SCALE-UP OF REFRIGERATING APPLIANCE REBATE AND EXCHANGE SCHEME **TO IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY**



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Inefficient household refrigerating appliances has been identified as a major contributor to wasteful use of energy in many homes (2006 study). Refrigerating appliances consume an average of 1,140 kWh/year in Ghana or approximately three times more energy consumption than is expected given recent trends in technology improvements. It also contribute to about 50% of household electricity bills in most Ghanaian homes. It is estimated that out of a total population of 2 million refrigerating appliances in use, over 70% are inefficient. The opportunity is to reduce the demand on the national grid with the transformation of the market from inefficient appliances to new efficient ones. There is also the lack absence of incentives for proper recycling of end-of-life appliances with e-waste challenges.

The refrigeration market transformation NA-MAs would target the fraction of inefficient fridges in Ghana estimated to be 1.4 million. The goal is to scale up the refrigerating appliance replacement and rebate scheme which provides an opportunity for more energy efficient use of household appliances. This is to

- promote the penetration of efficient refrigerating appliances (60,000) and enhances proper e-waste recycling by providing technical assistance and access to competitive credit facilities to retailers and recycling companies (4) and;
- financial incentives (rebates) to fund the discounts provided for the purchase of energy efficient refrigerating appliances and provide access of the appliances to recycling companies.

GHG	CO2, CFC
Implementing agency	Energy Commission, Ghana
Implementation Timeframe	5 Years. Estimated start Year 2015 and end year 2020
Estimated Cost of Implementa-	EUR 10,000,000
tion	
Estimated emission reduction	155,520 tCO2eq; 146,400tCO2eq from CFCs
NAMA	The refrigerating market transformation NAMA seek to reduce GHG emissions by re-
	placing grossly inefficient fridges with new ones using a rebate scheme.
Co-benefits + local sustainable	The project would contribute to sustainable development co-benefits in the following are-
development	as:
	• Increased access to electricity when savings made in the project are freed up for addi- tional households.
	• directly fund rebates to users from poorer homes unable to afford market prices of brand new fridge
	 Improvement in environment and health quality.
	• Positive contribution to employment
	Improved power distribution and reduction of blackouts
	Reduction in electricity household demands and expenditure
	• Recycling, retailing centres and assembling plants established - (Job creation),
	(increased incomes)-huge potential to transform recycling processes
	• Technology transfer (refrigerator test facility, dismantling facility, and efficient re-
	frigerators)
	• Refrigeration market transformation (appliance labelling and import ban of used ap-
	pliances)
	e-waste management
	Phasing out of CFC Use the horse fits (second second)
	Health benefits (scavengers) Drevention of environmental nellution
Links to national policies, plans	Prevention of environmental pollution National Energy policy: National Climate Change Delicy
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MPV plap	A project Steering committee will ensure a plan to decument and cover:
	Emissions Avoided
	Activity Coverage
	Energy reduction
	Project improvement
	Number new fridges sold at retail centres under rebate scheme.
	Ouantity of ODS recovered.
	Total amount expenditure on turn in appliance.
	Number of inefficient fridge collected (no) at recycling centres
	HH demand/consumption before/after (kwh),
	Import of new fridges vrs used ones (quantity of imports)
In the national energy policy, emphasis is given to three pri- ority areas: increases access to affordable energy, improving energy efficiency (NAMA project align-	

- ment) and

GHANA





AGENCY, GHANA

doubling access to renewable energy.