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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第六十三次会议
2011 年 4 月 4 日至 8 日，蒙特利尔

2011 年开发计划署工作方案

基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 开发计划署请执行委员会为其 2011 年工作方案核准 447,217 美元，外加 36,541 美元的机构支助费用。工作方案载于本文件后。

2. 开发计划署工作方案拟议的活动如下表 1 所示：

表 1：开发计划署工作方案

国家	活动/项目	所需数额（美元）	建议数额（美元）
A节：建议一揽子核准的活动			
A1. 体制建设项目延长			
智利	体制建设项目延长（第九阶段）	186,550	186,550
格鲁吉亚	体制建设项目延长（第七阶段）	60,667	60,667
	A1小计：	247,217	247,217
B节：建议个别审议的活动			
B1. 技术援助			
全球	为氟氯烃淘汰的共同惠益研究动员资源	200,000	*
	B1小计：	200,000	*
	A节和B节小计：	447,217	247,217
机构支助费用（7.5%用于项目编制和体制建设以及250,000 美元以上的其他活动，9%用于250,000 美元以下的其他活动）：		36,541	18,541
共计：		483,758	265,758

* 单独审议或未决的项目。

A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动

A1. 体制建设项目延长

(a) 智利（第九阶段）：186, 550 美元
(b) 格鲁吉亚（第七阶段）：60, 667 美元

项目说明

3. 开发计划署提交了智利和格鲁吉亚体制建设项目延长的申请。申请的说明载于本文件的附件一。

秘书处的评论

4. 秘书处审查了开发计划署代表智利和格鲁吉亚提交的体制建设最终报告和行动计划，提交文件利用了第 61/43 号决定所核准的体制建设延长的修订格式。秘书处在审议这些体制建设申请时考虑到了第 59/17、第 59/47(b)和第 61/43 号决定，特别是第 61/43 号决定，执行委员会在该决定中决定“将为体制建设支助的供资维持在当前的水平，并将体制建设项目从第六十一次会议起延长整个两年期”。

秘书处的建议

5. 秘书处建议按本文件文件表 1 所列供资数额一揽子核准智利和格鲁吉亚的体制建设延长申请。谨建议执行委员会向智利和格鲁吉亚政府阐明本文件附件二所载评论。

B 节：建议单独审议的活动

B 1. 技术援助

格鲁吉亚：为气候共同惠益动员资源：200,000 美元

项目说明

6. 在第六十二次会议上，执行委员会在第 62/20 号决定中请开发计划署推迟提交为最大程度实现氟氯烃淘汰的气候惠益给予技术援助的项目提案，并向第六十三次会议提交该提案以及执行机构可能提供的任何新的信息。开发计划署根据上述决定重新提交了经订正的提案，供执行委员会第六十三次会议审议。

7. 现提案涉及 4 个试行项目的编制和执行，这些项目将致力于最大程度实现制冷和空调制造行业氟氯烃淘汰的气候惠益，意图是利用开发计划署的经验，作为环境融资的一站式窗口。这 4 个提议的项目将载有企业/行业一级提高能效的技术措施的细节、支持此种措施的国家一级的政策和管制措施，以及这些措施所导致气候影响的核算，特别是就主要的第 5 条国家所通过的自愿减排目标进行的核算。将根据所选定第 5 条国家各自的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，在这些国家的义务的框架内编制这些提案，提案提交后，将由多边基金以外的来源提供资金。详细的项目说明载于工作方案的附件二。

8. 下表分列了开发计划署申请的 200,000 美元的用途：

费用的组成部分	费用（美元）
技术专家/旅差费/津贴（每个项目提案50,000美元）	200,000
利益攸关方协商	50,000
共计	250,000
开发计划署实物形式的对应共同融资（已经提供）	50,000
多边基金要求的供资	200,000
连同支助费用共计（9%）	218,000

9. 这一申请包括开发计划署实物形式的对应共同融资 50,000 美元，用于支付其内部碳融资的费用以及其他非蒙特利尔议定书小组提供的技术服务以及必要时制定结构、商业、法律和政策要点的费用。

秘书处的评论

10. 开发计划署的订正提案的重点是研究共同融资的机会，以期找到氟氯烃淘汰的额外气候惠益，目前提案并不包括审议销毁消耗臭氧层物质的项目。提案还包括提案的长处、弱点、机遇和威胁（SWOT）分析。秘书处请开发计划署澄清，开发计划署是否打算最大程度实现制冷和空调制造行业的气候惠益、将制定哪些项目以及项目的形式、以及这些项目同当前编制的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划如何联系起来。秘书处还要求提供有关选择这些项目的标准，特别是如果这些项目是针对具体国家的。

11. 开发计划署提到，就当前多边基金资助制冷和制造行业的改造项目的准则而言，有若干参数是不符合或者不完全符合供资资格的，如果国家在其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中执行这些参数，有可能产生更大的气候惠益。这些参数可包括为提高能效而对设备设计试行新技术变革，例如高效能压缩机和风扇，以及新的热交换器设计。因此，这一提案寻求通过获得资金，为已获准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划或者尚待提交执行委员会审议的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划查明并编制这些项目，侧重点是开发计划署是其牵头机构的那些国家。根据开发计划署的说法，选择一个国家的标准将包括该国政府和业界的准备程度、体制和管制安排的适应性以及臭氧和气候事务官员之间的协作程度等等。这些项目随后将予以提出，利用开发计划署的筹资来源寻求多边基金以外的其他来源的资金。开发计划署坚信，如果为这些项目的供资得到核准，则它将能够让受益国开展能够增强氟氯烃淘汰气候惠益的其他活动。

12. 秘书处还要求澄清项目的计划产出，以及这些产出如何能够动员资源以产生额外的气候惠益。秘书处还询问开发计划署，该提案的意图是否是编制一种方法，以便通过测量、报告及核查选定的行业的拟议技术措施的结果，对气候惠益加以量化。开发计划署答复说提案的意图不是编制一种方法，但承认，执行委员会可考虑编制这些项目以及研究其他筹资来源的要求和得到最终批准的经验是否是今后的一种类似方法的模式/范例。开发计划署还指出，对于拥有制造行业的国家来说，今后将这一方法纳入氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的第二阶段将是有益的。

秘书处的建议

13. 谨建议执行委员会考虑是否作为资源调动活动，为制冷和空调制造行业的 4 个试行项目提供资金，这些项目研究通过提高能效的技术措施、支持这些措施的国家一级政策和管制措施以最大程度地实现氟氯烃淘汰的气候影响。

附件一
体制建设项目提案

智利：体制建设延长

项目概要和国家简介	
执行经机构：	开发计划署
以往核准的体制建设数额（美元）	
第一阶段： 92年6月	213,000
第二阶段： 96年10月	113,500
第三阶段： 98年7月	143,500
第四阶段： 00年12月	143,500
第五阶段： 02年11月	186,550
第六阶段，第1年： 05年4月	93,275
第六阶段，第2年： 05年11月	93,275
第七阶段： 07年3月	186,550
第八阶段： 09年4月	186,550
共计：	1,359,700
延长要求的数额（第九阶段）（美元）：	186,550
建议为第九阶段核准的数额（美元）：	186,550
机构支助费用（美元）：	13,991
体制建设第九阶段对于多边基金的费用总额（美元）：	200,541
国家方案核准日期：	1992
国家方案中报告的消耗臭氧层物质的消费量（1989年）（ODP吨）：	1,055.2
管制物质基准消费量（ODP吨）：	
(a) 附件A，第一类（氟氯化碳）（1995-1997年平均值）	828.7
(b) 附件A，第二类（哈龙）（1995-1997年平均值）	8.5
(c) 附件B，第二类（四氯化碳）（1998-2000年平均值）	0.6
(d) 附件B，第三类（甲基氯仿）（1998-2000年平均值）	6.4
(e) 附件E（甲基溴）（1995-1998年平均值）	212.5
依照第7条最近报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（2009年）（ODP吨）：	
(a) 附件A，第一类（氟氯化碳）	21.7
(b) 附件A，第二类（哈龙）	0.0

项目概要和国家简介	
(c) 附件B，第二类（四氯化碳）	0.0
(d) 附件B，第三类（甲基氯仿）	0.0
(e) 附件E（甲基溴）	149.6
(f) 附件C，第一类（氟氯烃）	75.2
共计：	246.5
报告国家方案执行数据的年份：	2009
项目核准的数额（截至2010年11月）（美元）：	14,145,561
发放的数额（截至2009年12月）（美元）：	8,971,661
将要淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至2010年11月）（ODP吨）：	1,261.2
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至2009年12月）（ODP吨）：	965.6

1. 执行委员会核准的活动和资金的概要：

活动概要	核准资金（美元）
(a) 投资项目：	8,334,931
(b) 体制建设：	1,359,700
(c) 项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目：	4,450,930
共计：	14,145,561

进度报告

2. 在其体制建设项目的第八阶段，国家臭氧机构协调了完成了同实现并继续保持氟氯化碳全部淘汰相关的几项活动。这些活动包括对 2,500 多名技术员进行良好做法的培训（估计 2010 年底结束）、99 项设备改造、编制维修良好做法规范和建立国家技术员证书制度的第一步。此外，国家臭氧机构还发放了 13 套喷射泡沫塑料制造设备，并在溶剂行业通过技术援助项目确保所有用户都采用替代品获消除了、包括在业界和实验室都消除了臭氧层物质的使用。氟氯烃淘汰计划的编制已经完成，使国家臭氧机构查明了配制的多元醇的进出口商，并将其列入第 7 条报告之中。国家臭氧机构还开展了面向公众的提高认识活动，例如成功举办了一次绘画比赛和一次博物馆展览。最后，国家环境委员会变成环境部，国家臭氧机构努力确保让新的环境部了解在氟氯烃方面面临的新的挑战。

行动计划

3. 在体制建设项目的下一阶段，智利将力求保持氟氯化碳消费的全部淘汰，并于 2013 年实现遵守第一批氟氯烃管制措施。国家臭氧机构将开始执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的第一阶段，制定调整后的法令对氟氯烃进行管制，并有可能以某种方式实行氟氯烃产品和设备的管制。这一法令将从法律上确定氟氯烃削减的时间表。国家臭氧机构还将继续努力制定技术员的证书方案，改造更多的氟氯化碳和氟氯烃设备，对海关官员进行氟氯烃管制的培训，同指导委员会进行协商，以及在包括泡沫塑料和制冷剂的若干行业内进行新技术培训。作为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的一部分，国家臭氧机构将开始执行一组项目，通过预混碳氢化合物取代泡沫塑料中使用的氟氯烃。最后，国家臭氧机构将继续开展公众意识活动来支持氟氯化碳、哈龙、甲基溴和氟氯烃的淘汰。

格鲁吉亚：体制建设延长

项目概要和国家简介		
执行经机构：		开发计划署
以往核准的体制建设数额（美元）		
	第一阶段： 97年11月	70,000
	第二阶段： 00年12月	46,700
	第三阶段： 03年4月	60,667
	第四阶段： 05年4月	60,667
	第五阶段： 07年7月	60,667
	第六阶段： 09年4月	60,667
	共计：	359,368
延长要求的数额（第七阶段）（美元）：		60,667
建议为第七阶段核准的数额（美元）：		60,667
机构支助费用（美元）：		4,550
体制建设第七阶段对于多边基金的费用总额（美元）：		65,217
国家方案核准日期：		1997
国家方案中报告的消耗臭氧层物质的消费量（1996年）（ODP吨）：		24.9
管制物质基准消费量（ODP吨）：		
(a) 附件A，第一类（氟氯化碳）（1995-1997年平均值）		22.5
(b) 附件A，第二类（哈龙）（1995-1997年平均值）		42.5
(c) 附件B，第二类（四氯化碳）（1998-2000年平均值）		0.0
(d) 附件B，第三类（甲基氯仿）（1998-2000年平均值）		0.0
(e) 附件E（甲基溴）（1995-1998年平均值）		13.7

项目概要和国家简介	
依照第7条最近报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（2009年）（ODP吨）：	
(a) 附件A，第一类（氟氯化碳）	0.0
(b) 附件A，第二类（哈龙）	0.0
(c) 附件B，第二类（四氯化碳）	0.0
(d) 附件B，第三类（甲基氯仿）	0.0
(e) 附件E（甲基溴）	0.0
(f) 附件C，第一类（氟氯烃）	4.6
共计：	4.6
报告国家方案执行数据的年份：	2009
项目核准的数额（截至2010年11月）（美元）：	1,857,798
发放的数额（截至2009年12月）（美元）：	1,574,414
将要淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至2010年11月）（ODP吨）：	86.7
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至2009年12月）（ODP吨）：	79.6

4. 执行委员会核准的活动和资金的概要：

活动概要	核准资金（美元）
(a) 投资项目：	550,500
(b) 体制建设：	359,368
(c) 项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目：	947,930
共计：	1,857,798

进度报告

5. 体制建设项目第六阶段所规定的所有目标均高效和及时地实现，与此同时，编制了显示格鲁吉亚遵守氟氯化碳、甲基溴和哈龙的最终淘汰的情况的年度报告，并已提交各执行机构。

行动计划

6. 下一阶段的体制建设行动计划的重点是氟氯烃淘汰以及实现 2013 年氟氯烃冻结目标。全面和明确地确定了规划的活动和预期的成果。根据体制建设的这一阶段，国家臭氧机构将负责执行、协调、整合和监督所有全面执行《蒙特利尔议定书》以及特别是执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的所有活动。

附件二

执行委员会就提交第六十三次会议的体制建设项目延长表示的意见

智利

1. 执行委员会审查了代表智利提交的最终报告以及体制建设项目延长申请，并满意地注意到智利国家臭氧机构在执行第八阶段期间取得的成就。执行委员会尤其注意到智利在成功运用许可证制度以及执行氟氯烃最终淘汰计划、溶剂行业项目以及编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划等项目方面取得的进展。执行委员会赞赏智利政府在体制建设项目前一阶段中的成就，并表示期望，在今后两年内，智利将继续执行其规划的活动并取得显著的进展，同时保持和发展其目前削减消耗臭氧层物质的水平。

格鲁吉亚

2. 执行委员会审查了代表格鲁吉亚提交的最终报告以及体制建设项目延长申请，并满意地注意到，格鲁吉亚向臭氧秘书处报告的数据显示，格鲁吉亚正在按期实现 2010 年的履约目标。因此，执行委员会感到乐观的是，在今后两年内，格鲁吉亚将开始执行其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划并取得显著的成功，以便实现分别于 2013 年和 2015 年冻结和削减氟氯烃消费量的初步目标。

United Nations Development Programme
Montreal Protocol & Chemicals Unit

63rd[h] Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

(04 - 08 April 2011, Montreal, Canada)

2011 WORK PROGRAMME
UNDP

07 February 2011

UNDP

2011 WORK PROGRAMME

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNDP's 2011-2014 rolling Business Plan is being submitted separately for the consideration of the Executive Committee at the 63rd meeting, to be held in April 2011. This document represents the 2011 Work Programme and is also being submitted for consideration of the Committee at the 63rd Meeting. The summary of all funding requests submitted by UNDP to the 63rd ExCom Meeting is tabulated in Annex 1. Several project proposals, such as MYA tranches, HCFC investment projects, HCFC demonstration (full) projects and others listed above are not part of this document and are being submitted separately.

Only the following (non-investment) submissions are part of this document as per current practice and all requests are made in accordance with the provisions of the relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee. Section II provides more details about each of the categories of funding requests below:

Institutional Strengthening Extensions

The requests for funding for extensions of Institutional Strengthening projects are made for 2 countries: Chile and Georgia. Both of these requests cover funding requirements for the duration of 2 years.

Other Non-Investment Activities

UNDP had submitted to all ExCom meetings since the 57th a request for funding for a global technical assistance activity for resource mobilization for maximizing climate co-benefits. This request is also being resubmitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 63rd meeting.

No project preparation activities are being requested as part of this Work Programme.

II. FUNDING REQUESTS PART OF THIS WP DOCUMENT

Institutional Strengthening Extensions

Funding requests for extensions of institutional strengthening projects are tabulated below:

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Georgia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase VII)	24	60,667	4,550	65,217
Chile	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase IX)	24	186,550	13,991	200,541
Total (2 requests)				**247,217**	**18,541**	**265,758**

The relevant detailed concepts and proposals are being submitted separately.

Other Non-Investment Activities

Requests for other non-investment activities are listed in the following table.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total	Coop Agency
Global	TAS	Resource Mobilization to Maximize Climate Co-Benefits	12	200,000	18,000	218,000	N/A
Total				**200,000**	**18,000**	**218,000**	

The proposal for "Resource Mobilization to Maximize Climate co-benefits" (re-submission) is attached as Annex 2. Demonstration projects have been submitted separately.

III. SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS (WP)

The table below summarizes the funding requests for non-investment activities and proposals covered under the Work Programme for 2011:

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total	Coop Agency
Global	TAS	Resource Mobilization to Maximize Climate Co-Benefits	12	200,000	18,000	218,000	N/A
Chile	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase IX)	24	186,550	13,991	200,541	N/A
Georgia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase VII)	24	60,667	4,550	65,217	N/A
Total				**447,217**	**36,541**	**483,758**	

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of all UNDP Submissions to the 63rd ExCom Meeting

Annex 2: Resource Mobilization to Maximize Climate Co-Benefits

ANNEX 1

List of all UNDP Submissions to the 63rd ExCom Meeting[1]

No	Country	Type	Description	Total Funding Request (US$)			Funding Request for the 63rd ExCom (US$)		
				Amount	Agency Fee	Total	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
1	Bhutan	INV	HPMP (UNDP component - Servicing Sector)	188,000	16,920	204,920	100,000	9,000	109,000
2	China	DEM	HCFC demonstration project (XPS Foams Sector)	1,973,300	147,998	2,121,298	1,973,300	147,998	2,121,298
3	China	DEM	HCFC demonstration project (Solvents Sector)	352,051	26,404	378,455	352,051	26,404	378,455
4	China	PHA	Sector Plan for HCFC phase-out in the ICR Sector	137,780,000	10,333,500	148,113,500	25,000,000	1,875,000	26,875,000
5	Indonesia	PHA	Overarching HPMP Strategy (Non-investment Components)	8,978,102	673,358	9,651,460	4,000,000	300,000	4,300,000
6	Indonesia	PHA	Air Conditioning Sector Plan						
7	Indonesia	PHA	Refrigeration Sector Plan						
8	Indonesia	PHA	Firefighting Sector Plan						
9	Iran	PHA	Overarching HPMP Strategy (Non-investment Components)	390,000	29,250	419,250	200,000	15,000	215,000
10	Iran	PHA	Residential Air Conditioning Sub-sector Plan	5,872,046	440,403	6,312,449	2,574,884	193,116	2,768,000
11	Iran	FOA	Foams Systems House	225,500	16,913	242,413	225,500	16,913	242,413
12	Nepal	INV	HPMP (UNDP Component - AC Assembly Sector)	49,000	3,675	52,675	49,000	3,675	52,675
13	Nepal	INV	HPMP (UNDP Components - Servicing Sector)	259,600	19,470	279,070	150,000	11,250	161,250
14	Timor Leste	INV	HPMP (UNDP Components – Servicing Sector)	144,200	12,978	157,178	119,200	10,728	129,928
15	Chile	PHA-INV	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage 1)	2,598,245	194,868	2,793,113	408,925	30,669	439,594
16	Chile	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase IX)	186,550	13,991	200,541	186,550	13,991	200,541
17	Georgia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase VII)	60,667	4,550	65,217	60,667	4,550	65,217
18	Georgia	PHA-INV	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage 1)	536,800	40,260	577,060	200,000	15,000	215,000
19	Kyrgyzstan	PHA-INV	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage 1)	52,800	3,960	56,760	52,800	3,960	56,760

[1] a) All amounts are in US dollars; b) Special reports due (balances, status reports, etc.) are not included in this list and submitted separately; c) Joint projects/programmes with UNEP, where UNEP is the lead agency, are submitted by UNEP.

No	Country	Type	Description	Total Funding Request (US$)			Funding Request for the 63rd ExCom (US$)		
				Amount	Agency Fee	Total	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
20	Moldova	PHA-INV	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage 1)	88,000	6,600	94,600	88,000	6,600	94,600
21	DR Congo	PHA-INV	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage 1)	800,000	60,000	860,000	200,000	15,000	215,000
22	Ghana	DEM	ODS-Waste Management and Disposal Demo	219,776	19,780	239,556	219,776	19,780	239,556
23	Mali	PHA-INV	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage 1)	280,000	21,000	301,000	160,000	12,000	172,000
24	Swaziland	PHA-INV	Conversion from HCFC-141b in the Manufacture of Polyurethane Rigid Insulation Foam for Domestic and Commercial Refrigerators	1,852,845	138,963	1,991,808	1,852,845	138,963	1,991,808
25	Global	TAS	Resource Mobilization to Maximize Climate Co-Benefits	200,000	15,000	215,000	200,000	15,000	215,000
Total: (25 Requests)				**163,087,482**	**12,239,841**	**175,327,323**	**38,373,498**	**2,884,597**	**41,258,095**

ANNEX 2

Resource Mobilization to Maximize Climate Co-Benefits
UNDP Revised Proposal

1. Resubmission of the proposal

In accordance with Executive Committee Decisions 58/22, 59/21, 60/22, 61/25 and 62/20, UNDP is resubmitting this proposal for consideration at the 63rd Executive Committee meeting. UNDP's proposal has been further revised to take into account comments from members and to adjust it in view of recent developments.

Developments on financing for climate change at the UNFCCC meetings continue to be mixed. In this context, UNDP continues to monitor international and national developments. Under the MP context, UNDP continues to work towards "selection of alternatives to HCFCs that minimise environmental impacts, in particular impacts on climate, as well as meeting other health, safety and economic considerations" and towards "prioritization of cost-effective projects and programmes which focus inter alia on substitutes and alternatives that minimise other impacts on the environment, including on the climate, taking into account global warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors" (extract from MOP Decision XIX/6).

The overall objective of this proposal is to develop concrete projects/interventions, which would lead to maximizing climate benefits of HCFC phase-out. In seeking to achieve this objective, UNDP will strive to leverage its experience as a *one-stop-shop* in environmental finance (more info under Attachment I of this proposal), with emphasis on sequencing different funding sources such as bilateral donors and private sector partners.

UNDP proposes to develop four concrete projects, which would contain details of technical interventions at the enterprise/sector level to improve energy-efficiency, national-level policy and regulatory interventions to sustain such interventions and their climate impacts and the accounting of such climate impacts as a result of such interventions, particularly in context of the voluntary emission reduction targets adopted by major A5 countries. These proposals will be developed within the framework of the obligations of the selected A5 countries under their respective HPMPs.

2. Project Description

UNDP sees the most potent opportunity to maximize climate benefits in HCFC phase-out in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning manufacturing sectors, particularly in those A5 countries where HCFC phase-out in these sectors has been prioritized for Stage-I compliance, taking into account that:

- Depending on climatic conditions in a particular country, the impact of indirect CO_2 emissions (due to energy efficiency) contributes 60-90% of the overall climate impact.

- The enterprises in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning manufacturing sectors have a one-time window for technology conversion. While changing the refrigerant from HCFCs to a non-ODS alternative (direct emission reduction) under the HPMP, technical interventions to improve energy efficiency (indirect emission reductions) can be most suitably and cost-effectively accomplished if implemented simultaneously and be rooted in the HPMP implementation timeframe.

- Most major A5 countries have taken on voluntary CO_2 emission reduction targets by 2020, which falls within the peak implementation timeframe for compliance with the HPMP Stage-1 and Stage-II targets. The technical interventions to improve energy efficiency could potentially concretely contribute to these targets.

- Prepared proposals will help countries to understand concretely the additional finance needed at enterprise level for maximizing climate co-benefits, and facilitate discussions with potential bilateral, private-sector and other financing entities.

Indicative technical interventions that would form a part of the concrete project proposals would include the following:

  - Improving/optimizing the condenser fan aerodynamics

- Improving/optimizing the heat exchanger design including not-in-kind heat transfer components
- Replacing controls and instrumentation for improved part-load performance
- Increasing the versatility of the system design to accept a wider range of prospective refrigerants without sacrificing energy efficiency

In order to develop such projects, the following activities are envisaged to be needed:

- Engaging technical experts for advising the selected project proponents as needed, on the technical interventions needed to improve energy efficiency
- Calculation of net climate impacts both due to direct and indirect emission reductions, using industry-standard tools such as LCCP
- Elaborating the detailed final proposals including the costs
- Facilitating discussions with potential bilateral, private-sector and other financing entities, to ensure common understanding of the proposal

3. SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- UNDP's positioning as the lead agency for HPMPs (and for the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sectors) in major A5 countries, as well as its positioning in financing of environmental programmes through non-conventional financing, primarily due to its technical and policy expertise and its close relationship with several bilateral and private sector donors
- The relative sophistication of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning manufacturing enterprises in understanding of ozone and climate impacts and the technical interventions needed to maximize them in light of market competitiveness
- The relative technical objectivity in establishing climate impacts due to energy-efficiency improvements from an MRV (measuring, reporting, verification) perspective

Weaknesses

- Potential issues and uncertainties related to the accounting framework adopted for climate benefits associated with HCFC phase-out
- Ability of the selected enterprises/sectors to effectively carry out the required technical interventions within the timeframe available for compliance with the Stage-I targets

Opportunities

- Increasing trends towards MRV objectivity and bilateral and private-sector cooperation in environmental finance
- Progressing developments of new materials, technologies and processes, as well as a consolidation of high-technology research and development, potentially facilitating a quicker transition
- Increased access to information due to connectivity and networking
- Increased awareness of corporate social responsibility and extended producer responsibility
- Detail proposals can be used for resource mobilization purposes

Threats

- Potential barriers and resistance to technology transfer/sharing due to political/economic considerations and isolationist tendencies
- Lack of objective understanding of technical and policy interventions within the governance architecture
- Technological breakthroughs in energy production, which could potentially reduce the incentive for achieving energy-efficiency

4. Resource Requirements

The total costs are estimated as below for four project proposals

Cost Type	USD
Technical expert costs, travel/DSA($50k/proposal)	200,000
Stakeholder consultations	50,000
Total	**250,000**
Matching in-kind co-financing from UNDP	50,000
Net MLF Funding Requirement	**200,000**
Total Requirement(including 9% support costs)	**218,000**

As set out above, UNDP will be making a contribution of in-kind services amounting to US$50,000(to cover costs of its in-house carbon finance and other non MP teams for providing technical services and for developing the structural, commercial, legal and policy elements if required).

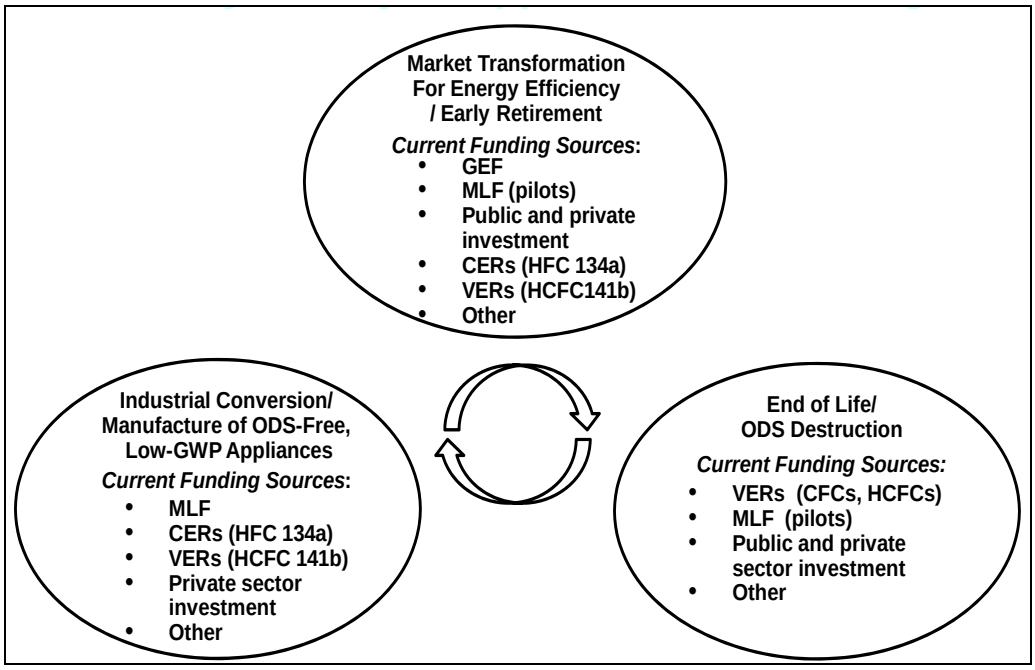
UNDP is submitting a request of US$200,000 plus support costs for consideration of the Executive Committee at its 63rd ExCom meeting.

Attachment I

UNDP as a One-Stop-Shop for Financing of Climate Benefits

A central aspect of this proposal is for UNDP to act as a one-stop-shop to bring together different non-MLF funding sources to *fully address the* costs of climate benefits relating to HCFC phase-out and ODS destruction projects. The following figure illustrates the possible financing sources for life-cycle project opportunities (This figure is non-exhaustive, with a focus on the refrigeration & AC sector for illustration purposes).

Figure 1 Funding sources for ODS Life-Cycle Opportunities



UNDP is well positioned to draw upon its existing experience with different funding sources, particularly because UNDP is the lead agency for HPMPs as well as the agency implementing the HCFC phase-out in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning manufacturing sectors in most major A5 countries, such as Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Lebanon, etc. These include:

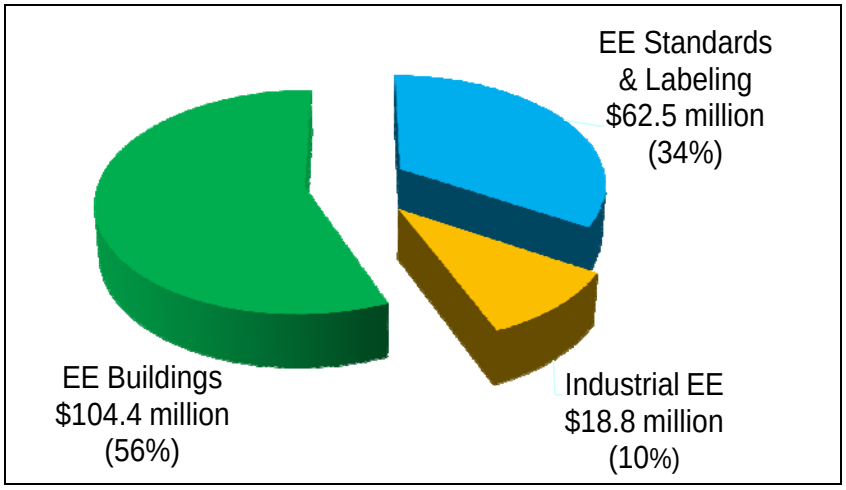
Multilateral Fund:

UNDP has long-standing expertise as an Implementing Agency for the Multilateral Fund since 1991. UNDP's current role as the Lead Agency for HPMPs in a significant number of key Article-5 countries places it in a unique position to identify and develop appropriate projects.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

UNDP was designated in 1991 as one of the 3 Implementing Agency for the GEF. UNDP has a large portfolio of projects in the area of climate change, totaling over **US$185 million**. Opportunities exist to do joint activities with ongoing programmes as well as designing new interventions to tap into funding in GEF 5, taking into consideration the GEF 5 climate change focal area objectives as well as the links with POPs, as far as destruction, and dioxins emissions due to incineration/burning.

Figure 2 UNDP's portfolio of GEF Energy Efficiency Projects (with links to Refrigeration & AC sector)



Carbon Finance

UNDP has been an active participant in the carbon finance arena since 2005 with established procedures, staff and expertise in place. In terms of direct emission reductions, UNDP is active in the following areas:

- The MDG Carbon Facility, which offers project development services for projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and other carbon markets.
- UN REDD, which is pioneering carbon finance in 9 pilot countries in the area of avoided emissions from deforestation. As a new area of carbon finance like ODS, there are a number of similarities between the two which UNDP can use and exchange ideas and lessons learnt.

Bilateral and Private Sector Finance

UNDP has been proactive in leveraging bilateral and private-sector financing for its environment portfolio in recent years, and is currently engaged with significant partnerships with bilateral donors such as Australia and Norway (UN-REDD plus), Japan, Spain, Sweden, etc. and has ongoing and potential private sector partnerships with major multinationals such as Coca-Cola, Daikin, etc.