

***“MAKING THE CARBON MARKET
WORK FOR ALL”***



2025 to 2026 half-year report

Annual progress report on the implementation of carbon market in Ghana

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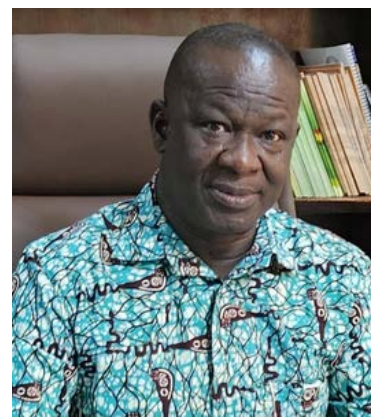
Ms Suweibatu Adam, MEST



Ing Esi Nerquaye-Tetteh, EPA



Dr Peter Dery, MEST



Mr Felix Addo-Kyere, EPA

Contributors



Juliana Bempah, EPA



Daniel Benefoh, EPA



Mohammed Gyimah, MEST



Daniel Lamptey, EPA



Antwi-Bosiakio Amoah, EPA



Samson Botchway, EPA



Isaac Danso, EPA



Paula Edze, EC



Fiifi Boadi, MLGCRA



Seth Mahu, MOEGT



Micheal Abrokwa, KLIK



Peggy Gbonsu, EPA



Lawrencina A. Nyanor, EPA



Abdul-Razak Saeed, UNDP



Derek Sarfo-Yiadom, EPA



Hakeem Abekah-Brown, EPA



Rafia Imoro-Kipo, EPA



Lucia Agatiba Agbango, EPA



Doris Duodo, MOEGT



Prosper Aboyure, EPA

Coordinating authors:

Dr Peter Dery
Director of Environment
Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
Email: peter.dery@mesti.gov.gh

Dr. Daniel Tutu Benefoh
Acting Director, Climate Change Unit
Environmental Protection Authority
Email: daniel.benefo@epa.gov.gh

The final electronic version of this report is readily available for download on the CMO website at (www.cmo.epa.gov.gh).

For further information, please contact

Chief Director, MEST
P.O. Box M232
Ministries - Accra
Telephone: 0302-666049
Email: info@mesti.gov.gh

Chief Executive Officer, Environmental Protection Authority
PO Box M 326
Ministries - Accra
Telephone: +233- 302-664697/98
Email: info@epa.gov.gh

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Message from the Minister

- During the period under review, my carbon market team actively engaged with stakeholders to support the government's goal of creating a fair carbon market environment that benefits all and to advance Ghana's climate commitments.
- Thus, this report highlights some compelling milestones for mid-2026, thanks to the hard work of our partners and the carbon market team.
- **Milestone 1:** The team has completed the drafting of the "2026 carbon market regulations" in accordance with section 159 of Act 1124. The document is now undergoing legal review by the AG.
- **Milestone 2:** Our bilateral engagement has increased to five countries. These are Switzerland, Sweden, Singapore, South Korea, and Liechtenstein. The Switzerland agreement was signed in 2020 and is currently under implementation. The agreements with Sweden, Singapore, 2024 and that of South Korea in 2026. The agreement with Liechtenstein is being negotiated.
- **Milestone 3:** The carbon market projects pipeline has reached 91 carbon market projects and is at various stages of development.
- **Milestone 4:** We have estimated \$66 million in potential government revenue by 2030 from ITMO transactions across the current authorised projects.
- **Milestone 5:** The current Article 6 carbon budget is under review as part of the NDC updates. The review will streamline the available budget for international export ITMOs and safeguard Ghana's NDC target.



Hon. Emmanuel Armah-Kofi Buah [MP]

- **Milestone 6:** Ghana's carbon market projects are already delivering better cooking outcomes, access to green energy, boosting local industrialisation and electrification of urban transport, improving waste management, and delivering climate-smart agriculture.
- **Milestone 8:** In 2025, Ghana became the first country in Africa to complete the end-to-end process of authorisation, issuance, transfer and reporting of 11,733 ITMOs to Switzerland.
- **Milestone 8:** In remaining quarter of 2026, the team will continue to focus on supporting the implementation of authorised projects, leading to real results that benefit everyone.
- **Milestone 9:** We aim to operationalize the GHG mitigation fund which was established under section 153 of Act 1124 to receive all carbon finance funds.

EPA CEO's Message

- Ghana is tapping into the international carbon market under the Paris Agreement to boost its climate targets, aiming to cut 64 million tonnes.
- As of mid 2026, Ghana has authorised 11 carbon market projects for international transfer, amounting to a total credit of 12.7 MtCO₂e ITMOs.
- The 12.7 million tonnes of ITMOs represent over half of the 24 MtCO₂e minimum budget set for Article 6 transactions.
- The 11 projects are in rice cultivation, efficient biomass and electric cookstoves, solar PVs, electric vehicles, green ACs, biogas, compost, etc.
- Following the authorisation, Ghana has prepared an updated initial report and latest annual information report to the UNFCCC.
- Ghana's total carbon market project pipeline has reached 91 projects seeking authorisation, with a potential 423 MtCO₂e of emission reductions.
- Of the 91, 66 projects are under 4 bilateral cooperation engagements, and 25 are Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) projects.
- 20 VCM projects are being considered for authorisation of carbon credits for international transfer.
- In 2026, Ghana focused on the operationalisation of the carbon market regulatory provisions in Act 1124, 2025. MEST and EPA are facilitating the developing of the 2026 carbon market regulation. The aim is to pass the regulation this year.
- The Carbon market committee will be inaugurated in the second half of the year in pursuit of section 151(1) of Act 1124.
- Revise Ghana's NDC greenhouse gas mitigation target with the aim of increasing its ambition.
- We will continue the work on strengthening the functionality of Ghana's carbon registry, with a focus on inter-operability.
- So far, 86 participants attended carbon market masterclass.
- 60 participants joined the 2 foundation class whereas 26 participants attended first advance class. 24 participants who attended the foundation class also joined the advanced class.
- We will continue with the carbon market academy master class in the last quarter of 2026.



Prof. Nana Ama Browne Klutse,
Acting CEO - EPA

We stand for integrity and transparency of carbon market

We are working to maximise the benefits of local content participation in carbon market

Our strategy is to scale-up carbon market project to support Ghana's development

We are increasing the NDC ambition of NDC through Article 6

Milestones since 2024 to mid-2026

4 bilateral agreements	↑ 33%
91 carbon market projects	↑ 91%
11 authorisations	↑ 167%
1 ITMOs transfer	↑ 25%
5 projects at validation	↑ 52%
2 projects at verification	↑ 20%

9,600–14,800 potential jobs

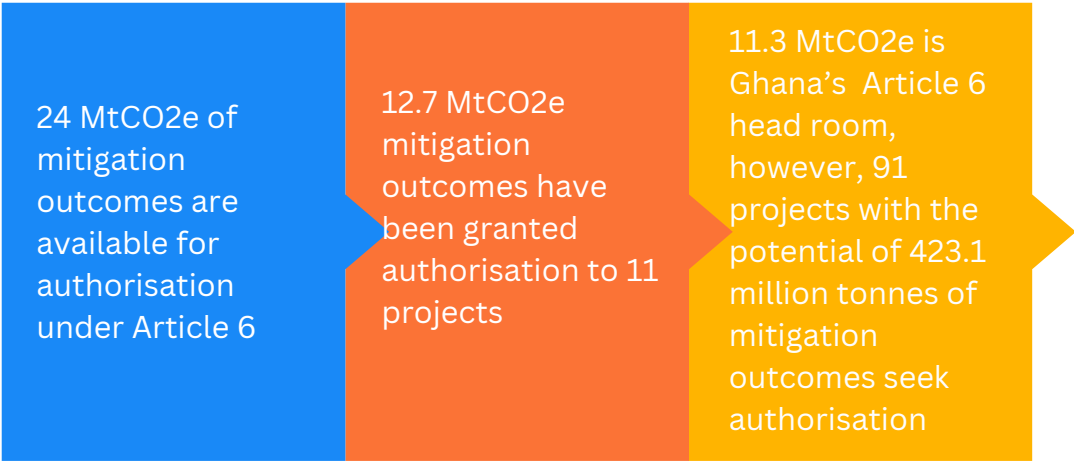
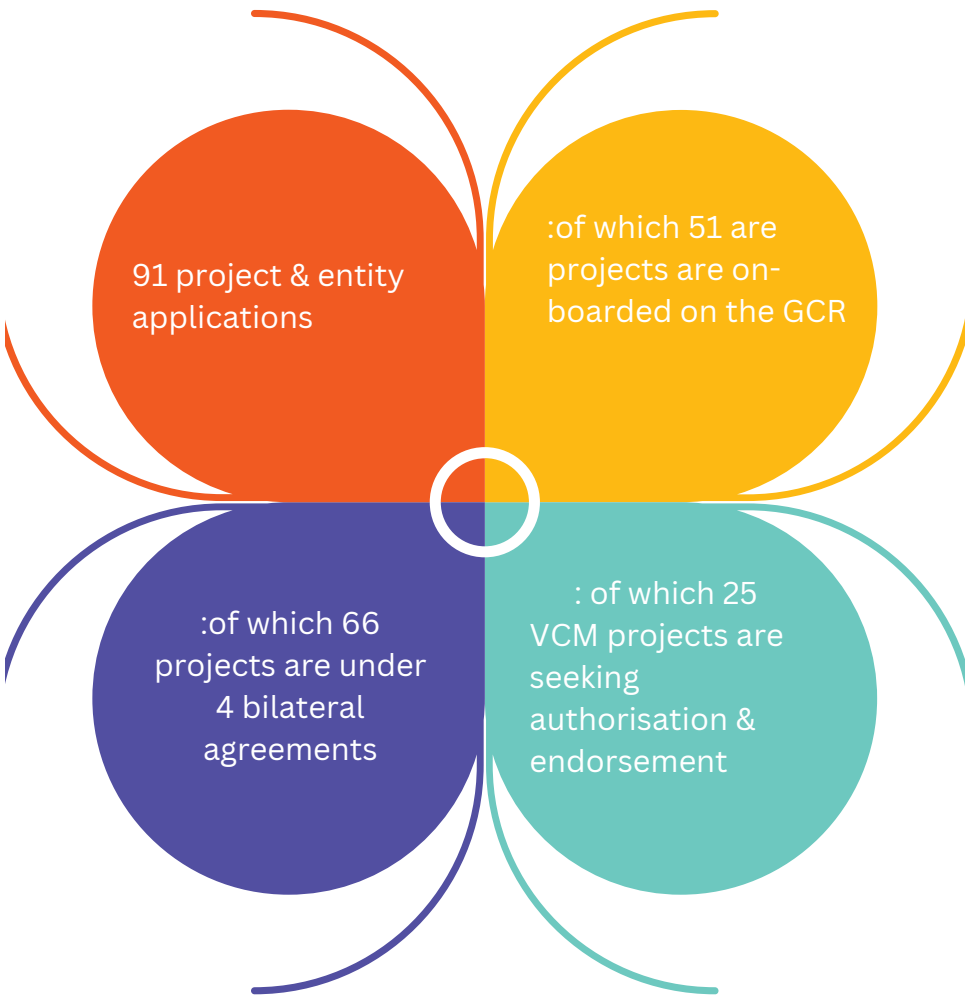
\$ ~ 66 million potential government revenue by 2030

~ 12.7 MtCO₂e of ITMOs has authorised by 2030

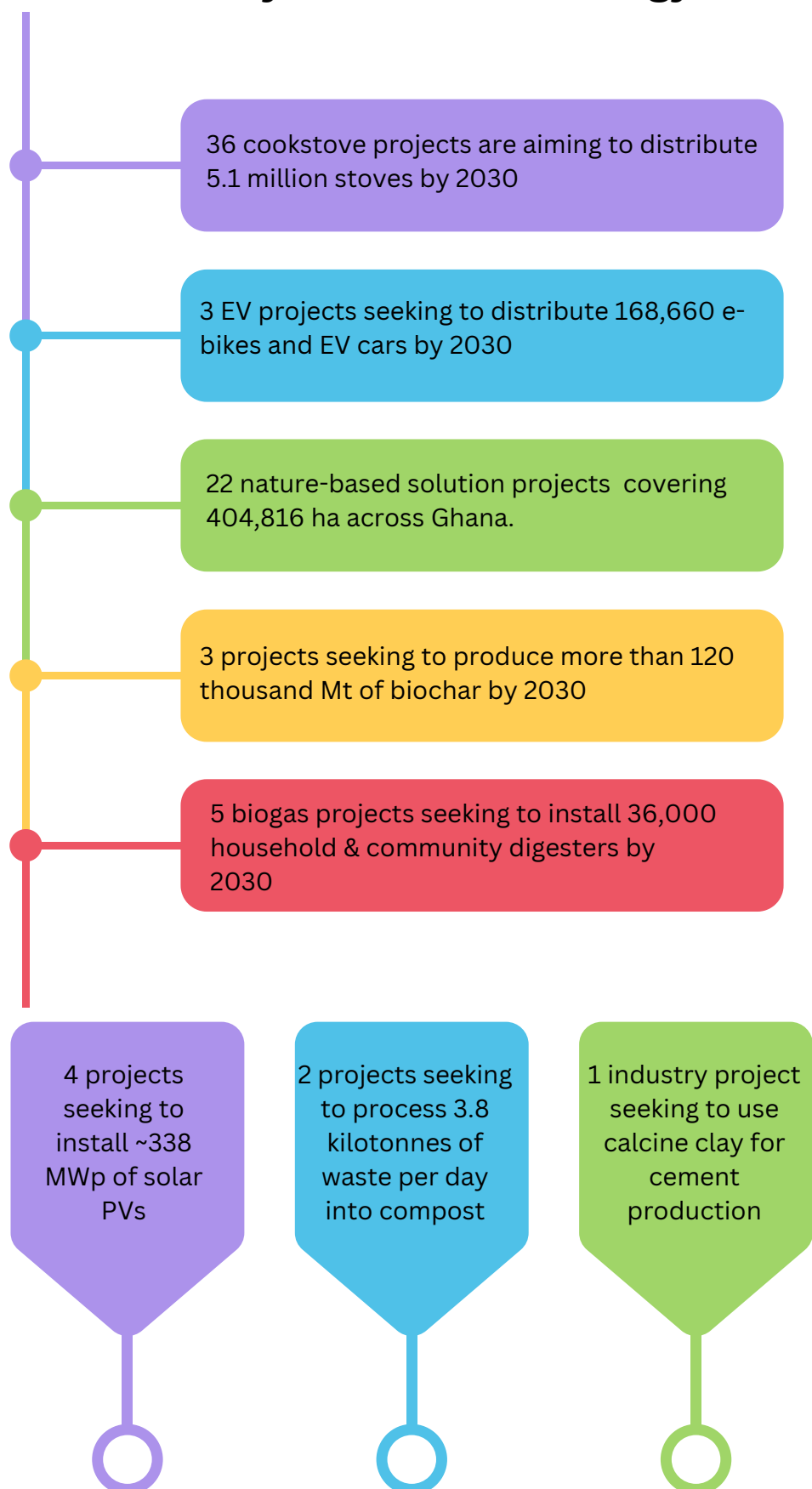
11 carbon market projects have received authorisations from Ghana.



2025 to mid-year 2026 project trends



2025 to mid-year 2026 technology trends



1. Setting the scene of this report

On behalf of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), the Carbon Market Office (CMO) serves as Ghana's Designated National Authority (DNA) for the carbon market and domestic carbon pricing instruments, per section 148(a-c) of Act 1124, 2025. As the DNA, the CMO has the mandate to administer the technical requirements of Article 6 under the Paris Agreement to support implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). With this mandate, the CMO provides technical and administrative support to market players in the country. The functions are categorised broadly into the following areas:

Ensuring linkages between NDC and Article 6 through international cooperation:

- Aligns Ghana's NDC and Article 6 on the international carbon market.
- Facilitates the development of bilateral cooperative and unilateral approaches.
- Manages NDC GHG emission baselines upon which authorisation may be granted.

Promote carbon project activation and origination:

- Supports match-making of project developers and buying partners.
- Supports Article 6 project origination and activation.
- Reviews and publishes eligible Article 6 project scopes.
- Publishes guidelines on technology and procedures for market actors.
- Administers Article 6 project development cycle.
- Receives and evaluates all authorisation requests.
- Grants approval to A6.4 projects Ghana intends to host, including crediting periods.

Standards, safeguards, and certification:

- Recommends methodology and standards for Article 6.2 transactions.
- Monitors the performance of independent validators and verifiers.
- Liaises with the Article 6.4 Mechanism Supervisory Body
- Facilitates local content participation in Article 6 project development in Ghana

Registry operations, reporting, training and revenue management:

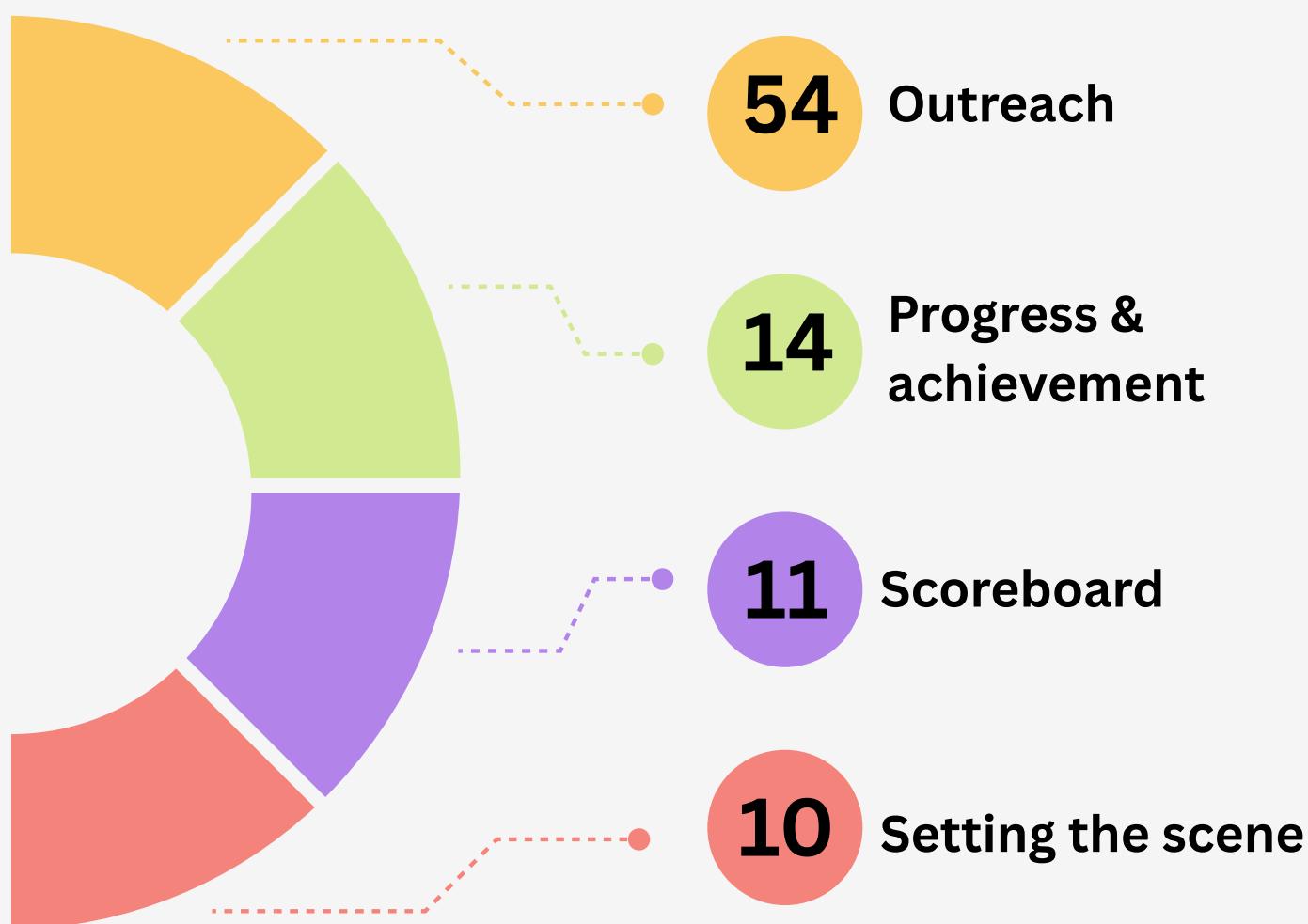
- Manages Ghana's carbon market registry for tracking ITMOs.
- Performs corresponding adjustments on the annual emission balance.
- Reports Article 6 operations to UNFCCC.
- Trains corporate bodies on carbon accounting and carbon markets.
- Liaises with relevant bodies on the tracking and management of carbon revenue flows

In 2023, CMO began publishing the Ghana Carbon Market Annual Progress Report (C-APR). The CMO adopted the C-APR as a strategy to deepen its public engagement efforts and to help track tangible accomplishments from participation in the carbon market. This 2025-mid 2026 report is the third edition in this series of the C-APRs. It covers the activities in the period of 2025 and the first two quarters of 2026. In this edition, the C-APR highlights concrete results on policy and regulatory changes, project pipeline activation, stakeholder engagements, carbon transactions, and reporting. This C-APR is structured into five different interrelated chapters.

1.1 Structure of the report

The information reported in the 2025 and mid-2026 C-APR is arranged into five chapters. The chapters are summarised below:

- Chapter 1 provides the background and context for the 2025 and mid-2026 C-APR, including relevant information related to the report.
- Chapter 2 elaborates on the scene setting by providing an overview of the context and background relevant to the review period, and then proceeds to present the main results and findings.
- Chapter 3, the report provides a detailed overview of the key progress milestones and significant achievements within each specific segment of the carbon market, highlighting notable developments and ongoing initiatives.
- Chapter 4 provides analysis of current and emerging trends in the carbon market project pipeline, highlighting the key players, and future outlooks.
- Other relevant information on stakeholder engagement and outreach is in Chapter 5.



2. Results scoreboard

During the review period, Ghana maintained its active participation in the international carbon market. The activities include: (a) developing and authorising bilateral agreements and projects, (b) enhancing the national systems for approval, project implementation, and (c) sourcing from both public and private sectors, as well as (d) managing carbon registry operations and reporting. Below are key highlights of the scorecard of Ghana's engagement in carbon market:

- **Expanded CMO scope of work** - The CMO has the green light from EPA management to expand its scope of work to include environmental attribute markets such as plastic, water, biodiversity credits, and renewable energy certificates. Hence, the CMO operational name is Low Carbon Transitions and Environmental Market Office (L-EMO)
- **Development of carbon market regulation** - The draft Carbon Market Regulations, 2026, pursuant to Section 159 of the Environmental Protection Act, 2025 (Act 1124) has been finalised. The technical regulations are currently being drafted by the Attorney-General's Department and will subsequently be submitted to Parliament for consideration.
- **Ongoing Ghana NDC revision** - The drafting of the final version of Ghana's NDC 1.2/NDC 2.0 document and stakeholder consultation is completed. The next step is to obtain high-level approval of the NDC before submitting it to the UNFCCC.
- **Organised second cohort of the foundation carbon finance masterclass** - Our second carbon finance masterclass welcomed over 40 participants from banks, universities, the private sector, auditors, civil society, and government agencies.
- **Grant additional authorisations of mitigation projects** - We've granted authorisations of 12.7 MtCO₂e ITMOs (which is about 53% of Ghana's Article 6 budget) for international transfer up to 2030, supporting 11 Article 6 projects that use innovative technologies like compost, biomass stoves, e-stoves, AWD rice, e-bikes, solar PV, green air conditioners, and biogas systems.
- **Signed a new Article 6 bilateral agreement** - Ghana has signed a climate cooperation agreement with South Korea, focusing on mitigation, adaptation, Article 6, technology transfer, capacity building, and climate services.
- **Growing carbon market project pipeline** - Ghana's Article 6 project pipeline has increased to 91 projects through bilateral cooperations, CORSIA, and voluntary markets.
- **Digital enhancements for CMO processes** - The CMO has established a centralised digital workflow and records management platform, leveraging Microsoft SharePoint technology, to modernise the review and approval of carbon market projects, thereby strengthening transparency and traceability. The CMO is exploring the use of AI in workflow automation, project reviews, digital MRV and registry operations.
- **Update of fNRB value for biomass-based project** - The CMO updated the use global default fNRB values for biomass projects in Ghana.

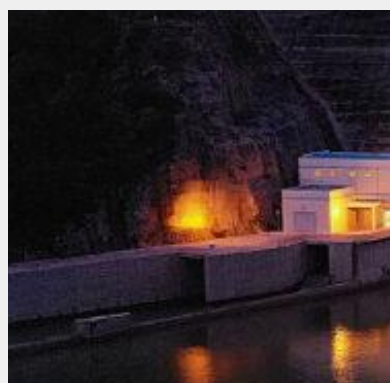
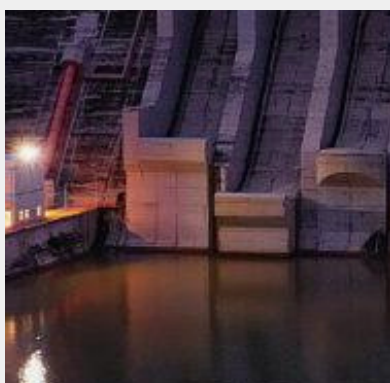
Policy and regulation changes relevant to the carbon market

- Ghana has finalised the drafting of the 2026 carbon market regulation. The draft regulation is now lodged with the Office of the Attorney General for further work. After the AGs, the draft regulation will be submitted to Parliament for further legislation processes.
- The draft regulation aims to give legal effect to the various technical and administrative procedures in the existing Ghana carbon market framework.
- The regulation seeks to clarify and codify the institutional mandates and obligations, lays technical and administrative processes for the carbon market and is accompanied by operational guidelines.
- Ghana has refined the role of carbon market in achieving next generation NDC mitigation target and raise thier ambition.

Bilateral and unilateral carbon market engagements

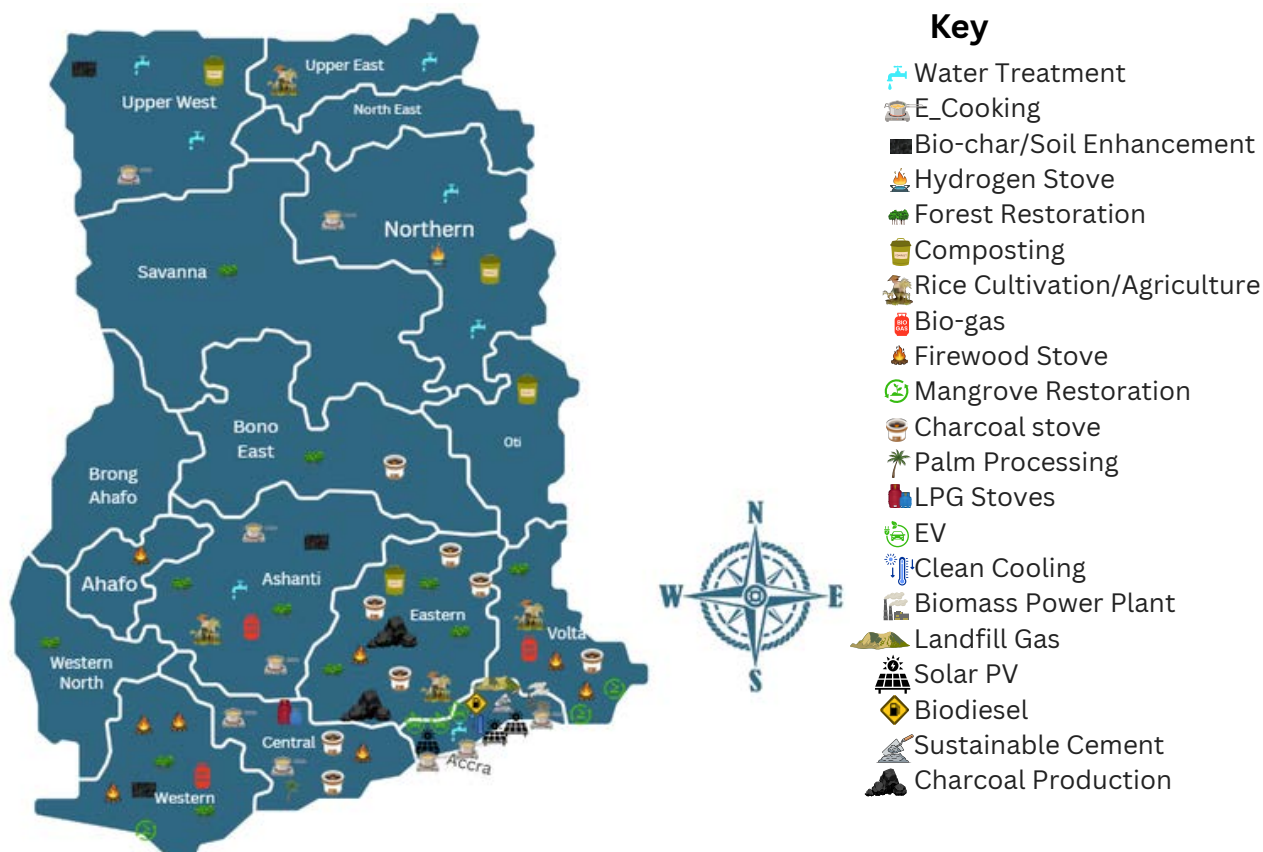
- Ghana is participating in Article 6 cooperation with the following nations: Switzerland, Sweden, Singapore, South Korea, and Liechtenstein.
- The overview of the status of the bilateral engagements is provided in the next section.

However, the summary of the milestone are presented below.

 • Drafted the 2026 carbon market regulations. • The regulation seeks give legal effect to Ghana's framework on carbon market and non-market approach. • Clarified the role of carbon market in achieving the NDC mitigation target by 2030 and beyond.	 • finalising cookstoves and forest restoration technology guideline. • Developing guidelines on ITMOs transfers.	 Finalised the 2025 Agreed Electronic Format (AEF) for submitting the annual information to UNFCCC	
 Granted authorisations of 12.7 MtCO₂e of ITMOs to 11 projects under the Ghana-Switzerland agreement and VCM.	 	 Ghana is involved in 5 Article 6 bilateral cooperation.	
 25 VCM projects requested to be on-boarded on the GCR, of which 20 VCM projects are seeking authorisation	 66 projects being developed under 4 Article 6 bilateral cooperations.	 91 carbon market projects are in the pipeline for development	 Participated in over 30 carbon market outreach programmes

3. Distribution of carbon market pipeline projects across Ghana

The CMO received project applications that are targeting interventions across several regions of the country. The locations of these projects depends on the type of technology being promoted. For instance, most projects related to electric cooking and EVs are located in urban areas where electricity is available. Additionally, there are more project applications from southern Ghana compared to northern Ghana.



Most water treatment projects are concentrated in the central and northern regions of the country. Notably, areas like Western North, Brong Ahafo, Bono East, Oti, and Savannah have either only one project proposal or none at all. This indicates that these areas are underrepresented. Particularly in water treatment and cookstove projects, point to a need for increased focus from project developers. It also means that the CMO must canvass of more interventions in the underserved areas. Recognising this is essential for the CMO, as it helps identify which regions should be prioritised for authorisation to maximise community benefits and enhance access to clean water. As anticipated, all proposed mangrove projects are located along the coast, primarily on the eastern side.

The most widely distributed carbon market project type is biomass stoves. Despite this, they are more concentrated in the southern part of the country than in the middle and northern belts. They are dominantly found in the peri-urban and rural areas of Eastern, Ashanti, Central and Greater Accra regions. For firewood stoves, the majority of the proposed projects are in the Western, Ashanti, Central, Greater Accra and Volta regions. In the next edition of this report, the CMO plans to expand the scope of the mapping to cover supply-chain actors especially end-users and technology production hubs in the country.

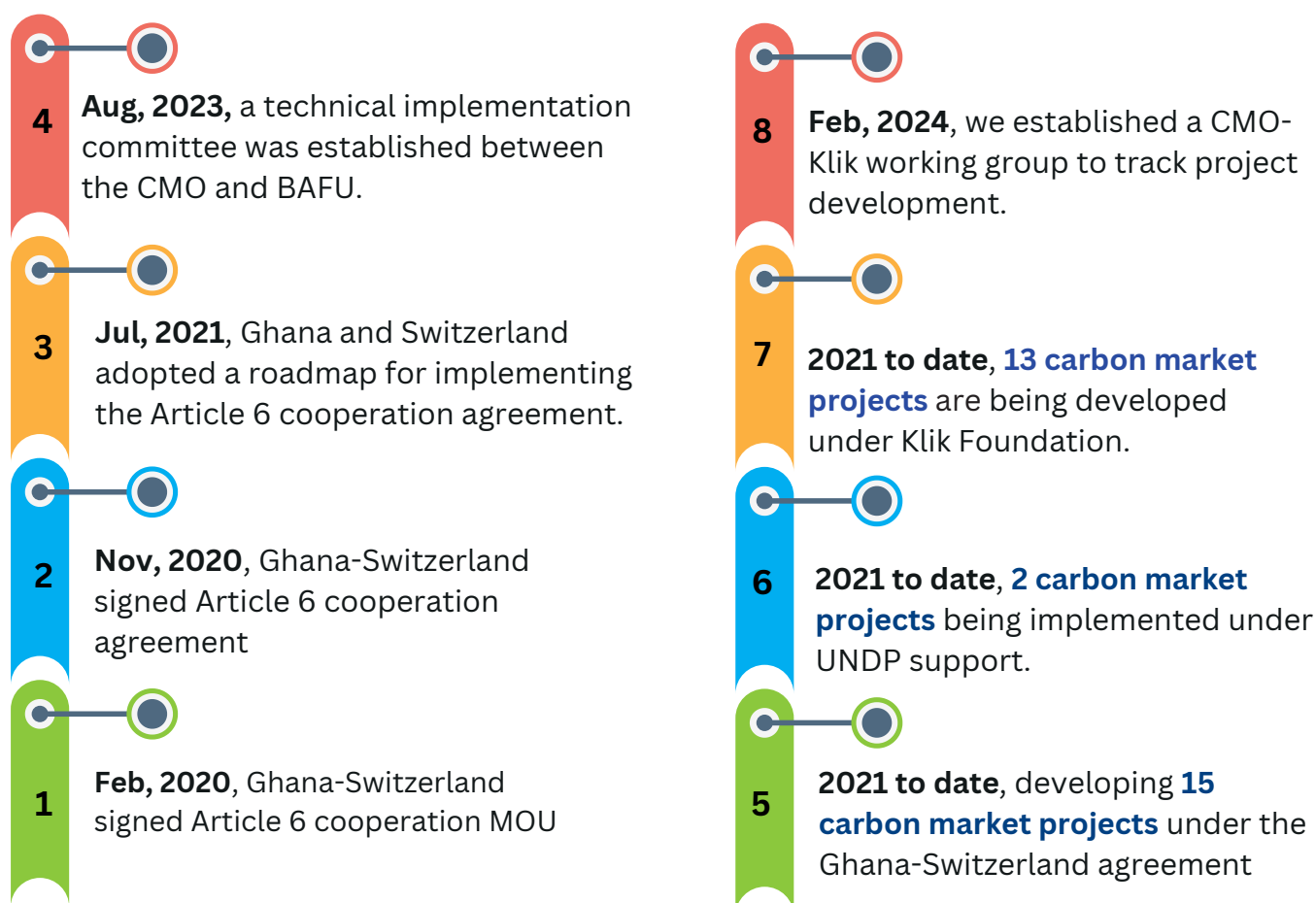
4. Status of international carbon market engagement

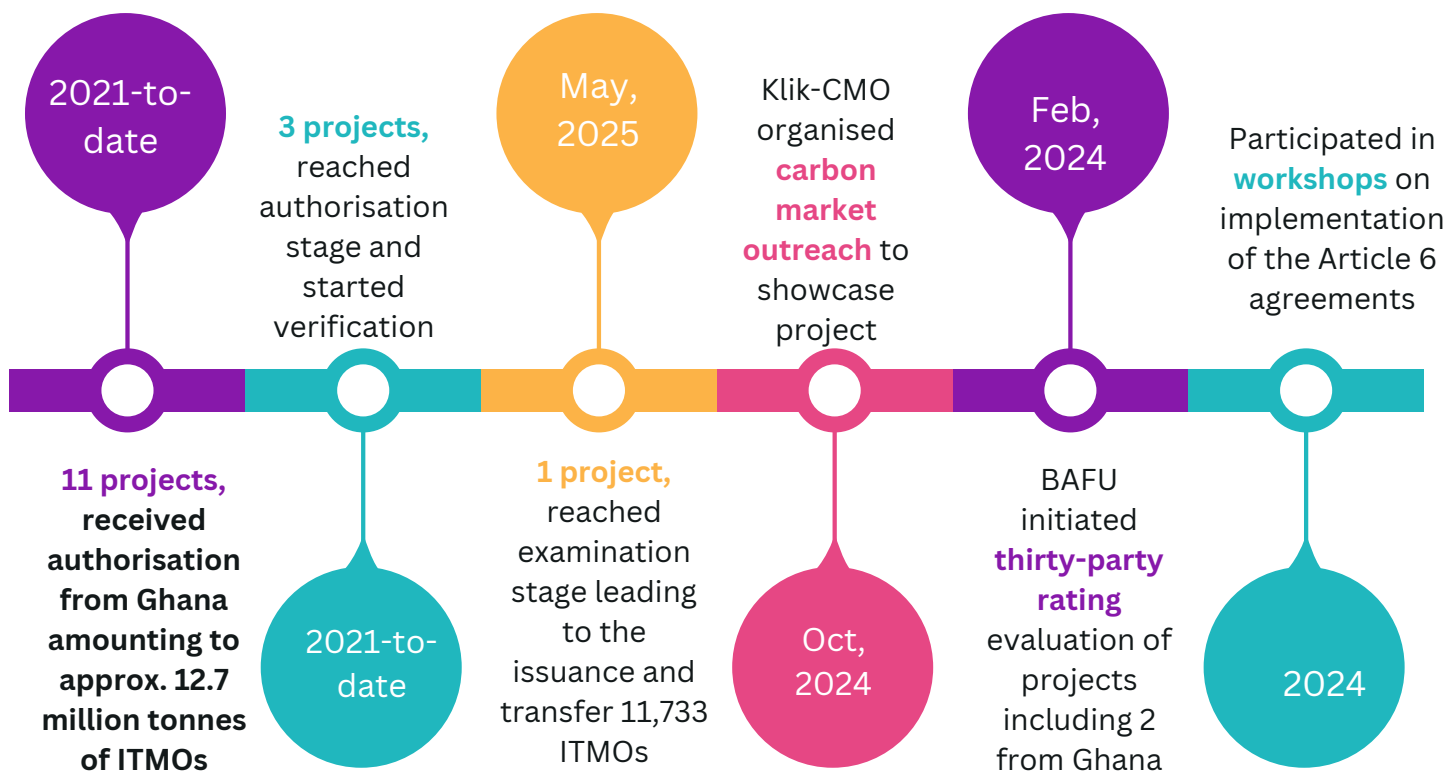


Photo of the Bui hydro electricity dam

4.1 Ghana - Switzerland bilateral agreement - timelines

The operationalisation of the Ghana-Switzerland bilateral agreement has progressed under the period under review. Attention has gradually moved from establishing technical rules and modalities for accounting and reporting, then to project sourcing and further to activity implementation. Currently, 15 projects are underway through the Klik and UNDP tracks. Starting in 2025, focus shifted to supporting the implementation of authorised mitigation activities in Ghana. The key milestones for 2025 are outlined below.





4.2 Progress of the Ghana-Swiss bilateral agreement - Klik track

Since 2020, the KliK Foundation has collaborated with CMO on initiatives in clean cooking, renewable energy, biogas, electric mobility, etc all aimed at reducing emissions as part of the Ghana-Switzerland climate agreement. Currently, **13 projects** are in development. For the KliK Foundation:

- Out of the 13 projects under development, **8 projects** have received formal authorisation between Ghana and Switzerland as at May, 2026. The statement of authorisation for all the 8 projects have been published on the UNFCCC website.
- The authorisations granted to the **8 projects** translates into a maximum amount of **9.4 million tonnes of** potentially transferable **ITMOs** to be delivered by 2030.
- **1 project** has reached second monitoring period (MP2). Verification report is completed and examination assessment is underway since May, 2026.
- 1 project in 2025, completed the **international transfer of 11,733 ITMOs** for 2023 and 2024 vintages to Switzerland. The 11,733 ITMOs transferred to Switzerland was publicly **cancelled** from Ghana Carbon Registry to complete the transfer process and to avoid double-counting.
- In December 2026, Ghana will publish corresponding adjustments of all first transferred ITMOs on the national greenhouse gas inventory results in the structured summary of the Common Tabular Format (CTF) as annual emission balance in the second Biennial Transparent Report (BTR2).
- **2 projects** have reached validation and MADD review stages pending authorisation request.

Table 1 provides an overview of the Klik Foundation's carbon market project pipeline and its current status. The pipeline consists of diverse technologies that rely on carbon finance support for deployment. The project list covers:

- electric mobility
- solar photovoltaic systems
- green ACs
- wastewater treatment
- biodigesters
- biomass cookstoves
- electric cookstoves

These projects are in different stages of development. Eight (8) of the 13 have received authorisations. The remaining 5 of the projects are at the pre-implementation stage.

Table 1: Overview of Klik project pipeline

No	Project title	Project developer(s)	Status/Stage
1	Transformative cookstove activity in rural Ghana	ACT/Envirofit	Authorised, First Transfer, MP2
2	Electric buses programme in Ghana	Aera/SolarTaxi	MADD review
3	Ghana Biogas Program	Sistema Bio	Letter of intent
4	Sustainable Artisanal Palm Oil Processing	Solidaridad	MADD review
5	Biogas systems for farmers in Ghana	HomeBiogas	Authorisation
6	Zuza Akyem – Transformative Biomass to Energy Impact	Zuza Akyem Ltd.	MADD development

No	Project title	Project developer(s)	Status/Stage
7	Ghana Green Cooling	Klik	Authorisation
8	Electric bicycle manufacturing and distribution for GIG economy workers and commuters in Ghana	Wahu Mobility	Authorisation
9	Building pathways to Electric Cooking in Ghana	Up-energy Group	Authorisation
10	Reducing Charcoal Consumption Through Improved Cookstoves	Up-energy Group	Authorisation
11	Distribution of electric cookstoves for households in Ghana	BURN	Authorisation
12	National Clean Energy Access Programame	KLIK	Authorisation
13	African Sustainable Charcoal Initiative with MGS for Klik, Micro-Gasifier Stoves (MGS) (ASCIMGS-Klik)	CERTAIN GTS	MADD reviewed

4.3 Expectations for 2026

- Report Corresponding Adjustment (CA) of first transferred ITMOs to Switzerland in the BTR2 to be submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat by December, 2026.
- Reporting of the first CA will also involve adjusting the first transferred ITMOs to the appropriate category of the 2023 and 2024 national GHG inventory results.
- Finalise the second international transfer of ITMOs to Switzerland.
- Submit a completed Agreed Electronic Format (AEF) containing records of actions taken by Ghana pertaining to the implementation Ghana-Switzerland Agreement.
- Submit an updated Article 6 initial report to the UNFCCC containing information of projects authorised under Ghana-Switzerland Agreement.
- Submit Ghana's most recent NDC containing information on Article 6 budget, update of eligible project criteria, and post-2030 participation in the Article 6 mechanism.
- Refresh the project eligibility list to include negative, positive and white list as part of the NDC revision.

4.4 Carbon market project development under the UNDP track

The Ghana-Switzerland bilateral cooperation advances innovative carbon market initiatives with support from UNDP. This report highlights progress in the AWD rice project and the transformative IRECOP compost project.

Both projects received authorisation from Ghana and Switzerland, which covered 2.7 million tonnes of ITMOs for the period up to 2030. The authorised ITMOs are 1.2 million tonnes for rice AWD and 1.5 million tonnes for the compost project. Both project reached the first monitoring stage in 2025 (Compost) and 2026 (Rice).

Consequently, the two projects are yet to complete the remaining Article 6 project development steps, including examination, issuance, transfer, cancellation, corresponding adjustment and reporting in the BTR2.



Project type: Rice AWD

Status:

- Implementation & monitoring
- Verification report
- Review of verification report

- Procured and distributed 4,752 piezometers to onboarded farmers to support implementation efforts
- Procured 15 tablets to support field data collection. SIM cards with an annual data package procured to ensure continuous internet access.
- Designed and adopted a custom-built data collection with KoboCollect App.
- Increasing operational presence on the ground.

Project type: IRECOP Composting

Status:

- Implementation & monitoring
- Verification report
- Review of verification report

- Procurement of emission monitoring equipment.
- Development of project monitoring and database system.
- Production of compost.
- Recruitment and training of staff.
- On-going monitoring of performance of project.
- Installation of compost capping material.

4.5 Progress of IRECOP's composting project

Overview and progress of compost project

Ghana's Composting Project is one of Africa's largest waste-sector initiatives under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement and has reached a major milestone, completing independent third-party verification and entering the final governmental review stage before carbon credits can be issued. The project has been developed under a bilateral cooperation agreement between the Governments of Ghana and Switzerland.

In September 2025, APPLUS of Spain verified the first monitoring period across the Ho, Oti (Dambai), Sunyani and Goaso facilities, confirming the integrity of the project's emission-reduction systems while recommending targeted operational and monitoring improvements. Chief among these was a shift to a methane flux box methodology aligned with UNFCCC Tool 13; the project team responded by designing, building and field-testing a prototype flux box between January and February 2026, with early results confirming its promise. The verified Monitoring Report has since advanced to joint examination by Ghana and Switzerland. This step is the last step before ITMOs are issued and results-based financing is released.

The reporting period was not without difficulty. Funding constraints reduced waste throughput, compost production and monitoring activity across several facilities during the first half of 2026, holding emission reductions below projections. Even so, the project sustained its momentum through continued stakeholder engagement with municipal authorities and waste operators, unbroken project oversight, and technical upgrades to its monitoring framework. With operational funding restored and the examination process complete, the project remains well positioned to generate verified carbon credits, attract climate finance, and anchor sustainable waste management across Ghana.



3.6 Progress of UNDP's Alternate Wetting and Drying Project

UNDP Rice Cultivation Project

UNDP collaborates with MEST, EPA, and GIDA to implement the AWD Rice Project, focusing on expanding AWD use, boosting farmer capacity, operationalizing monitoring, and establishing institutional arrangements for future ITMO transactions. As at the time of preparing this report, 934.06 hectares of AWD rice fields have been monitored and recorded across 5 regions

Farmer Capacity Development

Farmer capacity development focused on training 1,262 rice farmers on AWD, water management, and MRV, surpassing the surpassing 1,000 target in 2025. Trainings on AWD application included refresher sessions and new farmer trainings. Over 50% of farmers adopted AWD with piezometers and record systems, exceeding goals. Satisfaction surveys showed 90% approval, citing water savings, higher productivity, and future ITMO payments. Four AWD farmer champions have been identified with four demonstration plots established for farmer-to-farmer learning in a farmer-field school approach. These AWD champions encouraged peer learning and broader adoption. The project also improved cooperation among farmers, Water User Associations, and irrigation managers through regular meetings and training, strengthening water management and irrigation scheduling for AWD.

Improvement of Project Implementation Arrangement

On the institutional and carbon market readiness front, significant progress was made towards establishing the framework for performance-based payments. A draft AWD-ITMO payment protocol was developed and prepared for validation, while work continued on the design of payment transfer mechanisms and transaction cost structures. These efforts are expected to facilitate transparent benefit-sharing arrangements and ensure that participating farmers can receive payments linked to verified emissions reductions generated under the project. Project governance and management arrangements remained fully operational throughout the reporting period. The Project Management Unit (PMU) continued to oversee implementation activities, including field supervision, procurement of monitoring equipment and digital tools, stakeholder engagement, and coordination with the monitoring service provider. The Project Steering Committee met regularly to provide strategic oversight and ensure alignment with Ghana's broader Article 6 implementation priorities.

Implementation Challenges

Despite achievements, the project faced challenges like limited farmer understanding of ITMO payments and mechanisms about ITMO payments, limited digital literacy, irregular water supply, and low women's participation due to land ownership barriers. The implementation team responded by boosting farmer awareness, increasing technical support, and preparing a Gender Action Plan to involve women and youth. Implementation priorities include scaling AWD to at least 2,000 hectares, training 2,500 more farmers with increased women and youth participation, finalizing the AWD-ITMO payment system, strengthening MRV systems with digital dashboards, and expanding methane measurement to develop Ghana-specific emission factors for rice. These efforts aim to enhance Ghana's ability to produce high-quality mitigation outcomes under Article 6, while providing climate, environmental, and livelihood benefits to rice farmers.



Summary and next steps

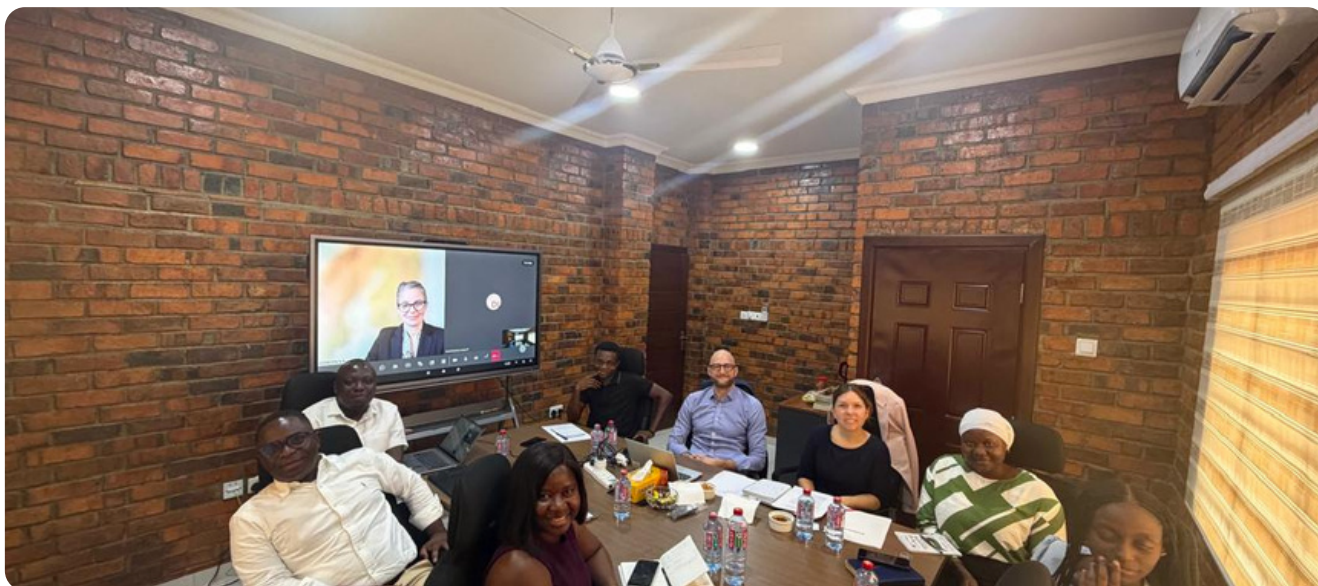
The AWD Rice Project is Ghana's flagship rice-sector mitigation activity under the Article 6 cooperative approach with Switzerland, implemented by UNDP with EPA support made strong progress in 2025 across adoption, farmer training, MRV, and carbon-market readiness.

- **Adoption:** 934.06 ha under AWD across the Northern, Upper East, Volta, and Greater Accra Regions — a milestone toward the 20,500 ha by 2030 target, underpinned by Kobo data tools and a functioning MRV framework.
- **Farmer capacity:** 1,262 farmers trained (target 1,000); over 50% now applying AWD with piezometers and farm records; ~90% satisfaction.
- **Peer learning:** four demonstration plots operationalized in GIDA schemes, with farmers designated as AWD champions.
- **Coordination:** strengthened engagement among farmers, Water User Associations, and irrigation managers.
- **Payment readiness:** a draft AWD-ITMO payment protocol developed and prepared for validation; work advancing on transfer mechanisms and transaction-cost structures.
- **Governance:** PMU and Project Steering Committee fully operational throughout the period.
- **Challenges:** limited farmer understanding of ITMO payments and processes on ITMO payment timing, limited digital literacy, irregular water supply, and low participation of women — being addressed through sensitization, added field support, and a forthcoming Gender Action Plan.

Next steps

- **Scale AWD to at least 2,000 hectares by the end of 2026.**
- Train 2,500 additional farmers, with greater women and youth participation.
- Finalize the AWD-ITMO payment system.
- Strengthen MRV systems with digital dashboards.
- Expand methane measurement to develop Ghana-specific emission factors for rice.

4.7 Ghana - Sweden bilateral agreement



CMO-SEA meeting of the coordinating committee held in Accra

The implementation of the Ghana-Sweden bilateral agreement was finalised and signed in 2024. Consequently, both countries have commenced efforts to translate the agreement into investment projects. In 2025, the coordinating committee, comprising technical experts from both countries, convened its second meeting in Accra. The meeting discussed issues concerning the committee's terms of reference, project sourcing, international reporting, and authorisation. The CMO and authorisation team in Sweden also exchanged lessons on the authorisation processes and explored areas of convergence. Highlights of the agreement's implementation status are provided below:

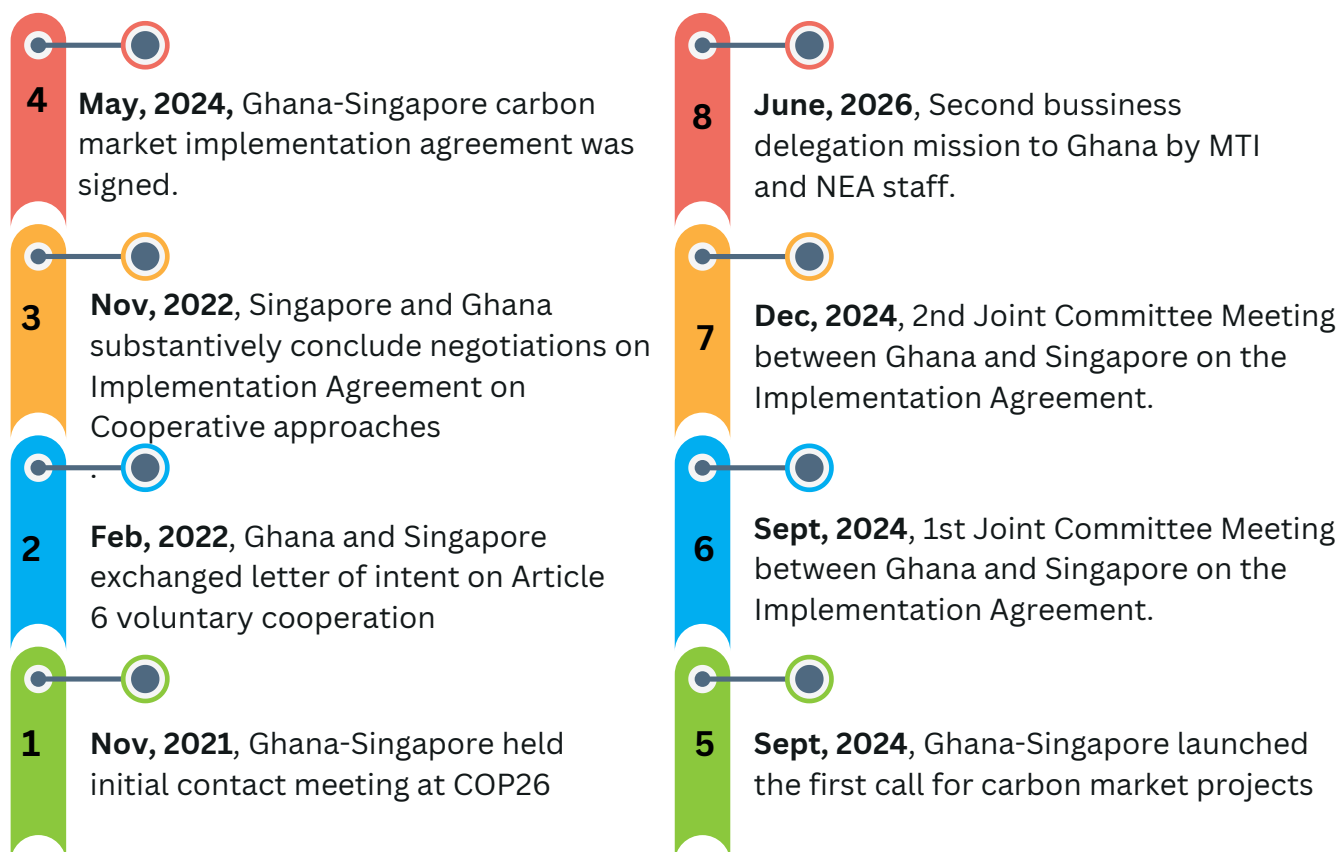


4.8 Ghana - Singapore implementation agreement - milestone timelines



Ghana recieved Singapore delegation mission on carbon market

Ghana and Singapore signed the carbon market Implementation Agreement (IA) in May, 2024. Since then, both countries have worked collaboratively to operationalise the IA on several fronts. Since then under the IA, activated carbon project pipeline, established joint committee to oversee the IA implementation, undertook business missions, introduced a support package to strenghten the capacity of the Ghana carbon market office and updating methodology list. The over-view of the status of the IA is captured in the diagram below:



A summary of the progress of implementation is reported below:

- **Singapore delegation business mission to Ghana** - In June 2026, a delegation from Singapore, including representatives from the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) and the National Environment Agency (NEA), visited Ghana. During their visit, they engaged with both private- and public-sector stakeholders and the CMO. They also toured various project sites. The discussion with the CMO included:
 - status of Ghana-Singapore IA project pipeline
 - Improving Singapore-Ghana IA processes and coordination
 - updates on the eligible methodology list
 - update on support package
 - prospect of Ghana carbon market business mission to Singapore.
 - CORSIA and secondary trading
 - LOA, Joint Authorisation Statement and Initial Report Submission
 - Project implementation support
- **Project pipeline under the IA increased to 44 since 2024.** The pipeline encompasses projects in clean cooking, water treatment, soil enhancement, green cement, forest restoration, biogas, and composting. Ghana and Singapore also convened multiple joint committee meetings to assess and make decisions regarding these projects. Four projects that have progressed to stage B were submitted to the carbon market committee for review.
- **Refreshment of whitelisted methodologies** - Ghana-Singapore has updated the list of eligible methodologies. The update was to align the eligible methodology list with changes in versions, exclusions, and additions by the international carbon standards. The refreshment has led to an increase in the eligible methodology of 55.
- **Support package** - Singapore announced a support package to CMO in 2025. The package include support onboarding two additional staff and a proposed training programme for members of Parliament and Lawyers at the Attonery General on carbon market. The mission discussed the status of the support package.



CMO and Singapore delegation visited project site

Table 2: overview of stage A project applications and status

MARN	Project title	Project developer(s)	Status/Stage
GH-SG-000001	AI- ML IoT driven automated disinfection, monitoring for potable water in rural Weija Gwabe and GA South of Greater Accra Region	Expert365 Pty Ltd.	Letter of Intent/ Stage B
GH-SG-000002	Alternate Wetting & Drying Technology for Sustainable Rice Production Located in Volta Region of Ghana, Central Tongu District	Farmer Globale	Ineligible at stage A
GH-SG-000003	Clean cookstoves technology for smallholder farmers in the Volta Region of Ghana, Central & North Tongu District	Farmer Globale	Letter of Intent/ Stage A
GH-SG-000004	Production of biodiesel from non-food oil seeds	Kombat Energy Limited	Ineligible at stage A
GH-SG-000005	Ghana Clean Cooking Initiative located in Ashanti and Central Regions	EcoLinks Co., Ltd	Letter of Intent/ Stage B
GH-SG-000006	Improved Agricultural Land Management for verified carbon emission reduction and removal in Wa West District	Eco-Bliss Climate Ltd	Letter of Intent/ Stage B
GH-SG-000007	Transformative Cookstove Project in Rural and peri-Urban Ghana II	ACT Climate Solutions B.V	Letter of Intent/ Stage B
GH-SG-000008	LPG Clean Cookstove Initiative in Ghana	ACT Climate Solutions B.V	Letter of Intent/ Stage B
GH-SG-000009	AquaCarbon Safe Community Water (VPA1)	Element15	Letter of Intent/ Stage B
GH-SG-000010	Clean Water Supply in Schools in Ghana	Impact Water LLC	Letter of Intent/ Stage B

MARN	Project title	Project developer(s)	Status/ Stage
GH-SG-000011	Electric cookstoves for households in Ghana	BURN and Effective Climate Solutions	CMC/ Stage B
GH-SG-000012	Improved cookstoves for households in Ghana TPDDTEC v4.0 E	BURN and Effective Climate Solutions	CMC/ Stage B
GH-SG-000013	Gyapa Improved Cookstoves in Ghana, all Regions of Ghana	Relief International	CMC/ Stage B
GH-SG-000014	100% data-auditable, electric smart stove ITMOs with verifiable direct carbon payments to households in Ghana	ATEC	Letter of Intent/ Stage A
GH-SG-000015	Safe water and clean cooking for Ghana	Up Energy Group	CMC/ Stage B
GH-SG-000016	Kinetic 7 Hydrogen Stoves for Ghanaian Schools	Kinetic7	Letter of Intent/ Stage A
GH-SG-000017	The Ghana Community Based Mangrove Conservation and Reforestation Project	Gaia Climate	Ineligible at stage A
GH-SG-000018	Ghana Cocoa Agroforestry and Resilience Program	X Carbon	Letter of Intent/ Stage A
GH-SG-000019	Electrical Cooking for Schools (ECS) in Ghana	Up Energy Group	Letter of Intent/ Stage B
GH-SG-000020	GS1385 Man and Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves Programme in Ghana - VPA005 (Volta Region)	Man and Man Enterprise Limited	Ineligible at stage A

MARN	Project title	Project developer(s)	Status/ Stage
GH-SG-000021	Repurposing Solid Waste Materials for Environmental and Economic Growth (RESWEEG) Project	ASERD-GHANA	Ineligible at stage A
GH-SG-000022	8MW Waste to Energy Power Project	Kwamoka Group	Ineligible at stage A
GH-SG-000023	Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Ghana	ECOM-BURN	Letter of Intent/ Stage B
GH-SG-000024	Sustainable and Efficient Improved Cookstove in Cocoa Farmer Communities	X Carbon, CJ Commodities and Oman Carbon	Letter of Intent/ Stage A
GH-SG-000025	Sustainable rehabilitation in Cocoa Forest Landscapes - Project Community-Driven Biochar	X Carbon, CJ Commodities and Oman Carbon	Letter of Intent/ Stage A
GH-SG-000026	Resilient and Sustainable Safe Water Supply in Cocoa Farmer Communities	X Carbon, CJ Commodities and Oman Carbon	Letter of Intent/ Stage A
GH-SG-000027	A 25,363-hectare Reforestation Initiative	Kwamoka Group	Ineligible at stage A
GH-SG-000028	The Renew Hope Initiative: Community-Scale Biodigesters for Clean Thermal Energy and Sustainable Agriculture in Ghana	Sustainology	Letter of Intent/ Stage B
GH-SG-000029	Nadowli-Kaleo Climate Smart Agriculture Carbon Project	Axam, Gazelle	Letter of Intent/ Stage A
GH-SG-000030	Repurposing Solid Waste Materials for Environmental and Economic Growth (Biogas) Project	ASERD-GHANA	Letter of Intent/ Stage A

MARN	Project title	Project developer(s)	Status/ Stage
GH-SG-000031	Ghana Biochar Project for Agricultural enhancement and Non-soil Carbon Storage	Highlight Solutions Limited	Stage B
GH-SG-000032	Free, Clean Drinking Water for the People of Ghana	Clean Commodity Exchange Inc.	Stage A/ Review
GH-SG-000033	Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development through Transitioning to Limestone Calcined Clay Cement (LC3) in Ghana	Continental Blue Investment Ghana Ltd.	Stage A/ Review
GH-SG-000034	GS13026:-GS12693 VPA-3 Access to clean water in Ghana	Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana	Letter of Intent/ Stage B
GH-SG-000035	Sustainable Paddy Cultivation Initiative in Ghana	Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana	Stage A/ Review
GH-SG-000036	GS13058:GS12771 VPA-4 Sustainable Energy Generation through Biodigester systems in Ghana	Erda Illumine Low Carbon Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Stage A/ Review
GH-SG-000037	GS13049:-GS13047 VPA-2 Improved cookstoves in Ghana	Erda Illumine Low Carbon Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Letter of Intent/ Stage A
GH-SG-000038	GS13036: GS12778 VPA-2 Solar PV Installations in Ghana	Erda Illumine Low Carbon Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Ineligible at stage A
GH-SG-000039	Project Akwaaba: Forest Ecosystem Restoration in Ghana	Rainforest Builder Ltd	CMC/ Stage A
GH-SG-000040	EV3 Grouped Electric Vehicle Charging Project in Ghana	Ev3 Mobility Solutions Limited	Stage A/ Review
GH-SG-000041	Efficient Clean Cookstoves for Rural Households in Northern Ghana (Sunrise Spectrum Pilot)	Tangelic	Stage A/ Review

No	Project title	Project developer(s)	Status/ Stage
GH-SG-0000042	Sterling Improved Cookstoves Programme	Carbonsink Group S.r.l. ("Carbonsink")	Stage A/ Review
GH-SG-0000043	GS12693 GS13026 RVPA-1 Access to clean water in Ghana	Erda Illumine Low Carbon Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Stage A/ Review
GH-SG-0000044	GS13047 GS13049 RVPA-1 Improved cookstoves in Ghana	Erda Illumine Low Carbon Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Stage A/ Review

4.8.1 Project summary dashboard

44	26	11	7	28.3	14
Projects	Stage B	Stage A review	Rejected	Stated Mt CO2e	GCR accounts

By status		
Category	Projects	Share
Stage B	16	36.30%
Stage A (Review ongoing)	21	56.80%
Rejected	7	15.90%

By sector		
Category	Projects	Share
Energy	29	65.90%
Agriculture	4	15.90%
Forestry	3	11.40%
Waste	2	4.50%
Industry	1	2.30%

By technology		
Category	Projects	Share
Clean Cooking	18	40.90%
Agriculture / Soil	8	18.20%
Safe Water	7	15.90%
Bioenergy / Waste-to-	4	9.10%
Forest / Land Restoration	4	9.10%
Industrial	1	2.30%
E-Mobility	1	2.30%
Other	1	2.30%

4.8.2 Key messages from project pipeline analysis

- Six in ten applications have been cleared to Stage B, but none have yet reached ITMO issuance. Currently, the pipeline remains upstream of first transfer.
- The pipeline is dominant making up ~64%. Forestry and waste are not as much as Ghana's AFOLU potential. Clean cooking is ~41% of projects and energy ~64% of the register, concentrating additionality and over-supply risk.
- Clean cooking is ~41% of the project list. This increases delivery risk and additionality.
- 100% of rejections are based on methodology eligibility.
- The Ghana–Singapore eligibility list is the most important requirement for raising the approval rate. That is why the methodology list is updated regularly to reflect the changes made by the carbon standards.

4.9 Ghana - South Korea bilateral engagement

- Technical negotiations on the Ghana-South Korea bilateral agreement concluded, after which both countries met the participation requirements. The minute for the concluded text was adopted at COP28 Dubai 2023. In June 2024, MOTIE and KOTRA hosted the Global Net-Zero Connection in Korea to showcase engagement.
- The Embassy of the Republic of South Korea in Ghana organised the Korea-Ghana Energy Corporation Seminar in 2024 to explore ways both nations can optimise energy-related activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- The Office of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice finalised a legal review of the draft agreement in 2026. The Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology submitted the draft agreement for consideration by the Cabinet in 2026.
- His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Ghana, led a delegation to South Korea in March 2026. As part of the mission, Ghana and South Korea officially signed a bilateral climate change and carbon cooperation agreement to support sustainable development and greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation.
- After the signature, the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology has submitted the agreement to Parliament for ratification. Following that, a supplementary agreement is to be developed to support the implementation of Article 6.
- Eight projects on clean cooking, waste management, charcoal substitution and water treatment are undergoing onboarding and feasibility studies for future development in anticipation of the agreement. The development of seven projects advanced from feasibility studies to pilot phases. The projects are listed below:
 - Community-Based Clean Cookstove Project in Ghana
 - International GHG Reduction Project through Water Purification System Installation and Supply
 - African Sustainable Charcoal Initiative in Ghana with Advanced Large Kiln Facilities (ASCIALKF)
 - African Sustainable Charcoal Initiative in Ghana with Micro Gasifier Stove Facilities (ASCIMGS)
 - Kpone landfill gas recovery project
 - Ghana Clean Cooking Program for Schools.
 - The Northern Ghana Methane-Controlled Vertical Carbonizer Initiative.
 - Charcoal Substitution Project for Forest Degradation

4.10 Ghana - Liechtenstein bilateral engagement

Ghana and Liechtenstein continued negotiating the bilateral agreement. A foundation agreement document was drafted to facilitate the formal conclusion of the negotiations. Both countries have aimed to get the final agreement signed before the end of the year.

5. Carbon market project pipeline

5.1 Project development trends

91 carbon market projects in the pipeline, 51 onboarded onto the GCR

- As of June 2026, the CMO has received 91 Article 6 project requests in its pipeline, of which 51 were fully onboarded onto the GCR and assigned mitigation activity participant identification numbers (MID).
- Eight authorisation was granted by June 2026 to projects under the Ghana-Switzerland bilateral agreement and VCM project seeking authorisation.
- This brings the total authorisations to 11 Article 6 projects that use innovative technologies like compost, biomass stoves, e-stoves, AWD rice, e-bikes, solar PV, green air conditioners, and biogas systems.
- The total volume of ITMOs authorised currently amount to 12.7 MtCO₂e, which represent 53% of the total authorisable volumes of at least 24 MtCO₂e over Ghana's NDC baseline by 2030.

66 of the projects are under bilateral Article 6.2 cooperation, 20 VCM projects seeking authorisation, 5 VCM projects seeking endorsement

- 15 projects are under the Ghana-Switzerland bilateral agreement.
- The technology scope of the project pipeline include: biodigesters, electric mobility, solar PVs, biomass power plant, green cooling, electric/biomass stoves, wastewater treatment, sustainable charcoal.
- 44 projects are under the Ghana-Singapore implementation agreement of which 16 have reached stage B and 21 in stage A and 7 have been rejected. Four of the stage B projects have been assessed by the carbon market committee for authorisation request.
- The technology scope for this project pipeline include water purification, soil restoration, efficient biomass stoves; mangrove restoration; hydrogen stoves, green cement, biochar, waste-to-energy, agroforestry, etc.
- 3 projects are being prepared under Ghana-Sweden bilateral cooperation agreement at a minimum of 200,000 tonnes per project. The technology scope of the projects are: solar PVs and e-mobility.
- 5 projects are under feasibility studies and boarding in anticipation of the Ghana-Korea bilateral engagement
- 20 VCM projects seeking authorisation mainly cookstove projects.
- 5 VCM projects not seeking authorisation are mainly agriculture.

3 projects have reached implementation and monitoring stage

- 1 cookstove project, AWD project and compost project have reached monitoring and verification stage



Biomass/hydrogen/
electric/LPG stove is the leading
technology

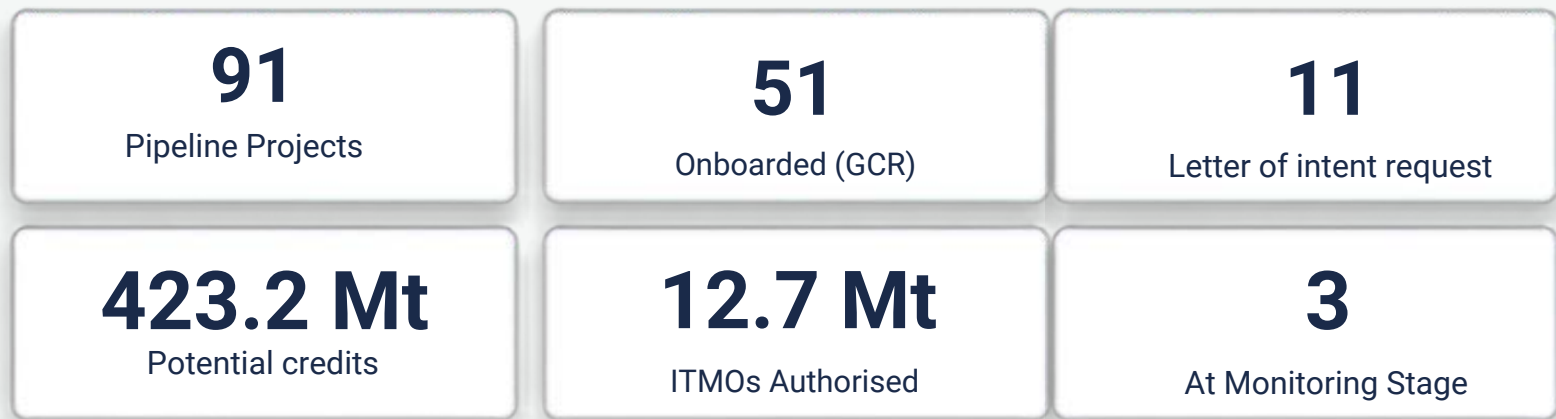


Water treatment and
distribution has the potential to
grow.



EV technologies is poised to
expand as the local market
expands.

6. CMO project pipeline analysis



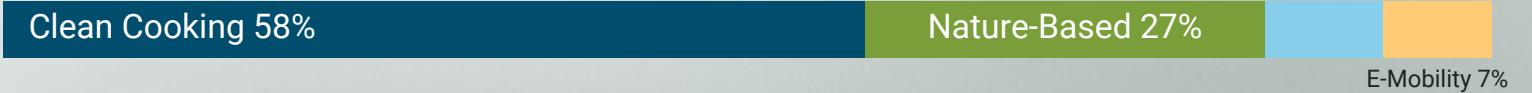
Pipeline stage breakdown



Projects per bilateral cooperation



Technology Mix



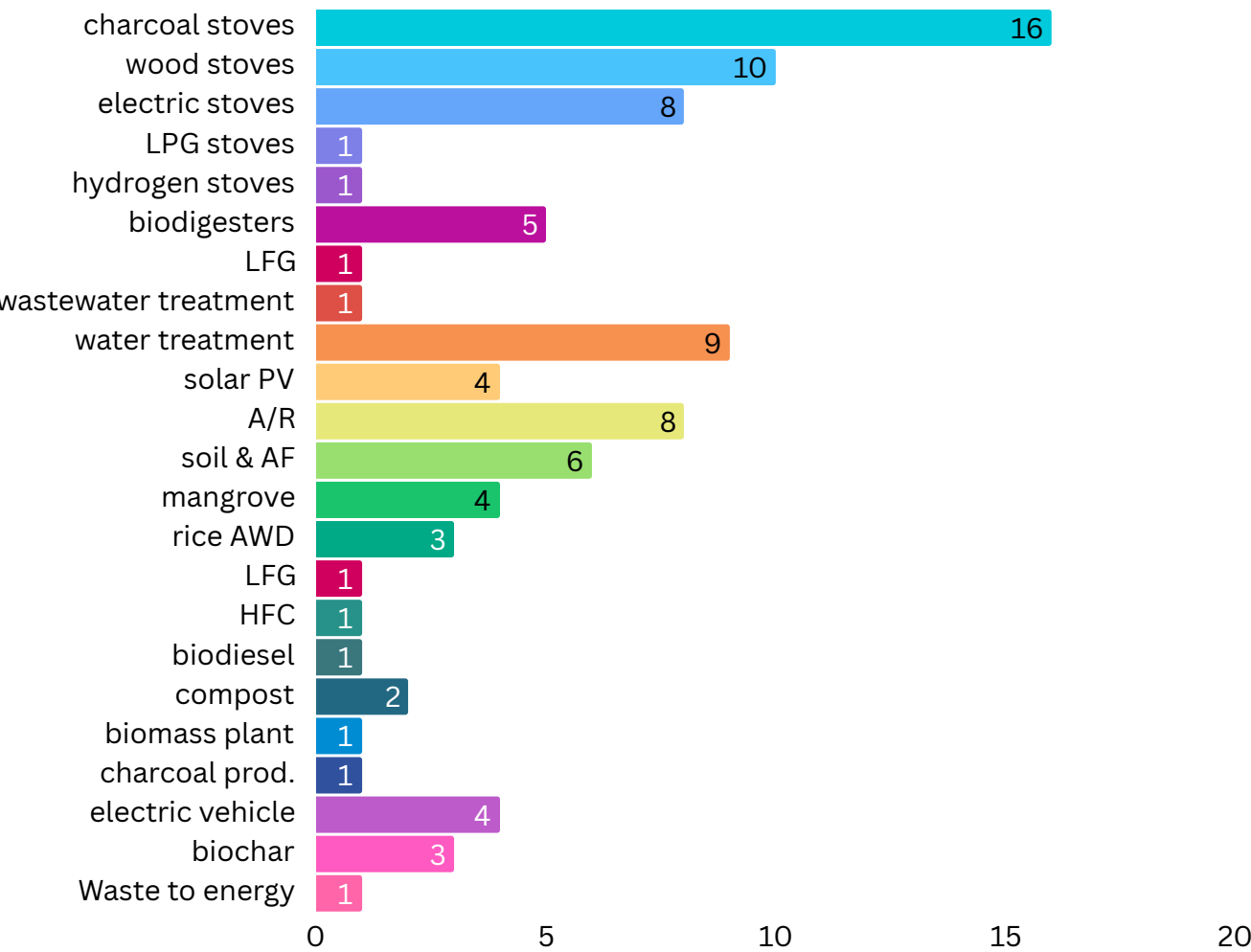
Authorisation Progress

12.7 MC02e authorised (53% of 24 MC02e target)

20 VCM projects seeking authorisation | 5 VCM projects seeking endorsement | 5.1M stoves targeted by 2030

6.1 Technology scope of the carbon market project pipeline

Clean cooking technology dominates the Article 6 project pipeline, accounting for 58% of total applications. Among the cookstoves, efficient charcoal is 42%, followed by woodstoves of 35% and electric stoves. The rest LPG and hydrogen with each application. The 36 clean cookstove project applications aim to disseminate over 5.1 million stoves by 2030. For EVs, the projects are aiming to distribute 120,160 which is made of 3,000 buses and 117,160 e-bikes, 422,500 ha covered by nature-based solution (A/R, soil and AF and mangrove and AWD rice) projects. Three projects are seeking to install about 338 MW of distributed and grid-tier solar PVs.



Nature-based solution projects are the second largest in the Article 6 pipeline, constituting 27% of all applications. The NBS project applications that the CMO has received for consideration include afforestation/reforestation (A/R) projects, soil restoration, agro-forestry, mangrove and AWD rice cultivation. Electric mobility is another category that account for 8% of the pipeline. It covers a range of electric mobility modes from electric bike, electric cars and electric bus. The overview of the project pipeline and status as at June, 2026 is presented below.

No of pipeline projects 91	No of project on-boarded 51	Potential credit of piepline project 423.2 MtCO2e	LOI request 11	LOE request 5
MADD development 10	validation stage 6	authorisation request 7	monitoring stage 3	examination stage 1

7. Tracking NDC emissions accounting

No	Indicator	Parameter	Value	Unit	Parameters
1	Baseline	2019 total GHG emissions	58.9	MtCO ₂ e	88% coverage
2	BAU	2030 BAU emissions	100	MtCO ₂ e	Not economy-wide
3	NDC	2030 NDC target	-64	MtCO ₂ e	Tier 1 & Tier 2
	Tier 1	2030 unconditional NDC target	-25	MtCO ₂ e	Climate finance secured. red list
	Tier 2	2030 conditional NDC target	-39	MtCO ₂ e	Additional mitigation with carbon credits
4	Outside NDC	Accountable emissions	36	MtCO ₂ e	Additional mitigation potential
5	Minimum to authorise	% of conditional for Article 6	-24	MtCO ₂ e	Minimum authorisable volumes
6	ITMOs	Total ITMOs authorised as at mid-2026	-12.7	MtCO ₂ e	ITMOs authorised from conditional NDC and outside NDC
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from conditional NDC	-1.5	MtCO ₂ e	Compost project under Ghana-Switzerland agreement
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from conditional NDC	-3.2	MtCO ₂ e	Cookstove project under Ghana-Switzerland agreement
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from outside NDC & included in latest GHG inventory	-1.2	MtCO ₂ e	Rice AWD project under Ghana-Switzerland cooperative approve

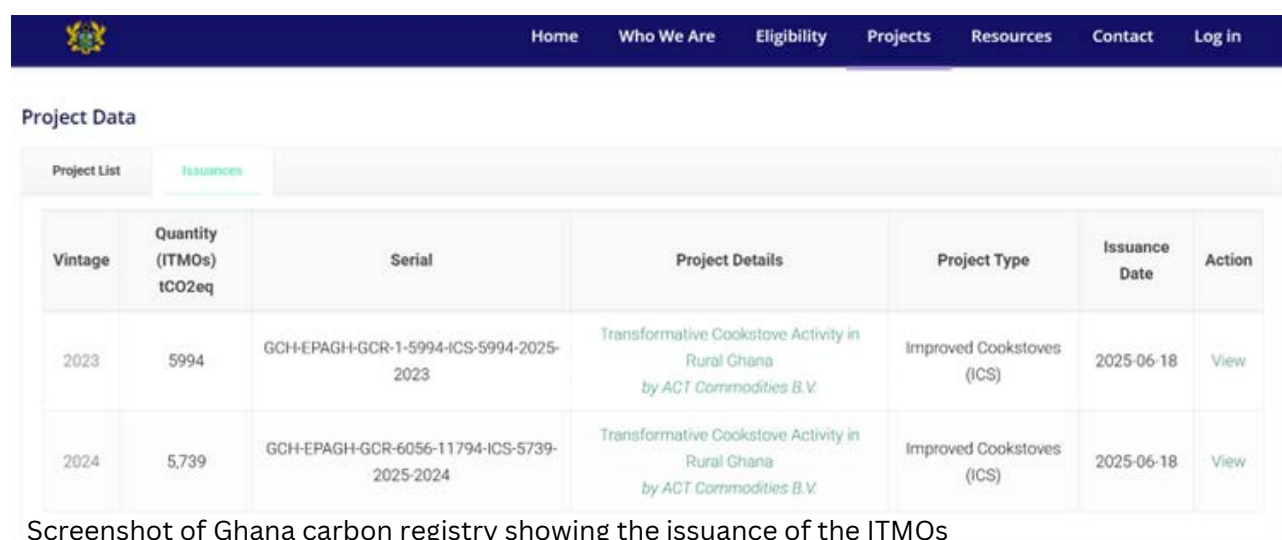
No	Indicator	Parameter	Value	Unit	Parameters
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from conditional NDC	-0.75	MtCO2e	E-bike project under Ghana-Switzerland agreement
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from conditional NDC	-1.13	MtCO2e	biogas project under Ghana-Switzerland agreement
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from conditional NDC	-0.29	MtCO2e	SPV project under Ghana-Switzerland agreement
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from conditional NDC	-0.60	MtCO2e	Green AC project under Ghana-Switzerland agreement
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from conditional NDC	-0.99	MtCO2e	charcoal cookstove project under Ghana-Switzerland agreement
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from conditional NDC	-1.51	MtCO2e	charcoal cookstove project under Ghana-Switzerland agreement
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from conditional NDC	-0.91	MtCO2e	electric cookstove project under Ghana-Switzerland agreement
	ITMOs	: of which authorised from conditional NDC	-0.61	MtCO2e	charcoal cookstove project under VCM seeking authorisation
7	ITMOs Transfer	ITMOs authorised for international transfer	+0.012	MtCO2e	amount of authorised ITMOs verified, positively examined, issued and first transferred

No	Indicator	Parameter	Value	Unit	Parameters
8	Recognised ITMOs as first transfer	ITMOs recognised as first transfer	+0.012	MtCO2e	% of ITMOs recognised by receiving party as first transfer
9	ITMOs cancellation	Cancellation of first transfer ITMOs	+0.012	MtCO2e	First transferred ITMOs cancelled on GCR
10	ITMOs use cases	Confirmation of uses of ITMOs	-0	MtCO2e	% first transfer ITMOs
		of which	-0	MtCO2e	NDC
		of which	+0.012	MtCO2e	IMP
		of which	-0	MtCO2e	OIMP
		of which	-0	MtCO2e	OMGE
11	Annual emission balance	Annual GHG inventory	-0	MtCO2e	Annual GHG inventory under NDC
12	CA of ITMOs	CA of ITMOs	-0	MtCO2e	Ghana apply CA to ITMOs used for the purpose it was authorised for transfer in annual emission balance

8. Ghana carbon registry

8.1 Ghana registry operation updates

- By mid 2026, the GCR had expanded significantly. The total number of onboarded projects on the GCR stood at 51, with their documents uploaded to the GCR to obtain a mitigation activity identification number (MID).
- On 18 June 2025, Ghana issued and transferred 11,733 ITMOs. It represents the first issuance of its kind in Africa and, at the time, the largest single transfer of Article 6 credits worldwide.
- The credits originated from an Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) project distributing 60,000 Envirofit cookstoves across Ghana's rural regions, with agricultural communities as the primary beneficiaries in Phase I. Phases II and III will each distribute a further 60,000 units. The project has an authorised emission-reduction potential of 3.2 tCO₂eq, with the underlying reductions achieved in 2023 and 2024.
- The recorded actions on the registry were generated for the preparation and submission of quantitative information using the Agreed Electronic Format (AEF) as the mandate annual information to the CARP. Per the 2026 AEF, the GCR recorded the following actions: authorisation, issuances, national buffer deductions, transfers, cancellations for the first transfer of the 2023 and 2024 ITMOs vintages.



The screenshot shows the Ghana carbon registry website. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Who We Are, Eligibility, Projects, Resources, Contact, and Log in. The main content area is titled 'Project Data' and features a tabbed interface with 'Project List' and 'Issuances' (the active tab). Below the tabs is a table with the following data:

Vintage	Quantity (ITMOs) tCO ₂ eq	Serial	Project Details	Project Type	Issuance Date	Action
2023	5994	GCH-EPAGH-GCR-1-5994-ICS-5994-2025-2023	Transformative Cookstove Activity in Rural Ghana by ACT Commodities B.V.	Improved Cookstoves (ICS)	2025-06-18	View
2024	5,739	GCH-EPAGH-GCR-6056-11794-ICS-5739-2025-2024	Transformative Cookstove Activity in Rural Ghana by ACT Commodities B.V.	Improved Cookstoves (ICS)	2025-06-18	View

Screenshot of Ghana carbon registry showing the issuance of the ITMOs

- In the next half of 2026, the CMO aims to issue and transfer additional 30,000 of ITMOs in the registry. This will trigger the preparation of initial reports for submission to the UNFCCC. Additionally, Ghana intend to report the first corresponding adjustment in the second biennial transparency report to the UNFCCC.

LinkedIn Impressions

+802% **81,191**

LinkedIn official posts

+45% **6**

LinkedIn reposts

+25% **215**

LinkedIn comment

 **291**

Article 6 record of transactions

Action date	Action type	Action subject	Party ID	First transferring participating Party ID	Party ITMO registry ID	Party ID		Underlying unit registry	Unit ID		
						First ID	Last ID		First unit ID	Last unit ID	
9/11/2022	Authorization	NA	CA0002	1001	GH						
12/2/2023	Authorization	NA	CA0002	2004	GH						
1/31/2024	Authorization	NA	CA0002	2001	GH						
5/5/2025	Authorization	NA	CA0002	2014	GH						
27-Nov-25	Authorization	NA	CA0002	2010	GH						
27-Nov-25	Authorization	NA	CA0002	2003	GH						
27-Nov-25	Authorization	NA	CA0002	2015	GH						
26-Nov-25	Authorization	NA	CA0002	2016	GH						
12-Dec-25	Authorization	NA	CA0002	2029	GH						
2-Feb-26	Authorization	NA	CA0002	2032	GH						
2-Dec-25	Authorization	NA	Unknown	2017	GH						
6/18/2025	Issuance	NA	CA0002	2001	GH	GH	1	6055	GH	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>1</u> -ICS-6055-2025-2023	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>6055</u> -ICS-6055-2025-2023
6/18/2025	National buffer deductions	Deductions for national holdings	CA0002	2001	GH	GH	5995	6055	GH	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>5995</u> -ICS-6055-2025-2023	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>6055</u> -ICS-6055-2025-2023
7/1/2025	Transfer	NA	CA0002	2001	GH	CH	1	5994	GH	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>1</u> -ICS-5994-2025-2023	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>5994</u> -ICS-5994-2025-2023
7/3/2025	Cancellation	Cancellation after first transfer	CA0002	2001	GH	CH	1	5994	GH	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>1</u> -ICS-5994-2025-2023	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>5994</u> -ICS-5994-2025-2023
6/18/2025	Issuance	NA	CA0002	2001	GH	GH	6056	11853	GH	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>6056</u> -ICS-11853-2025-2024	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>11853</u> -ICS-11853-2025-2024
6/18/2025	National buffer deductions	Deductions for national holdings	CA0002	2001	GH	GH	11795	11853	GH	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>11795</u> -ICS-11853-2025-2024	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>11853</u> -ICS-11853-2025-2024
7/1/2025	Transfer	NA	CA0002	2001	GH	CH	6056	11794	GH	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>6056</u> -ICS-5739-2025-2024	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>11794</u> -ICS-5739-2025-2024
7/3/2025	Cancellation	Cancellation after first transfer	CA0002	2001	GH	CH	6056	11794	GH	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>6056</u> -ICS-5739-2025-2024	GCH-EPAGH-GCR- <u>11794</u> -ICS-5739-2025-2024

The screenshot shows the Swiss Emission Trading Registry interface. The header includes the Swiss flag and the text 'Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft', 'Confédération suisse', 'Confederazione Svizzera', and 'Confederaziun svizra'. The main title is 'Federal Office for the Environment FOEN Swiss Emissions Trading Registry'. The page is titled 'International attestations' and shows a 'Report on international attestations'. The status is 'Friday, 4 July 2025 at 19:32:27 +02:00'. The page includes a sidebar with navigation links: Welcome, Login, Auctions, Dates and results, Evaluations from 2020, Admitted participants, Whitelist/Projects, Public Information, Accounts, Transaction list, National attestations, International attestations (selected), ETS installation operators, Allocation, Surrendering obligation, and Surrendered units. The main content area shows a table of international attestations with columns: Number, Name, Unit Type, Number of attestations, and Expired attestations. The table lists three projects: GH5004 (Transformative Cookstove Activity in Rural Ghana), TH5002 (Bengkok e-bus Program), and a total of 13,649 attestations. The page also includes links for 'Export options: CSV | PDF | XLSX' and 'Annual reports'.

Number	Name	Unit Type	Number of attestations	Expired attestations
GH5004	Transformative Cookstove Activity in Rural Ghana	0-4-ITMO	11,733	0
TH5002	Bengkok e-bus Program	0-4-ITMO	1,916	0
			13,649	0

Screenshot of the Swiss Emission Trading registry showing the re-issuance of the ITMOs from Ghana



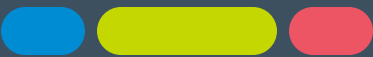
Technical session between CMO, BAFU and Klik prior to transfer of ITMOs

The registry documented 11 authorisation actions, including 2 issuances for the 2023 and 2024 vintages. It also recorded a complete first transfer under the Ghana-Switzerland bilateral agreement. The total authorisation for these 11 projects is 12.7 million tonnes. Most activities focus on household energy efficiency, involving biomass improved cookstoves (2 projects) and electric stoves (2 projects). The estimated authorised ITMOs for these activities are approximately 6.6 million tonnes. The rest of the projects include composting, AWD, electric bikes and biogas. The record of action on first transfer and cancellation amounted to 11,733 tonnes. The dominant use case of the first transferred ITMO is NDC, IMP and OIMP.

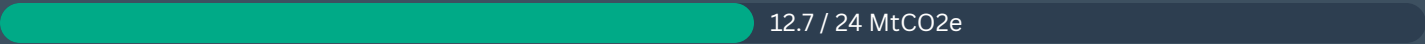
Article 6.2 2026 Authorisation list

Auth ID	Quantity (tCO ₂ e)	Sector	Activity Type	Purpose	Crediting Period
1001	1,125,655	Agriculture	Methane avoidance, Agriculture	NDC and OIMP	2021 - 2030
2004	1,589,292	Waste Management	Methane avoidance, Composting	NDC and OIMP	2023-2030
2001	3,231,171	Energy	Energy Efficiency households	NDC	2023 - 2030
2014	752,684	Transportation	Transport	NDC and OIMP	2024-2030
2010	604,521	Energy	Energy Efficiency services	NDC, IMP and OIMP	2025-2030
2003	286,951	Energy Generation	Solar	NDC, IMP and OIMP	2025-2030
2015	992,501	Energy	Energy Efficiency households	NDC, IMP and OIMP	2025-2030
2016	1,507,017	Energy	Energy Efficiency households	NDC, IMP and OIMP	2025-2030
2029	909,830	Energy	Energy Efficiency households	NDC, IMP and OIMP	2025-2030
2032	1,126,633	Energy	Biomass Energy	NDC, IMP and OIMP	2025-2030
2017	605,772	Energy	Energy Efficiency households	OMP	2024-2028
Total	12,732,027	11 authorisations			

Authorisation Summary



Authorisation Progress



By Technology



By Sector



Authorisation Purpose

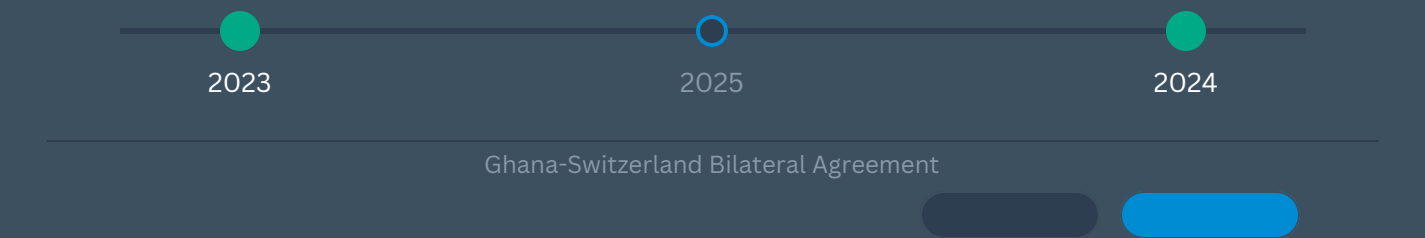


Registry Actions



Household energy efficiency (biomass + electric stoves) accounts for ~55% of all authorised volumes (~6.6 MtCO2e)

Issuance Vintages





Ghana-Swiss delegation after the completion of the first transfer of ITMO from CMO to BAFU



CMO and Klik team in Zurich, Switzerland for the discussion preceding the first transfer



Diplomatic engagement prior to the announcement of the first transfer of ITMOs

9. Performance of validation and verification bodies

The role of the validation and verification bodies (VVBs) in protecting environmental integrity through certification is vital for the market. For this reason, the CMO instituted processes to recognise carbon standards, methodologies, and VVBs.

The VVBs conduct independent project assessments for the CMO and other parties to support authorisation and review processes. The framework mandates the inclusion of local content and monitors VVB performance.

Under Schedule 9 of the framework, the CMO conducts annual performance assessments of recognised VVBs operating in Ghana. Based on the assessment results, the CMO can add new VVBs or remove underperforming VVBs. The assessment covers issues on

- Timeliness of onboarding
- Organisation of work
- Scope of fieldwork
- Relationship with client
- Consultations
- Involvement of local experts
- Feedback mechanisms
- Mode of communication
- Fraud detection and declaration
- Professionalism
- Risk management

Under the period under review, 11 VVBs were involved in validation and verification of 32 assignments. Of the 32 assignments, 15 were involved in validation, and the remaining 17 conducted verification.

The CMO has monitored the performance of 32 VVB assignments carried out by 11 VVBs that started validation and verification activities in Ghana. This assessment focuses on VVB performance for 2025. The key performance indicators used in this evaluation include:

- Timeliness of CMO onboarding
- Involvement of eligible local experts
- Mode of communication
- Feedback mechanism
- Organisation of work
- Professionalism
- Fraud detection and declaration

The results of the 2025 and mid-2026 VVB performance in Ghana has been published as part of this report. This result rates the 11 VVBs that independently assessed carbon-market projects in Ghana across 32 assignments, using 11 weighted criteria on a 1–5 scale.

The key finding is that VVB performance was **generally weak**. The average weighted score across all assignments was 2.25 out of 5 (a low “D”), and no VVB and no single assignment earned an “A”. Only one VVB reached a “B”; the remaining ten were graded “C”, “D” or “E”.

Of the 32 assignments, 11 were graded “E” (unacceptable) and 6 “D”, with over half falling below satisfactory. Performance varied widely across criteria. VVBs did well on timely onboarding but scored lower on communication, professionalism, organisation, feedback, and fraud detection.

Best Practices and Recommendations

The following recommendations translate the findings into practical next steps for the CMO and the VVBs.

- CMO will red-list any VVB that never sought recognition of their assignment where the application post-dates completion, the UIN is unassigned, or where the local expert was never onboarded.
- CMO will verify local-expert eligibility and language fit before deployment. Confirm Roster status and local-language capability up front. CMO will publish an update of the local experts list showing those on good standing.
- CMO to set a minimum-grade threshold for continued engagement. VVBs averaging “D” or below might face “reduced assignment allocation” until they demonstrate improvement.
- CMO may choose to cap the share any single VVB can hold and route more work to the stronger performers to raise the cohort average and reduce single-body risk.
- From January 2027, CMO will mandate opening and closing meetings to make it a non-negotiable deliverable.
- File before you finish, not after. Any VVB performing an assignment in Ghana must submit the application and secure the UIN at the start of the assignment.

Lessons Learned

- A VVB can onboard an expert on time and still deliver a poor audit. CMOs’ gatekeeping must extend beyond onboarding to the substance of the verification.
- The local expert requirement appears to be met on paper but not in practice. Frequent notes stating that experts are “not able to speak any local language” or are “not eligible” suggest unclear selection criteria.
- Late or missing paperwork is the single most common unmet requirement. Applications filed after completion, missing UINs and skipped opening/closing meetings recur across most VVBs.
- Allowing one under-performing VVB to carry half the market’s assignments turns an individual quality problem into a systemic one.

VVBs involved in MRV services in Ghana by mid year of 2026

No.	Year	VVB	Service	Project / Title	Developer	Local expert(s)
1	2026	Earthood Services Private Limited	Validation	Regenerative Development of Keta Lagoon Wetlands in Ghana project	Terraformation Inc.	Moses Dada
2	2026	Earthood Services Private Limited	Verification	Ghana Improved Cookstove Project by EWP in Republic of Korea	Climate Change Centre- Korea and EWP	Gloria Boafo Mensah (PhD)
3	2026	Tüv Nord Cert GmbH	Verification	Bringing Back Ghana's Tropical Forest to Degraded Forest Reserves (Project Akwaaba)	Rainforest Builders Ghana Limited	Bernard Ayittah
4	2025	Earthood Services Private Limited	Validation	Forest Ecosystem Restoration in Eastern Ghana (Project Colobus)	Black Star Restoration Limited	Venan Sondo
5	2024	Earthood Services Private Limited	Verification	GS2094 GS1385 Man and Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves Programme in Ghana - VPA004 (CR)	Man and Man Enterprise	Moses Dada Wealth
6	2025	Earthood Services Private Limited	Verification	GS2094 GS1385 Man and Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves Programme in Ghana - VPA004 (CR)	Man and Man Enterprise	Moses Dada Wealth
11	2023	Earthood Services Private Limited	Validation	GS2094 GS1385 Man and Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves Programme in Ghana - VPA004 (CR)	Man and Man Enterprise	Moses Dada Wealth
7	2023	Earthood Services Private Limited	Validation	GS2094 GS1385 Man and Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves Programme in Ghana - VPA004 (CR)	Man and Man Enterprise	Moses Dada Wealth
8	2021	Earthood Services Private Limited	Verification	GS1385 Man And Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves Programme In Ghana VPA005 (VR)	Man and Man Enterprise	none
9	2026	Earthood Services Private Limited	Validation	GS1385 Man And Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves Programme In Ghana VPA005 (VR)	Man and Man Enterprise	Moses Dada Wealth
10	2025	Earthood Services Private Limited	Verification	Solar PV & Storage programme for the commercial and industrial sector	Infra Futura Limited	Dr. Kofi Ampomah Benebo

No.	Year	VVB	Service	Project / Title	Developer	Local expert(s)
11	2025	Earthood Services Private Limited	Verification	Transformative Cookstove Activity in Rural Ghana	ACT Commodities B.V. and Envirofit Limited	Venan Sondo and Moses Dada Wealth
12	2026	Earthood Services Private Limited	Verification	Transformative Cookstove Activity in Rural Ghana	ACT Commodities B.V. and Envirofit Limited	Dr. Kofi Ampomah Benefo
13	2025	Carbon Check Private Limited	Validation	Ghana Clean Cooking Initiative (GCCII)/ Ecolinks Ghana Wood Fire and Charcoal ICS Program (GS12870)	Ecolinks Company Limited	Bernard Agyen Mensah
14	2026	Carbon Check Private Limited	Verification	Ghana Clean Cooking Initiative (GCCII)/ Ecolinks Ghana Wood Fire and Charcoal ICS Program (GS12870)	Ecolinks Company Limited	Priscilla Osei Owusu
15	2026	SustainCERT SA		Not assigned yet		
16	2024	TUV SUD South Asia Private Limited & EBP Schweiz AG	Validation	WAHU Mobility- Electric Bicycle Manufacturing and Distribution for Gig Economy Workers and Commuters in Ghana	WAHU Mobility	Joyce Abena Annan
17	2026	KBS Certification Services Limited	Verification	Reducing Charcoal Consumption through Improved Cookstoves (RCCTIC) in Ghana	UpEnergy Group PCC	Ferdinand Tornyie (PhD) & Alfred Adjabeng
18	2026	KBS Certification Services Limited	Verification	Building Pathways to Electric Cooking (BPTEC) in Ghana	UpEnergy Group PCC	Ferdinand Tornyie (PhD) & Alfred Adjabeng
19	2025	Chiang Mai University & EBP Schweiz AG	Validation	Biogas Systems for farmers in Ghana	HomeBiogas Limited	Joyce Abena Annan
20	2025	LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification)	Verification	Integrated waste recycling and composting for methane reduction in Ghana	Jospong Group of Companies/ UNDP	Bernard Ayittah

No.	Year	VVB	Service	Project / Title	Developer	Local expert(s)
21	2025	Tüv Nord Cert GmbH	Verification	Green cooling Programme	KLIK Foundation/ GIZ GmbH	Paul Ocran
22	2025	EBP Schweiz AG	Validation	Sustainable Artisanal Palm Oil Processing (SAPP)	Solidarid West Africa	Kwasi Ohene Akuffo
23	2025	EBP Schweiz AG	Validation	National Clean Energy Access Programme	KLIK Foundation/ MPOWER	Kwasi Ohene Akuffo
24	2024	Tüv Nord Cert GmbH	Validation	Bringing Back Ghana's Tropical Forest to Degraded Forest Reserves (Project Akwaaba)	Rainforest Builders Ghana Limited	Emmanuel Ebanyenle (PhD)
25	2025	Earthood Services Private Limited	Validation	Distribution of Electric Cookstoves for Households in Ghana (DECH)	Burn Ghana Electric	Venan Sondo
26	2025	AENOR CONFIA, S.A.U.	Validation	CPA 1: Electric buses programme in Ghana_SolarTaxi; CPA 2: Electric buses programme in	Solar Taxi and Smart Transyt	
27	2025	AENOR CONFIA, S.A.U.	Validation	African Sustainable Charcoal Initiative with Micro Gasifier for KLiK (ASCIMGS-KLiK)	CERTAIN GTS Company Limited	Edward A. Awafo (PhD)

10. South-South Cooperation

Carbon markets are an important means for countries to achieve their climate goals, including their NDCs. They help nations set higher ambitions and create clear plans to reduce carbon emissions. Additionally, these markets can support efforts to reduce poverty and help meet broader global sustainable development goals. Ghana has, over the years, positioned itself as a leading country in this complex and evolving market. This has made Ghana a destination for south-south cooperation within the African region.

In 2025, the CMO hosted delegations from Rwanda, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, and Uganda as part of a knowledge exchange initiative to advance carbon market development in their countries and across Africa. This effort is crucial for these nations to implement their Article 6 and Carbon Market Framework and to expand their mitigation activities. These engagements provided a platform for the participating countries to share experiences, learn from one another, and discuss common challenges with Ghana.

During the exchange programme, discussions and learning areas revolved around the following

- Linkages between the national greenhouse gas inventories, nationally determined contribution, LT-LEDs and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- Discussions on the overview of Ghana's carbon market and legal framework.
- Discussions on institutional structure, project eligibility and requirements, and project development steps under Ghana's carbon market framework
- Capacity building and stakeholder engagement.
- Discussions on authorisation procedures, corresponding adjustments, Ghana's carbon market registry, fee structure, and share of proceeds under Ghana's carbon market framework.
- Private sector participation in carbon trading mechanisms.
- Discussions on progress, lessons learned, and challenges.
- Sharing experiences on implementing signed MOUs with buyer countries, dispute resolution mechanisms, third-party engagement, negotiation processes with buyers, how to allocate project risks, etc.

For each country that visited Ghana during the review year, detailed discussions and presentations were conducted by both sides, emphasising the current status of their engagement in the carbon market. The delegations from these countries included Government Officials, private-sector representatives, Academia, and development partners.

Delegations had the opportunity to visit project sites where carbon credits are generated, particularly in areas such as composting, clean cookstoves, and electric bike projects. These visits helped delegates appreciate practical implementation on the ground. The south-south engagement also helped to identifying common areas that Ghana and visiting country could work together on. Some of the areas the mission identified working on developing joint training programmes, authorisation and applying corresponding adjustment procedures, project activation and pipeline development, registry operations and reporting.



Sierra Leone delegation visited Wahu Ghana Limited - manufacturing plant of e-bikes in Ghana



Mozambique delegation also visit the CMO facilitated by the GIZ



Rwanda delegation and the EPA team in Ghana



Uganda delegation visited the ACARP during the mission



Uganda delegation visited the WAHU plant during the mission



Uganda delegation planning before the field visit



Sierra Leone delegation and EPA team after the courtesy call on the EPA CEO



Sierra Leone delegation visit to Cook clean Ghana Limited, cookstove manufacturer



Sierra Leone delegation in a meeting with the EPA team during the mission



Rwanda delegation visit to ACARP in Accra, Ghana



Rwanda delegation on the mission in Ghana



Rwanda delegation in discussion with the CMO

11. Outreach and engagements

11.1 Partnership for Implementation and Innovate4Climate

The CMO participated in the Partnership for Market Implementation and Innovate4Climate (I4C) 2025 meetings in Seville from June 8 to 12, 2025. These key international carbon market forums serve as critical platforms for advancing the practical implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and expanding access to climate finance to support both national and global climate goals.

The CMO delegation, led by the Ag. Director, Dr Daniel Tutu Benefoh, highlighted the country's groundbreaking regulatory frameworks and investment initiatives to global policymakers and stakeholders in the carbon market. Under the theme "Harnessing Carbon Markets for Smarter Development and Stronger Economies," Ghana positioned itself as Africa's carbon market pioneer, leveraging its newly enacted Environmental Protection Act, 2025 (Act 1124).

During the event, the CMO showcased Ghana's comprehensive carbon market infrastructure, including the Ghana Carbon Registry, as well as its rulemaking strategies that facilitate interactions among Policy, People, and Profits. The CMO also shared notable progress with its partner countries, including Switzerland, Singapore, Sweden, South Korea, and Liechtenstein, which have contributed significantly to its project pipeline, which at the time totalled about 89 projects.

The meetings offered market participants a unique opportunity to engage directly with the CMO through structured bilateral sessions, gaining insight into its operational model, milestones, and emerging best practices.

Further, the CMO had the opportunity to engage key international stakeholders and advance discussions on implementation pathways for high-integrity Article 6 transactions, mobilising climate finance and private-sector investments, strengthening institutional readiness and MRV systems, and facilitating knowledge exchange on best practices.

Ghana's participation further highlights that carbon markets can drive both climate integrity and economic transformation. The CMO's delegation to I4C 2025 was not just about sharing insights; it was about inviting global capital to partner in Africa's low-carbon revolution.

11.2 Training for Parliamentarians on carbon market in Ghana

In April 2025, the CMO organised a two-day training workshop for the Select Committee on Environment of Ghana's Parliament to broaden their understanding of carbon market mechanisms in Ghana. The initiative formed part of ongoing efforts to operationalise the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 2025 (Act 1124), and to support Ghana's participation in international carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

The workshop, held on 11–12 April 2025 at the Best Western Premier Hotel, brought together members of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Environment to enhance institutional capacity and promote informed legislative oversight. It marked a key step in aligning governance structures with Ghana's transition to a low-carbon economy. The goals included boosting MPs' technical knowledge of carbon market frameworks, strengthening legislative oversight of their implementation, increasing awareness of Ghana's climate commitments and carbon finance opportunities, and fostering collaboration among policymakers, regulators, and the private sector.

Day 1 of the workshop enhanced MPs' understanding of fundamental climate change concepts, policy frameworks, and institutional structures. It covered essential topics such as the national climate architecture, NDC implementation, governance of carbon markets, institutional responsibilities, authorisation procedures for mitigation actions, carbon pricing methods, accounting techniques, and the operation of the national carbon registry. The session emphasised the technical knowledge necessary to maintain transparency, integrity, and credibility in carbon market activities.

On the second day, the focus was on real-world applications, highlighting examples relevant to the national context and stakeholder collaboration. MPs explored their interactions with project developers, private-sector participants, and international standard-setting organisations. Additionally, they reviewed case studies of carbon credit projects in Ghana, covering areas such as clean cooking, electric mobility, and climate-smart agriculture techniques like Alternate Wetting and Drying in rice farming.

A field-oriented experience involving WAHU Mobility, showcasing mitigation interventions through electric bikes. These interactions provided practical insights into project development, monitoring, and verification processes, while highlighting the importance of sustainable financing and private sector participation.

A key outcome of the workshop was a deeper understanding of the role of MPs in Ghana's carbon market ecosystem, where it was indicated that:

- MPs require strong technical knowledge to effectively perform oversight functions, more importantly when it comes to ratification of bilateral agreements
- Legislators can promote carbon mitigation projects within their constituencies, driving local climate action and job creation.
- Parliament plays a critical role in shaping enabling legislation informed by practical industry knowledge.
- MPs can facilitate identification of constituency-level carbon credit opportunities to expand access to climate finance and green jobs.

The workshop concluded with firm commitments from participating MPs to champion policies that support a transparent, inclusive, and sustainable carbon market system in Ghana. The CMO reaffirmed its commitment to continued collaboration with Parliament, particularly with the Select Committee on Environment.



Acting CEO of EPA and her team and member of Parliament

Following the training, the EPA worked with the Government of Singapore to design a tailored program to further train the MPs in Singapore. The plan is to train 14 MPs in 2026 and 2027. Seven MPs will be trained in 2026, with the remaining in 2027. Some of the topics include policies and regulations, carbon market trends, project origination, carbon market best practices, bilateral cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, Infrastructure, benefit sharing arrangement, community engagements, the role of parliamentarians etc

11.3 Training on Gold Standards for the Global Goals

The first session of the Gold Standard for the Global Goals (GS4GG) training series was successfully conducted, marking an important step in building capacity amongst Ghanaian local experts. Strengthening the expertise of Ghana's local experts is critical to ensuring that carbon market projects are designed, implemented, and monitored with strong local contextualised understanding, while also meeting global standards. By equipping in-country professionals with the necessary technical knowledge and tools, the training supports long-term sustainability, reduces reliance on external consultants, especially for validation and verification, and enhances Ghana's ability to independently access climate finance and deliver high environmental quality credits.

The session focused on introducing participants to the foundational concepts of the Gold Standard, including its principles, certification processes, assurance mechanisms, and supporting digital tools. The first-ever online training for local experts began in June 2025 and ran through October 2025, with 54 registered participants. It set the stage for deeper engagement in Gold Standard fundamentals, including safeguards, stakeholder engagement, use of digital tools, climate project development, validation and verification, and monitoring aligned with global frameworks.

The objectives of the session for the participants aimed to:

- Gain a clear understanding of the Gold Standard Foundation and its global role in climate action and sustainable development.
- Develop familiarity with the GS4GG certification scheme and its requirements.
- Explore key digital tools such as the Impact Registry and SDG Impact Tool.
- Strengthen their readiness to participate in climate project certification and reporting processes.

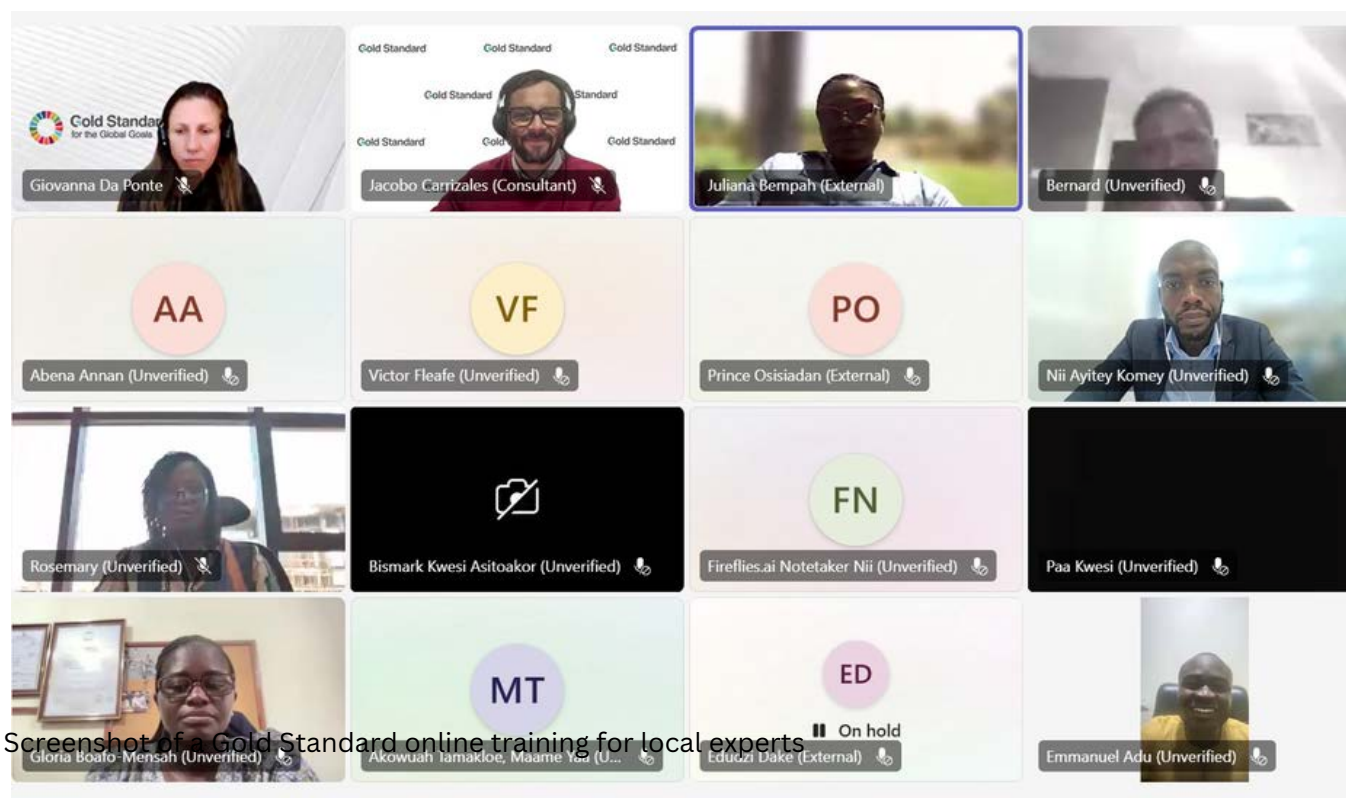
Some content areas included;

- Gold Standard Overview: Participants were introduced to the origin and global impact of the Gold Standard, including its extensive portfolio of projects and measurable contributions to emissions reduction and sustainable development.
- Core Principles: The session effectively covered the five GS4GG principles, ensuring participants understood requirements such as robust safeguards, impact additionality, SDG alignment, stakeholder inclusivity, and third-party assurance.
- Certification Framework: Significant progress was made in explaining the step-by-step certification cycle, from preliminary review to crediting period renewal, across multiple sectors.
- Assurance Model: Participants gained insight into the roles of Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs), the Assurance Review Management (ARM) team, and project developers, as well as how the Assurance Platform facilitates project reviews and certification workflows.
- Digital Tools: Demonstrations of the Impact Registry, SDG Impact Tool, SDG Dashboard, and Assurance Platform improved participants' practical understanding of project tracking and reporting systems in the form of documentation, monitoring and verification.

During the training, participants stayed highly engaged by taking part in interactive activities like live demonstrations, quizzes, polls, and question-and-answer sessions. These activities made learning easier and more enjoyable, encouraging everyone to get hands-on, deepen their understanding, and actively contribute. The training led by local experts highlighted the importance of improving access to climate finance, developing community-focused projects, and working together to meet national climate goals and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Building on this foundation, the CMO and Gold Standards plan to hold more training sessions for local experts in the future. These sessions will focus on careful validation and verification methods, industry-specific approaches, and practical use of tools in real project situations, using select projects from Ghana's pipeline.

The initial session effectively covered the essential aspects of GS4GG, engaging participants and setting the stage for more advanced modules. Of the 54 registered online participants, only 24 received certificates. This result is due to the completion criteria, which required attending at least five of six sessions and passing the quizzes to earn certification.



Screenshot of a Gold Standard online training for local experts

11.4 Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

Under Ghana's Carbon Market Framework (Schedule 7), all mitigation activities or projects need a technical assessment by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for approval. The TAC recommends projects for validation or requests approval, and can reject projects or suggest conditions. Comprising public, academia, and business representatives, the TAC ensures environmental integrity, transparency, and alignment with Ghana's climate goals, enhances sector coordination, and boosts investor confidence.

In 2025, the CMO hosted the 8th TAC meeting on 10-11 April in Accra, bringing together experts from major government institutions, development partners, and technical specialists to review project documents for mitigation activities seeking authorisation under Ghana's Article 6 framework. This meeting was a key milestone, marking the final session of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) before the official launch of the Carbon Market Committee (CMC) under Sections 151 and 152 of the Environmental Protection Authority Act, 2025 (Act 1124), pending its formal inauguration. The transition from the TAC to the CMC constitutes a significant institutional milestone, signifying a shift from an interim advisory arrangement to a fully established statutory body with the mandate to oversee carbon market approvals, regulation, and governance.

During the meeting, eight projects across various sectors were reviewed, including clean cooking, electric mobility, waste-to-compost, agricultural and biofuel initiatives (such as biomass and land restoration), renewable energy, and energy efficiency. The 8th TAC review provided crucial technical scrutiny to ensure mitigation activities meet Ghana's Article 6 requirements, demonstrate additionality, have strong MRV systems, and promote sustainable development. Overall, the 8th TAC meeting enhanced Ghana's status as a regional leader in carbon market readiness and implementation.



A shot of the TAC committee meeting in Accra to review authorisation request



Project developers presenting thier projects during the TAC meeting

11.5 Participation in international carbon market events

- During the review period, the CMO participated in 28 workshops, meetings, and international gatherings. Some topics covered in the events include Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, MRV, capacity building for carbon markets, and climate finance.
 - Ghana's active participation in these international events shows its commitment and also highlights its growing leadership in implementing Article 6, not only in West Africa but also in the broader international carbon market community.
 - The events ranged from high-level international convenings (COP30, the Africa Climate Summit, the Global Carbon Market Dialogue) to sustained domestic capacity-building programmes (the CIB Ghana ESG Certification Programme, Exim Bank training).
 - CMO representation reached 10 countries outside Ghana. This further underscored the importance of Ghana's international carbon market engagement in sharing best practices and lessons learnt.
- Summary of the engagements are as follows:
- Total engagements: 28
 - By format – in-person: 16, virtual: 11, hybrid: 1
 - By scope – International: 19, Domestic: 9
 - Article 6 & Carbon Markets: 12 engagements
 - Capacity Building & Training: 7 engagements
 - MRV & Transparency: 5 engagements
 - Climate Finance & Africa Dialogue: 4 engagements
- The locations the CMO staff participated in the carbon market engagement during the period under review:
- Virtual: 11 engagements
 - Ethiopia (incl. Addis Ababa): 2 engagements
 - Senegal: 1 engagement
 - Spain: 1 engagement
 - Thailand: 1 engagement
 - Brazil: 1 engagement
 - France: 1 engagement
 - United Kingdom: 1 engagement
 - South Korea: 1 engagement

List of workshops and meetings participated by the CMO staff during the period under review

No	Workshop / Meeting / Event	Organizer / Host	Location	Format	Scope	Thematic Category
1	West Africa Carbon Market Hub 2025	West African Alliance on Carbon Markets / IETA	Pointe Sarène, Senegal	In-Person	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets
2	CIB Ghana ESG Certification Programme (6 modules/10 weeks)	CIB Ghana / IFC / EPA / SECO	CIB Ghana Auditorium, East Legon, Accra	In-Person	Domestic	Capacity Building & Training
3	Gold Standard Carbon Markets Training webinar series	Verst Carbon / Gold Standard	Virtual	Virtual	International	Capacity Building & Training
4	PMI Global Knowledge Forum 2025 & Innovate4Climate (I4C)	World Bank PMI	Seville, Spain	In-Person	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets
5	39th Virtual Meeting of Ghana's MRV for Climate Action CoP	MRV CoP	Virtual	Virtual	Domestic	MRV & Transparency
6	ICAT Training on IPCC Inventory Software (6-webinar series)	ICAT / UNOPS	Virtual	Virtual	International	MRV & Transparency
7	3rd Article 6 Practitioners Online Workshop	Article 6 Practitioners Network / UNFCCC RCC	Virtual	Virtual	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets
8	Launch webinar: VCMi Updated Carbon Market Access Toolkit	VCMi / UNDP / CVF-V20	Virtual	Virtual	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets
9	PATPA Annual Partnership Retreat	PATPA / GIZ / Government of Thailand	Bangkok, Thailand	In-Person	International	MRV & Transparency
10	ESG Certification Programme	CIB Ghana / IFC / EPA	ACARP, Accra	In-Person	Domestic	Capacity Building & Training
11	6th Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) Global Dialogue - Africa Climate Week 2	UNFCCC / AUC / Government of Ethiopia	Addis Ababa (onsite/virtual)	Hybrid	International	Climate Finance & Africa Dialogue
12	2nd Africa Climate Summit (ACS2) - GGGI high-level plenary on Article 6	AUC / Ethiopia / GGGI	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In-Person	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets
13	COP30 side event: Climate-Smart Rice Project in Ghana	Perspectives Climate Group / GIZ / German BMW / EPA-CMO	Belém, Brazil	In-Person	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets
14	43rd Meeting of Ghana's MRV for Climate Action CoP	MRV CoP / EPA	Virtual	Virtual	Domestic	MRV & Transparency
15	2025 Global Carbon Market Dialogue	IETA	Paris, France	In-Person	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets

No	Workshop / Meeting / Event	Organizer / Host	Location	Format	Scope	Thematic Category
16	Carbon Forward Expo 2025	Carbon Pulse	London, United Kingdom	In-Person	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets
17	13th Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa	ClimDev-Africa partners	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In-Person	International	Climate Finance & Africa Dialogue
18	3rd Article 6 Practitioners Online Workshop	A6IP Center / IGES	Online	Virtual	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets
19	Webinar: Analysis of NDCs & strategic support for territorial rights defense	Rights and Resources Initiative	Virtual	Virtual	International	Climate Finance & Africa Dialogue
20	Women in Negotiations workshop	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	Lancaster Hotel, Accra	In-Person	Domestic	Capacity Building & Training
21	Gold Standard Carbon Markets Training webinar series	Verst Carbon / Gold Standard	Virtual	Virtual	International	Capacity Building & Training
22	Global Transparency Forum	CBIT-GSP	Songdo, South Korea	In-Person	International	MRV & Transparency
23	Response Measures Workshop on Ghana Case Study	UNFCCC and EPA	UNDP Country Office, Accra	In-Person	Domestic	Climate Finance & Africa Dialogue
24	Carbon Markets and Green Growth Opportunities Training for Exim Bank	NIBs University	NIBs University Campus, Accra	In-Person	Domestic	Capacity Building & Training
25	Unlocking Circular Capital: Carbon Credits, Textile EPR & National Alignment	Landfill2land Mark	Kempinski Gold Coast Hotel, Accra	In-Person	Domestic	Article 6 & Carbon Markets
26	Dialogue on Energy Transition and Carbon Markets - Country & Global Partnership Perspectives	IRENA / UNFCCC Secretariat	Virtual	Virtual	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets
27	Webinar: Making Carbon Pricing Work in Africa - Pathways to a Sustainable Future	AROCHA	Virtual	Virtual	International	Article 6 & Carbon Markets

12. Key challenges

- VVB performance in the current period fell short of target and warrants CMO follow-through. Across 32 assignments completed by 11 recognised VVBs, the average weighted performance score was 2.25 out of 5, below the standard the CMO aims to hold VVBs to. Performance was uneven across criteria:
- VVBs met timeliness expectations for onboarding but scored lower on communication, professionalism, work organisation, feedback mechanisms, and fraud-detection practices. A recurring finding was that the local-expert requirement - intended to build domestic capacity - was not always being applied as designed, with several assessment notes citing local-language or eligibility gaps.
- Administrative compliance was also inconsistent: some applications were filed after assignment completion, with missing UINs or skipped opening/closing meetings. The CMO has already begun translating these findings into corrective measures (see Best Practices and Recommendations, Section 9), including a minimum-grade threshold for continued engagement and a cap on assignment concentration with any single VVB, to reduce the risk of one underperforming body carrying a disproportionate share of the market's work.
- Pipeline concentration in a small number of technology types raises over-supply and additionality risk. Clean cooking accounts for roughly 41-58% of the project pipeline depending on the measure used (project count vs. registered volume), and energy-sector activities broadly for ~64%. Forestry and waste - sectors where Ghana's AFOLU potential is comparatively large - remain thin by comparison. Methodology-driven rejections under the Ghana-Singapore track were 100% of the rejections recorded in this period, indicating the eligibility list, not project quality per se, is currently the binding constraint on approval rates.
- Farmer- and community-level understanding of ITMO mechanics remains limited. Both the AWD rice project and the compost project implementation reports cite limited farmer/community understanding of ITMO payment timing and mechanisms as an ongoing barrier, alongside limited digital literacy, irregular water supply (AWD), and low women's participation linked to land-ownership barriers. A Gender Action Plan is in preparation but not yet implemented.
- Funding constraints have already affected project delivery. The IRECOP composting project reported reduced waste throughput, compost production, and monitoring activity during the first half of 2026 due to funding constraints, holding emission reductions below projections for that period.

- Regulatory and institutional architecture is still mid-transition. The 2026 Carbon Market Regulations (which give legal effect to the provisions of Act 1124) remain in draft with the Attorney-General's Department, pending submission to Parliament. The Carbon Market Committee (CMC), which will replace the interim Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) under Sections 151-152 of Act 1124, had not been formally inaugurated as of this reporting period.
- Ghana's NDC 3.0 revision is in final drafting and stakeholder consultation, pending high-level approval before UNFCCC submission - meaning the Article 6 budget figures cited elsewhere in this report (24 MtCO₂e minimum, 64 MtCO₂e total NDC target) are subject to change upon NDC finalisation.
- Reputational and over-crediting risk. As also noted in the report's own lessons-learned reflections, Ghana's authorisation decisions carry reputational exposure if environmental integrity is not weighed alongside investment considerations. The VVB performance record above is the most concrete manifestation of this risk currently visible in the data.

13. Impact stories

13.1 Making Air conditioning climate-friendly: the Ghana green cooling programme



Rising temperatures challenge Ghana, with Accra seeing a steady increase in average temperatures over decades. Since the 1960s, Ghana's temperature has risen by about 1°C, according to meteorological data and climate analyses from the Ghana Meteorological Agency and the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. As temperatures rise, more households and businesses use air conditioning for relief, which increases greenhouse gas emissions. Many cooling systems rely on outdated equipment and refrigerants that worsen climate change, making them a contributing factor to global warming.

According to the Ghana Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Roadmap (2020), the refrigeration and AC sector was estimated to contribute approximately six million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions in 2020. The report identified split air conditioners as the single largest source of emissions within Ghana's refrigeration and air conditioning sector, accounting for around eight per cent of Ghana's total greenhouse gas emissions. Without the adoption of more energy-efficient and lower-emission cooling technologies, emissions from the sector are expected to continue rising. The RAC Roadmap estimates that improved cooling technologies could reduce sector emissions by up to 18% by 2030.

To ensure that cooling remains affordable and environmentally friendly, the KliK Foundation is funding the GIZ Green Cooling Programme, which is introducing R290 AC's. These use a natural refrigerant and are part of a new generation of energy-efficient ACs. Unlike many conventional refrigerants, R290 has an ultralow Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 0.07. The programme is supported by the EPA, GIZ and the Energy Commission. Its objective is to accelerate Ghana's transition toward more climate-friendly, environmentally friendly, and energy-efficient split ACs, while strengthening technicians' skills and promoting responsible end-of-life AC refrigerant management.

A key element of the initiative is a financial incentive of at least GH¢ 1,100 per R290 AC unit, helping to reduce the upfront cost of R290 units, making them more affordable. As a result, consumers can currently purchase R290 AC units at a cheaper price, available in showrooms across Ghana, comparable to that of conventional split ACs currently available. In addition, a nationwide training programme ensures that technicians are properly trained and certified to safely and efficiently install and maintain these units. Finally, a formal system is being developed to ensure that old ACs are disposed of properly and that harmful refrigerants are recovered and treated responsibly rather than being released into the atmosphere.

GHANA + SINGAPORE: TURNING A HANDSHAKE INTO REAL CHANGE

By: Peggy Gbonsu and Lawrence Agyekum Nyanor

13.2 An impact story from the CMO

When Ghana and Singapore signed the Implementation Agreement on May 27, 2024, it was more than just a diplomatic milestone. It demonstrated that two countries, thousands of kilometres apart, could develop a practical, transparent, and effective model for Article 6.2 cooperation. A year and a half later, that effort is proving successful.

Building the engine room of the IA

Article 6.2 offers a simple-looking approach: two countries agree to exchange ITMOs, a type of carbon credit from projects that would have happened anyway. To ensure these exchanges positively impact the climate, each country manages its ITMO accounts carefully through corresponding adjustments. In reality, each ITMO transfer between Ghana and Singapore involves meetings, visits, and paperwork, and the CMO was set up to handle this efficiently. The Ghana-Singapore Support Package, funded by both governments, added staff to the CMO to manage increasing project applications and strengthen Ghana's role in the carbon market.

Results from the progress made so far

From January 5 to June 11, 2026, the support package demonstrates how applications are advancing smoothly through the pipeline, preventing delays. The team assessed stage A project submissions and advanced those eligible to stage B. They also visited six project sites to confirm that the documented plans matched actual conditions. Following each site visit, reports and supporting materials were prepared for review by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Of the six sites visited, five advanced to the TAC for review. The overview of the five projects are below:

- Ghana Clean Cooking Initiative (GCCCI), developed by Ecolinks Company Limited across the Ashanti and Central Regions, approved with comments.
- Gyapa Improved Cookstoves in Ghana Project (GICG), developed by Relief International, approved with a decision to resubmit authorisation requests covering both historic (2021-2025) and forward (2026-2029) credit volumes.
- Electrical Cooking for Schools in Ghana (ECSS), developed by UpEnergy Group PCC, approved with comments and a directive to consult further with the Ministry of Energy and Green Transition.
- Safe Water and Clean Cooking for Ghana Project (SWACG), also developed by UpEnergy Group PCC, approved with comments requiring the project to restructure and exclude its safe water component.
- Forest Ecosystem Restoration in Ghana Project ("Project Akwaaba"), developed by Rainforest Builders Ghana Limited, approved with comments, with the developer seeking to endorse 20% and authorise 80% of its credit volumes

Each project developer now has a clear, technical decision rather than a pending application. That is the purpose of institutional capacity.

The IA is a two-street way affair

The Support Package aimed not only to process applications more quickly but also to strengthen the relationship between Ghana and Singapore. During the reporting period, the two countries held a Joint Committee Meeting to discuss the implementation of the support package, review eligibility lists and methods, and update on the progress of stage A and B applications. Ghana held its own Working-Level Meeting in April, during which both teams collaboratively addressed remaining issues. These included a technical adjustment to Ghana's FnRB value, revised from 0.30 to 0.35.

The strongest sign of this growing partnership occurred in June 2026, when a delegation from Singapore travelled to Ghana for a week of meaningful engagement. Instead of sticking to formal meetings, the team met with project developers, government officials, and the CMO team. They went even further by visiting actual project and manufacturing sites in person, talking directly with community members who benefit from these projects—highlighting the real impact of their efforts. By the end of that month, the supporting funds from the Support Package were successfully transferred, emphasising the commitment and progress of this partnership.

Every stage B decision represents a cookstove that may reach another household, a forest hectare that may stay standing, a community that may see the benefits of a carbon project designed with their participation in mind. The Ghana-Singapore IA was signed to enable that kind of progress at scale, and the support package exists to ensure Ghana has the people and processes to deliver it responsibly.

Six months into this reporting period, five projects carry CMC decisions, two staff members have built a working rhythm with their Singaporean counterparts, and a bilateral relationship that started as a signature on a page has become a functioning, if still maturing, carbon market partnership. There is more paperwork ahead, more field visits, more Stage C and D activity yet to come. But the engine room is built, and it is running.

12. Article 6.2 activity cycle

The 6.2 activity development cycle is expertly tailored to seamlessly integrate with the project development cycle. While there are distinct requirements and specific needs associated with the A6.2 bilateral agreements and engagements, the CMO has crafted these steps to perfectly align with those demands. This ensures swift and effective approach to project development, enhancing both collaboration and success.

Stage	CMO [Host Party]	Project Owner	Independent ent bodies	Receiving Party	International carbon standards
Pre-project implementation	Cooperative approach			Cooperative approach	
	Eligible activities per NDC	Project identification			
		Project design			Methodology for project design
		Open account on GCR & request LOI			
		Commercial Agreement		Commercial Agreement	
	Authorisation approval	Authorisation request		Authorisation approval	
	A6.2 initial report		Validation		Registration
Project implementation		Implementation & monitoring			
			Verification		

Stage	CMO [Host Party]	Project Owner	Independent bodies	Receiving Party	International carbon standards
Transactions, payment, accounting and reporting	Examination			Examination	
	Issuances of carbon credits				Issuances of carbon credits
	Transfer			Recognition	Transfers
	First transfer & cancellation of ITMOs			First transfer & cancellation	First transfer & cancellation
	Notice of ITMOs uses			ITMOs uses	
	CA fees	ITMOs revenues		Payment	
	Annual GHG Inventory			Annual GHG Inventory	
	Corresponding Adjustment			Corresponding Adjustment	
	Annual Information			Annual Information	
	Regular Information			Regular Information	

13. Article 6.4 (PACM) roles

CMO [Host Party]	Project Owner	Independent bodies	Article 6.4 Supervisory Body - UNFCCC
Country Approval of Transition request	Request for transition of CDM projects		Receives transition request
NDC & A6.4M			
Letter of Approval link to NDC, Sustainable Development, Renewal of crediting period, Activity eligibility, Baseline & Methodology	Project design		PDD Design template
Authorisation of private and public entities as activity participants			Approval of methodologies
		Validation	Accreditation of DOEs
	Registration request		Registration
	Implementation & monitoring		Monitoring template
		Verification	
Authorisation of A6.4 ERs	Issuance request		Issuance
Accounting of A6.4 ER Contribution			A6.4 Mechanism Registry
			International Registry
			Share of proceeds (5% for adaptation and admin cost, 2% for OMGE)

**Q3/Q4
2026**

HIGHLIGHTS

14.Q3/Q4 2026 activity outlook

Q3 - Q4

Improving Article 6 workflow

- Introduce AI to streamline CMO work flow, technical assessment and manage project database
- Publish further guidance for specific technology and nature-based projects.
- Conduct assessment of domestic carbon credit programme and facility-level GHG emission reporting scheme.

Q4

Engagements

- Engage with Ghana Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission on the operations of carbon registries in Ghana.
- Consultation with Parliament on international carbon market.
- Continue with sectoral and private sector engagement on carbon markets.
- Organise new cohort of masterclass

Q4

NDC GHG accounting and reporting

- Revise the NDC target and define role of international carbon market
- Prepare annual information using the agreed electronic format.
- Develop Article 6 initial report for projects that receive authorisation, where applicable

Q3-Q4

Other planned activities

- Develop a digital map of carbon market project value chain in Ghana.
- Engage project developers on the strategies for improving the delivery ITMOs from authorised projects.
- Submission of 2026 Carbon Market Regulation to Parliament.
- Introduce the Ghana Carbon Market Local Expert Programme



15. Lessons Learnt

➔ **Putting in place an efficient national system to back Article 6 implementation is a critical success factor.**

- Establishing a dedicated team skilled to effectively implement Article 6.
- Implementing Article 6 can be costly so think about a sustainable funding source.
- Implementing Article 6 is NOT a one-man show. So involve all actors.
- Be mindful of the country's reputational risk and over-crediting risk.
- Authorisation has to be approved with environmental integrity and investment considerations.

➔ **Unlock investment by enabling participation of local financial institutions.**

- Establishing the rules and policies are good first step, it must create favourable conditions to unlock investment on the ground.
- Promote local participation of local banks.

➔ **Deepen the link between GHG inventories, NDC targets and Article 6.**

- Define emission mitigation target
- Establish how much GHG mitigation to be achieved by Article 6.
- Identify the gases, activities, sectors covered by the NDC.

➔ **Communicate concrete results to the public**

- Article 6 results are not immediate but it has medium to the long-term outlook.
- Demonstrate and communicate results of inflow of foreign direct investments, jobs, access to innovation and technology and manage expectations of what Article 6 can and cannot do.

16. National requirements for cookstove projects

1

Use of default and country-specific fNRB

- Biomass stoves developers are to use fNRB default value of 35% until the country-specific value are published.
- Any changes in the global default will automatically applies based on the most recent values.
- When the country-specific fNRB values become available can use in the next monitoring cycle of thier projects.

2

Guidance on KPT random sampling

- Engage the two national cookstoves Laboratory in the design and implementation of your KPT for baseline stoves and projects stoves.
- Perform quarterly KPTs in the first year of implementation and yearly KPT afterwards.
- Submit monitoring data to CMO to selection of random samples prior to KPT.

3

Continous monitoring & risk of fuel switch

- Select 20% of KPT samples for monitoring of the using sensors and fair distribution of KTP stoves.
- Assess baseline stove replacement rate in the monitoring report to determine the risk of fuel switch to inform any possible adjustments.
- Provide evidence of the effect of seasonal cooking on the risk of fuel switch.

4

Profile of beneficiaries

- Provide justification for the criteria for selecting end-use beneficiaries of stoves.
- Criteria including baseline stoves, incomes distributions, rural/urban areas or a mix must inform the monitoring report.
- KPT sample must reflect the criteria for selecting households.
- Provide spatial map showing the distribution of sampled KPT houseohld and sale data.

17. National requirement for biochar projects

5

Sourcing of feedstock

- Show the sources for obtaining waste materials for biochar productions.
- Provide rationale backing the designation of the feedstock as waste and would not otherwise be used for productive activities.
- Show the treatment (eg. moisture levels, mix-materials), of making the waste ready for pyrolysis.
- Assess the impact on communities that may rely on feedstock for livelihood support

6

Biochar technology

- Provide justification of the use of Artisanal or industry-grade technology.
- Provide information on monitoring of methane emissions in production process.
- Commit to allow access to the automated production monitoring data by the CMO.

7

Environmental & social impacts assessments

- Evidence of managing environmental and social impact of biochar technology.
- Where several pits are created, provide protocol for ensuring safety of the community.
- Provide consultation records on the community acceptance of the biochar project.

8

Application or use of biochar products

- Where biochar is mixed with organic materials, provide evidence permitting the use of biochar on agriculture fields.
- Commit to continuous monitoring the effect of applying biochar to the cultivated soils.
- Awareness among farmers on the benefits of biochar to the farm.

18. National requirements for water purification projects

1

Guidance on baseline surveys

- Selection of communities for the project must be based on agreed applicable criteria.
- The design and application of baseline survey must include local academic, public and private sector stakeholders.
- Submitting false baseline data attract penalty from the CMO per Act 1124.

2

Guidance on pilot project

- The results of baseline surveys must inform the criteria for selecting sites for pilots.
- Pilot projects must gather and provide critical data for designing the actual project.
- Provide justification for selecting communities not covered in the baseline survey.

3

Suppressed demand

- Ghana will allow the use of suppressed demand approach in so far as the basis, scope and application are well justified.
- The determination of suppressed demand will not entirely determined from the responses to the specific question in the baseline survey only.
- Evidence of the alternative treatment as the practice in communities and surrounding areas.

4

Risk to project rationale

- Provide clarity of the use of the evidence of boiling or suppressed demand in the project design and implementation.
- Evidence of future planned water expansion to cover project sites.
- Income range for suppressed demand must be regularly assessed.

19. National requirement for onboarding Independent VVB

1

On boarding

- Obtain recognition from the CMO prior to commencement of independent assessment.
- Show evidence of accreditation of experts by carbon credit standards.
- Recruit local expert from the CMO's published local expert database.

2

Organisation of work

- Submit the terms of reference of the assignment including the specific roles of the local experts to the CMO.
- Organise opening before, and closing after the assignment.
- Share audit plan with CMO.

3

Presentation of findings

- Present the highlight of audit findings during the closing call with the CMO.
- Share the status of FARs the CMO may have asked the VVB to address during the audit.
- Present the next steps of the audit during the closing call to the CMO.
- Commit to address comments from the CMO after the submission of reports.

4

Non compliance assessment of VVBs

- At the end of each calander, the CMO will publish non-compliance and performance assessment of VVB in Ghana.
- Summary of the assessment will be published in the CMO annual progress report.
- CMO will organised exist interview for all local experts that have participated in an independent assessment.
- Detection of fraud, misreporting or breach of national law will sanctioned.

List of Abbreviations

A/R	Afforestation/Reforestation
A6IP	Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership
AF	Agroforestry
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AWD	Alternative Wetting and Drying
BAU	Business as Usual Scenario
BP	British Petroleum
CA	Corresponding Adjustments
CAD	Climate Action Data
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CM	Carbon Market
CMM-WG	Carbon Market Mechanisms Working Group
CMO	Carbon Market Office
CORSIA	Carbon Offset Reduction Strategy for International Aviation
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EU	European Union
EV	Electronic Vehicle
fNRB	Fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass
FOEN	Federal Office of Environment
G2G	Government-to-Government
G2P	Government-to-Private Sector
GCR	Ghana Carbon Registry
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Agency
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications
GMI	Global Methane Initiative
Ha	Hectares
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
IA	Implementation Agreement
IETA	International Emissions Trading Association
IRECOP	Integrated Recycling and Compost Plant Limited

ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
KOTRA	Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency
KPT	Kitchen Performance Test
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry
MADD	Mitigation Activity Design Document
MADD	Mitigation Activity Design Document
MCU	Mitigation Contribution Units
MEST	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MID	Mitigation Activity Identification Number
MO	Mitigation Outcome
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTIE	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting & Verification
MtCO ₂ e	Million Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
MW	MegaWatts
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PA	Paris Agreement
PAM	Policies and Measures
PV	Photovoltaic
R&D	Research and Development
ROE	Roster of Expert
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Swedish Energy Agency
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SRI	Sustainable Rice Intensification
TCC	Technology Consultancy Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCM	Voluntary Carbon Markets
VCM	Voluntary Carbon Market
VVB	Validation Verification Bodies

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Mrs Audrey Quarcoo
Director, Corporate Affairs
EPA



CONTACT US

Environmental Protection Authority,
91 Starlet Street, Ministries, Accra,
Ghana

[+233\(0\) 50 130 1435](tel:+233(0)501301435)

[+233\(0\) 50 130 1616](tel:+233(0)501301616)

www.cmo.epa.gov.gh

cmo@epa.gov.gh