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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-fifth Meeting
Montreal, 4-8 December 2024
Item 9(d) of the provisional agenda¹

PROJECT PROPOSAL: GHANA

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

Phase-out

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|--------------------------|
| • | HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche) | UNDP and UNEP | Individual consideration |
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¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/1

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

GHANA

(I) PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	MEETING APPROVED	CONTROL MEASURE
HCFC phase-out plan (stage II)	UNDP (lead), UNEP	87 th	100% phase-out by 2030

(II) LATEST ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex C, Group I)	Year: 2023	14.81 ODP tonnes
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(III) LATEST COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP tonnes)								Year: 2023	
Chemical	Aerosol	Foam	Fire-fighting	Refrigeration		Solvent	Process agent	Lab use	Total sector consumption
				Manufacturing	Servicing				
HCFC-22					14.41				14.41
HCFC-142b					0.39				0.39

(IV) CONSUMPTION DATA (ODP tonnes)			
2009-2010 baseline:	57.30	Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions:	57.30
CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING			
Already approved:	57.30	Remaining:	0.00

(V) ENDORSED BUSINESS PLAN		2024	2025	2026	Total
UNDP	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	4.53	0.00	0.00	4.53
	Funding (US \$)	253,103	0	0	253,103
UNEP	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	3.08	0.00	0.00	3.08
	Funding (US \$)	181,443	0	0	181,443

(VI) PROJECT DATA			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
Montreal Protocol consumption limits (ODP tonnes)			37.21	37.21	37.21	37.21	18.61	18.61	18.61	18.61	18.61	0.00	n/a
Maximum allowable consumption (ODP tonnes)			20.00	16.98	15.00	15.00	12.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	5.00	0.00	n/a
Funding agreed in principle (US \$)	UNDP	Project costs	459,820	0	0	236,545	0	0	350,580	0	0	113,025	1,159,970
		Support costs	32,187	0	0	16,558	0	0	24,541	0	0	7,912	81,198
	UNEP	Project costs	112,569	0	0	160,569	0	0	135,569	0	0	50,000	458,707
		Support costs	14,634	0	0	20,874	0	0	17,624	0	0	6,500	59,632
Funds approved by ExCom (US \$)	Project costs		572,389										572,389
	Support costs		46,821										46,821
Total support costs requested in principle (US \$)	Project costs					397,114							397,114
	Support costs					37,432							37,432

Secretariat's recommendation:	Individual consideration
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. On behalf of the Government of Ghana, UNDP as the lead implementing agency has submitted a request for funding for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), at a total cost of US \$434,546 consisting of US \$236,545, plus agency support costs of US \$16,558, for UNDP, and US \$160,569, plus agency support costs of US \$20,874, for UNEP.² The submission includes a progress report on the implementation of the first tranche, the verification report on HCFC consumption for 2021 to 2023, and the tranche implementation plan for 2025 to 2027.

Report on HCFC consumption

2. The Government of Ghana reported a consumption of 14.81 ODP tonnes of HCFCs in 2023, which is 74 per cent below the country's HCFC baseline for compliance. The 2019-2023 HCFC consumption is shown in table 1.

Table 1. HCFC consumption in Ghana (2019-2023 Article 7 data)

HCFC	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Baseline
Metric tonnes (mt)						
HCFC-22	298.18	276.41	292.5	284.36	262.07	774.90
HCFC-142b*	11.45	11.86	7.54	7.00	6.03	225.05
Total (mt)	309.63	288.27	300.04	291.36	268.10	999.95
ODP tonnes						
HCFC-22	16.40	15.20	16.09	15.64	14.41	42.62
HCFC-142b*	0.74	0.77	0.49	0.46	0.39	14.63
Total (ODP tonnes)	17.14	15.97	16.58	16.09	14.81	57.30

* Contained in the blend R-406A, which is 55 per cent HCFC-22, 41 per cent HCFC-142b and 4 per cent R-600a.

3. HCFC consumption has been decreasing gradually due to the implementation of the HPMP and the introduction of alternative technologies on the market, mainly HFCs and hydrocarbons. There was a sharp reduction in HCFC consumption in 2020 followed by an increase in 2021, due partly to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on global trade volumes. In 2023, HFCs accounted for 55 per cent of the market (consisting of HFC-134a at 28.5 per cent, R-410A at 8.3 per cent, R-404A at 6.1 per cent, R-407C at 5.1 per cent, HFC-32 at 4.4 per cent, and R-507A at 2.2 per cent), followed by HCFCs, which accounted for 39 per cent of total refrigerant imports, and hydrocarbons (7 per cent).

Country programme implementation report

4. The Government of Ghana reported HCFC consumption data under the 2023 country programme implementation report that is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

Verification report

5. The verification report confirmed that the Government was implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports and that the total consumption of HCFCs reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for 2021 to 2023 was correct (as shown in table 1 above). The verification report concluded *inter alia* that Ghana was in compliance with the targets defined in the Agreement between the Government of Ghana and the Executive Committee and on track to achieve the 79 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required by 2025.

² As per the letter of 24 September 2024 from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Ghana to the Secretariat.

Status of implementation of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan

6. Stage I of the HPMP was completed on 30 June 2022, in line with the extension approved by the Executive Committee in decision 87/39(a), and the project completion report was submitted on 14 October 2022.

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Legal framework

7. The Energy Commission enforced a quota system to control the volumes of HCFC-based equipment imported into the country from 1 January 2022 by registered importers. Imports of HCFC-based equipment were reduced significantly, with no imports of equipment reported in 2024. The Energy Commission will cease issuing permits for the importation of HCFC-based equipment from 1 January 2025. A revised Energy Efficiency Standard (Energy Commission Regulation 2022 L.I. 2441) came into force in June 2022 prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale, storage, donation, disposal, installation and use of refrigeration appliances that do not meet the revised minimum energy performance standard.

8. The customs training manual was updated and 50 copies printed in anticipation of the customs trainer training planned for the second tranche. Eight refrigerant identifiers were purchased for customs border posts at a cost of US \$35,700; their procurement, originally planned for the second tranche, was advanced to the first tranche as the existing identifiers being used by stakeholders were in poor condition.

Refrigeration servicing sector

9. The following activities were implemented in the first tranche:

- (a) Safety guidelines for the use of hydrocarbon refrigerants to improve safety in handling flammable refrigerant for servicing were prepared and hard copies distributed to members of the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) practitioners' association (NARWOA);
- (b) A professional development seminar for 28 members of NARWOA (all male) was organized; and a checklist and workshop inspection manual (100 copies) for members were prepared;
- (c) Two awareness workshops for major importers and distributors of RAC equipment on policy measures, including import quotas, for 126 participants (43 female) and awareness meetings for 200 distributors and retailers (including 20 women) were organized;
- (d) One R-290 air-conditioning (AC) training unit was provided to each of three centres of excellence; four centres of excellence were supported by funding one trainer and consumables for each centre; and a full set of servicing tools and equipment³ was provided to each of three technical universities;
- (e) Training was provided to 137 students (12 female) on good servicing practices including hydrocarbons, 213 technicians (17 female) in three technical institutes on good servicing practices for RAC equipment, and 15 instructors (2 female) from two technical institutes on good servicing practices; and a workshop of 15 stakeholders (two female) was organized to review and solicit inputs for the draft certification programme;

³ Including a full-service kit (with hydrocarbon tools), refrigerant identifier, portable recycling machines, and R-290 AC unit for training and accessories.

- (f) Forty sets of refrigerant equipment⁴ were provided to NARWOA for the training apprenticeship workshops on recovery and recycling within the RAC association; and an apprenticeship manual for training purposes was developed; and
- (g) Seventy-one R-290 AC units were procured and installed at the demonstration site in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to exhibit the level of energy efficiency and ozone depleting emission reduction to be achieved by adopting environmentally sound technologies, raise awareness on these matters and disseminate the outcome.

Project implementation and monitoring

10. Of the US \$54,812 approved for project monitoring by UNDP, US \$54,812 was disbursed to support monitoring and implementation, including staff and national consultants (US \$43,000), domestic travel (US \$6,549), and meetings and workshops (US \$5,263).

Level of fund disbursement

11. As of August 2024, of the US \$572,389 approved so far (US \$459,820 for UNDP and US \$112,569 for UNEP), 100 per cent had been disbursed.

Implementation plan for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

12. The following activities will be implemented between January 2025 and December 2027:
- (a) Training of 10 customs officer trainers in five ports of entry on refrigerant identifiers (including four women) (UNDP, US \$900) (UNEP, US \$2,900);
 - (b) Strengthening the capacity of NARWOA through two leadership and development seminars for 100 members (targeting 20 per cent female participation); and distribution of publicity and promotional materials on the Montreal Protocol and the HCFC phase-out (UNDP, US \$13,681) (UNEP, US \$15,200);
 - (c) Supporting four centres of excellence and two technical universities through the provision of additional equipment and tools⁵ and training of technicians in the use of the equipment; and training of informal RAC servicing technicians at the four centres of excellence (50 technicians annually aiming at 10 per cent female participation) (UNDP, US \$35,069) (UNEP, US \$10,569);
 - (d) Procuring four full toolkits with hydrocarbon facility⁶, and five partial toolkits without hydrocarbon facility, and relevant training provided to technicians of nine workshops (45 technicians, targeting 10 per cent female participation) on the use of the equipment and toolkits (UNDP, US \$30,100) (UNEP, US \$12,900);

⁴ Including leak detectors, hydrocarbon leak detectors, storage tanks, vacuum pumps, recovery units, recycling filter kits, gauge manifolds, valve core removal tool, piercing plier, pinch off plier, tube cutter, capillary tool cutter, tube flaring tool, tube bending tool, tube expander, reamer, Vulkan Lokring tool and kit, inspection mirror, ratchet wrench set, brazing equipment, nitrogen equipment, charging scales, multimeters, ice gauges, and safety protection equipment.

⁵ Centres of excellence will receive one R-290 AC unit plus consumables and a set of tools (copper cutters, copper tube, soldering iron, refrigerants, etc.). Toolkits for the two remaining technical universities and institutes include a refrigerant identifier, portable recycling machine, R-290 AC unit, and servicing kit with hydrocarbon tools.

⁶ The toolkit with hydrocarbon facility will include a hydrocarbon leak detector, hydrocarbon tools, charging equipment, and nitrogen flushing equipment.

- (e) Capacity-building of the RAC Engineers Association of Ghana (RAAG) and RAC associations through two training workshops on environmentally friendly refrigerants (50 participants per workshop, targeting 10 per cent female participation), participation in international meetings, and subscription to technical literature; and networking with association members (UNDP, US \$6,000) (UNEP, US \$5,000);
- (f) Establishing a refrigerant reclaim centre on the basis of the results of an assessment to be carried out by the EPA under the overall coordination of the National Committee on Ozone Depleting Substances (NACODS) (UNDP) (US \$70,000);
- (g) Monitoring the energy consumption of the R-290 AC technology installed at the EPA demonstration site to demonstrate opportunities for the uptake of energy-efficient AC systems; servicing of the installed R-290 AC units; conducting an energy audit on the decommissioning of HCFC-22 units and preparing the relevant report; and organizing two workshops for a total of 264 RAC technicians (including a minimum of five women) on low-global-warming-potential (GWP) technology in the commercial and industrial subsectors (UNDP, US \$28,720) (UNEP, US \$15,000);
- (h) Targeted stakeholder awareness:
 - (i) Conducting two awareness workshops for each of the three groups of stakeholders promoting green buildings and energy-efficient, low-GWP RAC equipment, namely environment professionals; government officials, legislators and senior civil servants; and community leaders and procurement officers (660 participants, targeting 30 per cent female participation) (UNEP) (US \$36,000);
 - (ii) Organizing four awareness events through mass media on energy-efficient RAC technologies targeting importers, distributors, retailers and the public (UNEP) (US \$20,000);
 - (iii) Organizing six workshops at three centres of excellence for RAC technicians on environmentally friendly technologies for the commercial and industrial RAC sector (80 participants per workshop targeting 10 per cent female participation) (UNEP) (US \$27,000);
 - (iv) Conducting three annual training workshops at relevant institutions, including the Factories Inspectorate,⁷ on environmentally friendly fire suppression systems (300 participants targeting 30 per cent female participation) (UNEP) (US \$16,000); and
 - (v) Project implementation and monitoring: Coordinating, monitoring and reporting of activities, and engaging with stakeholders and implementing agencies: personnel and national consultants (US \$30,263), domestic travel (US \$3,812), equipment for NARWOA (US\$9,000), equipment for RAAG (US \$9,000) (UNDP) (US \$52,075).

⁷ The Ghana Department of Factories Inspectorate provides national leadership in Occupational Safety and Health.

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

COMMENTS

Verification report

13. The verification report recommended efforts to further control the consumption of R-406a to establish a consistent reduction pattern in line with the consumption of HCFC-22; monitor the rise of R-410a consumption due to its high GWP; and control consumption of HFCs according to the Kigali Amendment. The verification also encouraged continued customs training, and the integration of the customs manual developed under the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP into the customs training curriculum. UNDP confirmed these recommendations will be addressed under stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan.

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Legal framework

14. The Government of Ghana has issued HCFC import quotas for 2024 at 2.8 ODP tonnes (51.68 mt), which is lower than the Montreal Protocol control targets and the target in the HPMP Agreement between the Government of Ghana and Executive Committee.

15. The legislative instrument for the Management of Ozone Depleting Substances and Products (L.I. 1812) has been revised by the EPA and is under consideration by the Parliament of Ghana. The legislative instrument includes tax incentive and disincentive features to favour the introduction of low- and zero-GWP refrigerants, and requirements for the safe handling of flammable refrigerants. The national ozone unit (NOU) is supporting the consideration process to facilitate approval of the instrument, expected to be passed by Parliament in 2025.

Refrigeration servicing sector

16. The following activities implemented in the servicing sector, which were originally planned under the second tranche (at a cost of US \$149,595), were reprogrammed and moved to the first tranche. UNDP explained that this change in the sequencing of activities was necessary in consideration of programmatic reasons, to benefit from having an efficient procurement strategy, aiming at mitigating supply uncertainties and to facilitate a faster uptake of R-290 technology:

- (a) Procurement of eight refrigerant identifiers for customs, necessary due to the poor condition of the existing identifiers in the customs department;
- (b) Procurement of an additional 30 sets of servicing tools, necessary to allow the project apprenticeship programme to provide tools on a nationwide basis; and
- (c) Procurement of 71 R-290 AC units to ensure timely activities to demonstrate the low-GWP, energy-efficient technology while avoiding delays due to procurement challenges.

17. To provide the funding for the advanced procurement, the following activities (at a cost of US \$139,595) were deferred to the second tranche: procurement of sets of tools and equipment for RAC training in two technical universities; support to the RAAG and RAC associations; procurement of five sets of RAC servicing toolkits; and the establishment of a refrigerant reclaim centre. Additionally, the checklist and workshop inspection manual activity, originally planned to be implemented by UNDP at a cost of US \$10,000, was implemented by UNEP within the existing budget, bringing the total funds available for

the advance procurement to US \$149,595. In this regard, UNDP would allocate US \$10,000 to support technicians' training and capacity-building activities in subsequent tranches⁸.

Demonstration activity

18. As this activity had originally been submitted as an end-user incentive activity, it was included in paragraph 33 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/28 that the detailed plan for the end-user incentive project would be submitted in the second tranche, when all the conditions in decisions 28/44 and 84/84(b) had been met. The Secretariat enquired about the implementation of the activity in advance of the submission of the detailed plan requested. UNDP explained that the Government implemented the demonstration project guided by paragraph 32 of the same document, in accordance with which the end-user incentive activity had been replaced with a demonstration activity. On the Government's understanding, the end-user incentive project was not recommended as the conditions established by decision 84/84 were not fulfilled at the time but this restriction did not apply to a demonstration project. UNDP further explained that the Government sought financial support for the end-user incentive activity outside of Multilateral Fund and is currently engaged in two bilateral project arrangements to this end.⁹

19. While the demonstration activity was scheduled to be implemented in the second tranche, the Government, as part of its efforts to facilitate a faster uptake of R-290 technology, implemented the activity in the first tranche aiming at having results for dissemination, while staying within the limits of this activity's budget approved for stage II. The Government purchased 71 units of R-290 AC units to replace HCFC-22-based units at the hostel facility of the EPA, installed them and is currently monitoring their performance and using them for showcase and training purposes

20. UNDP informed the Secretariat that the Government is also undertaking actions and adopting measures in line with its commitment under the HPMP to stimulate the market and create an enabling environment for a faster uptake of non-ODS, low-GWP refrigeration systems. The ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment is going to enter into force on 1 January 2025, to fast-track the phase-out of HCFC consumption. So far in 2024 there have been no imports of HCFC-22-based equipment, as importers have shifted to R-410A and HFC-32-based air conditioners. The legislative instrument for the Management of Ozone Depleting Substances and Products has been revised to include tax incentives and disincentives to favour the introduction of low- and zero-GWP refrigerants, and is under consideration by the Parliament. The demonstration project intends to showcase low-GWP technology as a technically viable, energy efficient and economically feasible alternative to reduce transition to HFCs.

21. The Secretariat also enquired about the current market price situation. UNDP indicated that since the Ghanaian market has currently limited R-290 technologies, a reliable market price is not easy to identify. This is also due to the NOU intention to ensuring more capacity-building and training on the refrigerant before promoting a full uptake. The current situation (price of HCFC-22 estimated at about US \$115.6 per cylinder (US \$8.5 per kg) and that of R-290, estimated at about US \$157.76 per cylinder (US \$ 11.6 per kg)) is expected to quickly evolve following the entry into force of the ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment and the dissemination of information from the demonstration project, as well as through the activities being undertaken under the AGORA and the Klik Foundation projects.

⁸ The total funds of US \$149,595 for reprogrammed activities, that account for 26 per cent of the total funding of the first tranche, fall under the Agreement's paragraphs 7(a), on the reallocation of funds, and 8(a), on considerations for the refrigeration servicing sector.

⁹ i.e., AGORA (Abating Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Obsolete RAC Equipment in Ghana and Nigeria) project funded by the French Facility for the Global Environment through UNDP to be implemented until 2027, in cooperation with UNEP; and the Klik Foundation project with GIZ to be implemented from 2024 to 2030 with the aim to transform Ghana's AC sector towards green cooling by accelerating the uptake of highly energy efficient and climate-friendly AC units.

22. The Secretariat noted that decision 84/84 applies to end-user incentive schemes and demonstration projects. Therefore, the demonstration project should not have been implemented. The Secretariat reminded UNDP of the need to ensure that decisions adopted, and provisions agreed by the Executive Committee are fulfilled. The Secretariat also noted that the Executive Committee in its subsequent decision 92/36 differentiates demonstration activities from incentive schemes due to their smaller scale with a limited number of end-users and their benefits in showing emerging technologies, and decides not to apply decision 84/84 to technology demonstration projects involving a limited number of end users or to end-user leakage-reduction programmes. In the case of Ghana, the country is in the direction to ensure enabling conditions for the uptake of low-GWP, energy-efficient technologies, as HCFC-based equipment will be banned from 1 January 2025, and it is expected that HCFC-22 prices will go up. Moreover, due to the availability of high-GWP HFC-based equipment, the demonstration activity will have the additional benefit of reducing the transition to those substances. UNDP will provide a detailed report once the demonstration activity is completed, in line with decision 92/36(g).

Certification programme

23. The process for the organization of the certification system is ongoing, under close collaboration and consultation among the Energy Commission, RAC associations and technical education institutions. The code of practice for RAC technicians was developed under the leadership of the Ghana Standards Authority and gazetted in January 2024. UNDP informed the Secretariat that the curriculum for the training of technicians to be certified is being finalized and will be validated after consultations in the framework of the NACODS, and the RAC technician certification system legislative instrument is pending adoption by Parliament, which is expected by the second quarter of 2025. Certification is to be issued by the EPA and examinations will be conducted by the centres of excellence.

Gender policy implementation

24. A joint activity under the HPMP and institutional strengthening project targeted schoolgirls to join higher educational levels to promote careers in the RAC sector. RAC training organized under the first tranche in the two centres of excellence had a record high of 9 per cent female participation. Building on these successes, and in line with the policies of the Multilateral Fund, the Government, UNDP and UNEP are committed to ensuring gender mainstreaming throughout the implementation of stage II.

25. In light of the fact that stage II of the HPMP for Ghana had been approved prior to the adoption of decision 92/40, the Secretariat and UNDP discussed concrete activities that could be incorporated in the second tranche of stage II. UNDP used the gender mainstreaming checklist to review the indicative requirements for gender mainstreaming and confirmed that all project activities are gender responsive. Furthermore, the NOU will ensure that activities designed and approved through NACODS would take into account the needs of women as well as opportunities for the empowerment of women with the aim of high participation in the RAC sector. UNDP advised efforts would be made to target 50 per cent female participation in activities such as workshops for importers and distributors. Given the low number of women in the RAC sector, the highest available number of women would be invited to ensure the highest possible female participation. In this regard, Ghana has considered incentives including support for participation, provision of basic tools, scholarships and so on.

26. The NOU advocates with customs, importers, and servicing workshops for the participation of women in training opportunities under stage II of the HPMP and to identify women for future engagements. There are three female RAC lecturers working in three of the technical institutes/universities who have

formed a professional group to link up with other female RAC practitioners in order to identify potential RAC trainers. Furthermore, a nascent women's RAC association has been registered.

Sustainability of the HCFC phase-out and assessment of risks

27. Ghana has made significant strides in adopting a robust regulatory framework to enforce controls and comply with HCFC consumption targets under the HPMP. Ghana will continue ongoing activities to support the effective enforcement of the ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment ahead of the complete phase-out of HCFCs by 2030, including awareness-raising, continuing support to customs, and adherence to the quota system to achieve the stepwise reductions in HCFC consumption. The NOU is collaborating with relevant authorities to ensure continuous training of technicians at the centres of excellence on hydrocarbon technologies, and supporting policies to transform the market with new cooling technologies. As part of measures to ensure long-term sustainability of HPMP activities, key stakeholder groups are engaged under the guidance of the national steering committee, to mainstream, jointly design and co-implement activities in order to enhance ownership of the activities and their results.

28. The Secretariat discussed with UNDP the risks to the successful HCFC total phase-out and sustainability of HPMP achievements. Cooling plays a critical role in various aspects of Ghana's society and thus, the implementation of the Montreal Protocol is of high importance to the country. UNDP informed that to mitigate the risk in the ongoing search of a suitable location to implement the refrigeration recovery centre, the NOU is working closely with other major stakeholders to finalize the selection of the location and ensure a smooth and timely start-up of the activity. A feasibility study on its establishment is underway and expected to be completed before the end of 2024.

Conclusion

29. The Government of Ghana has been enforcing its HCFC import and export licensing and quota system and continues to be in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. HCFC consumption is 74 per cent below the HCFC baseline for compliance and 60 per cent below the maximum allowable consumption, and the ban on imports of HCFC-based equipment will be in force from 1 January 2025. The equipment and tools procured for the RAC training sector and customs will aid training activities to be conducted in the second tranche. The R-290 AC units procured are demonstrating the advantages of moving from HCFC-22-based AC units to low-GWP energy-efficient alternatives. The Government has committed to ensuring gender mainstreaming throughout the implementation of stage II of the HPMP. The funding for the first tranche was fully disbursed. Implementation of the second tranche activities will thus facilitate the adoption of low- or zero-GWP refrigerants to reduce HCFC consumption and refrigerant leakage.

RECOMMENDATION

30. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) Noting the progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Ghana;
- (b) Requesting that, upon completion of the demonstration project, UNDP submit a final report on the implementation of this project, including the HCFC phase-out and energy-efficiency gains achieved, in line with decision 92/36(g); and
- (c) Approving the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP and the corresponding 2025-2027 tranche implementation plan for Ghana in the amount of US \$434,546 consisting of US \$236,545, plus agency support costs of US \$16,558, for UNDP, and US \$160,569, plus agency support costs of US \$20,874, for UNEP.