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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-seventh Meeting
Montreal, 1-5 December 2025
Item 9(d) of the provisional agenda[1]

PROJECT PROPOSAL: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

This document consists of the comments and recommendation of the Secretariat on the following project proposal:

Energy efficiency

• Pilot project to maintain and/or improve the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (non-investment activities): Integrated energy efficiency transition in the cooling sector of the Dominican Republic	UNIDO and UNEP	Individual consideration

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/1

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – NON-MULTI-YEAR PROJECT

Dominican Republic

PROJECT TITLE	BILATERAL/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Pilot project to maintain and/or improve the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (non-investment activities): Integrated energy efficiency transition in the cooling sector of the Dominican Republic	UNIDO and UNEP

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The pilot project aims to strengthen the national regulatory framework by developing a national roadmap for introducing minimum energy performance standards in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, demonstrating low-global-warming-potential and high-efficiency technologies in both hotel and supermarket sectors, helping to overcome existing barriers to market uptake, and promoting national awareness and institutional coordination.

NATIONAL COORDINATING AGENCY	National Ozone Unit, Ministry of the Environment

LATEST ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex F)	**Year:** 2024	1,583.99 metric tonnes (mt)	3,034,223 CO_2-eq tonnes

Particular	Non-investment activities
HFC used by the servicing sector (2024 country programme data)	1,582.87 mt
	3,034,511 CO_2-eq tonnes
Project duration (months):	36
Initial amount requested (US $):	300,000
Final project costs (US $):	325,000
Requested grant (US $):	300,000
Implementing agency support cost (US $):	31,000
Total cost of project to Multilateral Fund (US $):	331,000*
Co-financing (US $):	25,000**
Energy-efficiency savings (kWh/year):	To be determined
Status of counterpart funding (Y/N):	Y**
Project monitoring milestones included (Y/N):	Y
Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) available for the relevant sector (Y/N):	Y

* US $200,000, plus agency support costs of US $18,000 for UNIDO and US $100,000, plus agency support costs of US $13,000 for UNEP

**Only for the investment pilot for the air-conditioning demonstration in hotel sector

SECRETARIAT'S RECOMMENDATION	Individual consideration

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

1. On behalf of the Government of Dominican Republic, UNIDO as the lead implementing agency has submitted, in line with decision 91/65, a request for a pilot project to enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (non-investment activities), at a total cost of US $331,000, consisting of $200,000, plus agency support costs of US $18,000 for UNIDO and US $100,000, plus agency support costs of US $13,000 for UNEP, as originally submitted.[2]

Energy-efficiency pilot project

2. Dominican Republic ratified the Kigali Amendment on 14 April 2021, with HFC quotas allocated to importers as of January 2024.[3] Under stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) approved at the 93rd meeting,[4] the country has committed to reducing HFC consumption by 10 per cent by 2029.

Policy, regulatory and institutional framework

3. In March 2025, the Senate (Government) of Dominican Republic approved the Energy Efficiency Law Bill designed to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for the efficient use of energy across all sectors of the economy by promoting the adoption of energy-saving technologies and behavioral changes in consumption, implementing incentives that contribute to national sustainable development goals, supporting the development of a national market for accredited energy service providers and certified professionals specializing in energy efficiency, and explicitly encouraging the adoption of alternative energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Regarding the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector, the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) is responsible for the development and periodical update of national energy efficiency criteria and standards, and the Dominican Quality Institute (INDOCAL) is responsible for the establishment of mandatory labelling requirements for energy-consuming equipment. Once enacted, this law is expected to serve as a regulatory turning point for the country, enabling a comprehensive modernization of energy efficiency policies, particularly for cooling technologies. As of August 2025, the bill remains under final review in Congress and is expected to be enacted by the end of 2025.

4. The development and adoption of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) is being supported through collaboration between MEM, INDOCAL, and the National Energy Commission promoting the sustainable and efficient development of the national energy sector. To date, INDOCAL has issued voluntary standards for several product categories, including domestic refrigerators and air-conditioning systems; however, these standards only become mandatory once they are adopted as Technical Regulations by the MEM. The existing MEPS (NORDOMs) serve as a reference for future regulatory instruments and provide a foundation for expanding mandatory performance requirements across a wider range of equipment. The Dominican Republic is a member of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and has applied for membership in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), both of which have developed voluntary regulations to establish and implement MEPS and labelling requirements in the RAC sector.

[2] As per the letter of 25 August 2025 from the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Dominican Republic to UNIDO.
[3] As committed when KIP was approved.
[4] Decision 93/60

HFC consumption and sector background

5. The HFC consumption baseline for Dominican Republic has been established at the level of 3,834,089 CO_2-equivalent (CO_2-eq) tonnes. Table 1 presents HFC consumption in Dominican Republic.

Table 1. Consumption of HFCs in Dominican Republic (2020–2024)

HFC consumption	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
mt	1,428.38	1,104.38	1,976.64	1,757.03	1,583.99
CO_2-eq tonnes	2,472,708	2,071,592	3,713,933	3,343,222	3,034,223

6. HFC consumption has shown a general growing trend between 2020 and 2024 with a small reduction in 2021 and a notable increase in 2022 due to a swift economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing servicing needs for refrigerants in the cold chain and air-conditioning. Furthermore, the banning[5] of HCFC-22 equipment imports and the relatively slow introduction of non-HFC alternatives in the country contributed to higher HFC demand.

Project objectives

7. This project supports the country's transition to low-global-warming-potential (GWP) and energy-efficient RAC technologies. It integrates energy efficiency measures with the phase-down of HFCs, as mandated under the Kigali Amendment. The initiative will deliver a comprehensive MEPS roadmap, implement demonstration pilots in key subsectors, and build institutional awareness and technical capacity for long-term transformation.

Proposed activities

8. As initially submitted, the project includes three main components as follows:

(a) *MEPS planning and regulatory alignment (UNEP) (US $80,000)*: Mapping RAC energy consumption (US $20,000), assessing current standards (US $10,000), benchmarking international MEPS (with a study tour) (US $20,000), four regional consultation workshops with key stakeholders to establish priorities (US $10,000) and developing a national roadmap through participatory consultations (US $20,000);

(b) *Pilot demonstration, measuring and verification (UNIDO) (US $200,000)*: Demonstration of energy-efficiency solutions in the hotel and supermarket sectors based on detailed audits (US $50,000), site visits for selection of two beneficiaries (one per sector) (US $10,000), installation of R-290 units for hotel sector, leak detection and energy measuring systems for supermarket sector (US $100,000), provision of measuring and verification toolkit[6] and training of technical institutions on ISO 50015 protocols (US $30,000) and post-installation performance monitoring (US $10,000); and

(c) *Awareness raising and knowledge sharing (UNEP) (US $20,000)*: Awareness materials, public workshops (US $10,000), and a final report will be developed to ensure institutional visibility and facilitate replication (US $10,000).

Technology

9. The demonstration component of the project has two main elements: a pilot in the hotel sector for replacement of approximately 30 R-410A units with inverter-based R-290 split-type systems (1 to 3 tons

[5] Since 1 January 2017.
[6] Toolkit contains data loggers, flow sensors and power analyzers.

capacity) across three medium-sized hotels, and a pilot in the supermarket sector for implementation of corrective actions derived from the audit, including installation of refrigerant leak detection systems with alarms, optimization of maintenance routines and enhancement of energy performance.

Implementation plan

10. The project will be nationally executed under the leadership of the NOU of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, in close coordination with the MEM, INDOCAL, and key technical institutions such as INFOTEP. A multi-stakeholder National Technical Committee on Energy Efficiency in the RAC Sector will be established to ensure inter-institutional alignment, provide technical oversight, and facilitate stakeholder engagement. The committee will include representatives from relevant ministries, regulatory bodies, training institutions, private sector associations (e.g., hospitality and supermarket sectors), civil society organizations, and academia. It will be responsible for validating methodological approaches, endorsing key technical deliverables, and guiding the strategic direction of the project throughout implementation.

11. To ensure the effective implementation of the pilot demonstration, the workplan will include setting up a technical sub-committee comprising of UNIDO, the NOU, MEM, and representatives from targeted private sector stakeholders, identification of candidate facilities through transparent open-call and selection process, signing agreements pilot beneficiaries (e.g., hotels and supermarkets) to ensure data sharing, site access, installation facilitation, and staff participation in training and measurement activities, as well as engagement of industry associations such as the Association of Hotels and Tourism of the Dominican Republic (ASONAHORES) and supermarket consortia to promote replicability and facilitate dissemination of lessons learned.

Total cost of the pilot project

12. The project is expected to be completed in 36 months after approval, between January 2026 and December 2028 for a total cost of US $300,000, as initially submitted. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the project costs for each of the activities and related components.

Table 2. Total project budget and breakdown of financing sources, as submitted

Component	Total (US $)	UNIDO (US $)	UNEP (US $)
1. MEPS planning and regulatory alignment	80,000	-	80,000
2. Pilot demonstrations and measuring and verification	200,000	200,000	-
3. Awareness and knowledge sharing	20,000	-	20,000
GRAND TOTAL	**300,000**	**200,000**	**100,000**

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMENTS

13. The Secretariat has reviewed the project proposal in light of the activities described under decisions 89/6 and 91/65 as well as those being implemented under stage I of the KIP.

Eligibility under decision 91/65

14. In line with decision 91/65(b)(iv), the Government of Dominican Republic has confirmed that if Dominican Republic were to mobilize funding from sources other than the Multilateral Fund for energy-efficiency components when phasing down HFCs, the project would not result in the duplication of activities among those funded by the Multilateral Fund and those funded from other sources; the information on project progress, results and key learning would be made available, as appropriate; the date of completion of the project would be set as no more than 36 months after the date of approval by the

Executive Committee and a detailed project report would be submitted to the Executive Committee within six months of the date of completion of the project.

Relationship to HFC phase-down and the Kigali HFC implementation plan

15. The pilot project will be implemented in coordination with the activities under stage I of the KIP. Dominican Republic is enhancing its regulatory framework to address both HFC reductions and energy efficiency standards, including adjusting the national quota and licensing system for HFCs, coordinating inter-agency impact assessments, and preparing specific legal measures for equipment imports, installation practices, and emission controls. Training sessions are being conducted for public agencies and RAC associations, alongside the development of a national registry of medium and large HFC end users.

16. Stage I of the KIP also foresees the enhancement of technical and vocational training institutions through the supply of natural refrigerant equipment (CO_2, R-290, R-600a) and associated training. Public awareness campaigns are being launched to support the adoption of zero- and low- GWP technologies, and to promote behavioural changes across regions. Technical assistance is underway by developing a refrigerant recovery scheme from end-of-life equipment, aligned with best practices for circular management.

Technical and cost-related issues

Minimum energy performance standards

17. The Secretariat noted that the local established MEPS for domestic and commercial refrigeration as well as residential air-conditioning are voluntary and were issued in 2018. UNIDO explained, based on further consultation with the Government, that the MEPS roadmap will culminate in the preparation of draft MEPS texts. Based on the preliminary priority subsectors identified through the national energy-use analysis, the roadmap will focus on two main applications: non-ducted air conditioners (single-split, fixed-speed and inverter types) with cooling capacities up to 18 kW (≈ 60,000 BTU/h), and household refrigerators and freezers with total storage volume up to 850 liters.

Details of demonstration in hotel sector

18. In response to the Secretariat's enquiry regarding the limited details about the hotel sector pilot component, UNIDO provided additional information, explaining that the project will target small- and medium-sized hotels, primarily in Santo Domingo noting that the stationary air-conditioning subsector accounts for about 29 per cent of the country HFC consumption and that such hotels typically use fixed-speed R-410A-based air-conditioning units with cooling capacity of range of 12,000 to 24,000 BTU[7]/h. These facilities typically use a range of 25 to 60 split-type air-conditioning units that consumes over 50 per cent of the hotel's electricity according to an initial national energy survey. A detailed assessment of the pilot hotels' facilities will be done at the start of the project to establish a baseline reference.

19. Tourism is one of the Dominican Republic's largest economic sectors, contributing around 16 per cent of GDP[8] and supporting nearly 18 per cent of the national workforce, as well as being the country's main source of foreign exchange. Hotels are therefore a strategic subsector for demonstrating energy-efficient and low-GWP cooling solutions.

20. The estimate of 30 units is derived from preliminary scoping with representative small- and medium-sized hotels covering approximately 40 to 60 per cent of a facility's room air-conditioning

[7] British thermal unit
[8] Gross domestic product

inventory which would be sufficient to generate robust evidence on savings and refrigerant use, and phase procurement and installation without disrupting hotel operations.

21. The initial baseline assessment conducted using market data from local distributors indicates that the currently installed R-410A units in small and medium hotels are mostly fixed-speed split-type air conditioners, typically 1 to 2 TR[9] (12,000 to 24,000 BTU/h), with an average EER[10] between 9.5 and 11 BTU/h (equivalent to SEER[11] 10 to 11). The planned R-290 inverter-type systems, which are commercially available in the regional market, have a nominal EER of 13 to 15 (equivalent to SEER 14 to 16), representing an efficiency improvement of about 25 to 30 per cent under comparable operating conditions.

Details of demonstration in supermarket sector

22. In response to a similar enquiry from the Secretariat regarding the limited information about the supermarket sector pilot component, UNIDO explained that the sector includes approximately 400 to 500 supermarkets and over 1,000 grocery and convenience stores, mainly located in Santo Domingo, Santiago, Punta Cana, La Romana, and Puerto Plata. The typical configurations and capacities range from centralized rack system of 100-400 kW cooling capacity and 150 to 300 kg refrigerant charge, condensing units of 10 to 40 kW and 8 to 20 kg charge, to self-contained display cabinets of 1 to 3 kW and 0.15 to 0.4 kg charge, as well as cold rooms of 10 to 30 kW. More than 90 per cent of the systems operate with high-GWP HFCs, with annual leakage rates of 15 to 25 per cent resulting in over 60,000 CO_2-eq tonnes of direct emissions. The refrigeration systems account for about 30 to 55 per cent of electricity demand in this sector. The preventive maintenance, refrigerant tracking, and energy-measuring practices are very limited in this sector, while adoption of low-GWP refrigerants remains below 5 per cent of installed capacities.

23. Noting the details of this pilot, the Secretariat and UNIDO discussed and agreed to adjust the scope to technical assistance to enhance energy efficiency in the supermarket commercial refrigeration sector, with adjustments to the activities to include the following elements:

(a) Technical assessment for two supermarket facilities to build baseline indicators (refrigerant charge, leakage rate, kWh/m²-year) through store surveys and sample audits, select two representative supermarkets (medium and large), and develop reports with recommendations on the potential energy and emission reductions options;

(b) Technical assistance to monitor leakage and energy consumption and create routine/preventive maintenance practices which include supply and installation of multi-zone sensors, calibration kit, replacement EC motors, installation of pull-down night curtains on open cabinets and improved air curtains at entrances, re-programming of defrost timers, suction-pressure control tuning and compressor sequencing optimization, provision of tools, leak-repair, in addition to training of technicians on best operating practices and preventive-maintenance procedures; and

(c) Dissemination of results and development of relevant initiatives or programmes to inspire replications.

Selection of beneficiaries

24. UNIDO explained that initial consultations have already been carried out with key stakeholders, including hotel and supermarket associations, equipment suppliers, and relevant government entities to confirm interest and readiness to participate in the demonstration component. The final beneficiaries will

[9] Tons of Refrigeration
[10] Energy Efficiency Ratio
[11] Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio

be selected by a multi-stakeholder working group composed of government representatives, industry associations, and UNIDO experts ensuring that beneficiaries meet the criteria that includes technical suitability (type and condition of existing equipment), willingness to provide data and access for baseline audits and measuring and verification , commitment to proper operation and maintenance, and readiness to provide co-financing, either in cash or in-kind (e.g., installation costs, operational staff).

25. The level of co-financing will be negotiated during the site-specific audits and design phase, ensuring that contributions are feasible for the end users and proportionate to expected benefits. All decisions and contributions will be documented to ensure transparency and replicability for future scalability of the pilot demonstration.

Training and outreach activities

26. The Secretariat inquired if ISO 50015, as a reference used in training, will be adopted by the country to facilitate training in the field and requested clarification on who would participate in such trainings. UNIDO explained that ISO 50015 is used primarily as a reference framework for measuring and verification to ensure that data collected under the demonstration is robust, transparent, and consistent with international best practices. Regarding participants, the training will target mid- to senior-level technicians and facility engineers from participating hotels, supermarkets, and service companies, as well as selected representatives from government and academia.

27. Regarding the outreach and awareness activities, UNIDO provided additional details about the planned activities, target groups, and expected outcomes. The target groups include hotel and supermarket associations, facility managers, RAC technicians, national policymakers, and financial institutions. The expected outcomes are to increase awareness about the benefits of energy-efficient and low-GWP cooling solutions, create willingness amongst end users to invest in upgrades of systems and enhance capacity of operators and technicians. Materials will be developed to include practical case studies from the demonstration sites, including verified monthly and annual energy savings, cost savings, and avoided CO_2-eq emissions presented in simple formats (infographics, videos, factsheets).

Agreed cost of the pilot project

28. The agreed costs to implement the pilot project to strengthen the national regulatory framework by developing a national roadmap for introducing MEPS in the RAC sector, demonstrating low-GWP and high-efficiency technologies and practices in both hotel and supermarket sectors, helping to overcome existing barriers to market uptake, and promoting national awareness and institutional coordination amount to US $200,000 for UNIDO and US $100,000 for UNEP, as shown in table 3.

Table 3. Total project budget and performance indicators, as agreed

Item	Performance indicators	Total (US $)
1. MEPS prioritization and regulatory planning (UNEP)		
Map energy consumption by subsector and equipment type	Sectoral energy consumption mapping report	20,000
Review existing regulatory and standards framework	Gap analysis report of existing standards and regulations	10,000
Conduct regional and international benchmarking	Comparative matrix of international MEPS and best practices	20,000
Engage Key National Stakeholders	Stakeholder consultation summary and engagement plan	10,000
Define priorities and develop a MEPS roadmap	National MEPS prioritization roadmap	20,000
Subtotal 1		**80,000**

Item	Performance indicators	Total (US $)
2. Pilot demonstration of energy-efficient cooling solutions in hotel sector (UNIDO)		
Assessment of the air-conditioning sector in hotels	Selection report of three hotels with justification and baseline data	5,000
Conduct detailed energy audits in the hotel sector	Audit reports with baseline performance and savings opportunities	25,000
Implementation of a pilot demonstration projects in three hotels	Installation of 30 inverter R-290 split systems; verified performance	60,000*
Measuring and verification of energy savings in air-conditioning	Measuring and verification reports validated externally	5,000
Subtotal 2		**95,000**
3. Commercial refrigeration technical assistance in supermarket sector (UNIDO)		
Assessment of the commercial refrigeration sector in supermarkets	Baseline assessment and selection of two representative supermarkets	5,000
Conduct detailed energy audits in the supermarket sector	Audit reports with baseline performance and savings opportunities	25,000
Monitor leakage and energy consumption and create routine/preventive maintenance practices	Implementation of leak-detection systems, EC-fan retrofits, defrost optimization, and maintenance protocols in pilot stores	30,000
Dissemination of results and development of relevant initiatives or programs to inspire replications	Dissemination of results and policy briefs through National Association of Commercial Enterprises (ONEC) and national partners	10,000
Measuring and verification of energy savings in commercial refrigeration	Measuring and verification reports validated externally	5,000
Subtotal 3		**75,000**
4. Training centres (UNIDO)		
Equip and train two national centres for energy efficiency measurement	Two centres equipped and 30 technicians trained on energy measuring and verification procedures and ISO 50015 measuring protocols	30,000
Subtotal 4		**30,000**
5. National visibility and knowledge sharing (UNEP)		
Awareness materials and workshop on final results	Workshop report and awareness toolkit	10,000
Project documentation and final report preparation	Final project report including case studies and recommendations	10,000
Subtotal 5		**20,000**
Total for UNEP		**100,000**
Total for UNIDO		**200,000**
GRAND TOTAL		**300,000**

*****The total cost of replacing 30 R-290-based air-conditioning units is estimated at total of US $85,000 including installation and safety, out of which US $25,000 will be covered by the beneficiaries to upgrade electrical panels, install energy-measuring devices, improve ventilation, and prepare site for safety compliance

Energy-efficiency improvements and preliminary estimate of electricity savings

29. Regarding the estimated energy efficiency calculation, UNIDO explained that since the final selection of beneficiaries is not concluded, the indicative energy saving for the hotels demonstration pilot component, is based on the initial assumptions of 3,500 working hours per year per unit as well as local electricity tariff of US $0.22 to 0.25/kWh; replacing a 1.5 TR fixed-speed R-410A unit (≈1.8 kW input) with a R-290 inverter unit (≈1.4 kW input) results in average energy savings of around 25 to 30 per cent, corresponding to about 1,300 to 1,500 kWh per year. Given an average incremental equipment and installation cost of US $1,000 to 1,200 per unit, the simple payback period is estimated at 3 to 5 years, depending on site-specific load factors, occupancy rates, and maintenance practices.

Sustainability, replicability and assessment of risks

30. The project's design ensures sustainability by building national capacities through institutional training, development of a MEPS roadmap, and strengthening local testing capabilities. The demonstration pilots will serve as scalable models, with documented lessons to inform future policies and investment decisions. Results and technical packages will be shared broadly to enable replication across other subsectors.

31. Regarding the pilot for the hotel sector, the project intends to generate concrete data on energy use, refrigerant consumption, and potential savings, which will inform the technical design of the interventions and guide future policy recommendations for energy efficiency and refrigerant transition in the wider tourism sector.

32. As for the pilot for the supermarket sector, it will be conducted in collaboration with the ONEC, a non-profit association that represents the leading retail and commercial enterprises in the Dominican Republic. ONEC's members include major supermarkets, hypermarkets, pharmacies, hardware chains, department stores, and shopping centres operating nationwide. ONEC will facilitate access to facilities, coordinate participation of its member companies, and support data collection and subsequent dissemination of results. This arrangement will support the uptake of the outcomes of the project within the sector through the ONEC.

33. To facilitate uptake of the training and capacity building activities, the project will: (i) develop simplified measuring and verification templates and procedures based on ISO 50015 that can be readily used by local technicians and facility managers; (ii) share the results with the national standards body and relevant ministries, creating a basis for potential future incorporation into national energy efficiency standards or guidelines; and (iii) provide recommendations for integrating basic measuring and verification concepts into existing training curricula and certification schemes for RAC technicians.

34. Key risks include low stakeholder engagement, technology resistance due to safety concerns, and delays in regulatory endorsement. These will be mitigated through early and continuous stakeholder consultations, inclusion of safety-focused training and standards (e.g., ISO 5149, EN 378), and close coordination with the MEM, INDOCAL, and the NOU to ensure institutional ownership.

RECOMMENDATION

35. The Executive Committee may wish to consider approving the pilot project to maintain and/or enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (non-investment activities) for Dominican Republic, in the amount of US $331,000, consisting of US $200,000, plus agency support costs of US $18,000 for UNIDO and US $100,000, plus agency support costs of US $13,000 for UNEP, noting:

(a) That the Government of Dominican Republic has committed to the conditions referred to in decision 91/65(b)(iv)b. to b(iv)d.;

(b) That the Government of Dominican Republic would update the energy-efficiency standards for non-ducted single-split air conditioners and household refrigerators and freezers upon the completion of the project; and

(c) That the project would be operationally completed no later than 31 December 2028 and a detailed project report would be submitted to the Executive Committee within six months of the date of completion of the project including a detailed description of the activities undertaken to disseminate the results of the technology demonstration and promote the adoption of the selected energy-efficiency technologies and practices.