NATIONAL ADAPTATION STRATEGY, GHANA

PRESENTATION BY GHANA AT THE EXPERT MEETING ON NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS
Don Chan Palace, Vientiane, LAOS
15-17 September 2011
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 about 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
• 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 1200% 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.
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.
• 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-politico-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
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
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.
## Priority Adaptation Programmes

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Title of Adaptation Programme</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Increasing resilience to climate change impacts: identifying and enhancing early warning systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alternative livelihoods: minimizing impacts of climate change for the poor and vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enhance national capacity to adapt to climate change through improved land use management</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adapting to climate change through enhanced research and awareness creation</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Development and implementation of environmental sanitation strategies to adapt to climate change</td>
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<td>Managing water resources as climate change adaptation to enhance productivity and livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Minimizing climate change impacts on socio-economic development through agricultural diversification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Minimizing climate change impacts human health through improved access to healthcare</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Demand- and supply-side measures for adapting the national energy system to impacts of climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Adaptation to climate change: sustaining livelihoods through enhanced fisheries resource management</td>
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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!!!