

SUBMISSION OF GHANA: THE COP, CMP AND CMA BY ITS DECISION 4/CP.25, 4CMP.15 AND CMA.2, MANDATED THE KATOWICE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSE MEASURES (KCI) TO RECEIVE INPUT FROM EXPERTS, PRACTITIONERS AND RELEVANT ORGANISATIONS IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT SOME ACTIVITIES IN ITS WORKPLAN.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change presents an additional long-term development risk that Ghana is addressing in the tight fiscal constraints. Despite the economic challenges, climate change remains a priority for Ghana. That is why its recent national development policy outlines climate change as a priority area of action. The commitment to tackle climate change on all fronts has been shown in her Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with high ambition climate action.

The COP, CMP and CMA by its decision 4/CP.25, 4CMP.15 and CMA.2, mandated the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) to receive inputs from experts, practitioners and relevant Organisation in order to implement some activities in its workplan. Therefore, the Government of Ghana presents its compliment to the KCI and welcomes the opportunity to provide input to the call on the following activities:

THE WORK ACTIVITY

Workplan Activity 9: “Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account the intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations”.

Activity 9 item a

Description of policy or measures related to a pathway to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels;

Ghana updated and enhanced its NDCs under the Paris Agreement for 2020 to 2030, per Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC decisions 1/CP.21 and 4CMA.1. The update NDC affirms the country’s resolve to address the impacts of climate change on the country’s economy and its vulnerable people.

The NDCs are anchored to a number of important climate change and development-related policies: These developmental policies and programme include the Ghana’s Current Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (2022-2025) informed by the long-term national development policy framework, also known as Agenda 2057 or Ghana@100, the government’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP 2017-2024), the National Climate Change Policy and many other national policies that have integrated gender to a varied extent. These policies provided opportunity to integrate gender into the NDC sectors.

Key Characteristics of Ghana’s NDCs

The updated and enhanced NDC's covers 19 policy areas and 47 Programme of action (POAs) which translates into 13 adaptation and 34 mitigation actions. The President of the Republic of Ghana envisions that, the 47 programme of actions are expected to build the resilience of over 38 million people with the majority being the youth and women, generate absolute greenhouse gas emissions reductions of 64 MtCO_{2e}, create over one million jobs, avoid 2,900 deaths per year due to improved air quality by 2030.

In terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Ghana emits an average of 0.1 metric tons of carbon dioxide per person per year in 2019, way below the global average of four (4) metric tons per capita.

Financial Needs for Implementation

The revised NDCs requires between US\$ 9.3 and US\$ 15.5 billion of investments to implement the 47 NDC POAs from 2020 to 2030. US\$ 3.9 billion would be required to implement the 16 unconditional programmes of actions till 2030. The remaining 5.4 billion for the 31 conditional programmes of action would be mobilised from the public, international and private sector sources and carbon markets.

In absolute terms Ghana commits to a projected GHG emission reduction of 25 million tons in the implementation of her unconditional and 39.4 million tons from the conditional. This will be largely from the forestry, transport, energy, industry and waste sectors.

Methodologies and Tools

Ghana used 2006 IPCC Methodologies for estimating the anthropogenic GHG and removals in the 2019 GHG Inventory. The net emissions were from Energy, IPPU, Agriculture and LULUCF, and Waste sectors using a mix of tiers 1, 2 and 3 approaches. Ghana also used the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model (GACMO), GHG Accounting Tool and Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP Model) to calculate the emission reductions for individual mitigation measures and aggregated the emissions reductions into sectoral and national targets.

Activity 9, Item b

Socioeconomic impacts of the policy or measure taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations, including a short description of tools and methods used to assess the impacts, and primary data and knowledge collection where appropriate.

Global climate change caused in part by human activities raises serious problems of justice between this generation and future generations, and among communities, gender, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations within the present and future generations.

The President of the Republic of Ghana envisions that, the 47 POAs of Ghana's updated NDCs are expected to build resilience of over 38 million people with the majority being the youth and women, generate absolute greenhouse gas emissions reductions of 64 MtCO_{2e}, create over one million jobs, avoid 2,900 deaths per year due to improved air quality by 2030.

Ghana established a gender working group made up of members from the priority sectors in the NDCs to aid in mainstreaming of Gender into Climate Actions. A tool Kit was developed for

mainstreaming Gender in Climate Actions Capacities. The programme of action is in the (7) areas: Agriculture, Energy, Water, Health Transport and Disaster risk reduction sector and climate services.

In the enhanced NDC there are Policy Actions on Gender and the Vulnerable which seeks to enhance resilience of Women and the Vulnerable.

In 2025 the National Gender Policy will be reviewed with more climate actions.

Current situation

Responding to the GAPS

A training was organised from 11th to 14th March 2019 with the overall objective to help the country better understand the social and employment implications of climate policies and their national determined contributions (NDCs).

The training targeted nineteen institutions and twenty-nine persons from research, statistics, labour, employment, Union, Policy, Financial, Pensions Fund, Ministries and Agencies. Most of the institutions listed are members of the Response Measures Technical Working Group.

What has been done so far?

- ILO and core Climate Change negotiators trained Response measures Technical Working Group on global perspective and contextual issues of climate change and the UNFCCC process.
- ILO then introduced the Green Jobs Assessment Model (GJAM) developed by Green Jobs Assessment Institution Network (GAIN) to Ghanaian practitioners following the methodology as described in the “Guidebook on How to Measure and Model Social and Employment Outcomes of Climate and Sustainable Development Policies.
- ILO also help in improving the existing institutional capacity on the elements of the Input-Output Table model, interpretation of multipliers and basic applications. Also, expansion of a traditional Input-Output table with physical quantities.

Challenges

- Lack of current data for model
- The current Supply and Use Table (SUT) for Ghana was constructed in 2004. The oil and gas sub-sector under mining and quarrying sector are not part of 2004 SUT since Ghana started producing commercial quantities of oil in 2010.
- Lack of data on the green and conventional Industries.

There is the need to address the GAPS by undertaking the following:

1. Develop and update of SUT/IOT/SAM to latest GDP
2. Collect data of green industry structure in terms of intermediate demand, import, value added and employment and split of ISIC into green and conventional industries (Small sample survey of green industry from Ghana Statistical service business register (out of total of 638,000 establishment)

3. Collect data of additional labour, social and environmental statistics, cleaning and interpolation in concordance with ISIC and Green Industry extension of SUT/IOT
4. Yearly SUT/IOT baseline business as usual projection up to next 10-15 years, such as up to 2030 or aligning to national development agenda, using IMF or other forecast
5. Review of climate and green policies, developing a number of scenarios and quantification of those in terms of investment and final demand up to 2030
6. Yearly SUT/IOT 'green' projection up to 2030 using IMF forecast but modelling structural shift and taking into account quantified green and climate policies
7. Analysis of employment, social and environment, such as CO2 etc. outcomes of policies

Ghana is yet to apply the Green Jobs Assessment Model on the new and enhanced NDCs, in the updated NDCs Ghana indicated its need to assess jobs implications for implementing the enhanced NDC measures.

References and further Reading

1. Ghana National Climate Change Policy Ministry of Environment Science, Technology and Innovation, 2013
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3. Revised Ghana's Climate Priority Climate Action (Updated Nationally Determined Contribution) in table format
4. The *Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Development Policies* (2014 to 2020)
5. Climate Change Gender Action Plan- September 2021 <https://www.gh.undp.org/content/ghana/en/home/library/climate-change-gender-action-plan.html>
6. Gender analysis of nationally determined contribution sectors-Synthesis Report, September 2021 <https://www.gh.undp.org/content/ghana/en/home/library/gender-analysis-of-ghana-s-ndc-sectors-synthesis-report.html>
7. Gender mainstreaming and nationally determined contributions-Toolkit https://www.gh.undp.org/content/ghana/en/home/library/ghana_s-gender-mainstreaming-and-ndc-toolkit.html
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