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COMITE EXECUTIF DU
FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
Soixante-et-onzième réunion
Montréal, 2-6 décembre 2013

PLAN D'ACTIVITES DU PNUD POUR LA PERIODE 2014-2016

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRETARIAT DU FONDS

1. Ce document présente un résumé des activités du PNUD pour l'élimination des substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO) pour la période 2014-2016. Il contient également le plan d'activités sur les indicateurs de performance et des recommandations du PNUD pour examen par le Comité exécutif. Le narratif du plan d'activités 2014-2016 du PNUD est joint au présent document.

2. Le tableau 1 indique, par année, la valeur des activités incluses dans le plan d'activités du PNUD suivant les catégories « exigées pour la conformité » et « non exigées pour la conformité ».

Tableau 1

AFFECTATION DES RESSOURCES DANS LE PLAN D'ACTIVITÉS SOUMIS PAR LE PNUD (2014-2016) (en milliers de \$US)

Poste	2014	2015	2016	Total (2014-2016)	Total (2017-2020)	Total post-2020*
Exigées pour la conformité						
Accords pluriannuels approuvés (APA)	16 715	18 145	1 809	36 669	2 780	21
PGEH phase I	100	75	0	175	158	30
Prép. Proj. PGEH phase I	190	0	0	190	0	0
PGEH phase I – financement supplémentaire	383	292	0	675	0	0
Prép. Proj. PGEH – phase II	6 200	0	64	6 264	1 080	0
PGEH phase II	0	9 412	70 788	80 200	281 968	
Non exigées pour la conformité						
Destruction de SAO indésirables	1 626	0	0	1 626	0	0
Etudes des alternatives aux SAO	989	0	0	989	0	0
Activités au coût standard						
Unité centrale	2 027	2 041	2 055	6 122	8 365	0
Renforcement institutionnel	2 724	2 242	2 724	7 690	9 932	0
Grand total	30 954	32 207	77 440	140 601	304 282	51

* Toutes les activités post-2020 sont consacrées aux APA approuvés à l'exception de 30 000 \$US pour le Soudan du Sud

Exigées pour la conformité

Accords pluriannuels (APA)

3. Les accords pluriannuels approuvés sont de l'ordre de 39,5 millions de \$US destinés aux activités de la phase I du plan de gestion pour l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), dont 2,8 millions de \$US, pour la période 2017 à 2020.

Phase I des PGEH et préparation

4. Il y a deux pays (Mauritanie et Soudan du Sud) pour lesquels la phase I des PGEH n'a pas encore été approuvée. Sont inclus dans le plan d'activités 363 000 \$US dont 175 000 \$US pour la période 2014-2016

5. Le plan d'activités du PNUE couvre quatre pays (Bolivie (Etat plurinational de), Costa Rica, Cuba et Paraguay) pour des projets additionnels en dehors de leur phase I de PGEH d'un montant de 675 314 \$US pour la période de 2014-2016. Ces exigences relèvent de différentes décisions du Comité

exécutif qui permet à ces pays de soumettre des projets supplémentaires lors de la mise en œuvre de la phase I.

6. De plus, des préparations de projet étaient comprises pour le Costa Rica, Cuba et le Paraguay pour des activités supplémentaires de la phase I du PGEH d'un montant de 190 000 \$US.

Préparation de projet de la phase II du PGEH

7. Le financement total de la préparation de projet de la phase II de PGEH¹ est de 7,3 millions de \$US dont 6,3 millions de \$US pour la période 2014-2016².

Phase II du PGEH dans les pays à faible consommation de SAO (PFV)

8. Le financement global des projets pour le secteur de l'entretien des HCFC dans les PFV qui doit réaliser une réduction de 35% est estimé à 1,01 million de \$US dont 358 442 \$US pour la période allant de 2014 à 2016.

Phase II du PGEH dans les pays autres que PFV

9. Le niveau total de financement pour la phase II du PGEH des pays autres que PFV est de 361,2 millions de \$US pour une élimination totale de 2 718 tonnes PAO de HCFC (dont 79,8 millions de \$US pour l'élimination définitive de 633 tonnes PAO pour la période 2014-2016). La répartition des secteurs figure au tableau 2.

Tableau 2

PHASE II de PGEH PAR SECTEUR (en milliers de \$US)

Secteur	Total (2014-2016)	Total (2017-2020)*	Total	Pourcentage du total
Mousse de polystyrène extrudée (XPS)	219	439	658	0,2%
Mousse (général)	23 501	65 799	89 300	24,7%
Réfrigération climatisation	4 282	17 127	21 409	5,9%
Production d'appareils de réfrigération (commerciale et industrielle)	38 682	153 837	192 520	53,3%
Entretien des appareils de réfrigération	5 135	15 643	20 778	5,8%
Solvants	7 120	28 467	35 587	9,9%
Production d'hydrocarbures	902	0	902	0,2%
Total	79 841	281 312	361 153	100,0%

* Les valeurs pour la phase II des PGEH post-2020 n'étaient pas fournies comme convenu à la Réunion de coordination interorganisations qui a eu lieu les 24 et 25 septembre 2013.

Non exigées pour la conformité

Destruction des SAO indésirables

10. Le plan d'activités du PNUE prévoit 1,6 million de \$US destinés à des projets d'élimination des SAO qui permettraient la destruction de 175 tonnes PAO de SAO. Tous ces projets sont le résultat de

¹ La préparation du projet pourrait être financée pour les activités de la phase II et pourrait être incluse avant l'achèvement de la phase I dans les plans d'affaires des années 2012-2014 (décision 63/5(f)(i)).

² Les lignes directrices pour la préparation des projets de la phase I de PGEH qui ont été appliquées aux demandes relatives à la phase II étaient basées sur la consommation HCFC de 2007. Les lignes directrices n'ont pas été mises à jour pour remplacer la consommation 2007 HCFC par les consommations de référence des HCFC.

propositions de préparation de projets approuvées, qui devraient être soumises au plus tard à la 72^e réunion³.

Étude des alternatives aux SAO

11. Le plan d'activités du PNUD comprend 989 000 \$US destinés à des projets d'assistance technique aux études des alternatives aux SAO au niveau national, dans huit pays : Cuba, Egypte, Inde, Iran (République islamique d'), Koweït, Liban, Malaisie et République dominicaine. A la phase II des PGEH, les activités permettront d'évaluer la performance, le coût et la disponibilité de solutions alternatives aux SAO afin de faciliter la sélection de technologies appropriées, sûres et efficaces pour diverses applications.

Activités au coût standard

12. Les coûts de l'unité centrale devraient être maintenus aux taux d'augmentation convenus à ce jour.

13. Pour les activités de renforcement institutionnel, 17,6 millions de \$US ont été inclus dans le plan d'activités dont 7,7 millions sont consacrés à la période 2014-2016⁴. Les niveaux de financement pour le renforcement institutionnel ont été fixés jusqu'en 2015⁵. Le niveau de financement pour le renforcement institutionnel allant de la période 2017 à 2020 s'élève à 9,9 millions de \$US.

Ajustements basés sur des décisions du Comité exécutif sur le plan d'activités soumis

14. En conformité avec les décisions pertinentes du Comité exécutif, le Secrétariat propose les ajustements suivants aux plans d'affaires 2014-2016 du PNUD:

- (a) Retirer le financement de préparation de projet pour la phase I supplémentaire des activités relatives au PGEH destinées au Costa Rica⁶, à Cuba⁷ et au Paraguay⁸ pour un montant de 190 000 \$US, qui a été en application de la décision 70/7(b)(iii)⁹ mais dont le rétablissement est envisagé dans la cadre du document intitulé : Rapports de situation et conformité (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/6) ;
- (b) Réduire de 516 223 \$US (y compris 406 591 \$US pour la période 2014-2016) le niveau de financement pour la préparation de projet de la phase II des PGEH, conformément aux décisions 55/13 et 56/16, pour la période allant de 2014 à 2020.
- (c) Réduire à la valeur¹⁰ maximale admissible les niveaux de financement prévus pour les PFV afin d'atteindre la réduction de 35% par rapport à la consommation de référence des

³ Conformément à la décision 69/5(i).

⁴ Conformément à la décision 63/5(b), les niveaux actuels de financement pour le renforcement institutionnel à des fins de planification des activités au titre du plan 2014-2016 sont maintenus jusqu'en 2020 en l'absence d'une décision sur les niveaux de financement jusqu'à ce date-là.

⁵ Conformément à la décision 61/43(b).

⁶ La décision 61/47 permet aux demandes préparatoires de financement de compléter la présentation de la phase I de projets d'investissement.

⁷ La décision 65/24(d) permet au pays de préparer et de soumettre un projet d'investissement pour Frioclima (fabrication de climatiseurs) avant 2020.

⁸ La décision 63/15 permet aux demandes préparatoires de financement de compléter la soumission de la phase I des projets d'investissement.

⁹ Le PNUD a été prié de ne prendre aucun nouvel engagement et de restituer, d'ici la fin de 2013, le solde des fonds de préparation de projet destinés à ces activités.

¹⁰ Conformément à la décision 60/44(f)(xii).

HCFC pour 72 723 \$US pour la période allant de 2014 à 2020 (y compris 24 491\$ pour la période 2014-2016) ;

- (d) Ajuster les projets du secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération avec un ratio de coût-efficacité dépassant le seuil correspondant de 9,00\$/kg, ce qui entraînerait une réduction de 18 385 \$US pour la période 2014-2020 (dont 3 677 \$US pour la période 2014-2016); et
- (e) Retirer "les études des alternatives aux SAO) puisque ces activités ont été retirées des plans d'activités de 2013 lors de la 69^e réunion¹¹. Ce qui permettrait de réduire de 989 000 \$US les plans d'activités du PNUD en 2014.

15. Le tableau 3 présente les résultats des ajustements proposés par le Secrétariat aux plans d'activités du PNUD.

Tableau 3

**ALLOCATION DE RESSOURCES DANS LE PLAN D'ACTIVITÉS DU PNUD TEL QUE
MODIFIÉ PAR LES DÉCISIONS PERTINENTES DU COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
(2014-2016) (en milliers de \$US)**

Poste	2014	2015	2016	Total (2014-2016)	Total (2017-2020)	Total post- 2020
Exigées pour la conformité						
Accords pluriannuels approuvés (APA)	16 715	18 145	1 809	36 669	2 780	21
PGEH phase 1	100	75	0	175	158	30
Prép. Proj. PGEH - phase I	0	0	0	0	0	0
PGEH phase I – financement supplémentaire	383	292	0	675	0	0
Prép. Proj. PGEH - phase II	5 793	0	64	5 858	970	0
PGEH phase II	0	9 401	70 771	80 171	281 905	
Non exigées pour la conformité						
Destruction de SAO indésirables	1 626	0	0	1 626	0	0
Études des alternatives aux SAO	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activités au coût standard						
Unité centrale	2 027	2 041	2 055	6 122	8 365	0
Renforcement institutionnel	2 724	2 242	2 724	7 690	9 932	0
Grand total	29 368	32 196	77 423	138 987	304 110	51

Indicateurs de performance

16. Conformément aux décisions 41/93, 47/51 et 49/4(d) un résumé des indicateurs de performance du PNUD figure au tableau 4.

¹¹ Conformément à la décision 69/5(c)(i).

Tableau 4

INDICATEURS DE PERFORMANCE

Rubrique	Objectifs de 2014
Nombre de programmes annuels APA approuvés par rapport à ceux prévus (les nouveaux en plus des tranches des APA en cours)	16
Nombre de projets/activités individuels (investissement et démonstration de projets, assistance technique, renforcement institutionnel) approuvés par rapport à ceux prévus.	22
Activités essentielles complètes/niveaux de SAO atteints pour les tranches annuelles pluriannuelles approuvées par rapport à celles prévues	13
SAO éliminées pour des projets individuels par rapport à ceux prévus par les rapports périodiques	45.3
Achèvement de projet (conformément à la décision 28/2 sur les projets d'investissement) et tel que défini pour les projets de hors investissement par rapport à ceux prévus dans les rapports périodiques.	17
Nombre d'activités d'assistance en orientations/lignes directrices réalisées par rapport à celui prévu.	1 (100%)
Rythme d'exécution financière par rapport à celle requise par les dates d'achèvement du rapport d'étapes.	A temps
Soumission à temps de rapports d'achèvement de projet par rapport à ceux convenus	A temps
Soumission à temps de rapports périodiques et de réponses sauf accord contraire.	A temps

17. L'objectif du PNUD pour l'achèvement de projet devrait être fixé à 19, incluant 4 de démonstration, 3 d'assistance technique et 12 projets de renforcement institutionnel, mais à l'exclusion des accords pluriannuels et de la préparation de projet

Questions d'orientation

18. LE PNUD présente quatre questions d'orientation dans le texte explicatif de son plan d'activités. Les deux premières questions ont trait à la nécessité de compléter les lignes directrices de la phase II du PGEH car de nombreux pays soumettraient en 2015 leurs dernières demandes de tranche en phase I. Toutefois, il convient de noter que lors de sa 70^e réunion, le Comité exécutif a décidé notamment de permettre aux pays visés à l'Article 5 qui souhaitent le faire, de soumettre la phase II des PGEH et d'étudier telles propositions pour la phase II des PGEH sur la base des lignes directrices actuelles appliquées à la phase I des PGEH (décision 70/21(e)(i)). Par conséquent, l'achèvement des lignes directrices de la phase II ne devrait pas avoir une quelconque incidence sur la soumission des PGEH en phase II.

19. Le PNUD a également soulevé la question de la nécessité de compléter les lignes directrices pour la préparation du projet de financement de la phase II. Il a indiqué que les lignes directrices devraient tenir compte de la nécessité de mettre à jour et de mener de nouveaux recensements ainsi que de mettre à jour la stratégie globale pour tenir compte des développements technologiques. Il a également suggéré que le niveau de financement soit déterminé sur la base de la consommation de référence de HCFC qui est différente de celle des lignes directrices existantes qui déterminent le financement sur la base des niveaux de consommation de 2007.

20. La dernière questions concerne l'activité proposée visant à mener des études sur des alternatives aux SAO, au niveau national, et qui pourraient aider à fournir des informations sur la performance, le coût et la disponibilité des alternatives au niveau national, et à établir la pénétration du marché. Le PNUD a inclus 1,1 million de \$US dans son plan d'activités de 2013-2015. Lors de la discussion à la dernière réunion du Comité exécutif, il a été indiqué que les objectifs des projets d'assistance technique visant à faire des études sur les alternatives aux SAO au niveau national feraient partie du cadre habituel des activités de préparation de projet et que ces projets n'étaient pas exigés pour la conformité. Par

conséquent, le Comité exécutif a décidé de retirer ces projets du plan d'activités 2013-2015 du PNUD (décision 69/5(c)(i)). Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter déterminer s'il voudrait réintégrer celles de ces activités qui ont été retirées lors des ajustements que le Secrétariat a apportés à son Plan général d'activités (PNUE/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/7).

Pays pour lesquels les PGEH n'étaient pas inclus dans leurs plans d'activités

21. Le PNUD a indiqué qu'il n'avait pas été en mesure de soumettre la phase I de PGEH pour la Mauritanie en raison de l'audit en cours sur les activités de l'ONU dans ce pays. Il a également indiqué qu'il n'était pas impliqué dans aucun autre pays où les activités de la phase I ou de la phase II étaient nécessaires et qui n'étaient pas incluses dans les plans d'activités soumis à la 71^e réunion. A la lumière de l'audit en cours sur les activités de l'ONU dans le pays, le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter exhorter le PNUD à soumettre dès que possible, le PGEH pour la Mauritanie.

RECOMMANDATIONS

22. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter:

- (a) prendre note du plan d'activités 2014-2016 du PNUD tel qu'il figure au document PNUE/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/9;
- (b) décider de rétablir ou non l'activité sur l'étude des alternatives aux SAO dans le plan d'activités 2014-2016 du PNUD, laquelle a été supprimée lors des ajustements apportés au Plan général d'activités 2014-2016 du Secrétariat;
- (c) exhorter le PNUD de soumettre le plan de gestion de l'élimination finale des HCFC pour la Mauritanie dès qu'il le peut, à la lumière de l'audit en cours sur les activités de l'ONU dans ce pays ; et
- (d) approuver les indicateurs de performance pour le PNUD figurant au tableau 4 du document PNUE/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/9 tout en fixant l'objectif de 19 projets à compléter.



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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Seventy-first Meeting
Montreal, 2-6 December 2013

UNDP BUSINESS PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2014-2016

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. This document presents a summary of UNDP's planned activities for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) during the 2014-2016 period. It also contains UNDP's business plan performance indicators and recommendations for consideration by the Executive Committee. UNDP's 2014-2016 business plan narrative is attached to the present document.

2. Table 1 sets out, by year, the value of activities included in UNDP's business plan according to categories "required for compliance" and "not required for compliance".

Table 1

RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN UNDP'S BUSINESS PLAN AS SUBMITTED (2014-2016) (US \$000s)

Item	2014	2015	2016	Total (2014-2016)	Total (2017-2020)	Total After 2020*
Required for Compliance						
Approved multi-year agreements (MYAs)	16,715	18,145	1,809	36,669	2,780	21
HPMP stage I	100	75	0	175	158	30
HPMP PRP - stage I	190	0	0	190	0	0
HPMP stage I - additional funding	383	292	0	675	0	0
HPMP PRP - stage II	6,200	0	64	6,264	1,080	0
HPMP stage II	0	9,412	70,788	80,200	281,968	
Not required for compliance						
Disposal of unwanted ODS	1,626	0	0	1,626	0	0
ODS alternative mapping studies	989	0	0	989	0	0
Standard cost activities						
Core unit	2,027	2,041	2,055	6,122	8,365	0
Institutional strengthening (IS)	2,724	2,242	2,724	7,690	9,932	0
Grand total	30,954	32,207	77,440	140,601	304,282	51

* All activities after 2020 are for approved MYAs with the exception of US \$30,000 for South Sudan.

Required for compliance

MYAs

3. Approved MYAs amount to US \$39.5 million for HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) stage I activities including US \$2.8 million for the period 2017 to 2020.

Stage I of HPMPs and preparation

4. There are two countries (Mauritania and South Sudan) for which stage I HPMPs have not yet been approved. The business plan includes US \$363,000, of which US \$175,000 is for the period 2014 to 2016.

5. UNDP's business plan includes four countries (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Cuba and Paraguay) for additional projects outside their stage I HPMPs amounting to US \$675,314 for the period of 2014 to 2016. These requests fall under different decisions of the Executive Committee that allow these countries to submit additional projects during the implementation of stage I.

6. In addition, preparation projects were included for Costa Rica, Cuba, and Paraguay for additional stage I HPMP activities amounting to US \$190,000.

Stage II HPMP project preparation

7. The total level of funding for project preparation for stage II HPMPs¹ is US \$7.3 million including US \$6.3 million for the period of 2014-2016².

Stage II HPMPs in low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries

8. The total level of funding for projects for the HCFC servicing sector in LVC countries to reach a 35 per cent reduction amounts to US \$1.01 million, including US \$358,442 for the period of 2014 to 2016.

Stage II HPMPs in non-LVC countries

9. The total level of funding for stage II HPMP for non-LVC countries is US \$361.2 million for a total phase-out of 2,718 ODP tonnes of HCFCs (including US \$79.8 million for the total phase-out of 633 ODP tonnes for the period of 2014 to 2016). The sectors' breakdown is provided in Table 2.

Table 2

STAGE II HPMP BY SECTOR (US \$000)

Sector	Total (2014-2016)	Total (2017-2020)*	Total	Per cent of Total
Extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam	219	439	658	0.2%
Foam general	23,501	65,799	89,300	24.7%
Refrigeration air-conditioning	4,282	17,127	21,409	5.9%
Refrigeration manufacturing (commercial and industrial)	38,682	153,837	192,520	53.3%
Refrigeration servicing	5,135	15,643	20,778	5.8%
Solvent	7,120	28,467	35,587	9.9%
Hydrocarbons production	902	0	902	0.2%
Total	79,841	281,312	361,153	100.0%

* Values for stage II HPMPs after 2020 were not provided as agreed at the Inter-agency Coordination meeting held on 24-25 September 2013.

Not required for compliance

Disposal of unwanted ODS

10. UNDP's business plan includes US \$1.6 million for ODS disposal projects that would result in the destruction of 175 ODP tonnes of ODS. All of these projects result from approved project preparation proposals, which should be submitted no later than the 72nd meeting³.

¹ Project preparation could be funded for stage II activities and might be included prior to the completion of stage I in business plans for the years 2012-2014 (decision 63/5(f)(i)).

² The guidelines for stage I HPMP project preparation that were applied to stage II preparation requests were based on 2007 HCFC consumption. The guidelines have not been updated to replace 2007 HCFC consumption with the established HCFC baselines.

³ According to decision 69/5(i).

Mapping of ODS alternative

11. UNDP's business plan includes US \$989,000 for technical assistance projects on mapping of ODS alternatives at the national level in eight countries namely: Cuba, Dominican Republic (the), Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Lebanon and Malaysia. These activities will assess the performance, cost and availability of ODS alternatives to facilitate the selection of appropriate safe and efficient technologies for various applications, in stage II HPMPs.

Standard cost activities

12. The core unit costs are expected to be maintained at the rates of increases that have been agreed to-date.

13. For IS activities, US \$17.6 million has been included in the business plan of which US \$7.7 million is for the period of 2014 to 2016⁴. The funding levels for IS have been agreed until 2015⁵. The funding level for IS for the period of 2017 to 2020 amounts to US \$9.9 million.

Adjustments based on existing Executive Committee decisions on business plan as submitted

14. In line with relevant decisions by the Executive Committee, the Secretariat proposes the following adjustments to UNDP's 2014-2016 business plans:

- (a) To remove funding for project preparation for additional stage I HPMP activities for Costa Rica⁶, Cuba⁷, and Paraguay⁸ amounting to US \$190,000, which had been closed in line with decision 70/7(b)(iii)⁹ but is being considered for reinstatement in the context of the Status reports and compliance document (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/6);
- (b) To reduce the level of funding for stage II project preparation for HPMPs pursuant to decisions 55/13 and 56/16 for the period 2014 to 2020 by US \$516,223 (including US \$406,591 for the period of 2014 to 2016).
- (c) To reduce the funding levels provided for LVC countries to the maximum allowable value¹⁰ to achieve the 35 per cent reduction in the HCFC baseline by US \$72,723 for the period of 2014 to 2020 (including US \$24,491 for the period 2014 to 2016);
- (d) To adjust projects for the refrigeration air-conditioning sector with a cost-effectiveness value that exceeds the relevant threshold of US \$9.00/kg, resulting in the reduction of US \$18,385 for the period 2014 to 2020 (including US \$3,677 for the period 2014 to 2016); and

⁴ In line with decision 63/5(b), current levels of funding for IS for business planning purposes for 2014-2016 business plans is maintained up to 2020 in the absence of a decision on funding levels until that time.

⁵ According to decision 61/43(b).

⁶ Decision 61/47 allows for preparatory funding requests to complete the submission of stage I investments projects.

⁷ Decision 65/24(d) allows the country to prepare and submit an investment project for Frioclima (AC manufacturing) before 2020.

⁸ Decision 63/15 allows for preparatory funding requests to complete the submission of stage I investment projects.

⁹ UNDP was requested not to incur any new commitments and to return project preparation fund balances for these activities by the end of 2013.

¹⁰ According to decision 60/44(f)(xii).

- (e) To remove “ODS alternative mapping studies” since these activities were removed from the 2013 business plans at the 69th meeting¹¹. This would reduce UNDP’s business plans by US \$989,000 in 2014.

15. Table 3 presents the results of the Secretariat’s proposed adjustments to UNDP’s business plans.

Table 3

**RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN UNDP’S BUSINESS PLAN AS ADJUSTED BY
EXISTING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DECISIONS
(2014-2016) (US \$000s)**

Item	2014	2015	2016	Total (2014-2016)	Total (2017-2020)	Total After 2020
Required for compliance						
Approved MYAs	16,715	18,145	1,809	36,669	2,780	21
HPMP stage I	100	75	0	175	158	30
HPMP PRP - stage I	0	0	0	0	0	0
HPMP stage I - additional funding	383	292	0	675	0	0
HPMP PRP - stage II	5,793	0	64	5,858	970	0
HPMP stage II	0	9,401	70,771	80,171	281,905	
Not required for compliance						
Disposal of unwanted ODS	1,626	0	0	1,626	0	0
ODS alternative mapping studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standard cost activities						
Core unit	2,027	2,041	2,055	6,122	8,365	0
IS	2,724	2,242	2,724	7,690	9,932	0
Grand total	29,368	32,196	77,423	138,987	304,110	51

Performance indicators

16. A summary of UNDP’s performance indicators pursuant to decisions 41/93, 47/51 and 49/4(d) is provided in Table 4.

Table 4

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Item	2014 Targets
Number of annual programmes of MYAs approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	16
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, technical assistance, IS) approved versus those planned	22
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	13
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	45.3

¹¹ According to decision 69/5(c)(i).

Item	2014 Targets
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	17
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	1 (100%)
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

17. UNDP's target for project completion should be 19 including 4 demonstration, 3 technical assistance and 12 IS projects, but excluding MYAs and project preparation.

Policy issues

18. UNDP presents four policy issues in its business plan narrative. The first two issues relate to the need to complete the HPMP stage II guidelines as many countries would be submitting their last tranche requests for stage I in 2015. It should be noted, however, that at its 70th meeting, the Executive Committee decided *inter alia*, for those Article 5 countries that wished to do so, to allow the submission of stage II HPMPs and to consider any such proposals for stage II HPMPs on the basis of the existing guidelines for stage I HPMPs (decision 70/21(e)(i)). Therefore, the completion of stage II guidelines should not have an impact on the submission of stage II HPMPs.

19. UNDP also raised the issue of the need to complete guidelines for funding stage II project preparation. It indicated that the guidelines should take into account the need to update or conduct new surveys as well as update the overarching strategy to take into account technology developments. It also suggested that the funding level should be determined on the basis of the established HCFC consumption baseline which is different from the existing guidelines that base funding on 2007 consumption levels.

20. The last issue relates to the proposed activity for mapping ODS alternatives at the national level that would help to provide information on performance, cost and the availability of alternatives at the national level, and to establish the market penetration. UNDP had included US \$1.1 million in its 2013-2015 business plan. During the discussion at the last Executive Committee meeting, it was indicated that the objectives of technical assistance projects for mapping ODS alternatives at the national level would be part of usual project preparation activities and that the projects were not required for compliance. Accordingly, the Executive Committee decided to remove those projects from the 2013-2015 UNDP's business plan (decision 69/5(c)(i)). The Executive Committee may wish to consider whether it wishes to reinstate these activities that were removed by the Secretariat's adjustments in the 2014-2016 Consolidated Business Plan (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/7).

Countries for which HPMPs were not included in business plans

21. UNDP indicated that it had not been able to submit a stage I HPMP for Mauritania due to the ongoing audit of UN activities in the country. UNDP also indicated that it was not involved in any other country that required stage I or stage II activities that had not been included in the business plans submitted to the 71st meeting. The Executive Committee may wish to urge UNDP to submit the HPMP for Mauritania as soon as it can in the light of the ongoing audit of UN activities in the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS

22. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) Noting the 2014-2016 business plan of UNDP as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/9;

- (b) Whether to reinstate the activity for mapping ODS alternatives to the 2014-2016 business plan of UNDP that had been removed by the Secretariat's adjustments to the 2014-2016 Consolidated Business Plan;
- (c) Urging UNDP to submit the HCFC phase-out management plan for Mauritania as soon as it can in the light of the ongoing audit of UN activities in the country; and
- (d) Approving the performance indicators for UNDP set out in Table 4 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/9 while setting a target of 19 for project completion.

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

UNDP 2014 BUSINESS PLAN NARRATIVE

1. Introduction

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

The activities included for 2014 can be summarized as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Resource allocation

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

Table 1: UNDP 2014-2016 Business Plan Resource Allocations¹

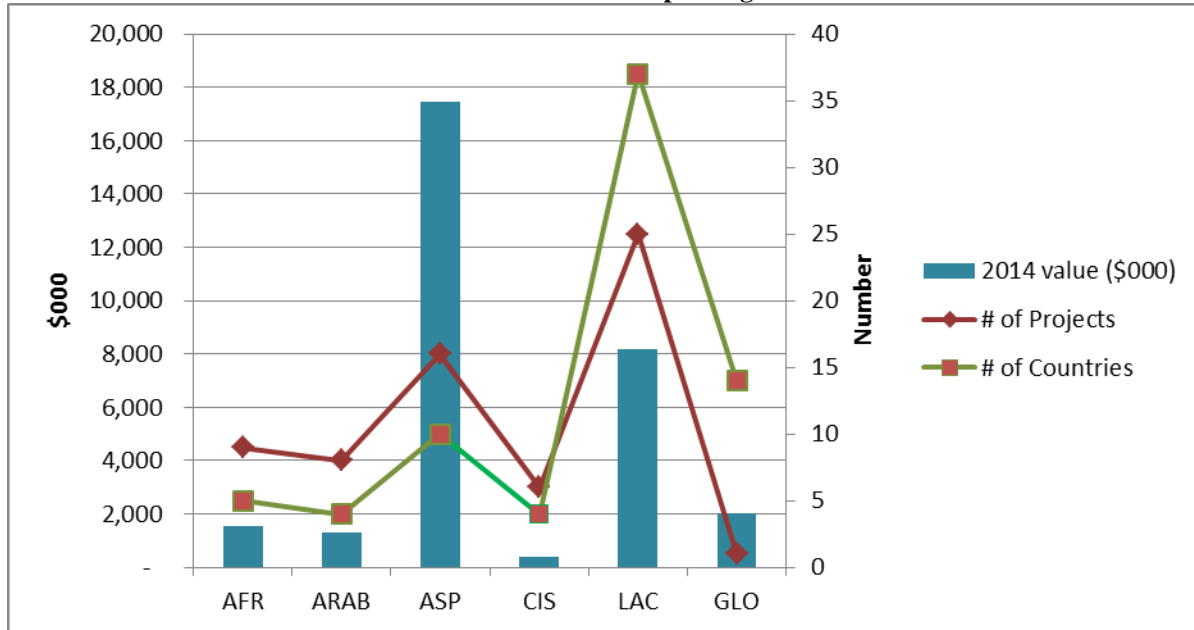
Agency Category	Value in 2014 (\$000)	Value in 2015 (\$000)	Value in 2016 (\$000)
1a. Approved Stage I HPMP	16,715	18,145	1,809
2a. Stage I PRP	190	-	-
2b. Planned Stage I HPMPs	483	367	-
2c. Stage II PRP	6,200	-	64
2d. Planned Stage II HPMP	-	9,412	70,788
3. Planned Inst. Str.	2,724	2,242	2,724
4. ODS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

¹ All values include agency support costs.

3. Geographical distribution

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

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



4. Programme Expansion in 2014

4.1. Background

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

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

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

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

²All values include agency support costs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3. Project preparation for Stage II HPMPs

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

4.4. Non-investment projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Non-Investment Institutional Strengthening requests

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

4.5. Formulation of HPMP related activities in 2014

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3. Waste Management/Destruction

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

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

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

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

6. Policy Issues

6.1. HPMP Stage II Guidelines

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

6.2. HPMP Stage II Preparation

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

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

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

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

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

6.3. Mapping ODS alternative at national level

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

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

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

7. 2014 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 1 – TABLES RELATED TO PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 1: Performance Indicator on number of MYAs

ONGOING HPMPs

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

13

PLANNED AND NEW HPMPs

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

3

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

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

11

TAS

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

9

DEM

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

2

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

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

Diff: 45.3

Table 4: Performance Indicator on project completions

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

Table 5: Performance Indicator on policy/regulatory assistance

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