

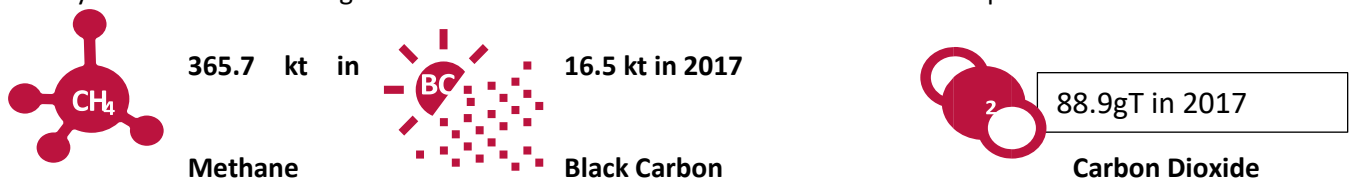


National action plan to mitigate short-lived climate pollutants

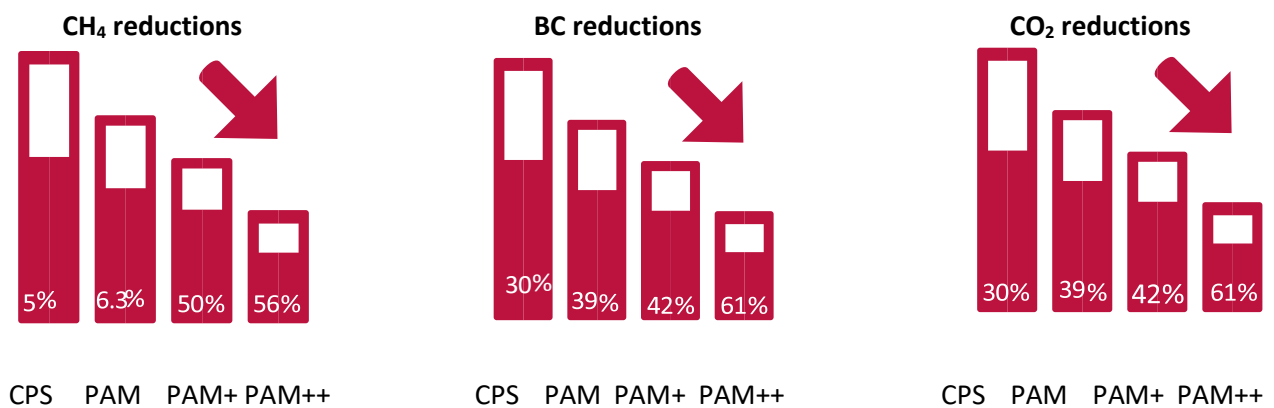
2018 • Republic of Ghana

Executive Summary

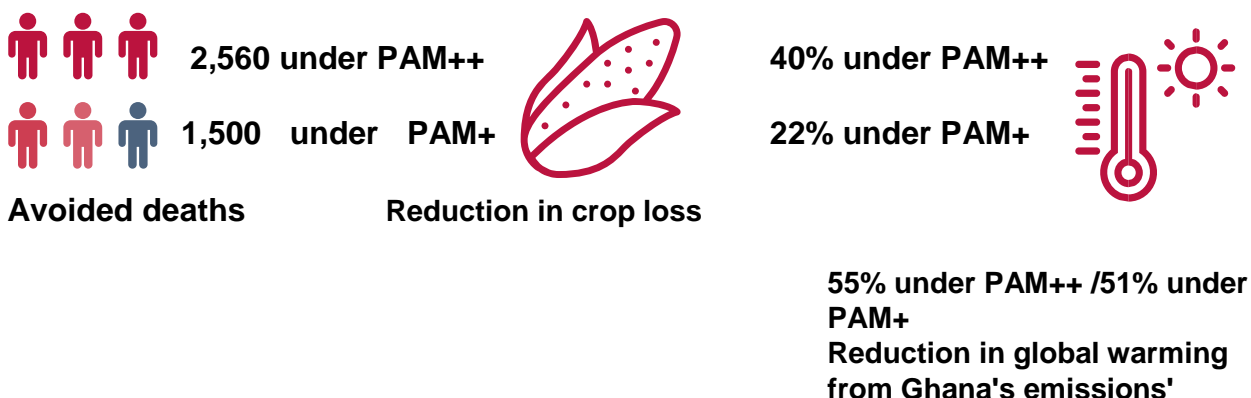
Ghana's action plan to mitigate short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) culminated from a multi-sector consultative process between 2016 and 2018. The process led to the identification and prioritisation of 16 SLCP mitigation measures across seven sectors. The 16 SLCP abatement measures are targeted at reducing emissions from dominant SLCPs like Methane (CH₄), Black Carbon (BC) and long-lived climate pollutants (LLCPs) like Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). Taking action on SLCPs can lead to substantial health, agriculture and climate benefits. The LEAP-IBC tool was used to conduct inventory of dominant SLCPs and LLCPs from 2010 to 2040. Methane is the most dominant SLCP and the second important LLCP (greenhouse gas) after carbon dioxide. The majority of methane is emitted from solid waste disposal to landfills whereas thermal electricity produces most of the carbon dioxide. Black carbon are mostly emitted from cooking with traditional biomass. Below are the levels of the pollutants in 2017.



The 16 identified SLCP and GHG abatement measures can together lead to a reduction of SLCPs and LLCPs as well as additional health, agriculture and climate benefits when fully implemented. The expected multiple benefits are associated with adopting alternative policy options in future relative to current policy failure scenarios. In most cases, the additional PAM+ (NDC scenario) and additional PAM++ (SLCP scenario) recorded the most positive effects. Adopting alternative policy options in the future compared with a 'current policy failure' scenario in which no additional policies and measures are implemented and policies and measures that have been committed to are not also not implemented.



Apart from the emission cuts, the implementation of the 16 measures are likely to lead to additional health, crop and climate benefits. The expected benefits are provided below:



Ghana needs to ensure implementation of the measures by making sure that the entire governmental structure is responsive to the measures by incorporating them into the development agenda. This will be the surest way to get the line ministries to mobilise and commit resources to ensure the timely implementation of the measures.

A summary of the 16 SCLPs and LLCs mitigation options and the key actions required to implement each measure is presented in the Table below. The table also shows ranking of the mitigation measures in terms of ease of implementation.

SLCP abatement measures	Rank	Key Actions
LPG for cooking	High	Ensure 50% of household adopt LPG for cooking
Solar systems	High	Ensure 10% of electricity mix from renewable energy source.
Reduced forest burning	Low	Reduce regularly or frequent burnt areas by 40% especially in the savannah and transitional zones
Institutional Biogas	Low	Increase methane recovery from well-managed engineered landfill
Promote CNG Buses	High	Ensure successful implementation of soot free buses, Secure funding from GCF to increase ambition of soot free bus policy to get additional 600 buses
Stop openburning	Medium	Increase collection of municipal solid waste, improve management of solid dumping ground
Landfill gas management	High	Increase methane recovery from well-managed engineered landfill
Improved cookstoves	High	Increase access to 2 million improve cookstoves.
Natural Gas for electricity	High	Increase NG fired thermal capacity on the public electricity grid.
Eco-friendly electricity	Medium	Ensure grid capacity addition with natural gas fired thermal plant in lieu of the proposed coal plant
Efficient charcoal kilns	High	Builds on the efforts of introducing efficient kiln (preferably brick kilns) for wood carbonisation among informal charcoal operators.
Quality livestock feeding	Low	Support the introduction of technology improvement in animal manure management and feeding/intake materials by promoting ranch system in areas of the country where livestock (especially non dairy cattle) are common
Vehicle testing standards	Medium	Exclude grossly or big polluting cars of the road through the enforcement of emission testing standards at the PVTs
Cutting-edge stoves	Medium	TBD
Gas in plastic industry	Low	TBD
Coordination of SLCPs	High	Coordinate implementation progress of SLCP and LLC mitigation actions

National HFC Inventory	High	Conduct nation-wide HFC imports and consumption survey
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Harmonise LLCPs & SLCPs inventory	High	Expand scope of GHG inventory system to cover SLCPs
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