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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-eighth Meeting
Montreal, 22–26 June 2026
Item 8(c) of the provisional agenda¹

PROJECT PROPOSAL: ANGOLA

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

Energy efficiency

- Additional activities to maintain energy efficiency for the servicing sector under decision 89/6(b) UNDP Blanket approval

¹ UNDP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/98/1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

1. Stage III of Angola's HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) was approved at the 97th meeting,² to completely phase out HCFC consumption by 2030, at a total cost of US \$520,000, plus agency support costs. As per the Agreement between the Government of Angola and the Executive Committee, the second tranche of the HPMP is scheduled to be submitted to the second meeting in 2028.

2. On behalf of the Government of Angola, UNDP, as the designated implementing agency, has submitted a request for funding additional activities to strengthen energy efficiency in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector and to promote the use of energy-efficient, low-global-warming-potential (GWP) refrigerants in line with decisions 89/6(b) and 92/22,³ in the amount of US \$120,000, plus agency support costs of US \$8,400.⁴ The submission includes a description of specific activities, targets, and an implementation plan from July 2026 to June 2029.

Report on HCFC consumption

3. The Government of Angola reported a consumption of 2.15 ODP tonnes of HCFCs in 2025 under the country programme (CP) implementation report, which is 87 per cent below the country's HCFC baseline for compliance. The Article 7 data for 2025 has not been reported yet. The 2021–2025 HCFC consumption is shown in table 1.

Table 1. HCFC consumption in Angola (2021–2025 Article 7 data)

HCFC	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	Baseline
Metric tonnes (mt)						
HCFC-22	125	87	69.45	43.26	38.90	290.00
HCFC-141b	0.00	4.00	0.00	3.38	0.05	0.00
Total (mt)	125.00	91.00	69.45	46.64	38.95	290.00
ODP tonnes						
HCFC-22	6.88	4.79	3.82	2.38	2.14	15.95
HCFC-141b	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.00
Total (ODP tonnes)	6.88	5.23	3.82	2.75	2.15	15.95

* CP data

4. As reported at the 97th meeting, HCFC-22 consumption has been decreasing due to the implementation of the activities under the HPMP, particularly the enforcement of the licensing and quota system, training of customs officers, improved servicing practices and containment strategies in the refrigeration servicing sector. In addition, the rising cost of HCFC-22 and the increased availability of HFC-based equipment have contributed to the reduced use of HCFC-22. HCFC-141b was imported in 2020, 2022, 2024 and, to a much lesser extent, 2025, for use in flushing refrigeration circuits. At its 97th meeting, the Executive Committee decided that approval of the second tranche of stage III of the HPMP would be conditional on the establishment of a ban on the import of HCFC-141b by December 2026.⁵

² Decision 97/38

³ Decision 92/22 allows for the submission of requests for activities referred to in decision 89/6(b) separately from HCFC phase-out management plan tranche requests, including a revised Agreement between the Government of the Article 5 country concerned and the Executive Committee, on the understanding that those activities were integrated into the ongoing tranche implementation plans.

⁴ As per the letter of 7 April 2026 from the Ministry of Environment of Angola to UNDP.

⁵ Decision 97/38

Country programme implementation report

5. The Government of the Angola reported HCFC sector consumption data under the 2024 country programme (CP) implementation report that is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

Project descriptionPolicy, regulatory and institutional framework

6. Currently in Angola, there are no mandatory minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) or formally implemented energy labelling for most appliances. Efforts to improve energy efficiency are supported under the plan *Angola Energia 2025*, which prioritizes sustainability, the reduction of operating costs, and the diversification of renewable energies, especially solar and natural gas, and encourages the adoption of the international standard ISO 50001 to improve energy management and CO₂ emission reduction. As part of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, Angola follows the regional project for energy-efficient lighting and appliances initiatives, which aims to harmonize MEPS in the region to prevent the importation of obsolete, energy-intensive technologies.

7. The Angolan Institute of Standardization and Quality (IANORQ), is responsible for creating, adopting and managing national technical standards, metrology, and product certification, and the Electricity Sector Regulatory Institute (IRSE) is the public body responsible for regulating, supervising and inspecting the production, transport, distribution and commercialization of electrical energy in the public system.

Project objectives and proposed activities

8. The project aims to improve energy efficiency policies to promote low-GWP equipment, build capacity related to energy efficiency in the RAC servicing sector, and promote energy-efficient RAC among stakeholders. The project also includes activities to enhance a structured dialogue and strengthen coordination among key national institutions involved in energy efficiency, i.e., the Ministry of Environment, through the national ozone unit (NOU), the Ministry of Industry, through IANORQ, and the Ministry of Energy and Water, through IRSE, together with other relevant stakeholders. The description and proposed cost breakdown of activities to maintain energy efficiency in the servicing sector, and their expected outputs are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Activities, expected outputs, and requested funding for the project proposed to maintain energy efficiency for the servicing sector in Angola

Activity	Expected outputs/performance indicators	Cost as submitted (US \$)
1. Identify spaces for cooperation and dialogue among key national institutions		
1.1 Conduct dialogue sessions among energy efficiency policymakers on how to further promote low-GWP RAC equipment and the adoption of labelling and MEPS for RAC equipment (US \$8,000);	- At least two information sessions for a total of 40 stakeholders (targeting 30 per cent participation from women) and a report and recommendations based on the outcomes and lessons learned from these sessions. - A report on findings and strategic recommendations that will guide the development and implementation of MEPS and labelling for RAC equipment.	30,000
1.2 Jointly define strategies with the NOU and national energy efficiency policymakers to translate strategies and commitments into draft regulations for MEPS and labelling for RAC equipment (US \$10,000);		

Activity	Expected outputs/performance indicators	Cost as submitted (US \$)
1.3 Conduct a training workshop for importers on the inspection of low-GWP RAC equipment and energy efficiency classification (US \$3,000); and 1.4 Conduct training workshops for customs and trade authorities on the monitoring and inspection of low-GWP RAC equipment and energy efficiency classification (US \$9,000).	- One workshop for at least 40 importers (targeting 30 per cent participation from women). - Three workshops for a total of 90 customs officers and trade officials (targeting 30 per cent participation from women).	
2. Capacity-building and additional training initiatives related to energy efficiency in the RAC servicing sector		
2.1 Prepare a desk study to identify energy efficiency elements for integration into the national vocational curricula for the RAC sector, and propose an updated training module focused on reducing energy efficiency losses during servicing (US \$10,000); 2.2 Deliver four kits to vocational training institutions that support the training of technicians on RAC system performance and energy efficiency ⁶ (US \$40,000); and 2.3 Conduct and deliver training workshops for trainers and technicians on procedures to limit energy efficiency depreciation during servicing activities (US \$10,000).	- A report with findings and recommendations for the integration of energy efficiency elements into the national training curricula for RAC servicing. - An energy efficiency training module. - Four selected RAC vocational training institutions equipped to provide training on energy efficiency and system performance. - Four workshops held for trainers and technicians for a total of 80 participants (targeting 20 per cent participation from women).	60,000
3. Awareness and outreach activities to promote energy efficiency products in the RAC sector among stakeholders		
3.1 Conduct an awareness and outreach campaign targeting RAC technicians, retailers, and end users about the advantages of offering, maintaining, and using low-GWP and higher energy efficiency equipment, including the organization of engagement sessions, design and distribution of materials, and the design and dissemination of a guide for servicing technicians (US \$30,000).	- A series of targeted outreach, focused informational sessions held at key locations (e.g., technical associations, retail hubs, community centres) to directly engage with technicians, retailers, and end users. - Two infographics developed and 3,000 copies distributed to engage RAC technicians, importers, and end users on how to read energy efficiency labels, including GWP values for refrigerants, and on relevant costs and benefits. - One guide for servicing technicians to check RAC system performance and improve its energy efficiency and 1,000 copies distributed.	30,000
Total		120,000

⁶ Each kit will include: one two-stage vacuum pump; a 4-way manifold gauge set suitable for various refrigerants; a digital precision scale; an electronic leak detector; a digital vacuum gauge; an energy performance monitoring system for real-time monitoring, recording, and analysis of single- and three-phase systems; and a heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) clamp-on meter with TRUE RMS (root mean square) measurement to ensure accurate readings on both standard sine waves and distorted (non-sinusoidal) waveforms.

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

COMMENTS

9. The Secretariat reviewed the project proposal in line with decisions 89/6(b) and 92/22 and sought additional information from UNDP on different activities, including relevant activities under the HPMP and the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP). The Secretariat enquired how the activities under this project will be implemented in alignment with those of the HPMP and the KIP, to ensure synergies and the effective use of resources, and avoid duplication. UNDP indicated that the project is designed to be fully integrated with the activities of the HPMP and the KIP. The coordination strategy includes:

- (a) Complementary training: This project will specifically complement the ongoing training of technicians and trainers by including sessions on measuring energy performance, maintaining equipment to optimize efficiency, and understanding MEPS and labelling;
- (b) Policy and regulatory alignment: The activities to develop strategies for MEPS and energy efficiency labelling will serve as foundational inputs for the regulatory updates planned under the KIP, ensuring a harmonized legal framework that promotes both low-GWP refrigerants and high-efficiency equipment;
- (c) Joint awareness campaigns: The awareness activities of the project, targeting consumers and end users, on the benefits of efficient equipment, will be coordinated with the KIP's outreach efforts. While the KIP focuses on promoting low-GWP alternatives, this project will add the message of energy and cost savings, creating a more powerful and comprehensive campaign for stakeholders; and
- (d) Shared infrastructure: The vocational training institutions that are being strengthened under the HPMP and the KIP will also be the recipients of the training kits and curricula updates developed by this project.

10. The Secretariat noted that the proposed activities fall within the scope referred to in subparagraphs (b)(ii), (iii), and (v) of decision 89/6. Through the activities to be undertaken, the project will support the country in the development and implementation of MEPS and energy labelling for RAC equipment to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions. Through structured dialogues and coordination among policymakers and stakeholders involved in energy efficiency in the country, targeted training and awareness-raising activities, alongside the formulation of strategies to develop mechanisms to monitor implementation progress and assess the uptake of newly adopted MEPS, the project will help the RAC sector transition to low-GWP alternatives and achieve the phase-out of HCFCs by 2030.

Gender policy implementation

11. The energy efficiency activities will be integrated into the implementation of stage III of the HPMP. During the implementation of stage III of the HPMP, the NOU will, inter alia, monitor, inform, and raise awareness among women, and continue to collect and report on sex-disaggregated data, introducing appropriate language and imagery in its communications, to attract women to the RAC sector; and incorporating aspects that could be attractive to women when recruiting new consultants and NOU staff. The NOU aims to increase the number of women technicians to at least 2,000 during stage III implementation. High targets for the participation of women have been included for the activities of this project.

Updated Agreement

12. In view of the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the RAC servicing sector and the accordingly revised funding schedule, the Agreement between the Government of Angola and the Executive Committee has been updated. Specifically, Appendix 2-A has been revised, and paragraph 17 has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 97th meeting by decision 97/38, as contained in annex I to the present document. The updated Agreement will be appended to the final report of the 98th meeting.

Conclusion

13. This proposal will promote the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low- or zero-GWP and the enhancement/maintenance of energy efficiency in the RAC servicing sector. It will also inform consumers and end users, importers and retailers on the advantages of using energy-efficient low-GWP RAC technologies and the linkage between HCFC phase-out, HFC phase-down, energy efficiency, and the climate and cost savings benefits of low-GWP, high-efficiency appliances. The project includes training of technicians on how to maintain or improve energy performance, and of customs officers on the monitoring and inspection of low-GWP RAC equipment and energy efficiency classifications. The activities foresee the enhancement of coordination among energy efficiency policymakers and other relevant stakeholders, to ensure appropriate consideration of low-GWP refrigerants during the development of MEPS, labelling systems, and other energy efficiency-related policies and plans. The project will contribute to the overall objectives of the HPMP and KIP and help the country sustain the reductions achieved in HCFCs while adopting more energy-efficient, low-GWP RAC technologies.

RECOMMENDATION

14. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the project for additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low-global-warming-potential for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector in Angola, and the corresponding 2026-2029 implementation plan, at the funding level shown in the table below, on the understanding that the Fund Secretariat has updated the Agreement between the Government of Angola and the Executive Committee, as contained in annex I to the present document, specifically Appendix 2-A, to reflect the revised funding level owing to the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector; and paragraph 17, which has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 97th meeting by decision 97/38.

Project title		Project funding (US \$)	Support costs (US \$)	Implementing agency
(a)	Additional activities for the introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs and for enhancing energy efficiency in the RAC servicing sector	120,000	8,400	UNDP

Annex I

TEXT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE UPDATED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STAGE III OF THE HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN

(Relevant changes are in bold font for ease of reference)

17. This updated Agreement supersedes the Agreement reached between the Government of Angola and the Executive Committee at the 97th meeting of the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

Row	Particulars	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	0.00	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	0.00	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNDP) agreed funding (US \$)	258,689	120,000	0	179,489	0	81,822	640,000
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US \$)	18,108	8,400	0	12,564	0	5,728	44,800
3.1	Total agreed funding (US \$)	258,689	120,000	0	179,489	0	81,822	640,000
3.2	Total support costs (US \$)	18,108	8,400	0	12,564	0	5,728	44,800
3.3	Total agreed costs (US \$)	276,797	128,400	0	192,053	0	87,550	684,800
4.1.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)							5.18
4.1.2	Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved in previously approved projects (ODP tonnes)							10.77
4.1.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)							0.00

* Date of completion of stage II as per stage II Agreement: 31 December 2026