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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第七十三次会议
2014 年 11 月 9 日至 13 日，巴黎

2015—2017年开发署业务计划

1. 本文件概述开发署 2015—2017 年期间逐步淘汰消耗臭氧物质的规划活动。文件还列有开发署业务计划业绩指标和建议，供执行委员会审议。开发署 2015—2017 年业务计划说明附在本文件之后。

秘书处的评论

2. 表1按年度并按照“遵约所需活动”和“标准费用活动”的类别分列开发署业务计划所列各项活动的金额。

表1：已提交的开发署业务计划中的资源分配(2015—2017)(千美元)

项目	2015	2016	2017	合计 (2015-2017)	合计 (2018-2020)	合计 2020 以后
遵约所需活动						
已核准多年期协定	18,138	1,809	568	20,515	2,212	22
氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第一阶段	0	175	0	175	158	30
氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第一阶段-额外供资	0	582	0	582	0	0
氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划准备—第二阶段	158	94	64	316	471	0
氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段	23,295	55,830	59,787	138,912	170,144	350
演示活动-低全球升温潜能值办法	5,200	0	0	5,200	0	0
演示活动准备—低全球升温潜能值办法	275	0	0	275	0	0
技术援助-区域供冷	200	0	0	200	0	0
技术援助准备-区域供冷	40	0	0	40	0	0
标准费用活动						
机构加强	2,242	2,724	2,242	7,208	7,690	0
核心部门	2,041	2,055	2,069	6,165	6,295	0
总计	**51,588**	**63,270**	**64,730**	**179,589**	**186,971**	**402**

遵约所需活动

多年期协定

3. 已核准多年期协定的氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第一阶段活动相当于2052万美元。2018至2020年期间这些活动的金额相当于221万美元，而2020年以后相当于21,710美元。

氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第一阶段

4. 有两个国家（毛里塔尼亚和南苏丹)的氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第一阶段尚未得到核准。业务计划包括363,000美元，其中175,000美元用于2015年至2017年。

5. 开发署业务计划中氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第一阶段以外的额外项目包括三个国家（玻利维亚多民族国、哥斯达黎加和古巴)，在2015至2017年期间，其金额为582，297美元。这些请求列入执行委员会的各项决定，而这些决定允许这些国家在第一阶段实施期间提交额外的项目。

氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目准备

6. 氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目准备的总体供资水平[1]为787,010美元，包括2015—2017年的316,210美元。[2]

低消费量国家氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段

7. 低消费国家总体(维修)氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段的总体供资水平相当于968,012美元，包括2015至2017年期间的373，973美元。

非低消费量国家氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段

8. 非低消费量国家氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段的总体供资水平为3.0844亿美元，用于总共逐步淘汰2,727耗氧潜能吨氟氯烃（包括2015至2017年期间总共逐步淘汰1,234耗氧潜能吨的1.3854亿美元)。这些部门的分类帐列于表2。

[1] “可以为第二阶段活动项目准备提供资金，而项目准备可以在第一阶段完成之前列入 2012—2014 年业务计划”（第63/5(f)(i)号决定)。

[2] 氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段准备工作指导原则在第71次会议上获得批准（第7/42号决定)。

表2：按部门分列的氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段(千美元)

部门	合计 (2015-2017)	合计 (2018-2020)	合计 2020 以后	合计	占总数的百分比
硬质泡沫	42,242	45,781		88,023	28.5
挤压聚苯乙烯泡沫	164	493		658	0.2
烃系制冷剂生产	3,012	0		3,012	1.0
氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划维修	10,183	11,041	350	21,574	7.0
制冷空调	11,364	11,847		23,212	7.5
制冷制造（商用和工业用）	57,337	79,035	0	136,372	44.2
溶剂	14,235	21,352		35,587	11.5
总计	**138,538**	**169,550**	**350**	**308,438**	**100.0**

低全球升温潜能值办法演示项目和对区域供冷可行性研究的技术援助

9. 按照第72/40(b)号决定，为演示项目、可行性研究和相关的项目准备活动总共提供了572万美元。

10. 2015年为低全球升温潜能值办法演示项目总共提供了548万美元（包括项目准备活动的275,000美元）。开发署提供了所有演示项目的耗氧潜能吨值以及所有活动业务规划函件的复印件。

11. 2015年为区域供冷可行性研究技术援助项目总共提供了240,000美元（包括准备项目的40,000美元）。

表3：低全球升温潜能值办法演示项目和对区域供冷可行性研究的技术援助

国家	氟氯烃现状	项目标题	2015 金额 (千美元)		ODP 2015
低全球升温潜能值办法演示项目			**准备**	**演示**	
中国	非低消费量国家	以冷链应用商业制冷为例，演示取代氟氯烃的低全球升温潜能值办法	75	1,200	6.9
哥伦比亚	非低消费量国家	通过满足中小型企业的需要以泡沫部门的重油和水共吹为例，演示取代氟氯烃的低全球升温潜能值办法	25	500	5.9
哥斯达黎加	低消费量国家	以建筑行业冷水机利用氨为例，演示取代氟氯烃的低全球升温潜能值办法	25	500	2.9
埃及	非低消费量国家	通过为小型企业找到成本效益高的解决方法,供泡沫部门就地应用，演示替代氟氯烃的低全球升温潜能值办法	25	500	5.9
印度	非低消费量国家	以水冷却机制造业中采用烃系制冷剂来取代HCFC-22为例，演示替代氟氯烃的低全球升温潜能值办法	25	500	2.9
吉尔吉斯斯坦	低消费量国家	通过农业部门/超级市场供应链冷藏二氧化碳演示，演示取代氟氯烃的低全球升温潜能值办法	25	500	2.9
马来西亚	非低消费量国家	通过采用基于R-32的商业空调，包括易燃制冷剂的维修和保养做法，演示取代氟氯烃的低全球升温潜能值办法	25	500	2.9
特里尼达和多巴哥	非低消费量国家	以就地生产和供应制冷剂级烃为例，演示取代氟氯烃的低全球升温潜能值办法	25	500	5.7
乌拉圭	非低消费量国家	以商业制冷中利用氨和重油为例，演示取代氟氯烃的低全球升温潜能值办法	25	500	2.9
低全球升温潜能值办法演示项目小计			*275*	*5,200*	*38.9*
区域供冷可行性研究技术援助项目			**准备**	**技援**	
多米尼加共和国	非低消费量国家	区域供冷可行性研究	20	100	0.0
埃及	非低消费量国家	区域供冷可行性研究	20	100	1.1
区域供冷可行性研究技术援助项目小计			*40*	*200*	*1.1*

国家	氟氯烃现状	项目标题	2015 金额 (千美元)		ODP 2015
低全球升温潜能值办法演示项目			准备	演示	
第72/40(b)号决定所规定项目总计			315	5,400	40.0

标准费用活动

12. 核心部门费用预计将保持在至今所商定的百分之零点七的增长率水平上。

13. 至于机构加强活动，1,490万美元已经列入业务计划，其中721万美元用于2015至2017年期间，[3]而769万美元用于2018年至2020年期间。

根据执行委员会现行决定作出的调整

14. 按照执行委员会的相关决定，秘书处提议对开发署2015—2017年业务计划作以下调整：

(a) 将制冷制造部门氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划活动的额外第一阶段的供资水平减少到业务规划的最大限度成本效益,即9.00美元/公斤，即在2015至2017年期间减少162,446美元，而在2017年以后不作任何调整；

(b) 取消哥斯达黎加泡沫部门氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划活动额外第一阶段的供资水平，其在2015年至2017年期间的金额为127,731美元，因为该项目已经列入2014年业务计划；

(c) 将第71/42号决定规定的2015年至2020年期间氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目准备的供资水平减少220,445美元（包括2015年至2017年的200,491条美元)；

[3] 按照第63/5(b)号决定，在没有就供资水平作出一项决定的情况下，为了业务规划目的，目前对机构加强活动的供资水平将保持到2020年为止。

（d）将低消费国家氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段的供资水平降低到为实现氟氯烃基准线减少35%的目的所允许的最大值，[4]即2015年至2020年期间减少41,735美元（包括2015年至2017年期间的18,781美元）；

(e) 根据最近批准机构加强请求和现行供资结构决定何时应该延长机构加强的情况，将2015年至2020年期间的机构加强金额减少375,570美元（2015年至2017年期间不作任何调整）；

（f） 取消2015—2017年期间金额为548万美元的低全球升温潜能值办法演示项目，而2017年以后不作任何调整。

15. 这些调整情况载于2015—2017年合并业务计划文件(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/18）。

16. 表4列明了秘书处提议对开发署业务计划作出调整的结果

表4：经执行委员会现行决定调整的开发署业务计划中的资源分配（千美元）

项目	2015	2016	2017	合计 (2015-2017)	合计 (2018-2020)	合计 2020 以后
遵约所需活动						
已核准多年期协定	18,138	1,809	568	20,515	2,212	22
氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第一阶段	0	175	0	175	158	30
氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第一阶段-额外供资	0	292	0	292	0	0
氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划准备-第二阶段	19	32	64	116	451	0
氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段	23,295	55,821	59,777	138,893	170,121	350

[4] 按照第 60/44(f)(xii)号决定。

项目	2015	2016	2017	合计 (2015-2017)	合计 (2018-2020)	合计 2020 以后
演示活动-低全球升温潜能值办法	0	0	0	0	0	0
演示活动准备—低全球升温潜能值办法	0	0	0	0	0	0
技术援助- 区域供冷	200	0	0	200	0	0
技术援助准备-区域供冷	40	0	0	40	0	0
标准费用活动						
机构加强	2,242	2,349	2,617	7,208	7,315	0
核心部门	2,041	2,055	2,069	6,165	6,295	0
总计	**45,975**	**62,533**	**65,096**	**173,604**	**186,552**	**402**

开发署的业绩指标

17. 按照第71/28号决定，开发署的业绩指标的摘要载于表5。

表5：业绩指标

指标类型	简短标题	计算方法	2015 年目标
规划核准	已核准部分	已核准部分的数量对照已规划部分数量*	33
规划核准	已核准项目/活动	已核准项目/活动的数量对照已规划的数量（包括项目准备活动）**	70
实施工作	已支付资金	根据进展报告中估计支付款计算	1900 万美元
实施工作	耗氧物质逐步淘汰	下一部分获得批准时所涉部分的耗氧物质逐步淘汰对照业务计划中规划的逐步淘汰	464.6
实施工作	各项活动的项目完成	项目完成对照进展报告中规划的所有活动(项目准备除外）	71

指标类型	简短标题	计算方法	2015 年目标
行政事项	财务结算的速度	项目完成以后 12 个月内项目财务结算的程度	应完成部分的 70%
行政事项	按时提交项目完成报告	按时提交项目完成报告对照议定的目标	应完成部分的 70%
行政事项	按时提交进展报告	按时提交进展报告和业务计划及答复，除非另有商定	按时

*如果经某一机构同意，它由于另一个合作机构或牵头机构而无法提交某一部分，该机构的目标将减少。

**如果执行委员会没有就项目准备的供资问题作出一项决定，就不应该评估项目准备活动。

18. 按照2015年业务计划，开发署各个项目的已核准项目/活动的目标应该是37个，包括14项准备活动，11项演示活动，11项机构加强活动和一项技术援助活动。按照计划应于2015年完成的项目的2013年进展报告，项目完成目标应该是75个，包括3项演示活动、20项机构加强活动、4项准备活动、8项技术援助和40项投资活动。

政策问题

19. 开发署提出了与氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段有关的两个问题。第一个问题涉及到第二阶段对氟氯烃消费量低的企业提出的挑战，因为在这一方面，泡沫部门的既定替代办法(烃）并不始终在可供性、成本、业绩和安全问题方面提供一种可持续的解决方法。第二个问题也是在2014—2016年业务计划中提出的问题，这涉及到必须完成氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划第二阶段的指导准则，因为许多国家将在2015年提交其对第一阶段的最后部分请求。

建议

20. 执行委员会不妨考虑：

(a) 注意到文件UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/20载列的开发署2015—2017年业务计划；以及

(b) 核准文件UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/20表5中载列的开发署业绩指标，同时设定各个项目的已核准项目/活动的目标为37个，而各项活动的项目完成的目标为75个。

73rd Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
(Paris, 9-13 November 2014)

UNDP 2015 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 2015 through 2017. Figures are also provided for the years 2018-2030, which are mainly related to Stage I HPMP approvals, preparation funds for Stage II, and Stage II HPMP proposals. Since the guidelines for Stage II proposals have not been 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 2015 column are relatively firm, while future years are indicative and are provided for planning purposes only.

The activities included for 2015 can be summarized as follows:

- 22 ongoing institutional strengthening activities, of which 11 will request an extension in 2015 for a combined amount of US$ 2.2 million;
- Several HCFC-related activities, most of which have resulted directly from the approval of Stage I in the previous five years.
- Preparation funding for Stage II HCFC activities, usually requested one or 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 the figures 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;
- Projects demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs (in accordance with ExCom Decision 72/40) in ten countries. It should be noted that this list is only indicative at this stage and that the outlines/proposals to be submitted to the 74th meeting of the Executive Committee may contain different countries/technologies as per decision 72/40; and
- One global request for the Core Unit support cost.

The expected business planning value is US$ 51.6 million for 2015 and US$ 63.3 million for 2016 (including support costs).

Figures for the Stage I 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. A new Stage I HPMP for South Sudan with funding in 2016 was included. Due to a lack of available data, estimates had to be derived based on countries with similar conditions. Difficulties at the national level have not allowed us to submit this Stage I HPMP (as well as the Stage I HPMP for Mauritania) yet.
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 2016. These requests fall under ExCom decisions 61/47 and 63/15, which allows countries to submit them when a feasible technology is available in the System Houses that supply the countries (mainly Colombia and Chile that would be reconverted in their Stage II HPMPs). Similarly, while the Stage I for Bolivia

was approved for Germany in 2011, a foam sector plan for Bolivia will still be submitted by UNDP in 2016.

4. An investment project and corresponding preparation funds have been included for Cuba in air conditioning manufacturing in the year 2016. 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 one to 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 2015-2017 Business Plan Resource Allocations[1]

Project Type	2015 BP Value ($000)	2016 BP Value ($000)	2017 BP Value ($000)
1a. Approved Stage I HPMP	18,138	1,809	568
2a. Planned Stage I HPMPs	-	757	-
2b. Planned Stage II PRP	158	94	64
2c. Planned Stage II HPMP	23,295	55,830	59,787
3. Planned Institutional Strengthening	2,242	2,724	2,242
4a. Planned Demonstration PRP	315	-	-
4b. Planned Demonstration	5,400	-	-
5. Core	2,041	2,055	2,069
Grand Total	**51,588**	**63,270**	**64,730**

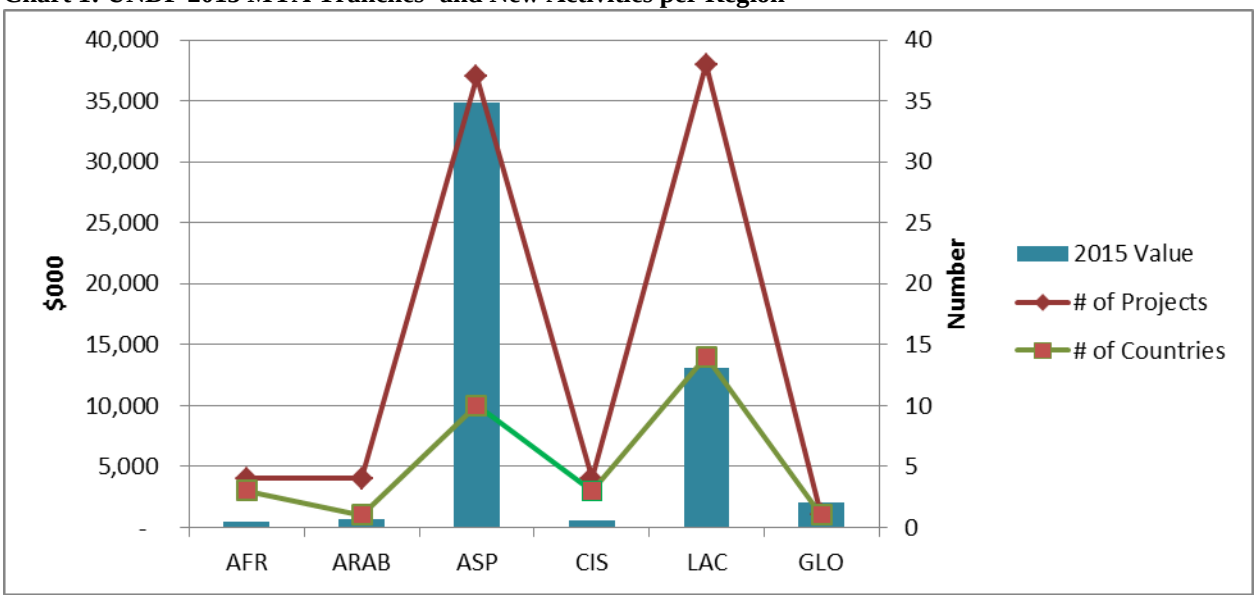
3. Geographical distribution

The UNDP Business Plan will once again cover all the regions, with approved and new activities in 53 countries, 34 of which have funding requests in 2015. The number of countries, activities and budgets per

[1] All values include agency support costs.

region for 2015 is listed in Chart 1.

Chart 1: UNDP 2015 MYA Tranches[2] and New Activities per Region[3]



This graph doesn't include the Ozone programmes in the CIS that are funded by the GEF.

4. Programme Expansion in 2015

4.1. Background

UNDP's 2015-2017 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 2-3 September 2014 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 2015 UNDP will continue to collaborate with both bilateral and other implementing agencies, as lead agency or cooperating agency. Collaborative arrangements in programming will 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 whereby the overall cost-effectiveness was applied to each individual funding tranche.

[2]All values include agency support costs.
[3] EUR contains CIS-countries that receive MLF funding.

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

Chemical Type	ODP in 2015	ODP in 2016	ODP in 2017
HCFC-141b	244.3	295.0	293.6
HCFC-142b	-	-	1.2
HCFC-22	198.5	212.4	221.4
HCFC-22/HCFC-141b	21.8	8.7	3.3
Grand Total	**464.6**	**516.1**	**519.4**

*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 2015 for Stage II HPMPs in three countries for US$ 158,000. UNDP has already received preparation funding for the vast majority of its countries in 2014. The amounts have been generally requested two years prior to the end of Stage I and were based on the Stage II project preparation funding (PRP) guidelines that was approved by the Executive Committee at its 71st meeting (Decision 71/42).

4.4. Non-investment projects

Also included in **Annex 1** are UNDP's 12 individual planned non-investment projects in 2015, with a total value of US$ 7.4 million, including support costs. This list includes one global request under the core unit and ten projects demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs (in accordance with ExCom Decision 72/40).

Details on all these requests will also be included in the respective Work Programmes to be submitted throughout 2015.

Table 5: Individual Non-Investment projects (DEM/TAS) in 2015

Agency Category	Country	Sector and Subsector	Value ($000) in 2015
4b. Planned Demonstration	China	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs in commercial refrigeration in cold chain applications (Dec 72/40)	1,200
4b. Planned Demonstration	Colombia	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through co-blowing with HFO and Water in Foam Sector by addressing the needs of SMEs (Dec 72/40)	500
4b. Planned Demonstration	Costa Rica	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through NH3 in chillers for construction (Dec 72/40)	500
4b. Planned Demonstration	Dominican Republic	District Cooling Feasibility Study (Dec 72/40)	100
4b. Planned Demonstration	Egypt	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs by finding cost-effective solutions for small-scale enterprises in pour-in-place applications in the foam sector (Dec 72/40)	500
4b. Planned Demonstration	Egypt	District Cooling Feasibility Study (Dec 72/40)	100
4b. Planned Demonstration	India	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through adoption of HC based refrigerant to replace HCFC-22 in manufacturing water coolers (Dec 72/40)	500
4b. Planned Demonstration	Kyrgyzstan	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through CO2 demo in cold storages in agricultural sector/supermarket chain (Dec 72/40)	500

[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"

4b. Planned Demonstration	Malaysia	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through adoption of R-32 based commercial air-conditioning including service and maintenance practices of flammable refrigerants (Dec 72/40)	500
4b. Planned Demonstration	Trinidad and Tobago	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through local production and supply of refrigerant-grade hydrocarbon (Dec 72/40)	500
4b. Planned Demonstration	Uruguay	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through NH3 and HFO in commercial refrigeration (Dec 72/40)	500
5. Core	Global	Core Unit Support	2,041

In addition, UNDP will prepare 11 non-investment Institutional Strengthening project extensions in 2015, as indicated in the table below. The total value of IS renewal programming in 2015 is US$ 2.2 million. An additional 11 IS renewals (Brazil, China, Ghana, India, Iran, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela) will be submitted in 2016 and are thus not shown in the table below.

Table 6: Non-Investment Institutional Strengthening requests

Agency Category	Country	Sector and Subsector	2015 BP Value (000)
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Argentina	Several Ozone unit support	333
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Bangladesh	Several Ozone unit support	139
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Chile	Several Ozone unit support	200
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Colombia	Several Ozone unit support	295
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Costa Rica	Several Ozone unit support	150
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Cuba	Several Ozone unit support	160
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Georgia	Several Ozone unit support	65
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Indonesia	Several Ozone unit support	290
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Malaysia	Several Ozone unit support	299
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Panama	Several Ozone unit support	150
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Uruguay	Several Ozone unit support	161

4.5. Formulation of HPMP related activities in 2015

UNDP has submitted HCFC Stage I Phase-out Management Plans for 48 countries out of 50 countries. 2015 will be particularly important as it is a critical compliance year. Thus, an increased effort will be made to speed up implementation of ongoing tranches of Stage I HCFC Phase-out Management Plans. In addition, the following project formulation activities will be carried out:

1. Preparing and submitting third/fourth tranches of Stage I HPMPs. 23 tranches worth $18.1 million is expected to be submitted in 2015.
2. As discussed above, preparation funding for Stage II HPMPs for three countries have also been included in the 2015 Business Plan.
3. Full proposals for Stage II HPMPs. 2015 is the first year when Stage II HPMP proposals will be submitted. It is expected that ten countries will be submitting their Stage II HPMPs to the ExCom for its consideration in 2015.

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 2016. However, if the auditing issues are resolved and we are able to submit this HPMP earlier, we will certainly do so. The Stage I HPMP for South Sudan will also be submitted as soon as the situation of the country will allow us to do so.

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

While the preceding paragraph 4 of this report dealt specifically with 2015 activities only, section 5 is related to all years.

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 (eg. 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 always provide a sustainable solution in terms of availability, costs, performance and safety issues. 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 facilitating technology assessments of emerging alternatives (Methyl formate, Methyl Al, CO_2, R-32, Ammonia, hydrocarbons, etc.) in various sectors and will be submitting new proposals in 2015 that are in line with the intent of ExCom Decision 72/40 and which demonstrate viable and low GWP alternatives to HCFCs using various technologies in a number of priority sectors.

6. Policy Issues

6.1. HPMP Stage II Guidelines

Guidelines for Stage II HPMPs will need to be approved as soon as possible as several countries will be submitting their last tranche requests for Stage I in 2015 and ten countries will be submitting proposals for Stage II in 2015. The problem of not having guidelines in place is that countries for which stage II HPMPs are approved before the adoption of such guidelines will end up being treated differently than countries that will submit their HPMPs later. This may result in some countries deciding to delay submission, with the related risk of becoming in non-compliance.

There are no other policy issues to be highlighted.

7. 2015 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Decision 71/28 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 "2015 targets" for those indicators. Some of these targets can be extracted from UNDP's 2015 business plan to be approved at the 73rd ExCom meeting in November 2014. It should however be noted that this table is usually revised at that meeting, depending on the decisions that are taken. Other targets will be known once the prior year's progress report is submitted.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2015	Remarks
Planning/Approval	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	10	33	23 Stage I approved tranches and 10 Stage II planned tranches
Planning/Approval	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	10	70	33 MYAs, 11 IS, 14 PRP, 12 TAS/DEM
Implementation	Funds disbursed (based on estimated disbursement in progress report)	15	TBD	Will be determined when 2014 Progress Report is submitted
Implementation	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25	464.6	ODS Phaseout associated with 23 Stage I approved tranches and 10 Stage II planned tranches
Implementation	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	20	71	As determined by 2013 PR
Administrative	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	10	70% of those due	
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	70% of those due	
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time	

* The target of an agency will be reduced if we could not submit a tranche owe to another cooperating/lead agency, if agreed by that agency.
** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

Note: As per usual practice, all the above indicators will be revised during the 73rd 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 planned/approved tranches
ONGOING HPMPs

Country	**Sector and Subsector**
Brazil	Stage I HPMP
Brunei Darussalam	Stage I HPMP
Chile	Stage I HPMP
China	Stage I HPMP (ICR/Solvents)
Costa Rica	Stage I HPMP
DRC	Stage I HPMP
Dominican Republic	Stage I HPMP
El Salvador	Stage I HPMP
India	Stage I HPMP
Indonesia	Stage I HPMP
Iran	Stage I HPMP
Lebanon	Stage I HPMP
Malaysia	Stage I HPMP
Mexico	Stage I HPMP
Nepal	Stage I HPMP
Nigeria	Stage I HPMP
Panama	Stage I HPMP
Paraguay	Stage I HPMP
Peru	Stage I HPMP
Moldova	Stage I HPMP
Timor-Leste	Stage I HPMP
Trinidad and Tobago	Stage I HPMP
Uruguay	Stage I HPMP

PLANNED AND NEW HPMPs

Brazil	Stage II HPMP
Colombia	Stage II HPMP
Dominican Republic	Stage II HPMP
India	Stage II HPMP
Indonesia	Stage II HPMP
Iran	Stage II HPMP
Lebanon	Stage II HPMP
Malaysia	Stage II HPMP
Panama	Stage II HPMP
Uruguay	Stage II HPMP

Table 2: Performance Indicator on planned/approved activities

MYAs

Country	Sector and Subsector
Brazil	Stage I HPMP
Brunei Darussalam	Stage I HPMP
Chile	Stage I HPMP
China	Stage I HPMP (ICR/Solvents)
Costa Rica	Stage I HPMP
DRC	Stage I HPMP
Dominican Republic	Stage I HPMP
El Salvador	Stage I HPMP
India	Stage I HPMP
Indonesia	Stage I HPMP
Iran	Stage I HPMP
Lebanon	Stage I HPMP
Malaysia	Stage I HPMP
Mexico	Stage I HPMP
Nepal	Stage I HPMP
Nigeria	Stage I HPMP
Panama	Stage I HPMP
Paraguay	Stage I HPMP
Peru	Stage I HPMP
Moldova	Stage I HPMP
Timor-Leste	Stage I HPMP
Trinidad and Tobago	Stage I HPMP
Uruguay	Stage I HPMP
Brazil	Stage II HPMP
Colombia	Stage II HPMP
Dominican Republic	Stage II HPMP
India	Stage II HPMP
Indonesia	Stage II HPMP
Iran	Stage II HPMP
Lebanon	Stage II HPMP
Malaysia	Stage II HPMP
Panama	Stage II HPMP
Uruguay	Stage II HPMP

INS

Country	Sector and Subsector
Argentina	Several Ozone unit support
Bangladesh	Several Ozone unit support
Chile	Several Ozone unit support

Colombia	Several Ozone unit support
Costa Rica	Several Ozone unit support
Cuba	Several Ozone unit support
Georgia	Several Ozone unit support
Indonesia	Several Ozone unit support
Malaysia	Several Ozone unit support
Panama	Several Ozone unit support
Uruguay	Several Ozone unit support

PRP

Country	**Sector and Subsector**
Angola	Stage II HPMP Preparation (refr servicing)
DRC	Stage II HPMP Preparation (refr servicing)
Peru	Stage II HPMP Preparation (foam, refr servicing)
China	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs in commercial refrigeration in cold chain applications (Dec 72/40)
Colombia	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through co-blowing with HFO and Water in Foam Sector by addressing the needs of SMEs (Dec 72/40)
Costa Rica	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through NH3 in chillers for construction (Dec 72/40)
Dominican Republic	District Cooling Feasibility Study (Dec 72/40)
Egypt	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs by finding cost-effective solutions for small-scale enterprises in pour-in-place applications in the foam sector (Dec 72/40)
Egypt	District Cooling Feasibility Study (Dec 72/40)
India	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through adoption of HC based refrigerant to replace HCFC-22 in manufacturing water coolers (Dec 72/40)
Kyrgyzstan	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through CO2 demo in cold storages in agricultural sector/supermarket chain (Dec 72/40)
Malaysia	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through adoption of R-32 based commercial air-conditioning including service and maintenance practices of flammable refrigerants (Dec 72/40)
Trinidad and Tobago	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through local production and supply of refrigerant-grade hydrocarbon (Dec 72/40)
Uruguay	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through NH3 and HFO in commercial refrigeration (Dec 72/40)

DEM/TAS

Country	**Sector and Subsector**
China	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs in commercial refrigeration in cold chain applications (Dec 72/40)
Colombia	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through co-blowing with HFO and Water in Foam Sector by addressing the needs of SMEs (Dec 72/40)
Costa Rica	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through NH3 in chillers for construction (Dec 72/40)
Dominican Republic	District Cooling Feasibility Study (Dec 72/40)
Egypt	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs by finding cost-effective solutions for small-scale enterprises in pour-in-place applications in the foam sector (Dec 72/40)
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Kyrgyzstan	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through CO2 demo in cold storages in agricultural sector/supermarket chain (Dec 72/40)
Malaysia	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through adoption of R-32 based commercial air-conditioning including service and maintenance practices of flammable refrigerants (Dec 72/40)

Trinidad and Tobago	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through local production and supply of refrigerant-grade hydrocarbon (Dec 72/40)
Uruguay	Demonstrating low GWP alternatives to HCFCs through NH3 and HFO in commercial refrigeration (Dec 72/40)
Global	Core Unit Support

Table 3: ODS phase-out for tranches

Country	Title	2015 ODP
Brazil	Stage I HPMP	18.55
Brunei Darussalam	Stage I Investment proj./Sector Plans (Servicing Sector)	0.27
Chile	Stage I HPMP	1.39
China	Stage I Investment proj./Sector Plans (ICR Sector Plan)	116.75
China	Stage I Investment proj./Sector Plans (Solvents Sector Plan)	6.38
Costa Rica	Stage I HPMP	1.02
DRC	Stage I HPMP	0.29
Dominican Republic	Stage I HPMP	2.92
El Salvador	Stage I HPMP	0.50
India	Stage I HPMP	23.09
Indonesia	Stage I HPMP	4.85
Iran	Stage I HPMP	7.66
Lebanon	Stage I HPMP	1.00
Malaysia	Stage I HPMP	5.15
Mexico	Stage I HPMP	26.03
Nepal	Stage I Investment proj./Sector Plans (Servicing Sector)	0.10
Nigeria	Stage I HPMP	5.47
Panama	Stage I HPMP	0.45
Paraguay	Stage I HPMP	1.31
Peru	Stage I HPMP	0.33
Moldova	Stage I HPMP	0.02
Timor-Leste	Stage I HPMP	0.00
Trinidad and Tobago	Stage I HPMP	5.77
Uruguay	Stage I HPMP	0.50
Brazil	Stage II HPMP	40.39
Colombia	Stage II HPMP	15.57
Dominican Republic	Stage II HPMP	2.71
India	Stage II HPMP	100.52
Indonesia	Stage II HPMP	20.16
Iran	Stage II HPMP	23.88
Lebanon	Stage II HPMP	4.03
Malaysia	Stage II HPMP	23.80
Panama	Stage II HPMP	1.69
Uruguay	Stage II HPMP	2.10

Table 4: Performance Indicator on project completions

MLF Number	Planned Date of Compl	Type
ANG/PHA/65/INV/10	Nov-15	INV
ARG/SEV/71/INS/172	Dec-15	INS

ARM/PHA/66/INV/09	Apr-15	INV
BGD/PHA/65/INV/40	Dec-15	INV
BGD/SEV/71/INS/41	Dec-15	INS
BRA/PHA/64/INV/295	Dec-15	INV
BRA/PHA/68/INV/298	Apr-15	INV
BRA/SEV/66/INS/297	Jan-15	INS
BRU/PHA/66/INV/13	Dec-15	INV
BZE/PHA/62/INV/26	Dec-15	INV
CHI/PHA/71/INV/179	Jun-15	INV
CHI/SEV/69/INS/177	Mar-15	INS
COL/DES/66/DEM/82	Apr-15	DEM
COL/PHA/66/INV/81	Jan-15	INV
COL/REF/47/DEM/65	Jan-15	DEM
COL/SEV/70/INS/83	Oct-15	INS
COS/PHA/70/INV/48	Jul-15	INV
COS/SEV/71/INS/49	Dec-15	INS
CPR/PHA/68/INV/525	Dec-15	INV
CPR/PHA/71/INV/534	Dec-15	INV
CPR/PHA/71/INV/537	Dec-15	INV
CPR/SEV/68/INS/523	Mar-15	INS
CUB/PHA/68/INV/50	Jun-15	INV
CUB/PHA/71/TAS/51	Mar-15	TAS
CUB/SEV/71/INS/52	Dec-15	INS
DOM/PHA/69/INV/53	Oct-15	INV
DOM/PHA/69/INV/54	Oct-15	INV
DRC/PHA/70/INV/37	Jul-15	INV
EGY/PHA/65/INV/113	Nov-15	INV
ELS/PHA/65/INV/29	Nov-15	INV
ELS/PHA/65/INV/30	Nov-15	INV
FIJ/PHA/71/TAS/25	Dec-15	TAS
GEO/DES/69/DEM/33	Apr-15	DEM
GEO/SEV/69/INS/34	Jun-15	INS
GHA/SEV/67/INS/36	Jan-15	INS
GUY/PHA/63/INV/21	Jan-15	INV
IDS/PHA/71/INV/198	Dec-15	INV
IDS/PHA/71/INV/199	Dec-15	INV
IDS/PHA/71/TAS/200	Dec-15	TAS
IDS/SEV/71/INS/201	Dec-15	INS
IND/PHA/71/INV/451	Dec-15	INV
IND/PHA/71/TAS/448	Dec-15	TAS
IRA/PHA/63/INV/204	Mar-15	INV
IRA/PHA/68/INV/208	Dec-15	INV
IRA/SEV/67/INS/206	Jan-15	INS
JAM/PHA/64/INV/29	Jan-15	INV
LEB/PHA/70/INV/78	Jul-15	INV
LEB/SEV/68/INS/77	Mar-15	INS
MAL/PHA/71/INV/172	Dec-15	INV
MAL/PHA/71/TAS/173	Dec-15	TAS

MAL/PHA/71/TAS/174	Dec-15	TAS
MAL/SEV/70/INS/171	Dec-15	INS
MDV/PHA/69/INV/24	Apr-15	INV
MEX/PHA/68/INV/165	Jan-15	INV
NEP/PHA/66/INV/30	Apr-15	INV
NIR/PHA/71/INV/135	Dec-15	INV
NIR/SEV/68/INS/134	Jan-15	INS
PAK/SEV/68/INS/82	Mar-15	INS
PAN/PHA/70/INV/34	Jul-15	INV
PAN/SEV/71/INS/36	Nov-15	INS
PAR/PHA/63/INV/29	May-15	INV
PER/PHA/68/INV/46	Apr-15	INV
STK/PHA/64/TAS/16	Dec-15	TAS
TRI/PHA/64/INV/26	Jan-15	INV
TRI/PHA/64/INV/27	Dec-15	INV
TRI/PHA/71/TAS/30	Dec-15	TAS
TRI/SEV/68/INS/29	Jan-15	INS
URU/PHA/68/INV/58	Jan-15	INV
URU/PHA/71/INV/59	Jun-15	INV
URU/SEV/71/INS/60	Dec-15	INS
VEN/SEV/68/INS/122	Jan-15	INS