



DOCUMENTO DO PROJECTO

Angola Título do Projecto: Segundo Estágio PFC para Angola

Número do Projecto: ANG/PHA/79/INV/19

Parceiro de Implementação: Unidade Nacional do Ozono

Data de Início: 01/01/2018

Data de Término: 31/12/2025

PAC Meeting date: 9/11/2017

Breve Descrição

Durante a 79ª reunião do Comitê Executivo (ExCom) realizada em julho de 2017 em Banguecoque, Tailândia, mediante a decisão 79/32, o ExCom aprovou o Estágio-II do plano de gerenciamento de eliminação de HCFC (PGEH) para Angola para o período de 2017 a 2025 para reduzir o consumo de HCFC em 67,5 por cento da linha de base do país, no valor de US \$ 904.000, acrescido de US \$ 63.280 para custos de apoio da agência PNUD. As actividades propostas no Estágio-II, que incluem a promoção de boas práticas de refrigeração e a aplicação do sistema de licenças e cotas, reduzirão a quantidade de HCFC 22 utilizada para serviços de refrigeração. Cada quilograma de HCFC 22 não emitido devido a melhores práticas de refrigeração resulta na economia equivalente de aproximadamente 1,8 toneladas de CO2. As actividades planeadas por Angola, incluindo esforços para melhorar as práticas de manutenção e melhorar a recuperação e reutilização de refrigerantes, indicam que a implementação do PGEH reduzirá a emissão de refrigerantes para a atmosfera, resultando por esse motivo em benefícios climáticos.

O Estágio-II do HPMP não inclui o cofinanciamento.

A primeira parcela (US \$ 450.000) está programada para 2017-2020, a segunda parcela (USD \$ 363.600) está agendada para 2021-2024 e a terceira e última parcela será implementada em 2025, no último ano do segundo estágio do HPMP.

Resultado contributivo (UNPAF): SUSTENTABILIDADE AMBIENTAL, MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA E REDUÇÃO DE RISCOS E DESASTRES Indicador de resultado(s): Resultado 3.2: Até 2019, a estabilidade ambiental será reforçada pela melhoria da gestão da energia, recursos naturais, acesso à tecnologia verde, estratégias para mudanças climáticas, conservação da biodiversidade, planos e sistemas de redução de riscos e de desastres.	Total de recursos necessários:	904,000	
	Total de recursos alocados:	Fundo Multilateral do PM (USD)	904,000

Aprovado por (Assinaturas):

Governo	PNUD	Parceiros de Implementação
Nome: Paula Francisco Ministra do Ambiente	Nome: Henrik Fredborg Larsen Director do PNUD	Nome: Antonio Matias Director da UNO
Data: 26/01-2018	Data: 26/1-2018	Data: 26/01.2018

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CP	Country Programme
SGD	Sustainable Development Goals
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
QA	Quality Assurance
ExCom	Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
HPMP	HCFCs Phase out Management Plan
IA	Implementing Agency
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MLF	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
MOP	Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol
MP	Montreal Protocol
MT	Metric Tonnes
NOU	National Ozone Unit
ODP	Ozone Depleting Potential
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
PBP	Performance Based Payment
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE (1/4 PAGE – 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

In an effort to protect the depleted stratospheric ozone layer, the international community signed the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (hereafter referred to as the Vienna Convention) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (hereafter referred to as the Montreal Protocol or MP) in 1985 and 1987, respectively. The Montreal Protocol and its subsequent amendments and adjustments called for joint actions from both developed and developing countries to gradually phase out production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). The London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol agreed in 1990 to set up the funding mechanism to ensure technology transfer among countries under the principle of the most favourable conditions. The Government of Angola signed the Vienna Convention in 1990. As a Party to the Montreal Protocol, Angola has committed to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in accordance with its designation as an Article 5 country. Subsequently, Angola proceeded with its ratification of the the London, Copenhagen, Beijing and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

The Ministry of Environment is the national body responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Angola. The National Ozone Office (NOO) was established under the Ministry of Environment to coordinate all the activities during implementation. The Government of Angola ratified the London, Copenhagen, Beijing and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol on 23 June 2011. The Government of Angola established regulations through Presidential Decree No. 153/2011 to regulate the import, export and production of ozone depleting substances (ODS) including HCFCs and HCFC-based/containing equipment. The regulations also include a quota system to control the import quantities of HCFCs and HCFC-based/containing equipment.

Angola is neither a producer nor an exporter of HCFCs hence its annual consumption is determined by the level of its annual imports of HCFCs, since in the Montreal Protocol, "consumption" is defined as production plus imports minus exports and destruction. The National Ozone Unit provides policy guidance on the phase out of ODS.

Historical use of HCFC-22 (2009 - 2015).

HCFC-22	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Baseline
Mt-Ton	350,00	230,00	210,00	120,00	280,52	240,00	250,66	290,00
ODP-Ton	19,25	12,65	11,55	6,60	15,43	13,20	13,79	15,95

The Ministry of Environment is the national body responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Angola. The National Ozone Office (NOO) was established under the Ministry of Environment to coordinate all the activities during implementation. The Government of Angola ratified the London, Copenhagen, Beijing and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol on 23 June 2011. The Government of Angola established regulations through Presidential Decree No. 153/2011 to regulate the import, export and production of ozone depleting substances (ODS) including HCFCs and HCFC-based/containing equipment. The regulations also include a quota system to control the import quantities of HCFCs and HCFC-based/containing equipment. Specifically:

- Article 7 - Jurisdiction for approval: 1. The Ministry of Environment approves or denies applications for import, as well as the annual amount to be imported, as set by the Ministry of Commerce. 2. The Ministry of Commerce after consultation with the Ministry of Environment will set the annual amount to be imported, and will approve import license applications, depending on the amount that the person may request to import and the origin of the substances or equipment. 3. The validity of the authorization referred to in this rule is six months.
- Article 8 License to import- 1. The Ministry of Commerce issues the import license after consultation with the Ministry of Environment. To further safeguard against projects that might use ODS in the country, the Angola Government has also adopted the Environmental Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations, which provide for the undertaking of Environmental Impact Assessments and Audits for new and existing projects respectively.

Angola is neither a producer nor an exporter of HCFCs hence its annual consumption is determined by the level of its annual imports of HCFCs, since in the Montreal Protocol, "consumption" is defined as production plus imports minus exports and destruction. The National Ozone Unit provides policy guidance on the phase out of ODS.

Operational licensing and quota systems established for the import/export of HCFCs.

The regulatory mechanism for HCFC phasing out and its control is sustained by the quota and license, which precise detail of each steps in the control process as follows:

- Establishment of quotas by means of NOU approving to importers request.
- Import authorization emitted by Support Unit for the Environmental Monitoring belongs to Ministry of Environment.
- This Ministry approves or denies applications for import, as well as the annual amount to be imported.
- The Ministry of Commerce after consultation with the Ministry of Environment will set the annual amount to be imported, and will approve import license applications, depending on the amount that the person may request to import and the origin of the substances or equipment.
- The validity of the import license is six (6) months. After this period, if the import is not carried out, it is canceled and amount of ODS back to be recorded in the year in which the quota was granted.
- Customs officers demand the import license to importers to allow the entrance of HCFC to the country.

STRATEGY (1/2 PAGE - 3 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

The strategy for the development of HPMP Stage 2 is based on four programs that complement each other to comply with the 35% reduction on HCFC consumption by 2020 and 67,5% until 2025, while aims to drive the adoption of low GWP, energy efficient alternatives. These programs, and specific projects, are presented below.

1. Program for the elimination of HCFCs consumption in the refrigeration and air conditioning sectors

1.1 Project for the strengthening of refrigerant recovery and recycling network

1.2 Projects for the application of good refrigeration practices and procedures in the use of hydrocarbon refrigerants.

1.3 Technical assistance for end users in adoption of non-ODP, low-GWP technologies and refrigeration and air conditioning equipment conversion.

1.4 Project for the implementation of a training program for refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.

1.5 Project for the strengthening of formal education technical institutes.

2. Program for the Strengthening of the Legal and Institutional Sectors Responsible for the Regulations Related to Montreal Protocol Implementation

2.1 Reinforcement of the regulatory procedures for HCFC importation and trade.

3. Program for Public Awareness to promote the Phase-out of HCFC.

3.1 Project for promoting the HCFC phase out in the Republic of Angola

4. Program for Monitoring and Project implementation

4.1 Project for coordination and management

With the implementation of the proposed strategy, the country plans to achieve, in 2025, 67.5% reduction in the consumption of HCFCs, with respect to the baseline values, thus fulfilling its commitments under the Montreal Protocol. Furthermore the following specific achievements are predicted:

- Improvement of skills and handling of tools and equipment for the safe and efficient use of HCFCs and new low GWP alternative technologies and substances.
- Avoid growth in demand of HCFC-22 for the servicing sector.
- Adoption and enforcement of national policies, legal requirements and voluntary initiatives aiming to reduce refrigerant emissions.
- Environmentally sound end-of-life procedures for ODS based equipment according to national regulations.
- Increased awareness of RAC equipment end users in order to reduce HCFC consumption and adoption of low GWP alternatives.

Table 1: Impact Expected to be achieved with all the Obligations of the PM until 2030

Stage - Years	Impact On Baseline
stage I (2011 –2016)	10,0 %
stage II (2017 –2025)	57,5 %
stage III (2026 –2030)	30,0 %
Stage IV (2031-2040)	2,5%

The Project summary of the HPMP stage II is presented in the table below

Table 2: Project summary, HPMP Stage II for Angola.

The table in the following page shows Estimated Cost and annual emission reduction - HPMP-II for Angola.

Description of Project	Agency	Impact (ton ODP)	Total Cost (US\$)
1. Program for the elimination of HCFCs consumption in the refrigeration and air conditioning sectors			
1.1 Project for the strengthening of refrigerant recovery and recycling network	UNDP	1,95	192.000
1.2 Projects for the application of good refrigeration practices and procedures in the use of hydrocarbon refrigerants.	UNDP	1,54	151.500
1.3 Technical assistance for end users in adoption of non-ODP, low-GWP technologies and refrigeration and air conditioning equipment conversion.	UNDP	0,80	79.000
1.4 Project for the implementation of a training program for refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.	UNDP	1,02	100.000
1.5 Project for the strengthening of formal education technical institutes.	UNDP	0,81	80.000
Subtotal		6,12	602.500
2. Program for the Strengthening of the Legal and Institutional Sectors Responsible for the Regulations Related to Montreal Protocol Implementation			
2.1 Reinforcement of the regulatory procedures for HCFC importation and trade.	UNPD	0,83	82.000
Subtotal		0,83	82.000
3. Programme for Public Awareness to promote the Phase-out of HCFC.			
3.1 Project for promoting the HCFC phase out in the Republic of Angola	UNDP	0,85	83.900
Subtotal		0,85	83.900
Total	UNDP	7,80	768.400
4. Programme for Monitoring and Project implementation			
4.1 Project for coordination and management (15% from total cost)	UNDP	1,4	135.600
Subtotal		1,4	135.600
TOTAL		9,18	904.000

II. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5 - 5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Expected Results

The project forms an integral component of HCFC Phase-out Strategy of Angola and includes a plan for achieving Angola's compliance targets as per Decision XIX/6 of the Montreal Protocol. The project, in fact, presents a plan to achieve the targets for Angola for the period 2017 to 2025. In this project, activities will be implemented addressing sectors involved in the importation and servicing of RAC equipment. Which is an important element in this project is phase-out of HCFC-22 in servicing sector i.e., HCFCs consumed for servicing equipment in refrigeration and air-conditioning. These are proposed to be done through several interventions that include modern tools and equipment support to allow for HCFC re-use and preventive maintenance of RAC equipment as well as training support. Partnerships would be established with private sector enterprises engaged in selling this equipment for smooth and effective technology transfer. As presented

in the previous sections, the project will support the government to achieve its set targets for phasing out HCFCs from its territory and thus to maintain its commitment to the ratified conventions. The projects results are directly linked to the Country Programme Document, Output titled “National Environmental Management Strengthened” where the volume of ODPs (tons) remains an indicator.

The proposed national calendar for reduction as a percentage of baseline HCFC consumption, compared with the obligations of the Montreal Protocol is detailed in the following table, based on a baseline of HCFC of G.

Proposed Timetable for the Reduction of National HCFCs

Stage	Year	MP Calendar	Proposed National Calendar	T ODP Consumption	ODP Actual Reduction	HCFC Importation Quotas
1	2011	2011				
	2012	2012				
	2013	2013	100,0%	100,0%	0	15,95
	2014	2014	100,0%	100,0%	0	15,95
	2015	2015	90,0%	90,0%	1,59	14,36
2	2016	2016	90,0%	90,0%	1,59	14,36
	2017	2017	90,0%	90,0%	1,59	14,36
	2018	2018	90,0%	90,0%	1,59	14,36
	2019	2019	90,0%	90,0%	1,59	14,36
	2020	2020	65,0%	65,0%	5,58	10,37
	2021	2021	65,0%	65,0%	5,58	10,37
	2022	2022	65,0%	65,0%	5,58	10,37
	2023	2023	65,0%	65,0%	5,58	10,37
	2024	2024	65,0%	65,0%	5,58	10,37
	2025	2025	32,5%	32,5%	10,77	5,18
3	2026	2026	32,5%	32,5%	10,77	5,18
	2027	2027	32,5%	32,5%	10,77	5,18
	2028	2028	32,5%	32,5%	10,77	5,18
	2029	2029	32,5%	32,5%	10,77	5,18
	2030	2030	2.5%	2.5%	15,45	0,40

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The project has been approved by the executive committee of the MLF at its 79th meeting. The total funds approved is US\$ 904,000 and those funds would be received in three tranches in 2017, 2021 and 2025 (detailed in section VI). These funds are to be used for the identified project components for phasing-out HCFCs. The successful implementation of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage-II) for Angola will result in the reduction of HCFC consumption levels to 9.18 ODP tons by the year 2025. In order to meet the above objective, necessary actions should be taken according to the project document design as approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. This phase-out will be addressed in the HPMP Stage-II, through technical support and investments in the servicing sector mostly as the HCFCs are consumed only in that sector according to the previous survey done in the country. The government, mainly the Ministry of Environment will assist the implementation of the programme through regular monitoring, guiding and implementation of different project components.

Partnerships

The project involves strong coordination needs among different stakeholders to achieve national targets of Angola. The main stakeholders and their roles are given below: The Government of Angola represented by the Ministry of Environment: The Government is responsible for the achievement of overall project results. The Government has a binding agreement with the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. The Government is also responsible, as a partner to UNDP, for project implementation, monitoring and reporting the results of phasing out of HCFCs. The National Ozone Unit would work under the direct guidance of the Government and UNDP to implement the project components. UNDP: UNDP is designated as the lead implementing Agency for this project. UNDP will be re

sponsible for providing technical support and managing the implementation of the project. UNDP will also be responsible for the project reporting and independent verification of achievement of ODS phase-out targets under the Agreement once requested by the Executive Committee.

The Industries: The Industries will be responsible for achieving their respective phase-out targets. Through the funding support and technical support of the project, and under the overall guidance of the Project Unit, the identified industries would convert to HCFC free technologies. In servicing sector where a large number of small enterprises are involved, the Project Unit will work with industry associations and other industry stakeholders in capacity building for smooth adoption of HCFC free technologies. Industry associations: Industry associations will closely work with the Project Unit on specific project activities for HCFC phase-out. They would also play an important role in strengthening public-private partnership which is an important element for success of this project. Other Governmental and non-governmental bodies:

There are several Government and SemiGovernment bodies that would need to participate in project implementation under this project, which includes institutions responsible for import-export of chemicals, Customs authorities, environment monitoring bodies (NGOs), Ministry of Industry, and international cooperation authorities. Their roles would be defined under specific project components. They would also be engaged at various points during project initiation, implementation monitoring and other specific project activities. The project intends to maintain the coordination and consultation among stakeholders through the below indicative actions and their frequency spread over the duration of the project:

- a) Consultation meetings with customs authorities: 2/year
- b) Consultation meetings with ODS Importers: 1/year
- c) Consultation meetings with the industries using ODSs in their production (undergoing reconversion of technology to non-ODS): 3-4/Industry
- d) Regular coordination meeting with the Ministry of Environment and UNDP: 3-4/year

Risks and Assumptions

Stakeholder Engagement

The project will involve close coordination among Government, industries (being the intended beneficiaries), industry associations, regulatory bodies and the implementing agency (UNDP). The project stakeholder engagement and coordination is the foundation for systematic and sustainable HCFC phase-out. The roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder and how they would participate in the “network” for project implementation has been detailed in section on “partnerships” earlier. The project is expected to be implemented with minimum disruption to business continuity and livelihood of different industry stakeholders. Through funding support and proper timeframe, systematic project implementation process and technology transfer, the project is expected to achieve HCFC phase-out targets with minimum cost to industry and consumer.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

- *Describe how the project intends to use SSC/TrC to achieve and sustain results, if applicable.*

Knowledge

The project results (HCFCs phased out) will be periodically reported to the Executive Committee as a requirement. Concerning knowledge products, training manuals will be produced and distributed to industries during workshops. Finally, worth to highlight that the Project will be regularly updating the database of import/export and in country consumption of ODSs and their alternatives which is owned by the Ministry of Environment. The information is cross checked with data sources from the Ministry of Economy and Trade, Customs authorities and data directly collected from enterprises/industries. The database is also reported to the MLF secretariat.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

As mentioned earlier, the project would strengthen national systems and capacities in monitoring import and export of ozone depleting chemicals mainly through the database and through working on amending/updating the legislation related to import/export activities. The database can be used by the Government to manage other Montreal Protocol chemicals and other hazardous industrial chemicals. The timely phasing-out of the HCFCs ensures Angola's compliance with its set targets and thus with the Convention. Furthermore the technical and financial support provided to the industries to convert their technology/production into non-HCFCs products will expand their international market with a limited impact on production costs and consumers. This would reflect a positive economic return on the industries and on the country.

Gender dimension

Although the project activities consist on transferring new knowledge and servicing tools and techniques to the servicing sector (RAC equipment used in multiple economic sectors), and the project was not funded specifically to address gender dimensions due to the donor policies, the project team will intend to promote the participation of women in consultation and decision-making meetings, and will address gender inequalities in terms of access to green job related trainings planned for by institutional and technological support from the equipment service centre network and vocational schools. If relevant gender empowerment needs are detected during the implementation of the project, they will be adequately reported and addressed.

III. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1/2 PAGES - 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

The Republic of Angola has demonstrated experience in the successful implementation of its Country Programme to date. The capacity that has undertaken this within the government, specifically the National Ozone Unit at the Ministry of Nature Protection, will continue to act as the focal point for HPMP project coordination and management. This activity will be directly undertaken by experienced project managers acting under the direction of the Head of the NOU who also acts as the national focal point on the Montreal Protocol and various international bodies involved with its implementation globally. As described above the work will be undertaken with a high level of stakeholder consultation both with various government agencies and with external stakeholders and the general public.

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

- *Identify how the strategy is expected to deliver maximum results with available resources, with reference to evidence on similar approaches in this country or similar contexts. Include measures based on good practices and lessons learned. Explain why the selected pathway is the most efficient and effective of available options. Possible approaches can include:*
 - i) *Using the theory of change analysis to explore different options to achieve the maximum results with available resources*

- ii) *Using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness by leveraging activities and partnerships with other initiatives/projects*
- iii) *Through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.*

Project Management

The UNDP Project Management structure consists of roles and responsibilities that bring together the various interests and skills involved in and required by the project.

The Implementing Partner is the governmental unit directly responsible for the government's participation in each UNDP-supported project. It is typically the government ministry responsible for the functions or areas being addressed by the project at the outcome level and the output level for strategic direction and guidance. The Implementing Partner will be designated for each project in consultation between UNDP and the Government Coordinating Agency, which is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Implementing Partner will sign together with UNDP the annual Combined Delivery Reports of the project.

The **Responsible Party** is responsible and accountable for managing a project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of project resources. It acts on the basis of the signed CPAP and a Project Document. The Responsible Party manages the use of the procured goods and services to carry out project activities and produce outputs.

Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee): The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus, management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. In addition, the Project Board plays a critical role in UNDP commissioned project evaluations by quality assuring the evaluation process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP) or Project Document, the Project Board may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorize any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the projects and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meeting. Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate. The objective is to create a mechanism for effective project management. This group contains four roles:

Project Director (also called Executive): individual representing the project ownership to chair the group. There should be only one project executive, who should normally be a national counterpart.

Development Partners (also called Supplier): individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. Typically includes Implementing Partners, UNDP, donors.

Beneficiary Representative: individuals or groups of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often CSO representative(s) can fulfil this role.

Project Assurance: Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however the role can be delegated. The project assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures that appropriate project

management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore, the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. A UNDP Programme Officer, or M&E Officer, typically holds the Project Assurance role on behalf of UNDP.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of Implementing Partner and Responsible Party within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results as specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. UNDP will appoint the Project Manager in a competitive selection based on UNDP recruitment procedures. Prior to the approval of the project, the Project Developer role is performed by the UNDP staff member responsible for project management functions during formulation until the Project Manager is in place.

Project Support: The Project Support role provides project administration and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project.

As mentioned above, UNDP will ensure accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of implementation. Within the framework of Support to NIM modality, UNDP will ensure the following major support services: (i) identification and recruitment of project personnel; (ii) procurement of goods and services; (iii) financial services.

UNDP will provide support services in compliance with UNDP rules and regulation. These services will include:

- Identification and recruitment of project personnel;
- Procurement of goods and services;
- Processing of payments to suppliers;
- Financial administration of funds;
- Overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Providing external audit services to projects;
- Ensuring that the reporting is undertaken in line with UNDP results-based reporting requirements and procedures,
- Facilitating project learning, exchange and outreach;
- Conducting evaluations required by UNDP and the MLF and making necessary adjustment in the project design, based on the evaluation findings, recommendations and the management response.

The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed between the Government of Angola and UNDP, including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by UNDP shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

To the extent possible UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed Project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents will be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP. UNDP will sign the project documents with partners in accordance with corporate practices and requirements.

IV. RESULTS FRAMEWORK²

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:																
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:																
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:																
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Stage II HPMP for Angola																
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ¹¹	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)								DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS			
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		2025	FINAL	
Output 1 <i>Phasing out HCFC in line with Montreal Protocol control measures-Control HCFCs imports/consumption</i>	Program for the Reduction of HCFCs in the RAC Servicing Sector	<i>Yearly imports consumption of ODS (NOU, Customs, Ministry of Trade, Importers)</i>	14.36	2016	14.36	14.36	14.36	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	5.18	9.18	<i>Quantitative (surveys) Stakeholder Consultation Verification of HCFC Phase-out Data from Customs and Ministry of Industry</i>

² Additional indicators and targets are detailed on each specific Tranche Request Report, submitted to the MLF. See Annex 6 for additional details

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Along with each request for tranche.	Based on specific guidance from the Executive Committee and in consultation with the implementation agency, actions will be taken by the NOU for strengthening the project implementation	UNDP MNP (NOU)	Internal
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP MNP (NOU)	Internal
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNDP MNP (NOU)	Internal
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP	Internal
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by	UNDP MNP (NOU)	Internal

					the project board and used to make course corrections.		Internal
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)				UNDP MNP (NOU)	Internal
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)			Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	UNDP MNP (NOU)	Internal

Evaluation Plan³

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Verification Report / Tranche 2	NOU				Customs data / MOU	USD\$6,000 / Project
Verification Report / Tranche 3	NOU				Customs data / MOU	USD\$6,000 / Project

³ Optional, if needed

VI. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ⁴⁵

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY			PLANNED BUDGET				
		2018 - 2020 (First tranche)	2021 - 2014 (Second tranche)	2025 (third tranche)	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount		
1. Program for the reduction of HCFCs in the RAC servicing sector	1.1 Project for the strengthening of refrigerant recovery and recycling network				UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	International consultant (71200)	\$30,000	
		\$ 122,500.00	\$ 50,300.00	\$ 19,200.00	UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	Equipment and supply for the Recovery-Recycling network (72200)	\$100,000	
				UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	Equipment and supply for the Reclaim center (72200)	\$40,000		
				UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	14 Workshops on RRR (75700)	\$14,000		
				UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	Contingencies (74500)	\$8,000		
				UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	International consultant (71200)	\$25,000		
				UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	National Consultant (71300)	\$30,000		
				UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	15 Workshop on the safe handling of natural refrigerants (75700)	\$15,000		
			\$ 86,000.00	\$ 50,350.00	\$ 15,150.00	UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	60 Charging station and vacuum for HC (72200)	\$45,000
						UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	60 Tools kit for safe handling of HC (72200)	\$10,000
					UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	Material for workshops (72510)	\$15,000	
					UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	Contingencies (74500)	\$11,500	
		\$ 0	\$ 71,100.00	\$ 7,900.00	UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	International consultant (71200)	\$25,000	
	1.3 Technical assistance for end users in adoption of non-ODP, low-GWP				UNDP/NOU	MLF (63030)	10 Seminars on alternative technologies X 30 participants trained (75700)	\$30,000	

⁴ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

⁵ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

technologies and refrigeration and air conditioning equipment conversion.						MLF (63030)	Development of Technical Brochures (71300)	\$12,000
						MLF (63030)	Printing Brochures (72510)	\$6,000
						MLF (63030)	Contingencies (74500)	\$6,000
	1.4 Project for the implementation of a training program for refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.					MLF (63030)	International consultant (71200)	\$20,000
						MLF (63030)	National Consultant (71300)	\$15,000
						MLF (63030)	Train the trainers seminars (4x10 participants) (75700)	\$20,000
			\$40,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$10,000.00	MLF (63030)	Technical seminars for refrigeration and air conditioning technicians (25x20 participants) (75700)	\$28,000
						MLF (63030)	Materials for seminars (72510)	\$8,000
						MLF (63030)	Contingencies (74500)	\$9,000
	1.5 Project for the strengthening of formal education technical institutes.					MLF (63030)	National Consultant (71300)	\$10,000
						MLF (63030)	Visits to Technical Education Centers (75700)	\$5,000
			\$75,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0	MLF (63030)	Purchase of 5 tool kits and basic equipment for the laboratories of the Technical Education Centers (75700)	\$35,000
						MLF (63030)	Purchase of 50 tool kits for the refrigeration technicians (75700)	\$26,000
					MLF (63030)	Contingencies (74500)	\$4,000	
Sub-Total for Output 1								\$602,500
2. Program for the Strengthening of the Legal and Institutional Sectors Responsible for the Regulations Related to Montreal Protocol Implementation	2.1 Strengthening of policies and legal frameworks to control HCFCs consumption				MLF (63030)	International consultant (71200)	\$20,000	
					MLF (63030)	Training workshops for customs officers (6 courses 40 participants per course) (75700)	\$12,000	
		\$35,000.00	\$38,800.00	\$8,200.00	MLF (63030)	Reproduction of educational materials to be distributed among the 240 participants of the 6 training workshops (72510)	\$10,000	
					MLF (63030)	Purchase of refrigerant identifiers equipment (75700)	\$26,000	

						UNDP/ NOU	MLF (63030)	Design and printing of awareness material (72510)	\$8,000
						UNDP/ NOU	MLF (63030)	Contingencies (74500)	\$6,000
	Sub-Total for Output 2								
3. Program for Public Awareness to promote the Phase-out of HCFC.	3.1 Project for promoting the HCFC phase out in the Republic of Angola	\$ 31,500.00	\$ 44,010.00	\$ 8,390.00		UNDP/ NOU	MLF (63030)	Awareness campaigns on HCFC alternatives (14 campaigns) (74200)	\$56,000
						UNDP/ NOU	MLF (63030)	Design and printing of awareness material (72510)	\$23,900
						UNDP/ NOU	MLF (63030)	Contingencies (74500)	\$4,000
	Sub-Total for Output 3								
4. Implementation and Monitoring Program	4.1 Project for coordination and management	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 62,040.00	\$ 13,560.00		UNDP/ NOU	MLF (63030)	National Consultant (71300)	\$83,900
						UNDP/ NOU	MLF (63030)	International consultant (71200)	\$55,000
						UNDP/ NOU	MLF (63030)	Meetings with stakeholders	\$52,000
						UNDP/ NOU	MLF (63030)	Contingencies (74500)	\$16,000
	Sub-Total for Output 4								
TOTAL									\$135,600
									\$904,000

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

As introduced in the “Project Management” section, the project will be implemented following UNDP’s support to national implementation modality (Support to NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Angola. The implementing agency for this project (Executive) is the UNDP, and the main implementing partner is the Ministry of Environment (MoE). Being the national entity responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Angola, MoE will play the role of the Senior Beneficiary of the project.

Roles and responsibilities:

Project Management Unit (PMU): The National Ozone Unit (NOU) will act as the PMU.

General responsibilities: The NOU was established within the Ministry of Environment by the Government and UNDP for the overall coordination of ODS Phase-out programme in Angola and to act as a national focal point for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The operations of the NOU are funded by the MLF through the Institutional Strengthening Programme, implemented by UN Environment and executed nationally by MOE. The overall objectives of the NOU are to effectively and efficiently phase-out ODS in the country through the creation and increase in national awareness on the adverse impacts of ODSs, implementing ODS phase-out activities, monitoring and evaluation of progress of implementation of ODS phase-out activities, dissemination of information on new technologies and ODS substitutes to the industrial sector in the country, reporting on ODS consumption and developing and enforcement of regulations in order to meet the obligations of Montreal Protocol and its Amendments. The NOU seeks the advice of representatives from governmental authorities, NGOs, the private sector and academia on regular basis.

Specific responsibilities:

The NOU will be responsible for the overall coordination of the HPMP-II project including operational planning, supervision, administrative and financial management. It will run the project (implementation, supervision and management) on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The NOU will be supported by national and international technical experts as needed as far as the HPMP-II implementation is concerned. The roles and responsibilities are listed as follows:

- Overall responsibility of the Technical, financial and operational management of the project;
- Overall responsibility for monitoring and supervision of activities, including the monitoring of consumption;
- Annual reports on the progress of implementation of the HPMP to be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;
- Coordination of activities among various stakeholders;
- Coordination of review of policy/regulatory framework among related Government agencies;
- Validation of enterprise-level, sector-level and national-level baseline HCFC consumption data;
- Facilitate servicing industry consultations;
- Communicate and disseminate public information and conduct awareness/outreach initiatives/programmes;

UNDP – Energy and Environment Programme:

UNDP Energy and Environment unit will provide technical and policy backstopping to the project and will ensure coordination of project activities with the MoE and UNDP Country Office (CO) in Angola. To ensure effectiveness and cost-efficiency of project implementation, the UNDP E&E unit will be assigned as main executing unit for the project and will provide quality assurance to the project.

The roles and responsibilities of UNDP during this project would be as below:

- Recruitment of expert (s) and project staff as required;
- Support NOU/MOE in ensuring an effective and smooth process in the project plans/activities;
- Support NOU/MOE in review and endorsement process on the draft projects/plans/activities, for timely finalization and submission to the ExCom;
- Provide assistance with policy/regulatory, management and technical support to NOU as and when required
- Assist NOU in the process of consultations with industries on the technical and logistical aspects;
- Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required;
- Assisting NOU/MoE and stakeholders on alternative technologies and technology transfer;
- Ensuring performance verification and disbursements in accordance with the HPMP
- Agreement between the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund and Government of Angola.

The Ministry of Environment:

The Ministry of Environment will act as the Senior Beneficiary of the project.

MoE will appoint a high level official who will serve part time as the National Focal Point (NFP) for the project. The NFP will be a senior person appointed to oversee the project who is accountable to the Government and UNDP for the implementation of the project in line with the signed project document. He/she is the approving officer for the project and will be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance for project implementation. The NFP will not be paid from project funds, but will represent part of the government in-kind contribution to the project.

Among the duties and responsibilities of the NFP are the following:

- Serves as a focal point for coordination of the project with implementing agencies, UNDP, Government and other partners;
- Ensures that Government inputs for the project are available and that the project activities are in line with national priorities;
- Leads and coordinates partners in the selection of the NOU;
- Coordinates with the NOU and facilitates its work and all staff;
- Ensures that the required project work plan is prepared and updated and distributed to the Government relevant entities when applicable;
- Will represent the National Executing Agency at project meetings and annual reviews;
- Will lead efforts to build partnerships for the support of outcomes indicated in the project document;

Project Board

Project Governance will be through the Project Board which will be convened by UNDP in consultation with the government and will serve as the project's governance and decision-making body. The Project Board is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Management.

The Project Board will comprise representatives of UNDP, MoE (UNDP also representing the Montreal Protocol - Senior Supplier of the project) and other entities as agreed between UNDP and the Government. The Head of NOU will also be in attendance at Board meetings. It will meet as necessary, but not less than once every 12 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans (including budgets) and approve major project deliverables. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

Its role will include:

- Overseeing the project implementation;
- Approving all project work plans and budgets, as put forward by the NOU;
- Approving any major changes in project plans or programmes;
- Providing technical input and advice;
- Approving major project deliverables;
- Ensuring commitment of resources to support project implementation;
- Arbitrating any conflicts within the project and/or negotiating solutions between the project and any parties beyond the scope of the project; and
- Overall project evaluation.

