

Selected 'Starter Kit' energy system modelling data for Ghana (#CCG)

Lucy Allington (✉ lallington9@gmail.com)

STEER Centre, Department of Geography, Loughborough University <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1801-899X>

Carla Cannone (✉ c.cannone@lboro.ac.uk)

STEER Centre, Department of Geography, Loughborough University <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1214-8913>

Ioannis Pappis

KTH Royal Institute of Technology <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7537-5470>

Karla Cervantes Barron

University of Cambridge <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9185-3022>

Will Usher

KTH Royal Institute of Technology <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9367-1791>

Jen Cronin

University College London <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2888-400X>

Steve Pye

University College London <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1793-2552>

Edward Brown

STEER Centre, Department of Geography, Loughborough University <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0722-9348>

Mark Howells

STEER Centre, Department of Geography, Loughborough University; Imperial College London <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6419-4957>

Miriam Zachau Walker

University of Oxford <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4757-3688>

Aniq Ahsan

University of Oxford <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6027-4818>

Flora Charbonnier

University of Oxford <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3174-0362>

Claire Halloran

University of Oxford <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0308-5623>

Stephanie Hirmer

University of Oxford <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7628-9259>

Constantinos Taliotis

KTH Royal Institute of Technology; The Cyprus Institute <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4022-5506>

Caroline Sundin

KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Vignesh Sridharan

KTH Royal Institute of Technology <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0764-2615>

Eunice Ramos

KTH Royal Institute of Technology <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9061-8485>

Maarten Brinkerink

University College Cork <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8980-9062>

Paul Deane

University College Cork <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4681-7791>

Andrii Gritsevskiy

International Atomic Energy Agency

Gustavo Moura

Federal University of Ouro Preto

Arnaud Rouget

International Energy Agency

David Wogan

Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre

Edito Barcelona

Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre

Holger Rogner

KTH Royal Institute of Technology <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1045-9830>

Data Note

Keywords: U4RIA, Renewable energy, Cost-optimization, Ghana, Energy policy, CCG, OSeMOSYS

Posted Date: May 4th, 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-479778/v2>

License: © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. [Read Full License](#)

Abstract

Energy system modelling can be used to assess the implications of different scenarios and support improved policymaking. However, access to data is often a barrier to starting energy system modelling in developing countries, thereby causing delays. Therefore, this article provides data that can be used to create a simple zero order energy system model for Ghana, which can act as a starting point for further model development and scenario analysis. The data are collected entirely from publicly available and accessible sources, including the websites and databases of international organizations, journal articles, and existing modelling studies. This means that the dataset can be easily updated based on the latest available information or more detailed and accurate local data. These data were also used to calibrate a simple energy system model using the Open Source Energy Modelling System (OSeMOSYS) and three stylized scenarios (Fossil Future, Least Cost and Net Zero by 2050) for 2020-2050. The assumptions used and results of these scenarios are presented in the appendix as an illustrative example of what can be done with these data. This simple model can be adapted and further developed by in-country analysts and academics, providing a platform for future work.

Specifications Table

Subject	Energy
Specific subject area	Energy System Modelling
Type of data	Tables Graphs Charts Description of modelling assumptions
How data were acquired	Literature survey (databases and reports from international organisations; journal articles)
Data format	Raw and Analysed
Parameters for data collection	Data collected based on inputs required to create an energy system model for Ghana
Description of data collection	Data were collected from the websites, annual reports and databases of international organisations, as well as from academic articles and existing modelling databases.
Data source location	Not applicable
Data accessibility	With the article and in a repository. Repository name: Zenodo. Data identification number: v1.1.0. Direct URL to data: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4725480

Value of the data

- These data can be used to develop national energy system models to inform national energy investment outlooks and policy plans, as well as provide insights on the evolution of the electricity supply system under different trajectories.
- The data are useful for country analysts, policy makers and the broader scientific community, as a zero-order starting point for model development.
- These data could be used to examine a range of possible energy system pathways, in addition to the examples given in this study, to provide further insights on the evolution of the country's power system.
- The data can be used both for conducting an analysis of the power system but also for capacity building activities. Also, the methodology of translating the input data into modelling assumptions for a cost-optimization tool is presented here which is useful for developing a zero order Tier 2 national energy model [1]. This is consistent with U4RIA energy planning goals [2].

Data Description

The data provided in this paper can be used as input data to develop an energy system model for Ghana. As an illustration, these data were used to develop an energy system model using the cost-optimization tool OSeMOSYS for the period 2015-

2050. For reference, that model is described in Appendix A and its datafiles are available as Supplementary Materials. Figure 1 shows a zero-order model of the production of electricity by technology for Ghana over the period 2020 to 2050 for a least cost energy future, repeated from the appendix. This is purely illustrative. Using the data described in this article, the analyst can reproduce this, as well as many other scenarios, such as net-zero by 2050, in a variety of energy planning toolkits.

The data provided were collected from publicly available sources, including the reports of international organizations, journal articles and existing model databases. The dataset includes the techno-economic parameters of supply-side technologies, installed capacities, emission factors and final electricity demands. Below shows the different items and their description, in order of appearance, presented in this article.

Item	Description of Content
Table 1	A table showing the estimated installed capacity of different power plant types in Ghana for 2015-2018
Table 2	A table showing techno-economic parameters for electricity generation technologies
Table 3	A table showing capital cost projections for renewable energy technologies up to 2050
Figure 2	A graph showing capital cost projections for renewable energy technologies from 2015-2050
Table 4	A table showing cost and performance parameters for power transmission and distribution technologies
Table 5	A table showing cost and performance data for refinery technologies
Table 6	A table showing fuel price projections up to 2050
Figure 3	A graph showing fuel price projections from 2015-2050
Table 7	A table showing carbon dioxide emissions factors by fuel
Table 8	A table showing estimated renewable energy potential in Ghana
Table 9	A table showing estimated fossil fuel reserves in Ghana
Figure 4	A graph showing a final electricity demand projection for Ghana from 2015-2070

1.1 Existing Electricity Supply System

The total power generation capacity in Ghana is estimated at 2856.59 MW in 2018 [3,4,5,6]. The estimated existing power generation capacity is detailed in Table 1 below [3,4,5,6]. The methods used to calculate these estimates are described in more detail in Section 2.1. Data on the installation year of each power plant can be found in the country dataset published on Zenodo.

Table 1: Installed Power Plants Capacity in Ghana [3,4,5,6]

Electricity Generation Technology	Estimated Installed Capacity (MW)			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gas Power Plant (CCGT)	1251.0	1251.0	1251.0	1251.0
Large Hydropower Plant (Dam) (>100MW)	1598.0	1598.0	1598.0	1598.0
Off-grid Solar PV	5.61	6.85	7.58	7.59

1.2 Techno-economic Data for Electricity Generation Technologies

The techno economic parameters of electricity generation technologies are presented in Table 2, including costs, operational lives, efficiencies and average capacity factors. Cost (capital and fixed), operational life and efficiency data were collected from reports by the International Renewable Energy Agency [7,8,9] and are applicable to all of Africa. These cost data include projected cost reductions for renewable energy technologies, which are presented in Table 3. The cost and performance of parameters of fossil electricity generation technologies are assumed constant over the modelling period. In this analysis only fixed power plant costs are considered, which capture variable operation and maintenance costs. Country-specific capacity factors for solar PV, wind and hydropower technologies in Ghana were sourced from Renewables Ninja and the

PLEXOS-World 2015 Model Dataset [3,10,11]. Capacity factors for other technologies were sourced from the International Renewable Energy Agency [8,12] and are applicable to all of Africa. Average capacity factors were calculated for each technology and presented in the table below, with daytime (6am - 6pm) averages presented for solar PV technologies. For more information on the capacity factor data, refer to Section 2.1.

Table 2: Techno-economic parameters of electricity generation technologies [3,7,8,9,10,11,12]

Technology	Capital Cost (\$/kW in 2020)	Fixed Cost (\$/kW/yr in 2020)	Operational Life (years)	Efficiency	Average Capacity Factor
Biomass Power Plant	2500.0	75.0	30	0.35	0.5
Coal Power Plant	2500.0	78.0	35	0.37	0.85
Geothermal Power Plant	4000.0	120.0	25	0.8	0.79
Light Fuel Oil Power Plant	1200.0	35.0	25	0.35	0.8
Oil Fired Gas Turbine (SCGT)	1450.0	45.0	25	0.35	0.8
Gas Power Plant (CCGT)	1200.0	35.0	30	0.48	0.85
Gas Power Plant (SCGT)	700.0	20.0	25	0.3	0.85
Solar PV (Utility)	1378.0	17.91	24	1.0	0.27
CSP without Storage	4058.0	40.58	30	1.0	0.45
CSP with Storage	5797.0	57.97	30	1.0	0.45
Large Hydropower Plant (Dam) (>100MW)	3000.0	90.0	50	1.0	0.58
Medium Hydropower Plant (10-100MW)	2500.0	75.0	50	1.0	0.58
Small Hydropower Plant (<10MW)	3000.0	90.0	50	1.0	0.58
Onshore Wind	1489.0	59.56	25	1.0	0.1
Offshore Wind	3972.4	158.9	25	1.0	0.1
Nuclear Power Plant	6137.0	184.11	50	0.33	0.85
Light Fuel Oil Standalone Generator (1kW)	750.0	23.0	10	0.16	0.3
Solar PV (Distributed with Storage)	4320.0	86.4	24	1.0	0.27

Table 3: Projected costs of renewable energy technologies for selected years to 2050. [7,9]

Renewable Energy Technology	Capital Cost (\$/kW)					
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050
Biomass Power Plant	2500.0	2500.0	2500.0	2500.0	2500.0	2500.0
Solar PV (Utility)	2165.0	1378.0	984.0	886.0	723.0	723.0
CSP without Storage	6051.0	4058.0	3269.0	2634.0	2562.0	2562.0
CSP with Storage	8645.0	5797.0	4670.0	3763.0	3660.0	3660.0
Large Hydropower Plant (Dam) (>100MW)	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0
Medium Hydropower Plant (10-100MW)	2500.0	2500.0	2500.0	2500.0	2500.0	2500.0
Small Hydropower Plant (<10MW)	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0
Onshore Wind	1985.0	1489.0	1191.0	1087.0	933.0	933.0
Offshore Wind	5000.0	3972.4	3020.9	2450.0	2275.0	2100.0
Solar PV (Distributed with Storage)	6840.0	4320.0	3415.0	2700.0	2091.0	2091.0

1.3 Techno-economic Data for Power Transmission and Distribution

The techno-economic parameters of transmission and distribution technologies were taken from the Reference Case scenario of The Electricity Model Base for Africa (TEMBA) [13]. According to these data, the efficiencies of power transmission and distribution in Ghana are assumed to reach 95.0% and 82.0% respectively in 2030. In the following table, the techno-economic parameters associated with the transmission and distribution network are presented.

Table 4: Techno-economic parameters for transmission and distribution technologies [13]

Technology	Capital Cost (\$/kW in 2020)	Operational Life (years)	Efficiency (2020)	Efficiency (2030)	Efficiency (2050)
Electricity Transmission	365	50	0.95	0.95	0.95
Electricity Distribution	2502	70	0.81	0.82	0.84

1.4 Techno-economic Data for Refineries

Ghana has an estimated 45 tb/d domestic refinery capacity [14]. In the OSeMOSYS model, two oil refinery technologies were made available for investment in the future, each with different output activity ratios for Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) and Light Fuel Oil (LFO). The technoeconomic data for these technologies are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Techno-economic parameters for refinery technologies [14,15]

Technology	Capital Cost (\$/kW in 2020)	Variable Cost (\$/GJ in 2020)	Operational Life (years)	Output Ratio
Crude Oil Refinery Option 1	24.1	0.71775	35	0.9 LFO : 0.1 HFO
Crude Oil Refinery Option 2	24.1	0.71775	35	0.8 LFO : 0.2 HFO

1.5 Fuel Prices

Assumed costs are provided for both imported and domestically-extracted fuels. The fuel price projections until 2050 are presented below. These are generic estimates based on an international oil price forecast [16] and cost estimates for Africa [8]. A detailed explanation of how these estimates were calculated is provided in section 2.2.

Table 6: Fuel price projections to 2050 [16,8]

Commodity	Fuel Price (\$/GJ)					
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050
Crude Oil Imports	13.14	12.2	12.76	14.27	16.9	19.53
Crude Oil Extraction	11.95	11.09	11.6	12.97	15.36	17.75
Biomass Imports	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76
Biomass Extraction	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Coal Imports	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.9
Coal Extraction	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8
Light Fuel Oil Imports	15.89	14.75	15.43	17.25	20.43	23.61
Heavy Fuel Oil Imports	9.56	8.87	9.28	10.38	12.29	14.2
Natural Gas Imports	8.6	8.6	9.45	10.3	11.0	11.0
Natural Gas Extraction	7.1	7.1	7.8	8.5	9.9	9.9

1.6 Emission Factors

Fossil fuel technologies emit several greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides throughout their operational lifetime. In this analysis, only carbon dioxide emissions are considered. These are accounted for using carbon dioxide emission factors assigned to each fuel, rather than each power generation technology. The assumed emission factors are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Fuel-specific CO2 Emission Factors [17]

Fuel	CO2 Emission Factor (kg CO2/GJ)
Crude oil	73.3
Biomass	100
Coal	94.6
Light Fuel Oil	69.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	77.4
Natural Gas	56.1

1.7 Renewable and Fossil Fuel Reserves

Tables 8 and 9 show estimated domestic renewable energy potentials and fossil fuel reserves respectively in Ghana.

Table 8: Estimated Renewable Energy Potentials [8,18,19]

	Unit	Estimated Renewable Energy Potential
Solar PV	TWh/yr	7644
CSP	TWh/yr	229
Wind (CF 20%)	TWh/yr	606
Wind (CF 30%)	TWh/yr	2.4
Wind (CF 40%)	TWh/yr	0
Hydropower	MW	1887
Small Hydropower (<10MW)	MW	17.4
Geothermal	MW	0

Table 9: Estimated Fossil Fuel Reserves [20,21]

	Estimated Reserves
Total Recoverable Coal (mil. short tons, 2017)	0.0
Crude Oil Proven Reserves (billion barrels, 2019)	0.66
Natural Gas Proven Reserves (trillion cubic feet, 2019)	0.8

1.8 Electricity Demand Projection

Final electricity demand in Ghana was estimated at 36.6 PJ in 2018 and is forecasted to reach 79.54 PJ by 2030 and 296.56 PJ by 2050 [22] in a reference scenario. Figure 4 shows the final electricity demand projection.

Experimental Design, Materials, And Methods

Data were primarily collected from the reports and websites of international organizations, including the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Additionally, data were sourced from The Electricity Model Base for Africa (TEMBA), an existing OSeMOSYS model of African electricity supply [13].

2.1 Electricity Supply System Data

Data on Ghana's existing on-grid power generation capacity, presented in Table 1, were extracted from the PLEXOS World dataset [3,4,5] using scripts from OSeMOSYS global model generator [23]. PLEXOS World provides estimated capacities and commissioning dates by power plant, based on the World Resources Institute Global Power Plant database [5]. These data were used to estimate installed capacity in future years based on the operational life data in Table 2. Data on Ghana's off-grid renewable energy capacity were sourced from yearly capacity statistics produced by IRENA [6]. Cost, efficiency and operational life data in Table 2 were collected from reports by IRENA [7,8,9], which provide generic estimates for these parameters by technology. These reports also provide projections of future costs for renewable energy technologies. These

data are presented in Table 3 and Figure 2, where it was assumed that costs fall linearly between the data points provided by IRENA and that costs remain constant beyond 2040 when the IRENA forecasts end (except for offshore wind, where the IRENA forecast continues to 2050).

Country-specific capacity factors for solar PV, onshore wind and hydropower were sourced from Renewables Ninja and the PLEXOS-World 2015 Model Dataset [3,10,11]. These sources provide hourly capacity factors for 2015 for solar PV and wind, and 15-year averages monthly capacity factors for hydropower. Country-specific capacity factors for offshore wind were sourced from the TEMBA dataset [22], which provides capacity factor estimates for 8 time slices. Average capacity factors are presented in Table 2. These data were also used to estimate capacity factors for 8 time slices used in the OSeMOSYS model (see detail in Annex 1). Capacity factors for other technologies were sourced from reports by IRENA [8,12], which provide generic estimates for each technology. The costs and efficiencies of power transmission and distribution were sourced from TEMBA reference case [22], which provides generic cost estimates and country-specific efficiencies which consider expected efficiency improvements in the future. Techno-economic data for refineries were sourced from the IEA Energy Technology Systems Analysis Programme (ETSAP) [15], which provides generic estimates of costs and performance parameters, while the refinery options modelled are based on the methods used in TEMBA [13].

2.2 Fuel Data

The crude oil price is based on an international price forecast produced by the US Energy Information Administration (EIA), which runs to 2050 [16]. The price was increased by 10% for imported oil to reflect the cost of importation. The price of imported HFO and LFO were calculated by multiplying the oil price by 0.8 and 1.33 respectively, based on the methods used in TEMBA [13]. The prices of coal, natural gas and biomass were sourced from an IRENA report [8], which provides generic estimates for costs to 2030. Again, a linear rate of change was assumed between data points from IRENA, and the forecast was extended to 2040 using the rate of change between 2020 and 2030. Prices were then assumed constant after 2040. The cost of domestically-produced biomass was increased by 10% to estimate a cost of imported biomass.

2.3 Emissions Factors and Domestic Reserves

Emissions factors were collected from the IPCC Emission Factor Database [17], which provides carbon emissions factors by fuel. Domestic renewable energy potentials for solar PV, CSP and wind were collected from an IRENA-KTH working paper [18], which provides estimates of potential yearly generation by country in Africa. Other renewable energy potentials were sourced from a regional report by IRENA [8] and the World Small Hydropower Development Report [20], which provide estimated potentials in MW by country. Estimated domestic fossil fuel reserves are from the websites of The World Bank and US EIA [20,21], which provide estimates of reserves by country.

2.4 Electricity Demand Data

The final electricity demand projection is based on data from the TEMBA Reference Scenario dataset [22], which provides yearly total demand estimates from 2015-2070 under a reference case scenario.

Declarations

Ethics Statement

Not applicable.

Credit Author Statement

Lucy Allington: Data curation; Investigation; Methodology; Writing – original draft; Visualisation. Carla Cannone: Data curation; Investigation; Software; Formal analysis; Visualisation. Ioannis Pappis: Data curation; Investigation; Validation; Writing - Review & Editing. Karla Cervantes Barron: Data Curation; Software; Visualisation. William Usher: Software; Supervision. Jen Cronin: Data curation; Investigation; Writing – Review & Editing. Steve Pye: Supervision; Project Administration. Edward Brown: Funding Acquisition; Conceptualisation. Mark Howells: Conceptualisation; Methodology; Writing – Review & Editing; Supervision. Miriam Zachau Walker: Software. Aniq Ahsan: Software. Flora Charbonnier: Software. Claire Halloran: Software. Stephanie Hirmer: Supervision; Writing - Review & Editing. Constantinos Taliotis: Conceptualisation; Writing - Review & Editing. Caroline Sundin: Conceptualisation; Writing - Review & Editing. Vignesh Sridharan: Conceptualisation. Eunice Ramos: Conceptualisation. Maarten Brinkerink: Data curation. Paul Deane: Data Curation. Gustavo Moura: Data Curation. Arnaud Rouget: Conceptualisation. Andrii Gritsevskiy: Conceptualisation. David Wogan: Conceptualisation. Edito Barcelona: Conceptualisation. Holger Rogner: Conceptualisation.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge data providers who helped make this, and future iterations possible, they include IEA, UNSTATS, APEC, IRENA, UCC, KTH, UFOP and others.

Funding

As well as support in kind provided by the employers of the authors of this note, we also acknowledge core funding from the Climate Compatible Growth Program (#CCG) of the UK's Foreign Development and Commonwealth Office (FCDO). The views expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the UK government's official policies.

Declaration of Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships which have or could be perceived to have influenced the work reported in this article.

References

1. Cannone C. Towards evidence-based policymaking: energy modelling tools for sustainable development [Projecte Final de Màster Oficial]. UPC, Escola Tècnica Superior d'Enginyeria Industrial de Barcelona, Departament d'Enginyeria Química; 2020. <http://hdl.handle.net/2117/333306>
2. Howells M, Quiros-Tortos J, Morrison R, Rogner H, Niet T, Petrarulo L, et al. Energy system analytics and good governance-U4RIA goals of Energy Modelling for Policy Support. 2021. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-311311/v1>
3. Brinkerink, Maarten; Deane, Paul, 2020, "PLEXOS-World 2015", <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/CBYXBY>, Harvard Dataverse, V6, UNF:6:fyT1L5t+sHlvSHolxelaVg== [fileUNF]
4. Brinkerink M, Gallachóir B, Deane P. Building and Calibrating a Country-Level Detailed Global Electricity Model Based on Public Data. *Energy Strateg Rev.* 2021 Jan 1;33:100592. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esr.2020.100592>
5. Byers, J. Friedrich, R. Hennig, A. Kressig, Li X., C. McCormick, and L. Malaguzzi Valeri, A Global Database of Power Plants, Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2018. <https://www.wri.org/publication/global-power-plant-database>
6. IRENA, Renewable Energy Statistics 2020, The International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi, 2020
7. IRENA, Planning and Prospects for Renewable Power: Eastern and Southern Africa, The International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi, 2021 https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2021/Apr/IRENA_Planning_Prospects_Africa_2021.pdf
8. IRENA, Planning and prospects for renewable power: West Africa, International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi, 2018. https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2018/Nov/IRENA_Planning_West_Africa_2018.pdf

9. IRENA, Future of wind: Deployment, investment, technology, grid integration and socio-economic aspects (A Global Energy Transformation paper), International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi, 2019.
https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2019/Oct/IRENA_Future_of_wind_2019.pdf
10. Staffell I, Pfenninger S. 2016. Using bias-corrected reanalysis to simulate current and future wind power output. *Energy*. (114):1224–39.
11. Staffell I, Pfenninger S. 2016. Long-term patterns of European PV output using 30 years of validated hourly reanalysis and satellite data. *Energy*. (114):1251–65.
12. IRENA, Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2019, International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi, 2020.
https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2020/Jun/IRENA_Power_Generation_Costs_2019.pdf
13. Pappis, I., Howells, M., Sridharan, V., Usher, W., Shivakumar, A., Gardumi, F. and Ramos, E., Energy projections for African countries, Hidalgo Gonzalez, I., Medarac, H., Gonzalez Sanchez, M. and Kougias, I., editor(s), EUR 29904 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-12391-0, doi:10.2760/678700, JRC118432.
14. McKinsey, African refineries. <https://www.mckinseyenergyinsights.com/resources/refinery-reference-desk/african-refineries/>, 2020. [accessed 13 March 2021]
15. IEA ETSAP. Oil Refineries. https://iea-etsap.org/E-TechDS/PDF/P04_Oil%20Ref_KV_Apr2014_GSOK.pdf, 2014.
16. S. EIA. Assumptions to the Annual Energy Outlook 2020: International Energy Module,
<https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/assumptions/pdf/international.pdf>, 2020.
17. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Emissions Factor Database, <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/EFDB/main.php> [accessed 3 February 2021]
18. Sebastian Hermann, Asami Miketa, Nicolas Fichaux, Estimating the Renewable Energy Potential in Africa, IRENA-KTH working paper, International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi, 2014
https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2014/IRENA_Africa_Resource_Potential_Aug2014.pdf
19. United Nations, World Small Hydropower Development Report 2019, 2019. <https://www.unido.org/our-focus-safeguarding-environment-clean-energy-access-productive-use-renewable-energy-focus-areas-small-hydro-power/world-small-hydropower-development-report>
20. The World Bank, energydata.info, <https://energydata.info/en>, 2019 [accessed 3 February 2021]
21. US EIA, US Energy Information Administration, <https://www.eia.gov/>, 2019, [accessed 13 March 2021]
22. Ioannis Pappis, Vignesh Sridharan, Will Usher, & Mark Howells. (2021). KTH-dESA/jrc_temba: TEMBA 2.0 (Version v2.0.3) [Data set]. Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4633042>
23. Abhishek Shivakumar, Maarten Brinkerink, Taco Niet, & Will Usher. (2021, March 25). OSeMOSYS/osemosys_global: Development release for CCG (Version v0.2.b0). Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4636742>
24. The World Bank, Global Electrification Platform, <https://electrifynow.energydata.info/>, 2019 [accessed 3 February 2021]
25. NREL, Annual Technology Baseline 2020 Data, 2020, <https://atb.nrel.gov/electricity/2020/data.php>,
26. IEA, IEA Sankey Diagram, International Energy Agency, <https://www.iea.org/sankey/>, 2019 [accessed 14 March 2021]
27. Okolo O, Teng H. Analysing Nigeria's Energy system in light of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals-A CLEWs assessment. Stockholm, 2017, <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1131269/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
28. Terpilowski-Gill, E. Decarbonising the Laotian Energy System. Imperial College London, 2020.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10044/1/86671>
29. Cannone, C., Allington, L., de Wet, N., Shivakumar, A., Goynes, P., Valderamma, C., & Howells, M. (2021, March 10). ClimateCompatibleGrowth/clicSAND: v1.1 (Version v1.1). Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4593220>
30. Howells M, Rogner H, Strachan N, Heaps C, Huntington H, Kypreos S, et al. OSeMOSYS: The Open Source Energy Modeling System. An introduction to its ethos, structure and development. *Energy Policy*. 2011 Oct 1;39(10):5850–70.
31. Allington, L., Cannone, C., Pappis, I., Cervantes Barron, K., Usher, W., et al. (2021). CCG Starter Data Kit: Ghana. (Version v1.0.0) [Data set]. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4725480>

Figures

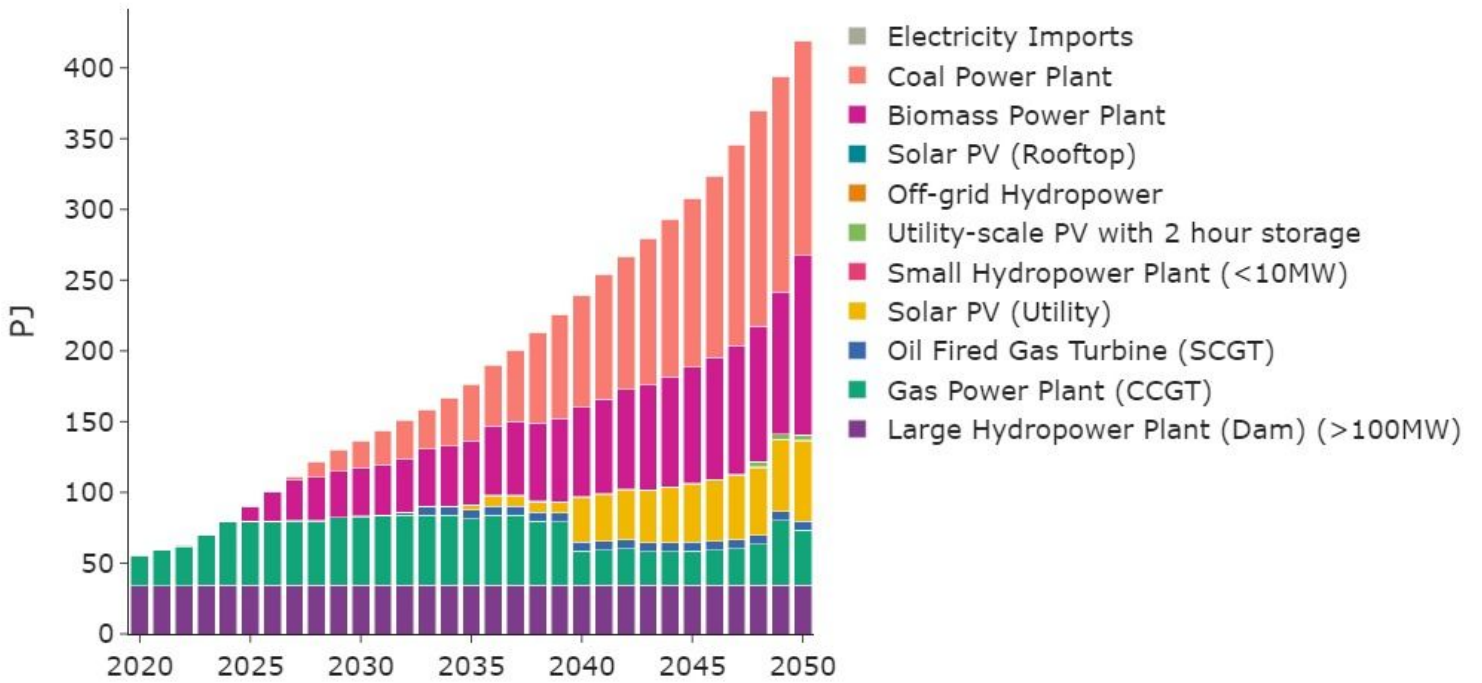


Figure 1

An illustrative example of a zero-order least-cost energy scenario for Ghana produced using the data presented in this paper.

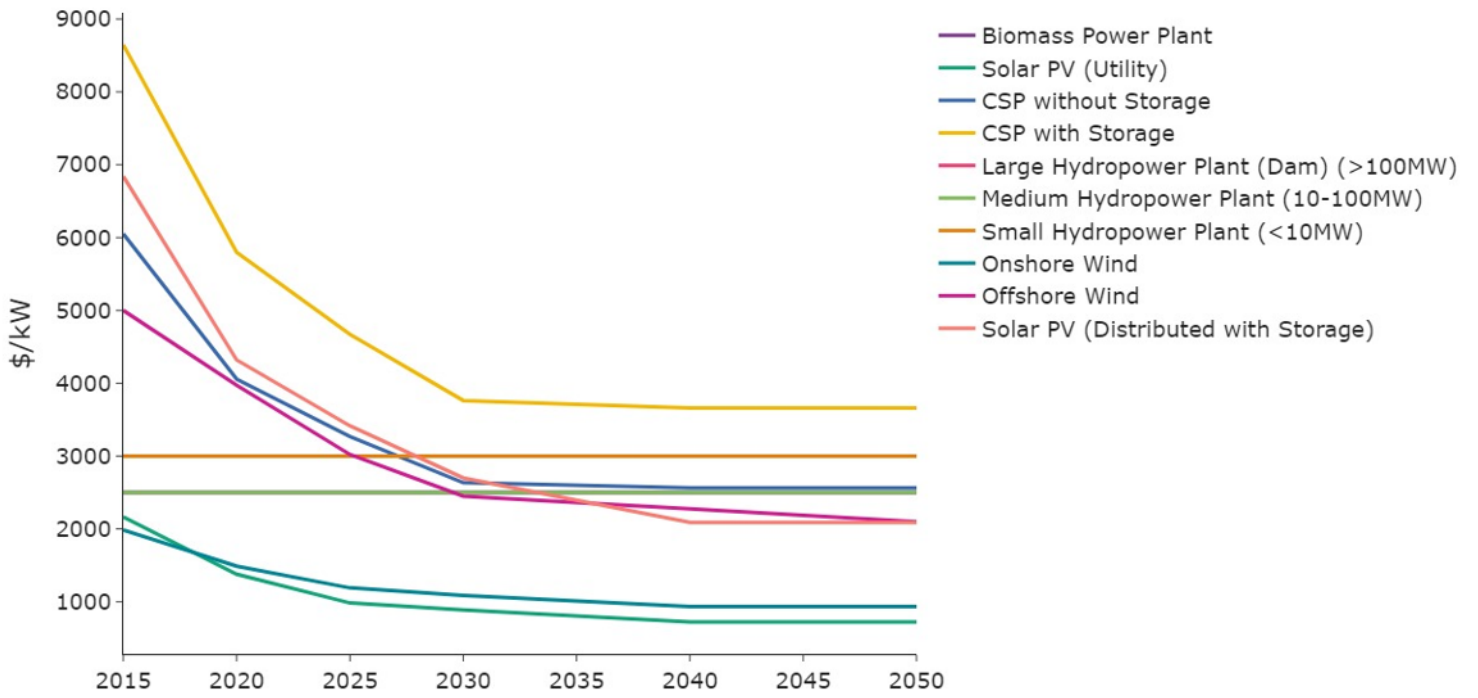


Figure 2

Projected costs of renewable energy technologies for selected years to 2050 [7,9]

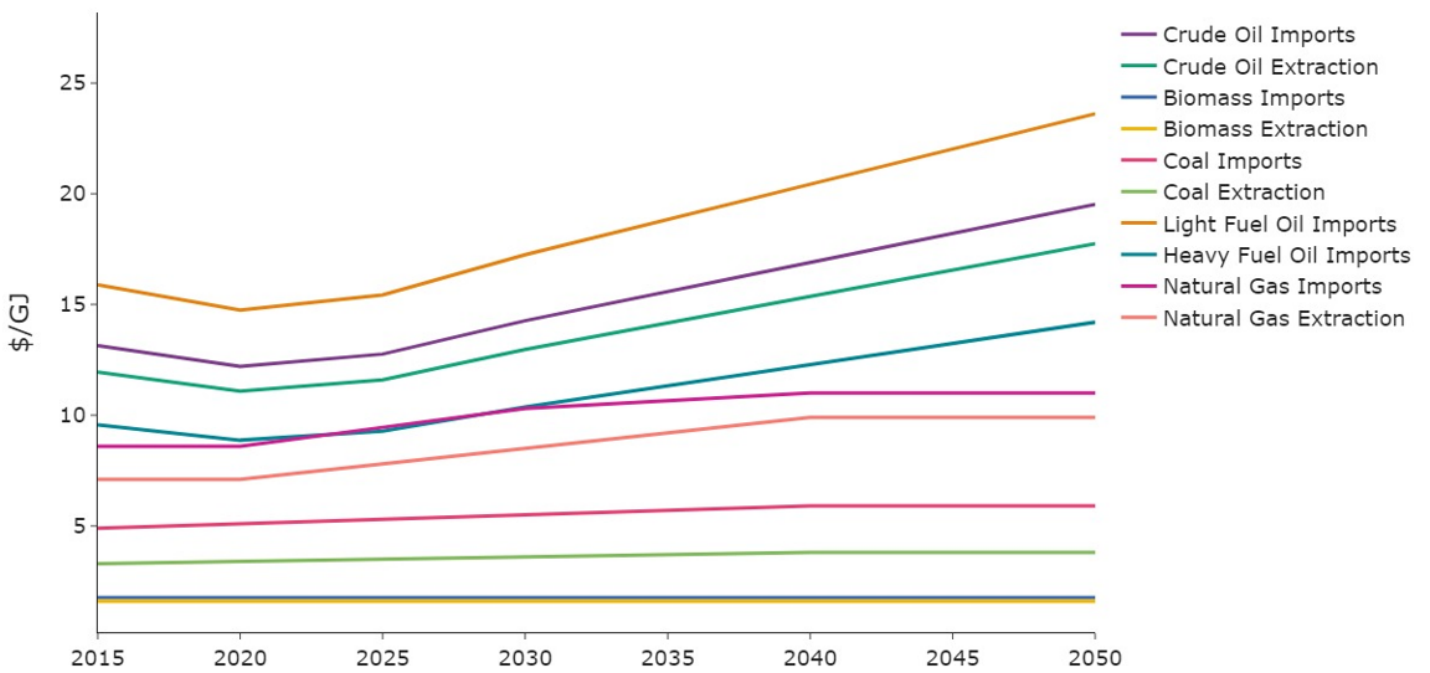


Figure 3

Fuel price projections to 2050 [16,8]

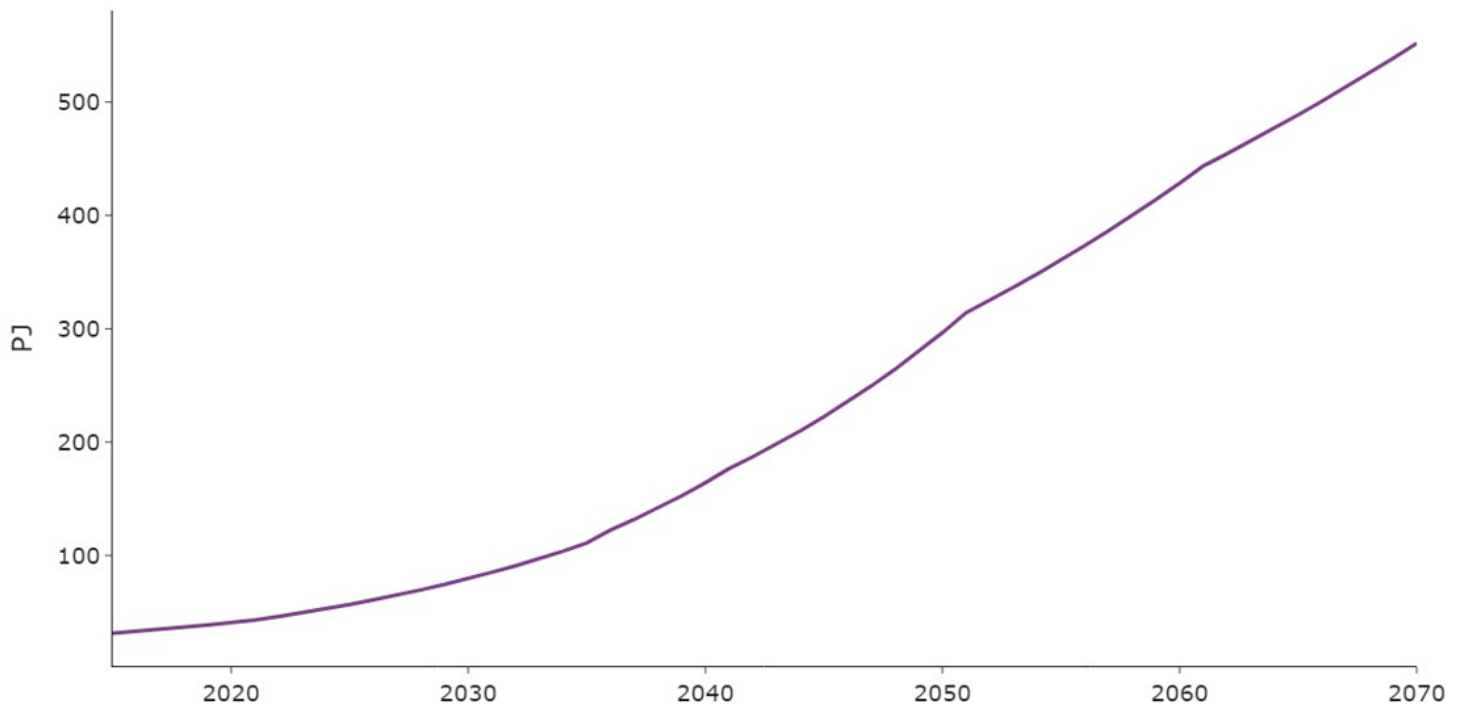


Figure 4

Final Electricity Demand Projection (PJ) [22]

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [GhanaFossilFuture.txt](#)
- [GhanaLeastCost.txt](#)
- [GhanaNetZero.txt](#)
- [AppendixA.docx](#)