

Ghana solar irradiationworld bank 2016

In 2016, the Ministry of Power announced that it intended to amend the current FiT contract period for solar projects to 20 years, which has been well received by developers. Consumers, on the other hand, have had a tougher time. As part of the three-year aid deal with the IMF, in December 2015, the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission controversially increased the electricity tariff by 59%.

In 2011, the government introduced the Renewable Energy Act, which comprises five main components all aimed at incentivizing renewable energy investment in the country. They are the FiT, a yet-to-be finalized renewable-energy purchase obligation, renewable-energy fund, biofuels blending and net metering. In 2016, the government submitted its unconditional Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), committing to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 12% by 2025 and 15% by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario.

Ghana scored 1.34 in Climatescope 2016, ranking it 29th on the list of countries overall, one place below its position in 2015. The country's best performance came on Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains Parameter III.

On Enabling Framework Parameter I, the country climbed fifteen places to rank 21st. Its score benefited from improvements in policy and regulation, including the introduction of energy targets, as well as a growing national electrification rate.

Ghana's Parameter III score saw a slight improvement, reflecting, among other things, the relatively diverse range of clean energy project developers operating in the country. Its ranked remained unchanged at 20th place.



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