NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY FRAMEWORK IN GHAAHA

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DR EMMANUEL TACHIE-OBENG
Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Ghana as a party to UNFCCC
- Historical and projected climate
- Climate Change impact
- Climate Change Policy Response
  - GSGDA
  - NCCP
  - GH-NDC
- Linkages to WASH
GHANA AS A PARTY TO UNFCCC

- Ghana joined the global community by signing the UNFCCC in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro.


- Ghana also ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 26 November 2002 by Parliament and deposited the instruments for ratification in New York in March 2003.

- Ratified Paris Agreement on Climate Change on 4th August 2016.
Projected scenarios have indicated Northern Ghana, Transitional zone, East Coast, South Western parts of the country could be warmest
HISTORICAL VARIABILITY OF CLIMATE

RAINFALL – SAVANNA ZONE

Graphs a, b, and c illustrate the variability of rainfall in the savanna zone. Graph a shows the historical rainfall in the savanna zone with a trend line. Graph b displays the change in rainfall per decade with two lines representing R_TOT and STD. Graph c illustrates the agreement percentage over the months.
Uncertain rainfall scenarios into the future
Impacts and vulnerabilities in Ghana is generally influenced by geographical spread, gender, poverty levels, livelihoods, access to information etc.
Climate change is change in climate parameters, it is

- influenced by social processes that relate to way of life
- CC increase Vulnerability in the area
  - Water supply
  - Exposure to disease,
  - Sensitivity of livelihood activities
  - Access to basic resources & services
  - Knowledge
  - Health, migration and gender status

Adaptation practices vary according to
- Livelihood capacity and
- Asset holding level.
- Capability of social groups to adapt or mitigate to CC impacts depends:
  - Physical, socioeconomic, and technological factors
Climate Change impacts linkages

- Vector-borne and water related diseases (malaria and guinea worm)
- Airborne diseases
- Diarrhoeal diseases such as **cholera**
- Sanitation and unsafe water sources

**Direct climate change impact**
- Resulting in change of temperature, humidity,
- Proliferation of vectors, driven by poor sanitation
- Increases in frequency of raining & dry seasons
- Resulting in runoff into surface water sources
- Flooding affect access to **safe water** by contaminating (heavy metals, defecation, fertilizers)
- Drought (**limited water supplies**) leading to use of **unsafe sources**
- Unavailability of water for **domestic use**, industrial applications

**Indirect impacts**
- Potential increases in **injuries**
- **hunger** and **malnutrition**
Seeks to protect its *current levels of economic growth*;

Wary of economic impacts of both climate change; resulting in a focus on “*climate resilience*”.

Mitigation is not a priority, *but synergy will help to reduce adaptation cost*.

*Sustainable Development* and *adaptation*
CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE – KEY POLICIES

Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDAl & II)
- *Primary Development Planning Framework*

Ample references to climate change
- *Turn climate change impacts into opportunities*
- *Considers Climate change as development issue*

Serves as *the umbrella* policy for the
- *Ghana’s National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)*

**NCCP vision:**
“to ensure a *climate-resilient* and *climate compatible economy* while *achieving SD* through *equitable low-carbon economic growth* for Ghana”
Focus on the National Climate Change Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provide strategic direction and co-ordinate issues of climate change in Ghana</th>
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Objectives: Effective adaptation, social development and mitigation

Seven systemic pillars:

(a) governance and coordination; (b) capacity building,

(c) science, technology and innovation, (d) finance,

(e) international cooperation

(f) Information, communication and education and

(g) monitoring and reporting

Fall for most part of society including the vulnerable: poor, very often – women and children, the aged
Priority Areas of the NCCP

1. Agriculture and Food Security,
2. Disaster Preparedness and Response
3. Natural Resource Management,
4. Equitable Social Development
5. Energy, Industrial, and Infrastructural Development
Focus on National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
(cross-sectoral impact planning and analysis)

Objectives: strengthen adaptive capacity, build resilience of the society and ecosystems, minimize vulnerability

10 programmes: (1) identifying and enhancing early warning systems; (2) Alternative livelihoods
(3) improved land use management (4) research and awareness creation (5) environmental sanitation
(6) Managing water resources (7) agricultural diversification (8) human health (9) national energy system (10) fisheries resource management
Policy Actions on Human Health

- Establish community health groups and develop capacity to **identify health risks** to facilitate access to services and decision-making.
- Strengthen technical capacity to **manage CC related health risks**.
- Strengthen disease surveillance systems through **early warning**.
- Improve on data sharing and develop health information management systems for **diseases**.
- Improve partnership with relevant ministries and other stakeholders to **improve access to potable water**.
- Map disease incidence and identification of vulnerable groups for **climate-sensitive diseases**.
Policy Actions on Human Health

- Strengthen existing units within the health delivery system to manage climate related epidemics
- Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to **improve nutrition** through increased food processing capacity, food banks, nutrition education, and food storage and quality control
- Improve surveillance systems for existing and new disease risks and **ensure health systems** to meet future demands
- Mainstream climate change health risks into **decision-making at local and national health policy levels**.
- Identify, document and incorporate climate-relevant traditional knowledge into **health delivery systems** and **practices**
- Develop structures to effectively manage and disseminate information on climate change health risk.
Policy Actions on Access to Water and Sanitation

- Develop rainwater harvesting and increased use of shallow wells, dugouts and dams for water use
- Make water accessible for domestic, agricultural, industrial, and commercial use and energy production
- Recycle of water for domestic and industrial purposes
- Develop efficient irrigation drainage systems to increase returns flows
- Build capacity in water resources management in relevant sectors.
- Promote water supply and sanitation delivery practices that build resilience to climate change
- Develop and introduce flood and drought monitoring and control systems
- Develop and implement environmental sanitation strategies to adapt to climate change
Policy Action on Gender & Climate Change Issues

- Ensure the integration of gender equality principles in all social policies such as education, health, water and sanitation.
- Generate gender-specific information including sex disaggregated data, gender impacts of climate change.
- Develop effective gender and climate change goals and gender sensitive indicators.
- Collaborate/Partner with CSOs, especially women's rights organisations and coalitions in climate change.
- Build capacity of the relevant institutions to mainstream gender into CC policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- Prepare and implement gender and climate change mainstreaming strategic plans by institutions, which would provide a sound basis for evaluating the extent of gender Mainstreaming.
Policy Action on Gender & Climate Change Issues

- Identify and analyse gender-specific needs, impacts, protection and support measures of CC
- Promote gender equitable financing as a means of responding to gender differential impacts of CC
- Increase the resilience of vulnerable groups including women and children, through the development of community-led adaptation, livelihood diversification, better access to basic services and social protection (safety nets, insurance) and scaling up
- Integrated biomass strategies for food, fuel, fodder, and other basic needs including income generation
- Promote effective and equal participation of men and women in climate change policy and decision-making processes
- Strengthen the implementation of gender responsiveness in disaster risk management.
HISTORIC PARIS AGREEMENT - INDC?

Ghana Nationally Determined Contributions, GH-NDC

- **Global effort to reduce GHG emissions** which is causing the **global warming** and **climate change**

- Put the globe into **low carbon pathway** and **climate resilient future**

- Propose **National Actions** to deal with climate change challenges

- **1st time**, each **country** in the world has agreed to **take certain level of commitment** - originally determined by the Country (Party) as a **contribution to the global agreement** (based national circumstances and development Agenda);

- A **Global legally binding climate pact (2020-2030)** that the international community has sets out to **replace the Kyoto Protocol** after its **2nd Commitment period in 2020**
Highlights of the Paris Agreement

- **Major breakthrough** following 20 years of frequent deadlocks in the negotiations;
- **Historic**, in that it is rare that **all countries around the world** has agreed to a single agreement;
- The **Agreement is balanced**, ambitious, inclusive approach, transparent, political will;
- All countries will take **action to mitigate and adapt** to climate change;
- **Review in every five years** to take care of progress and an opportunity to ramp up efforts;
- Holds global temperature **well below 2°C**, and 1.5 to our sight;
- Has high upscale of **adaptation actions** and **renewables**, placing emphasis on human right, low carbon, green and sustainable developments
- Support global community to move in one direction of **change from fossil fuel** to **renewable/clean energy** and sustainable development
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Strategic area</th>
<th>GH-NDC Policy Actions</th>
<th>No of Programme of Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and food security</td>
<td>Sustainable Land Use</td>
<td>Agriculture resilience building in climate <strong>vulnerable</strong> landscapes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable forest resource management</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Value addition-based</strong> utilization of forest resources</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilient Infrastructure in built environment</td>
<td>Climate Resilient Strategic Infrastructure</td>
<td><strong>City-wide</strong> resilient infrastructure planning <strong>Early warning</strong> and <strong>disaster prevention</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change and health</td>
<td>Equitable Social development</td>
<td><strong>Managing</strong> climate-induced health risk</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resources</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Integrated water resources management</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender and the vulnerable</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resilience for <strong>Gender</strong> and the <strong>Vulnerable</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Mitigation Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sub-sector</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Investment requirement (million $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>Biogas in schools</td>
<td>1. Improve effectiveness of urban solid collection from 70% to 90% by 2030 and disposed all to engineered landfills for phase-out methane recovery from 40% in 2025 to 65% by 2030.</td>
<td>79.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>Waste to energy</td>
<td>2. Scale up 200 institutional biogas in senior high schools and prisons nation wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>Waste to compost</td>
<td>3. Double the current waste to compost installed capacity of 180,000 tonne/annum by 2030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Adaptation Actions

| Increase capacity of relevant sectors to manage climate related health risks by improving disease surveillance through early warning systems targeting vulnerable communities in three Districts.  
[CONDITIONAL]↑ | i. **Build capacity of health providers** and groups to identify climate related health risks and facilitate access to services and decision makers.  
ii. **Improve disease surveillance and response systems** for the prevention and control of priority climate sensitive diseases at all levels of the health sector, develop emergency health preparedness and mainstream the health components of disaster risk reduction plans.  
iii. **Map disease incidence and identification** of vulnerable groups for climate-sensitive diseases  
iv. **Build capacities of key institutions** to ensure efficient delivery of sanitation services. |
|---|---|
| Develop climate change informed health information systems including traditional knowledge on health risk management.  
[UNCONDITIONAL] | i. Establish **long term scientific research on the health impacts** of climate change, social protection activities and improved access to healthcare e.g., National Health Insurance Scheme  
ii. **Integrate traditional knowledge into formal health processes** and adaptive capacities. |
### Adaptation Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enhance governance systems that strengthen equitable distribution and access to water for 20% of the population living in areas at risk from climate change (e.g., coastal areas, flood- and drought-prone areas) using climate proof infrastructure. [UNCONDITIONAL]↓</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| i. Develop **Integrated Water Resources Management** in health risk prone areas.  
ii. **Increase investment in social services and infrastructure**, which can also be supported by public-private partnership in service provision.  
iii. **Develop Drainage Development Plans** (DDPs) for all Regional and District Capitals including removal of sediments to create more paths for floodwater flows and design and construction of improved primary and secondary drains. |
CC:LEARN PROGRAMME

– Aim to **Develop** and **Implement** National Climate Change & Green Economy Learning Strategy

– **Consider** the Learning Strategy as **Capacity Building Component** of the National Climate Change Master Plan (Strategy)

– **In line** with the 5 policy areas of the **National Climate Change Policy** and

– **As a tool to implement** the Ghana Nationally Determined Contribution (GH-NDC)
THE CC LEARNING STRATEGY

With the objective to:

– **Foster** **systematic** and **country-driven process** to **enhance CC learning** for national adaptation and mitigation actions and

– **Strengthen institutional capacity** for **good governance**, **institutional coordination**, **science and innovation**, **accountable monitoring and reporting**
## 13 Actions for Immediate Implementation

1. Train farmers and fishermen and present information on conservation agriculture, climate smart cropland management, and other climate smart agricultural and aquaculture practices in simple language for easy appreciation.

2. Train on the principles for the design, management and operation of climate-resilient infrastructure.

3. **Institute Climate Change and Green Economy Festival / Week**

4. Develop manuals and train on gender and social inclusion on Climate change and Green Economy.

5. **Initiate activities to incorporate climate change and green economy learning into the educational**

6. Establish Climate Information Centres to facilitate easy access to agro-met information and early warning system for disaster risk reduction.
7. Develop and implement climate change and health training programmes for clinical health workers, implementing an efficient health surveillance system at the district level.

8. Train the general public linkages of climate change on water, sanitation, and hygiene.

9. Train business leaders on the challenges and opportunities associated with CC.

10. Provide technical and financial assistance to businesses to undertake viable pilot initiatives.

11. Provide technical content and support for media campaigns and related activities designed to raise awareness among the general public.

12. Train on public finance for funding the green economy transition for MoF staff.

13. Provide introductory training on climate change and green economy concepts for relevant public institutions and officials.
Financial Mechanism

• Green Climate Fund set to implement GH-NDC

• Ministry of Finance as National Designation Authority (NDA)

• Multilateral and National Implemental Entities being accredited – MIE & NIEs (EcoBank & SIF)

• GCF National Committee in place

• About 19 Applications processed
MRV system forms an important part to ensuring the successful delivery;
Ghana’s MRV system is an integral part of the existing national development monitoring and evaluation structures.
Deploy to track progress towards achieving national actions
National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) periodically information review through Annual Progress Report (APR).
THE PROCESS OF GHANA’S NDC POST COP 21

Post COP 21
01 02

2016
04 08 09 11 12

Breakfast meetings
Outcome

Dodowa Debriefing

Review of Ghana’s INDC- GH-NDC

Ratification of the Agreement

Formed Implementation working groups (Adaptation, Mitigation Outreach)

COP 22

GH-NDC Investment Strategy/plans

Outreach & Engagement

Outreach to Streamline Technical Roles for MRV of the Contribution Actions

Post COP 22
Thank you for your attention!

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