

NATIONAL ADAPTATION STRATEGY, GHANA

PRESENTATION BY GHANA AT THE EXPERT
MEETING ON NATIONALADAPTATION PLANS
Don Chan Palace, Vientiane, LAOS
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Structure of Presentation

- PART ONE: **Climate Change in Ghana-
Background Information**
- PART TWO: **Highlights of National
Climate Change Adaptation Strategy**

Part 1: Country Data

- **Ghana is located in the western part of Africa**
- **It has a population of abt 24 million people**

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- Using nationally observed climate data for the period of 1960 to 2000, coupled with regional climate models together with IPCC scenarios:
- It is estimated that temperatures will continue to rise by on average about 0.6°C, 2.0°C, and 3.9°C by the year 2020, 2050 and 2080 respectively.
- Rainfall is predicted to decrease on average by 2.8%, 10.9% and 18.6% by 2020, 2050 and 2080 respectively in all agro-ecological zones except the rainforest zone, where rainfall may increase

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- Increasing aridity may cause reductions in groundwater recharge of 5-22% by 2020 and 30-40% by 2050. For the dry interior savannah, increases in water demand by 2050 under climate change are projected to be 1 200% of base water demand.
- A projected sea level rise of 1m by 2100 could see the loss of over **1000km²** of land, with **132 000** people likely to be affected. The east coast is particularly vulnerable to flooding and shoreline recession.

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- **Assessments indicate that climate change poses the greatest challenges for some of the poorest and most vulnerable groups in Ghana. This includes people living in the drought and flood-prone areas in the country; people living in slums; and people living in eroding coastal areas.**
- **The urban poor in many cases have fewer resources to adapt to climate change – for example, people living in large settlements on flood plains around Accra are extremely vulnerable to natural disasters.**
- **In addition, the ecological zones in the country with relatively high temperatures and relatively low rainfall tend to have higher poverty incidences.**
- **This correlation is expected to persist under the impacts of climate change**

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- Apart from serious impacts on natural resource-based livelihoods, climate change is likely to increase the incidence of certain diseases such as malaria, CSM, bilharzia and cholera.
- Reductions in rainfall and other factors mean that coastal towns are facing severe water shortages during the dry season, and hydropower capacity is dropping rapidly.
- There is an evidence that climate change may be exacerbating existing instabilities in northern Ghana.

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- stronger policy dialogue is therefore needed to establish a coherent policy, institutional and regulatory framework that will fully integrate climate change adaptation into planning and development.
- Hence the need for NCCAS

PART TWO: **Highlights of National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy**

- **1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

- **Background and Purpose**

- **Approaches**

- **Guiding Principles, Goals, Objectives and Strategies**

- **Structure**

- **2.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

- **Climate Change in Ghana**

- **Climate Change Impacts in Ghana**

- **Ghana's Vulnerability to Climate Change**

Outline

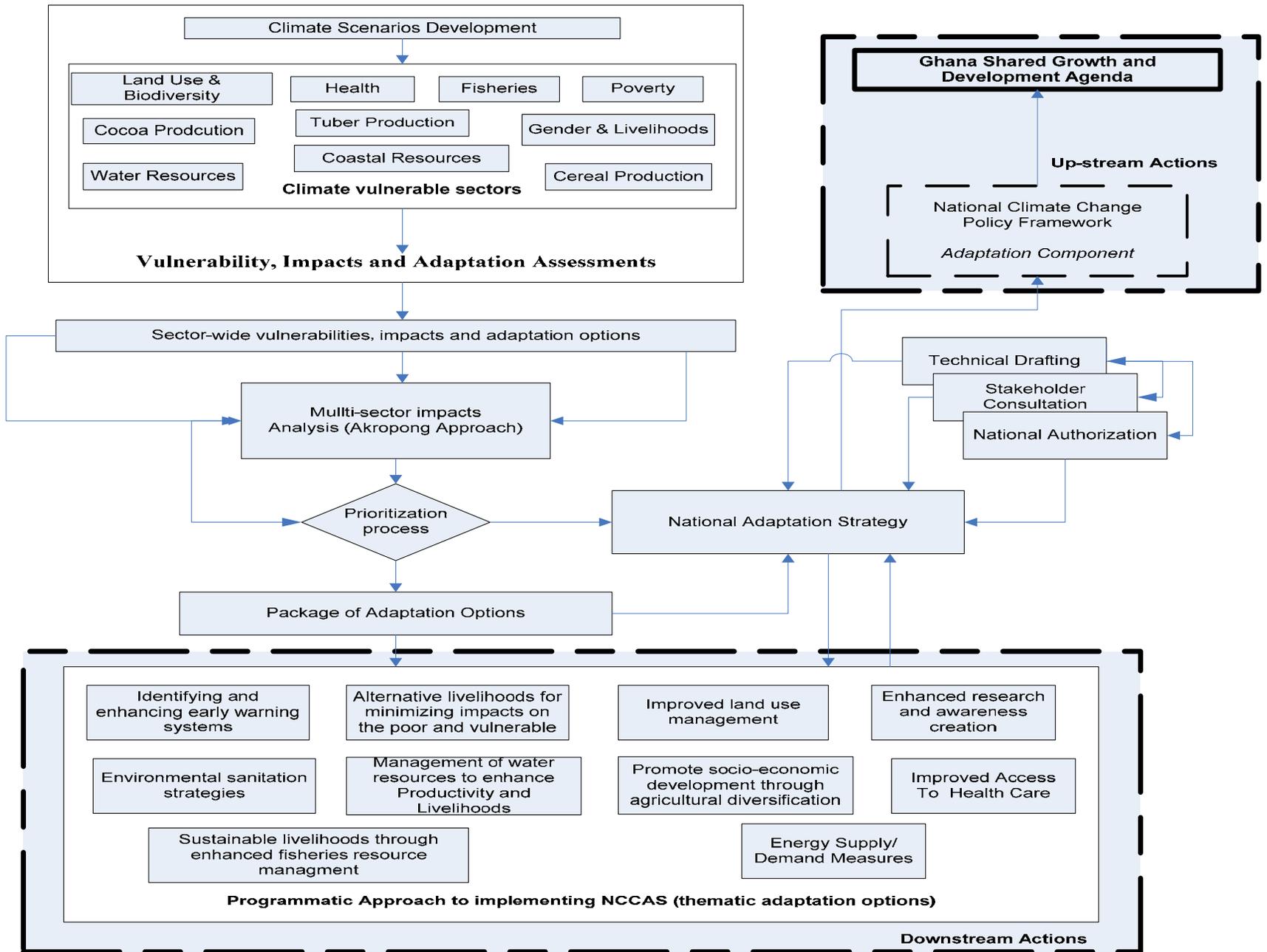
- **3.0 GHANA'S ADAPTATION STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT**
 - **Objectives**
 - **Strategies**
 - **Adaptation Programmes**
- **4.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**
 - **Institutional Arrangements**
 - **Monitoring and Evaluation**
 - **Funding Approaches**
- **5.0 Summary and Conclusion**

Background and Purpose

- **Ghana recognises the impacts of climate change both at home and globally**
- **Climate change and climate variability pose a challenge to national development**
- **Adaptation is cost effective**
- **The Strategy also helps Ghana meet our commitment to international obligations.**

Approaches

- **The preparation of this document has taken a long time and has involved many national experts and an extensive network of stakeholders.**



Guiding Principles, Goals, Objectives and Strategies

- **Adaptation strategies must be addressed in a broader context**
- **Stakeholder participation is central**
- **Key focus are sustainable development and poverty reduction**
- **Long term impacts of climate change is the point of consideration**
- **Gender sensitivity and reduction of vulnerability**

Structure

- **The document is organised into five chapters as:**
- **Chapter 1: General Introduction**
- **Chapter 2: Situational Analysis**
- **Chapter 3: Ghana's Adaptation Strategy Development**
- **Chapter 4: Implementation Arrangements**
- **Chapter 5: Summary**

Climate Change in Ghana

- **Climate change is manifested in Ghana through:**
 - (i) rising temperatures,
 - (ii) declining rainfall totals and variability,
 - (iii) rising sea levels and
 - (iv) weather extremes.
- **The average annual temperature has increased 1°C in the last 30 years.**

Climate Change Impacts on Socio-Economic Sectors

- **Agriculture**
- **Water Resources**
- **Natural Resources**
- **Energy**
- **Livelihoods**
- **Health**
- **Infrastructure**

Ghana's Vulnerability to Climate Change

- **Vulnerabilities in economy and households results from both climate-induced and socio-political-economic drivers.**
- **Vulnerability generating factors highlighted are:**
 - **Droughts**
 - **Floods**
 - **Poverty**

Summary of Key Issues in Chapter Two

- **There is scientific evidence of climate change in Ghana.**
- **Climate Change poses Challenges to Ghana's development.**
- **Key Challenges include:**
 - **Poor and limited Infrastructure**
 - **Limited Human Resource Capacity**
 - **Inadequate financial resources**
 - **Flooding, Droughts etc.**

Objectives of the Strategy-

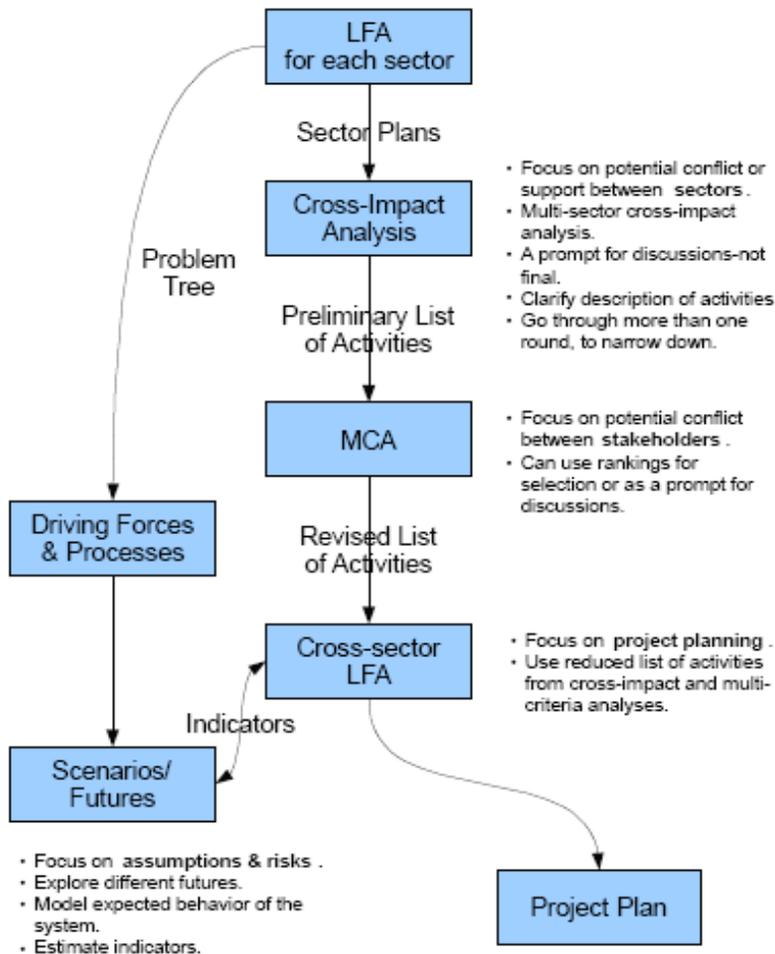
Chapter Three

- **Improve Societal Awareness**
- **Mainstreaming**
- **Increase the Robustness of Infrastructural Development**
- **Foster Competitiveness and promote technological Innovation**

Strategies

- **A series of strategies are to be implemented in the following key areas:**
 - **Livelihoods**
 - **Energy**
 - **Agriculture**
 - **Health**
 - **Early Warning**
 - **Fisheries Management**
 - **Land Use**
 - **Water**
 - **Awareness & Research**

Adaptation Programmes



The Akropong Approach was designed to help the sectoral experts assess the inter-relationships between the sectoral proposed options,... using multi-criteria analysis (MCA) to evaluate and rank the options.

This helped in identifying 10 Priority programmes out of 75 possible options.

Illustration 1: Components of the Akropong Approach

Priority Adaptation Programmes

Item	Title of Adaptation Programme
1	Increasing resilience to climate change impacts: identifying and enhancing early warning systems
2	Alternative livelihoods: minimizing impacts of climate change for the poor and vulnerable
3	Enhance national capacity to adapt to climate change through improved land use management
4	Adapting to climate change through enhanced research and awareness creation
5	Development and implementation of environmental sanitation strategies to adapt to climate change

Priority Adaptation Programmes

Item	Title of Adaptation Programme
6	Managing water resources as climate change adaptation to enhance productivity and livelihoods
7	Minimizing climate change impacts on socio-economic development through agricultural diversification
8	Minimizing climate change impacts human health through improved access to healthcare
9	Demand- and supply-side measures for adapting the national energy system to impacts of climate change
10	Adaptation to climate change: sustaining livelihoods through enhanced fisheries resource management

Implementation Arrangement

- **Implementation arrangements in the strategy focus on the following;**
 - 1. Institutional**
 - 2. Monitoring and evaluation**
 - 3. International collaborations**
 - 4. Funding**

Institutional Arrangements

- **Implementation of the strategy is carefully arranged to ensure inclusion of all Ghanaians.**
- **National Level-MEST as the lead institution**
- **District Level-District Assemblies**
- **Community Level- Town/Area Councils**
- **Regional Level-Regional Coordinating Councils**
- **Civil Society Organisation are also targeted to play a meaningful part in the implementation of this Strategy.**

Monitoring and Evaluation

- **A monitoring system will be set up to ensure that:**
 - **1. Strategy implemented within time and cost schedules**
 - **2. Implementation targets where available are set**
 - **3. Ensure that earmarked budgets are properly utilised**

International Collaborations

- Ghana will collaborate with international institutions in implementing the strategy

Funding

- **Potential sources of funding:**
 - **Adaptation Fund**
 - ✓ **Multilateral**
 - ✓ **Bilateral**
 - ✓ **Ghana Government**

Summary and Conclusion

- **The document is driven by a proactive and long-term approach to addressing the impacts of climate change on Ghana's economy.**
- **The goal is to enhance Ghana's current and future development.**
- **To position Ghana to be able to draw from her own and other sources of funds, related to climate change, for development.**
- **Ensure sectoral collaboration**

Thank You!!!