed two conference room papers. One contained a draft decision on the project in Argentina, submitted by the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Czechia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America; the other contained a draft decision on the project in Mexico, submitted by the Governments of Australia, Czechia, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies: Argentina (decision 84/90)

158. The convener reported that, during the discussion on the project in Argentina and the proposed draft decision, questions had been raised on a number of issues, including the provision related to the possible closure of the enterprise prior to 1 January 2024; funding for monitoring and verification; and the date of completion of the project. A key concern was the level of funding proposed and the basis used to determine that funding. While the proposed incremental capital costs were close to those requested, the incremental operating costs of the projects in Argentina and Mexico differed substantially. For Argentina, they were based on the incinerator operating in campaigns, which was something that the Government could not compel the enterprise to do, and were not being provided for the duration of the project. By the end of its meetings, the contact group had been unable to reach consensus on the project in Argentina and proposed continuing discussions at the 87th meeting, at which the Government of Argentina, through UNIDO, would also submit a counter-proposal.

159. The Executive Committee decided

- (a) To continue consideration of the of the project to control HFC-23 by-product emissions in Argentina at the 87th meeting;
- (b) To note the working document containing a draft decision on the project referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above considered by the contact group at the 86th meeting, as contained in Annex VIII to the present report, and that that the Government of Argentina, through UNIDO, would submit a counter-proposal for consideration at the 87th meeting.

(Decision 86/xx)

Project proposal options to control and phase out HFC-23 emissions at Quimobásicos

160. During the discussions, in the contact group, on the project in Mexico and proposed draft decision, it had been noted that efforts would be made to refurbish the plasma-arc incinerator as expeditiously as possible. As such efforts might be delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic, however, flexibility had been requested, such that the destruction of HFC-23 by-product could commence by May 2022, on the understanding that there would be a commensurate reduction in funding on the basis of the agreed incremental operating costs and the HFC-23 by-product not destroyed. It was agreed that such a provision would need to be included in the draft Agreement between the Government of Mexico and the Executive Committee to be submitted to the 87th meeting. The contact group had also discussed other matters, including the performance standard requiring that emissions for both HCFC-22 production lines were at or below 0.1 kg of HFC-23 per 100 kg of HCFC-22 produced; the commitment by the Government to ensure that there would be no additional funding from other sources for the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions during or after completion of the project; and the possibility of streamlining some of the text in the draft decision.

161. By the end of its meetings, the contact group had agreed on a draft decision. In relation to including the consequent provisions in the draft Agreement to be considered at the 87th meeting, one member expressed his delegation's willingness to work through the draft Agreement with the Government of Mexico at that meeting.

162. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the project proposal options to control and phase out HFC-23 by-product emissions at Quimobásicos contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/96, Key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies: Mexico (decision 84/91);
- (b) To approve, in principle, US \$3,833,384, plus agency support costs of US \$268,337 for UNIDO, to enable the Government of Mexico to comply with the HFC-23 by-product emission control obligations under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, on the understanding that:
 - (i) The Government of Mexico would ensure that, by 1 January 2022 and thereafter, emissions of HFC-23 by-product from HCFC-22 production lines were destroyed in compliance with the Montreal Protocol, such that emissions for both lines were at or below 0.1 kg of HFC-23 per 100 kg of HCFC-22 produced;
 - (ii) The Government of Mexico had the flexibility to use the funding approved in principle in sub-paragraph (b) above to refurbish either of the two, or both, plasma-arc destruction units installed at Quimobásicos, described in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/65, on the understanding that any additional funding required would be covered by Quimobásicos;
 - (iii) A maximum amount of US \$2,995,047, out of the total funding approved, was associated with incremental operating costs and would be divided into annual tranches to be provided to Mexico upon verification of the quantity of HFC-23 by-product destroyed;
 - (iv) The incremental operating costs in each annual tranche would be calculated by multiplying the number of kilogrammes of HFC-23 destroyed by US \$3.28/kg;
 - (v) The project would be completed by 1 January 2031;
 - (vi) The Government of Mexico committed to ensuring that there would be no additional funding from other sources, including HFC-23 credits or offsets, for the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions from the production lines concerned, during or after completion of the project;
- (c) To note:
 - (i) The commitment by Quimobásicos to suspend production of HCFC-22 for up to two weeks to allow for the repair of the plasma-arc destruction unit if the Government of Mexico were to choose Option 1A in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/65;
 - (ii) The commitment by the Government of Mexico to ensure that emissions of HFC-23 by-product from HCFC-22 production by Quimobásicos would continue to be controlled and verified in the same manner after the completion of the project, including by means of policies and legislation;
 - (iii) That the funding approved in principle specified in sub-paragraph (b) above was the total funding that would be available to the Government of Mexico from the Multilateral Fund for the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions;

- (iv) The funding provided reflected reductions for non-Article 5 ownership and exports to non-Article 5 Parties;
- (v) The costs agreed for the project recognized the special circumstances of the project in Mexico and did not set a precedent for any other projects related to the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions;
- (d) To request the Secretariat, in cooperation with UNIDO, to prepare a draft Agreement between the Government of Mexico and the Executive Committee for the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions for consideration at the 87th meeting, in light of the guidance provided by the Executive Committee at the 86th meeting;
- (e) To invite the Government of Mexico, after the completion of the project, to consider requesting additional funding, for independent verification of the HFC-23 by-product generated, destroyed, sold, stored and emitted, under the subsequent stage of its HCFC phase-out management plan, until approval of the HFC phase-down plan for the country, at which time verification would continue under that plan; and
- (f) To approve the first tranche of the project to control and phase out HFC-23 by-product emissions at Quimobásicos, Mexico, and the corresponding 2021–2022 implementation plan, in the amount of US \$483,058, plus agency support costs of US \$33,814 for UNIDO.

(Decision 86/xx)

AGENDA ITEM 14: REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL TO THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE PARTIES

163. Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/97 presents the activities undertaken by the Executive Committee since the Thirty-first Meeting of the Parties; a summary of the project approvals during the IAP implemented for the 85th meeting; and the agreed procedures for conducting the 85th and 86th meetings of the Executive Committee. The document was submitted to the Ozone Secretariat for consideration of the Parties at their Thirty-Second Meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 15: REPORT OF THE SUB-GROUP ON THE PRODUCTION SECTOR

164. The facilitator of the Sub-group on the Production Sector introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/98, which contained the report of the Sub-group. She said that the Sub-group for 2020 had met, virtually, once, in December 2020, while the Sub-group for 2021 had held two virtual meetings in March 2021. The Sub-group had focused its discussion on matters related to the phase-out of HCFC production in China and a request for authorization to carry out a technical audit of the HCFC production sector in India in Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited. The report of the Sub-group included recommendations for consideration by the Executive Committee on the updated 2018 verification report of the HCFC production sector in China, which would be submitted to the last meeting of 2021, and the approval, in principle, of stage II of the HPPMP for China. No consensus had been reached, however, on approval of the draft Agreement for stage II of the HPPMP for China or on the recommendations by the Secretariat related to the investigation of HCFC feedstock applications in China. The Sub-group recommended further discussion of those items at the 87th meeting of the Executive Committee.

165. Owing to a lack of time, the Sub-group had not been able to discuss the draft HCFC production sector guidelines or the draft guidelines and the standard format used for the verification of ODS production phase-out, and therefore recommended deferral of their consideration to a future meeting.

166. While the Sub-group had reached consensus on noting the submission of preliminary data and the request for authorization to carry out a technical audit of the HCFC production sector in India, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/SGP/7, there had been no agreement on approval of the request.

Draft guidelines and the standard format used for the verification of ODS production phase-out (decision 84/95)

167. The Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the draft guidelines and the standard format used for the verification of ODS production phase-out to a future meeting.

(Decision 86/xx)

Updated 2018 verification report of the HCFC production sector in China (decision 84/93(b))

168. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note that the World Bank had not yet been able to undertake the updated 2018 verification in China, requested by decision 84/93(b), owing to the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- (b) That the World Bank would undertake the verification referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above as part of the 2019 and 2020 verification of the HCFC production sector in China, to be conducted in 2021, and would submit a report thereon to the Executive Committee at its last meeting of 2021.

(Decision 86/xx)

Stage II of the HCFC production phase-out management plan for China (decision 84/69(b))

169. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the progress report on implementation of activities funded by the US \$23 million approved in decision 81/71(b), the implementation plan for 2020–2022 and the submission of stage II of the HCFC production phase-out management plan (HPPMP) for China;
- (b) To approve, in principle, stage II of the HPPMP for China for the period 2018–2026 to reduce HCFC production for controlled uses by 67.5 per cent and 71.5 per cent of the baseline, by 2025 and 2026, respectively, in the amount of US \$70,752,000, consisting of: US \$67,000,000, plus agency support costs of US \$3,752,000 for the World Bank, and including the sum of US \$23,000,000, plus agency support costs of US \$1,288,000 for the World Bank, already approved in decision 81/71(b);
- (c) To note that US \$45,143 of cumulative interest accrued during stage I and stage II of the HPPMP between 2015 and 2019 would be deducted from the second tranche of stage II of the HPPMP when approved, and that the present decision would supersede decisions 77/66(b), 80/80(b) and 82/88(c);
- (d) To note also that the World Bank would undertake the 2019 and 2020 HCFC production verification under stage II of the HPPMP in 2021 and would submit a report thereon to the Executive Committee at its last meeting of 2021;
- (e) To request the World Bank, as part of the verification exercise referred to in sub-paragraph (d) above, to verify, on a one-off basis:

- (i) That the newly established production lines for HCFC-22 in Jiangxi Zhongfu Chemical Materials Technology, Jiangxi Lee and Man Chemical Company and Inner Mongolia Yonghe Fluorochemical Co., as well as those for HCFC-142b in Inner Mongolia 3F Wanhao Fluorochemical, were vertically integrated with the production of downstream facilities and that all HCFCs produced in the new lines would be channelled to feedstock use;
 - (ii) The date of cessation of production at the new HCFC-142b production line at Taixing Meilan;
 - (iii) That the closure and dismantling of the new 5,500 mt/year HCFC-142b production line at Inner Mongolia 3F Wanhao Fluorochemical had taken place;
 - (iv) That the pipeline connection between the HCFC-142b production, the bulk storage tank and the product packaging station at Inner Mongolia Yonghe Fluorochemical Co., had been dismantled; and
- (f) To request the Secretariat to present the draft Agreement for stage II of the HPPMP, as orally amended by the Sub-group on the Production Sector, for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 87th meeting.

(Decision 86/xx)

Final document on the investigation of HCFC feedstock application in China (decisions 83/71(c) and 84/96)

170. The Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the final document on the investigation of HCFC feedstock application in China to a future meeting.

(Decision 86/xx)

Draft HCFC production sector guidelines (decision 84/97)

171. The Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the draft HCFC production sector guidelines to a future meeting.

(Decision 86/xx)

Preliminary data and request for authorization to carry out the technical audit of the HCFC production sector in India: Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited

172. The Executive Committee decided to note the submission of the preliminary data and request for authorization to carry out the technical audit of the HCFC production sector in India: Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/SGP/7.

(Decision 86/xx)

Annex I

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE POST OF THE FOURTH CHIEF OFFICER



Job Opening

Job Title:	CHIEF OFFICER, Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, D2
Department/ Office:	United Nations Environment Programme
Duty Station:	MONTREAL
Posting Period:	To be updated
Job Opening Number:	To be updated

United Nations Core Values: Integrity, Professionalism, Respect for Diversity Org.

Setting and Reporting

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the United Nations system's designated entity for addressing environmental issues at the global and regional level. Its mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy consensus by keeping the global environment under review and bringing emerging issues to the attention of governments and the international community for action. The Multilateral Fund (MFS) for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol is dedicated to reversing the deterioration of the Earth's ozone layer and phasing down hydrofluorocarbon controlled under the Montreal Protocol. It was established in 1991 to assist developing countries to meet their Montreal Protocol commitments in complying with the control measures specified under the Montreal Protocol. The Fund Secretariat is administered by UNEP. This post is located in UNEP/MFS at the Montreal duty station. Under the guidance and instruction of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the Chief Officer will assist the Executive Committee in the discharge of its functions and report to it.

Responsibilities

Directing the development of the Multilateral Fund strategic plan, operational policies and guidelines. Developing three-year budgets and plans for the Multilateral Fund for consideration by the Executive Committee. Managing the financial resources and developing plans and strategies on the basis of available financial resources. Managing relations with, and coordinating the work of the implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund: UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank. Establishing and managing effective relations with Article 5 countries to promote environmental issues and ensure the achievement of the Montreal Protocol phase-out and phase-down targets of controlled substances. Directing the assessment of activities and projects established on the basis of developing countries' compliance needs. Effectively managing the

Secretariat by providing leadership in fostering UN values and principles through setting performance objectives and standards, conducting performance appraisals, assessing staff training needs, and establishing short- and long-term goals and objectives.

Competencies

Professionalism: Demonstrates professional competence and mastery of subject matter, is conscientious and efficient in meeting commitments, observing deadlines and achieving results. Shows pride in work and in achievements; Is motivated by professional rather than personal concerns; Shows persistence when faced with difficult problems or challenges; Remains calm in stressful situations.

Accountability: Takes ownership of all responsibilities and honours commitments; Delivers outputs for which one has responsibility within prescribed time, cost and quality standards; Operates in compliance with organizational regulations and rules; Supports subordinates, provides oversight and takes responsibility for delegated assignments; Takes personal responsibility for his/her own shortcomings and those of the work unit, where applicable.

Communication: Speaks and writes clearly and effectively; Listens to others, correctly interprets messages from others and responds appropriately and exhibits interest in having two-way communication; Tailors language, tone, style and format to match the audience; Demonstrates openness in sharing information and keeping people informed.

Leadership: Serves as a role model that other people want to follow; Empowers others to translate vision into results; Is proactive in developing strategies to accomplish objectives; Establishes and maintains relationships with a broad range of people to understand needs and gain support; Anticipates and resolves conflicts by pursuing mutually agreeable solutions; Drives for change and improvement; does not accept the status quo; Shows the courage to take unpopular stands.

Managing performance: Delegates the appropriate responsibility, accountability and decision-making authority. Makes sure that roles, responsibilities and reporting lines are clear to each staff member. Accurately judges the amount of time and resources needed to accomplish a task and matches task to skills; Monitors progress against milestones and deadlines; Regularly discusses performance and provides feedback and coaching to staff; Encourages risk-taking and supports creativity and initiative; Actively supports the development and career aspirations of staff; Appraises performance fairly.

Education

Advanced university degree at masters or preferably Ph.D. level would be required with preference in economics, business administration, finance, public administration or any other relevant field.

Work Experience

A minimum of 15 years of professional working experience related to policy development, project evaluation and implementation, with at least 7 years at a senior level, is required. Extensive experience working with the Montreal Protocol, the Multilateral Fund or other multilateral financial institutions and funds, is desirable. Qualifying years of experience are calculated following the receipt of the first-level university degree recognized by the United Nations. Experience in dealing with international organizations and national governments as well as extensive knowledge of UN and UNEP policy and decision-making structure is desirable.

Languages

English and French are the working languages of the United Nations Secretariat. For the post advertised, fluency in oral and written English is required. Working knowledge of another UN language is an advantage.

Assessment Method

Evaluation of qualified candidates for this position may include substantive assessment which may be followed by a competency-based interview.

Special Notice

This position is open for recruitment for an initial period of one year and may be subject to extension. Staff members are subject to the authority of the Secretary-General and to assignment by him or her. In this context, all staff are expected to move periodically to new functions in their careers in accordance with established rules and procedures.

The United Nations Secretariat is committed to achieving 50/50 gender balance in its staff. Female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply for this position.

Internal Applicants – when completing the PHP, ensure ALL fields, ALL professional experience and contact information are completed and up to date. This information is the basis for the hiring manager to assess your eligibility and suitability for the position and to contact you.

Individual contractors and consultants who have worked within the UN Secretariat in the last six months, irrespective of the administering entity, are ineligible to apply for professional and higher temporary or fixed-term positions and their applications will not be considered.

All applicants are strongly encouraged to apply on-line as soon as possible after the job opening has been posted and well before the deadline stated in the job opening. On-line applications will be acknowledged where an email address has been provided.

If you do not receive an e-mail acknowledgement within 24 hours of submission, your application may not have been received. In such cases, please resubmit the application, if necessary. If the problem persists, please seek technical assistance through the Inspira "Need Help?" link.

United Nations Considerations

According to article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff is the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Candidates will not be considered for employment with the United Nations if they have committed violations of international human rights law, violations of international humanitarian law, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment, or if there are reasonable grounds to believe that they have been involved in the commission of any of these acts. The term "sexual exploitation" means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. The term "sexual abuse" means the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions. The term "sexual harassment" means any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offence or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment, and when the gravity of the conduct warrants the termination of the perpetrator's working relationship. Candidates who have committed crimes other than minor traffic offences may not be considered for employment.

Due regard will be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. The United Nations places no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs. The United Nations Secretariat is a non-smoking environment.

Applicants are urged to follow carefully all instructions available in the online recruitment platform, Inspira. For more detailed guidance, applicants may refer to the Manual for the Applicant, which can be accessed by clicking on "Manuals" hyper-link on the upper right side of the Inspira account-holder homepage.

The evaluation of applicants will be conducted on the basis of the information submitted in the application according to the evaluation criteria of the job opening and the applicable internal legislations of the United Nations including the Charter of the United Nations, resolutions of the General Assembly, the Staff Regulations and Rules, administrative issuances and guidelines. Applicants must provide complete and accurate information pertaining to their personal profile and qualifications according to the instructions provided in Inspira to be considered for the current job opening. No amendment, addition, deletion, revision or modification shall be made to applications that have been submitted. Candidates under serious consideration for selection will be subject to reference checks to verify the information provided in the application.

Job openings advertised on the Careers Portal will be removed at 11:59 p.m. (New York time) on the deadline date.

No Fee

THE UNITED NATIONS DOES NOT CHARGE A FEE AT ANY STAGE OF THE RECRUITMENT PROCESS (APPLICATION, INTERVIEW MEETING, PROCESSING, OR TRAINING). THE UNITED NATIONS DOES NOT CONCERN ITSELF WITH INFORMATION ON APPLICANTS' BANK ACCOUNTS.

Annex II

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP FOR 2021

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2021 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	28
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	49
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US \$22,419,984
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	368.84 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	49
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (3)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another lead or cooperating agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

Annex III

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP FOR 2021

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2021 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	69
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	123
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US \$20,561,656
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	87.68 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	104
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	14 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (7)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* 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.

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**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP’S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
(CAP) FOR 2021**

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2021 target
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2018-2019 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2020	90% implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/ products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways, means, products, services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	- 7 such ways, means, products, services; -All new NOUs receive capacity building support.
Assistance to countries in actual or potential noncompliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential on compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and Implementing and bilateral agencies working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with implementing and bilateral agencies	Number of joint missions/undertakings	Suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic due to UN and national travel restrictions

Annex IV

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO FOR 2021

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2021 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	52
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	39
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US \$24,801,519
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	760.70 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	107
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (1)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* 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.

Annex V

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK FOR 2021

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2021 target
Planning-- Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	5
Planning-- Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	8
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US \$18,159,693
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	709.22 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	5
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	90%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (13)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* 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.

Annex VI

**DRAFT DECISION ON AGENDA ITEM 13(c):
DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF HFC PHASE-DOWN PLANS FOR
ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES
(WORKING TEXT)**

The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/88 on the draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans [Kigali/HFC implementation plan/KHMP] for Article 5 countries;
- (b) To include in the funding for the preparation of an overarching strategy for stage I of the HFC phase-down assistance [building upon HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs)] for:
 - (i) [An overview of] [Updating] [Extending the existing] [The development] of legislation, policies and regulations [for import/export] as required to extend the existing operational import/export licensing and quota systems to controlled substances under Annex F (HFCs) of the Montreal Protocol, and [to ensure limits [to prevent growth] including measures for reduction in HFC consumption sustained over time] on growth or reductions in HFC consumption that were sustained over time;
 - (ii) The carrying out of a survey of HFC consumption [and production where applicable] and their sectoral distribution [taking into account previous surveys conducted], and [comprehensive] surveys, [and national inventory] of enterprises in the manufacturing and servicing sectors, with analysis of the data to estimate the HFC baselines for compliance;
 - (iii) The development and finalization of the overarching strategy for stage I of the HFC phase-down plan to address the freeze and 10 per cent reduction in HFC consumption [taking into account the potential efficiency of integrated and parallel implementation with HPMPs];
 - (iv) The development of a strategy and plan of action related to the refrigeration servicing sector [taking into account the potential efficiency and opportunities for synergies of integrated and parallel implementation with HPMPs] particularly for those Article 5 countries where the majority of the HFC consumption is in this sector;
 - (v) [Integrated compliance strategy (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/87);]
 - (vi) [Description of national initiatives, framework, actors and institutional capacity to enhance energy efficiency in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector;]
- (c) To provide funding [to Article 5 countries that have ratified Kigali Amendment] for the elements described in sub-paragraph (b)(i) to (iv) above as specified in the table below, based on the country's HCFC consumption baseline:

HCFC baseline (ODP tonnes)	Funding for preparation of stage I of the HFC phase-down plan (US \$)
Below 1	100,000
1 and up to 6	130,000
Above 6 and up to 20	170,000
Above 20 and up to 100	190,000
Above 100 and up to 1,000	220,000
Above 1,000 and up to 2,000	230,000
Above 2,000	case by case

[Discount for previous surveys conducted]

[For those countries which have not ratified the Kigali Amendment but included commitment to ratify, to approve in principle and withhold funding until ratification]

- (d) To determine and provide funding for the preparation of stage I of any regional HFC phase-down plans and those countries with an HCFC baseline consumption above 2,000 ODP tonnes on a case-by-case basis;
- (e) [For countries that choose to implement individual HFC investment projects in advance of submission of stage I of the HFC phase-down plans, the approval of each project should result in a phase-out of HFCs to count against the eligible consumption identified in the HFC phase-down plan and should indicate how the investment project would relate to meeting the overarching strategy for the country, and when the HFC phase-down plan would be submitted;]
- (f) To provide funding for any Article 5 country with a manufacturing sector using HFCs according to the number of manufacturing enterprises to be converted in line with decision 56/16(d) and (f), as follows:
 - (i) One enterprise to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US \$30,000;
 - (ii) Two enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US \$60,000;
 - (iii) Three to 14 enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US \$80,000;
 - (iv) Fifteen or more enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US \$150,000; and
 - (v) To limit the maximum funding provided for the preparation of the investment component for any country according to the table below:

HCFC baseline (ODP tonnes)	Funding limit (US \$)
Up to 100	100,000
101–300	200,000
301-500	250,000
501–1,000	300,000
1,001 and above	400,000

- (g) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting stage I of the HFC phase-down plans on behalf of Article 5 countries, to include:
 - (i) Confirmation that the country has an established and enforceable national system

of licensing and quotas for monitoring HFC imports/exports in place, consistent with decision 63/17;

- (ii) [The Government's commitment [specific actions to be included in the plan] to ensure limits on growth in HFC consumption and to sustained over time the phase-out of HFCs achieved;]
 - (iii) [HCFC and HFCs integrated work for the servicing sector;]
 - (iv) [Overview of activities previously funded;]
 - (v) [Institutional capacity; and]
- (h) To request the Secretariat to prepare, with the assistance of the bilateral and implementing agencies, a Guide for preparation of stage I of HFC phase-down plans that could be used by Article 5 countries.

Annex VII

**DRAFT DECISION ON AGENDA ITEM 13(g)(ii):
FRAMEWORK FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH RELEVANT FUNDS AND FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS TO EXPLORE THE MOBILIZATION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL
RESOURCES FOR MAINTAINING OR ENHANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY WHEN
REPLACING HFCs WITH LOW GLOBAL-WARMING POTENTIAL REFRIGERANTS IN
THE REFRIGERATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SECTOR
(WORKING TEXT)**

The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) [To request the Secretariat to prepare a report for the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2022 identifying options within the Multilateral Fund as well as working with other financial institutions [including those willing to align with the Multilateral Fund] [whose procedures could be aligned with the Multilateral Fund], [procedures, and the modalities for mobilizing financial resources for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency when replacing HFCs with low-GWP alternatives in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump (RACHP) sectors] [including consideration of innovative funding models such as incentives and concessional finance, estimate costs and benefits of potential interventions to maintain or enhance energy efficiency through]:
 - (i) Installation and maintenance;
 - (ii) Manufacturing sector conversions; and
 - (iii) Broad energy efficiency policy measures (e.g. minimum energy performance standards, labelling, or consumer incentives).
- (b) To request the Secretariat as part of the report referred to sub-paragraph (?) above to identify the relevant procedures and conditionalities for funding from those other financial institutions [including multilateral development banks, climate investment funds, bilateral development banks, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility] on energy efficiency to enable co-financing alongside or to align with Multilateral Fund projects [and the possibility of these institutions aligning with the Multilateral Fund, procedures, and the modalities for mobilizing financial resources for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency];
- (c) [Recommendations for the consideration of the Executive Committee for channeling these funds through the Multilateral Fund for maintaining and/or enhancing the energy efficiency over and above the funds for phase down of HFCs at the time of approval of the projects in the following RACHP sector:]
 - (i) Installation and maintenance;
 - (ii) Manufacturing sector conversions; and
 - (iii) Broad energy efficiency policy measures (e.g. minimum energy performance standards, labelling, or consumer incentives).

Australia proposal

[To invite Executive Committee members to submit their views by [14 May 2021] on the following issues in relation to reaching out to other funds and institutions for the purpose of mobilizing resources to support enhancing energy efficiency when phasing down HFCs:

- (a) Which institutions should be formally approached?
- (b) Which types of activities and projects related to enhancing energy efficiency could be considered for potential funding from sources outside of the Multilateral Fund?
- (c) Which types of collaborative arrangements should the Multilateral Fund consider with other institutions?
- (d) What key questions does the Executive Committee needs to be answered from these institutions?
- (e) Proposed revisions to the information note in Annex II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/93 that could be shared with institutions that are consulted.

[To request the Secretariat to compile all submissions received from Executive Committee members in line with sub-paragraph (?) above] and to continue to discuss the issues of consulting with other funds and financial institutions at the 87th meeting taking into account document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/93.]

Annex VIII

**DRAFT DECISION ON AGENDA ITEM 13(h):
KEY ASPECTS RELATED TO HFC-23 BY-PRODUCT CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES:
ARGENTINA (DECISION 84/90)
(WORKING TEXT)**

[The Executive Committee decided to:

- (a) Note the key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies: Argentina (decision 84/90) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/95;
- (b) Approve, in principle, US \$1,700,000, plus agency support costs of US \$119,000 calculated at 7 per cent of the project cost for UNIDO, to enable the Government of Argentina to comply with the HFC-23 by-product emission control obligations under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, on the understanding that:
 - (i) The Government of Argentina would ensure that by 1 January 2022 and thereafter, emissions of HFC-23 by-product from the HCFC-22 production line were destroyed in compliance with the Montreal Protocol, including ensuring emissions from its line are at or below 0.1 kg of HFC-23 emissions per 100 kg of HCFC-22 produced;
 - (ii) A maximum amount of US \$274,872, within the total funding approved, is associated with incremental operating costs, and would be divided in annual tranches to be provided to Argentina upon verification of the quantity of HFC-23 destroyed;
 - (iii) The amount of incremental operating costs in each annual tranche will be calculated by multiplying the quantity of HFC-23 destroyed in metric tonnes by US \$0.76/kg;
 - (iv) The Government of Argentina would have flexibility to use the funding approved in principle indicated in sub-paragraph (b) above for compensating the production plant, Frio Industrias Argentinas (FIASA), for closing its HCFC-22 production line should FIASA decide to permanently close its HCFC-22 production line prior to 1 January 2024, except for any funds approved for independent verification for years subsequent to the year of the production closure, which should be returned to the Multilateral Fund, and on the understanding that any production at this facility of any other substance listed in Annexes C or F to the Protocol will not be eligible for funding;
 - (v) The project would be completed by 1 January 2031;
 - (vi) The Government of Argentina commits that there will be no additional funding from other sources for HFC-23 by-product emissions control at this facility during or after completion of the project, including HFC-23 credits or offsets;
- (c) Note:
 - (i) That the funding approved in principle specified in sub-paragraph (b) above is the total funding that would be available to the Government of Argentina from the Multilateral Fund for the control of HFC 23 by-product emissions;

- (ii) The costs agreed for this project recognize the special circumstances of the project in Argentina and do not set a precedent for any other projects for the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions;
 - (d) Request the Secretariat, in cooperation with UNIDO, to prepare a draft Agreement between the Government of Argentina and the Executive Committee for the control of HFC-23 by product emissions for consideration at the 87th meeting, in light of the guidance provided by the Executive Committee at the 86th meeting and in accordance with this decision;
 - (e) Approve the first tranche of the HFC-23 by-product control emissions for Argentina at the amount of US \$1,285,128, plus agency support costs of US \$89,959 for UNIDO; and
 - (f) Request the Government of Argentina, through UNIDO, to submit an annual implementation plan based on the draft agreement for consideration at the 87th meeting.]
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