



Towards carbon neutrality by 2050

GHG emissions in the city of Accra were about 2.57 MtCO₂ in 2015, less than one tonne per capita, well below the global average (C40). These emissions are due to waste (38.5%), transport (37%) and stationary energy (24%). The Metropolitan Assembly of Accra (AMA) has been committed to a climate-compatible development approach for several years and has, as such, joined several networks of cities - the C40 since 2009 and, more recently, the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa.

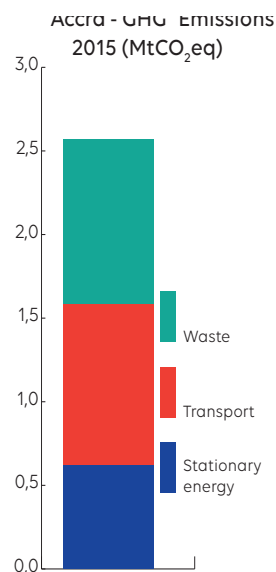
• WEST AFRICA'S PIONEERING CITY IN MITIGATION •

Accra displays a strong desire to make the city an example for all of West Africa:

• **Accra has been disclosing its climate data to the CDP since 2016, demonstrating its capacity to collect and aggregate data, a major obstacle in many African territories. To achieve this, municipal teams have been supported by capacity reinforcements through MRV (Measurement, Reporting Verification) mechanisms, in particular through the production of emissions inventories;**

- During the COP23, Accra made a commitment to putting in place an ambitious climate action plan by 2020 and to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050;
- In August 2018, the city was the first metropolis in Africa to join Breathe Life, the global campaign for the reduction of air pollution [Breathe Life](#), the global campaign for the reduction of air pollution.

As part of this campaign, several sectoral initiatives have been launched in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energies, the management of illegal landfills, etc.



• A COMMITMENT TO CARBON NEUTRALITY TO BE ACHIEVED •

The carbon neutrality commitment is not currently included in the action plan, but, since May 2018, the city has been supported by the C40 [Climate Action Planning Africa Programme](#) (funded by the International Climate Initiative - IKI).

This programme supports nine African cities in the development of climate plans aligned with the Paris Agreement and will include, in the next three years, the organisation of workshops and the allocation of a dedicated local advisor.

A first workshop, [in September 2018](#), brought together several AMA departments, national representatives (including the Environmental Protection Agency) and civil society to address the definition of future scenarios for the development of the city. The workshop provided an opportunity to recall that combating climate change will also improve the living environment of the population and that close collaboration with the national level was necessary. This is especially so given that with a population of almost 2 million (2015) and 4 million in the Greater Metropolitan Area, the Accra region concentrates a large proportion of the Ghanaian population and economy.

• ADAPTATION STRATEGIES TO BE ENHANCED •

Accra regularly suffers from floods that sometimes have disastrous human consequences with the development of epidemics. Lack of protection and care facilities and high population density make climate change a major challenge. Yet, to date, the city has not developed a specific adaptation strategy, adhering instead to the National Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS). **Accra has been a member of the 100 Resilient Cities network since 2014 and in March 2018 published its [resilience diagnosis](#)**, which goes beyond climate alone with preparation for development of its resilience strategy on this basis. It establishes that the major sources of stress for the population are the cost of living, the inefficiency of public transport and waste management, and that the major shocks to which the city is subject are, in first place, floods, followed by fires and epidemics.