

AFRICA ADAPTATION PROGRAMME GHANA

What is AAP?

The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP), supported by funds from the Japanese Government, is a strategic initiative aimed at creating an environment for more informed and appropriate adaptation decisions and practices to take place in Africa within the context of sustainable development. Under the AAP, sustainable development is considered the key to poverty reduction. Therefore, AAP works on building resilience to risks of both climate and non-climate origin based on the understanding that resilience is key to long-term sustainability.

20 African countries have joined AAP to implement adaptation initiatives. In Ghana, which is one of the participating countries, AAP is executed by the Ministry of Environment Science and Technology and implemented through the Environmental Protection Agency.

Why AAP in Ghana?

- 1. Ghana's economy is highly sensitive to climate change and climate variability
- 2. 80% of disasters in Ghana is climate-related
- 3. There is high vulnerability and low capacity of the people, especially the poor
- 4. There is a lack of comprehensive approach to climate change; efforts are usually fragmented and done under emergency conditions
- 5. The cost of inaction will lead to unpresidented hardship in the future
- 6. There are opportunities for adaptation; For example, in Burkina Faso, where geographical conditions are much harsher than Northern Ghana, commercial scale agricultural production is possible.

PROJECT PROFILE

Funding Source: Japanese Government

Total Project Budget: \$2,709,000

Executing Agency: Ministry of

Environment, Science and Technology

Implementing Agency: Environmental

Protection Agency

Project Partners: Ghana

Meteorological Agency (GMet), National Disaster Management Organization

(NADMO), Ministry of

Finance and
Economic Planning
Commission (NDPC)











The district of **Keta** experiences a number of recurrent disaster situations, which are linked to climate. In terms of climate and disaster Keta is most well-known for the extreme coastal erosion that is an ongoing problem and which is destroying land and homes, etc. However, another serious issue is that inland of the sea, the district in parts consists of a number of relatively isolated settlements that are separated from one another by wetlands and channels. These make travel to and from settlements (such as by children travelling to and from school) difficult and particularly dangerous at time of the year when water levels are high. This often means that people have to use canoes for parts of their journeys or have to wade across channels. Drowning is a relatively common occurrence.

In Keta, AAP funds the following activities:

- Awareness raising on climate change/DRR across the district, including with officers and members of the District Assembly and members of the community.
- Construction of two foot bridges (one approximately 80m long, one approximately 200m long) across channels and wetland areas in rural locations. This is a continuation of activities previously supported by the European Union and is responding to direct requests from communities.

What We Do

The objective of AAP in Ghana is to **ensure** broadened and improved institutional capacitiy and financing mechanisms for addressing climate change and disaster risks.

AAP aims to accomplish the following outputs.

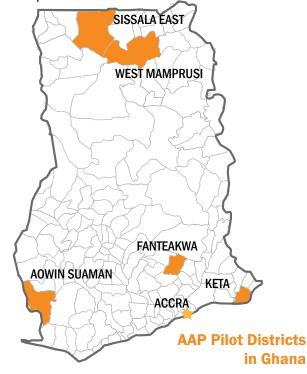
- Capacity for long-term planning to manage both existing and future risk associated with climate change are enhanced
- Leadership and institutional framework to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels are strengthened
- Policies and measures that are durable and can withstand impacts are implemented in the priority sectors
- 4. Financing opportunities for adaptation at the regional, national, sub-national, and local levels are expanded
- Knowledge management systems and information sharing accross all levels are built and widely disseminated

Where We Work

In order to achieve tangible outcomes, AAP is working closely with five pilot districts to implement practical adaptation projects in Ghana.

These districts are:

Aowin Suaman, Fanteakwa, Keta, Sissala East, and West Mamprusi



To Learn More...