



GHANA

SNAP - SUPPORTING NATIONAL ACTION AND PLANNING ON SLCPs



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ALIGNING DEVELOPMENT WITH SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

The Need for National Planning

Ghana was among the first countries that initiated the CCAC in 2012 because they had already established that they wanted to align development with sustainability, and the CCAC had similar goals. There was a decision early on by the government to include environmental concerns and climate change in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, Ghana's national four-year plan, where a need for international cooperation was recognised.

Ghana was one of the first countries to undertake national planning as part of SNAP in 2013. The decision to join the SNAP initiative was taken as it represented a means to showcase the impact of efforts to clean the environment and to facilitate integration of these efforts into policy development in the different ministries. National planning is needed to link the many activities occurring in different sectors to understand what they mean for SLCP mitigation. This data is spread between the different ministries and needs to be compiled and analysed in one location.

Improvement of human health is a very important area for Ghana, which is easy for people to grasp. To achieve these improvements Ghana's main focus is to develop a sustainable

pathway for growth as, by keeping the environment intact, the health of the people can be preserved. Overall, the SLCP national planning process is outlining specific steps that Ghana will take to transform the vision of cooperative development and sustainability into action.

Getting Started

In Phase I of SNAP the Ghana EPA developed emissions, estimated benefits and identified important SLCP measures as part of a draft national plan. There is no political endorsement of the plan, but a many things are happening in many sectors implementing measures outlined in the draft plan.

In the next phase of national planning, LEAP-IBC will be upgraded to support the strategy development and to

using it to inform the Ghana INDC. Until now LEAP has been used only for energy-related sectors, and other models were needed for calculations on emissions from other non-energy sectors. EPA staff are very pleased that LEAP-IBC now also includes the non-energy sectors in the calculations, as this means that LEAP-IBC can be used for all their planning for climate change, SLCPs and air pollution. The fact that impacts can now be calculated is important as these can demonstrate the benefits of taking action, information that can change minds.

Taking Action

The national plan being developed with SNAP support acts as a strategic document for the Ghana EPA and the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) to keep track of progress on SLCP mitigation, which is carried out by different ministries responsible for the different emitting sectors.

Ghana saw the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) as an important opportunity to implement measures relevant to SLCP mitigation, as it contains measures on transport, energy, waste and cookstoves, all relevant to SLCP mitigation. An inter-ministerial team (from energy, petroleum, transport, agriculture, forestry and finance) is taking charge to develop strategies to attain the NDCs and therefore address SLCP emissions concurrently.

Moving forward in the SNAP process, Ghana will further embed SLCP measures in different policy areas such as the Ghana Shared Growth Agenda phase 2 (from 2013-17) which recognises policy actions relevant to reducing SLCPs.

If approved by parliament, Ghana will implement its first emission standard law, benchmarked on the Euro Standards.

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The Ghana EPA has been using LEAP for many years for energy planning



Addressing Transport

A major focus of the Ghana EPA is improving air quality and transportation in cities, as this is an increasing problem, especially in Accra. Several policies are in play to increase monitoring in urban centres, for example expanding it to Tema, a major port near Accra. Ghana will create new sustainable transport measures and implement them through the national transport policy. It is creating vehicle and motor emission standards, and an important development is the involvement of the private sector in vehicle road worthiness inspections, which have the capacity to also test emission levels.

Harnessing the Sun

Through harnessing solar energy, Ghana is improving the air quality of the country. A pilot programme has distributed 200,000 solar lanterns to households to replace kerosene lanterns. The idea is to create a sustainable market for solar lanterns by 2018. Another initiative called 'electrified communities' plans to save over 200 megawatts of power everyday from the grid by installing 200,000 roof top solar panels, by subsidising installation costs (about 30% of the total cost). Promoting solar electricity is one way to reduce the reliance of diesel generators in domestic and commercial situations.

Reducing HFC use

Ghana has created a Green Cooling Programme to facilitate the replacement of high-GWP HFC air conditioners with low-GWP HFC units. So far, they have installed 30 units in houses and public offices that have inbuilt monitoring capabilities to record the efficiency of these new alternatives compared to the main units available on the market. Data collected will feed into the development of further action.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Ghana is creating a 'Ghana 40-year plan' beginning in 2018. The goal is to incorporate important NDC and SLCP actions into the plan. Currently, it is undergoing a cross-sectoral consultation to seek input from various ministries. The next step is to develop monitoring and evaluation of the actions that will lead to emission reductions. A website (<http://www.climatedatahubgh.com/>) has been



developed to cover the different measures that are included in the NDC, which is open to the public to allow them to monitor progress in attaining targets and implementing emission reduction measures. The plan is to use the same platform for SLCP measures. All of these measures are also linked with SDG attainment.

Financing change

Generally, access to reliable finance is a challenge for domestic and other small enterprises. The banks view these investments as risky because the benefits are not immediate, and there are a large number of people requiring loans. This is something that needs to be addressed if action is to become widespread

A positive step is that, for the first time, the Ministry of Finance has created a climate change unit which is the National Designated Authority for the Green Climate Fund. This means that staff from that ministry are now participating in discussions on the environment and climate change.

Strength in Numbers

Given that many countries in West Africa are part of the SNAP initiative, Ghana views the collaboration among countries a valuable opportunity to share expertise and experience and increase action taken across the region to mitigate SLCPs.

The CCAC SNAP Initiative

The objective of the SNAP Initiative is to develop capacity within SLCP partner countries for effective national planning as a foundation for rapid and large-scale implementation of SLCP mitigation. It has three key objectives:

- Supporting the development of national SLCP planning processes - facilitating action in countries by embedding SLCPs in on-going activities and national policies; strengthening institutions and building capacity to coordinate issues related to SLCPs at the national scale;
- Enhancing tools and approaches to support key steps of the national planning process - the development of emission scenarios, estimation of benefits of emission reductions to help in prioritising different measures for SLCP reduction;
- Fostering linkages and collaboration between national SLCP planning with global and regional processes, initiatives and approaches.

SNAP Network

Implementers include: the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (IGSD), International Union of Air Pollution Prevention and Environmental Protection Associations (IUAPPA), Molina Center for Energy and the Environment (MCE2), UNEP Energy Branch, UNEP regional offices and 14 participating countries, including Bangladesh, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mexico, Nigeria, Chile, Ethiopia, Jordan, Liberia, Maldives, Morocco, Peru, and Togo. More information: <http://www.ccaoalition.org/en/initiatives/snap>

About the CCAC

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) is a voluntary global partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, business, scientific institutions and civil society committed to catalysing concrete, substantial action to reduce SLCPs (including methane, black carbon and many hydrofluorocarbons). The Coalition works through collaborative initiatives to raise awareness, mobilise resources, and lead transformative actions in key emitting sectors.

For more information on SNAP please contact:

Elsa Lefevre, CCAC Secretariat - Elsa.Lefevre@unep.org

Chris Malley, Stockholm Environment Institute - chris.malley@sei-international.org