



**Programa de las  
Naciones Unidas  
para el Medio Ambiente**



Distr.  
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/8  
12 de marzo de 2013

ESPAÑOL  
ORIGINAL: INGLÉS

---

COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL  
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL  
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL  
Sexagésima novena Reunión  
Montreal, 15 – 19 de abril de 2013

**PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL PNUD PARA LOS AÑOS 2013-2015**

## OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. En este documento se presenta un resumen de las actividades previstas por el PNUD para la eliminación de las sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el período de planificación 2013-2015. También incluye los indicadores de desempeño del plan administrativo del PNUD y recomendaciones para que sean consideradas por el Comité Ejecutivo. La descripción del plan administrativo del PNUD para 2013-2015 se adjunta al presente documento.

2. En el Cuadro 1 se presenta, por año, el valor de las actividades incluidas en el plan administrativo del PNUMA para las categorías “requeridas para el cumplimiento” y “no requeridas para el cumplimiento”.

Cuadro 1

### ASIGNACIÓN DE RECURSOS EN EL PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL PNUD PRESENTADO AL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO (2013-2015) (Miles de \$EUA)

Requeridas/No requeridas por el modelo	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>Requeridas para el cumplimiento</b>				
Acuerdos plurianuales aprobados (incluidos planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC y costos estándar)	43 731	21 019	21 951	86 701
Plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC – Etapa I	175	383	69	627
Plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC – Etapa II		1 788	7 646	9 434
Preparación de plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC – Etapa II	834	5 355		6 188
<b>No requeridas para el cumplimiento</b>				
Destrucción	116	1 626		1 742
Estudios cartográficos de alternativas a las SAO	1 117			1 117
<b>Total general</b>	<b>45 973</b>	<b>30 171</b>	<b>29 666</b>	<b>105 810</b>

3. El PNUD ha incluido actividades por valor de 45,97 millones de \$EUA en 2013 y un valor total de 105,8 millones de \$EUA durante el período de 2013 a 2015.

#### Acuerdos plurianuales y gastos estándar

4. En el Cuadro 2 se presenta información sobre actividades de acuerdos plurianuales, de fortalecimiento institucional y de unidad central del PNUD que se consideran requeridas para el cumplimiento en el plan administrativo.

Cuadro 2

### ACTIVIDADES REQUERIDAS PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO PARA LOS ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES Y GASTOS ESTÁNDAR (2013 a 2015) (Miles de \$EUA)

Requeridas por el modelo	2013	2014	2015	Total
Planes plurianuales aprobados	39 624	16 265	17 816	73 705
Unidad central	2 012	2 027	2 041	6 080
Fortalecimiento institucional	2 094	2 728	2 094	6 916
<b>Total (requeridas para el cumplimiento para acuerdos plurianuales y gastos estándar)</b>	<b>43 731</b>	<b>21 019</b>	<b>21 951</b>	<b>86 701</b>

5. El valor relacionado con acuerdos plurianuales para el período de 2013 a 2015 es de 73,7 millones de \$EUA para las actividades relacionadas con los HCFC.

6. Los niveles de financiación se han acordado conforme a la decisión 61/43 b) hasta 2015. En la 63ª reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo decidió mantener los niveles actuales de financiación para fortalecimiento institucional a los fines de los planes administrativos hasta que se adoptase una decisión sobre los niveles actuales (decisión 63/5 b)). Sin embargo, en los planes administrativos para 2013-2015 se ha incluido información hasta 2020 inclusive.

7. Si bien se conocen los niveles de financiación para fortalecimiento institucional y el calendario para la presentación de tales solicitudes, el PNUD ha incluido en sus planes administrativos valores para fortalecimiento institucional que superan en 21 053 \$EUA los valores permitidos conforme a la estructura de financiación vigente para el período desde 2013 hasta 2020 (incluidos 6 822 \$EUA para el período desde 2013 hasta 2015). Los ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría modificarían los planes administrativos de los organismos de ejecución conforme a la estructura de financiación vigente.

8. Se espera que los costos de unidad central se mantengan en las tasas de aumento que se han convenido hasta la fecha. El PNUD ha incluido en sus planes administrativos valores para los costos de unidad central que superan en 10,4 millones de \$EUA la tasa convenida hasta la fecha para el período desde 2016 hasta 2020. Los ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría modificarían los planes administrativos del PNUD conforme a los niveles convenidos.

## **ACTIVIDADES RELACIONADAS CON HCFC**

### **Etapas I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC**

9. Hay un país que no es de bajo volumen de consumo para el que no se ha aprobado aún la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC. El plan administrativo incluye 83 000 \$EUA para el período de 2013 a 2015.

10. Además, tres países incluyeron proyectos adicionales fuera de la etapa I de sus planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC por un valor de 444 194 \$EUA para el período 2013-2015. Estas solicitudes quedan comprendidas en diferentes decisiones que permiten que los países presenten otros proyectos durante la ejecución de la etapa I.

11. El plan administrativo del PNUD para 2013 incluye una solicitud para Sudán del Sur, para el que no se han notificado aún datos de consumo de HCFC a la Secretaría del Ozono. El valor de la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC, de 100 000 \$EUA se ha incluido en el plan administrativo para el período de 2015 a 2013.

### **Etapas II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC/preparación de proyecto sobre HCFC**

12. En su 63ª reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo decidió que “se podría financiar la preparación de proyectos para las actividades de la etapa II y que esta se podría incluir antes de la terminación de la etapa I en los planes administrativos para los años 2012-2014 (decisión 63/5 f) i)). El nivel total de financiación para preparación de proyecto para la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC es de 6,2 millones de \$EUA para el período de 2013 a 2015.

13. El PNUD ha propuesto en sus planes administrativos montos que superan en 358 022 \$EUA el nivel máximo permitido para preparación de proyecto para los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC y proyectos de inversión para HCFC conforme a las decisiones 55/13 y 56/16 para el período de

2013 a 2020 (incluidos 240 254 \$EUA para el período de 2013 a 2015). Los ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría reducirían el nivel de financiación del plan administrativo del PNUD. Las directrices para la preparación de proyecto para la etapa I de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC que se aplicaron a las solicitudes de preparación de la etapa II se basaron en el consumo de HCFC de 2007, y dichas directrices no se han actualizado para sustituir los datos de consumo de HCFC de 2007 por los niveles básicos establecidos para los HCFC.

### **Etapas II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC en los países de bajo volumen de consumo**

14. El nivel total de financiación para proyectos para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento que utiliza HCFC en los países de bajo volumen de consumo para alcanzar una reducción del 35% respecto del nivel básico es de 210 043 \$EUA para el período de 2013 a 2015. Aún no se ha proporcionado la cantidad de eliminación para este período.

15. Los ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría limitarían los niveles de financiación al nivel máximo permitido proporcionado para los países de bajo volumen de consumo conforme a la decisión 60/44 f) xii) para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento de HCFC, conforme a la reducción del 35% respecto del nivel básico. Esto aumentaría el nivel total de financiación para estos proyectos en 85 755 \$EUA para el período de 2013 a 2020 (incluidos 1 337 \$EUA para el período de 2013 a 2015).

### **Etapas II para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento de HCFC en países que no son de bajo volumen de consumo**

16. El plan administrativo del PNUD no especificó qué subsectores estarían cubiertos por los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC en su etapa II. La Secretaría ha presupuestado actividades relacionadas con el HCFC-22 en el sector de servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración. El nivel total de financiación para proyectos para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración en países que no son de bajo volumen de consumo es de 6,1 millones de \$EUA, que representan una reducción de 64,7 toneladas PAO para el período de 2015 a 2013. La decisión 60/44 f) xv) establece un umbral de 4,50 \$EUA/kg. Los ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría limitarían los niveles de financiación al nivel máximo permitido del 35% del nivel básico para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento en los países que no son de bajo volumen de consumo conforme a esta decisión, y reducirían el nivel total de financiación para estos proyectos en 37,95 millones de \$EUA para el período desde 2013 hasta después de 2020 (incluidos 1,6 millones de \$EUA para el período de 2013 a 2015).

### **Espumas en general**

17. El plan administrativo del PNUD no especificó qué subsectores de espumas se abordarían en los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC en su etapa II. La Secretaría ha presupuestado actividades relacionadas con el HCFC-141b como sector de espumas. El nivel total de financiación para proyectos para el sector de espumas asciende a 3,1 millones de \$EUA, lo que representa una reducción de 32,6 toneladas PAO para el período de 2013 a 2015. Por medio de una combinación del estudio de reposición que se llevó a cabo en 2008 y la decisión 60/44 f), se estableció un umbral de 6,92 \$EUA/kg para el sector de espumas. Los ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría limitarían los niveles de financiación al umbral de relación de costo a eficacia máximo convenido y reducirían el nivel total de financiación para estos proyectos en 27,2 millones de \$EUA para el período desde 2013 hasta 2020 (incluidos 2,4 millones de \$EUA para el período de 2013 a 2015), para alcanzar una reducción del 35% del nivel básico.

### **Refrigeración en general (Refrigeración comercial e industrial)**

18. El plan administrativo no incluye financiación para refrigeración industrial y comercial para el período desde 2013 hasta 2015. No obstante, el nivel total de financiación para los proyectos relacionados con los HCFC para el sector de refrigeración industrial y comercial es de 101,7 millones de \$EUA, que representan un reducción de 615,2 toneladas PAO para el período después de 2015. Por medio de una combinación del estudio de reposición preparado en 2008 y la decisión 60/44 f) se estableció un umbral de 10,65 \$EUA/kg métrico para el sector de refrigeración. Los ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría limitarían los niveles de financiación al umbral de relación de costo a eficacia máximo convenido y reducirían el nivel total de financiación para estos proyectos en 10,3 millones de \$EUA para el período desde 2016 hasta 2020, para alcanzar una reducción del 35% del nivel básico.

#### **Solventes**

19. El plan administrativo no incluye financiación para solventes para el período de 2013 hasta 2015. No obstante, el nivel total de financiación para proyectos relacionados con los HCFC en el sector de solventes es de 9,8 millones de \$EUA, que representan una reducción de 126,9 toneladas PAO para el período después de 2015. Los ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría limitarían los niveles de financiación al umbral de relación de costo a eficacia máximo convenido de 4,5 \$EUA/kg y reducirían el nivel total de financiación para estos proyectos en 3,5 millones de \$EUA para el período desde 2016 hasta 2020, para alcanzar una reducción del 35% del nivel básico.

### **Actividades no requeridas para el cumplimiento**

#### **Actividades de destrucción de SAO**

20. El plan administrativo del PNUD incluye 1,7 millones de \$EUA para proyectos de demostración de SAO que darían lugar a la destrucción de 178 toneladas PAO de SAO para el período 2013-2015. De estos 1,7 millones de \$EUA, 116 000 \$EUA están destinados a actividades de destrucción de SAO para países de bajo volumen de consumo en 2013, que darían lugar a la destrucción de 3,0 toneladas PAO. También incluye financiación para proyectos de demostración para el Brasil y la India que se presentarán en 2014.

21. El proyecto de demostración para Brasil no se ha presentado aún debido a que se encuentra pendiente la aplicación del plan del gobierno para la sustitución y el desguace de refrigeradores, que se considera importante para obtener el alto volumen de CFC que se deben recuperar y destruir. Sin embargo, debido a factores externos relacionados con la crisis económica mundial, este plan no se pudo implantar y, por lo tanto, se pospuso el proyecto de demostración en el Brasil. Se está supervisando atentamente esta situación a fin de que el proyecto pueda ser presentado a la Secretaría.

22. El proyecto de destrucción de SAO en la India es altamente complejo, y el resultado esperado es un modelo sostenible y que pueda llevarse a la práctica; esto ha requerido amplias e intensas consultas con los interesados. Además, el proyecto se consideró menos prioritario que el desarrollo y la ejecución del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC debido a los requisitos relacionados con el cumplimiento; no obstante, ahora se ha dado prioridad al desarrollo del proyecto.

23. El PNUD también ha indicado que es altamente probable lograr sinergias con otras fuentes de fondos, tales como el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM). En lo que atañe al sector de refrigeración, resulta importante el programa del FMAM y el PNUD sobre eficiencia energética, y a menudo proporciona vínculos con esfuerzos de gestión/destrucción de residuos de SAO y obtiene el volumen de residuos requerido para tales planes.

### **Estudios cartográficos de alternativas a las SAO**

24. El plan administrativo incluye 1,1 millones de \$EUA para proyectos de asistencia técnica de estudios cartográficos de alternativas a las SAO a nivel nacional en nueve países: Cuba, Egipto, India, Irán (República Islámica del), Kuwait, Líbano, Malasia, Nigeria y República Dominicana. Se espera que estos estudios arrojen como resultado una mayor comprensión del nivel de consumo de las alternativas a los HCFC. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar si las actividades no requeridas para el cumplimiento deberían ser suprimidas de los planes administrativos, mantenerse en estos o mantenerse pero programarse para después de 2013, considerando las limitaciones presupuestarias para las actividades requeridas para el cumplimiento.

### **Impacto de los ajustes basados en las decisiones del Comité Ejecutivo en los planes administrativos presentados**

25. Después de hacer los ajustes que se proponen en los párrafos anteriores, el valor total del plan administrativo del PNUD para 2013-2015 asciende a 101,6 millones de \$EUA como se muestra en el Cuadro 3.

Cuadro 3

#### **ASIGNACIÓN DE RECURSOS EN EL PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL PNUD PRESENTADO AL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO, AJUSTADO CONFORME A LAS DECISIONES VIGENTES DEL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO (2013-2015) (Miles de \$EUA)**

<b>Requeridas/No requeridas por el modelo</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Total (2013-2015)</b>	<b>Total (2016-2020)</b>	<b>Total Después de 2020</b>
<b>Requeridas para el cumplimiento</b>						
Acuerdos plurianuales aprobados (incluidos planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC y costos estándar)	43 729	21 015	21 949	86 694	27 211	21
Plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC – Etapa I	175	383	69	627	180	0
Plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC – Etapa II	0	476	4 988	5 464	145 570	6
Preparación de plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC – Etapa II	812	5 137	0	5 948	1 126	0
<b>No requeridas para el cumplimiento</b>						
Destrucción	116	1 626	0	1 742	0	0
Estudios cartográficos de alternativas a las SAO	1 117	0	0	1 117	0	0
<b>Total general</b>	<b>45 949</b>	<b>28 637</b>	<b>27 006</b>	<b>101 592</b>	<b>174 087</b>	<b>27</b>

### **Indicadores de desempeño**

26. En el Cuadro 4 siguiente figura un resumen de los indicadores de desempeño del PNUD de conformidad con las decisiones 41/93, 47/51 y 49/4 d).

## Cuadro 4

## INDICADORES DE DESEMPEÑO

Rubro	Objetivos para 2013
Cantidad de programas anuales de acuerdos plurianuales aprobada en comparación con la proyectada (tramos nuevos más tramos de acuerdos plurianuales en curso)	27
Cantidad de proyectos/actividades individuales (proyectos de inversión y demostración, asistencia técnica, fortalecimiento institucional) aprobados en comparación con los planificados	21
Actividades importantes terminadas/niveles de SAO logrados para los tramos anuales de acuerdos plurianuales aprobados en comparación con los niveles planificados	25
Eliminación de SAO de proyectos individuales en comparación con la proyectada según los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	58
Terminación de proyectos (de conformidad con la decisión 28/2 para proyectos de inversión) y según se define para proyectos ajenos a la inversión en comparación con los planificados en los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	18
Cantidad de asistencia en materia de políticas y reglamentos en comparación con lo planificado	1 de 2 (50%)
Rapidez de conclusión financiera en comparación con lo que se requiere según las fechas de terminación de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	A tiempo
Presentación oportuna de los informes de terminación de proyecto en comparación con lo acordado	A tiempo
Presentación oportuna de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades y sobre la marcha de las actividades y respuestas, excepto si se hubiera convenido de otro modo	A tiempo

**Cuestiones de criterios**

27. En la descripción de su plan administrativo, el PNUD presenta cuatro cuestiones de criterios. Las primeras dos cuestiones se relacionan con la necesidad de completar las presentaciones de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC en su Etapa II y las directrices de preparación para estos. El PNUD luego aborda el retraso en los informes de terminación de proyecto que deben presentarse y pide a la Secretaría llegar a un acuerdo acerca de un calendario de presentación para estos informes pendientes. Normalmente, la Oficial Superior de Supervisión y Evaluación acuerda qué conjunto de informes de terminación de proyecto debe presentarse en aquellos casos en que existe un retraso importante. La última cuestión se relaciona con la actividad propuesta para realizar estudios cartográficos de las alternativas a las SAO a nivel nacional.

**Modificaciones a los planes administrativos**

28. Con posterioridad a su presentación, el PNUD pidió que se suprimiese del plan administrativo para 2013 el proyecto de estudio cartográfico de las SAO para Nigeria, por un monto de 128 400 \$EUA.

**RECOMENDACIONES**

29. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar:

- a) Tomar nota del plan administrativo del PNUD para 2013-2015 que figura en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/8;
- b) Aprobar los indicadores de desempeño correspondientes al PNUD establecidos en el cuadro 4 del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/8; y

- c) Suprimir del plan administrativo para 2013 el estudio cartográfico de alternativas a las SAO para Nigeria, por un monto de 128 400 \$EUA.



**69th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation  
of the Montreal Protocol  
(Montreal, 15-19 April 2013)**

**UNDP 2013 BUSINESS PLAN NARRATIVE**

**1. Introduction**

This narrative is based on an excel table that is included as **Annex 1** to this report. This table lists all the ongoing and planned activities for which funding is expected during the period 2013 through 2015. Figures are also provided for the years 2016-2020, which are related to Stage I HPMP approvals, preparation funds for Stage II, and Stage II HPMP proposals. Since the guidelines for Stage II preparation funding and proposals have not been presented to and approved by the Executive Committee yet, it should be noted that this is only an estimated indication as to the needs for these years. It should also be noted that planned activities included in the 2013 column are relatively firm, while future years are indicative and are provided for planning purposes only.

The activities included for 2013 can be summarized as follows:

- 21 ongoing institutional strengthening activities, of which 10 will request an extension in 2013 for a combined amount of US\$ 2.1 million;
- Several HCFC-related activities, most of which have resulted directly from the approval of Stage I in the previous three years as well as two additional new HCFC Stage I activities for the countries of Mauritania and South Sudan.
- Preparation funding for Stage II HCFC activities, usually requested two years before the proposed submission of Stage II (in most cases, coinciding with the year that the last tranche of Stage I will be submitted);
- HCFC activities have also been included for Stage II HPMPs (2020 control targets) for several countries. However, it should be noted that these have only been provided for business planning purposes and are subject to change depending on the Stage II HPMP guidelines that are to be adopted by the Executive Committee;
- One ODS-Waste/Destruction project proposal for Georgia, which directly results from previously approved project preparation funding;
- Technical assistance for mapping of ODS alternatives at the national level in nine countries (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia and Nigeria); and
- One global request for the Core Unit support cost.

The expected business planning value is US\$ 45.9 million for 2013 and US\$ 30.2 million for 2014 (including support costs).

Figures for the Stage II HPMP-related activities in 2015 and beyond were obtained using the following methodology:

1. For the approved MYAs, actual figures and ODP values were taken from the agreements between the Executive Committee and the countries concerned.
2. New entries with funding in 2013 were based on consultation with NOUs.
3. New Stage I HPMPs include Mauritania and South Sudan which are expected to be submitted for consideration of the 71st meeting of the Executive Committee.
4. HPMPs for Costa Rica and Paraguay have already been approved, but entries for potential foam projects that use pre-blended polyols have been included for these countries, mainly in 2014. These requests fall under ExCom decisions 61/47 and 63/15, which allows countries to submit them when a feasible technology is available.

5. The foam sector plan for Bolivia as part of the Stage I HPMP, which was approved for Germany in July 2011, has also been included.

Please note that the Stage II HPMP figures are tentative due to the lack of guidelines. Figures for the Stage II HPMP-related activities in 2014 and beyond are thus provided for business planning purposes only and were obtained using the following methodology:

1. We took the sector/chemical distribution as per starting point, based on the HPMP Stage I document.
2. We took the ODPs by sectors that have already been approved during Stage I and calculated the remaining eligible sector consumption by deducting the approved ODP from the original sector distribution.
3. Based on our knowledge at the country-level, we derived estimates on the ODP tonnages that would be phased out during Stage II by sector. For non-LVCs, we assumed that they would require up to 25% additional percentage for Stage II to reach at least 35%. For LVCs that phased out 10% in stage I, we assumed they would phase-out 35% in Stage II.
4. US dollar estimates were derived based on the cost-effectiveness figures that were approved during Stage I. Cost-effectiveness values were used based on experience in Stage I.
5. The year of the first tranche of Stage II and the duration of Stage II were determined on a country basis depending on the local context of the country.

## 2. Resource allocation

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

**Table 1: UNDP 2013-2015 Business Plan Resource Allocations<sup>1</sup>**

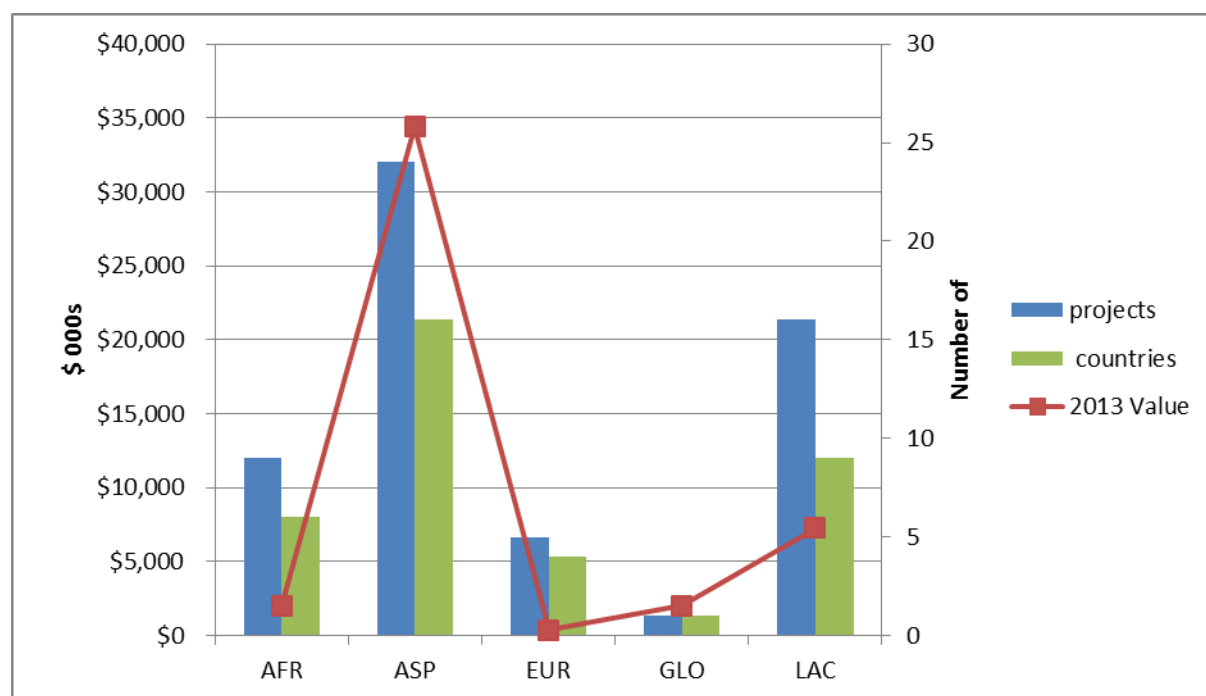
Category	2013 Value (\$000)	2014 Value (\$000)	2015 Value (\$000)
1a. Approved Stage I HPMP	39,624	16,265	17,816
1b. Stage II PRP	834	5,355	-
1c. Planned Stage II HPMP	-	1,788	7,671
2. Planned Inst. Str.	2,094	2,728	2,094
3. Non-investment projects	1,117	-	-
4. Planned Stage I HPMPs	175	383	69
5. ODS Waste	116	1,626	-
6. Core and Mobilization	2,012	2,027	2,041
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>45,973</b>	<b>30,171</b>	<b>29,691</b>

## 3. Geographical distribution

The UNDP Business Plan will once again cover all the regions, with approved and new activities in 53 countries, 37 of which have funding requests in 2013. The number of countries, activities and budgets per region for 2013 is listed in Chart 1.

<sup>1</sup> All values include agency support costs.

**Chart 1: UNDP 2013 MYA Tranches<sup>2</sup> and New Activities per Region<sup>3</sup>**



#### **4. Programme Expansion in 2013**

##### **4.1. Background**

UNDP's 2013-2015 Business Plan has mostly been developed by taking previous years' business plans into consideration and through communication with countries that have expressed an interest in working with UNDP to address their compliance and other needs.

Clarifications were sought and overlaps were resolved during discussions with the MLF Secretariat and other Implementing and bilateral Agencies during and post the Inter-Agency Coordination meeting held on 30 January until 1 February 2013 in Montreal.

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

Coordination with other bilateral and implementing agencies. As in the past, during 2013 UNDP will continue to collaborate with both bilateral and other implementing agencies, as lead agency or cooperating agency. Collaborative arrangements in programming will also continue with bilateral agencies, the Government of Italy and the Government of Japan.

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

In the next table, which is also based on **Annex 1**, the ODP amount listed in a given year corresponds to the US\$ amount that is approved in that same year. This is even the case for the approved/multi-year category,

<sup>2</sup>All values include agency support costs.

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

where the overall cost-effectiveness was applied to each individual funding tranche.

**Table 3: Impact upon Project Approval (in ODP T)<sup>4</sup>**

Chemical	2013 ODP	2014 ODP	2015 ODP
CFC (waste)	3.00	175.00	-
HCFC-141b	259.27	52.18	100.41
HCFC-22	124.68	150.38	188.57
HCFC*	130.65	10.53	16.13
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>517.59</b>	<b>388.09</b>	<b>305.10</b>

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

#### **4.3. Project preparation for Stage II HPMPs**

Project preparation funding has been included in 2013 for Stage II HPMPs in seven countries (Armenia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Nigeria, and Timor-Leste) for US\$ 833,530. The majority of countries will be submitting requests for project preparation in 2014. This amounts to US\$ 5.4 million (including support costs) in 16 countries. As per the guidance of the MLF Secretariat, the amounts have been mainly requested two years prior to the end of Stage I and were based on what was requested for Stage I (which was based on 2007 consumption data). It is however understood that guidelines for Stage II project preparation funding (PRP) are to be considered by the Executive Committee’s at its 69<sup>th</sup> meeting and we understand that the US\$ numbers for these PRP activities might be revisited at that time. Considering the large number of such PRP requests expected in 2013 and 2014, it is hoped that these guidelines can be approved quickly.

#### **4.4. Non-investment projects**

Also included in **Annex 1** are UNDP’s 11 individual planned non-investment projects in 2013, with a total value of US\$ 3,245,842, including support costs. This list includes one global request under the core unit, nine non-investment projects, and one demonstration project proposal in ODS-Waste Destruction/Management in Georgia (for which project preparation funds have been received). The ODS-Waste project in Georgia is being submitted to the 69<sup>th</sup> ExCom for its consideration.

Technical assistance for mapping of ODS alternatives at the national level has been included in nine countries (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia and Nigeria). The objective of this is to survey and map HCFC alternatives to: establish the market penetration of current commercially available HCFC alternatives, in terms of supply chain and costs, performance and environmental impact; and identify emerging HCFC alternatives, in terms of their expected market introduction and availability, performance and projected costs.

Details on all these requests will also be included in the respective Work Programmes to be submitted throughout 2013.

**Table 5: Individual Non-Investment projects (DEM/TAS) in 2013**

Agency Category	Country	Sector and Subsector	2013 Value (\$000)
3. Core	Global	Core Unit Support	2,012

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

Agency Category	Country	Sector and Subsector	2013 Value (\$000)
4. Non-investment	Cuba	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	75
4. Non-investment	Dominican Republic	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	120
4. Non-investment	Egypt	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	120
4. Non-investment	India	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	193
4. Non-investment	Iran	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	128
4. Non-investment	Kuwait	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	128
4. Non-investment	Lebanon	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	96
4. Non-investment	Malaysia	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	128
4. Non-investment	Nigeria	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level	128
6. ODS Waste	Georgia	Demo on ODS Banks Mgt and Destruction	116
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,246</b>

Please note that the ODS-Waste projects for India and Brazil will be submitted for consideration in 2014 and are therefore NOT reflected in the table above. Please refer to paragraph 5.2 for the reasons why these projects cannot be submitted in 2013.

In addition, UNDP will prepare 10 non-investment Institutional Strengthening project extensions in 2013, as indicated in the table below. The total value of IS renewal programming in 2013 is US\$ 2,093,953. An additional 11 IS renewals (Brazil, China, Ghana, India, Iran, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela) will be submitted in 2014 and are thus not shown in the table below.

**Table 6: Non-Investment Institutional Strengthening requests**

Agency Category	Country	Sector and Subsector	2013 Value (\$000)
2. Planned Inst. Str.	Argentina	Several Ozone unit support	335
2. Planned Inst. Str.	Bangladesh	Several Ozone unit support	139
2. Planned Inst. Str.	Chile	Several Ozone unit support	200
2. Planned Inst. Str.	Colombia	Several Ozone unit support	295
2. Planned Inst. Str.	Costa Rica	Several Ozone unit support	150
2. Planned Inst. Str.	Cuba	Several Ozone unit support	160
2. Planned Inst. Str.	Georgia	Several Ozone unit support	65
2. Planned Inst. Str.	Indonesia	Several Ozone unit support	290
2. Planned Inst. Str.	Malaysia	Several Ozone unit support	299
2. Planned Inst. Str.	Uruguay	Several Ozone unit support	161
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,094</b>

#### **4.5. Formulation of HPMP related activities in 2013**

UNDP has submitted HCFC Stage I Phase-out Management Plans for 48 countries. However, an important priority in 2013 will continue to be activities related to HCFC Phase-out Management Plans, including:

1. Preparing and submitting second/third tranches of Stage I HPMPs. 25 tranches worth \$39.6m is expected to be submitted in 2013.
2. Two new Stage I HPMPs countries worth almost US\$ 175,000 over the next year (see table 7 below)
3. Preparation funding for Stage II HPMPs for Armenia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Nigeria, and Timor-Leste.

**Table 7: New HPMPs in 2013**

<b>Agency Category</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Sector and Subsector</b>	<b>2013 Value (\$000)</b>
5. Planned HPMPs	Mauritania	HPMP Stage I	75
5. Planned HPMPs	South Sudan	CP/HPMP Stage I	100
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>175</b>

*Note: These figures are estimates derived based on preliminary assumptions and existing funding envelope and do not represent actual phase-out cost.*

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

While the preceding paragraph 4 of this report dealt specifically with 2013 activities only, section 5 is related to all years.

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

UNDP has been a pioneer in the work related to HCFCs and has already received approvals for HPMPs for 48 countries out of 50 countries, which will enable countries to comply with Montreal Protocol control measures and deliver on reduction benchmarks agreed with the Executive Committee. As of December 2011, the total approvals for UNDP for HCFC-related activities amounted to almost US\$ 115 million in 48 countries.

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

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

UNDP has significant experience in carrying out similar exercises (e.g. HCFC surveys during 2005-2007, HPMP surveys in major A5 countries, etc.) and also in technology assessments of emerging alternatives (Methyl formate, Methyl Al, CO<sub>2</sub>, R-32, Ammonia, etc.) in various sectors.

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

### **5.2 Resource Mobilization for Climate Co-benefits**

In April 2011, the Executive Committee approved US\$ 200,000 plus agency fees for UNDP (ExCom Decision 63/20), for the preparation of four pilot demonstration projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector to examine technical interventions to improve energy efficiency, national policy and regulatory measures to sustain such interventions in order to maximize the climate impact of HCFC phase-out.

With this project, we have sought to mobilize resources from bilateral and multilateral sources as well as the private sector, which would be applied at the enterprise/sub-sector/sector level, to achieve/maximize climate benefits, beyond those that would be normally available through funding for HCFC phase-out alone. An interim report on resource mobilization for climate co-benefits was submitted to the 66<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting, and a final report has been presented to the 69<sup>th</sup> meeting.

### **5.3. Waste Management/Destruction**

For the last several years, the UNDP Montreal Protocol & Chemicals Unit has been requested by countries for support 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/equipments banked, have been proven as being possible in developed countries if the proper legislation and price incentives, as well as business opportunities, exist. However, the applicability of banks management schemes in developed countries needed to also be demonstrated in Article 5 countries. The Executive Committee has approved preparation activities for Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Georgia, Ghana and India, to address ODS waste management leading to ODS destruction. Three such projects (Cuba, Colombia, and Ghana) have already been submitted and approved by the Executive Committee in prior years. The proposal for Georgia has been submitted for consideration of the 69<sup>th</sup> ExCom.

The project proposals for Brazil and India will be submitted in 2014. The demonstration project in Brazil has not been submitted yet due to the pending implementation of the government's plan for fridge replacement and de-manufacturing. The government's plan for fridge replacement and de-manufacturing is considered important to assure the large scale volume of CFCs to be recovered and destroyed, however, due to externalities related to the world economic crisis, this plan could not be implemented, also postponing the demonstration project in Brazil. The situation is being closely monitored to allow the submission of this project to the MLF. The ODS waste project in India has not been submitted yet due to the high complexity of the project and the importance of time for due consideration to all elements that will make it sustainable.

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

## **6. Policy Issues**

### **6.1. HPMP Stage II Guidelines**

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

### **6.2. HPMP Stage II Preparation**

UNDP has submitted requests amounting to US\$ 7,432,319 (including support costs) for project preparation funding for Stage II HPMPs in 41 countries from 2013-2020. As discussed in an earlier section, project preparation funding has been included in 2013 for Stage II HPMPs in seven countries (Armenia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Nigeria, and Timor-Leste) for US\$ 833,530. As the time for preparing Stage II submissions is approaching rapidly, there is a need for the Executive Committee to provide guidance for Stage II HPMP project preparation activities.

From various discussions that we have had on this topic, we are concerned that the work needed to prepare Stage

II is being underestimated. Indeed, in most cases, several years have passed since Stage I has been prepared in a rapidly shifting market. As a result, we believe that the guidelines on HPMP Stage II preparation funding should include the following elements:

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

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

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

### **6.3. MYA-Project Completion Reports (PCRs)**

The online MYA system is still being fine-tuned but the backlog of such PCRs is huge. It would be helpful to ask agencies and the MLFS to agree with a schedule spanning several years to submit a certain number of MYA PCRs, as asking us to submit them all at once would not only be impossible to accomplish, but would also take too much time away from our routine implementation activities on ongoing programmes.

### **6.4. Mapping ODS alternative at national level**

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

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

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

## **7. 2012 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

Decision 41/93 of the Executive Committee approved the following indicators to allow for the evaluation of performance of implementing agencies, with the weightings indicated in the table below. UNDP has added a column containing the "2013 targets" for those indicators. Some of these targets can be extracted from



UNDP's 2012 business plan to be approved at the 69<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting in April 2013. It should however be noted that this table is usually revised at that meeting, depending on the decisions that are taken.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2013	Remarks
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs).	20	27	25 tranches from approved HPMPs + 2 planned HPMPs expected to be submitted in 2012. See annex 1, table 1.
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (DEM, INV, TAS, one-off TPMPs, TRA, IS) approved vs. those planned	20	21	10 IS-extensions, 10 TAS, 1 DEM ODS-Waste project. See annex 1, table 2.
Implementation	Milestone activities completed /ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	25	There are 25 tranches from approved HPMPs for which milestones can be verified. HCFC-ODP related benchmarks can only be verified from 2014 (to verify the freeze).
Implementation*	ODP phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	5	58	ODP expected to phased out for individual projects in 2013. See annex 1, table 3.
Implementation*	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	18	3 demonstration, 13 institutional strengthening, and 2 investment. See annex 1, table 4.
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	1 out of 2 (50%)	1 out of 2 in 2013. See Annex 1, table 5
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	On time	
Administrative*	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	On time	
Administrative*	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time	

Note: tbd = to be determined

## ANNEX 1 – TABLES RELATED TO PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

**Table 1: Performance Indicator on number of MYAs**

### ONGOING HPMPs

Angola	HPMP
Bhutan	HPMP
Brazil	HPMP
Cambodia	HPMP
Chile	HPMP
China	HPMP (ICR Sector Plan)
China	HPMP (Solvents Sector Plan)
Congo, DR	HPMP
Costa Rica	HPMP
Cuba	HPMP
Dominican Republic	HPMP
India	HPMP
Indonesia	HPMP
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	HPMP
Jamaica	HPMP
Lebanon	HPMP
Malaysia	HPMP
Maldives	HPMP
Mexico	HPMP
Nigeria	HPMP
Panama	HPMP
Peru	HPMP
Sri Lanka	HPMP
Trinidad and Tobago	HPMP
Uruguay	HPMP

25

### NEW HPMPs

Mauritania	HPMP Stage I
South Sudan	CP/HPMP Stage I

2

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

### INS

Argentina	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Bangladesh	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Chile	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Colombia	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Costa Rica	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Cuba	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Georgia	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Indonesia	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Malaysia	INS	Several Ozone unit support
Uruguay	INS	Several Ozone unit support

10

**TAS**

Global	TAS	Core Unit Support
Cuba	TAS	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level
Dominican Republic	TAS	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level
Egypt	TAS	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level
India	TAS	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level
Iran	TAS	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level
Kuwait	TAS	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level
Lebanon	TAS	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level
Malaysia	TAS	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level
Nigeria	TAS	Mapping of ODS Alternatives at the National Level

10

**DEM**

Georgia	DEM	Demo on ODS Banks Mgt and Destruction
---------	-----	---------------------------------------

1

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

	Consumption ODP to be Phased Out	Consumption ODP Phased Out
ARG/SEV/65/INS/168	0	0
BGD/SEV/61/INS/37	0	0
BOL/FOA/57/PRP/34	0	0
BRA/DES/57/PRP/288	0	0
CHI/SEV/63/INS/176	0	0
COL/REF/47/DEM/65	0	0
COL/SEV/64/INS/79	0	0
COS/REF/57/PRP/41	0	0
COS/SEV/65/INS/47	0	0
CPR/FOA/64/DEM/507	12.3	0
CUB/DES/62/DEM/46	45.3	0
CUB/REF/58/PRP/42	0	0
CUB/SEV/65/INS/47	0	0
GEO/DES/64/PRP/32	0	0
GEO/SEV/63/INS/31	0	0
IDS/SEV/65/INS/197	0	0
IND/ARS/56/INV/423	564.6	564.6
LEB/SEV/62/INS/73	0	0
MAL/SEV/64/INS/167	0	0
PAK/ARS/56/INV/71	83.8	83.4
PAK/SEV/62/INS/81	0	0
PAN/FOA/57/PRP/30	0	0
PAR/FOA/57/PRP/21	0	0
TRI/SEV/59/INS/24	0	0
URU/FOA/57/PRP/52	0	0
URU/SEV/65/INS/56	0	0

**706****648****Diff:****58**

**Table 4: Performance Indicator on project completions**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Planned Date of Completion</b>
COL/REF/47/DEM/65	13-Jan
CPR/FOA/64/DEM/507	13-Sep
CUB/DES/62/DEM/46	13-Dec
TRI/SEV/59/INS/24	13-Jan
CHI/SEV/63/INS/176	13-Mar
LEB/SEV/62/INS/73	13-Mar
PAK/SEV/62/INS/81	13-Mar
GEO/SEV/63/INS/31	13-Jun
BGD/SEV/61/INS/37	13-Jun
COL/SEV/64/INS/79	13-Oct
ARG/SEV/65/INS/168	13-Dec
COS/SEV/65/INS/47	13-Dec
CUB/SEV/65/INS/47	13-Dec
IDS/SEV/65/INS/197	13-Dec
MAL/SEV/64/INS/167	13-Dec
URU/SEV/65/INS/56	13-Dec
PAK/ARS/56/INV/71	13-Jun
IND/ARS/56/INV/423	13-Nov
<b>18</b>	

**Table 5: Performance Indicator on policy/regulatory assistance**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	UNDP-MPU will assist the Government of Colombia in 2013 to introduce a ban on use of HCFC 141b in Domestic Refrigeration. The ban would also apply to imports of Domestic Refrigeration equipment to Colombia.
<b>Georgia</b>	UNDP-MPU will coordinate and synchronize the implementation of two separately approved projects – one on ODS waste supported by MLF and the other one on disposal of obsolete POPs pesticides supported by GEF. Appropriate oversight over the projects will be carried out in 2013 to align the implementation cycles of both programmes. The main objective of such coordination would be the collection and accumulation of two different categories of hazardous wastes with ensuring safe storage in one safeguarded location (warehouse) to prepare for a simultaneous export for final disposal abroad.