



Ghana's Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

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Achieving full, effective and sustained implementation of the convention now, up to and beyond 2012

Global goal (bearing in mind CDRAR among Parties)

All parties share a vision for long-term cooperation action

Enhanced Mitigation

Enhanced Adaptation

Enabled and supported by

Finance

Capacity-building

Technology Transfer

The imperative of national and global emission peaking



Peaking must recognise that:

- *Peaking will be longer for developing countries*
- *Social, economic development and poverty eradication is the first, overriding priorities of developing countries*
- *Low emission development strategies is indispensable to sustainable development*
- *The need to work towards identifying a timeframe for global peaking of emission based on the best available scientific knowledge and equitable access to sustainable development*

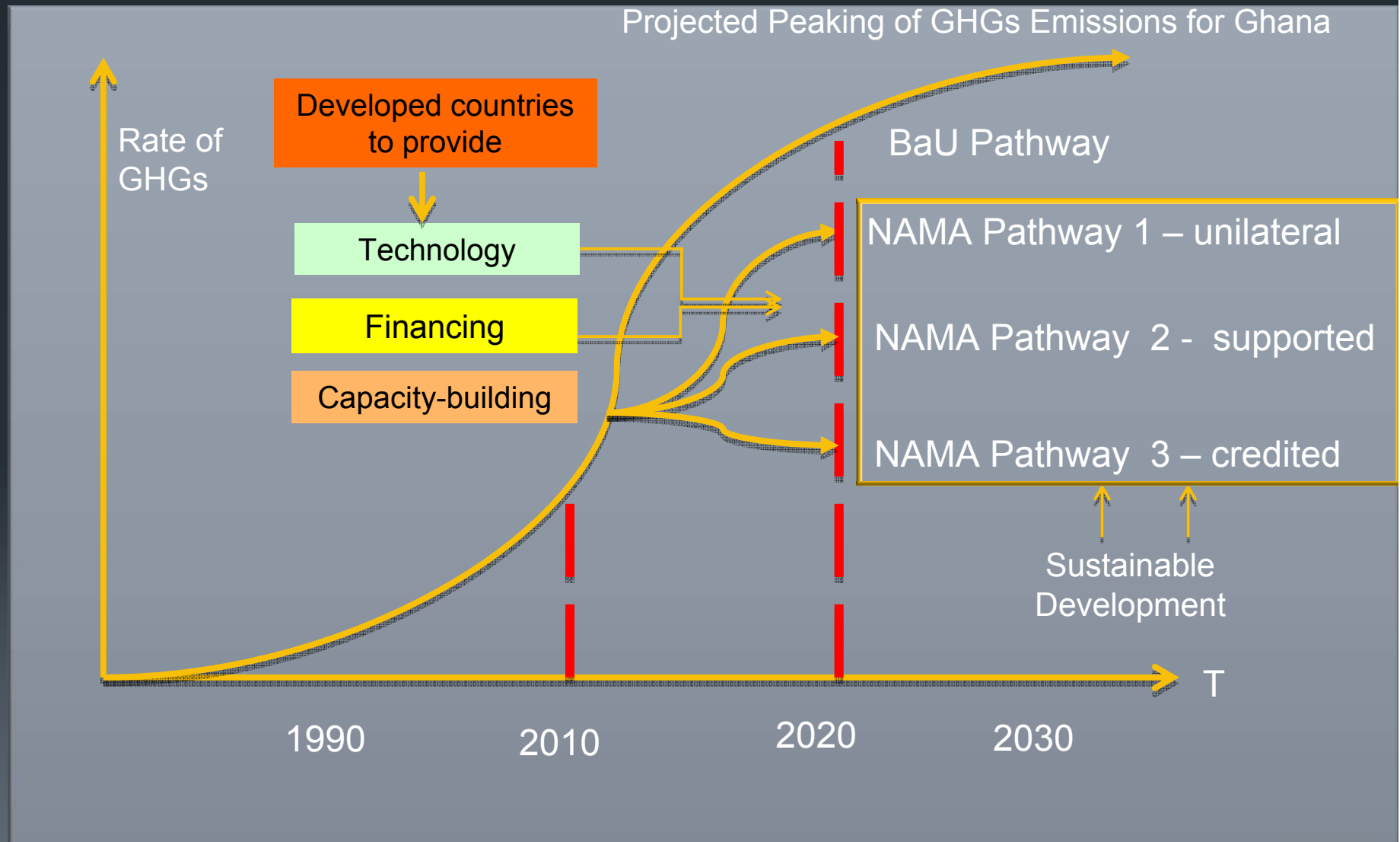
Key features of NAMAs

What could a NAMA look like?

A NAMA could be one of the following:

1. A feed-in tariff for renewable energy, where international support is used to pay for the additional costs of renewable energy compared to the fossil-fuel alternative. As a consequence less fuel would have to be imported.
2. The establishment of an efficient urban transport system
3. A system of rebates to consumers for buying energy efficient electrical appliances, which will help consumers save electricity costs

NAMAs under Cancun Agreement



Work done so far in Ghana on NAMAs

- Responded to para 5 to Copenhagen Accord by submitting list of 55 NAMAs to the secretariat in 2010.
- Policy brief on NAMAs has been prepared.
- Further analytical work on Ghana's NAMAs is on-going
- Culminate into five most prioritized NAMAs in various sectors.
- Prepare detailed **NAMA plan** containing information on the NAMA sectors or projects for submission to the UNFCCC. Including the all the submission items.

Initial analytical work on Ghana's NAMAs



- expected to contribute to the prioritization and structuring of the initial list of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions.

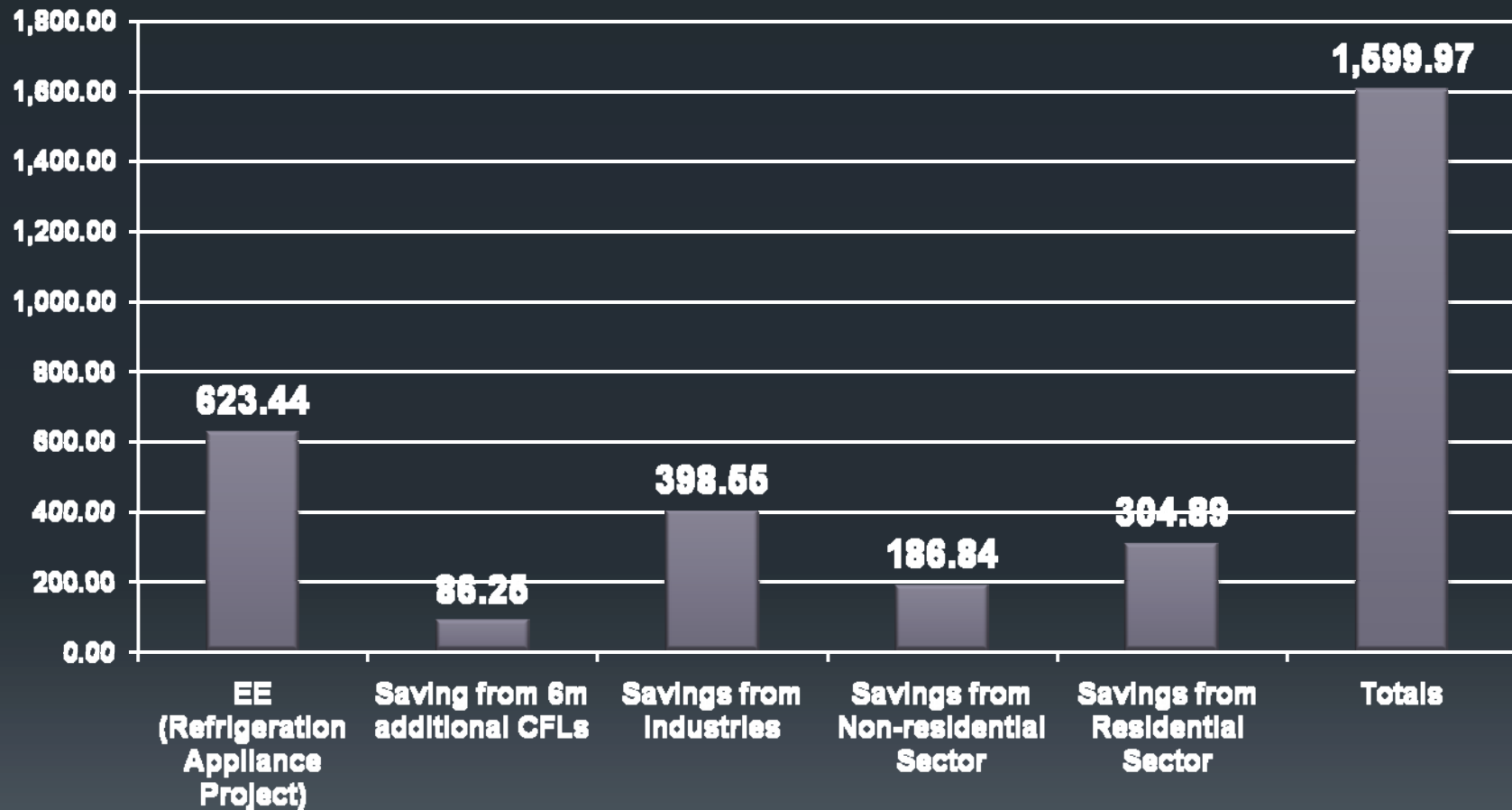
- prioritization will use the following set of identified criteria among many others:
 1. Emissions reduction potential
 2. Contribution to sustainable development
 3. Alignment with national development (MTDF) and sector goals,
 4. Market and technology potentials
 5. Impacts of actions
 6. Financial feasibility
 7. Development benefits e.g. improved cook stoves

NAMA case studies in Ghana

- Case Study 1 (Electricity Sector) – energy efficiency (EE) vrs renewable energy(RE)

	over the period 2010-2020 from additional mitigation actions			in units	
			in GWh	in tCO2	
A	Energy Efficient Refrigeration Appliances Project			5625	6234375
B	Savings from	6 million	additional CFLs	1500	862500
C	Savings from	Industries		6931	3985472
D	Savings from	Non-residential	Sector	3249	1868442
E	Savings from	Residential	Sector	5302	3048900
totals				22608	15999689

EE Actions and Reductions in GtCO₂



Other potential NAMAs in Ghana



- Promote the use of efficient and clean carbonisation / charcoal manufacturing.
- Switching to natural gas (combined cycle) in thermally generated power plants
- Sustainable forest management.
- Promote the use of energy efficiency cooking devices.
- Increase the share of renewable energy in national energy mix to about 10-20% by 2020.

Next Important Step



- For NAMAs and REDD+ reporting, GHG inventory is very key. Ghana will continue to report on multi-year GHG inventory
- Facilitate development of **National MRV system** that would be consistent with international guidelines.
- Guidelines for the **M** and **V** components at the national level is to be developed by at the international level and adopted for national use
- Open for technical and financial support to support preparation and implementation of its NAMAs
- **Reporting** is an important component of MRV scheme that presents feedback on the progress of implementation of NAMAs, and impacts of NAMAs on baseline emissions and that will be enhanced
- Development of low carbon growth path for Ghana.