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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Septuagésima primera Reunión
Montreal, 2 – 6 de diciembre de 2013

PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL PNUD PARA LOS AÑOS 2014-2016

Los documentos previos al período de sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral para la Aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal no van en perjuicio de cualquier decisión que el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera adoptar después de la emisión de los mismos.

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. Este documento presenta un resumen de las actividades planificadas por el PNUD para la eliminación de las sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el periodo 2014-2016. También contiene los indicadores de desempeño del plan administrativo del PNUD y recomendaciones para que las estudie el Comité Ejecutivo. Se adjunta la parte narrativa del plan administrativo del PNUD para 2014-2016

2. La tabla 1 muestra el valor de las actividades incluidas en el plan administrativo del PNUD por años, de acuerdo con las categorías “necesario para cumplimiento” y “no necesario para cumplimiento”.

Tabla 1

ASIGNACIÓN DE RECURSOS EN EL PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL PNUD SEGÚN SE PRESENTÓ (2014-2016) (en miles \$EUA)

Ítem	2014	2015	2016	Total (2014-2016)	Total (2017-2020)	Total después de 2020*
Necesario para cumplimiento						
Acuerdos plurianuales aprobados	16 715	18 145	1 809	36 669	2 780	21
Etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC	100	75	0	175	158	30
Preparación de proyectos para planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC – Etapa I	190	0	0	190	0	0
Etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC – Financiación adicional	383	292	0	675	0	0
Preparación de proyectos para planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC – Etapa II	6 200	0	64	6 264	1 080	0
Etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC	0	9 412	70 788	80 200	281 968	
No necesario para cumplimiento						
Eliminación de SAO no deseadas	1 626	0	0	1 626	0	0
Estudios cartográficos de las alternativas a las SAO	989	0	0	989	0	0
Actividades con costo estándar						
Unidad central	2 027	2 041	2 055	6 122	8 365	0
Fortalecimiento institucional	2 724	2 242	2 724	7 690	9 932	0
Total final	30 954	32 207	77 440	140 601	304 282	51

* Todas las actividades posteriores a 2020 son para acuerdos plurianuales aprobados con excepción de 30 000 \$EUA para Sudán del Sur.

Necesario para cumplimiento

Acuerdos plurianuales

3. Los proyectos plurianuales aprobados totalizan 39,5 millones \$EUA para las actividades de la etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC, cantidad que comprende 2,8 millones \$EUA para el periodo 2017-2020.

Etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC y preparación

4. Hay dos países (Mauritania y Sudán del Sur) para los cuales aún no se ha probado la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC. El plan administrativo comprende 363 000 \$EUA, de los cuales 175 000 \$EUA son para el periodo 2014 a 2016.

5. El plan administrativo del PNUD comprende cuatro países (Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de), Costa Rica, Cuba y Paraguay) para proyectos adicionales fuera de la etapa I de sus planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC, que totalizan 675 314 \$EUA para el periodo 2014-2016. Estas solicitudes dependen de diferentes decisiones del Comité Ejecutivo que permiten a estos países presentar otros proyectos durante la ejecución de la etapa I.

6. Además, se incluyeron proyectos de preparación para Costa Rica, Cuba y Paraguay para actividades adicionales de la etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC que totalizaron 190 000 \$EUA.

Preparación de proyectos para la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC

7. El nivel total de financiación para la preparación de proyectos para la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC¹ es de 7,3 millones \$EUA, que incluyen 6,3 millones \$EUA para el periodo 2014-2016².

Etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC en países de bajo consumo de SAO

8. El nivel total de financiación para proyectos del sector de servicios de HCFC en países de bajo consumo de SAO para alcanzar una reducción del 35 % totaliza 1,01 millones \$EUA, que incluyen 358 442 \$EUA para el periodo 2014-2016.

Etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC en países que no son de bajo consumo de SAO

9. El nivel total de financiación para la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC en países que no son de bajo consumo de SAO es de 361,2 millones \$EUA para una eliminación total de 2 718 toneladas PAO de HCFC (se incluyen 79,8 millones \$EUA para la eliminación total de 633 toneladas PAO para el periodo 2014-2016). El desglose por sectores se presenta en la tabla 2.

¹ La preparación de proyectos podría financiarse para las actividades de la etapa II e incluirse antes de que se termine la etapa I en los planes administrativos para el periodo 2012-2014 (decisión 63/5(f)(i)).

² Las directrices para la preparación de proyectos de la etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC que se aplicaron a las solicitudes de preparación de la etapa II se basaron en el consumo de HCFC de 2007. Las directrices no se han actualizado para sustituir el consumo de HCFC de 2007 por el consumo básico de referencia de HCFC establecido.

Tabla 2

**ETAPA II DE LOS PLANES DE GESTIÓN DE LA ELIMINACIÓN DE HCFC POR SECTOR
(en miles \$EUA)**

Sector	Total (2014-2016)	Total (2017-2020)*	Total	Porcentaje del total
Espuma de poliestireno extruido	219	439	658	0,2 %
Espuma en general	23 501	65 799	89 300	24,7 %
Aire acondicionado para la refrigeración	4 282	17 127	21 409	5,9 %
Fabricación de refrigeración (comercial e industrial)	38 682	153 837	192 520	53,3 %
Servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración	5 135	15 643	20 778	5,8 %
Solventes	7 120	28 467	35 587	9,9 %
Producción de hidrocarburos	902	0	902	0,2 %
Total	79 841	281 312	361 153	100,0 %

* Los valores para la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC posteriores a 2020 no se facilitaron, como se acordó en la reunión de coordinación entre organismos celebrada el 24 y el 25 de septiembre de 2013.

No necesario para cumplimiento

Eliminación de SAO no deseadas

10. El plan administrativo del PNUD comprende 1,6 millones \$EUA para proyectos de eliminación de SAO que podrían llevar a la destrucción de 175 toneladas PAO. Todos estos proyectos provienen de propuestas de preparación de proyectos aprobadas, que deberían presentarse a más tardar en la 72ª reunión³.

Cartografía de las alternativas a las SAO

11. El plan administrativo del PNUD comprende 989 000 \$EUA para proyectos de asistencia técnica para cartografiar las alternativas a las SAO a escala nacional en ocho países: Cuba, República Dominicana, Egipto, India, Irán (República Islámica del), Kuwait, Líbano y Malasia. Estas actividades permitirán evaluar el desempeño, el costo y la disponibilidad de alternativas a las SAO para facilitar una selección de tecnologías seguras, eficientes y adecuadas para diversas aplicaciones, en la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC.

Actividades con costo estándar

12. Se espera que los costos de las unidades centrales se mantengan conforme a las tasas de crecimiento que se han acordado hasta ahora.

13. Para las actividades de fortalecimiento institucional se incluyeron en el plan administrativo 17,6 millones \$EUA, de los cuales 7,7 millones \$EUA son para el periodo 2014-2016⁴. Los niveles de

³ Conforme a la decisión 69/5(i).

⁴ De acuerdo con la decisión 63/5(b), los niveles de financiación actuales para fortalecimiento institucional con fines de planificación administrativa para los planes administrativos de 2014-2016 se mantienen hasta 2020 a falta de una decisión sobre los niveles de financiación hasta ese momento.

financiación para fortalecimiento institucional se acordaron hasta 2015⁵. El nivel de financiación para fortalecimiento institucional para el periodo 2017-2020 asciende a 9,9 millones \$EUA.

Ajustes basados en las decisiones tomadas por el Comité Ejecutivo sobre el plan administrativo, según se presentó

14. De acuerdo con las decisiones pertinentes del Comité Ejecutivo, la Secretaría propone los siguientes ajustes en los planes administrativos de 2014-2016 del PNUD:

- a) Retirar la financiación para la preparación de proyectos para actividades adicionales de la etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC de Costa Rica⁶, Cuba⁷ y Paraguay⁸ que asciende a 190 000 \$EUA, que se cerraron de acuerdo con la decisión 70/7(b)(iii)⁹ pero cuyo restablecimiento está siendo estudiado con motivo de los informes de situación y del documento de cumplimiento (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/6);
- b) Reducir el nivel de financiación para la preparación de proyectos de la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC de acuerdo con las decisiones 55/13 y 56/16 para el periodo 2014-2020 en 516 223 \$EUA (de los cuales 406 591 \$EUA corresponden al periodo 2014-2016);
- c) Reducir los niveles de financiación previstos para los países de bajo consumo de SAO al valor mínimo permitido¹⁰ para lograr una reducción del 35 % en el consumo básico de referencia de HCFC en 72 723 \$EUA para el periodo 2014-2020 (de los cuales 24 491 \$EUA corresponden al periodo 2014-2016);
- d) Ajustar los proyectos para el sector de aire acondicionado de refrigeración con una relación de costo a eficacia que supere el umbral pertinente de 9,00 \$EUA/kg, lo cual supondrá una reducción de 18 385 \$EUA para el periodo 2014-2020 (de los cuales 3 677 \$EUA corresponden al periodo 2014-2016);
- e) Retirar los “Estudios cartográficos de las alternativas a las SAO” ya que estas actividades fueron suprimidas de los planes administrativos de 2013 en la 69ª reunión¹¹. Esto supondría una reducción en los planes administrativos del PNUD de 989 000 \$EUA en 2014.

15. En la tabla 3 se presentan los resultados de los ajustes que propone la Secretaría en los planes administrativos del PNUD.

⁵ Conforme a la decisión 61/43(b).

⁶ La decisión 61/47 permite las solicitudes de financiación para la preparación de proyectos con el fin de completar la presentación de proyectos de inversión de la etapa I.

⁷ La decisión 65/24(d) permite al país preparar y presentar un proyecto de inversión para Frioclima (fabricación de aire acondicionado) antes de 2020.

⁸ La decisión 63/15 permite las solicitudes de financiación para la preparación de proyectos con el fin de completar la presentación de proyectos de inversión de la etapa I.

⁹ Se pidió al PNUD que no adquiriera nuevos compromisos y que devolviera los saldos de los fondos de preparación de proyectos para estas actividades a finales de 2013.

¹⁰ Conforme a la decisión 60/44(f)(xii).

¹¹ Conforme a la decisión 69/5(c)(i).

Tabla 3

**ASIGNACIÓN DE RECURSOS EN EL PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL PNUD
AJUSTADA CONFORME A LAS DECISIONES TOMADAS POR EL COMITÉ
EJECUTIVO
(2014-2016) (en miles \$EUA)**

Ítem	2014	2015	2016	Total (2014-2016)	Total (2017-2020)	Total después de 2020
Necesario para cumplimiento						
Acuerdos plurianuales aprobados	16 715	18 145	1 809	36 669	2 780	21
Etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC	100	75	0	175	158	30
Preparación de proyectos para planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC – Etapa I	0	0	0	0	0	0
Etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC – Financiación adicional	383	292	0	675	0	0
Preparación de proyectos para planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC – Etapa II	5 793	0	64	5 858	970	0
Etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC	0	9 401	70 771	80 171	281 905	
No necesario para cumplimiento						
Eliminación de SAO no deseadas	1 626	0	0	1 626	0	0
Estudios cartográficos de las alternativas a las SAO	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actividades con costo estándar						
Unidad central	2 027	2 041	2 055	6 122	8 365	0
Fortalecimiento institucional	2 724	2 242	2 724	7 690	9 932	0
Total final	29 368	32 196	77 423	138 987	304 110	51

Indicadores de desempeño

16. En la tabla 4 se presenta un resumen de los indicadores de desempeño del PNUD conforme a las decisiones 41/93, 47/51 y 49/4(d).

Tabla 4

INDICADORES DE DESEMPEÑO

Ítem	Objetivos para 2014
Número de programas anuales de acuerdos plurianuales aprobados con respecto a los planificados (nuevos más tramos de acuerdos plurianuales aprobados en curso)	16
Número de proyectos o actividades individuales (proyectos de inversión y de demostración, asistencia técnica, fortalecimiento institucional) aprobados con respecto a los planificados	22
Actividades que marcan hitos completadas/Niveles de SAO logrados para tramos anuales plurianuales aprobados con respecto a los planificados	13
SAO eliminadas para proyectos individuales con respecto a las planificadas según los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	45,3
Terminación de proyectos (conforme a la decisión 28/2 para proyectos de inversión), según se definió para proyectos ajenos a la inversión con respecto a los planificados en los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	17
Número de asistencias en materia de políticas o de reglamentación terminadas con respecto a las planificadas	1 (100 %)
Velocidad de la terminación financiera con respecto a la velocidad necesaria según las fechas de terminación de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	Puntual
Presentación puntual de informes sobre la terminación de proyectos con respecto a los acordados	Puntual
Presentación puntual de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades y de respuestas a menos que se acordara algo distinto	Puntual

17. El objetivo del PNUD para la terminación de proyectos debería ser 19, esto es: 4 proyectos de demostración, 3 de asistencia técnica y 12 de fortalecimiento institucional. Se excluyen los acuerdos plurianuales aprobados y la preparación de proyectos.

Asuntos de criterios

18. El PNUD presenta cuatro asuntos de criterios en la parte narrativa de su plan administrativo. Los dos primeros asuntos se refieren a la necesidad de completar las directrices de la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC ya que muchos países podrían presentar sus solicitudes del último tramo para la etapa I en 2015. Sin embargo, debe advertirse que, en su 70ª reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo decidió, entre otras cosas, que los países del Artículo 5 que lo desearan pudieran presentar la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC y tener en cuenta cualquiera de estas propuestas para la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC sobre la base de las directrices existentes para la etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC (decisión 70/21(e)(i)). Por lo tanto, la terminación de las directrices de la etapa II no debería tener repercusiones en la presentación de la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC.

19. El PNUD también planteó la necesidad de completar las directrices para la financiación de la preparación de proyectos de la etapa II. El PNUD indicó que las directrices deberían tener en cuenta la necesidad de actualización o de realizar nuevos estudios así como de actualizar la estrategia global para tener en cuenta las novedades tecnológicas. También sugirió que el nivel de financiación debería establecerse sobre la base del nivel de referencia del consumo de HCFC establecido, que es diferente al de las directrices existentes que basan la financiación en los niveles de consumo de 2007.

20. El último asunto se refiere a la actividad propuesta de cartografiar las alternativas a las SAO a escala nacional, lo cual proporcionaría información sobre el desempeño, el costo y la disponibilidad de alternativas a escala nacional y permitiría establecer la penetración del mercado. El PNUD había incluido

1,1 millones \$EUA en su plan administrativo de 2013-2015. Durante el debate en la reunión del Comité Ejecutivo se indicó que los objetivos de los proyectos de asistencia técnica para la cartografía de las alternativas a las SAO a escala nacional formarían parte de las actividades habituales de preparación de proyectos y que los proyectos no tenían que atenerse al cumplimiento. Por consiguiente, el Comité Ejecutivo decidió retirar estos proyectos del plan administrativo del PNUD para 2013-2015 (decisión 69/5(c)(i)). El Comité Ejecutivo podría estudiar la posibilidad de restablecer estas actividades que fueron retiradas por los ajustes de la Secretaría en el Plan Administrativo Consolidado de 2014-2016 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/7).

Países para los que los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC no se incluyeron en los planes administrativos

21. El PNUD indicó que no había podido presentar la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC para Mauritania debido a la auditoría actual de las actividades de la ONU en el país. El PNUD también indicó que no estaba interviniendo en ningún otro país que necesitara actividades de la etapa I o de la etapa II que no se hubieran incluido en los planes administrativos presentados en la 71ª reunión. El Comité Ejecutivo podría exhortar al PNUD a presentar el plan de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC de Mauritania tan pronto como pueda, en función de la auditoría actual de las actividades de la ONU en el país.

RECOMENDACIONES

22. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno:

- a) Tomar nota del plan administrativo de 2014-2016 del PNUD, conforme aparece en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/9;
- b) Decidir si restablece la actividad de cartografía de las alternativas a las SAO en el plan administrativo de 2014-2016 del PNUD, actividad que fue retirada por los ajustes de la Secretaría en el Plan Administrativo Consolidado de 2014-2016;
- c) Exhortar al PNUD a que presente el plan de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC de Mauritania tan pronto como pueda, en función de la auditoría actual de las actividades de la ONU en el país;
- d) Aprobar los indicadores de desempeño del PNUD expuestos en la tabla 4 que aparecen en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/9 fijando en 19 el número de proyectos a terminar.

**71st Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol
(Montreal, 2-6 December 2013)**

UNDP 2014 BUSINESS PLAN NARRATIVE

1. Introduction

This narrative is based on an excel table that is included as **Annex 1** to this report. This table lists all the ongoing and planned activities for which funding is expected during the period 2014 through 2016. Figures are also provided for the years 2017-2020, which are related to Stage I HPMP approvals, preparation funds for Stage II, and Stage II HPMP proposals. Since the guidelines for Stage II preparation funding and proposals have not been presented to and approved by the Executive Committee yet, it should be noted that this is only an estimated indication as to the needs for these years. It should also be noted that planned activities included in the 2014 column are relatively firm, while future years are indicative and are provided for planning purposes only.

The activities included for 2014 can be summarized as follows:

- 22 ongoing institutional strengthening activities, of which 11 will request an extension in 2014 for a combined amount of US\$ 2.7 million;
- Several HCFC-related activities, most of which have resulted directly from the approval of Stage I in the previous four years as well as an additional new HCFC Stage I activities for the country of South Sudan.
- Preparation funding for Stage II HCFC activities, usually requested two years before the proposed submission of Stage II (in most cases, coinciding with the year that the last tranche of Stage I will be submitted);
- HCFC activities have also been included for Stage II HPMPs for several countries. However, it should be noted that these have only been provided for business planning purposes and are subject to change depending on the Stage II HPMP guidelines that are to be adopted by the Executive Committee;
- Two ODS-Waste/Destruction project proposals for Brazil and India, which directly result from previously approved project preparation funding;
- Technical assistance for mapping of ODS alternatives at the national level in eight countries (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, and Malaysia); and
- One global request for the Core Unit support cost.

The expected business planning value is US\$ 31.0 million for 2014 and US\$ 32.2 million for 2015 (including support costs).

Figures for the Stage I HPMP-related activities in 2014 and beyond were obtained using the following methodology:

1. For the approved MYAs, actual figures and ODP values were taken from the agreements between the Executive Committee and the countries concerned.
2. A new HPMP for South Sudan with funding in 2014 was included based on consultation with the NOU. Due to a lack of available data, estimates had to be derived based on countries with similar conditions. Difficulties at the national level did not allow us to submit this Stage I HPMP (as well as the Stage I HPMP for Mauritania) in 2013 as expected.
3. HPMPs for Costa Rica and Paraguay have already been approved, but entries for potential foam projects that use pre-blended polyols have been included for these countries, mainly in 2014. These requests fall under ExCom decisions 61/47 and 63/15, which allows countries to submit them when a feasible technology is available. Corresponding requests for preparation funding have also been

- included in the business plan.
4. While the Stage I for Bolivia was approved for Germany in 2011, a foam sector plan for Bolivia will still be submitted for UNDP in 2014.
 5. An investment project and corresponding preparation funds have been included for Cuba in air conditioning manufacturing. At the time of Cuba's HPMP approval (November 2011), the decision allowed Cuba to submit the investment project for Frioclima during this period.

Please note that the Stage II HPMP figures are tentative due to the lack of guidelines. Figures for the Stage II HPMP-related activities in 2015 and beyond are thus provided for business planning purposes only and were obtained using the following methodology:

1. We took the sector/chemical distribution as per starting point, based on the HPMP Stage I document.
2. We took the ODPs by sectors that have already been approved during Stage I and calculated the remaining eligible sector consumption by deducting the approved ODP from the original sector distribution.
3. For non-LVCs, we estimated the value of Stage II based on a calculation of 100% of the value of phase-out. For HCFC-141b entries (which should be prioritized), the amounts were prorated until 2020. For HCFC-22 entries, the amounts were prorated through 2030, and then partially backloaded until after 2020.
4. For LVCs that phased out 10% in Stage I, we assumed they would phase-out 35% in Stage II.
5. US dollar estimates were derived based on the cost-effectiveness figures used by the MLF Secretariat.
6. The year of the first tranche of Stage II and the duration of Stage II were determined on a country basis depending on the local context of the country. In most cases, Stage II HPMPs were entered in the same year as the last tranche of Stage I since the last tranche only represents a token amount to verify that phase-out took place.

Stage II PRP was entered two years before the last tranche of Stage I of the HPMP is due in most cases with the exception of countries that are submitting Stage II in 2015.

2. Resource allocation

The projects are grouped into various categories, which are described in the following summary table.

Table 1: UNDP 2014-2016 Business Plan Resource Allocations¹

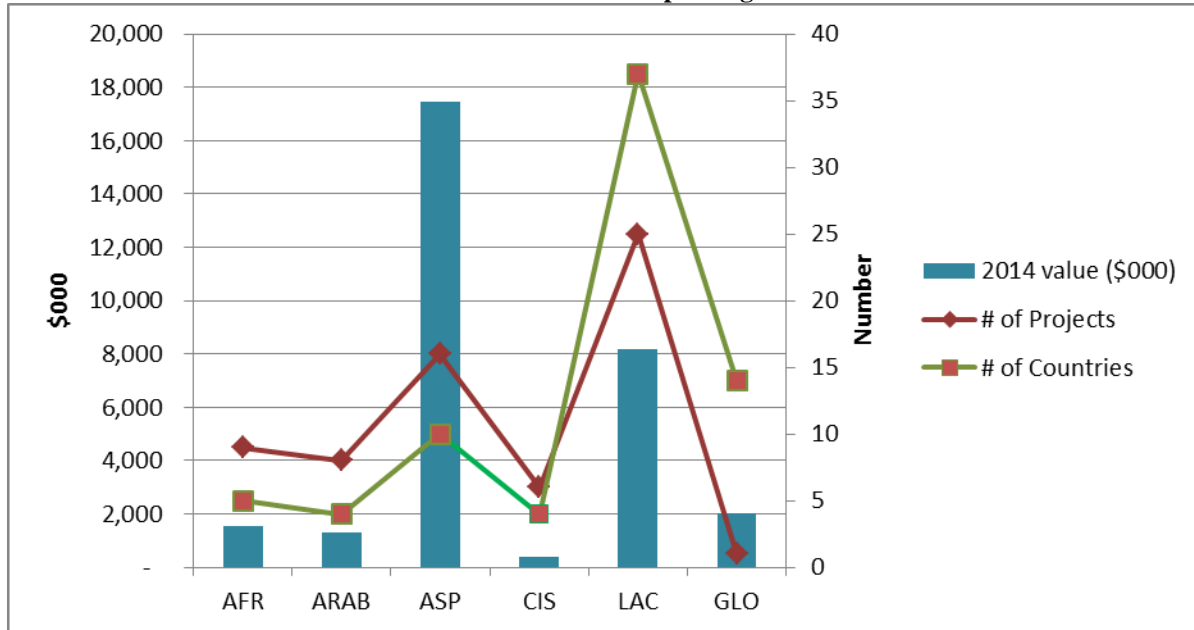
Agency Category	Value in 2014 (\$000)	Value in 2015 (\$000)	Value in 2016 (\$000)
1a. Approved Stage I HPMP	16,715	18,145	1,809
2a. Stage I PRP	190	-	-
2b. Planned Stage I HPMPs	483	367	-
2c. Stage II PRP	6,200	-	64
2d. Planned Stage II HPMP	-	9,412	70,788
3. Planned Inst. Str.	2,724	2,242	2,724
4. ODS Waste	1,626	-	-
5. Non-investment projects	989	-	-
6. Core	2,027	2,041	2,055
Grand Total	30,954	32,207	77,440

¹ All values include agency support costs.

3. Geographical distribution

The UNDP Business Plan will once again cover all the regions, with approved and new activities in 53 countries, 37 of which have funding requests in 2014. The number of countries, activities and budgets per region for 2014 is listed in Chart 1.

Chart 1: UNDP 2014 MYA Tranches² and New Activities per Region³



4. Programme Expansion in 2014

4.1. Background

UNDP's 2014-2016 Business Plan has mostly been developed by taking previous years' business plans into consideration and through communication with countries that have expressed an interest in working with UNDP to address their compliance and other needs.

Clarifications were sought and overlaps were resolved during discussions with the MLF Secretariat and other Implementing and bilateral Agencies during and post the Inter-Agency Coordination meeting held on 24-25 September 2013 in Montreal.

Countries Contacted. All activities listed are either deferred from the prior year's business plan, or have active project preparation accounts ongoing, or were included based on requests from the countries concerned.

Coordination with other bilateral and implementing agencies. As in the past, during 2014 UNDP will continue to collaborate with both bilateral and other implementing agencies, as lead agency or cooperating agency. Collaborative arrangements in programming will also continue with bilateral agencies, the Government of Australia, the Government of Italy and the Government of Japan.

²All values include agency support costs.

³EUR contains CIS-countries that receive MLF funding. US \$11m from the total in Asia Pacific region is for China tranches.

4.2. ODP Impact on the 3-year Phase-out Plan

In the next table, which is also based on **Annex 1**, the ODP amount listed in a given year corresponds to the US\$ amount that is approved in that same year. This is even the case for the approved/multi-year category, where the overall cost-effectiveness was applied to each individual funding tranche.

Table 3: Impact upon Project Approval (in ODP T)⁴

Chemical	ODP in 2014	ODP in 2015	ODP in 2016
CFC-12	175.0	-	-
HCFC-141b	40.5	163.4	312.6
HCFC-22	144.9	157.6	220.7
HCFC-22/HCFC-141b	16.5	22.0	8.7
Grand Total	376.9	343.0	542.0

*The split between the various HCFCs is often difficult to determine, especially where various agencies are active in one HPMP. It is for those cases that the category “HCFC-22/HCFC-141b” was used.

4.3. Project preparation for Stage II HPMPs

Project preparation funding has been included in 2014 for Stage II HPMPs in twenty four countries for US\$ 6.2 million. This includes carry over countries with project preparation funding in the 2013 Business Plan who had planned to request project preparation funds in 2013, but did not do so due to a lack of guidelines. The amounts have been generally requested two years prior to the end of Stage I and were based on what was requested for Stage I (which was based on 2007 consumption data). It is however understood that guidelines for Stage II project preparation funding (PRP) are to be considered by the Executive Committee at its 71st meeting and we understand that the US\$ numbers for these PRP activities might be revisited at that time. Considering the large number of such PRP requests expected in 2014, it is hoped that these guidelines can be approved quickly.

4.4. Non-investment projects

Also included in **Annex 1** are UNDP’s 11 individual planned non-investment projects in 2014, with a total value of US\$ 4.6 million, including support costs. This list includes one global request under the core unit, eight non-investment projects, and two demonstration project proposals in ODS-Waste Destruction/Management in Brazil and India (for which project preparation funds have been received).

Technical assistance for mapping of ODS alternatives at the national level has been included in eight countries (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, and Malaysia). The objective of this is to survey and map HCFC alternatives to: establish the market penetration of current commercially available HCFC alternatives, in terms of supply chain and costs, performance and environmental impact; and identify emerging HCFC alternatives, in terms of their expected market introduction and availability, performance and projected costs. These projects were also included in the UNDP Business Plan for 2013, however, they were removed at the time. We are resubmitting these projects for the consideration of the Executive Committee considering the new developments on the subject. Most notably, some A5 countries seem to be more amenable to the prospect of exploring these alternatives at this time.

Details on all these requests will also be included in the respective Work Programmes to be submitted throughout 2014.

⁴ Tonnage in ODP and based on date of project approvals. The figures for ODP related to ODS-waste management and destruction projects are very raw estimates. In addition it has to be clear that those figures are not phase-out as they represent ODS “use” and not “consumption”

Table 5: Individual Non-Investment projects (DEM/TAS) in 2014

Agency Category	Country	Sector and Subsector	2014 Value (\$ 000)
4. ODS Waste	Brazil	Demo on ODS Banks Mgt and Destruction	672
4. ODS Waste	India	Demo: ODS Bank Management/Destruction	954
5. Non-investment	Cuba	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	75
5. Non-investment	Dominican Republic	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	120
5. Non-investment	Egypt	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	120
5. Non-investment	India	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	193
5. Non-investment	Iran	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	128
5. Non-investment	Kuwait	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	128
5. Non-investment	Lebanon	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	96
5. Non-investment	Malaysia	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	128
6. Core	Global	Core Unit Support	2,027

In addition, UNDP will prepare 11 non-investment Institutional Strengthening project extensions in 2014, as indicated in the table below. The total value of IS renewal programming in 2014 is US\$ 2.7 million. An additional 11 IS renewals (Argentina, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Georgia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Panama, and Uruguay) will be submitted in 2015 and are thus not shown in the table below.

Table 6: Non-Investment Institutional Strengthening requests

Agency Category	Country	Sector and Subsector	2014 Value (\$ 000)
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Brazil	Several Ozone unit support	376
3. Planned Inst. Str.	China	Several Ozone unit support	417
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Ghana	Several Ozone unit support	149
3. Planned Inst. Str.	India	Several Ozone unit support	399
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Iran	Several Ozone unit support	186
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Lebanon	Several Ozone unit support	166
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Nigeria	Several Ozone unit support	278
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Pakistan	Several Ozone unit support	240
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Sri Lanka	Several Ozone unit support	143
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Trinidad and Tobago	Several Ozone unit support	64
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Venezuela	Several Ozone unit support	305

4.5. Formulation of HPMP related activities in 2014

UNDP has submitted HCFC Stage I Phase-out Management Plans for 48 countries out of 50 countries. An important priority in 2014 will continue to be activities related to HCFC Phase-out Management Plans, including:

1. Preparing and submitting second/third tranches of Stage I HPMPs. 13 tranches worth \$16.7 million is expected to be submitted in 2014.
2. A pending new Stage I HPMP for South Sudan, where UNDP is the cooperating agency.
3. Entries for foam projects that use pre-blended polyols have been included for Costa Rica and Paraguay in 2014. These requests fall under ExCom decisions 61/47 and 63/15, which allows countries to submit them when a feasible technology is available. Corresponding requests for preparation funding have also been included in the business plan.
4. As discussed above, preparation funding for Stage II HPMPs for twenty four countries have also been included in the 2014 Business Plan.

It should be noted that UNEP and UNDP are still working on finalizing and submitting the Stage I HPMP for Mauritania. However, we have been unable to submit this HPMP yet due to internal difficulties (which has led to an audit that is still ongoing). Thus, UNDP has included the Stage I HPMP for Mauritania in its Business Plan in 2015. However, if the auditing issues are resolved and we are able to submit this HPMP earlier, we will certainly do so.

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

While the preceding paragraph 4 of this report dealt specifically with 2014 activities only, section 5 is related to all years.

5.1. Mapping ODS Alternatives at National Level, prioritizing the Foam, Refrigeration and AC sectors

UNDP has been a pioneer in the work related to HCFCs and has already received approvals for HPMPs for 48 countries out of 50 countries it was requested to work in. This will assist countries to comply with Montreal Protocol control measures and deliver on reduction benchmarks agreed with the Executive Committee. As of December 2012, the total approvals for UNDP for HCFC-related activities in these 48 countries amounted to almost US\$ 173 million.

Implementation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) in developing countries, involves technology and policy interventions for phasing out HCFCs, to comply with the control targets of the accelerated HCFC phase-out schedule. During Stage I of the HPMP covering the 2013 and 2015 control targets, higher ODP HCFCs and sectors (HCFC-141b and the Foams Sector) were prioritized to maximize environmental impact. It followed that larger enterprises, where cost-effective conversions could be carried out using existing and mature technologies (hydrocarbons), were also prioritized.

While some companies addressed in Stage I were able to identify solutions, we are now facing the work to be done to phase out consumption in SMEs. It has been noted during Stage I that even in the prioritized sectors/substances (HCFC-141b, Foams Sector), for enterprises with lower levels of HCFC consumption, established alternatives to HCFCs (e.g. hydrocarbons) did not provide a sustainable solution in terms of availability, costs and performance. Similarly, in other sectors and substances, alternatives to HCFCs are in various stages of development and market introduction and reliable data in terms of costs, availability and performance is not readily available, particularly at the country/ground level.

UNDP has significant experience in carrying out similar exercises (e.g. HCFC surveys during 2005-2007, HPMP surveys in major A5 countries, etc.) and also in technology assessments of emerging alternatives (Methyl formate, Methyl Al, CO₂, R-32, Ammonia, etc.) in various sectors.

Mapping of various ODS alternatives at this stage, prioritizing the Foams, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sectors, would be a valuable resource on performance, cost and availability of alternatives, to facilitate selection of appropriate safe and efficient technologies for various applications, including for Stage II HPMPs.

Due to new developments related to some of these alternatives, and the international discussions regarding the potential use of Montreal Protocol institutions to control the production and consumption of HFCs, UNDP would like to request the Executive Committee to reconsider these projects.

5.3. Waste Management/Destruction

The potential for recovery, proper management and final disposal of such unwanted ODS and ODS containing appliances/equipments banked, have been proven as being possible in developed countries if the proper legislation and price incentives, as well as business opportunities, exist. However, the applicability of banks management schemes in developed countries needed to also be demonstrated in Article 5 countries. The Executive Committee has approved preparation activities for Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Georgia, Ghana and

India, to address ODS waste management leading to ODS destruction. Four such projects (Cuba, Colombia, Georgia, and Ghana) have already been submitted and approved by the Executive Committee in prior years.

The project proposals for Brazil and India will be submitted in 2014. The demonstration project in Brazil was delayed due to the pending implementation of the government's plan for fridge replacement and de-manufacturing. The government's plan for fridge replacement and de-manufacturing is considered important to assure the large scale volume of ODS to be recovered and destroyed. UNDP is closely monitoring the situation as to allow the submission of this project to the MLF. The ODS disposal project in India is highly complex and the expected outcome for the project from India is a sustainable and implementable business model which has required extensive and intensive stakeholder consultations. In addition, the project was less prioritized as compared to HPMP development and implementation, due to compliance requirements. However, in 2013, the government prioritized development of this project, so that its implementation can be harmonized with the implementation of the HPMP. This was considered important because in the next few years, when consumption of HCFCs, particularly HCFC-22, would need to be sharply reduced, the viability of this project is seen to be considerably enhanced. Thus both projects are expected to be submitted in 2014.

Furthermore, for some of these countries we considered the high probability to find synergies with other sources of funds such as the GEF. UNDP's GEF programme on energy-efficiency, as related to refrigeration sector is significant and often provides links with ODS-waste management/destruction efforts and brings the volume of waste required for such schemes. The most important point concerning these management schemes is the huge potential for mitigating climate change and the opportunities to foster public-private partnerships towards sustainable waste management schemes. In sequencing different sources of funds it is important to consider different project cycles as to avoid long delays and loss of interest from counterparts and co-financers.

6. Policy Issues

6.1. HPMP Stage II Guidelines

Guidelines for Stage II HPMPs themselves will need to be approved as soon as possible as many countries will be submitting their last tranche requests for Stage I in 2015.

6.2. HPMP Stage II Preparation

UNDP has submitted requests amounting to US\$ 7.3 million (including support costs) for project preparation funding for Stage II HPMPs in 41 countries from 2014-2020. As discussed in an earlier section, project preparation funding has been included in 2014 for Stage II HPMPs in twenty four countries for US\$ 6.2 million. As the time for preparing Stage II submissions is approaching rapidly, there is a need for the Executive Committee to provide guidance for Stage II HPMP project preparation activities.

From various discussions that we have had on this topic, we are concerned that the work needed to prepare Stage II is being underestimated. Indeed, in most cases, several years have passed since Stage I has been prepared in a rapidly shifting market. As a result, we believe that the guidelines on HPMP Stage II preparation funding should include the following elements:

- Updating of sector surveys due to elapsed time of 5-6 years after Stage I preparation (for those sectors included in Stage I)
- Sector surveys for those sectors either not included or not funded in Stage I
- Survey of the Servicing Sectors for non-LVCs
- Update of overarching strategy only for countries which had their strategy changed due to cuts in whole sectors in Stage I; and for countries where baseline was drastically changed.

We also believe that the approach for determining funding levels should include the following elements:

- One lump sum amount covering all activities as mentioned above could be considered, although a breakdown may be requested by sector. The outcome would be the submission of a Stage II document for minimum 2020 compliance.
- Funding levels for individual non-LVCs should be determined taking into the country’s HCFC consumption baseline and remaining eligible consumption after Stage I approval.
- Any unobligated balances from HPMP Stage I preparation funding, will either be returned in the customary exercise related to the report on project with balances, or be deducted from the balances of the agreed funding levels of the new PRP proposals.

6.3. Mapping ODS alternative at national level

As explained in Section 5.1 of this business plan, implementation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) in developing countries involves technology and policy interventions for phasing out HCFCs to comply with the control targets of the accelerated HCFC phase-out schedule. While some companies addressed in Stage I were able to identify solutions, we are now facing the work to be done to phase out consumption in SMEs. It has been noted during Stage I that even in the prioritized sectors/substances (HCFC-141b, Foams Sector), for enterprises with lower levels of HCFC consumption, established alternatives to HCFCs (e.g. hydrocarbons) did not provide a sustainable solution in terms of availability, costs and performance.

Similarly, in other sectors and substances, alternatives to HCFCs are in various stages of development and market introduction and reliable data in terms of costs, availability and performance is not readily available, particularly at the country/ground level.

Mapping of various species of ODS alternatives at this stage, prioritizing the Foams, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sectors, would be a valuable resource on performance, cost and availability of alternatives, to facilitate selection of appropriate safe and efficient technologies for various applications, including for Stage-II HPMPs.

7. 2014 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Decision 41/93 of the Executive Committee approved the following indicators to allow for the evaluation of performance of implementing agencies, with the weightings indicated in the table below. UNDP has added a column containing the “2014 targets” for those indicators. Some of these targets can be extracted from UNDP’s 2014 business plan to be approved at the 71st ExCom meeting in December 2013. It should however be noted that this table is usually revised at that meeting, depending on the decisions that are taken.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP’s target for 2014	Remarks
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs).	15	16	13 tranches from approved HPMPs + 3 planned and new HPMPs expected to be submitted in 2014. See annex 1, table 1.
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (DEM, INV, TAS, one-off TPMPs, TRA, IS) approved vs. those planned	10	22	11 IS-extensions, 9 TAS, 2 DEM ODS-Waste projects. See annex 1, table 2.
Implementation	Milestone activities completed /ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	13	There are 13 tranches from approved HPMPs for which milestones can be verified.
Implementation*	ODP phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	15	45.3	ODP expected to phased out for individual projects in 2014. See annex 1, table 3.
Implementation*	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	10	17	4 demonstration, 12 institutional strengthening, and 1 TAS. See annex 1, table 4.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2014	Remarks
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	1 (100%)	1 out of 1 in 2014. See Annex 1, table 5
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	On time	
Administrative*	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	On time	
Administrative*	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time	

Note: As per usual practice, all the above indicators will be revised during the 71st ExCom, depending on which programmes are allowed to stay in the business plan at that meeting.

ANNEX 1 – TABLES RELATED TO PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 1: Performance Indicator on number of MYAs

ONGOING HPMPs

Country	Sector and Subsector
Angola	Stage I HPMP
Armenia	Stage I HPMP
Brazil	Stage I HPMP
Chile	Stage I HPMP
China	Stage I Investment proj./Sector Plans (ICR Sector Plan)
Colombia	Stage I HPMP
Fiji	Stage I HPMP
Georgia	Stage I HPMP
Ghana	Stage I HPMP
Haiti	Stage I HPMP
Kyrgyzstan	Stage I HPMP
Nigeria	Stage I HPMP
Uruguay	Stage I HPMP

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PLANNED AND NEW HPMPs

Costa Rica	HCFC-INV: FOA sector
Paraguay	HCFC-INV: FOA sector
South Sudan	Stage I CP/HPMP

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Table 2: Performance Indicator on number of Individual projects**INS**

COUNTRY	TYPE	Sector and Subsector
Brazil	INS	Several Ozone unit support
China	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Ghana	INS	Several Ozone unit support
India	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Iran	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Lebanon	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Nigeria	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Pakistan	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Sri Lanka	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Trinidad and Tobago	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Venezuela	INS	Several Ozone unit support

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TAS

Global	TAS	Core Unit Support
Cuba	TAS	Mapping ODS alternative technologies at national level
Dominican Republic	TAS	Mapping ODS alternative technologies at national level
Egypt	TAS	Mapping ODS alternative technologies at national level
India	TAS	Mapping ODS alternative technologies at national level
Iran	TAS	Mapping ODS alternative technologies at national level
Kuwait	TAS	Mapping ODS alternative technologies at national level
Lebanon	TAS	Mapping ODS alternative technologies at national level
Malaysia	TAS	Mapping ODS alternative technologies at national level

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DEM

Brazil	DEM	Demo on ODS Banks Mgt and Destruction
India	DEM	Demo: ODS Bank Management/Destruction

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Table 3: Performance Indicator on ODP phased-out for individual projects

Correct Code	Consumption ODP to be Phased Out per Proposal	Consumption ODP Phased Out
ARG/SEV/65/INS/168	0	0
BRA/DES/57/PRP/288	0	0
BRA/REF/47/DEM/275	0	0
BRA/SEV/66/INS/297	0	0
CHI/HAL/51/TAS/164	0	0
COL/REF/47/DEM/65	0	0
COS/REF/57/PRP/41	0	0
COS/SEV/65/INS/47	0	0
CUB/DES/62/DEM/46	45.3	0
CUB/REF/58/PRP/42	0	0
CUB/SEV/65/INS/47	0	0
GHA/DES/63/DEM/33	0	0
GHA/SEV/67/INS/36	0	0
IND/DES/61/PRP/437	0	0
IND/SEV/66/INS/444	0	0
IRA/SEV/67/INS/206	0	0
NIR/SEV/68/INS/134	0	
SRL/SEV/67/INS/42	0	0
TRI/SEV/68/INS/29	0	
URU/SEV/65/INS/56	0	0
VEN/SEV/68/INS/122	0	

Diff: 45.3

Table 4: Performance Indicator on project completions

Code	Planned Date of Completion
ARG/SEV/65/INS/168	3/1/2014
BRA/REF/47/DEM/275	12/1/2014
BRA/SEV/66/INS/297	3/1/2014
CHI/HAL/51/TAS/164	1/1/2014
COL/REF/47/DEM/65	1/1/2014
COS/SEV/65/INS/47	1/1/2014
CUB/DES/62/DEM/46	12/1/2014
CUB/SEV/65/INS/47	1/1/2014
GHA/DES/63/DEM/33	3/1/2014
GHA/SEV/67/INS/36	12/1/2014
IND/SEV/66/INS/444	3/1/2014
IRA/SEV/67/INS/206	12/1/2014
NIR/SEV/68/INS/134	11/1/2014
SRL/SEV/67/INS/42	12/1/2014
TRI/SEV/68/INS/29	12/1/2014
URU/SEV/65/INS/56	2/1/2014
VEN/SEV/68/INS/122	12/1/2014

Table 5: Performance Indicator on policy/regulatory assistance

Country	Description
Trinidad & Tobago	Support the government in the development and application of Safety Code of Practices, for the introduction of Hydrocarbons; and Support the government to propose labeling/standardization of low-GWP RAC equipment alternative to HCFCs-based ones and in a study to assess energy consumption patterns