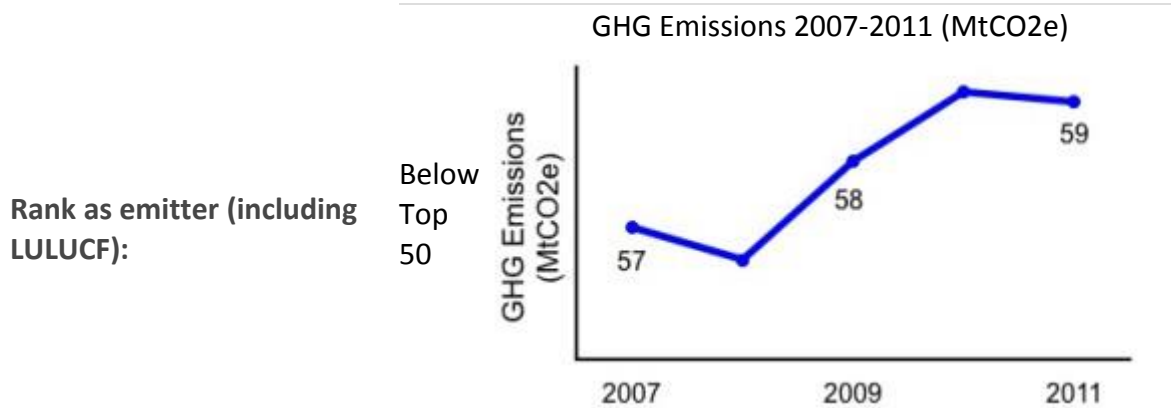


Emissions



Country-reported GHG emissions (incl. LULUCF) (MTCO₂): 23.79 (reporting year: 2006)

Country-reported GHG emissions (excl. LULUCF) (MTCO₂): 18.23 (reporting year: 2006)

Information

GHG inventory: 1990-2006 (Second National Communication 2011)

Climate risk assessment: National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2012)

Targets

Economy wide targets - Up to (and including) 2020
None

Economy-wide targets - Beyond 2020
None

Targets - Energy demand

Reduce the use of petroleum products in electricity by 50% from 2015 to 2020

Source:

- 2nd National Communication to the UNFCCC (2011)

Targets - LULUCF

None

Targets - Renewables

Increase rural electrification to 15% by 2015 using decentralised renewable energy, expanding to 30% by 2020; increase solar generation to 1% by 2015 in hotels, restaurants and big kitchens using solar water heaters and 5% by 2020; and increase biogas in cooking by 10% from 2010 to 2020.; increase share of renewable energy generation to 10% by 2020

Source:

- [The National Energy Policy, \(2010\)](#)

Targets- Transport

None

Policies**GHG Mitigation framework**

National Climate Change Policy (2013)

Source:

- [National Climate Change Policy \(NCCP\), \(2013\)](#)

Adaptation framework

National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2012)

Source:

- [National Climate Change Policy \(NCCP\), \(2013\)](#)

Policies - Carbon pricing

None

Policies - Promotion of low-carbon energy (inc. renewables)

Mandatory mix of renewable energy in the energy used by distribution utilities and bulk electricity consumers; Feed-in-Tariff; Special fund for the promotion, development and use of grid-integrated renewable electricity; Mini-grid and off-grid renewable power systems for remote areas and islands and diverse scientific and technological research programmes

Source:

- [Renewable Energy Act, \(2011\)](#)

Policies - Energy demand

Fiscal incentives; Increasing public awareness; Pricing mechanisms; Improving institutional and human resource capacities and financial intermediation to increase efficiency and promote conservation. Specific measures include: Discontinue the use of high energy consuming vehicles and inefficient electricity consuming equipment and appliances; Reducing petroleum consumption in transportation; Reducing electricity transmission and distribution losses; Promoting more efficient wood fuel equipment for cooking , and establishment of a centre for energy efficiency.

Source:

- [The National Energy Policy, \(2010\)](#)

Policies - Transport

Reducing petroleum consumption in transportation; Increasing public transport

Source:

- [The National Energy Policy, \(2010\)](#)
- [National Climate Change Policy \(NCCP\), \(2013\)](#)
- [Ghana Shared Growth And Development Agenda, \(2010\)](#)

Policies - LULUCF

Payment for Environmental Services; Rapid response unit for protected areas, illegal logging and wildfire; Carbon benefits-sharing scheme linked to tree tenure; Afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded lands programme; Funding for specified size of plantation establishment

Source:

- Forest Plantation Development Act (2000)