**SDC Results Reporting Template (2018)**

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| **Project Title:** Institutional Strengthening | | | | |
| **Name of IP: EPA/NOU** | | | **Date:1st January – 30th December 2018** | |
| 1. **RESULTS PERFORMANCE/ACHIEVEMENTS** | | | | |
| **Project Results**  *State project results (outcomes of Output from approved project document or work plan* | **Indicators**  *The project outcome or output indicators as stated in the M&E Framework and/or AWP* | **Target**  *Targets agreed by project team on each on each indicator* | **Update on Results**  *A brief analysis on any relevant changes pertaining to the outcome or output achieved with respect to targets* | **Comments** |
| **Outcomes** | | | | |
| Output 1. Ensure Ghana’s compliance with Article 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol | 2017 Data on ODS consumption collected in all regions in Ghana. | Collect data of ODS to assess national consumption of CFC for the year 2017 | Data was collected as follows:  R22 - 262, 428kg  R134a - 62,317kg  R404 - 26,863kg  R406 - 89,420kg  R407c - 9,874g  R410 - 30,320kg  R507 - 1357kg  R600 - 33,837kg  R290 - 500kg |  |
| Output 2.  Increase knowledge on the need to protect the ozone layer | Sensitizations on Ozone protection held in at least 10 second cycle schools. | At least 1,000 second cycle students reached with information on Ozone Layer preservation | 1,166 students from 10 second cycle schools on Central, Eastern and Ashanti Region of Ghana were reached with Information on ODS, best practices in the use of refrigeration appliances and the importance of the Montreal Protocol.  Information on same were also shared on social media and online media outlets reaching about 6 million people. This has contributed to increased public awareness on the protection of the layer, this importance and the role of citizens. This will contribute to increasing public awareness to compliment national efforts in phasing out the use of ODS substances on the market. |  |
| Output 3.  Implementation of ODS legislation to control and monitor ODS consumption and Phase-out | The operation sites of at least 60 refrigeration business outlets (importers, Distributors and retailers of refrigerants) inspected | Undertake at least one monitoring activity to sites of at least 60 refrigeration businesses outlets to identify the types of refrigerants on sale in the market. | 1 monitoring activity was undertaken where 65 business outlets were visited in 5 regions and 12 towns. The number of personnel interacted with were 187 (162 males, 25 females). This included physical inspection, discussions with owners and attendants of outlets and the random testing of gases using an Ultima ID HVAC Refrigerant Identifier (Neutronics Refrigerant Analysis). The widespread sale of R600a observed on the market pre-supposes that the NOU’s training and advocacy activities are changing behaviour among refrigerant businesses. This shall compliment national efforts to phase-out the use CFCs in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. |  |
| Monitoring conducted at 60 cold stores and refrigeration workshops in at least 4 regional capitals | Undertake at least one monitoring visit to the operation sites of at least 60 cold stores and 100 refrigeration workshops to identify the types of refrigerants in use and the refrigeration practices | 2 monitoring visits were conducted in 10 regions where 110 cold store shops and 170 refrigeration workshops were visited. The technicians who through our testing observed to be working mainly with R22, R406, R134a and R600 units were giving training on energy efficiency and management, product storage management, personal health and safety, and the use of appropriate refrigerants and equipment. This is to contribute to national efforts to increase the use of appropriate natural refrigerants and technologies in refrigeration practices to protect ozone layer and reduce global warming. |  |
| Output 4. Increase knowledge of refrigeration practitioners on alternatives to ozone depleting refrigerants | One training conducted for Refrigeration technicians in Western and Ashanti regions | Conduct one training for refrigeration technicians in Ashanti and Western Region. | One training was conducted for 269 refrigeration operators from 16 towns in the Ashanti and Western regions of Ghana.  This training has contributed to increased knowledge among refrigeration technician in these two regions on best practices and technologies in refrigeration, ozone layer preservation and the phaseout targets set for Ghana.  It is envisaged that this will increase commitment of technicians to compliment national efforts of being compliant to the Montreal Protocol by patronizing only acceptable refrigerants and technologies in the operation. |  |
| 1. **GENDER SPECIFIC RESULTS** *[Please report specific gender disaggregated results]* | | | | |
| **Participation:** Ozone day (Male -623; Female- 543); Monitoring and identification (male-1,459, female -149) | | | | |
| 1. **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES** *[Observed or experienced challenges that are generic, related of not related to any specific output, which have or could affect the project implementation and propose a way forward]* | | | | |
| 1. Poor record-keeping habits among technicians and refrigerant business outlets. This limits the ability to collect relevant and accurate data for reporting. 2. Distributors and retailers continue to increase in number and are currently widespread making it difficult for the office to reach out to all of them easily. 3. The lack of appropriate technologies and tools refrigerant in operation among many technicians limits the ability to instil good practices in the sector. This lack has been attributed to high cost of such technologies and. 4. Practitioners complained about ‘flying technicians’ who move from place to place to conduct business and most often do shoddy jobs which affect their trade. And also, electricians who do fix air conditioning units for clients and fake refrigerant gas on the market. 5. The continuous infiltration of the Ghanaian market with sub-standard refrigerants is worrisome. | | | | |
| 1. **LESSONS LEARNED AND OPPORTUNITIES** *[Please describe new understanding or insights gained from project activities that can contribute to improving project implementation and future project design]* | | | | |
| 1. With the provision of refrigerant identifiers to the customs, it is expected that fake refrigerants would be identified and isolated helping to reduce the volume of fake refrigerants on the market. 2. There has been an increase awareness of end-users of refrigerants as the best techniques in refrigeration. | | | | |
| 1. **RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSED ACTION**  *[Actions on any matter related to outcome, progress of outputs and corrective measure taken or to be taken with responsibilities time time]* | | | | |
| 1. Increase awareness of the general public and end-users of refrigerants of the need to procure refrigerants from accredited agents to help improve on the cases of burnt out refrigerant motors 2. Propose the provision and continuous basic record keeping discussions/training on record keeping. 3. Assist technicians financially to acquire best available technologies and tools to support their operations. 4. Increase training programmes to reach more technicians. 5. Increase training for Custom Officers to support identification and isolation of imported unapproved refrigerants. | | | | |
| 1. **KEY ACTIVITIES FOR 2019** *[Please outline key activities planned for 2019]* | | | | |
| 1. Meeting and consultations with the project steering committee 2. ODS data collection for 2018 in fulfilment of MP obligations 3. Awareness raising seminars 4. Identification of different brands of refrigerants on the market (National) 5. Monitoring of refrigeration workshops and cold storage facilities | | | | |