



REPORT ON THE NATIONAL LAUNCH OF GHANA'S NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) PROJECT



NAP PMU

7TH JULY, 2020



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Abbreviation

CAF	Cancun Adaptation Framework
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GADEC	Global Arts and Development Centre
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WRI	Water Research Institute

1.0 Introduction

Globally, every country is experiencing the negative impact of climate change. However, Ghana and other sub-Saharan countries are disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change and variability compared to other regions of the world. Ghana's climate has severely deteriorated over the past 3 decades. For instance, the average temperature in Ghana has risen more than 1°C since 1960. The Government of Ghana has taken various actions to mainstream climate change into its national development planning process. The National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process is one of the efforts by the Government of Ghana to addressing climate change impacts from a more integrated, coordinated and sustainable manner.

The NAP process has two main objectives: to reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into fiscal, regulatory development policies, programs and activities.

In May 2019, the Government of Ghana successfully secured funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under the NAP Readiness Support for developing countries to implement adaptation planning for a period of 36 months. In view of the above, the Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, under the leadership of the Prof. Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng officially launched the NAP process in Ghana on the 30th June 2020 at Alisa Hotel, Accra.

The launch was well attended with participants from government, CSOs, private sector, development partners, media, and faith based organizations. The programme was also attended by high profile political leaders. This report covers the official launch of Ghana's National Adaption Plan (NAP) readiness project.

1.1 Welcome Address and Purpose of the Engagement

Mr. John Alexis Pwamang, the Acting Executive Director of EPA, in his welcome address indicated that the National Adaption Plan (NAP) Readiness project proposal was submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in the first quarter of 2017 and it was approved in May 2019. He indicated that several board room discussions were held among key implementing partners (i.e. the GCF, the UN Environment and the Government of Ghana) between May and December 2019 to ensure smooth take off of the project.

Mr. Pwamang informed stakeholders that the official launch of the National Adaption Plan (NAP) readiness project was scheduled for 23rd March 2020 but it could not happened due to the Government of Ghana's ban on public gathering as a result of the outbreak of COVID-19. He emphasized that Ghana is among the most vulnerable countries in West Africa and our economy is dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, hydro-power, and water resources. For instance, majority of Ghanaians rely on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Against this backdrop, he highlighted that it is essential to enhance the climate resilience of country's economy. He explained that the NAP project in Ghana presents the opportunity for the country to coherently build systems at the sectoral and the sub-national levels to plan and implement programmes and projects with a conscious mindset of addressing climate vulnerabilities and impacts recognizing the Ghanaian population and ecosystems as central.

Mr. Pwamang encouraged stakeholders to share their experiences and expertise on issues such as monitoring and evaluation, and gender mainstreaming to make the NAP project a success.

Mr. John Alexis Pwamang, the Acting Executive Director of EPA, delivering the welcome address



1.2 Statement by the UN Resident Coordinator in Ghana

Mr. Charles Abani (the UN Resident Coordinator in Accra) in his statement indicated that issues on the climate are very essential since almost every country, across the globe, is experiencing the negative impact of climate change in different forms. He highlighted that COVID-19 is not just a health issue because it affects every facet of the economy. He explained that COVID-19 has exposed the fragility of our economies.

Mr. Abani explained that joint efforts are needed to deal with the impacts of climate change and advocated that the joint efforts of Ghana and its development partners need to be strengthened and sustained. He stated that climate change is taking a toll on countries worldwide including Ghana, and scientific evidence shows climate change issues will exacerbate in the next 25 years. For instance, climate change will exacerbate drought, flooding and erosion and inundation of coastal areas.

In this vain, efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change must be integrated in national development planning process. He indicated that countries must draw on science to inform policy in their efforts to adapt to climate change.

In addition, he emphasized that the launch of Ghana's NAP readiness project is a vital step to integrate climate change issues into national planning and a clear determination of Ghana's response to climate change. Mr. Abani was pleased that Ghana is one of the leading countries in sub-Saharan Africa that is putting in place a policy and institutional framework to implement climate action, targeting vulnerable communities that are disproportionately affected by shocks and stresses.

With respect to countries commitment to the realization of the Paris Agreement, he admonished that all countries are expected to submit their updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the United Nations will support countries to prepare their NDCs. He highlighted that the United Nations is focused on smart agriculture in rural areas to make farmers resilient. In his conclusion remarks, he thanked all stakeholders and emphasized that the United Nations remains committed to member countries.

Mr. Charles Abani, the UN Resident Coordinator in Ghana, delivering his statement



1.3 Statement by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP)



Ms. Jessica Troni delivered her statement virtually via Zoom. She highlighted that the impacts climate change will affect several sectors including agriculture. She highlighted NAP as a vital tool to help integrate climate change issues into national planning. The NAP process will be guided by science and it will strengthen national development planning.

Ms. Troni informed stakeholders that United Nations Environment Programme is providing technical support to Ghana. She narrated that adaptation process needs to be targeted and NAP project in Ghana will work in 10 districts. He emphasized that there is a need to revisit natural adaptation plan to adjust the country's budget to do what we need to do.

She further emphasized that the NAP process should be multi-sectoral, continuous and gender responsive. She reported that the NAP project will be carried out for 36 months. In her conclusion remarks, she was optimistic that Ghana's NAP project will be a success and a shining example to other countries.

Dignitaries at the official launch of Ghana's NAP project



1.4 Statement by the National Designated Authority of the Green Climate Fund (NDA)

Dr. Alhassan Iddrisu, Director of Economic Strategy and Research Division, Ministry of Finance who also double as the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the GCF, in his statement expressed that the Ministry of Finance is happy to be part of the launch of the NAP project. He emphasized that this is not the first time Ghana has received readiness support from the GCF. Indeed, Ghana through the UNDP, UNEP and the WRI received readiness support from the GCF

in 2015 to build institutional capacities for effective climate action in-country. However, this is the first time Ghana has received GCF readiness support for adaptation planning. The NAP process started in 2017 and aims at helping Ghana to assess its vulnerability and mainstream climate change into its national development planning. He opined that a national adaptation project will enable developing countries to assess their vulnerabilities.

He informed stakeholders that the Ministry of Finance has an oversight implementation of all readiness projects in Ghana.

Dr. Iddrisu stated that the effective implementation of Ghana's NAP project in Ghana will open doors for more GCF projects and reiterated that, the doors of the Ministry of Finance is always open to EPA, and encouraged EPA to continue engagement with its stakeholders.

Dr. Alhassan Iddrisu, Ministry of Finance, delivering his statement



1.5 Statement by the Minister of Planning

Prof. George Gyan-Baffour (Minister for Planning and a Member of Parliament for Wenchi) in his speech highlighted that planning is central to every facet of human endeavor. He indicated that the damaging impacts of climate change and its related costs can be addressed adequately by making climate change and adaptation, an integral part of our systematic medium-and long-term planning and budgeting processes.

He acknowledged that efforts/interventions have been made in mainstreaming adaptation measures in planning and budgeting processes at the national and the district levels. However, these efforts/interventions have been fragmented and not well coordinated to reflect broad national

priorities. He emphasized that climate change, is a cross-cutting issue, affecting developments across all sectors and therefore, requires a comprehensive approach to ensure all relevant stakeholders are brought on board, right from inception, through to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national adaptation programmes and projects.

Prof. Gyan-Baffour indicated that sound research and evidence is required for effective and sustainable climate adaptation measures. He mentioned that although there is a body of literature on the impacts of climate change on Ghana's socio-economic development agenda, little reference has been made to the relevance of strong science in embarking on adaptation interventions in Ghana.

He emphasized that climate science analyses, complete with projections and scenarios, must be the basis for planning and integrating adaptation strategies into national development frameworks and policies. He urged the NAP process to address this national climate data and information gap to ensure effective planning and mainstreaming of climate adaptation measures in our national development agenda.

Prof. Gyan-Baffour was optimistic that Ghana's NAP process will provide the needed platform for dialogues on evidence-based policy decisions, and enhance the capacities of individuals and institutions for effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national adaptation programmes and projects.

He assured the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of his Ministry's support to ensure successful implementation of the NAP process.

Prof. George Gyan-Baffour, Minister of Planning, delivering his statement



1.6 Skit on Current Adaptation Planning in Ghana

A drama group, the Global Arts and Development Centre (GADEC), performed a skit on the causes and effects of climate change, and the relevance of the NAP process. The skit highlighted that climate change is caused by both natural and anthropogenic factors such as littering and building on waterways. The skit highlighted that there is a need for coordinated effort to address the impacts of climate change, and the need to mainstream climate change into our medium-and long-term national development agenda.

Drama group performing a skit on adaptation planning in Ghana



1.7 Key Note Address and Official Launch of the NAP Process in Ghana

Prof. Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng (Minister for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation) in his key note address informed stakeholders that the official launch of the NAP process in Ghana was initially planned for 23rd March 2020 but it could not happen because of emergence of COVID-19 in Ghana. He emphasized that scientific evidence has established that average temperatures for most countries across the globe have risen by nearly 1°C since the 1970s. Average temperature in Ghana, for instance, has risen more than 1°C since the 1960s, according to Ghana Meteorological Agency.

Prof. Frimpong-Boateng mentioned that Ghana is experiencing the negative impacts of climate change such as reduction in food production, scarcity of fresh water, increased incidence of flooding, and inundation of coastal communities. He highlighted that there is a need for a policy response that will put the structures of the Ghanaian economy on climate resilient footings.

The NAP process is one of the efforts by the Government of Ghana to address climate change impacts from a more integrated, coordinated and sustainable manner. The NAP process seeks to reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change by building resilience. Ghana's decision to embrace the NAP process was influenced by four factors namely: its agriculture sector been climate dependent; its main hydro-dam been at the 'mercies' of the weather; a quarter of its populace who live in coastal areas been threatened by sea level rise and coastal erosion; and its infrastructure not been immune to climatic factors such as strong winds and rising temperature.

The Honorable Minister, informed stakeholders that Ghana has successfully secured funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to develop its National Adaptation Plan under the NAP Readiness Support for developing countries. He emphasized that Ghana's NAP process will be unique because it has an output that heavily focuses on private sector investment in adaptation action. In addition, he indicated that the NAP process also pays particular attention to gender issues by developing gender action plan that will facilitate gender mainstreaming into climate action in Ghana. After his remarks, he declared the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in Ghana officially launched.

Prof. Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng, Minister for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, delivering his keynote address and launching the NAP project



1.8 Presentations on Introduction to the UNFCCC LEG Guidelines on NAP

Dr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah made a presentation to introduce the UNFCCC LEG guidelines on the NAP. He informed stakeholders that adaptation to climate change is important because over 800 million people globally are currently vulnerable to climate change impacts and extreme weather events. The World Bank estimates that about 100 million people globally could be forced

into poverty by 2030 if climate actions aren't taken while the IPCC also estimates that global temperatures will rise by 2°C by 2050 at current emissions trajectories.

He emphasized that the NAP was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) and re-emphasized in the Paris Agreement. The NAP is a continuous iterative process and has two main objectives: to reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change; and integrating adaptation into new and existing policies and programmes.

According to Dr. Amoah, the NAP process is guided by 10 principles and these include: country owned; building on and not duplicating adaptation efforts; considering traditional and indigenous knowledge; and gender-sensitive, among others.

He explained that the NAP process is made up of four elements and each element is influenced by capacity building, gender and equity, and communications. These four elements are: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; preparatory elements; implementation strategy; and monitoring, reporting and review.

Regarding the laying the groundwork and addressing gaps, it involves initiating and launching the NAP process, setting up an institutional coordination framework, stocktaking on existing adaptation processes, and assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities. He informed stakeholders that the NAP process will seek champions to support the process, and the NAP process will start with “preparing brief on UNFCCC NAP process” and end with “endorsement of NAPs”.

With preparatory element, he mentioned that it involves analyzing current and future climate change scenarios, assessing climate risk and vulnerabilities, reviewing and appraising adaptation options, compiling a NAP and communicating it, and identifying entry points for integration.

Dr. Amoah highlighted that the implementation strategy is most challenging for developing countries since these countries need to find funds privately, publically, domestically and internationally to implement its plan. He emphasized that funding is key.

In concluding, Dr. Amoah stated that Ghana is developing indicators and targets that can be monitored and reviewed. These indicators and targets will be integrated into national monitoring system.

Dr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah presenting to stakeholders



1.9 Presentations on Highlights of the NAP Project in Ghana

Dr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah made a short presentation on highlights of the NAP project in Ghana. He informed stakeholders that chronological accounts of the NAP process in Ghana. He mentioned that the NAP process in Ghana started between April and October 2017 to develop a NAP readiness proposal for support. In October 2018, Ghana developed and published its NAP Framework (NAPF) and it clearly defined Ghana's vision and principles for adaptation planning.

Dr. Amoah informed stakeholders that the NAP project was funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the project will last for 36 months. He indicated that the approved amount for the project was US\$ 2,969,025 and emphasized that the NAP project seeks to develop a NAP process that will produce a costed adaptation plan for the Ghana and provide the tools, mechanisms, system and information with which to replicate the NAP process at regular intervals and to mainstream the adaptation strategy into sector and District development plans.

He explained that the NAP project has the following expected outcomes:

- Central level systems and processes for the development of the NAP developed and mainstreamed at all level
- District level systems and processes for the development of the NAP
- Enabling environment to promote private sector investment in adaptation strengthened.
- Learning about the NAP process disseminated

1.10 Presentations on Current Knowledge and Information on Ghana's Climate Change Projections, Scenarios and Risk Assessment

Dr. Daniel Benefoh in his presentation explained that we need to gather evidence on climate change to inform adaptation planning. We gather information/data on the changing climate based on climatic conditions/events in the past. He emphasized that past climatic conditions/events can help us to project what will happen in the future.

In addition, he informed stakeholders that information/data could be obtained from various levels including global, continental, sub-region, national, sub-national, ecosystems, district and project. Dr. Benefoh highlighted that data has been gathered on climate change in Ghana for the past 30 years and projections on the future climate has been made for the next 50 years (by 2080).

According to him, inter-governmental bodies (.eg. IPCC), international research bodies, projects, academics in Ghana, and NGOs are vital agents when gathering information/data on climate change. Dr. Benefoh informed stakeholders that generally, there has been increasing uncertainties in climate and high frequency of extreme events in Ghana. Climate records in Ghana for more than 30 years and projections for next the 50 years reveal that:

- The climate has severely deteriorated and is more likely to worsen in the future
- Uncertainties in the future climate will be far more significant than in the past
- Ghana will continue to be warm and even get worse by 2080
- Temperature are likely to increase by at least 3°C by 2080 nationwide
- Savanna regions are likely to record temperature above 30°C
- Rainfall variability will be high in the forest regions than the rest of the country
- The high likelihood of wet spells may lead to more floods across the country
- The projected increases in dry spells may exacerbate drought conditions, especially in the savanna

Furthermore, he explained that the frequency and intensities of climate events in Ghana are rising and impacting key economic sectors, communities and ecosystem Floods and droughts are having a toll on the country, personal lives, and companies, especially insurance companies. Climate records in Ghana for more than 50 years reveal that:

- Twenty-two major hydro-meteorological events in Ghana have affected 16 million people with over 400 deaths
- Over 19 significant flood events have occurred
- Three major drought events have occurred
- Five of climate-induced disasters have cost Ghana more than US\$ 120 million

Dr. Benefoh informed stakeholders that climatic and non-climatic variables were used to compute a climate vulnerability index for each district in Ghana. The climate vulnerability index per district reveal that Upper West region was the most vulnerable region to climate change in Ghana. It was followed by Northern and Upper east regions in terms of vulnerability to climate change. In

addition, Wa East district was identified as the most vulnerable district in Ghana in terms of vulnerability to climate change.

Furthermore, he explained that 5 government flagship programmes supported adaptation in Ghana and these programmes include: One Village One Dam (1V1D); One District One Warehouse (1D1W); Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ); Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ); and Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD).

Dr. Benefoh emphasized that there are various adaptation projects/programmes on going across the various sectors of the economy and there is a need to coordinate all these projects/programmes. He also identified factors that will enhance adaptation in Ghana namely: mobilizing adaptation finance; removing adaptation barriers; enhancing adaptation efforts in the NDC; and facilitating adaptation planning (NAP).

In his conclusion remarks, Dr. Benefoh mentioned key adaptation barriers that the Ghana's NAP will be addressing. These include: limited institutional and technical capacity; limited integration of climate change adaptation into district development planning; limited spatial and population coverage of climate change adaptation; and low private sector participation.

Dr. Daniel Benefoh presenting to stakeholders



1.11 Key Emerging Issues (Comments, Questions, Suggestions, and Answers)

The following comments, questions, suggestions and answers emerged after presentations by Dr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah, and Dr. Daniel Benefoh;

- a. I want you to highlight on the timelines of the NAP project?

- b. How can individuals who do not belong to specific CSOs/NGOs or private sector entities participate?
- c. I want to know if the sectors in which adaptation will be mainstreamed has already been targeted?
- d. What do you mean by system in the context of the NAP?

Dr. Amoah responded that system means making sure things are well structured and coordinated.

- e. You mentioned you will select 3 districts for vulnerability portals. Why 3 districts? What criteria will you use?

Dr. Amoah explained that for the districts, there are 3 levels of engagements for the NAP process. At the first level, 20 districts will be selected to build their capacities. He informed stakeholders that the criteria for selection of the 20 district hasn't been done yet. In the second level, 10 out of the 20 districts will get funding to do engagement with stakeholders to come up with their plans. In the third level, 3 districts will be assisted to develop a vulnerability portal.

- f. Does your organization have funds to help districts to engage communities for their NAP plans?
- g. What is the distinction between NAP and NDC? Is NAP about adaptation planning and NDC about mitigation?

Dr. Amoah responded that for the NDCs, Ghana submitted both mitigation and adaptation actions. He explained that the NAP talks about planning for adaptation. It doesn't deal with interventions on the ground. The NAP helps us to plan. He reiterated that the NAP is about planning for everything including the NDCs.

- h. There should be a strong collaboration between Association of Ghana Industries and EPA so that the implementation will be easy. You need to involve construction companies and Meteorological Departments.

Dr. Amoah explained that the EPA will engage all stakeholders and the NAP will come from institutions/stakeholders rather than EPA. The technical working groups will come up with the NAP. EPA will only coordinate the process. He reiterated that every stakeholder will be part of the process so when they get the opportunity to be part of the working group, they should work to the benefit of the country.

- i. The risk component in the presentation (current knowledge and information on Ghana's climate change projections, scenarios and risk assessment) didn't come up clearly. In subsequent presentations, the risk component should be looked at.
- j. The reporting of climate change is attached to monitoring and evaluation. There is an issue of reporting to the grassroots.

Dr. Amoah informed stakeholders that a communication specialist will be recruited to deal with communication issues with the various stakeholders. He also stated that the monitoring and evaluation expert on the project will look at the various indicators to be developed and monitored.

- k. Political parties are key stakeholders who need to be engaged since the country is ruled by their manifestos than National Development Plan.

Dr. Amoah acknowledged political parties as important stakeholders in the NAP process so EPA will see how they will engage them going forward.

- l. I suggest that capacity building should include all districts in the country rather than selecting only 20 districts and assisting 10 districts to develop their NAP.

Dr. Amoah acknowledged that supporting 20 districts is woefully inadequate but he informed stakeholders that the NAP project is supporting only 20 districts since the funding was secured for only 20 districts. He explained that if the implementation goes on well for 20 districts then a case could be made for remaining districts.

- m. Is there any executive instrument that will make sure that any programme started in this project will end or come to an end?

Dr. Amoah reported that to the best of his knowledge, he is not aware of any executive instrument to ensure programmes started under the project comes to an end.

- n. Is there any matching fund component? How much are we contributing as a country in terms of matching fund?

Dr. Amoah explained that the steering committee will go through all activities involved in the NAP project. He also emphasized that there is no matching fund condition attached to the NAP project. However, EPA is using a lot of government resources such as conference rooms of state agencies, among others. He stated that at the end of the NAP process, all government resources used will be documented.

- o. Was climate change issues incorporated into the new educational curriculum developed for schools?

Dr. Amoah informed stakeholders that EPA and the Ministry of Education met and climate change issues were incorporated into the new educational curriculum.

- p. I appeal that if you (EPA) see any research gap, kindly communicate it to researchers so that they can take it up.
- q. We talk about mainstreaming on paper but we are unable to translate it. What practical steps have been put in place to ensure that mainstreaming in NAP becomes a reality?
- r. We know data are very important for this project. There are a lot of data available at the various universities.
- s. How are we gathering data on what CSOs/NGOs have done in terms of adaptation?

Dr. Benefoh responded that we need to deal with the need to collect data from the various CSOs and NGOs to avoid double counting. He explained that there is a need for further talks on how data will be collected from CSOs and NGOs.

Stakeholder asking a question



Dr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah responding to a question



1.12 Stakeholder Experience Sharing and Expectations on Adaptation Planning in Ghana

Stakeholders were given the opportunity to share their experience, expectations and how their respective institutions/organizations will make the NAP process a success. Below are the views of stakeholders:

a. NDPC

It is our mandate to ensure planning is done at the district and regional level. We ensure that climate change issues are mainstream at the district and regional level, and they are budgeted for. We expect that will continue to collaborate with EPA. There will be a strong collaboration between EPA and NDPC to ensure climate change issues are mainstream into our national plans.

b. Ghana Atomic Energy

There is a nuclear power project on-going at our institution. It has been running for the past 5 years. Our integral part of the project is how nuclear power could be used to solve climate change issues. We look forward to how we can share our nuclear power knowledge.

c. ActionAid Ghana

We have worked with communities to develop their vulnerability plans. We have been monitoring the NAP process since last year. We are interested in the gender component of the process. We are interested in gathering the CSOs to address issues on gender. We are looking forward to how we can help on the Gender Technical Group.

d. Ghana Health Service

We have made progress on climate change. We have been focusing on budgeting for climate change. We shouldn't be satisfied with climate change appearing on our budgets. We must find out if those budgets are been used for climate change activities. I hope it will go beyond climate change appearing on our budgets to the use of budget for climate change for climate change activities.

e. HATOF Foundation

We will support EPA in terms of international resource mobilization. We will make recommendation to GCF on the timelines. We will try to bring our expertise so that by the time the NAP project is ending, we can get another source of funding or attract other sources of funding.

f. CSIR

We have worked with EPA on water related researches. We will continue to work with EPA on water related researches.

g. Energy Sector

We have been working with EPA on several projects. I hope with NAP, we will continue to work with EPA.

h. ABANTU for Development

We sensitive communities on how to adapt to climate change. This NAP will provide us the opportunity to share our knowledge. We are interested in gender component.

i. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

We have been working with the Minister for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation. We used to have climate change as a component of other projects but we now have a single project for climate change called “the Local Climate Financing Model”. In this project, we intend to conduct vulnerability and risk assessment for 3 assemblies. We also want to implement soft interventions to deal with climate change. The intention of the soft interventions is to build their capacities of the communities. Once we get the opportunity to take part in a bigger project we would be able to do it with ease. We also have another project called “Green Enterprise”. This project is similar to the early project. However, it is extended to the scope of the project from 3 assemblies to 10 assemblies. We, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, will collaborate with EPA.

Stakeholder sharing his experience and expectation



Conclusion

The official launch of Ghana's National Adaption Plan (NAP) readiness project was a success and it was well represented by the various stakeholders (i.e. government, CSOs, private sector, development partners, media, and faith based organizations).

Appendix

Programme for the National Launch of Ghana's National Adaptation Plan Project

30th June 2020 at Alisa Hotel, Accra

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
8:30 – 9:30 am	Arrival and Registration of Participants	Project Secretariat
9:30 – 11:00 am	Welcome address	Mr. John Pwamang; Executive Director, EPA
	Statement by the UN Resident Coordinator in Ghana	Mr Charles Abani: UN Resident Coordinator
	Statement by the UN Environment	Jessica Troni; Head of Climate Change Unit, UNEP
	Statement by the Green Climate Fund's National Designated Authority (NDA)	Dr. Idrissu Alhassan NDA, Ministry of Finance
	Statement by the Minister of Planning	Prof. George Gyan-Baffour (MP) Hon. Minister for Planning
	Skit on current Adaptation Planning in Ghana	Global Arts and Development Centre (GADEC)
	Key Note Address and Official Launch of the NAP Process in Ghana	Prof. Kwabena Frimpong Boateng Minister of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
	Group Photograph	All
11:10 – 11: 25 am	Cocoa/ Health Break	All
11:25 am – 1:00 pm	Presentations Introduction to NAPs Introduction to the UNFCCC LEG Guidelines on NAP	Dr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah Project Coordinator, EPA
	Highlights of the NAP project in Ghana	Dr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah Project Coordinator, EPA
	Current knowledge and information on Ghana's Climate Change Projections, Scenarios and Risk Assessment	Dr. Daniel Benefoh Deputy Director, Climate Change Unit, EPA
1:00 – 1:30 pm	Discussion on the Presentations	All
1:30 – 2:15 pm	Lunch	All
2:15 – 3:45 pm	Stakeholder experience sharing and expectations on adaptation planning in Ghana	MOFA, NADMO, RIPS, CSOs, MESTI, EPA, Gender Dept., Private Sector, Health, etc.
3:45 – 4:15 pm	Plenary Discussion on next steps/Way forward	
4:15	Closing	