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## Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Ghana

Note by the secretariat

### Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
COP	Conference of the Parties
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>

## I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted<sup>2</sup> the ICA modalities and guidelines,<sup>3</sup> according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, para. 56.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened, on 9 December 2019 in Madrid at SBI 51, the eighth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the five non-Annex I Parties, including Ghana, for which there was a BUR and final summary report by 30 September 2019.<sup>5</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Ghana received 14 written questions in advance from Canada, the European Union, Germany, New Zealand and the United States of America.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Emmanuel Dumisani Dlamini, and Vice-Chair, Naser Moghaddasi, comprised one three-hour and one one-hour session and covered the five Parties in alphabetical order.

5. This FSV record for Ghana summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

6. Ghana made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Ghana was represented by John Pwamang from the Environmental Protection Agency.

8. In its presentation, Ghana provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received.

9. Ghana presented its commitment to unconditionally reduce emissions by 15 per cent below 'business as usual', which represents a reduction of 74 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2030. The Party indicated that, with access to adequate external support, it could achieve an additional 30 per cent reduction, which would result in an additional 44 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq emission saving. It explained that 20 mitigation actions have been developed: 2 unconditional actions in relation to forest plantation and the operation of fossil fuel thermal power plants, and 18 conditional actions in the forestry, energy, waste, transport and IPPU sectors.

10. Ghana highlighted that its total net GHG emissions were 42.2 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2016, representing a 7 per cent increase compared with the 2012 level, owing mainly to high emissions in the energy sector (from stationary combustion and transport). In 2016, emissions from the energy sector represented 36.0 per cent of Ghana's total net emissions, followed by 30.5 per cent from land-use change, 23.8 per cent from agriculture, 7.5 per cent from waste and 2.5 per cent from IPPU. The Party explained that the main drivers of the emission trends are population growth and rapid urbanization (the urban population currently accounts for 56 per cent of the total population and is growing by 3.4 per cent annually), carbon-intensive economic growth and diversification, deforestation (at a rate of 2 per cent deforested area/year), road transport, thermal electricity generation and solid waste disposal.

11. Ghana presented key policies and measures for achieving its target, including national policies focused on both economic development and climate protection. The main policies are the Renewable Energy Master Plan, the aim of which is to achieve a 10 per cent share for renewable energy in the national energy mix by 2030; a Gas Master Plan and Liquefied Petroleum Gas Promotion Policy, the aim of which is 50 per cent of households to be using liquefied petroleum gas by 2030; a REDD+ strategy to deliver 10 Mt emission reductions in cocoa production landscapes; and a forest plantation strategy to restore 625,000 ha degraded forest. The actions under the various policies include implementing a gas commercialization policy; increasing the scale of renewable capacity from 2.5 to 42.5 MW in 2011–2017; and implementing a forest cocoa REDD+ programme to receive results-based payments for reducing emissions. Ghana reported that, thanks to the implementation of these actions and

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<sup>5</sup> The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURS> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TASR.2/GHA.

policies, an average of 2 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq emission reductions/year were achieved in 2011–2017, amounting to approximately 13.7 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq cumulative emission reductions over that period.

12. Furthermore, Ghana provided information on support received and needed, and capacity-building needs. The needs highlighted were financial support for preparing national reports and transitioning to the enhanced transparency framework; data management, in particular automation and integration to ensure continuous data management; training of experts and institutions to enhance visibility and awareness of national reporting; and wider dissemination of results from national climate reports to inform decision-making at all levels.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Ghana on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, European Union, Germany, India, Malaysia, Sudan, Switzerland and United States. The questions were related to a) institutional arrangements and specific needs to prepare for the enhanced transparency framework; b) experience and lessons learned from enhancing coordination within the institutions and ministries; c) experience and lessons learned from participating in the ICA process; d) the experience of engaging stakeholders in collecting data for the GHG inventory and of applying the 2006 IPCC Guidelines; and e) clarification regarding the emissions from oil fields and the results of mitigation action in that area.

14. Ghana provided responses, in particular explaining that in terms of coordination, different ministries and agencies are working directly with sectors and institutions and developing tools for tracking the flow of information, including on support needed and received in this area. The Party also explained its plans to go beyond engagement with the public sector to include civil society organizations and private institutions in its coordination efforts. The Party highlighted the need for capacity-building in that area, in particular to enhance awareness within the institutions involved. Regarding the main challenges in using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Ghana mentioned that those were related to coordinating data collection by institutions and decentralizing the measurement, reporting and verification functions that are allocated to a single department. Regarding emissions and mitigation action in relation to gas flaring, Ghana explained that the collection of activity data was improved and that mitigation efforts have since been focused in that sector, which has helped the Party to achieve 15 per cent of its related target.

15. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

16. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Ghana for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the second round of its ICA process. He thanked Ghana and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://unfccc-cop25.streamworld.de/webcast/facilitative-sharing-of-views>.