

8th workshop of
facilitative
sharing of views



Republic of Ghana

December 9, 2019

Presentation outline

- Summary of Ghana's Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2)
- Latest development since submission of BUR1
- National context
- National greenhouse gas inventory
- Mitigation actions and their effects
- Barriers, support needed and received



Summary of BUR and recent development

- GHG emissions have increased by 7.1% since 2012.
- Fuel use in transport, electricity supply and deforestation drive the rising emission trends.
- National policies have development and climate protection focus.
 - embed Ghana's NDC in the current national medium-term development plan.
 - adopted renewable energy master plan to achieve 10% renewable share in energy mix by 2030.
 - implementing national gas master plan and LPG promotion policy toward achieving 50% household using LPG by 2030.
 - rolling out the national REDD+ strategy to deliver 10 million tonnes of emission in the cocoa landscape
 - national forest plantation strategy to restore 625,000ha of degraded forest
- Consistent implementation of national mitigation policies have led to an average 2 million tonnes emissions reductions per annum over 2011-2017.

Recent developments since the submission of BUR1

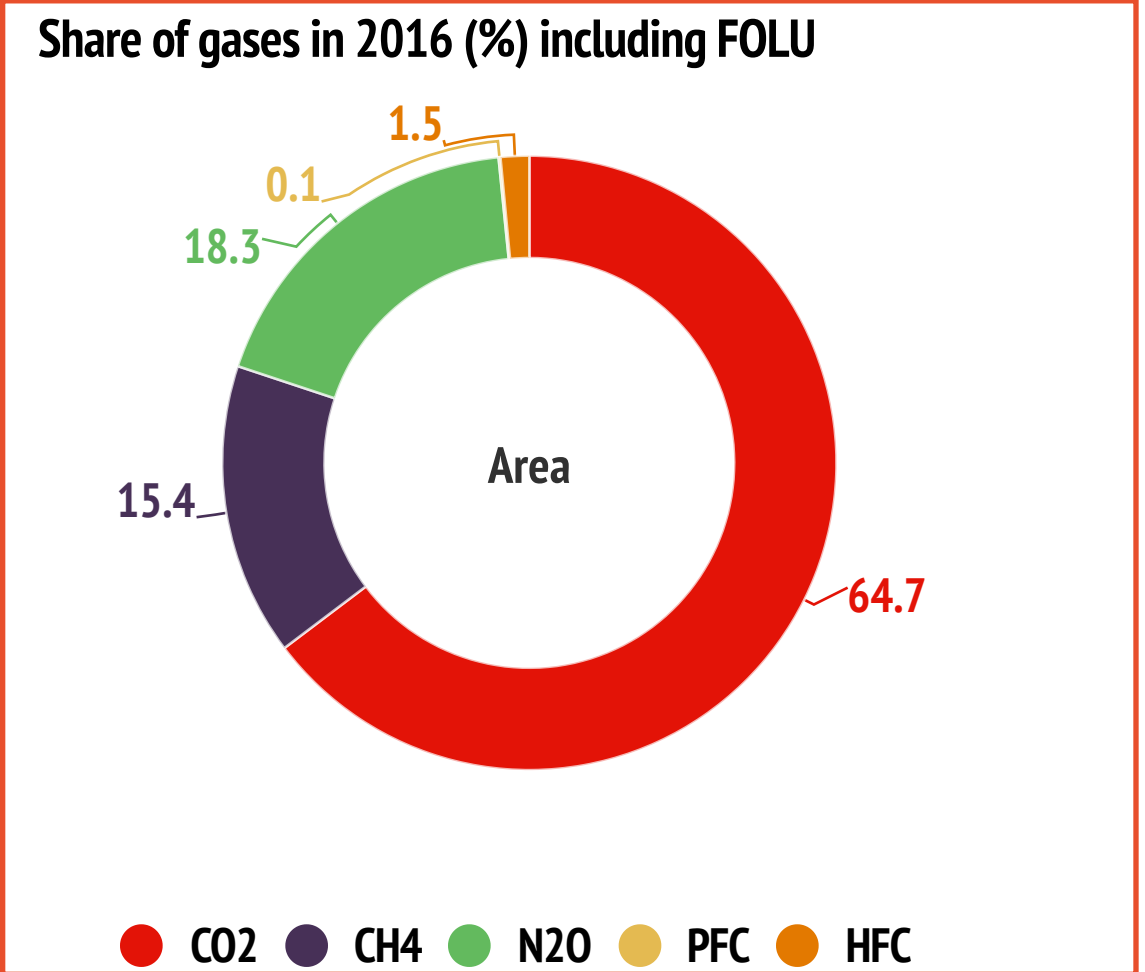
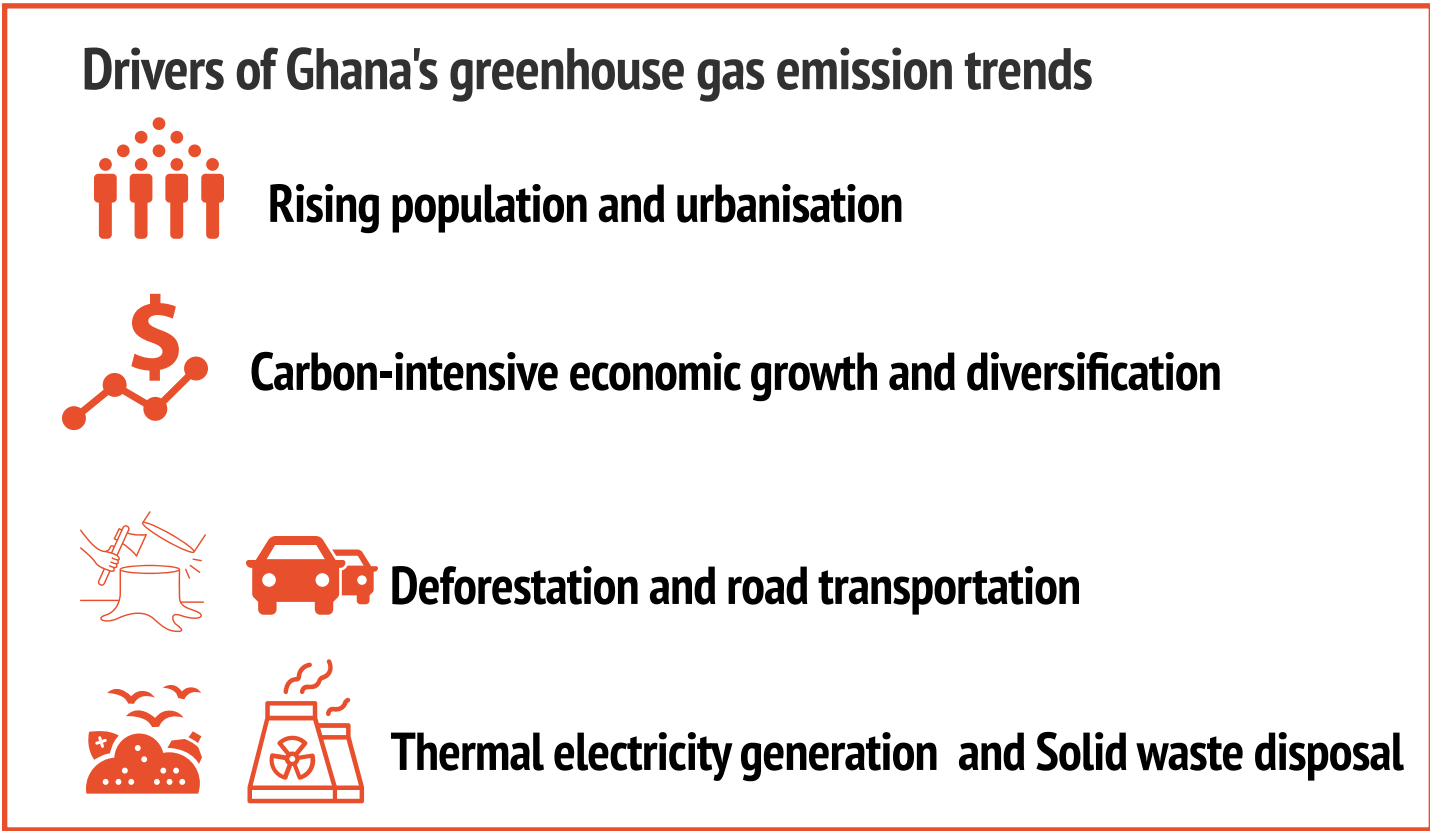
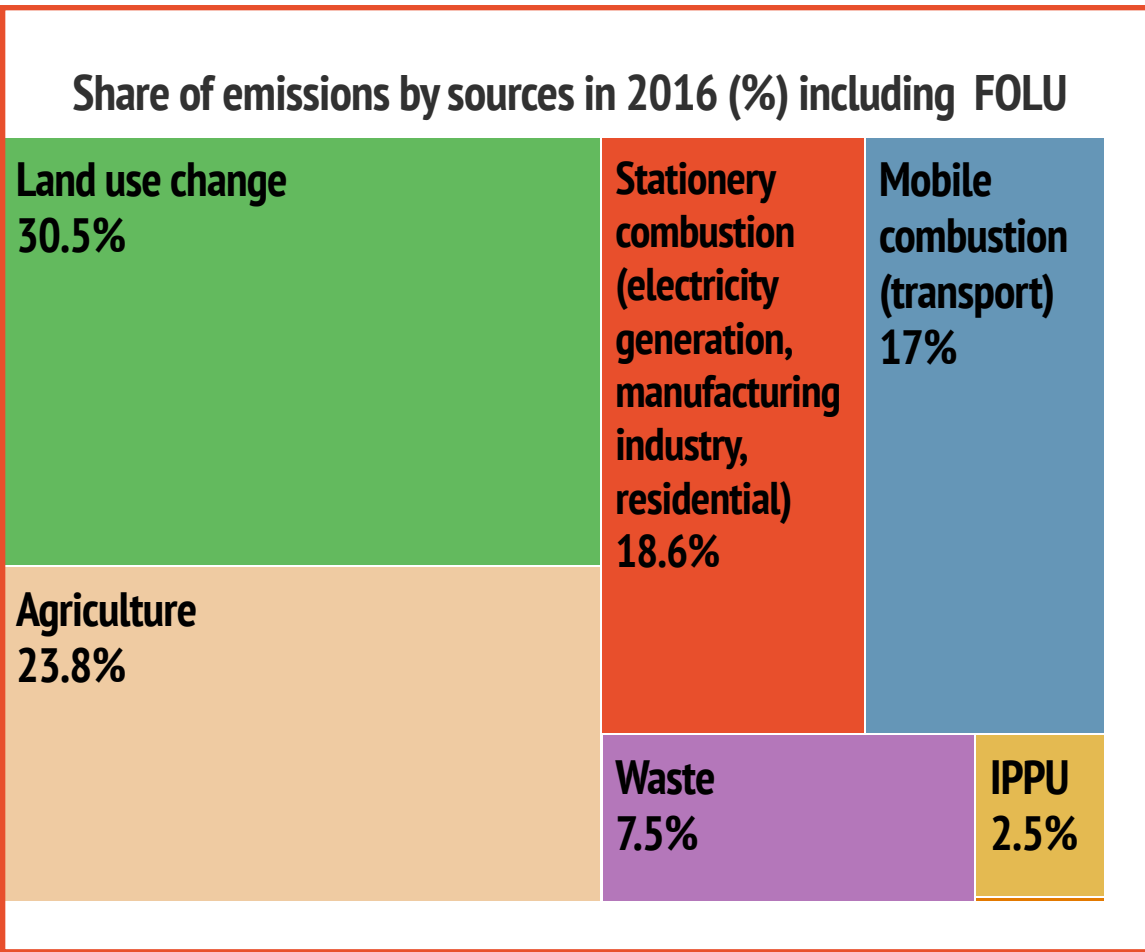
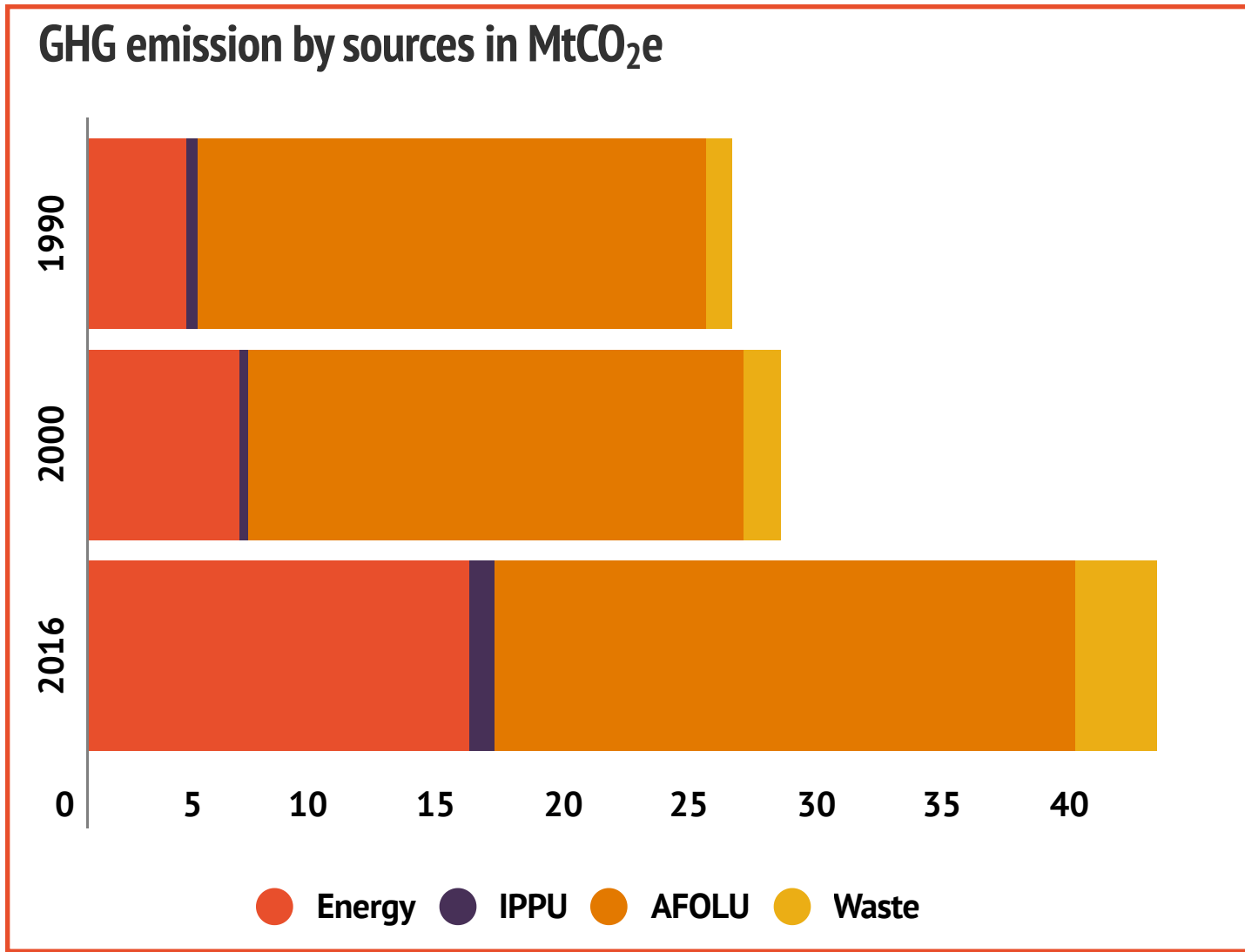
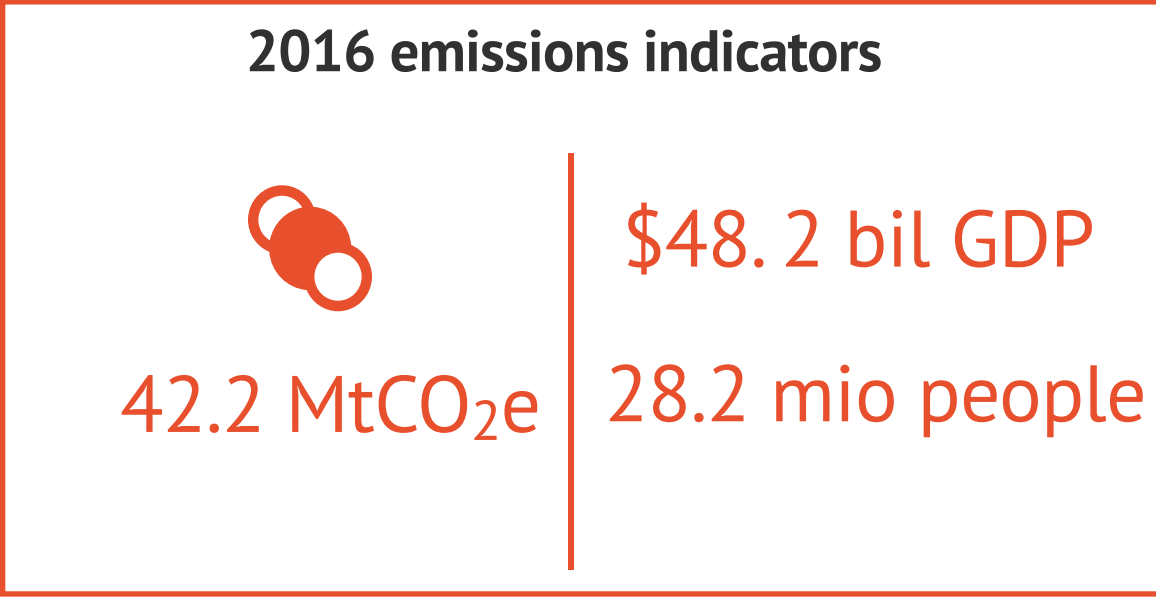
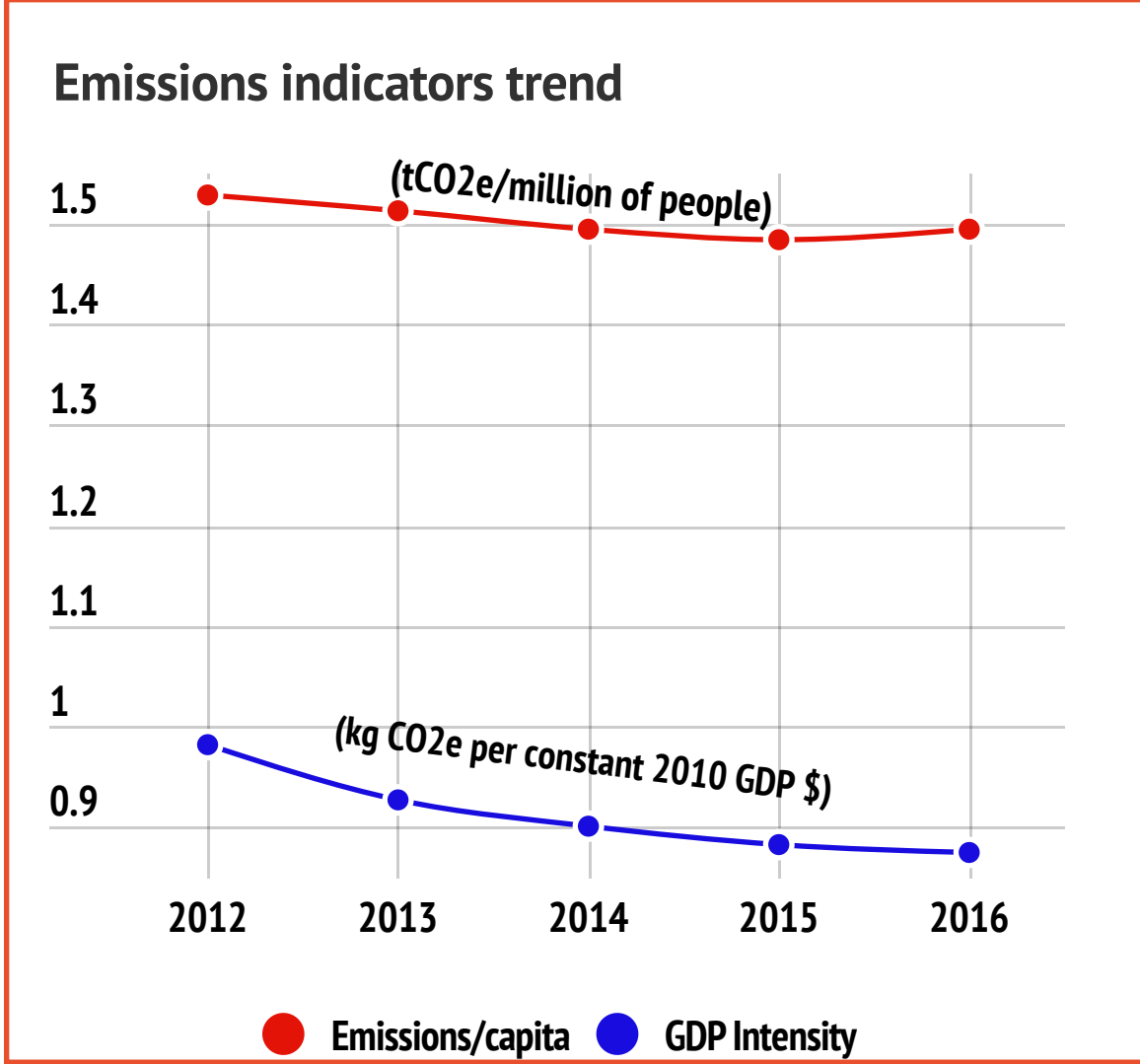
- Committed to unconditionally reduce emissions 15% below BAU emissions of 74 million tonnes by 2030. Additional 30% is attainable on condition of access to adequate external support.
- Implementing gas commercialisation policy. So far, mobilised US\$ 13.2 billion investments into natural gas infrastructure and utilisation in thermal power plants.
- Increased utility scale renewable capacity from 2.5MW to 42.5MW over 4 years.
- Enacted legislation (Act 919 in 2016) to restrict gas flaring or venting.
- Ratified Kigali Amendment and implementing HFC phase-out management plan.
- Implementing transport fleet renewal programme.
- Implementing result-based payment forest cocoa REDD+ programme to reduce 10 million tonnes of emission in 6 years

National context

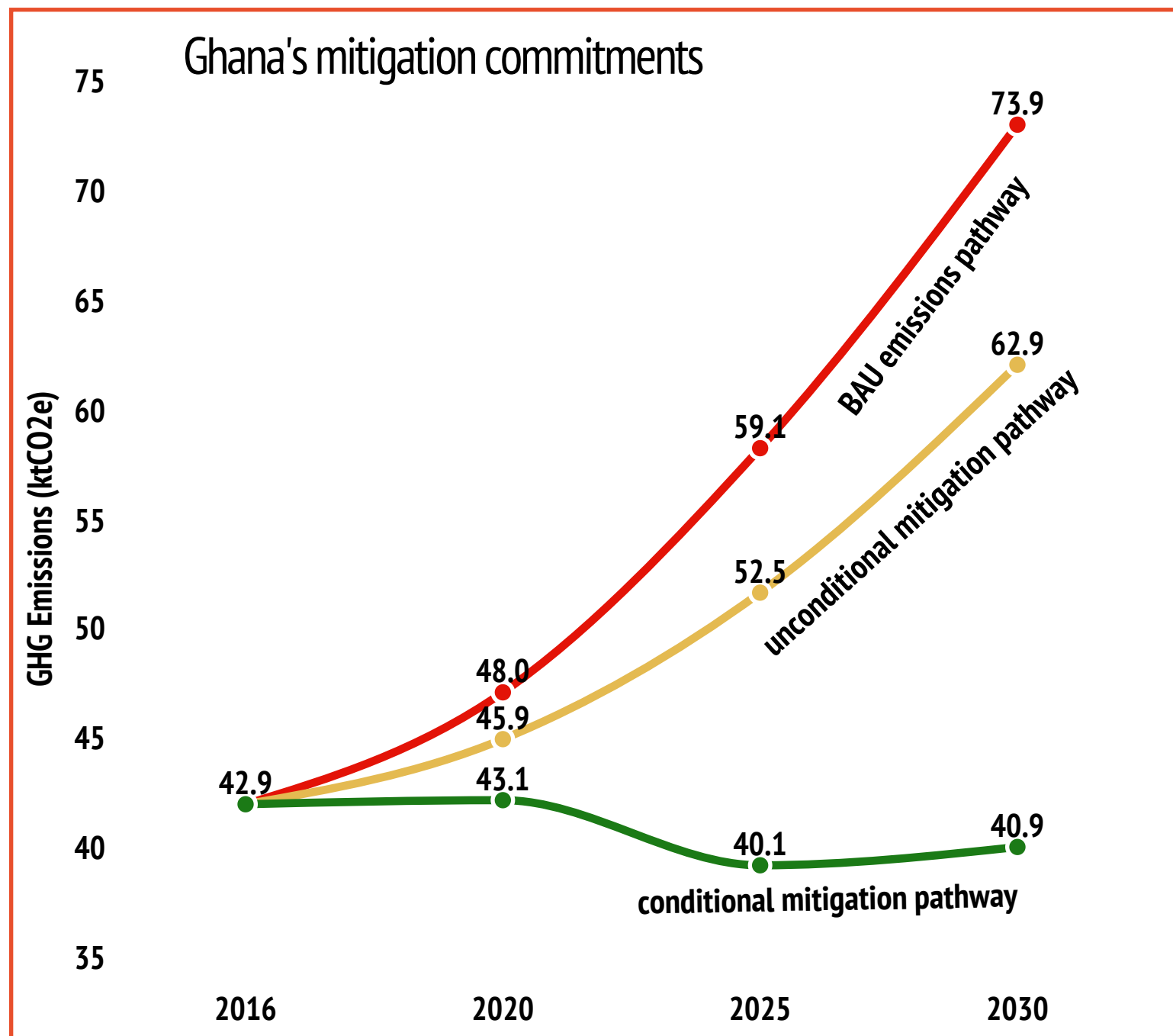


- Rapid urbanisation (56% urban population, growing at 3.4% annually)
- Doubled economy size (US\$ 32.2 bil to 65.6 bil) over 2010-2018
- In 2018, final energy consumption of 7.4 Mtoe, of which, electricity (15%), petroleum (48%) and biomass (37%)
- 84% electricity access. Electricity generation mix - hydro (37%), thermal (62.7%), renewables (0.3%)
- Rising deforestation at 2% rate per annum.
- Commercial production of oil and gas commenced in 2012
- Pursuing vigorous industrialisation and agricultural modernisation agenda.

Greenhouse gas inventory



Mitigation actions and their effects - (overview of emissions target)

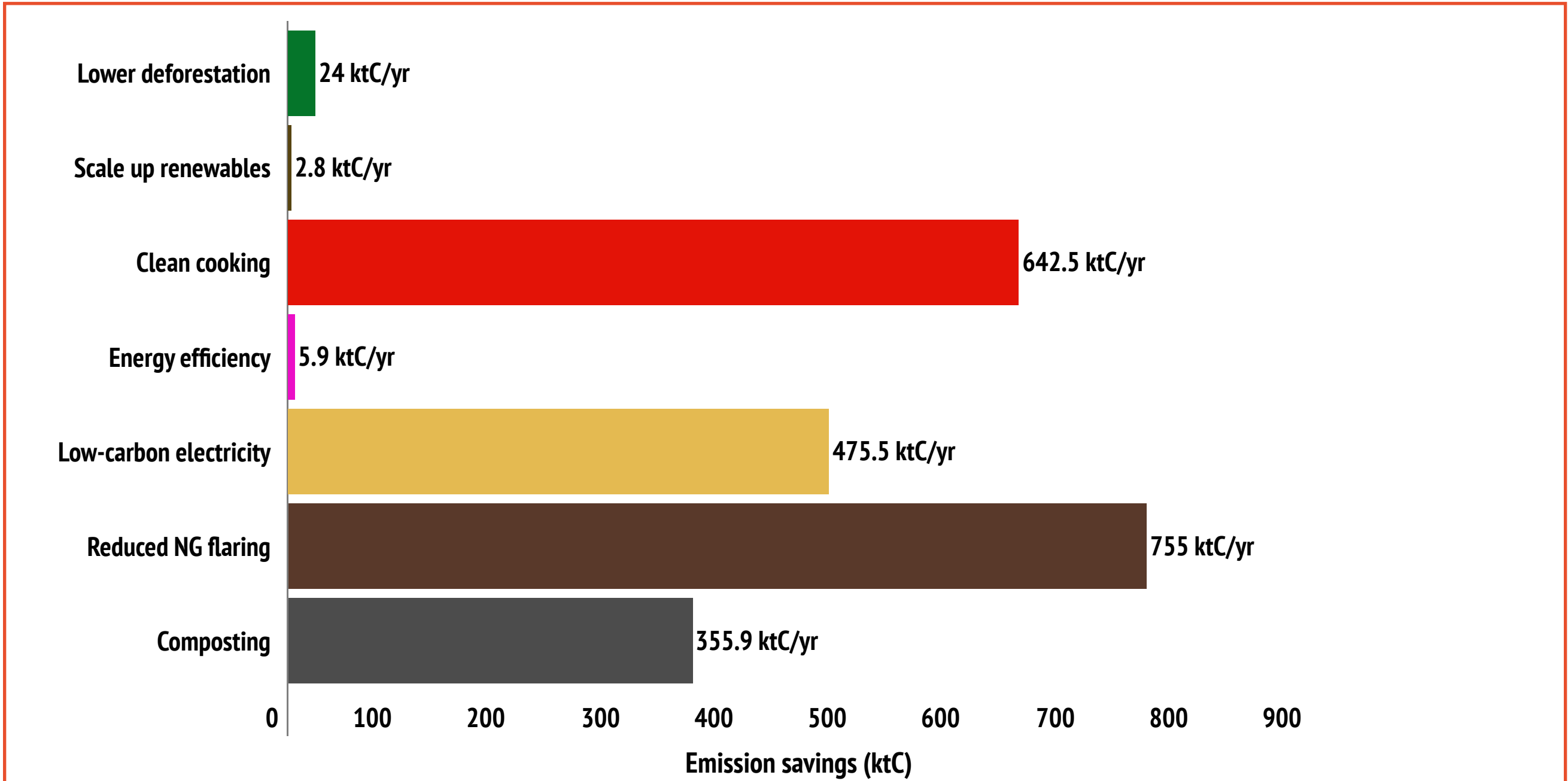


- Ghana has committed to unconditionally lower its GHG emissions by 15% below its BAU emissions of 73.9 million tonnes by 2030.
- It is possible to achieve extra 30% emission reductions if external support is made available.
- Both targets, translate to 44 million tonne emission savings.
- 20 mitigation actions are set aside to achieve emission goals.
- 2 unconditional mitigation action in forest plantation and fossil-fuel thermal power plants.
- 18 conditional mitigation action in forestry, energy, waste, transport and industry.

Mitigation actions and their effects - (achievements)

Emission reduction target (2011-2030) 2.2 MtC/yr	Av. annual emission reduction (2011-2017) 2.0 MtC/yr	3 Forestry Mitigation Actions (2011-2017) 24 ktC/yr Potential of 4.2 MtC/yr	16 Energy Mitigation Actions (2011-2017) Saving 323.9 ktC/yr	1 Waste Mitigation Action (2013-2017) Saving 355.9 ktC/yr
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Cumulative total emission savings (2011-2017) = 13.7 million tonnes



Chat showing mitigation actions and emission savings

Barriers, support needed and recieved



under funding. GEF funding is not adequate. Need to explore other sustainable sources.



data management (focusing on automation and integration for continuous data management).



slow pace of institutionalisation of BUR into the governmental system.



additional investments in data work and further refinement, transition to enhanced transparency reporting by 2024.



more trainings, need to enhance visibility and awareness of national reporting.



wider dissemination of national climate report results to inform decision-making at all levels.

Thank you very much

