



# Facilitative sharing of views: Ghana

Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt  
11<sup>th</sup> November, 2022



# Presentation outline

Summary of BUR3 and recent development since BUR2:

- National context
- GHG Inventory
- Mitigation actions and their effects
- Barriers, support needed and received
- ETF Transition and implementation



Nationally Determined Contributions

Amended Renewable Energy Act, Act 1045

National Environment Policy

National Climate Change Policy

Forest and Wildlife Policy

NMDTP

GCF Country Programme

Ghana Beyond Aid Charter

National LPG Promotion Policy

SEforALL Action Plan

CPESDP

National Gas Masterplan

National REDD+ Strategy

Local Government Act, Act 936

Environmental Sanitation Policy

CARES Programme

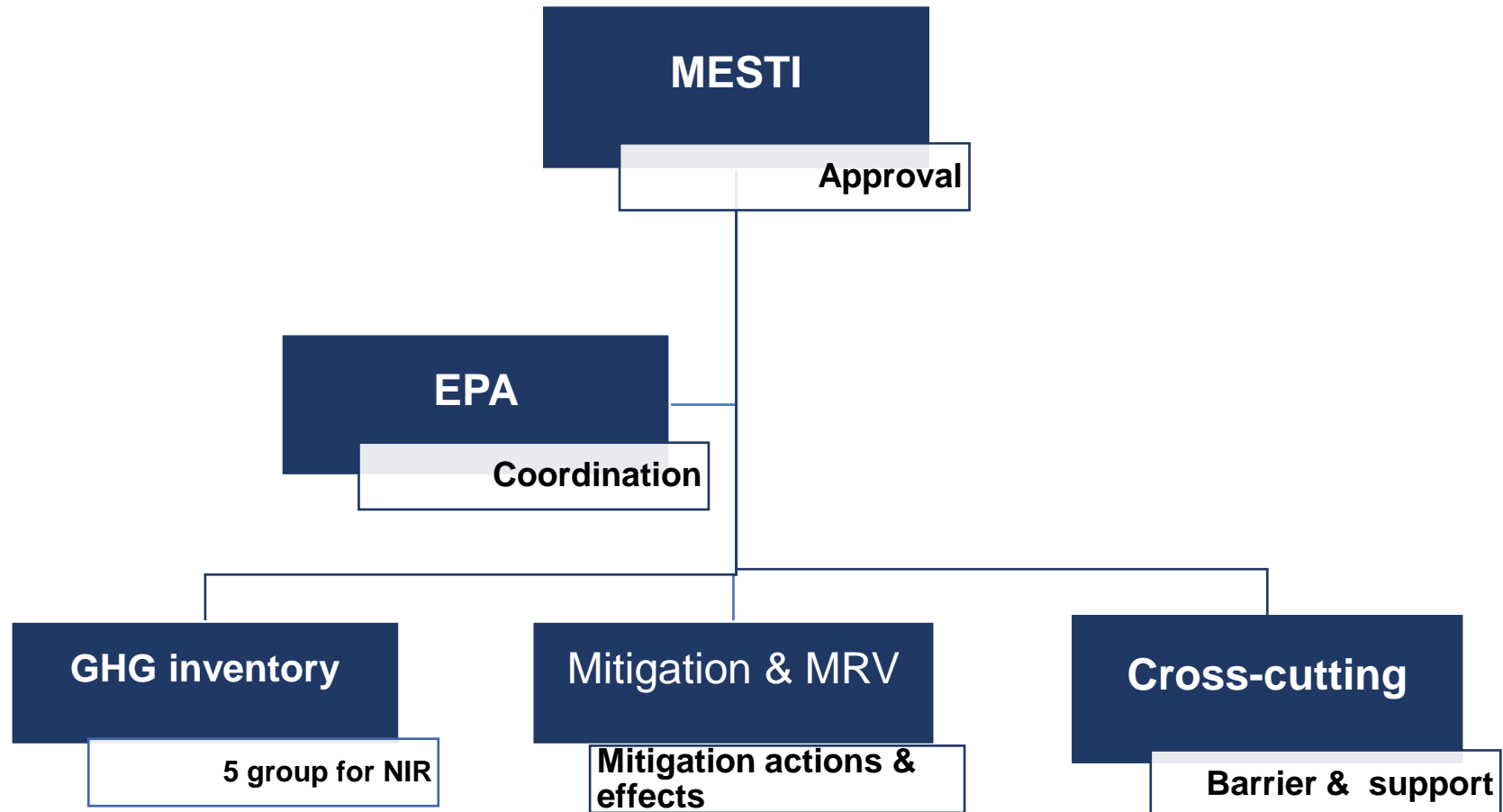
National Energy Policy

Sustainable Financing Framework

Forest Plantation Development Strategy

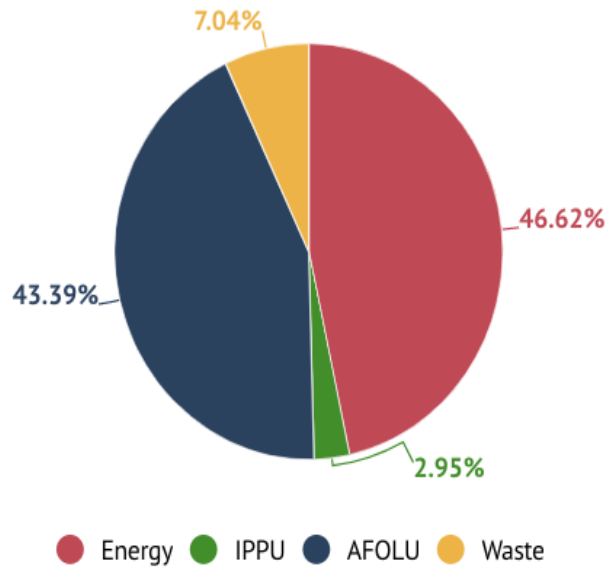
National Transport Policy

# Institutional arrangement for reporting

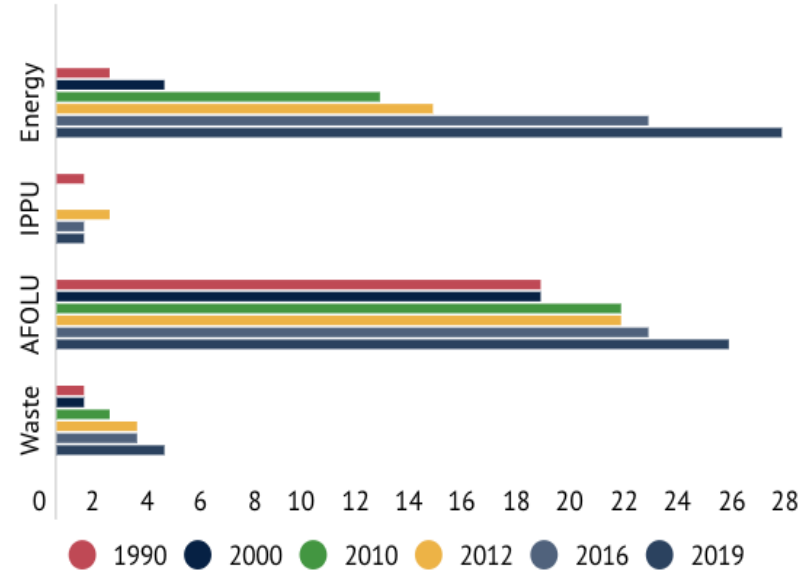


## Greenhouse Gas Emissions dashboard - Aggregate emissions

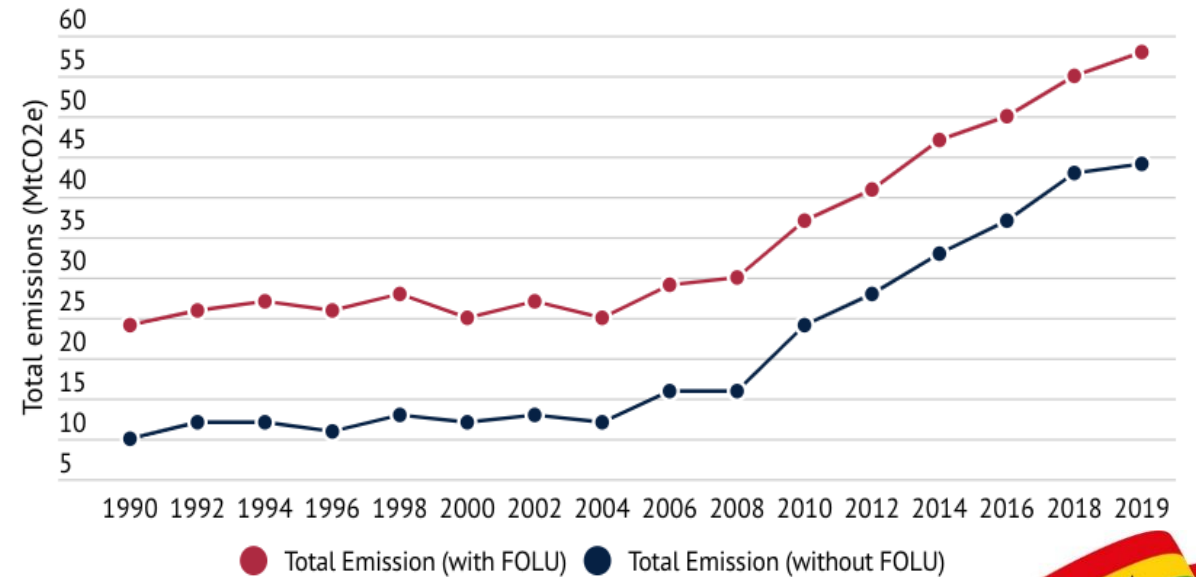
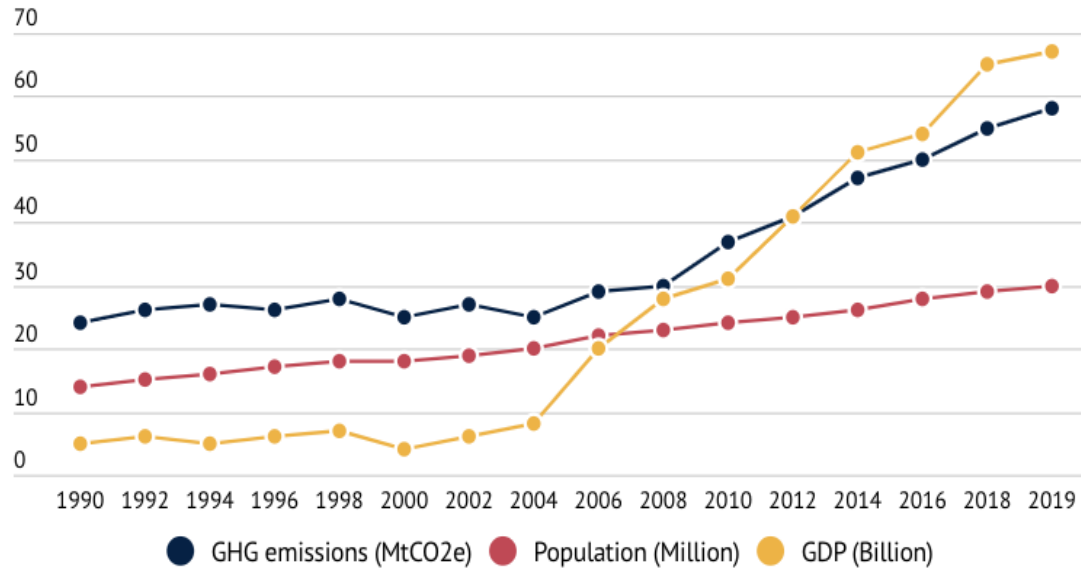
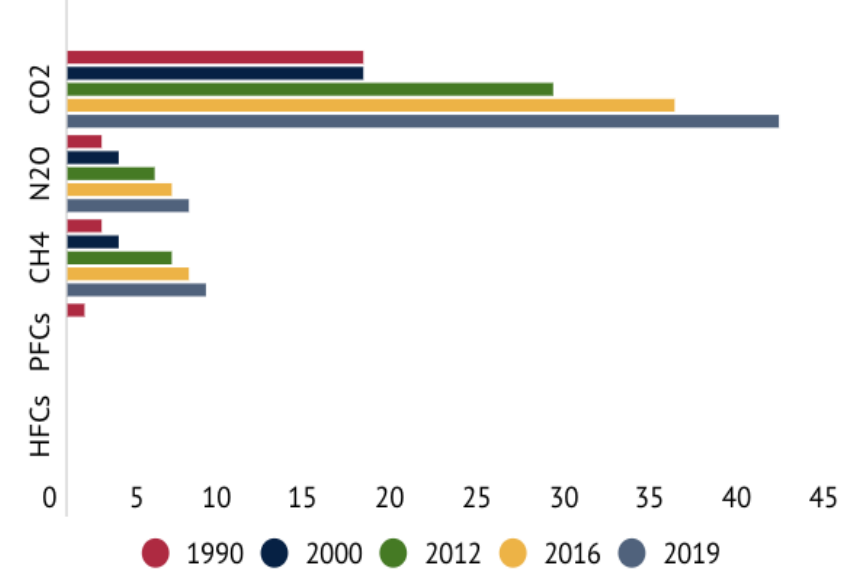
Distribution of GHG emission by sectors in 2019



Emissions per sector for 1990, 2000, 2012, 2016 & 2019 (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e)



GHG emissions by gas types for 1990, 2000, 2012, 2016 & 2019 (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e)



# Mitigation actions and their effects

## Mitigation target

BAU emissions of 100 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030

68 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e absolute mitigation target.

33 mitigation actions in energy, transport, oil & gas, waste, IPPU and LULUCF sectors

## Actions

14 measures reported in BUR3 in energy, forestry, waste, RAC and transport sectors.

GHG and non-GHG effects of 12 measures have reported in the BUR3

## Progress & Achievements

25.3 Mt/year mitigation outcomes

43% reduction of 2019 emissions

Without the LULUCF effects, mitigation outcomes represent 20.84 Mt/year

Investments: 1,317 \$mio

## Co-benefits

Fuel cost savings - 94-109 \$mio

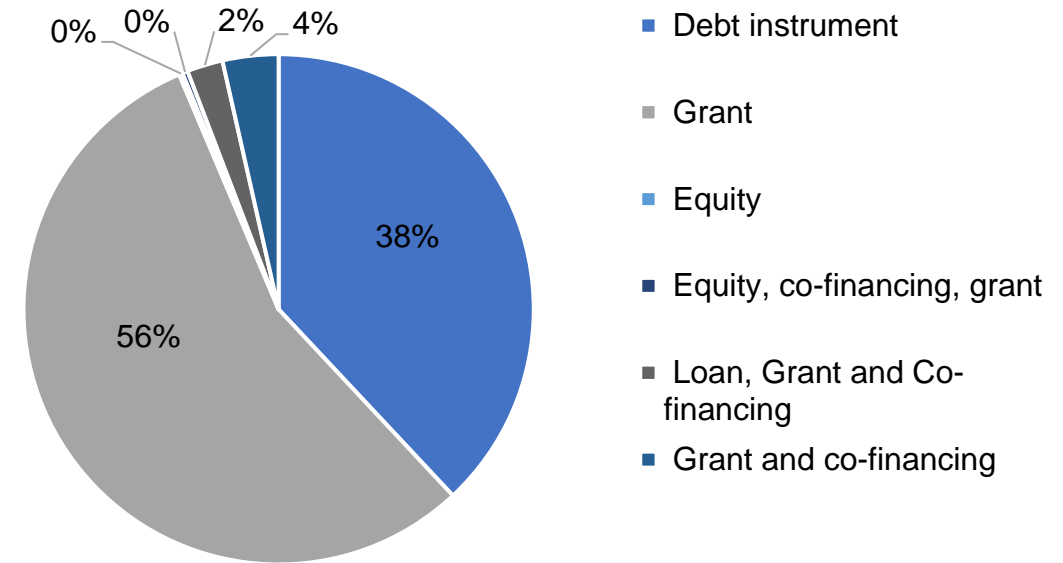
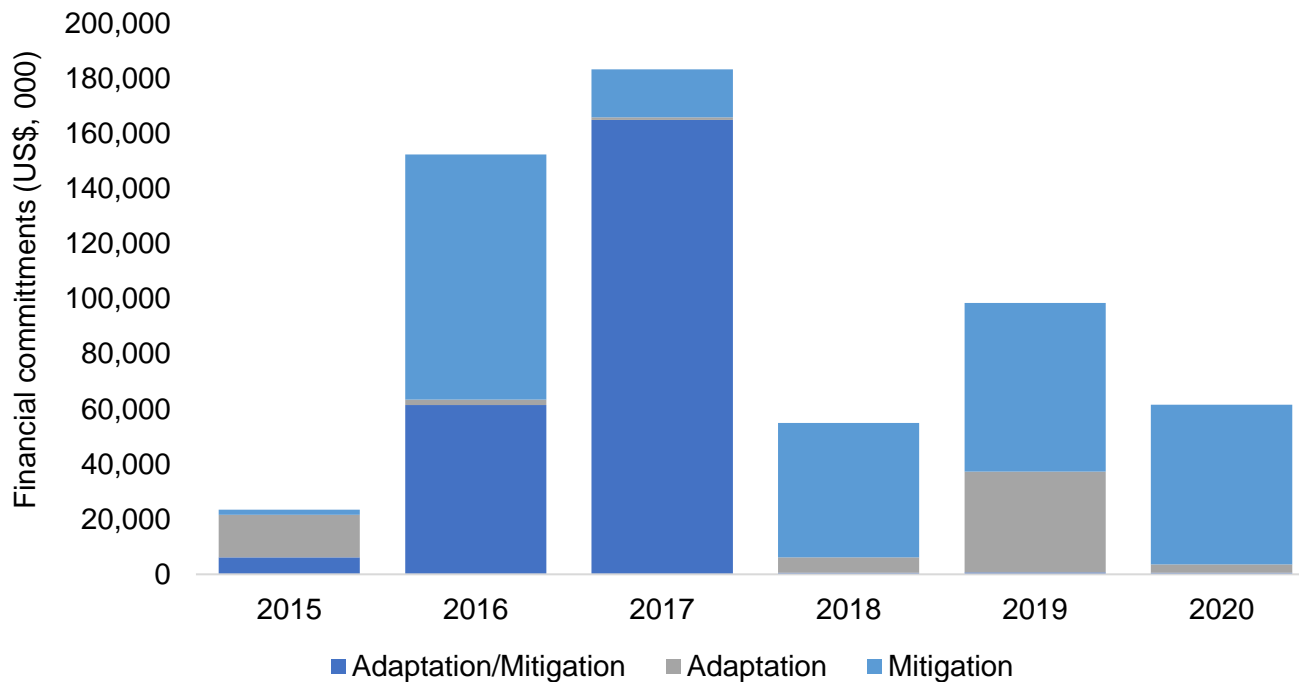
600k direct and indirect jobs

82.2 GWh per/year renewable energy produced



# Support needed and received (international and national support)

- 2016 to 30 Ghana needs 9.3 to 15 billion
- OECD/DAC and the EPA annual survey covering 2015-2020
- Six hundred projects covered
- Value of US\$ 8.82 billion but \$1.5 billion w/o oil & gas

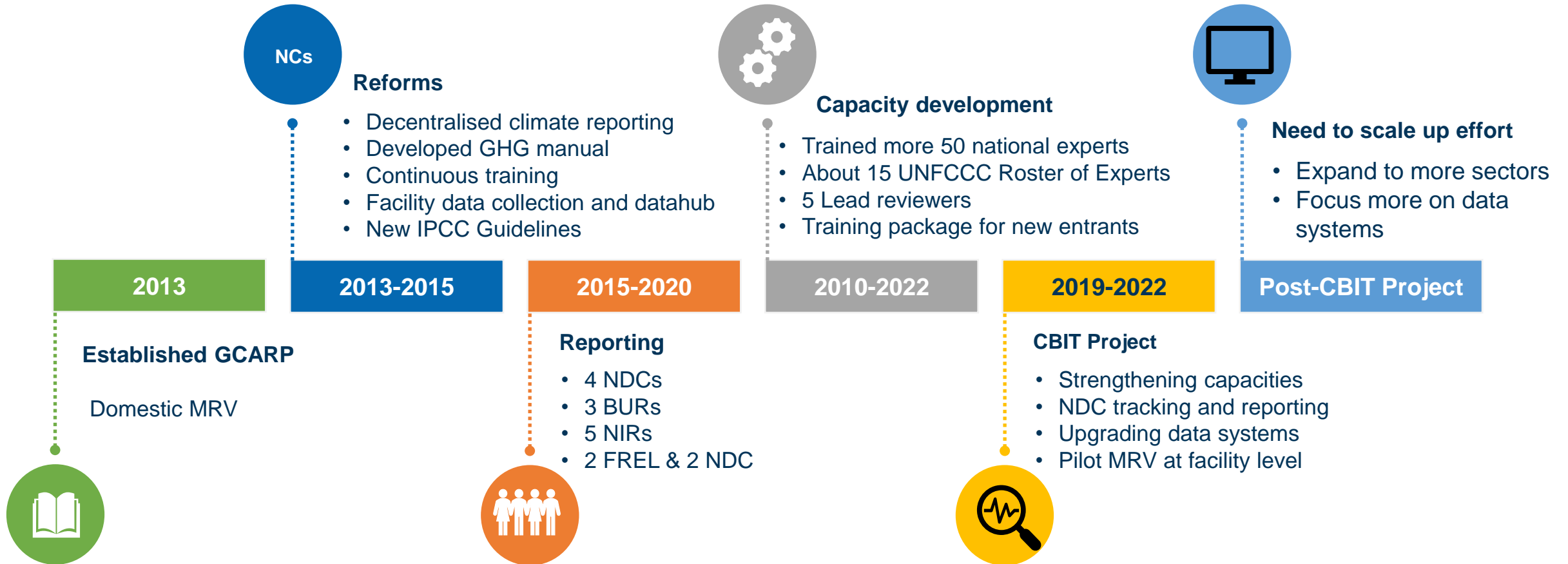


# Barriers

- Full implementation of “domestic MRV” can be a slow and “tough” endeavor.
- Limited funds (donor-dependent and no/low national budgetary allocation)
- Low visibility of MRV results for policy decision-making.
- Inadequate access to good quality data (missing data, non-existing data)
- Capacity gap (involvement local government and private sector)
- General lack of awareness
- Slow operationalisation of planned institutional arrangement (it takes time to get what is on paper to become a reality).



# Transition to ETF Reporting



**Thank you for listening**



AD 1957

· F R E E D O M   A N D   J U S T I C E ·

