



G H A N A

First Biennial Transparency Report

Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress · Article 13, Paris Agreement

Presented in a spirit of transparency, partnership and shared climate ambition

Environmental Protection Authority, Ghana · June, 2026

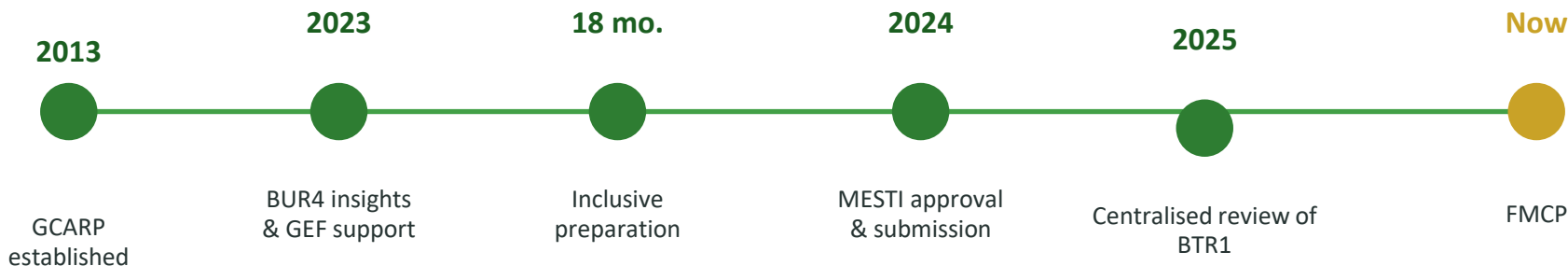
SETTING THE SCENE

commitment to climate transparency



Ghana is honoured to present its summary of its BTR1 and welcomes the constructive engagement of Parties in this FMCP. We make this presentation in good faith, recognising that transparency builds the trust on which collective climate ambition depends.

THE BTR1 JOURNEY



Four technical chapters: GHG Inventory · NDC Tracking · Adaptation · Support Needed & Received

Ghana is balancing economic growth & climate



33.5M

Population (2022)
1.9% annual growth



60%

Urban population
Rapidly urbanising



41%

Forest area
of total land area



\$2.2k

GDP per capita
Lower-middle income

The development context

- A stable democracy pursuing a dual agenda: climate-compatible development and inclusive growth
- Economy led by services, anchored in natural resources (≈13% of GDP)
- ≈30% live below the national poverty line, concentrated in rural areas
- Tropical climate already warming — +1°C observed (1960–2003)
- Energy mix: fossil fuels 62% · biomass 32% · renewables 6%

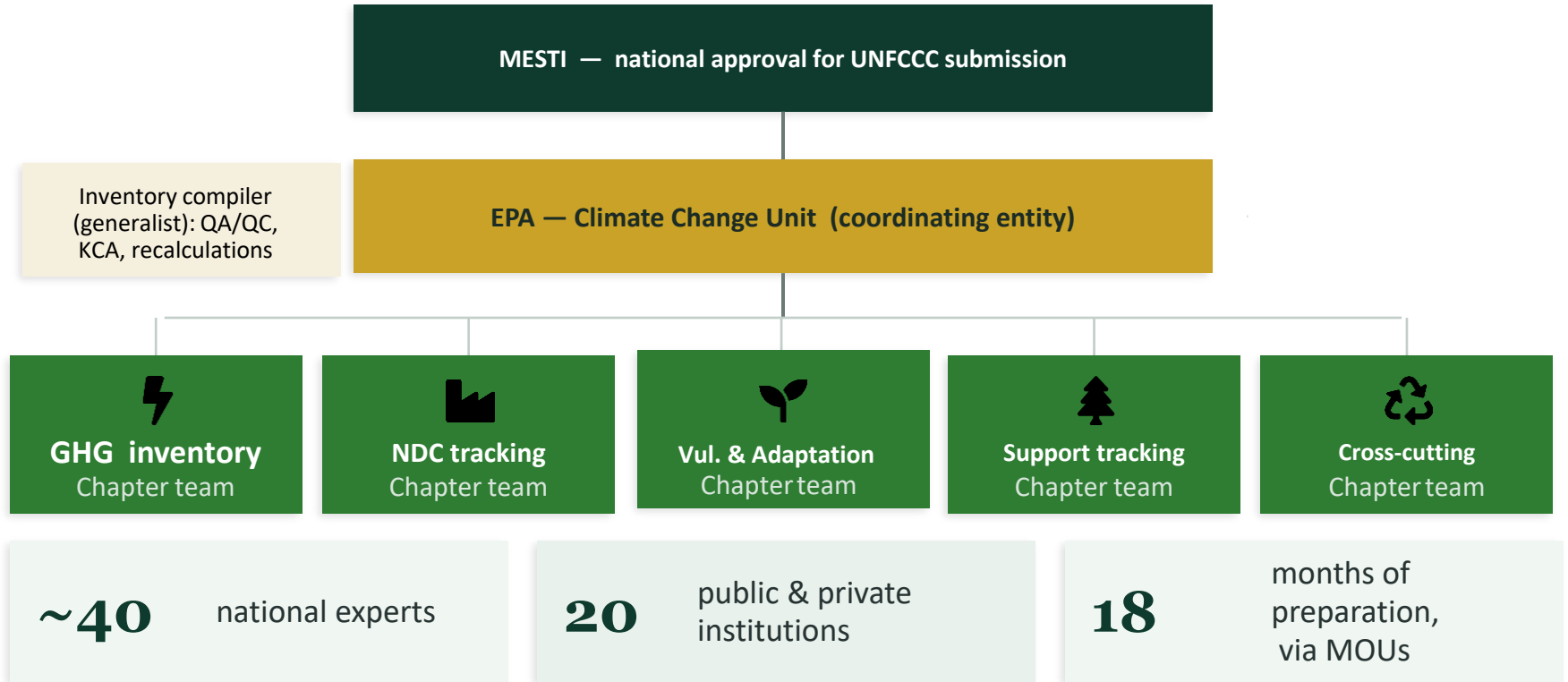


Accra skyline / Black Star Square



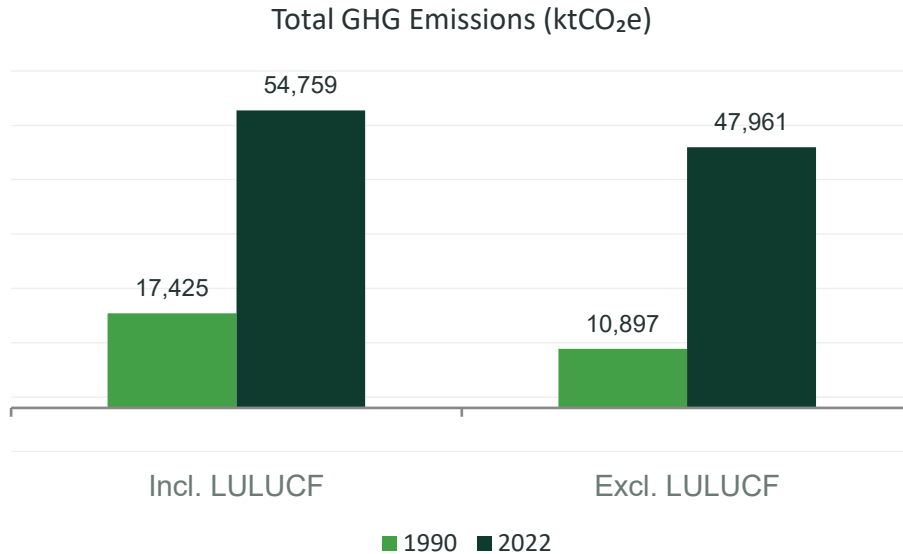
Ghanaian landscape — forest & coast

How BTR1 was prepared



Coordinated through GCARP — Ghana's integrated MRV system for credible national and UNFCCC climate reporting.

Three decades of emissions, 1990–2022



3.1×

growth in total emissions over 32 years
— a development, not yet a peaking,
trajectory

↑ +45%

Emissions per capita
1.1 → 1.7 tCO₂e

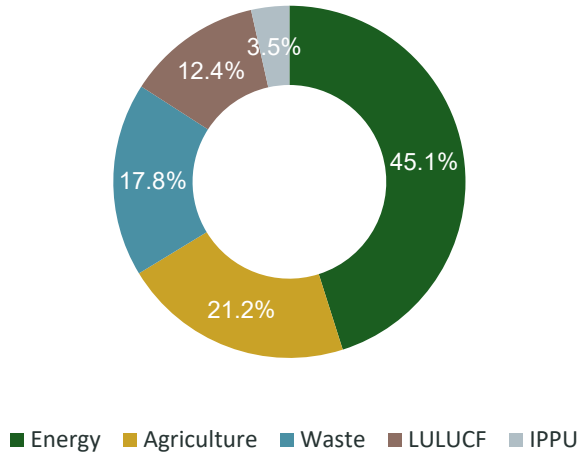
↓ -75%

Emissions intensity
of GDP since 1990

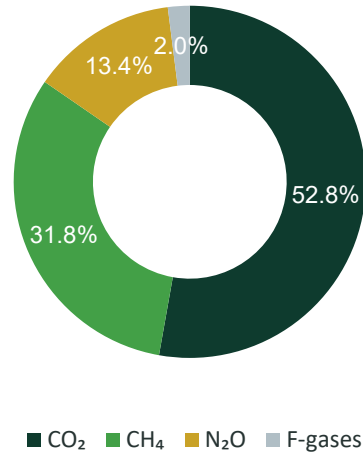
Signs of decoupling. Growth is outpacing emissions — an early shift toward a more sustainable pathway.

Where emissions come from 2022






By sector (%)



By gas (%)



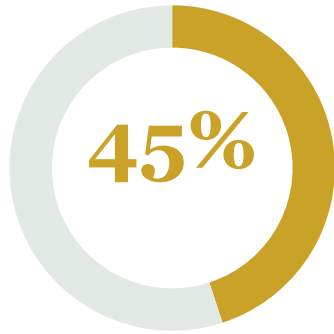
Top key categories

-  Road transport — CO₂
-  Manure management — CH₄
-  Soils (indirect) — N₂O
-  Energy industries — CO₂
-  Solid waste — CH₄

Energy (45%) leads, driven by transport and power. Agriculture and waste together account for a further 39% — guiding where mitigation effort is prioritised.

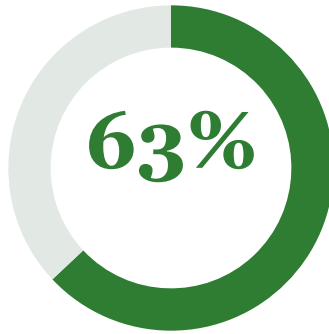
Progress toward our 2030 commitment

Target: a 64,000 ktCO₂e net GHG emission reduction by 2030 — fixed-level, single-year, two-tier



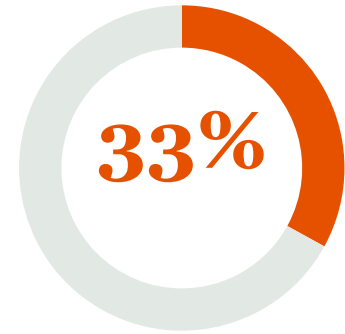
Overall

28,690 / 64,000 ktCO₂e



Tier 1 · Unconditional

15,500 / 24,600 ktCO₂e



Tier 2 · Conditional

13,190 / 39,400 ktCO₂e



Domestic delivery is strong. The unconditional target is nearly two-thirds met through national resources and policy.



Partnership accelerates the rest. The conditional target depends on international finance and carbon-market cooperation.

Recent policy driving the NDC

12 PAMs reported across six areas



RECENT POLICY MOMENTUM (2023–2026)

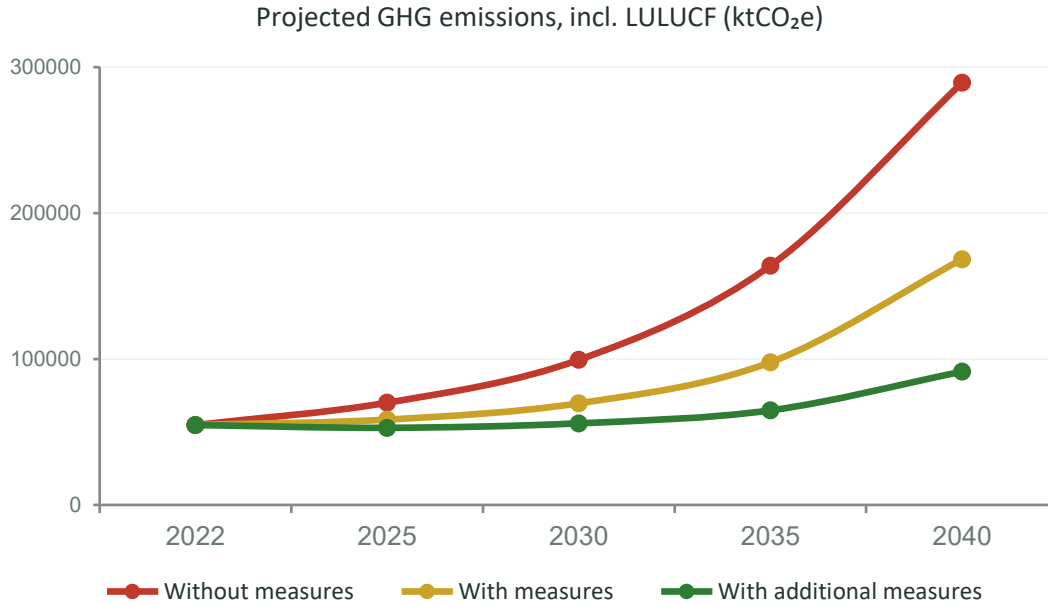


Bui / floating solar plant

Electric buses, Accra

Composting facility

Three Scenarios to 2040



Without measures

289,295 ktCO₂e by 2040 — +313% vs 2025 if no action is taken

With measures

168,379 ktCO₂e — adopted PAMs bend the curve downward

With additional measures

91,346 ktCO₂e — announced measures cut 2040 emissions by ~68%

Base year 2022 · transport is the dominant driver · scenarios and 2030 NDC differ in scope and will inform the 2025 NDC revision.

ARTICLE 6 COOPERATION

Carbon-Market Transactions & Integrity

4

cooperative approaches

88

Article 6 projects in
development

GCR

national registry tracking
ITMOs

US\$4.9bn

investment for tier-2 activities

PARTNER AGREEMENTS & TRANSACTION STATUS

| | | | |
|--|------|---|----------------------|
|  Switzerland | 2022 | 12 projects · 10 activities authorised · cookstove activity in first transfer | Most advanced |
|  Sweden | 2024 | 3 projects C&I solar PV + storage programme at validation | Validation |
|  Singapore | 2024 | 44 – projects. First projects call launched Sept 2024 | Project call |
|  South Korea | 2026 | Agreement Signed 5 projects being developed. | Signed |

■ ADAPTATION

Building resilience together



+1°C

warming over 30 years



5.3 cm

sea-level rise in 21 years



65%

of land prone to desertification

PRIORITY ADAPTATION SECTORS



Agriculture &
Food Security



Forest
Management



Water
Resources



Disaster Risk &
Early Warning



Resilient
Landscapes

Anchored in national policy

National Adaptation Plan Framework (2018) · Adaptation Strategy (2012) · Climate Change Policy (2013) · ongoing NAP process

Needs, Cooperation & Catalytic Finance

Financial support (US\$ billion)



Periods differ and are not directly comparable — but the scale of need and of partner engagement are both significant.



84%

of commitments to the energy sector



80%

delivered as blended loan-grant co-finance



53%

of inflows from multilateral institutions



\$3.5M

needed for transparency & capacity building

Predictable, accessible finance is the single greatest catalyst for Ghana's higher-ambition climate goals.

Lessons & the Way Forward



A strong national system (GCARP) turns transparency into a routine, whole-of-government practice.



45% progress toward the NDC shows real momentum — with the unconditional target nearly two-thirds met.



International support is decisive: the conditional target advances only as finance and cooperation grow.



Early decoupling is encouraging, yet absolute emissions still rise — calling for accelerated, sustained action.



Adaptation needs outpace capacity; closing awareness, institutional and financing gaps is a priority.



Country-specific data and higher-tier methods will further strengthen the accuracy of future reporting.

Ghana will integrate the findings of this review into a living improvement plan — and report back, openly, in BTR2.



Thank You

Ghana thanks all Parties and looks forward to a constructive, facilitative exchange.

Together, transparency builds the trust on which our shared climate ambition depends.