



Existing MRV and getting ready for ETF

Peer-to-Peer Learning Exchange

Pretoria, SA

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Ghana's situation

- Ghana's wealth assets is based on environmental and natural resources
- Economic growth has been concentrated in a few climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and forestry
- Activities of key of sectors in the Ghanaian economy adds up to the national greenhouse emissions levels; though Ghana's per capita contribution to global GHG is small.



Background of Climate reporting Regime

- Ghana's reporting for NCs (1 & 2) and BURs (1 & 2) under the national system were mostly built around an ad-hoc and informal institutional arrangements that were both unsustainable and unreliable.
- Informal arrangements >>>>> data collection >>>>> minimal involvement of key stakeholders
- Decision to reform the existing national system for compiling climate change information for international and domestic reporting.
- Ghana's Climate Ambitious Reporting (G-CARP)

Purpose of the G-CARP

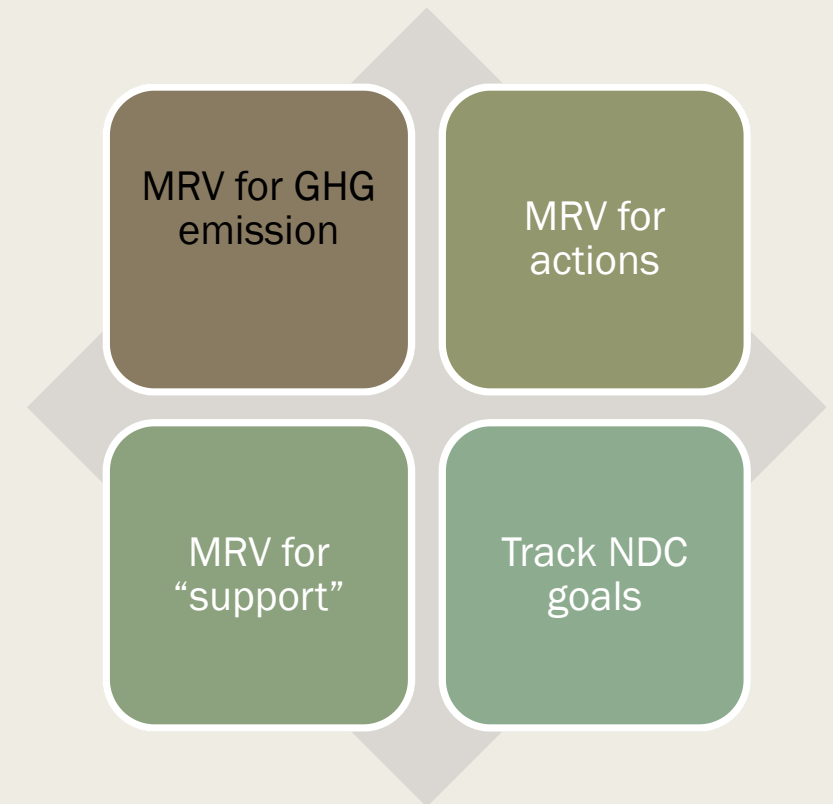
To facilitate the development of an integrated national reporting system that helps the Ghana meet its international reporting obligations of:

- ✓ preparing national communications (NATCOMs) every four years,
- ✓ preparing Biennial Update Reports (BUR) every two years,
- ✓ participating in International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) of the BUR and above all
- ✓ providing evidence to support climate mitigation planning at all levels.

Domestic MRV - GCARP

National plan to put in place and operate an “integrated national system” for:

- ✓ Continuous data measurements & collection on
 - GHG emissions (in place)
 - mitigation actions (new)
 - climate support (new)
 - track progress of NDC targets (new)
- ✓ Preparation & compilation
- ✓ Domestic disclosure and international reporting
- ✓ Technical and “policy” review (verifications)



National arrangement and procedures



Skill sets & scope

National, corporate & projects levels
Continuous training
UNFCCC roster of experts



Institutions & roles

Decentralised tasks to line ministries
MOUs
5 sectoral teams



Legal basis

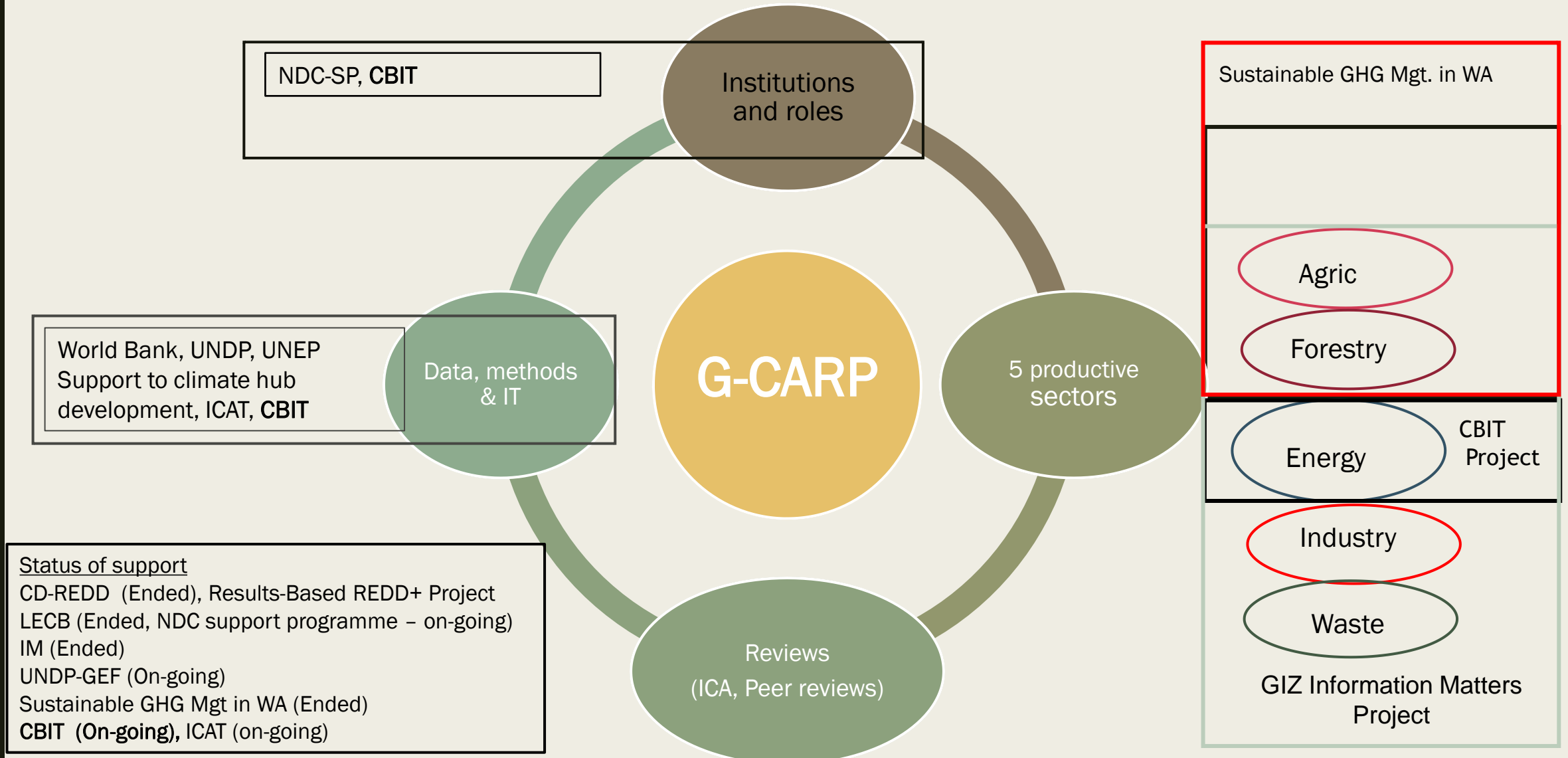
EPA Act 490
LI 1652



Data, methods & IT

Online data hub
2006 IPCC guidelines
National GHG Inventory plan
Templates for data collection
National QA/QC plan

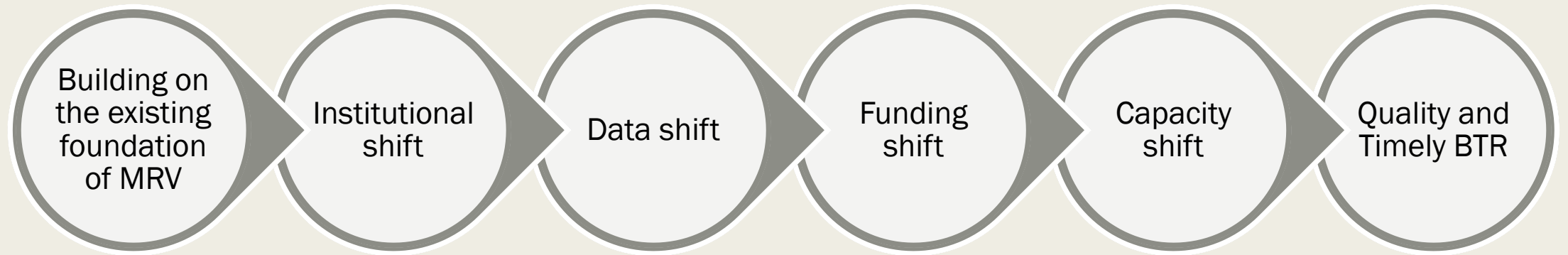
Capacity received with the aim to strengthen national Systems



Climate change reporting elements under the current MRV and future ETF regime

Items	UNFCCC Reporting			Paris Agreement Reporting
Type of reports	NATCOM	BUR	REDD+ National Reference Level	BTR
Frequency	Four years	Two Years		
Status	Fourth NATCOM completed	BUR4 Completed		ongoing
Achievements	Four NATCOMs 2001, 2011, 2015 and 2020	Four BURs 2015, 2019, 2022 and 2024	First and second national REDD+ FRL submitted.	BTR 1 underway 2024
Reporting elements	National GHG Inventory			
	GHG mitigation assessments	Mitigation actions and effects		NDC Progress
	Vulnerability and adaptation assessment			Climate impacts and adaptation
		Domestic MRV		
	Financial, technical and capacity needs	Support needed and received		Support needed and received
	Information on technology transfer, education, and awareness		Technical Annex to BURs	

Reporting under ETF require a shift



Effective Transition-CBIT

- Ghana's CBIT focus on institutional strengthening
- Ghana's CBIT project is dubbed:
 - *strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting*
- Medium-size GEF project
- 2.5 years preparatory work
- Implementation period – 2020 to 2022
- GEF contribution – US\$ 1.1 million
- Objective: strengthen national system to effectively and regularly track and report NDC
- UNEP – GEF implementing partner

Understanding of existing gaps

Ghana contribute less or nothing to GST

Tracking of NDCs and support not institutionalised

Ghana fails to meet ETF requirement under Article 13 of Paris Agreement

Institution with inadequate capacities & awareness

Limited tools and capacity

Inconsistent time series and use of defaults

Gaps in **institutional** arrangement

Ineffective data management

Lack of established methodologies for data generation

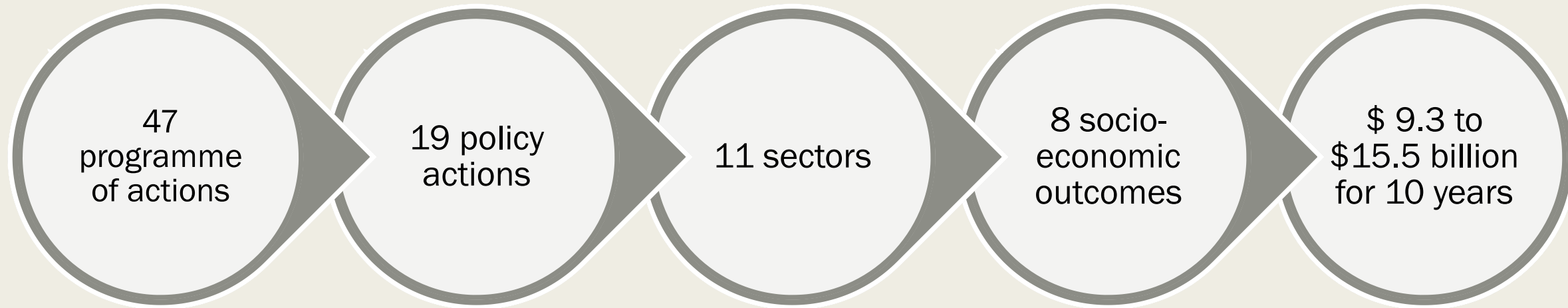
- Lack of knowledge on transparency
- Poor technical coordination
- Poor institutional funding

- Non-existing system for data sharing
- Sector specific data needs

CBIT outputs

- Four main outputs and 16 activities
- Seeking to address the following aspects of the existing gaps
 - Institutions
 - *Institutionalisation (Mainstreaming) towards tracking of NDCs*
 - Data management
 - Sector pilots

Summary of the Ghana's updated NDCs



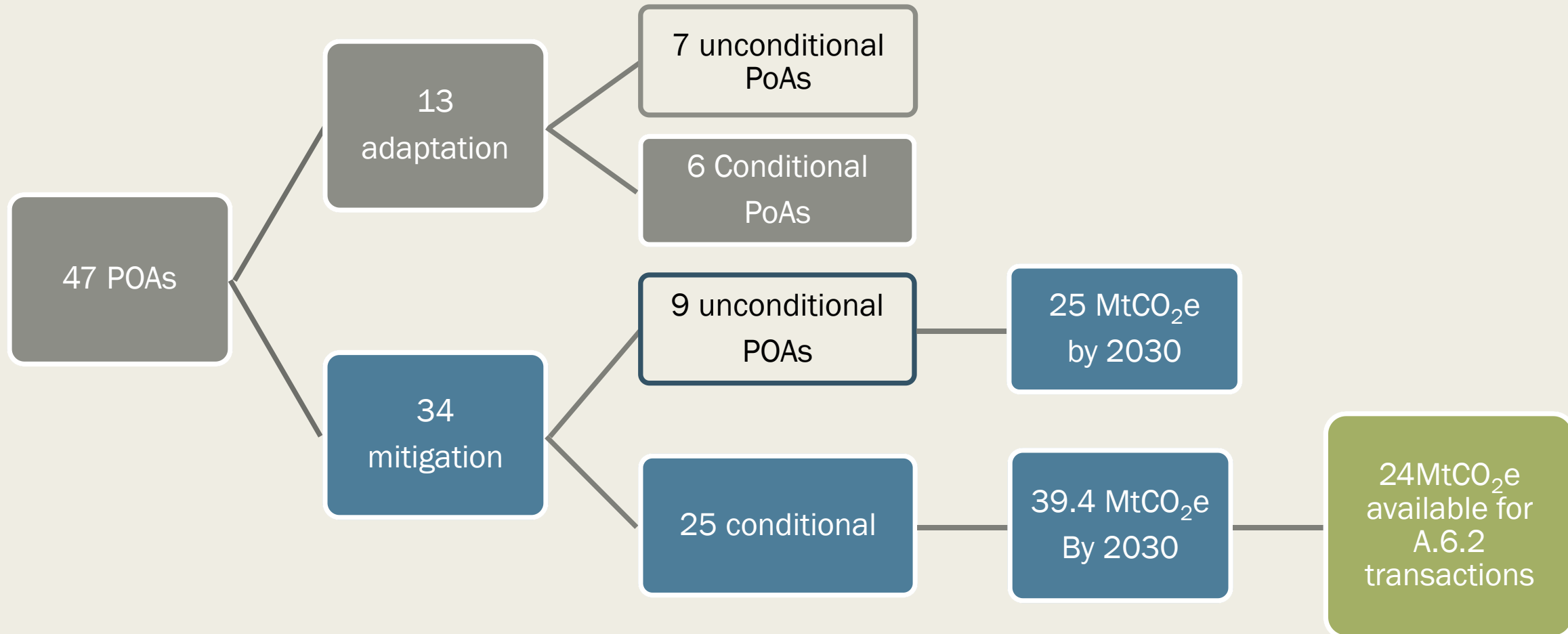
Socio-economic Outcomes

- 1.Social Inclusion
- 2.Early Warning and disaster risk management
- 3.Resilience Building
- 4.Food and Landscape Restoration
- 5.Smart communities
- 6.Sustainable mobility
- 7.Sustainable Energy Transition
- 8.Responsible Production

Sectors

- 1.Water Resources and Sanitation
- 2.Health
- 3.Communication
- 4.Interior
- 5.Works and Housing
- 6.Agriculture
- 7.Forestry
- 8.Transport
- 9.Industry and Environment
- 10.Energy
- 11.Gender and Social Protection

Overview of 47 NDC's Programmes of Actions (PoAs)



Energy and transport measures

Energy sector

- Clean cooking (woodlot, efficient kilns, ICS, LPG stoves)
- Nuclear energy programme
- Low carbon electricity (fuel switch natural gas, SC >CC)
- Renewable energy penetration
- Promotion of energy efficiency in homes, industry and commerce.
- Minimization of gas flaring in oil and gas production

Transport sector

- E-mobility
- Rail transit system
- Non-motorised transport
- Fleet renewal and over-aged vehicles

Forestry, RAC, Waste measures

Forestry (Land restoration and forest management)

- REDD+
- Forest plantation development
- Wildfire management
- Forest Conservation

Waste

- Compost
- Landfill gas management and methane recovery
- Biogas

HFC in RAC

- Green cooling in air conditioners and domestic refrigerators

NDC measures- Adaptation

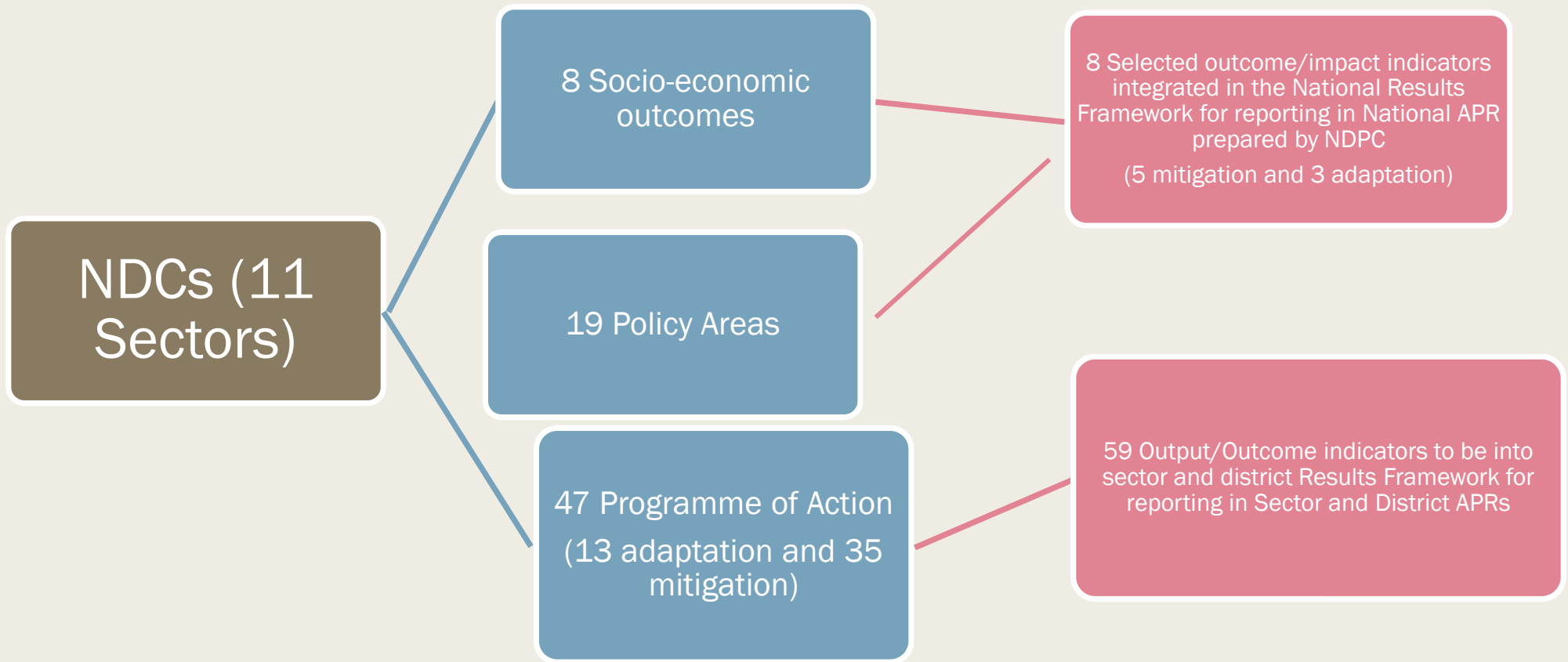
Conditional

1. Strengthen climate related disease surveillance and outbreak response in all districts of Ghana by 2030.
2. Incorporate climate change into the health information system by 2030.
3. Establishment of policy and regulatory framework for green and resilient infrastructure
4. Establish 265 automatic synoptic stations covering the whole of Ghana at a spatial resolution 30km. Acquire 3 Meteorological Radar
5. Strengthen and Expand Emergency Operation Centres Nationwide
6. Climate-responsive health planning
7. Scale up deployment of climate smart technologies to increase livestock and Fisheries productivity by 10%

Unconditional

1. Promote innovations in post-harvest storage and food processing and forest products in all Districts of the Country
2. Community based Climate Smart Agriculture adopted in all districts of Ghana
3. Policy and regulatory framework and investing flood control measures
4. Investing in coastal protection infrastructure
5. Promote integrated water resource management measures in the Black and white Volta, Densu, Pra, Ankobra and Tano Basins in Ghana
6. Enhance Resilience of Women and The Vulnerable

INDICATORS FOR TRACKING NDCs



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– National Result Framework

Mitigation	Adaptation
Change in Renewable Energy (RE) penetration	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Proportion of solid waste properly disposed off (major towns/cities)	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (Water quality index)
Area of degraded forests restored or rehabilitated	Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha)
Share of efficient appliances	
Greenhouse gas emissions	

NDC Tracking Tool Components

- Simple excel- based tool
- Management interphase
- NDC progress tracking dashboard
- Overall impacts
- Achievements (job creation, investments, GHG savings, beneficiaries, target achievements)
- Long Summary
- PoA sheets with different colour codes per sector (47 of them)
- NSA (Recent)

Thank you

