

Distr.
GENERAL

برنامج
الأمم المتحدة
للبيئة



UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/14
31 October 2015

ARABIC

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

اللجنة التنفيذية للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف
لتنفيذ بروتوكول مونتريال
الاجتماع الخامس و السبعون
مونتريال، 16-20 تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر 2015

تقرير مرحلي من يونديبي بتاريخ 31 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2014

1 - تقدم هذه الوثيقة التقرير المرحلي ليونديبي حتى تاريخ 31 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2014⁽¹⁾، وتتكون من:
ملخص تنفيذي

الجزء الأول: التقدم في مجال التنفيذ حتى 31 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2014 (تراكميا)

الجزء الثاني: التقدم المحرز في تنفيذ المشروع في عام 2014

الجزء الثالث: تعليقات وتوصيات الأمانة

المرفق 1: بيانات تنفيذ المشروع في 2014 حسب كل دولة.

الملخص التنفيذي

2 - فيما يلي ملخص للتقدم المحرز في تنفيذ المشاريع والأنشطة التي نفذها يونديبي حتى 31 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2014، خلال السنة 2014 وتراكميا منذ 1991:

(أ) الإزالة: في عام 2014 وحده، تمت إزالة ما مقداره 876.9 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الاستهلاك، كما تمت الموافقة على إزالة 70.6 طن إضافي قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الاستهلاك. ومنذ عام 1991 تمت إزالة 66,217 طن قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الاستهلاك، من الإجمالي المتوقع ومقداره 66,653 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون، في المشاريع المعتمدة (باستثناء المشاريع الملغاة أو المنقولة)؛

(1) التقرير المرحلي مرفق بهذه الوثيقة. وقد تم تضمين البيانات في قاعدة بيانات التقرير المرحلي الموحد التي يمكن الحصول عليها عند الطلب.

- (ب) **عمليات الصرف/ والموافقات:** في عام 2014، تم صرف مبلغ 31.41 مليون دولار أمريكي، والتخطيط لصرف مبلغ 29.21 مليون دولار أمريكي أخرى، استنادا إلى التقرير المرحلي لعام 2013، بما يمثل معدل صرف مقداره 108 في المائة مما كان مقررا. وعلى نحو تراكمي، تم صرف 616.86 مليون دولار أمريكي من إجمالي 679.13 مليون تمت الموافقة على صرفها (باستثناء رسوم الوكالات). وهذا يمثل معدل صرف مقداره 91 في المائة. وفي عام 2014، تمت الموافقة على تخصيص 22.95 مليون دولار أمريكي للتنفيذ؛
- (ج) **نجاحة التكاليف (بقدرات استنفاد الأوزون):** منذ عام 1991، كان متوسط نجاحة تكاليف مشاريع الاستثمار المعتمدة، والتي أدت إلى خفض دائم في الاستهلاك، هي 8.96 دولار أمريكي للكيلوجرام. وكان متوسط نجاحة التكاليف في مشاريع الاستثمار بالنسبة للطن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون هو 7.56 دولار أمريكي للكيلوجرام في المشروعات التي تم إكمالها، و 55.98 دولار أمريكي للمشاريع الجاري تنفيذها⁽²⁾؛
- (د) **عدد المشروعات التي تم استكمالها:** في عام 2014 تم الانتهاء من تنفيذ 41 مشروعا. ومنذ 1991، تم تنفيذ 2053 مشروعا من عدد 2220 مشروعا تمت الموافقة عليها (باستثناء المشاريع التي أغلقت أو تم نقلها). وهذا يمثل معدل تنفيذ مقداره 92 في المائة؛
- (هـ) **سرعة تنفيذ مشاريع الاستثمار:** المشاريع التي تمت في عام 2014، تم تنفيذها، في المتوسط، بعد 45 شهرا من الموافقة عليها. ومنذ عام 1991، كان معدل وقت إتمام المشاريع الاستثمارية، في المتوسط، 33 شهرا بعد الموافقة. وقد تم أول صرف للأموال في تلك المشاريع، في المتوسط، بعد 13 شهرا من اعتمادها؛
- (و) **سرعة التنفيذ في المشروعات غير الاستثمارية:** المشروعات التي تم تنفيذها في عام 2014، تم الانتهاء منها، في المتوسط بعد 45 شهرا من اعتمادها. ومنذ 1991، كان متوسط فترة التنفيذ للمشاريع غير الاستثمارية، 40 شهرا بعد اعتمادها. وكانت أول عملية صرف في هذه المشاريع، تتم، في المتوسط، بعد 13 شهرا من اعتمادها؛
- (ز) **إعداد المشروعات:** تم تنفيذ 465 نشاطا من أنشطة إعداد المشروعات ومقدارها 507 نشاطا الموافق عليها بنهاية عام 2014. وفي 2014 تم الانتهاء من مشروعين ومتبقي 42 مشروعا يجري تنفيذها؛
- (ح) **تأخيرات التنفيذ:** كان هناك ما مجموعه 74 مشروعا استثماريا جاريا قيد التنفيذ مع نهاية 2014. وتواجه هذه المشروعات، في المتوسط، تأخيرا مقداره 20 شهرا. ومع ذلك، فإن المشروعات التي تصنف على أنها "مشروعات تواجه تأخيرا في التنفيذ" والتي تنطبق عليها إجراءات إلغاء المشروعات، هي مشروعات (حيث أن الاتفاقات متعددة السنوات لا تخضع لهذه الإجراءات)؛ و
- (ط) **الاتفاقات متعددة السنوات:** في عام 2014 كان يونديبي يقوم بتنفيذ اتفاق من هذا النوع لإزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون و 44 اتفاقا متعدد السنوات لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلورو كربونية. ومنذ 1991 تمت الموافقة على 109 اتفاقا متعدد السنوات وتم الانتهاء من تنفيذ 64 اتفاقا من هذه الاتفاقات.

(2) نجاحة التكاليف الأعلى في حالة المشاريع الجاري تنفيذها ترجع إلى حد كبير، إلى انخفاض قيم قدرات استنفاد الأوزون للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلورو كربونية، وأيضاً لوسائل الإزالة التي تحددها الوكالات.

الجزء الأول: التقدم في التنفيذ حتى 31 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2014 (تراكميا)

3 - اعتبارا من ذلك التاريخ، كانت اللجنة التنفيذية قد اعتمدت ما يقرب من 771.45 مليون دولار أمريكي، منها 679.13 مليون دولار أمريكي لتنفيذ استثمارات في مشروعات غير استثمارية و 92.32 مليون دولار أمريكي رسوم الوكالات وتكاليف الدعم الإداري، كما هو موضح في الجدول 1. وفي 2014 تمت الموافقة على 67 مشروعا ونشاطا جديدا. ومن المنتظر أن يؤدي مستوى التمويل هذا إلى إزالة 66,653 طن من استهلاك المواد المستنفدة للأوزون.

الجدول 1. التمويل الموافق عليه حسب القطاع ليونديبي حتى تاريخ 31 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2014

القطاع	التمويل (دولار أمريكي)
الأيروصول	26,689,482
التدمير	3,709,626
مكافحة الحريق	50,000
الرغاوي	172,973,452
الهالون	4,998,728
غازات التبخير	20,082,828
خطة الإزالة	200,841,171
عامل تشغيل	1,286,923
التبريد	134,742,831
متنوع	49,635,967
المذيبات	63,700,008
المعقمات	417,628
المجموع الفرعي	679,128,644
رسوم الوكالة/ تكاليف إدارية	92,320,469
المجموع	771,449,113

4 - يبين الجدول 2 ملخصا لوضع المشروعات التي يتم تنفيذها حسب الفئة.

الجدول 2. حالة تنفيذ المشروعات حسب الفئة

النوع	عدد المشروعات*			التمويل (دولار أمريكي)		
	الموافق عليه	المستكمل	الاستكمال %	الموافق عليه	المصرف	الرصيد
برنامج قطري	22	22	100	1,628,797	0	100
تدليل	36	28	78	19,206,968	15,589,282	81
تعزيز مؤسسي	199	171	86	40,604,723	36,219,641	89
استثمار	1,170	1,096	94	560,445,160	511,792,219	91
تحضير المشروع	507	465	92	21,590,039	18,331,267	85
مساعدة تقنية	258	243	94	34,062,468	31,704,006	93
تدريب	28	28	100	1,590,489	1,590,489	100
المجموع	2,220	2,053	92	679,128,644	616,855,701	91

* باستثناء المشروعات المغلقة أو المحولة.

5 - يقدم الجدول 3 نظرة عامة على حالة تنفيذ المشروعات حسب السنة⁽³⁾. وقد تم استكمال كافة المشروعات والأنشطة التي تمت الموافقة عليها ما بين عامي 1991 ونهاية عام 2001، بالإضافة إلى أعوام 2003 و 2004 و 2006.

الجدول 3. حالة تنفيذ المشروعات حسب السنة

السنة	عدد المشروعات*			التمويل (دولار أمريكي)		
	الموافق عليه	المستكمل	الاكتمال %	الموافق عليه	المصرف	الرصيد
1991	15	15	100	1,149,032	1,149,032	0
1992	67	67	100	8,619,002	8,619,002	0
1993	57	57	100	13,204,712	13,204,712	0
1994	148	148	100	49,481,581	49,481,581	0
1995	117	117	100	29,599,446	29,599,446	0
1996	83	83	100	27,838,805	27,838,805	0
1997	188	188	100	44,056,257	44,056,257	0
1998	172	172	100	31,305,010	31,305,010	0
1999	204	204	100	35,896,884	35,896,884	0
2000	149	149	100	31,268,361	31,276,538	8,177
2001	179	179	100	35,292,271	35,292,271	0
2002	117	116	99	44,229,501	44,316,422	86,921
2003	64	64	100	36,336,530	36,336,530	0
2004	69	69	100	24,802,714	24,803,267	553
2005	53	51	96	27,899,276	29,125,658	1,226,382
2006	62	62	100	15,753,496	15,753,459	-37
2007	54	53	98	12,142,486	12,158,562	16,076
2008	84	82	98	22,930,362	23,494,982	564,620
2009	93	89	96	13,003,699	13,323,538	319,839
2010	43	38	88	19,554,082	19,965,212	411,130
2011	63	39	62	54,842,705	60,726,717	5,884,012
2012	29	8	28	23,814,671	33,934,953	10,120,282
2013	43	3	7	13,726,628	34,521,212	20,794,584
2014	67	0	0	108,190	22,948,594	22,840,404
المجموع	2,220	2,053	92	679,128,644	616,855,701	62,272,943

* باستثناء المشروعات المغلقة والمنقولة.

الجزء الثاني: التقدم في تنفيذ المشروعات عام 2014

6 - استعرضت الأمانة حالة التنفيذ على أساس كل بلد على حدة أخذة في الاعتبار التأخيرات في التنفيذ التي حدثت فيما يتعلق بتواريخ الاستكمال المخطط لها والتي تم الإبلاغ عنها عام 2014، والأثر المحتمل لهذه التأخيرات على الإزالة ونسب الصرف المخطط لها. وقد استكمل يونديبي 59 في المائة من المشروعات المخطط لاستكمالها عام 2014 وأوفى بنسبة 95 في المائة من أهداف الإزالة المخطط لها. وكان يونديبي قد خطط للصرف في 61 بلد أو إقليم وحقق نسبة شاملة من الصرف بلغت 108 في المائة عام 2014.

⁽³⁾ تقدم البيانات وفقا للسنة التي وافقت فيها اللجنة التنفيذية على المشروع. ويعالج جميع الموافقات (مشروعات استثمارية وغير استثمارية) على قدم المساواة (أي أن مشروع استثمار أو شريحة تمويل من اتفاق متعدد السنوات يبلغ 1 مليون دولار أمريكي يعتبر مشروع واحد، مثله مثل تحضير برنامج قطري بمبلغ 30,000 دولار أمريكي). والمؤشرات الأساسية من الملخص السنوي هي: النسبة المئوية للمشروعات المكتملة، المواد المستنفدة للأوزون التي أزيلت، ونسب الأموال المصروفة. وهناك ثلاث أنواع من المصروفات: خلال التنفيذ، بعد التنفيذ، والمشروعات التي يتم تمويلها بأثر رجعي.

7 - يلخص هذا الجزء من التقرير المرحلي التقدم والمعلومات المالية بشأن المشروعات الجارية التالية⁽⁴⁾:

- (أ) مشروعات الكلوروفلوروكربون ومشروعات متعلقة برابع كلوريد الكربون؛
- (ب) مشروعات متعلقة بأجهزة الاستنشاق المزودة بمقاييس للجرعات والتخلص من نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون؛ والمبردات وخطط إدارة غازات التبريد؛
- (ج) المشروعات المتعلقة بإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بما في ذلك إعداد المشروع والمشروعات التدليلية وخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛
- (د) مشروعات التعزيز المؤسسي؛ و
- (هـ) التكاليف الإدارية.

أنشطة متعلقة بالكلوروفلوروكربون ورابع كلوريد الكربون

8 - بتاريخ 31 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2014 كان هناك اتفاق واحد متعدد السنوات لإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في المالديف جاري مع أنشطة متبقية، تشمل بعض برامج التدريب وتبادل المعلومات مع المستخدمين. وتاريخ الاستكمال المخطط له هو كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2015. وقد استكملت جميع الأنشطة المرتبطة بـ 57 اتفاق متعدد السنوات، باستثناء التصفية المالية وتقديم تقارير استكمال المشروعات، حسب الحالة.

أجهزة الاستنشاق المزودة بمقاييس للجرعات والتخلص من النفايات المستنفدة للأوزون والمبردات وخطط إدارة غازات التبريد

مشروعات أجهزة الاستنشاق المزودة بمقاييس للجرعات

9 - وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على ست مشروعات استثمارية لأجهزة الاستنشاق المزودة بمقاييس للجرعات تبلغ قيمتها 18.11 مليون دولار أمريكي. وقد تم استكمال أربعة مشروعات، على حين يعاني مشروعان من تأخير في التنفيذ:

- (أ) خطة إزالة المواد الكلوروفلوروكربونية في تصنيع أجهزة الاستنشاق في الهند (IND/ARS/56/INV/423)، حيث ما زالت عمليات التحقق النهائي والإجراءات الإدارية الخاصة بالإغلاق معلقة وتم تحديد ميعاد الاكتمال بحلول كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2015؛ و
- (ب) إزالة المواد الكلوروفلوروكربونية في صناعة أجهزة الاستنشاق في باكستان (PAK/ARS/56/INV/71)، حيث تقدم تنفيذ واحدة من المؤسسات وسيتم التحقق من استكمال التحويل قبل كانون الثاني/يناير 2016.

التخلص من نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون

10 - وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على 11 مشروع للتخلص من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون تشمل أنشطة تحضير لست

⁽⁴⁾ المشروعات الجارية حالياً كلها مشروعات وافقت عليها اللجنة التنفيذية وهي قيد التنفيذ بتاريخ 31 ديسمبر 2014. تشمل مؤشرات التقدم الرئيسية: نسب الأموال المصروفة ونسب المشروعات التي بدأت صرف الأموال؛ الأموال المتوقع صرفها بنهاية العام (الأموال المصروفة زائد المبالغ المقدر صرفها خلال 2014) كنسبة من التمويل الموافق عليه؛ متوسط فترة التأخير المتوقعة في التنفيذ (استكمال المشروع حسب المقترح والتاريخ المخطط للاستكمال)؛ والمعلومات المتوفرة في بند الملحوظات في قاعدة بيانات التقرير المرحلي

مشروعات وخمس مشروعات تدليلية في ست بلدان⁽⁵⁾. وقد تم استكمال أنشطة التحضير للمشروعات الست؛ ويوضح الجدول 4 أنشطة التخلص من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون الجارية.

الجدول 4 الأنشطة الجارية للتخلص من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون

البلد/رمز المشروع	الأموال الموافق عليها (دولار أمريكي)	المبالغ المصروفة (دولار أمريكي)	الرصيد (دولار أمريكي)	نسبة المبالغ المصروفة	الوضع
البرازيل (BRA/DES/72/DEM/305)	1,490,600	0	1,490,600	0	تم إعداد الاختصاصات. تقوم الحكومة باستعراض خطة التنفيذ. تاريخ الاستكمال المخطط له كانون الثاني/يناير 2018
كولومبيا (COL/DES/66/DEM/82)	1,195,000	514,843	680,157	43	تمت تجارب؛ يتم تحديد بروتوكولات الاختبار وتجميع المواد التي ستدخل الاختبار. تاريخ الاستكمال المخطط له نيسان/أبريل 2016
كوبا (CUB/DES/62/DEM/46)	525,200	429,105	96,095	82	تمت تجارب التدمير المبدئية في مصنع الأسمنت؛ تأخرت تحاليل انبعاثات مداخن المصنع الحالي بسبب نقص المعامل المتخصصة في كوبا. تاريخ الاستكمال المخطط له كانون الثاني/يناير 2016
جورجيا (GEO/DES/69/DEM/33)	55,264	14,447	40,817	26	تم الحصول على شهادات تدمير نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون. ستقوم وحدة الأوزون الوطنية مع يونديبيي بمسح لأفران الأسمنت المتاحة والتي يمكن أن ترغب في تحديث نظم رقابة تلوث الهواء فيها للسماح بتدمير المواد المستنفدة للأوزون. سيستكمل المشروع ويقدم التقرير الختامي بنهاية عام 2015
غانا (GHA/DES/63/DEM/33)	198,000	136,118	61,882	69	أدى اختيار استراتيجي للتنسيق مع مشروع التخلص من ثنائي الفينيل متعدد الكلور بتمويل من مرفق البيئة العالمي مما سمح بعملية تخلص مجمعة لهذه المواد والمبيدات والمواد المستنفدة للأوزون، التي تأخر تنفيذ المشروع. تمت مراجعة تاريخ الاستكمال المخطط له من آذار/مارس 2014 إلى كانون أول/ديسمبر 2015 حتى يسمح بوقت كاف لهذه العملية المشتركة المعقدة والمنسقة.

مشروع مبردات المباني

11 - وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على أربع مشروعات مبردات تدليلية تبلغ قيمتها 2.98 مليون دولار أمريكي. وتم استكمال مشروعين منها؛ ويقدم الجدول 5 المعلومات حول المشروعين قيد التنفيذ.

⁽⁵⁾ حصلت الهند على تمويل إعداد المشروع ولم تحصل على تمويل لمشروع تدليلي.

الجدول 5 الأنشطة الجارية في مشروعات مبردات المباني

البلد/رمز المشروع	التمويل الموافق عليه (دولار أمريكي)	المبالغ المصرفة (دولار أمريكي)	الرصيد (دولار أمريكي)	نسبة المبالغ المصرفة	الوضع
البرازيل (BRA/REF/47/DEM/275)	1,000,000	40,615	959,385	4	تم اختيار مباني للبدء في تقييم توفير الطاقة بعد تحويل المبردات. لم تظهر الالتزامات المالية في النظام المالي ليونديبي. وسيتم استكمال المشروع وإعادة رصد الأموال بحلول الاجتماع الأخير عام 2017 (المقرر 10/71 (ج)(1)(ب))
كولومبيا (COL/REF/47/DEM/65)	1,000,000	733,003	266,997	73	تمت تصميمات قطاع التبريد؛ واختيار الشركة التي ستقوم ببناء العنصر الكهربائي الميكانيكي وبدأت بالفعل في شراء المكونات. وتم التوقيع على أول عقد لقطاع التبريد. وقدمت المساعدة التقنية للأطراف لتحسين نظم تكييف الهواء لديهم. وسيستكمل المشروع وإعادة رصد الأموال بحلول آخر اجتماع عام 2017 (المقرر 10/71 (ج)(2)(ب)).

12 - قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تطلب من يونديبي أن يقدم تقرير حالة عن تقدم تنفيذ المشروعات ونسب الصرف للمبالغ الموافق عليها لمشروع مبردات المباني الجاري في البرازيل إلى الاجتماع السادس والسبعين.

خطط إدارة غازات التبريد

13 - وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على 91 مشروع إدارة غازات التبريد منها 88 مشروعاً للمساعدة التقنية وثلاث مشروعات للتدريب في 47 بلد. وحتى الآن تم استكمال 90 مشروعاً (87 للمساعدة التقنية وثلاثة للتدريب). وهناك مشروع واحد للمساعدة التقنية موافق عليه وما زال في طور التنفيذ لبرنامج التوعية والحوافز في المالديف (MDV/REF/38/TAS/05). كان مخطط لاستكمال هذا المشروع في كانون الثاني/يناير 2016. ولم يظهر استعراض هذا المشروع أي مشكلة كبرى في التنفيذ.

مشروعات متعلقة بإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

14 - وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على مبلغ 9.9 مليون دولار أمريكي لأنشطة إعداد 122 مشروعاً في 38 بلد من بلدان المادة 5 لمعالجة تدابير رقابة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية. وأدى تنفيذ هذه الأنشطة إلى الموافقة على المرحلتين الأولى والثانية من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في 45 بلد من بلدان المادة 5. وتم استكمال أنشطة إعداد 80 مشروع. ومن المشروعات الاثنيتين والأربعين المتبقية، هناك ثلاث مشروعات للمرحلة الأولى من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية تعاني من مشاكل متعلقة بإتاحة التكنولوجيات البديلة (قطاع التبريد في كوستاريكا (COS/REF/57/PRP/41) وسيقدم عام 2016، وقطاع تصنيع التبريد في كوبا (CUB/REF/58/PRP/42) وقطاع الرغاوي في باراغواي (PAR/FOA/57/PRP/21)⁽⁶⁾ ولم يتم تحديد تاريخ خاص بهما في التقرير المرحلي).

(6) بموجب المقرر 5/71(ج) تم استئناف أنشطة إعداد المشروعات لكوستاريكا وكوبا وباراغواي.

مشروعات تدليلية للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

15 - وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على تسع مشروعات تدليلية للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية تشمل سنة في قطاع الرغاوي، واثنين في قطاع التبريد وواحد في قطاع المذيبات. وتم استكمال ثمانية مشروعات تدليلية. أما المشروع الجاري المتبقي (التحقق من صحة وتوضيح الخيارات منخفضة التكلفة لاستخدام الهيدروكربون كعامل رغاوي في تصنيع رغاوي البوليوريتان في مصر (EGY/FOA/58/DEM/100) ومن المخطط له أن يستكمل في كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2015. أبلغ يونديبي أن أي رصيد متبقي ستم إعادته للصندوق. وقد قدم تقرير بشأن هذا المشروع إلى الاجتماع الخامس والسبعين⁽⁷⁾.

خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

16 - وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية لليونديبي على: أنشطة خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في 45 بلد تبلغ قيمتها 172.93 مليون دولار أمريكي من حيث المبدأ. ومنها تمت الموافقة على 152.36 مليون دولار أمريكي لأنشطة الشرائح؛ و 19 مشروع فردي للمساعدة التقنية للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وتم استكمال 15 منها، والباقي ما زال قيد التنفيذ.

17 - في المجموع، يقوم يونديبي بتنفيذ 80 شريحة من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛ وقد تمت الموافقة على 73 منها منذ أكثر من عام مضى. وتم صرف الأموال الخاصة بـ 45 شريحة منها. كما تمت الموافقة على أربع اتفاقات منذ أكثر من عام مضى ولم يتم تسجيل أي صرف خاص بها وهي تشمل خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في باربادوس ونيبال وبيرو وسان كيتس ونيفيس. ويلخص الجدول 6 الصعوبات التي أدت إلى تأخير البدء في الخطط أو تنفيذها.

الجدول 6. أنشطة خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية الجارية والموافق عليها منذ أكثر من عام مضى ولم يتم الصرف لها و/أو التوقيع على اتفاقاتها

أسباب الصرف المنخفض/التأخير	نسبة الأموال المصروفة	المبالغ المصروفة (دولار أمريكي)	التمويل الموافق عليه (دولار أمريكي)	البلد
إجراءات الحكومة الداخلية: وثيقة المشروع/توقيع على خطاب الاتفاق	0	0	50,000	بربادوس
عملية شراء معدات الاسترداد وإعادة التدوير تأخرت بسبب زلزال نيسان/أبريل 2015. قدم طلب الشريحة للاجتماع الخامس والسبعين ⁽⁸⁾ .	0	0	42,000	نيبال
إجراءات الحكومة الداخلية: وثيقة المشروع/توقيع على خطاب الاتفاق. قدم طلب الشريحة للاجتماع الخامس والسبعين ⁽⁹⁾ .	0	0	108,000	بيرو
إجراءات الحكومة الداخلية: وثيقة المشروع/توقيع على خطاب الاتفاق.	0	0	40,000	سان كيتس ونيفيس

18 - قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تطلب تقارير حالة تقدم للاجتماع السادس والسبعين حول تقدم تنفيذ المشروعات ونسب الصرف للأموال الموافق عليها لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في باربادوس وسان كيتس ونيفيس.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/20.⁽⁷⁾UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/59⁽⁸⁾UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/62⁽⁹⁾

مشروعات التعزيز المؤسسي

19 - وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على 199 مشروعاً للتعزيز المؤسسي في 25 بلداً ينفذها يونديبي. وقد تم استكمال 171 مشروع منها و 25 مشروع آخر ما زالت جارية في 22 بلداً وجدد يونديبي عشر أنشطة تعزيز مؤسسي خلال عام 2014. وأبلغ عن صرف أقل من 10 في المائة لست مشروعات تمت الموافقة عليها ما بين الاجتماعين الحادي والسبعين والثالث والسبعين، ولم يتم تحديد أي مشكلة كبرى.

التكاليف الإدارية

20 - من إجمالي صافي مبلغ 679,128,644 دولار أمريكي الموافق عليه لتنفيذ المشروعات، تم صرف مبلغ 92,320,469 دولار أمريكي للتكاليف الإدارية مما يوازي نسبة تكاليف إدارية شاملة 13.6 في المائة منذ عام 1991. وفي عام 2014 من إجمالي مبلغ 22,948,594 دولار أمريكي موافق عليه تم صرف 3,667,222 دولار أمريكي للتكاليف الإدارية مما يوازي نسبة شاملة 16 في المائة للتكاليف الإدارية.

الجزء الثالث: تعليقات وتوصيات الأمانة

التعليقات

تأخير التنفيذ

21 - قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تأخذ علماً بأن يونديبي سوف يقدم إلى الاجتماع السادس والسبعين تقريراً بشأن مشروعين بهما تأخير في التنفيذ، وهما موجودان في التذييل الأول من المرفق الثالث للتقرير المرحلي المجمع (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/12).

التوصيات

22 - قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) أن تأخذ علماً

(1) بتقرير يونديبي المرحلي بتاريخ 31 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2014 الوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/14؛ و

(2) بأن يونديبي سوف يقدم تقرير إلى الاجتماع السادس والسبعين بشأن مشروعين بهما تأخير في التنفيذ وثلاث مشروعات موصى لها بتقارير حالة إضافية، كما يرد في التذييلين 1 و 2 على التوالي من المرفق الثالث للتقرير المرحلي المجمع (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/12).

Annex I

UNDP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased out in 2014	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2014	Estimated funds disbursed in 2014 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2014 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2014	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2014
Angola	0.0		18,705	10,994	59%	
Argentina	0.0		175,088	125,937	72%	100%
Armenia	0.0		19,399	4,673	24%	
Bahamas (the)	0.0		0	0		
Bahrain	0.0		5,477	0	0%	
Bangladesh	20.2	100%	452,197	616,524	136%	100%
Barbados	0.0		43,260	0	0%	
Belize	0.0		24,000	60,000	250%	
Benin	0.0		0	0		
Bhutan	0.0		17,392	42,000	241%	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.0		38,258	0	0%	
Botswana	0.0		0	0		
Brazil	0.0		3,503,133	2,604,591	74%	100%
Brunei Darussalam	0.0		53,443	110,255	206%	100%
Burkina Faso	0.0		0	0		
Burundi	0.0		0	0		
Cambodia	0.0		96,000	90,000	94%	
Cabo Verde	0.0		0	0		
Central African Republic (the)	0.0		0	0		
Chad	0.0		0	0		
Chile	4.0	70%	443,774	340,495	77%	50%
China	242.2		4,521,074	10,736,107	237%	80%
Colombia	0.0		894,206	1,031,192	115%	
Comoros (the)	0.0		0	0		
Congo (the)	0.0		0	0		
Costa Rica	151.0	100%	274,014	364,080	133%	100%
Cuba	14.0		755,988	501,842	66%	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	1.1		46,646	18,832	40%	
Djibouti	0.0		0	0		
Dominica	0.0		19,441	17,510	90%	
Dominican Republic (the)	8.4		325,895	398,613	122%	
Ecuador	0.0		0	0		
Egypt	18.0	100%	1,655,063	768,708	46%	75%
El Salvador	3.9		109,440	187,970	172%	
Eritrea	0.0		0	0		
Ethiopia	0.0		0	0		
Fiji	0.0		18,431	34,804	189%	100%
Gabon	0.0		0	0		
Gambia (the)	0.0		0	0		
Georgia	0.1	14%	72,266	108,035	149%	0%
Ghana	0.9		122,142	130,821	107%	0%

Country	Phased out in 2014	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2014	Estimated funds disbursed in 2014 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2014 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2014	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2014
Global	0.0		108,081	0	0%	100%
Grenada	0.0		531	0	0%	
Guatemala	0.0		35,014	0	0%	
Guinea	0.0		0	0		
Guinea-Bissau	0.0		384	0	0%	
Guyana	0.0		10,735	26,834	250%	
Haiti	0.0		62,591	61,975	99%	100%
Honduras	0.0		0	0		
India	216.6	97%	5,051,811	4,172,221	83%	0%
Indonesia	29.3	66%	2,714,451	1,529,085	56%	33%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.0		501,898	1,157,895	231%	100%
Jamaica	4.5	100%	71,868	49,863	69%	100%
Jordan	0.0		0	0		
Kenya	0.0		0	0		
Kyrgyzstan	0.0		8,265	22,102	267%	
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	0.0		0	0		
Lebanon	0.0		267,406	432,671	162%	
Lesotho	0.0		0	0		
Liberia	0.0		0	0		
Libya	0.0		0	0		
Malawi	0.0		0	0		
Malaysia	28.8		1,673,416	2,288,974	137%	0%
Maldives	0.0		111,976	12,254	11%	0%
Mali	0.0		7,543	0	0%	
Mauritania	0.0		0	0		
Mauritius	0.0		0	0		
Mexico	98.4		2,923,422	1,719,248	59%	100%
Mongolia	0.0		0	0		
Morocco	0.0		0	0		
Mozambique	0.0		0	0		
Myanmar	0.0		0	0		
Nepal	0.0		16,800	0	0%	
Nicaragua	0.0		0	0		
Niger (the)	0.0		0	0		
Nigeria	0.0		437,763	569,455	130%	100%
Pakistan	0.0		187,010	62,619	33%	0%
Panama	0.4		213,111	174,307	82%	
Paraguay	0.1		102,212	55,044	54%	
Peru	0.0		128,189	30,771	24%	
Philippines (the)	0.0		50,058	0	0%	
Region: AFR	0.0		1,689	0	0%	
Region: ASP	0.0		0	0		
Region: LAC	0.0		0	0		
Republic of Moldova (the)	0.0		7,353	17,433	237%	0%

Country	Phased out in 2014	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2014	Estimated funds disbursed in 2014 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2014 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2014	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2014
Rwanda	0.0		0	0		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0		38,000	0	0%	100%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0		139	0	0%	
Samoa	0.0		24,840	0	0%	
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0		0	0		
Sierra Leone	0.0		0	0		
Somalia	0.0		0	0		
Sri Lanka	0.0	0%	100,706	128,852	128%	50%
Suriname	0.0		0	0		
Swaziland	0.0		124	127	102%	
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0		0	0		
Thailand	0.0		0	0		
Timor-Leste	0.0		14,000	0	0%	0%
Togo	0.0		0	0		
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0		313,707	137,482	44%	
Turkey	0.0		313	0	0%	
Uganda	0.0		0	0		
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	35.0		98,326	99,106	101%	
Uruguay	0.0		140,103	202,421	144%	100%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.0		79,013	151,881	192%	
Viet Nam	0.0		0	0		
Yemen	0.0		0	0		
Zambia	0.0		0	0		
Zimbabwe	0.0		0	0		
Grand Total	876.9	95%	29,207,580	31,406,603	108%	59%



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

UNDP Annual Progress and Financial Report Narrative: 1991-2014

75th Meeting, 16-20 November 2015, Montreal

I. INTRODUCTION

The following narrative is based on a database of 2314 projects funded by the Multilateral Fund, which contains basic information on their status of implementation as of 31 December 2014. However, some updates of activities which took place during the first quarters of 2015 are also included for information purposes. The database results in 11 summary tables which can be found at the end of this report, and which are referred to throughout this narrative.

As can be seen in the following sections, UNDP has disbursed US\$ 616,833,663 (89%) of the US\$ 678,774,946 million worth of projects that were approved under the Multilateral Fund since its inception in 1991. These programmes were supposed to eliminate 66,653 ODP T/year, of which 66,217 (99%) were phased out as of 31 December 2014. This demonstrates UNDP's important role in the success of MLF's assistance towards the elimination of Ozone Depleting Substances.

As of the end of 2014, UNDP was active in 46 countries, of which 21 are low volume consuming (LVCs). The vast majority of ongoing projects are implemented using the National Implementation modality, providing countries with larger country ownership.

A large portion of the current ongoing programmes consist of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs). For these, UNDP is the lead agency in 29 countries. In addition, UNDP also acts as the cooperating agency for 18 countries. In 2015, there are only two remaining HPMPs (Mauritania and South Sudan), which were part of UNDP's business plan and which have not been submitted yet. While actions are being taken to allow submission of these two remaining Stage I HPMPs, it should be noted that the reasons why these HPMPs cannot be submitted lies beyond UNDP's control.

There is a surge of workload for UNDP to meet the needs of so many HPMPs that are currently under implementation. This significant workload comes at a time that preparation of Stage II HPMPs is being initiated. Four countries have submitted their requests for Stage II HPMP full proposals in 2015 and several more are expected to submit their requests in 2016 and beyond. Despite this challenging situation, UNDP, with its network of country offices, remains fully committed to meet the increased workload that is foreseen and ensure that countries receive the assistance needed to be in compliance with all requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

UNDP has also been at the forefront of technical assessments and demonstration projects for potentially cost-effective alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, particularly for those specific applications where such alternatives are not presently available and applicable. Pursuant to ExCom decision 72/40, UNDP is submitting funding requests for the preparation of projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs, and feasibility studies on district cooling.

Finally, pursuant to the decision of XXVI/9 of the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, UNDP is also conducting surveys of ODS alternatives, prioritizing the Foams, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sectors in selected developing countries representing a balance of size and regional spread in order to: establish the market penetration of current commercially available alternatives, in terms of supply chain and costs, performance and environmental impact; and identify emerging alternatives, in terms of their expected market introduction and availability, performance and projected costs.

II. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A. Annual Summary Data (See table 1)

Table 1: “Annual Summary” shows the important summary data on the number of project approvals, corresponding budgets, ODP, and disbursement figures. The table highlights that, cumulatively, as of 31 December 2014, UNDP had a total of 2314 approved projects under the Multilateral Fund, of which 95 had been canceled or transferred. Of the 2,219 remaining projects, 2,052, or 92% have been completed. They are set to eliminate 66,653 ODP T/year, of which 66,217 ODP T (99%) have already been eliminated.

As of 31 December 2014, UNDP had received cumulative net project approvals of US\$ 678,774,946. (excluding support costs). Of these, UNDP, as of end-2014, had disbursed US\$ 616,833,663 excluding all obligations. This translates to 91% of approved funding. This is higher than last year’s disbursement rate of 89%. Furthermore, an additional US\$ 557,166 of obligations were outstanding as of end-December 2014, representing orders placed but final payments not yet made. Out of these projects, 167 projects are currently ongoing corresponding to a budget of US\$ 117,706,118.

B. Interest and Adjustments

Interest income earned on MLF resources in 2014 is US\$ 517,169. Once the financial statements are submitted to the MLF Treasurer by the agreed deadline of 30 September, the difference between the provisional and final 2014 interest income can be adjusted against UNDP project approvals in 2015.

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

Table 2: Summary Data by Project Type presents an overview of the approvals by the type of project. It demonstrates that of the total amounts approved, 82.6% of the budgets were dedicated to investment projects, 5.0% to technical assistance projects, 6.0% to institutional strengthening and 3.2% to project preparation activities. The remaining 3.3% was dedicated to country programmes and demonstration/training activities.

D. Multi-Year-agreements (Table 3).

This table focuses on the multi-year agreements as a whole, rather than on the individual tranches contained in the large database. The table shows that 111 agreements worth US\$ 317,393,750 were allocated in principle to UNDP in multi-year agreements (without support costs) when all tranches are considered. US\$ 296,658,062 out of this total was already approved in individual tranches as of December 2014. Disbursements related to these programmes as of 31 December 2014 amount to US\$ 241,734,390 (81% of the released amount). Please refer to table 3 for detailed information on each agreement.

III. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

A ODP Phased Out from Completed Investment Projects

A total of 25 investment projects phasing out 394.7 ODP tonnes, comprising 1 in the destruction sector,

6 in foams, 1 in fumigation, 14 in phase-out plans, and 3 in refrigeration were completed between 1 January and 31 December 2014. The corresponding ODP tonnes phased out for these projects are 111.80 in foams, 174.0 in fumigation, 40.2 in phase-out plans, and 69.5 tonnes in refrigeration.

B. **Non-Investment Project Completions Since The Last Report**

A total of 16 non-investment projects, comprising 11 institutional strengthening phases, and 5 other activities were completed between 1 Jan and 31 Dec 2014.

IV. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

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

GLO/SEV/71/TAS/322, the Core unit support (2015) programmer approved at the 73rd meeting of the Executive Committee, that covers the administrative costs of UNDP's Montreal Protocol Unit; and continuation of Core Unit support at a level that allows UNDP to provide the oversight, reporting and assistance needed to sustain the large programmer is critical.

B. **Regional Projects:** All UNDP regional projects have been completed.

V. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A. **Results in 2014**

Decision 41/93 of the Executive Committee approved the following indicators to allow for the evaluation of performance of implementing agencies, with the weightings indicated in the table below. Annex V of the report of the 71st meeting of the Executive Committee contained the UNDP's 2014 targets. One can see from the table below that UNDP fully met 6 out of 9 of its targets and that its score amounts to 90%.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2014	Result achieved in 2014	Score
1. Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	15	21	13 → 62% (see annex 2, 1)	10.1
2. Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	10	14	15 → 100% (see annex 2, 2)	10.0
3. Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	18	15 → 83% (see annex 2, 3)	14.4
4. Implementation	ODP phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	15	45.3	45.3 → 100% (see annex 2, 4)	15.0
5. 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	19	20 → 100% (see annex 2, 5)	10.0
6. Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	1	Two (2) so it was exceeded or 100% (see annex 2, 6)	10.0
7. Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	77	72 finrevs out of 77 94% (see annex 2, 7)	9.4
8. Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	6	100% achieved (6 PCRs submitted out	5.0

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2014	Result achieved in 2014	Score
				of 6 planned -- see annex 2, 8)	
9. Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On-time	100% achieved (see annex 2, 9)	5.0
TOTAL		100			90.4

B. Cumulative completed investment projects (Table 4)

As Table 4: Cumulative completed investment projects shows, a total of 1,096 investment projects have been completed, with a corresponding elimination of 60,041 ODP T. Of the US\$ 454,054,279 in their approved budgets in the sectors of Foam, Refrigeration, Phase-out Plan, Aerosol, Solvents, Fumigants, Halon, Process Agents, and Sterilants, 100% has already been disbursed. It took an average of 13 months from approval to first disbursement and 33 months from approval to completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$7.56 /kg. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

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

As Table 5 shows, UNDP has completed 491 non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 81,495,207 in their approved budgets, 100% has been disbursed. It took an average of 13 months from approval to first disbursement and 40 months from approval to completion. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

D. Cumulative ongoing investment projects (Table 6)

As can be seen in Table 6, UNDP has 74 ongoing investment projects in the sectors of Phase-out Plans, Foam Aerosol, and Fumigants with corresponding budgets of US\$ 99,831,810. Of this amount, 52% has already been disbursed. It takes an average of 12 months from approval to first disbursement and an average of 45 months from approval to the estimated project completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$55.98 /kg. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

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

Table 7 shows that UNDP has 51 ongoing non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 14,551,308 in approved budgets, 31% has been disbursed. It takes an average of 14 months from approval to first disbursement and 40 months from approval to the estimated project completion. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

VI. STATUS OF AGREEMENTS AND PROJECT PREPARATION BY COUNTRY

A. Agreements To Be Signed/Executed/Finalized

Since UNDP has a standard legal agreement in place in each developing country that covers UNDP activities in that country, no additional legal agreement is required. There were no specific issues related to this in 2014.

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

Table 8: Project Preparation by Country, Approved Amount and Amount Disbursed, indicates active project

preparation accounts. Of the ongoing 42 PRP projects listed with US\$ 3,283,000 in associated approvals, 5% has been disbursed.

VII. DESCRIPTION OF KEY ONGOING ACTIVITIES

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

- A. Technology demonstration projects
- B. ODS destruction demonstration projects
- C. Stage I HPMP Activities
- D. Country Highlights

A. Technology demonstration projects

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

A1. Demonstrations related to Stage I HPMPs

Brazil and Mexico

Pilot projects for the assessment of alternative technologies in PU Foam Applications were approved in Brazil and Mexico to develop, optimize and assess the use of methyl formate and methylal as blowing agents in PU applications. As a result of the demonstration projects, methyl formate was selected as an alternative technology in Egypt, Mexico, Nigeria, Brazil, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Cameroon, and some other countries. System houses in both Mexico and Brazil have adopted methylal technology in their HPMPs as a result of the successful pilot project.

China

Foam Sector

The Executive Committee approved a demonstration project to convert HCFC-22/HCFC-142b technology to CO₂ with methyl formate co-blowing technology in the manufacture of extruded polystyrene foam at Feininger (Nanjing) Energy Saving Technology Co. Ltd. It can be concluded that the CO₂ and methyl formate formulation tested can be applied to XPS manufacturing given that thermal conductivity, compression strength and limited oxygen index are acceptable. It was also determined that using methyl formate as the co-blowing agent of CO₂ had no significant influence on the processing process of XPS board.

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning

- Demonstration project for conversion from HCFC-22 to HFC-32 in the manufacture of commercial air-source chillers/heat pumps at Tsinghua Tong Fang Artificial Environment Co. Ltd.: The project is the first in China to adopt HFC-32 in place of HCFC-22 in the production of small-sized commercial air-source chillers/heat pumps. The demonstration project has directly led to the use of HFC-32 as a major alternative to HCFC-22 in the industrial and commercial refrigeration sector plan of stage I of the HPMP for China. Further conversion

activities to HFC-32 technology have been approved for the HPMP in Indonesia, Algeria and Thailand.

- Demonstration project for conversion from HCFC-22 technology to ammonia/CO₂ technology in the manufacture of two-stage refrigeration systems for cold storage and freezing applications at Yantai Moon Group Co. Ltd: The capacity of the production line has been converted to use substitute refrigerants and is capable of manufacture the converted products. The project has passed the national acceptance verification. The converted products have been put into use by users in Yantai, Weihai and Dalian. The market has expressed interest. The technology route is innovative, the resulting product has significant advantages in terms of environment friendliness and energy efficiency, and the safety performance is greatly improved.

Solvents

The Executive Committee approved a demonstration project for conversion from HCFC-141b based technology to iso-paraffin and siloxane (KC-6) technology for cleaning in the manufacture of medical devices at Zhejiang Kindly Medical Devices Co. Ltd. The project carried out an assessment of more than 15 solvents widely used in the medical devices sector globally. The project tested the use of KC-6 as an alternative to HCFC-141b. With necessary equipment modifications for needle assembly lines and silicification tooling cleaning line KC-3 presents itself as a viable alternative to HCFC-141b for cleaning in the manufacture of medical devices.

Colombia

The Executive Committee approved the assessment project for supercritical CO₂ technology in the manufacture of sprayed polyurethane rigid foams in Colombia. The project was designed to evaluate in developing countries the performance of super-critical CO₂, a relatively new technology currently used in Japan for polyurethane (PU) spray rigid foam. Results from this project showed that supercritical CO₂ technology is a non-flammable, zero ODP and low GWP technology and it shouldn't create any additional industrial hygiene and safety hazards for the use as a replacement for HCFC-141b technology.

Egypt

Low cost options for the use of Hydrocarbons (HC) as foaming agents in the manufacture of PU Foam were considered as part of a demonstration project in Egypt. The objective of this project was to develop, optimize, and disseminate low-cost systems for the use of hydrocarbons in the manufacture of PU rigid insulation and integral skin foams. Both options that are emerging from the project—pre-blended cyclopentane systems and direct HC injection—have been selected for ODS phase-out projects in Brazil and Egypt. The findings of the demonstration project show that further mixing head optimization would be beneficial and might enhance the foam densities and reduce operational costs. This optimization is currently being finalized at a system house in Egypt with the complementary report with additional findings is planned for submission to the 75th ExCom.

Nigeria

A hydrocarbon production demonstration project is being implemented at Pamaque Ltd as part of the HPMP in Nigeria. This subproject is designed to build a demonstration distillation and bottling unit, to conduct related quality testing and to market the product to a select group of service providers. The establishment of pilot facilities to produce hydrocarbon for refrigeration use will be commercially producing from 2015 refrigerant-grade pure hydrocarbons from locally produced liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). While it is still completing its pilot phase, the official launch of the facility is to be completed in 2015 – due to administrative delays in 2014 and early 2015 and in view of the overall political situation in Nigeria.

Turkey

A pilot project validating the use of HFO-1234ze as Blowing Agent in the Manufacture of Extruded Polystyrene (XPS) Foam Boardstock in Turkey was designed to assess the use of HFO-1234ze in a developing country context. All planned production trials have been completed in 2011 and early 2012 and a final assessment was submitted to the 67th ExCom. The current findings show that there is a need for further trials as this will help obtain better assessment of the feasibility of the technology for developing countries. Unfortunately, funding for these additional activities was not approved so that no final conclusions about the technical feasibility of this technology could be arrived at.

A2. Demonstrations related to Stage II HPMPs

Pursuant to ExCom decision 72/40, UNDP is preparing additional projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs, and feasibility studies on district cooling. UNDP has already received preparation funding for such demonstration projects for China, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Kuwait, Lebanon, and Maldives. In addition, UNDP is submitting full sized projects for Colombia and Egypt but no preparation funding has been requested for these two projects.

B. ODS destruction demonstration projects

The UNDP Montreal Protocol & Chemicals Unit has been supporting countries to assist them to manage their stocks of ODS, which cannot be reused in a sound way. The potential for recovery, proper management and final disposal of such unwanted ODS and ODS containing appliances/equipment banked, have been proven as being possible in developed countries if the proper legislation and price incentives, as well as business opportunities, exist. However, the applicability of banks management schemes in developed countries needs to also be demonstrated in Article 5 countries. The Executive Committee has approved preparation activities for Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Georgia, Ghana and India, to address ODS waste management leading to ODS destruction. Five such projects (Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Georgia, and Ghana) have been submitted and approved by the Executive Committee in prior years. Progress is ongoing in these projects and it is too early to determine conclusive results at this stage. Preliminary results can probably be reported in 2015.

C. Stage I HPMP Activities

This section provides a summary of the activities occurring through the HCFC multi-year performance based agreements by country.

Angola

A total of 2 tranches have been approved for Angola under UNDP. In 2014, 4 national training sessions took place in Luanda and in 3 cities in the countryside. Consultations with training centers were undertaken in order to identify specific needs of equipment to be procured. In 2015, an internal assessment of the project has been conducted and remaining funds allocated to cover national needs on equipment for technicians and training centers. Specs and TOR were agreed with GOV and bid is expected to start in mid-July 2015.

Armenia

Two tranches have been approved for Armenia with the first tranche's approval in December 2010. The situation at SAGA has not changed from 2013, and no additional progress was achieved with local constructions except for previous finishing of blender housing outside of the main facility. Multiple meetings held between NOU/UNDP and SAGA on clarifying plans, and then on attempting to convince SAGA to continue with the project. Additional consultations with Ministry of Environment (Deputy

Minister)/NOU and UNDP/UNEP held in November 2014 at MOP in Paris resulted in the decision to prepare to cancel the SAGA project. An action plan was developed to contact SAGA to start project cancellation. In 2015, SAGA submitted a project cancellation letter to NOU-Armenia, and NOU informed that no last tranche for UNDP's remaining work with SAGA would be requested. Any unfunded eligible activities in the servicing sector as a part of the last third tranche would be taken from the existing balance of two first tranches of HPMP Stage I. MLF Secretariat was informed accordingly, and with the agreement, only UNEP's second and last tranche was requested at the 75th ExCom in May 2015, and approved. UNDP started cancellation process of the SAGA component by negotiating with the equipment supplier a possible return of two lines (refrigerant filling and foam) and compensation which was rejected by Transfair. UNDP is currently negotiating a transfer of this equipment to one of UNIDO's programmes with special thanks to UNIDO. Once such projects and transfer procedures are identified, and transfer is complete, UNDP will start return of obtained funds from the transfer to the MLF Secretariat.

Bangladesh

The first tranche was approved in November 2011 and an investment project was approved earlier in December 2010. During the year 2014, NOU closely monitored completion of the project at Walton. The project completion procedures (technical aspects) were completed. The NOU also had extensive interactions with industry associations and Government department on project implementation modalities and mechanisms to be adopted for promoting low-GWP technologies. Verification report for 2013 was completed during the year through an independent consultant. Other components relating to HPMP project for Stage-I are under implementation - particularly relating to the service sector and policy training support. The Government is also actively considering updating standards for adoption of low GWP flammable technologies and has had a consultative report prepared on the same. In 2015, the HPMP Stage-I second tranche was submitted to the 74th Excom and approved. Verification report for 2013 and 2014 also completed by Q1 - 2015.

Barbados

Only 1 tranche was approved for Barbados under UNDP. By December 2014, the government had reviewed and approved the contents of the ProDoc upon final adjustments required by UNDP. The ProDoc was sent for signature in December 2014. In 2015, the ProDoc is still under GOV review to be signed. UNDP is monitoring the issue. In the meanwhile, the procurement plan has been prepared.

Belize

Only 1 tranche was approved for Belize under UNDP. By December 2014, some equipment (approx. 30%) has been delivered to final users. Capacitation and delivery of equipment are to be continued through 2015. Up to mid-2015, additional equipment (approx- 45% cumulative) has been delivered to end-users.

Bhutan

The first tranche was approved in April 2011 and the second tranche was approved in July 2013. In 2014, the project activities under investment component were progressing in a satisfactory manner. The country is reviewing technology situation relating to HCFC alternatives and planning to implement suitable retrofit promotion schemes through their trained technicians. In 2015, the activities in the country are progressing satisfactorily.

Brazil

Three tranches have been approved for Brazil under UNDP. By December 2014, activities related to the first and second tranches had advanced substantially. For the Continuous Panels component, four

companies have designed the reconversion plans and 2 are in the final stages of conversion. Five integral skins companies are at an advanced stage of reconversion. All 11 system houses have been assisted with trials and tests. Purcom and Ariston have completed the conversion at the system house level, other system houses that operate in the Integral Skin sector are at an advanced stage of reconversion. 50 clients supported by Purcom and Arinos had started to do initial trials on formulations. Details can be found in the Tranche Report submitted to the 74th ExCom. The third tranche was approved by the 73rd ExCom and activities related to system houses and downstream users operating in the rigid foam applications had been initiated by December 2014. In 2015, activities under tranche 4 have successfully started with initial trials under rigid PU end-users initiated by one System House.

Brunei Darussalam

One tranche has been approved in April 2012. In Jan and Dec 2014, the invitation bid was announced and one reclamation machine and 16 recovery machines had been procured. The delivery of equipment is planned in Jan 2015. In late February 2015, a joint mission with UNEP, to participate the R&R training and to prepare the 2nd tranche request was conducted. The 2nd tranche request was submitted to and approved at the 74th ExCom.

Cambodia

Two tranches have been approved for Cambodia, with the first tranche having been approved in July 2010. During the year 2014, the implementation plan was discussed and finalized in mid-2014. The focus is on R&R activities and promotion of HCFC-free alternatives. In 2015, under the 2nd tranche, several awareness outreach activities for the users, relevance stakeholders and constitutions have been conducted to promote the alternative with non ODS and climate friendly based equipment.

Chile

Three tranches have been approved for Chile under UNDP with the first tranche having been approved in April 2011. Project activities were underway according to the work plan. During 2014, training courses for customs officers and refrigeration technicians were conducted. 5 refrigerant identifiers were bought and delivered to the National Customs Office. GRP manual was prepared by the international expert, followed by a train-the-trainers seminar. Workshop on HCFC-141b alternatives for flushing was carried out with participation of international experts and suppliers. A workshop on HC-based refrigerants was conducted by an international expert. Although most of the work plan has been carried out according to plan, there have been some delays in the proposal of alternatives for the supermarket pilot. UNDP and NOU organized meeting and follow up with participant stakeholders. A consultant was hired to design the selection scheme of proposal. In 2015, a selection scheme for participating supermarkets was prepared by local consultant and is in final revision by NOU. A mission was conducted to review work plan and discuss implementation of the project. 2 local experts participated in specialized training on natural alternatives to HCFC in Germany.

China

Industrial, Commercial and Air Conditioning (ICR)

Four tranches under the ICR sector have been approved with the first being approved in July 2011. During the year 2014, the project implementation progressed satisfactorily. 11 beneficiaries aggregating to more than 80% of the total phase-out under the plan have signed the agreement. More beneficiaries are being identified and are expected to sign the agreement for project implementation in 2015. The fourth tranche for the sector plan was approved in November 2014. The activities progressed satisfactorily in the year 2014. Conversion projects are progressing satisfactorily towards completion. In 2014, Government also pursued issues related to standards for safe adoption of low GWP. In 2015, activities are progressing satisfactorily with most of the companies covered under ICR sector plan at advanced stages

of project implementation. Last tranche request would be submitted along with necessary verification reports as per the HPMP agreement.

Solvents

Two tranches for the solvents sector have been approved with the first having been approved in July 2011. During the year 2014, projects under solvent sector plans made significant progress towards completion of conversion activities. Demonstration project report for KDL was also submitted to the 73rd meeting. In 2015, activities are progressing satisfactorily with most of the companies covered under solvent sector plan at advanced stages of project implementation. Last tranche request would be submitted along with necessary verification reports as per the HPMP agreement.

Colombia

Three tranches have been approved for Colombia under UNDP with the first tranche having been approved in December 2010. Most of the planned activities were carried out during 2014. The NOU continued with its activities related to training of refrigeration technicians on GRP (15 workshops and 433 trained technicians). 3 train-the-trainers workshops on GRP, HC and other natural refrigerants conducted. The NOU has kept its work with end-users by organizing 12 seminars on HCFC alternatives. An awareness campaign accompanied all activities. In 2015, 4 workshops on good refrigeration practices conducted. 2 consultancies to standardize operation of reclaiming centers were initiated. 8 collection centers obtained their environmental license and operating in the R&R&R network. 2 follow up missions were conducted.

Costa Rica

Two tranches have been approved for Costa Rica under UNDP with the first tranche having been approved in July 2011. A visit from an expert of SENA took place in Costa Rica to develop a Curriculum for training schools. Train the trainers with SENA specialist in October with the participation of 17 trainers from INA in Costa Rica. Agreement with institute to develop specialty course of Commercial and Industrial refrigeration and AC. Agreement with SENAI from Brazil on south-south collaboration. Visit of INA to SENAI in Brazil. Training of technicians in INA. 2015 action plan is under implementation. Third tranche request prepared and submitted. Training of custom users on online system continues. Implementation of agreement between INA and SENAI for training refrigeration and AA technicians is underway. 1 follow up mission was conducted.

Cuba

Two tranches have been approved for Cuba under UNDP with the first tranche having been approved in November 2011. In the foam sector, the planned milestone of selecting the technology suppliers was achieved, awarding contracts was achieved for one company, and implementation of plant conversion started as suppliers paid a visit to the company, action plan and technical specifications of equipment agreed. For the other company, the NOU and supplier could not reach an agreement on commercial conditions, another supplier was contacted and discussions are underway. Import of HCFC-141b in preblended polyols have been banned since 31/12/14. For the refrigeration sector, the project advanced according to work plan, 16 training centers were strengthened with equipment and training tools. Activities to promote the reconversion of refrigeration systems continue, in 2014 80 systems were converted to HCFC-alternatives. In 2015, conversion of commercial equipment continues, training centers around the country received equipment to strengthen technical capabilities. Pending contract was signed and construction of equipment started, so equipment for both plants are currently under construction. Preparation of plants for conversion was conducted. 1 follow up mission was carried out.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Two tranches have been approved for DRC and the second tranche was approved by the ExCom in July 2013. Up to the beginning of 2014, the first tranche of the project was being completed, and activities for the second tranche were initiated in the second half of 2014. A key part of the activities consists in the second set of procurement of equipment for the refrigeration servicing sector. A first procurement notice was launched in June 2014 but turned out to be unsuccessful. After review and improvement of the notice, in consultation with international consultant, the notice was issued again in September, this time successfully with several applications by international suppliers (under review/assessment by end 2014). In first half of 2015, the equipment procurement process has been completed. Implementation is ongoing, with preparation of the next tranche submission and of the PRP request for Stage II, with the new NOU team in place in DRC.

Dominican Republic

Two tranches have been approved for the Dominican Republic under UNDP with the first tranche having been approved in November 2011. In 2014, in the refrigeration sector, the planned milestone of implementing the MOA with INFOTEP was achieved, 600 technicians trained and 25 courses carried out. 3 training centers were strengthened. It is worth noting that the Legal framework for certification of refrigeration technicians was agreed between stakeholders and launched during Ozone Day celebration. In the foam sector, the conversion activities in the foam producers continued. The milestone of converting four enterprises was achieved. Installation process of 2 injection machines in two of the main producers was conducted. In 2015, one mission from the international expert was conducted to support the conversion process. Third tranche requested and approved. Implementation of MOA with Infotep continues. 3 workshops to End-users and refrigeration technicians were conducted. Installation of injection machines completed in Paredomi. Finals trials conducted in 2 doors manufacturers' facilities. Workshop with PU suppliers and end-users to disseminate new regulation on HCFC-141b based systems.

Egypt

Three tranches have been approved for Egypt with the first tranche's approval in 2010. In 2014, the Reftruck and Al Fateh projects were completed, with hand-over protocols signed and no residual pending payments remaining. Dow system house signed the MOA agreement and completed a first milestone on technology development. Technocom and Baalbaki system houses will be signing the MOAs in 2015. Unstable situation in the country put limitations on some activities, and each mission required a special consideration and clearance by UNDSS. Two missions were completed in April and May 2015 by senior foam expert. All standalone conversion projects are now complete with the last safety audit done in May 2015. Currently, the focus is on system house level with two system houses (Dow-MidEast and Technocom) moving ahead under a signed MoA on HCFC-free formula development. Additional discussions being held with the remaining two system houses with facilitation of NOU-Egypt on signing agreed MoAs to start work in parallel to Dow-MidEast and Technocom.

El Salvador

One tranche has been approved for El Salvador under UNDP, which was approved in November 2011. During 2014, in the refrigeration sector, the milestone of training on good refrigeration practices was achieved. The NOU continued with training activities where courses on alternatives to HCFC were conducted. HCFC import quota for 2014 was established. In the foam sector, the milestone of installing the equipment at Unimetal was achieved, the company converted to HC. Hecasa converted its production line to HCFC-free alternatives. A mission by the international expert was conducted to follow up on project implementation and to verify Unimetal's conversion. 2015 work plan is under implementation. Training of technicians on good refrigeration practices continues. Second tranche requested and approved. Material for trials was purchased and delivered to country, building where trials will be conducted was prepared; beneficiary company is ready for using MF system.

Fiji

Two tranches have been approved for Fiji. During the year 2014, R&R equipment were procured and distributed to beneficiaries. The second tranche request along with verification report was submitted for Fiji. The tranche request was approved in the 73rd Excom after certain adjustments keeping in mind consumption levels of Fiji for the year 2013. Fiji also initiated process of revising baseline data. In 2015, activities progressing satisfactorily. Government is working with Ozone Secretariat on baseline data change in line with decision of 73rd Excom meeting.

Georgia

Two tranches have been approved for Georgia with the first tranche's approval in 2010. In 2014, the ODS related regulations were revised and recommendations, alongside with the relevant legislation packages, were developed in order to improve the certification system; to control service methods; to control and execute all types of legal issues related to ozone depleting substances (import/export permit, certification, service standard implementation, etc.). Survey for the correct management of the transferred equipment was conducted for National Refrigeration Association and R/R centers. Two (2) workshops were conducted with the stakeholders to get acquainted with the new ODS regulations and create awareness amongst attended staff on their role in enforcing Montreal Protocol at the national level. Training of Custom officers was conducted and a modern-type refrigerant analyzer (Pur-chek) purchased and handed over. In 2015, Tranche 1 is complete. As for Tranche 2, NOU-Georgia and UNDP currently conduct best practice trainings. One (1) training is complete in June 2015 in a vocational school SPEKTR. 15 people trained. In Eastern Georgia, 4 training sessions planned for 2015 for 80 technicians with certification. This is being done in support of a new legislation on technician certification that will be adopted in October 2015. Demonstration and diagnostic training stand (computer controlled: via a local or internet network from other colleges) is being designed by the Refrigeration Association for use in vocational colleges. A special article is prepared for two editions (August and September) of the National Geographic magazine along with 5 internet-based blogs devoted to the HCFC phase-out in Georgia. Welding machine for aluminum purchased and delivered to the R/R center in Kutaisi, and out 3 planned sets of R/R main and ancillary equipment 1 set purchased for Kutaisi R/R center to back the planned trainings on technician certification.

Ghana

Three tranches have been approved for Ghana. The second tranche was approved in July 2012 and in 2014, the funding for the third tranche was requested and approved. In 2014, it was planned that all activities would be completed under the second tranche, however, some activities are still being finalized, and for example, the process of procurement of customs identifiers was initiated but not completed. The agreement for the Centre of Excellence at the Accra Technical Training Centre is now in place and the center is available for trainings. Most of the activities in this tranche required institutional agreements to be negotiated and agreed with partner institutions, leading to processes which have taken longer than planned initially. This background work is now completed and will allow for completion of the tranche activities in 2015. Mission held by the International consultant in May-June 2015, supporting the planning of the activities and procurement processes, in addition to first UNDP mission in February 2015. Work continued for the procurement of equipment, continued strengthening of the center of excellence, and strengthening of the technicians' capacity. Customs training is being actively prepared.

Guyana

Only 1 tranche was approved for Guyana under UNDP. In 2014, the equipment was procured and delivered to the country. Detailed information is in the Tranche Report submitted to the 74th ExCom.

India

Two tranches have been approved for India, with the first tranche having been approved in April 2012. During the year 2014, conversion projects in foam sector and systems houses progressed satisfactorily. New formulations have been developed by systems houses. These are being optimized for cost effective solution to SMEs. In 2015, activities progressing satisfactorily and most of the enterprises are at advanced stages of implementation of HCFC phase-out projects. Third tranche would be submitted to the 75th Excom.

Indonesia

Two tranches have been approved for Indonesia with the first being approved in July 2011. During the year 2014, conversion projects for large enterprises were completed for most of the enterprises. Government has also imposed a regulation prohibiting use of HCFCs in manufacturing RAC equipment from 1 Jan 2015. Government has successfully implemented regulations for prohibiting use of HCFCs in RAC manufacturing from 1 Jan 2015. Monitoring of HCFC consumption is ongoing satisfactorily. Third tranche would be submitted to the 75th Excom

Iran

Three tranches were approved for Iran with the first tranche having been approved in April 2011. During the year 2014, the project in residential AC manufacturing company progressed well and the enterprise is expected to complete conversion project in 2015. Systems house project faced issues relating to technology access and choices particularly in the context of cost-effective usage in SMEs. Consultations were held with beneficiary on technological choices for the foam system house component. The enterprise expressed its inability to make technology choices due to technical issues and commercial considerations. The NOU and UNDP discussed this and agreed to return the related funds back to Excom at its 74th meeting. In 2015, the government is closely monitoring project implementation to ensure successful completion of all projects by 2015. Activities progressing satisfactorily. Last tranche request for HPMP submitted to and approved in 74th Excom.

Jamaica

Two tranches have been approved for Jamaica under UNDP with the first tranche having been approved in July 2011. By December 2014, the following activities were implemented/milestones achieved. In foam, the company SEAL reconverted to MLF. In the RAC sector, two "train the trainers" courses took place in Kingston and in Montego Bay. The implementation plan for the delivery of training to technicians has been approved by GOV. HC based pilot equipment was procured and delivered to training centers to create capacities in installation and maintenance of such type of equipment. 2 tranches have been approved for Jamaica thus far and activities have progressed well. In 2015, a third "train the trainers" course took place in Ocho Rios and ancillary equipment was delivered to training center.

Kyrgyzstan

Two tranches have been approved for Kyrgyzstan with the first tranche's approval in April 2011. In 2014, 25 units of equipment were purchased. An additional 15 units are planned to be purchased in 2015. There were problems on the agreement of the funds disbursement modality. A harmonized system of fund advance (HACT) was proposed as a solution, which is now being tested. By this system, funding advances are made with follow-up financial reporting from NOU. Mission held in February 2015. Additional R/R equipment (10 sets) purchased and delivered to recipients as planned. Project is set for closure, and NOU-Kyrgyzstan will focus on the start-up of the newly approved HPMP Stage II.

Lebanon

During the year 2014, investment projects relating to foam and refrigeration sector were completed and all milestones achievement were verified. Monitoring of activities will be continued during the next 2 years. Technical assistance activities for foam and ref sector would also be continued and implementation of all activities under this component is expected to be completed in 2016. Other activities relating to technical capacity building, policy enforcement and information outreach are also under implementation. In 2015, activities progressing satisfactorily. Third tranche request for Lebanon approved in 74th Excom. Enterprise level conversion in RAC and foam sector completed. Other technical support and information outreach activities are in progress.

Malaysia

Two tranches have been approved for Malaysia, with the first tranche having been approved in 2011. In the year 2014, enterprises actively pursued their conversion project. Most of the enterprises have procured equipment and were almost at the final stages of commercial production of HCFC free products. Systems houses also tested formulations which are HCFC free. MFS evaluation was also undertaken in August 2014. In 2015, activities progressing satisfactorily and most of the enterprises are at advanced stages of implementation of HCFC phase-out projects. Third tranche would be submitted to the 75th Excom.

Maldives

Two tranches have been approved for the Maldives, with the first tranche having been approved in April 2010. During the year 2014, the project activities were progressing in a satisfactory manner. Policy inputs were provided with the Government undertaking necessary steps to control and monitor HCFC used. The government is working on tackling challenges associated with adoption of low GWP alternatives. The focus was on implementation of R&R program and retrofit incentive scheme focusing on fisheries sector. The latter program was implemented with available and cost-effectively feasible technologies and these are primarily HFC based. The fisheries sector is actively engaged in identification of low-GWP, safe and cost effective options and technical information was shared on available retrofit technologies. In 2015, HPMP Stage-I targets are being satisfactory met. Country still facing challenges in retrofit options (mainly low GWP refrigerants) for existing fishing vessels and working closely with UNDP and tech experts on this. Project for demonstration of low GWP has been approved in the 74th Excom and this is expected to provide solutions for Maldives.

Mali

One tranche was approved for Mali under UNDP in April 2011 and the first tranche activities were completed and equipment were distributed in Mali as planned and with support from the international consultant. Both international and national consultants were in place and the Project Document was signed. However, the second tranche focused primarily on capacity building and institutional activities coordinated by UNEP, and UNDP is preparing for the following tranche to be submitted for approval in 2016 - the situation and progress will be assessed and support from international expert provided. No delay to report. No specific milestone to report in first half of 2015.

Mexico

Three tranches have been approved for Mexico under UNDP with the first tranche having been approved in July 2011. The implementation of the projects at the national system houses has been completed and the focus in 2014 was on final clients. A substantial number of clients are in the process of being reconverted. There have been some challenges with the new systems and the System Houses are continuously improving their new non-ODS low GWP systems. UNDP has provided continuous Technical Assistance to all local System Houses. The international System houses have also progressed with the implementation although at a lower speed. In the last trimester of 2014, a special effort was put

in place to advance the implementation of international system houses and 3 missions took place with international experts in November and December. The list of final clients of international system houses is being evaluated and implementation will start at end-user level in 2015. In the first half of 2015, the reconversion work at downstream user (DSU) level progressed with the National SHs. For the international SHs, Polioles/BASF had signed MOA with the project and had started trials with end-users; DOW has also agreed with the terms of MOA and document is in process of signature (in the meanwhile, their clients already started to receive technical assistance preparation for trials) and Bayer is reviewing the terms of the MOA to engage in the reconversion process.

Moldova

One tranche was approved for Moldova under UNDP in 2011. HCFCs controls introduced with annual quota effective starting 01.01.2013. Technicians training and certification system harmonized with F-Gas EU framework. Three (3) advanced portable refrigerant identifiers purchased and delivered to the Customs Department, and a specialized training on the use of this equipment organized by NOU-Moldova. Twenty six (26) Customs officers received training. Handbook for Customs Officers has been updated with new information on ODSs in general, and HCFC and HCFC equipment. Twenty one (21) in 2014 according to the new mentioned F-Gas. Twenty (2) equipment sets purchased and delivered to service centers to qualified technicians. Tranche 2 being prepared for. Baseline changes were expected, but not approved by ImpCom in 2014. Lower import limits triggered HCFC stockpiling in 2012 before freeze, and reductions in HPMP funding expected in Stage II due to lower HCFC consumption category. In 2015, funds under Tranche 1 of HPMP Stage 1 almost fully disbursed and 2014 report outlines the activities which were implemented. This first tranche is set for closure. During Q1 of 2015, NOU-Moldova and UNDP prepared a request for the last tranche under HPMP-Stage I. The last tranche was submitted to and approved at the 74th ExCom. Mission planned for the third quarter in 2015 to enable the start of last tranche of HPMP Stage I which was approved in May 2015.

Nepal

One tranche has been approved for Nepal in 2012. The implementation plan was discussed and finalized in July 2014. The changes in the procurement plan were discussed and being finalized. There were delays in the procurement process. The NOU has requested UNDP to undertake the procurement and make the payment for the training consultant. Also there was a change in the procurement plan. Follow-up actions have been taken to resolve the matters. In 2015, the first disbursement (20%) for R&R training has been made in May 2015. This was delayed due to the earthquake happened in April 2015. Also due to the earthquake, the procurement process for R&R equipment has been delayed. A planned mission is also postponed to late 2015 at the time of R&R training upon the arrival of R&R equipment in the country.

Nigeria

Three tranches have been approved for Nigeria with the first tranche having been approved in 2010. Activities for the third tranche are ongoing, although expenditures are still at a limited level, reflecting some delays in implementation. In the Refrigeration component, official launch of the Pamaque facility is under preparation and logistical improvements to the operation of the plant have been completed. For the foam component, the laboratory has been completed at the Vitapur site and after initial trials, full launch of production is expected. The fine tuning of the launch of the use of methyl formate at the foam plant has taken more time than expected. Additional visit by international technical expert will help complete this component. Please note that the baseline allowed under the ExCom agreement is 398.2 ODP T, which includes HCFCs contained in pre-blended polyols. The A7 data baseline is 344.9 ODP T (without pre-blended polyols). A mission by International consultant was held in April 2015, facilitating the progress of activities at the two foam companies and monitoring of the status of the refrigeration component.

Panama

Two tranches have been approved for Panama under UNDP with the first tranche having been approved in November 2011. Planned activities related to training on good refrigeration practices were achieved. Quota system is working properly and quota for 2014 set. Verification report was conducted, showing that the country is complying with its reduction commitments. Purchasing of Nitrogen tools and filters for phasing out HCFC-141b in flushing was carried out. Inventory of refrigeration equipment in local hospital was completed. All planned milestones in 2014 were achieved. In 2015, second tranche implementation report and third tranche request were prepared and submitted. Implementation of 2015 work plan is underway, 2 workshops on good refrigeration practices were conducted; meetings with customs authorities, HCFC importers and users have been carried out.

Paraguay

One tranche has been approved for Paraguay under UNDP with the first tranche having been approved in April 2011. The NOU was reconfigured in 2013 with good results, which led to improving the implementation of the project. The milestones related to training on good refrigeration practices were achieved and the certification framework was strengthened. Four training centers strengthened with training equipment and 184 technicians trained in good refrigeration practices. In 2015, the 1st tranche implementation report and 2nd tranche request prepared, submitted and approved. 1 workshop on good refrigeration practices and alternatives to HCFC was prepared and conducted by international expert.

Peru

One tranche was approved for Peru under UNDP in December 2012. By December 2014, the ProDoc was approved by all stakeholders and submitted to the Government for signature. An international expert on RAC was hired and has assessed the needs of country, who is finalizing the procurement plan and TORs. A mission took place and constant conference calls were held to clarify missing points on the ProDoc to facilitate its signature. In 2015, the ProDoc of the HPMP has been signed and the local implementation team is at the final stage of recruitment. Equipment needs are being assessed by GOV in order to install a training center for the HCFC-141b flushing alternatives.

Sri Lanka

Two tranches have been approved for Sri Lanka, with the first tranche having been approved in December 2010. During the year 2014, the project activities were progressing in a satisfactory manner. Regnis completed its HCFC-141b phase-out project in foam manufacturing. Support activities to service sector are also progressing satisfactorily. In 2015, monitoring of the Recovery and Reclamation equipment which were distributed in late 2014 has been continued. The operation mechanism of Recovery and Reclamation is being discussed and finalized with the stakeholders. The reclamation center is expected to be operational in late 2015.

St. Kitts & Nevis

One tranche was approved for St Kitts & Nevis under UNDP in July 2011. By December 2014, the ProDoc draft has been prepared and discussed with the Government. The final document was submitted for Government signature (hasn't been signed by Dec 2014). On the other hand, an International Expert on RAC was hired and had prepared a list of equipment and technical specifications for the HPMP. TOR has been completed and it is expected that the bid should start in March 2015, as soon as the ProDoc is signed, so that equipment can be purchased and delivered to the country. Up to July 2015, ProDoc is still under GOV review to be signed. UNDP is monitoring the issue. In the meanwhile, procurement plan has been prepared.

Swaziland

Completed in 2013.

Timor-Leste

One tranche was approved for Timor Leste, with approval in April 2011. In 2014, there were difficulties with the procurement process of the Recovery and Reclamation equipment. The potential supplier for Recovery and Reclamation equipment had been closed for the business, thus the procurement process had to be re-started. The procurement plan was reviewed and discussed for changes so that another local vendor could supply the equipment. In 2015, The procurement plan for R&R activity is being reviewed and will be finalized by the NOU soon.

Trinidad & Tobago

Two tranches have been approved for Trinidad & Tobago under UNDP. By December 2014, in the foam sector, 4 out of 5 companies had signed MOA to facilitate reconversion activities. The Company Vetter Boxes was reconverted. Three companies took PU blowing agent samples to undertake trials. The fifth company had reviewed and agreed on the MOA and the document was sent for signature. In the RAC sector, training activities had advanced and 20 people had been trained. The project also procured pilot HC equipment (splits and domestic refrigerators) to be used by training centers in capacitation activities. In 2015, the implementation of PU foam subprojects has progressed well. One company reconversion has been completed and 4 are designing their reconversion plans. On the RAC side, additional training courses took place and procurement of tools had been initiated.

Uruguay

Four tranches have been approved for Uruguay under UNDP with the first tranche having been approved in November 2011. The project achieved its planned activities related to training on good refrigeration practices. Two one-week workshops were conducted in Montevideo and other cities. Verification report for 2013 was completed, showing that the country is in compliance of its reduction obligations. Implementation of 2015 work plan is underway, meetings with customs authorities and technical counterpart (LATU) were conducted. 1 follow up mission was conducted.

D. Country Highlights (January – December 2014)

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

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

Bangladesh

UNDP as the lead implementing agency assisted Walton Hi-Tech Industries Limited ("Walton") in converting from HCFC-141b to hydrocarbons (HCs) in foam manufacturing at their domestic refrigerator manufacturing facility. This helped Walton understand processes and safeguards required for using HCs in their manufacturing facilities. Through technology related consultations with the company and the Government, UNDP is currently facilitating the process of conversion of Walton from HFC-134a as the refrigerant to R-600a in their refrigerator manufacturing facility. The first pilot project is under implementation for one domestic refrigerator production line and over time, the company is expected to

convert their manufacturing operations to R-600a. This will result in an annual reduction of HFC-134a consumption by around 190 MT at the current production levels and a direct GWP impact of about 268,000 tons of CO₂. Besides, this project would result in use of energy-efficient refrigerators in the country.

Chile

UNDP supported the government of Chile to obtain co-funding from different environmental initiatives to complement the implementation of its HPMP in the transformation of the supermarket sector; a project to assess and promote the use of transcritical CO₂ refrigeration systems as alternatives to HCFC and HFC-based refrigeration systems was approved by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, this project will complement and strengthen the pilot project for the supermarket sector that is one of the key components of Chile's HPMP as the project will facilitate the introduction of a new no-ODS, no-GWP alternative, giving the HPMP's beneficiaries companies a new way to phase out their use of HCFC-based systems. UNDP is helping the country to create the bonds with technical suppliers and experts for the implementation of the project and in the smooth introduction of this state-of-the-art technology.

Colombia

The Demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal was approved in the 66th ExCom and currently UNDP is supporting the Government to implement the last phase of such project. More than a project to destruct end-of-life (EOL) CFCs, this project also looks to establish national capacities for disposal of ODS in the long term and cost-effectively. UNDP is assisting the country to undertake monitored test burns to meet the highest standards of incineration in order to avoid emissions of Dioxins and Furans during the process, and also bringing international experts to transfer such know-how. This end-of-the-chain initiative is crucial in order to assure national capacity in the country and to support another component of the project, which is to develop a self-sustained and nation-wide Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programmer, whose objective is to establish a cradle-to-grave approach to manage e-waste in the country, and to put at the community disposal services of energy inefficient refrigeration and air conditioning equipment (alleviating energy costs for low income families, for example). In addition, the experiences generated in the ODS management and disposal can serve as the basis to similar activities for the management and disposal of other chemicals, mainly POPs.

El Salvador

UNDP supported El Salvador in the industrial reconversion of Unimetal, the biggest producer of polyurethane foam in the country, which changed its production process to adopt Cyclopentane as its new blowing agent while phasing out 32 tons of HCFC-141b. UNDP assisted the company and the NOU with the technology transfer and experience in the operation with flammable blowing agents, as neither the country nor the company have previous experience with this kind of blowing agent. Now, Unimetal is providing the Salvadorian and neighbor countries' markets with HCFC-free polyurethane foam panels.

Fiji

UNDP worked with Fiji on their HCFC consumption monitoring process. Due to a change in the export-import policy of Fiji, there was an inconsistency in the methodology adopted for calculating consumption, specifically in terms of definition of exports from the country. This was discussed during the 73rd Meeting of the Executive Committee and based on consultations with the Excom members and the Government, it was decided that Fiji would revise the baseline to ensure that export sales are recorded in a consistent manner in line with the Government's import-export policy. UNDP along with UNEP assisted the Government in developing the proposal for revision of baseline with necessary support data in line with the guidelines approved by Meeting of Parties. The revision process is in progress and is expected to be submitted for Implementation Committee consideration in 2015.

Egypt

During 2014, despite a challenging political situation in Egypt, NOU-Egypt and UNDP together completed the technology equipment procurement and delivery to the country under the implemented stand-alone HCFC phase-out investment programmes in the PU foam industry and initiated a system house approach to handle the non-HCFC technology transfers to medium-size enterprises downstream which will assist the Government in further reducing the consumption of priority HCFCs in the future in a sustainable manner.

Kyrgyzstan

The Government was assisted with implementation of the ongoing HPMP Stage I which is nearing its completion and keeping the country in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. A new follow-up programmer to cover Stage II of the HCFC phase-out was formulated and submitted to the 74th meeting of the Executive Committee, which embodies an accelerated HCFC phase-out in line with non-Article 5 country schedules. Kyrgyzstan is joining the Eurasian Economic Community where such phase-out schedules have been adopted as the primary target.

Sri Lanka

UNDP assisted Sri Lanka to phase-out the use of HCFC-141b based pre-blended polyol in manufacturing insulation foam products. In the year 2014, UNDP worked with the Government for enforcement of prohibition of use of pre-blended polyols using HCFC-141b. The Government consulted industry users on enforcement of these regulations on various instances from the year 2011 to 2014. While the refrigerator manufacturer converted to HCs in the foam manufacturing operations, one discontinuous insulation foam company requested additional time for conversion. The Government with inputs and support from UNDP held extensive negotiations with the company for ensuring timely enforcement of prohibition of use of HCFC-141b using pre-blended polyol by 1 January 2015 and facilitating the process of conversion from HCFC-141b using pre-blended polyols. The regulations is currently enforced and is being closely monitored by the National Ozone Unit in close cooperation with the industry.

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

A. Meetings Attended by UNDP in 2014

From	To	Country	Meeting
20-Jan-14	23-Jan-14	Armenia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
27-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	Indonesia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
2-Feb-14	12-Feb-14	India	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
8-Feb-14	11-Feb-14	Egypt	HPMP implementation oversight visit
10-Feb-14	13-Feb-14	Canada	Inter-agency & coordination meeting
13-Feb-14	19-Feb-14	Tanzania	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
16-Feb-14	21-Feb-14	Japan	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
17-Feb-14	20-Feb-14	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
24-Feb-14	27-Feb-14	Egypt	Regional joint network meeting of ozone officers - West Asia and Northern Africa (organized by UNEP CAP)
27-Feb-14	28-Feb-15	India	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
17-Mar-14	21-Mar-14	Belarus	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
18-Mar-14	21-Mar-14	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight

24-Mar-14	27-Mar-14	Ethiopia	Regional network meeting of ozone officers - Africa (organized by UNEP CAP)
31-Mar-14	2-Apr-14	Lao PDR	Policy Support and Programme Oversight and network meeting
8-Apr-14	10-Apr-14	Suriname	Regional network meeting for English speaking LAC
15-Apr-14	19-Apr-14	China	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
21-Apr-14	23-Apr-14	Georgia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
21-Apr-14	25-Apr-14	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
24-Apr-14	26-Apr-14	India	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
1-Mar-15	5-Mar-15	Iran	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
9-May-14	18-May-14	Canada	72nd Meeting of Executive Committee
21-May-14	23-May-14	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Regional network meeting of ozone officers - Europe and Central Asia (organized by UNEP CAP)
26-May-14	28-May-14	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
26-May-15	29-May-15	Sri Lanka	South East Asia Network Meeting
30-May-14	4-Jun-14	Maldives	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
3-Jun-14	6-Jun-14	Colombia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
13-Jun-14	19-Jun-14	France	Implementation Committee /OEWG/HFC workshops
15-Jun-14	20-Jun-14	Indonesia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
16-Jun-14	18-Jun-14	Mexico	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
27-Jul-14	31-Jul-14	India	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
28-Jul-14	30-Jul-14	Colombia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
10-Aug-14	14-Aug-14	Malaysia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
14-Aug-14	16-Aug-14	Nigeria	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
16-Aug-14	19-Aug-14	Egypt	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
17-Aug-14	19-Aug-14	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
17-Aug-14	20-Aug-14	India	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
17-Aug-14	22-Aug-14	Ecuador	Regional network meeting for Spanish speaking LAC
20-Aug-14	22-Aug-14	Kyrgyzstan	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
1-Sep-14	3-Sep-14	Canada	Inter-agency & coordination meeting
7-Sep-14	9-Sep-14	Colombia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
8-Sep-14	16-Sep-14	China	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
15-Sep-15	16-Sep-15	Cambodia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
30-Sep-14	4-Oct-14	Tajikistan	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
6-Oct-14	11-Oct-14	Indonesia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
12-Oct-14	14-Oct-14	Cambodia	Southeast Asia network meeting
22-Oct-14	24-Oct-14	Venezuela	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
26-Oct-14	28-Oct-14	Mexico	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
26-Oct-14	29-Oct-14	UAE	Regional network meeting of ozone officers for West Asia and the 4th Symposium on High-Ambient Area RAC technologies
8-Nov-14	23-Nov-14	France	73rd Meeting of Executive Committee & 26 MoP
9-Nov-14	14-Nov-15	Timor Leste	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
16-Nov-14	19-Nov-14	France	Implementation Committee Meeting - Montreal Protocol
16-Nov-14	22-Nov-14	France	Meeting of Parties - Montreal Protocol
2-Dec-14	5-Dec-14	Dominican Republic	Joint network meeting for ozone officers in English and Spanish speaking LAC

17-Dec-14	18-Dec-14	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
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B. **Other Issues.**

There were no specific issues in 2014 that need to be addressed

ANNEX 1: Tables related to the Performance Indicators

1. Performance Indicator 1: MYAs

Approvals for National Plans and HPMPs are listed in the following table.

Country
Angola
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
China
Cuba
Fiji
Georgia
Ghana
Iran
Kyrgyzstan
Nigeria
Uruguay

13

2. Performance Indicator 2: Individual Projects

The number of individual projects approved in 2014 are listed in the following table (excluding PRP).

MLF Number	Short Title
BRA/DES/72/DEM/305	ODS waste management and disposal demo
CPR/SEV/73/INS/549	Ozone unit support (phase XI)
GHA/SEV/72/INS/38	Ozone unit support (phase XI)
IND/SEV/72/INS/457	Ozone unit support (phase X)
IRA/SEV/72/INS/213	Ozone unit support (phase X)
LEB/SEV/73/INS/82	Ozone unit support (phase XI)
NIR/SEV/73/INS/141	Ozone unit support (phase VIII)
PAK/SEV/73/INS/91	Ozone unit support (phase VIII)
SRL/SEV/72/INS/46	Ozone unit support (phase X)
TRI/SEV/73/INS/31	Ozone unit support (phase VIII)
VEN/SEV/73/INS/128	Ozone unit support (phase XII)
ANG/PHA/73/TAS/13	Verification report for Stage I HPMP
ARM/PHA/73/TAS/13	Verification report for Stage I HPMP
GLO/SEV/73/TAS/324	Core unit budget (2015)
MOL/PHA/73/TAS/30	Verification report for Stage I HPMP

3. Performance Indicator 3: ODP milestones

MLF Number	Short Title
ANG/PHA/72/INV/12	HCFC phase out plan (2nd tranche)
BRA/PHA/73/INV/306	HCFC phase out plan (3rd tranche)
CHI/PHA/73/INV/184	HCFC phase out plan (3rd tranche)
COL/PHA/72/INV/89	HCFC phase out plan (3rd tranche)
CPR/PHA/73/INV/550	HCFC phase out plan (4th tranche)
CUB/PHA/73/INV/53	HCFC phase out plan (2nd tranche)
FIJ/PHA/73/INV/27	HCFC phase out plan (2nd tranche)
GEO/PHA/72/INV/35	HCFC phase out plan (2nd tranche)
GHA/PHA/72/INV/39	HCFC phase out plan (3rd tranche)
IRA/PHA/72/INV/211	HCFC phase out plan (3rd tranche) (ac & PMU)
KYR/PHA/72/INV/29	HCFC phase out plan (2nd tranche)
NIR/PHA/73/INV/140	HCFC phase out plan (4th tranche)
URU/PHA/73/INV/63	HCFC phase out plan (4th tranche)

13 milestones pertaining to ODP targets in MYAs were met. In addition, UNDP has met two policy/regulatory assistance measures that go beyond the usual implementation of the HPMPs as elaborated under Performance Indicator #6 below. As such, the total milestones equal $13 + 2 = 15$.

4. Performance Indicator 4: ODP from individual projects.

The table below shows that UNDP has completed individual projects which corresponds to a phase-out of 45.3 ODP tonnes.

	ODP Phased Out
2013 PR:	44,294.3
2014 PR:	44,339.6

5. Performance Indicator 5: Projects completed in 2014.

The following 20 projects were completed in 2014:

MLF Number	Short Title
ARG/SEV/65/INS/168	Ozone unit support
BGD/SEV/61/INS/37	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6
BRU/REF/44/TAS/10	RMP: TAS for REF and MAC
CHI/HAL/51/TAS/164	Halon TAS and recycling programmer
COS/SEV/65/INS/47	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 9
CPR/FOA/64/DEM/507	Polystyrene/polyethylene

CPR/REF/60/DEM/498	Commercial demo (Tsinghua Tong Fang)
CPR/REF/60/DEM/499	Commercial demo (Yantai Moon Group)
CPR/SEV/68/INS/523	Institutional Strengthening: Phase10
CPR/SOL/64/DEM/511	Demo on multiple solvents
CUB/PHA/71/TAS/51	Verification report for Stage I HPMP
CUB/SEV/65/INS/47	Ozone unit support
FIJ/PHA/71/TAS/25	Verification report for Stage I HPMP
GHA/SEV/67/INS/36	Ozone unit support
GLO/SEV/71/TAS/322	Core unit budget (2014)
NIR/SEV/68/INS/134	Ozone unit support
SRL/REF/32/TAS/15	End-users incentive programmer
SRL/SEV/67/INS/42	Ozone unit support
URU/SEV/65/INS/56	Ozone unit support
VEN/SEV/68/INS/122	Ozone unit support

6. Performance Indicator 6

In 2014, UNDP had planned to provide specific policy/regulatory assistance in one out of two countries. However, the text below shows that such assistance was provided in Fiji and Moldova. Therefore, two instances occurred where policy/regulatory assistance was provided beyond what was expected in the approved programmes. Please see below for more information:

<p>Fiji: Under this performance indicator, UNDP provided special policy assistance beyond the usual project implementation activities</p>	<p>UNDP worked with Fiji on their HCFC consumption monitoring process. Due to a change in the export-import policy of Fiji, there was an inconsistency in the methodology adopted for calculating consumption, specifically in terms of definition of exports from the country. This was discussed during the 73rd Meeting of the Executive Committee and based on consultations with the Excom members and the Government, it was decided that Fiji would revise the baseline to ensure that export sales are recorded in a consistent manner in line with the Government's import-export policy. UNDP along with UNEP assisted the Government in developing the proposal for revision of baseline with necessary support data in line with the guidelines approved by Meeting of Parties. The revision process is in progress and is expected to be submitted for Implementation Committee consideration during its July 2015 meeting.</p>
<p>Moldova: Under this performance indicator, UNDP provided special policy assistance beyond the usual project implementation activities</p>	<p>Due to an economic slowdown in the country which affected the 2010 HCFC import and consumption data, UNDP assisted the Government of Moldova in preparing a request for a baseline revision for the year 2010, which was then submitted to the Ozone Secretariat and the Implementation committee for</p>

	review and discussion. While this request was not based on the new import data for the year, it was justified by the economic slowdown. Nevertheless, the request was not seen by the Implementation Committee as satisfying requirements for requesting baseline revisions and it was not eventually approved. UNDP has been in contact with the MLF Secretariat in order to plan for the downward adjustment of the originally approved financing for HCFC phase-out in the country.
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7. Performance Indicator 7: Final Revisions

Last year's database counted 77 projects operationally completed before 1 Jan 2014, which could have been financially completed in 2014. This year's database counts 72 projects for which a final revision was issued in 2014.

8. Performance Indicator 8: PCRs

100% achieved (6 PCRs submitted out of 6 PCRs scheduled for submission in 2014).

9. Performance Indicator 9

Progress Report produced on 24 August 2015 as required.