



Ghana's Experience in Ensuring Transparency and Integrity - Facilitating climate finance through strengthened GHG Inventories and Transparency Reporting

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Strengthened GHG (Greenhouse Gas) inventories are crucial for several reasons

- Reliable & comprehensive assessment of a country's greenhouse gas emission
- Informed decision-making about climate policies, mitigation strategies
- Progress towards emission reduction goals and identify areas where further action
- Promotes accountability and builds trust among stakeholder
- Attract investment in low-carbon technologies

Milestones for climate transparency reporting in Ghana



NCs

Reforms

- Decentralised climate reporting
- Developed GHG manual
- Continuous training
- Facility data collection and datahub
- New IPCC Guidelines



Capacity development

- Trained more 50 national experts
- About 15 UNFCCC Roster of Experts
- 5 Lead reviewers
- Training package for new entrants



Need to scale up effort

- Expand to more sectors
- Focus more on data systems

2013

Established GCARP

Domestic MRV

2013-2015

2015-2024

Reporting

- 2 NDCs, NDC3 ongoing
- 4 BURs
- 5 NIRs
- 2 FREL
- BRT1 ongoing

2010-2022

Capacity development

- Trained more 50 national experts
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2019-2022

CBIT Project

- Strengthening capacities
- NDC tracking and reporting
- Upgrading data systems
- Pilot MRV at facility level

Post-CBIT Project

Need to scale up effort

- Expand to more sectors
- Focus more on data systems



Reporting under the Paris Agreement (ETF)

- **Paris Agreement Reporting:** Article 13 established the ETF for climate action and support.
- **Mandate:** Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)
- **What to report under in BTR:** Modalities Procedures Guidelines (MPG)
- **Reporting period:** Every 2 years, starting December 2024 (all parties, except LDCs with discretion).
- **Reporting elements in BTR:**
 - **National GHG inventory report (All parties shall > Article 13.7a)**
 - NDC Progress and Achievement (All parties shall > Article 13.7b)
 - Climate impacts and adaptation (All parties should, as appropriate > Article 13.8)
 - FTC needed and received (Developing countries should > Article 13.10)
- **Report consideration:** Technical Expert Review (TER) & Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP)
- **TER:** BTR1 in-country review, consistency of information with MPGs considering flexibility.
- **Key Principles:** Avoid undue burden, respect for sovereignty; build on MRV; FX to developing countries; TACCC, avoid double counting and ensuring environmental integrity; improvement over time

NGHGI under the Paris Agreement

What to report:

MPGs

How to report:

1. CRT + reporting tools
2. NID

How to estimate
emissions/removals:

1. 2006 Guidelines and
2. its 2019 refinement

Estimating emissions/removals

- According to 2006 IPCC guidelines/2019 refinement and 2013 wetland supplement.
 - Use the GL's decision tree to:
 - To select appropriate methods according to different national circumstances (T1, T2, T3 ~ level of complexity)
 - KCA to identify KCs. It is good practice to use higher-tier methods unless the resource constraints.
 - In Ghana, we focus on the following:
 - Improving the national system for the GHG inventory
 - Developed and used spreadsheet for calculation based on IPCC GL
 - Some KCs have higher-tier (progressive improvements of methods for KCs)
 - Inventory covers all occurring sinks and removals.
 - Prioritise mandatory reporting elements
 - Apply FX (Uncertainty assessment)
 - Reflect national circumstances
- FX - Flexibility
- concisely explain capacity constraint
 - provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints

GHG inventory under BTR1 : Ghana

Method:

IPCC 2006, 2019 refinement, 2013 wetland supplement

Time series:

1990 – 2022
1990-2020 : recalculation
2020-2022- new estimates

Gases

CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFC, PFCs, SF₆
NF₃ = NO

Sectors:

Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, Waste

GWP:

IPCC AR4

Tools:

Spreadsheet package (datasheet, calculation sheets, analysis sheets)

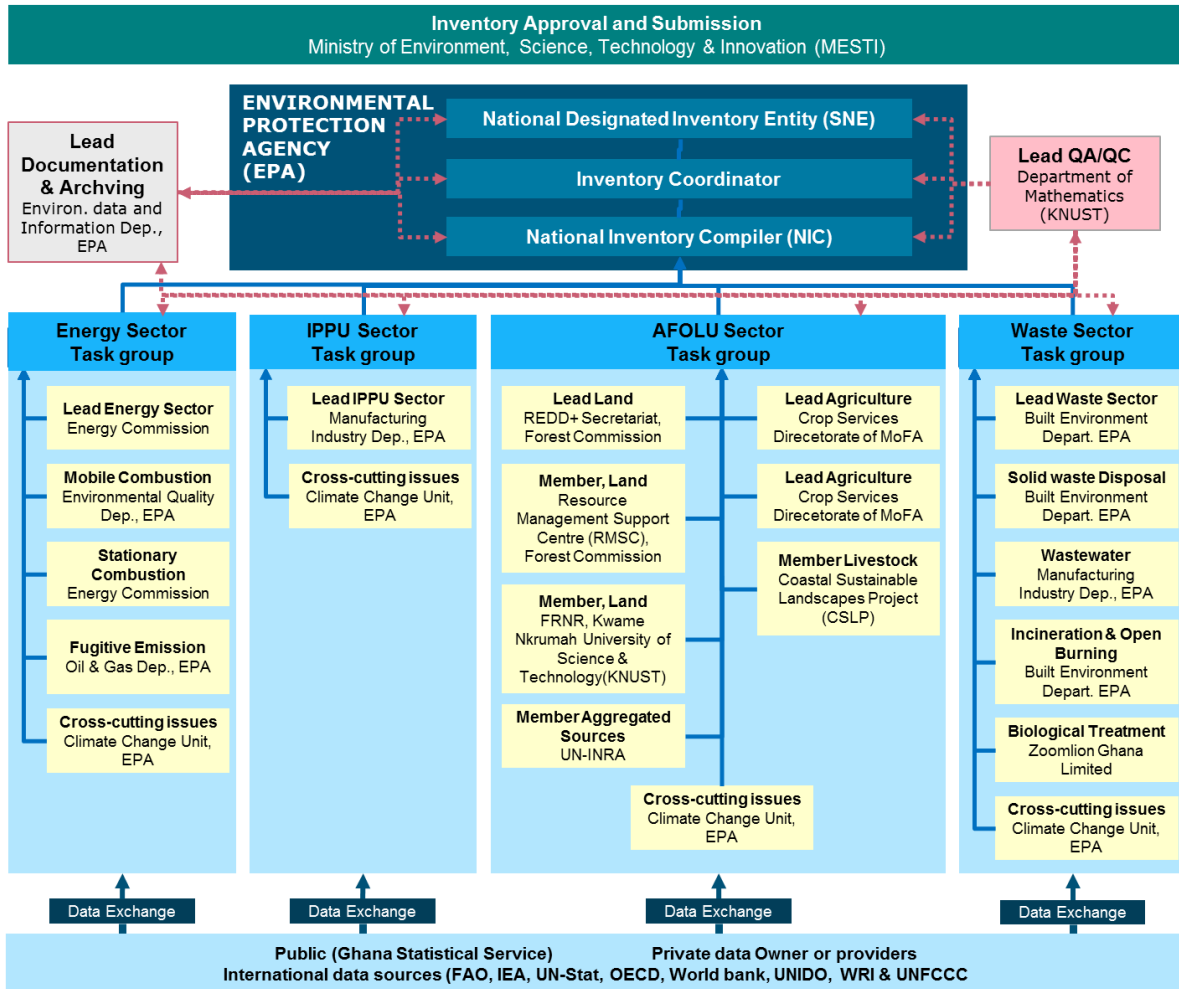
Common reporting tables (offline report as Annex to NID or)

UNFCCC reporting tool (online reporting)

Climate change data hub (online archiving platform)

NGHGI – strengthening national system

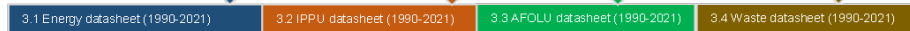
mandated is backed by EPA Act, 490, being amended)
responsibilities, regular training



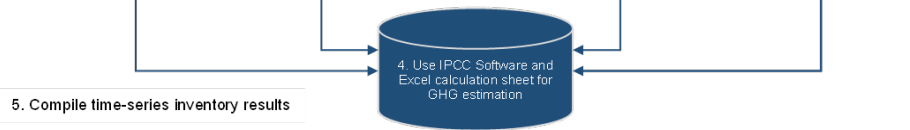
1. Collect activity data from national and international sources.



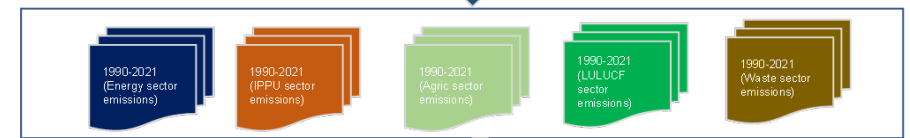
2. Process data >> select method for the inventory > estimate GHG emissions/removals > Perform recalculations > Perform key category analysis



orm
data)
terly report)



5. Compile time-series inventory results



6. Prepare 2023 National Inventory Report (NIR)

7. Upload NIR and dataset on online data

NGHGI – Overall progress

- On course to submit BTR1 by December 2024
- Draft NID = 65% complete
- CRT (offline version) = 75% complete
- UNFCCC reporting software = 0% complete (offline CRT will be exported to reporting software after approval)
- Data sheet, calculation sheet and analysis:
 - Energy sector = 100% complete
 - IPPU = 70% complete
 - Agriculture = 80% complete
 - LULUCF = 90% complete
 - Waste = 60% complete
 - Overall trends and analysis = 60% complete
 - KCA = 70% complete
 - Recalculation of 1990-2020 time-series = 70% complete
 - QA/QC plan and QA/QC procedures = 75% complete
 - Uncertainty assessment = FX applied. Qualitative for KC = 55% complete
 - Planned improvement = 65% complete

Conclusions – BRT1 preparation experience.

- Prioritise mandatory reporting elements
- Focus on completeness and improvement over time.
- Make the effort to submit (BTR and reporting tables) before the 31st December.
- There is NO perfect BTR. We are all in the same boat.
- If your NID + CRT is ready now or earlier, submit it online.
- Appoint more than 1 EFT focal point to access online software.
- Ensure that consistency between BTR (intra, among chapters) and CRT and CTF where possible
- TER is a normal process (Don't be apprehensive) - capacity needs identification/improvement
- Plan for the TER (If you are using consultants, understand the process, results and documentation)
- After BTR1 start planning for BRT2 earlier.

Actual Benefits from strengthened GHG (Greenhouse Gas) inventories

- 5 G2G cooperative agreements (3 - Swiss, Singapore and Sweden signed), 1 (Korea) draft agreement AG reviewed, sent to cabinet for approval, 1 (Liechtenstein) under development)
- 43 projects of which 13 projects have been onboarded on the Ghana carbon registry
- Ongoing 2 G2P unilateral engagement (BP and Mercuria Energy)
- Mobilizing US\$800 million in exchange for 23 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent through partnerships with Switzerland, Sweden, Singapore, Korea, and Liechtenstein.

Lessons from existing domestic transparency system

- Full Implementing “domestic transparency” can be a slow and “tough” endeavour.
- Limited funds (donor-dependent and no/low national budgetary allocation)
- Low visibility of transparency reporting results for policy decision-making.
- Inadequate access to good quality data (missing data, non-existing data)
- Capacity gap (involvement local government and private sector)
- Slow operationalisation of planned institutional arrangement (it takes time to get what is on paper to become a reality).

Thank you