



**University of Ghana**  
Institute for Environment  
and Sanitation Studies



## **Dissemination Workshop for Revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**

**20<sup>th</sup> April, 2022**  
**Tomreik Hotel, Accra, Ghana.**

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## Opening

A dissemination Workshop for Ghana's revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) was held on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April 2022, at Tomreik Hotel in Accra. The meeting brought together participants from government institutions, CSOs, NGOs, academia and the media to discuss the revised NDCs, how to achieve them, and some of the possible barriers that inhibit the achievement of the revised NDCs.

There were about 50+ participants by the end of the workshop. The meeting started at 9:15 am. The facilitator, Prof Chris Gordon, welcomed all participants to the meeting. All participants introduced themselves and the institutions they represented.

## Overview of CDKN

A video on the operations of CDKN was showcased to the participants as a way of introducing CDKN as an organization. Miss Charlotte Scott the regional coordinator for the Africa Programme and Miss Yoliswa Molefe presented on the CDKN Knowledge Accelerator Programme. The presentation included the aim of CDKN, which is to support decision makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development.

The video also gave a brief description of the funders and the organization's involvement in other continents and the focus countries. The vision of the organization is to enhance the quality of life and resilience for the poorest and most vulnerable to climate change, including women and girls through gender-responsive, socially equitable and climate-resilient development. This is achieved through three pillars, knowledge, engagement and peer learning. CDKN works across four themes, Water, energy and food nexus, Cities, Climate Finance and Gender and Social inclusion.

## Workshop Sessions and Discussions

### Keynote Address

Dr. Addo Yobo (National Development Planning Committee, NDPC)

Dr. Addo Yobo began by applauding CDKN and IESS for organizing this workshop, as part of efforts to disseminate Ghana's revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). He also assured and promised the participants that the workshop will be knowledge-based and the products can support policy making. He further encouraged CDKN and IESS to continue to explore innovative options through which new knowledge can be generated, which would sink into the hearts and minds of decision-makers at all levels.

The world is in a critical time, as countries begin to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The impacts of the pandemic on livelihoods have been significant - millions of people have lost their jobs, global value chains have been affected, and sources of livelihood have been disrupted across the world. Despite the interventions to reduce the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, it still continues to threaten lives, and in some cases, it is eroding the gains that have been made over the past decades. The impacts of the pandemic, compounded by the effects of the tragic events in the Russia-Ukraine war, have the potential to delay the much needed and urgent transition to a greener more inclusive, and the quest for economic transformation as a country.

The reality is that as countries are recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, they are resetting their development priorities, which is the right thing to do (revising). However, in doing so, there is a risk that resources would be shifted away from critical climate actions, as countries may be inclined to cherry-pick from their NDCs. Countries have come up with their NDCs, but in difficult times, they re-prioritize. This can tamper with climate actions because most of the NDCs are interlinked with Climate Change. Majority of the activities that contribute to climate change are a result of human actions. Inaction on our part to deal with these challenges will undeniably lead to irreparable damage to the planet, with disastrous consequences for humanity. Urgent actions are required now, by all actors and stakeholders across all sectors, to give us a fighting chance to protect our planet and save humanity. The appeal to focus on short-term measures to address immediate human and business needs could be trapped by some critical development imperatives, which require medium to long-term perspectives. For instance, in a bid to revitalize businesses to re-boost the economy, the principles of decent work, green production, and sustainable production and consumption patterns may be downplayed or neglected outright.

In November 2015, the world leaders adopted the Paris Agreement, with the aim to increase climate resilience and achieve the long-term goal of limiting global warming between 1.5 and 2.0 degrees Celcius. At the heart of this agreement are the NDCs, and they represent the efforts by countries to reduce national emissions and adapt to

the impacts of climate change, and also to become climate-resilient. The NDCs are to reflect short and medium terms measures countries would undertake to reduce national emissions and increase resilience. Together, these actions determine whether the world can achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and reach global peaking of greenhouse gases emission as soon as possible and undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with the best available science to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal of sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of the century. In the recently published IPCC reports, scientists tell us that the peaking of emissions would take much longer in developing countries, and that emission reductions need to be undertaken on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty, which are critical development priorities for many developing countries. That is to say that NDCs actions should be country-specific, reflecting our development, aspirations, capabilities, and context. Achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement requires countries to undergo transformation towards low emissions and climate-resilient development across all sectors. The first set of NDCs that were submitted by countries was deemed not to be ambitious enough and fell short of the long-term goal of limiting global warming to between 1.5 and 2 degrees Celcius. Even when fully implemented, warming was on track to reach about 2.7-degree Celcius over the course of the century, which is far above the global targets.

Some communities in Ghana are already experiencing the impacts of Climate Change, where their infrastructure, livelihood activities, and the economy remain very vulnerable to the effects of climate change. There is variability in rainfall patterns and high temperatures, which are threats to agricultural activities. Also, many coastal residents have been displaced due to sea-level rise, tidal actions, and coastal erosions as Keta recently experienced.

Ghana successfully submitted its NDCs in 2016, and it comprised of twenty (20) mitigation and eleven (11) adaptation programs that were across seven (7) priority economic sectors. Ghana's goal in terms of emission reduction was to lower greenhouse gas emissions by 15% relative to the business scenario by 2030, later on, Ghana promised to reduce by an additional 30% if there was financial support. Thus, 45% reduction.

The revised NDCs document, which was submitted in 2021 after COP 26, has **34 mitigation** and **13 adaptation program actions**, which cover **10 priority areas**. These program areas were carefully crafted amongst others to maximize the synergies between adaptation and economic diversification, and then create mitigation co-benefit. Out of the 34 mitigation actions, Ghana commits to implement on its own 9 *unconditional actions*, which represents *26% of the mitigation actions*. The extent of implementation of the other 25 actions which are termed *conditional* is contingent on the level of technical and financial support from development partners and the private sector. The increase in the number of program actions in the revised NDCs by Ghana is indicative of Ghana's commitment to the Paris Agreement. Unfortunately, the

implementation of Ghana's NDCs faces some challenges, one of them has to deal with **financing**. Ghana is not doing well in terms of accessing climate funds. Ghana can look beyond the Green Climate Funds, and consider other options available, like the private sector. The threat posed by Climate Change to Ghana is real, and the potential impacts are frightening, we must therefore work together to create for ourselves an inclusive climate-smart and climate-resilient economy.

Dr. Yobo also shared with the participants some of the few things in the NDC documents that caught his attention. One of them is the shift from the focus on early warning and disaster prevention to early warning and disaster risk management. For Dr. Yobo, this change is very instructive, because the concept of disaster management looks at the five classical phases; **prevention, preparedness, response** to disasters, **mitigation**, and **recovery**. Meanwhile, the action areas associated with the early warning and disaster risk outcomes focus on preventive and preparedness actions. For Dr. Yobo, the essence of enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience significantly depends on disaster mitigation and recovery phases. The ability of people, services, and businesses to bounce back to their pre-disaster state or even better is very much an important determinant of the level of climate resilience. He suggested that disaster mitigation and disaster response measures be included in the scope of climate action in the NDCs.

Dr. Yobo also said he has realized that the Gh-NDC document has no action that relates to the ocean, or SDG14. This probably reflects the extent to which we pay little attention to matters of the sea, ocean, and marine space. The sea regulates climate and weather and generates more than half of global oxygen. It drives the global economy through transport and trade, provides food and livelihoods, cultural and recreational values, and absorbs carbon dioxide; it is an important carbon sink. Unfortunately, the sea faces an existential threat; mangroves and coral reefs are getting lost. High levels of microplastics and heavy metals are polluting the marine food chain, which ends up on our table as food. Therefore, there is the need to take decisive action now, to safeguard the ocean's capacity to regenerate and to continue to deliver substantial economic, environmental and social value for our development. Within the climate action discourse, there is an urgent need to pay as much attention to the marine environment, as we do to the terrestrial.

The implementation of Ghana's NDCs faces some challenges. Two of them have to deal with **financing** and **data**. Ghana not doing well in terms of accessing climate funds. Ghana can look beyond the Green Climate Funds, and look at other options available. According to the revised NDCs, Ghana needs between 9.3 and 15 billion US dollars investments to implement the 47 nationally determined contribution measures between 2020-2030. 3.9 billion dollars would be required to implement the 16 unconditional programs of action till 2030. The remaining would have to be mobilized from the private sector, international, and public financing houses carbon market. In view of the current financial constraints, it would take very innovative measures to mobilize the quantum of both public and private sector resources required to fully

implement our commitment. Meanwhile, Ghana can re-strategize on how to apply for the climate funds. It is estimated that about 360 trillion US dollars of funds were available in global financial assets as of 2019, which means that resources to finance climate actions are indeed available, but the question is how do we get these resources? One of the options available would be through foreign direct investments, which could serve as a vehicle for delivering the required investments to finance Ghana's climate actions. If you look at the climate actions that Ghana has put forward, they offer investors the opportunity to make investment decisions using a sustainability lens, whereby they fulfil their future financial risk return requirement, and create positive impacts on people and the planet. In this way, investors simultaneously create benefits for both business and society, aligning their investment decisions with the broader economic, social and environmental considerations. The revised NDCs must present investors with attractive opportunities to reach relatively untapped markets as many developing countries strive to be climate-smart and climate-resilient. For Ghana, foreign direct investment can create tangible and intangible assets such as financial and technical assistance, transfer of technology, expanding access to the market, bringing in foreign exchange and creating employment, which is very essential for our economic growth and development. It would be useful as a country to develop a pipeline of **bankable climate action projects** for consideration by private investments. Fortunately, Ghana is a prime and attractive destination for investment, with a stable democratic government and system that ensure good governance and the rule of the law.

On the issue of **data**, if we do not significantly transform our data and statistic system, it would be very difficult, if not impossible to reasonably assess the progress of implementation, generate information for evidence-based decision-making, and promote learning. Dr. Yobo cited an example, where a recent assessment by EPA and NDPC revealed the poor state of reporting on the NDCs at both national and sub-national levels. While climate actions are captured in the development plans of MDAs and MMDAs, very little is reported in their annual progress report. So how do we track progress? How do we know how far we have come? It's apparent that there are dire financial, logistics, and human capacity challenges at both national and sub-national level that needs to be fixed if we are to improve on reporting on the NDCs. Another issue with the data is the lack of clarity on the definition of concepts, methods of computation of indicators, and the appropriate levels of desegregation.

Dr. Yobo concluded by saying, the threat posed by climate change to our country is real, and the potential impacts are frightening, we must therefore work together to create for ourselves an inclusive climate-smart, and climate-resilient economy. In doing so, Dr. Yobo proposed three points of agenda;

**deepen strategic partnerships and build a progressive coalition to support climate action and accelerate the implementation of the NDCs.** He said, that is why workshops of this nature are very important, where a critical mass of people support, understand, and push for change. The central role of the private sector, community

leaders, traditional leaders, faith-based organizations is very key in this regard, thus they must be brought together in the discourse around climate change and climate action.

**even in a very constrained financial environment in which we find ourselves, we must be deliberate in ensuring greater and smarter investments in climate action.** In this, the private sector and innovating financing are going to be key. Monumental objectives can be achieved when the funding requirement is seen as a business opportunity by the private sector.

**fully unleash the energies and potential of women and youth.** The Ghana NDCs have a gender component. The truth is that the backbone of Ghana is in women's enterprise; the workplace, the market, and even at home. We cannot neglect the efforts and hard work of women. The NDCs are not just about meeting the needs of the youths today, but it is also important about investing in the future of our youths, and so we need to involve the youths now.

Dr. Yobo finally encouraged everyone to approach the implementation of Ghana's NDCs as one nation with a common destiny. He said, *"we must act now, and we must do so with our hearts and souls, and with the great sense of urgency to bring about the transformational development and prosperity that our people so earnestly desire. We have a moral duty and obligation to succeed for the sake of ourselves, our children, and our future generations."*



## Q&A/ Comments

### Questions

Dr. Rose: The issue of investments has been coming up all the time. And I think we would have to be a bit proactive on that, we all know that the ministry of finance has been the designated authority. So we really need to tease out the specific challenges. I think the climate fund is all about applying for the funds, but the processes are so cumbersome. We are building capacity all the time, but I don't recall us building capacity around writing proposals to access the funds, and it's directly tied into the point you made for the need for partnerships and movement, which drive the Climate Change agenda. If we really are serious, we should be able to take this climate change issue up so that there would be the needed resources and investment to drive the agenda.

### Answer

The issue of accessing climate funds is worrisome. The ministry of finance is supposed to lead in accessing those funds, but there is an issue of capacity building within the ministry of finance. Yes, there is also the issue of capacity; capacity of writing proposal and even developing projects at the MDAs. MDAs are supposed to be able to design projects. If the ministries are able to develop very good projects, then the ministry of finance can package them well and submit them to access the climate funds.

### Question

Dr, Ben: I am glad that you made reference to what's happening in Ukraine and Russia, but to my surprise, NATO and the western countries who are driving the climate agenda are not referring to what is likely to happen as far as the emissions which are going on are concerned. Above all, the least developed countries are equally silent on the war in general and the effects of the war on our strive to achieve a reduction in global emissions. I just want to seek your opinions on this.

### Answer

With the Ukraine-Russia war. Yes, it's having an effect on the global economy, and I am glad you've brought in the perspective of the impacts on the climate. It's unfortunate that little is being done to stop this war as soon as possible. Unfortunately, the impact of the war is affecting our economy and environment badly.

### Questions

Participant: I would like to find out, based on the pointers that you have put out. You kept on stressing on foreign direct investment, saying that, it is one of the pointers; in that if we are able to take our actions well, we could be getting investments towards this funding. Could you please expatiate on how exactly it could be done?

Participant4: my question has to do with climate finance. How does Ghana, as a developing country, access climate finance? The report that I got showed that a lot of the monies developing countries go for in terms of climate finance are mostly loans, which actually have negative effects on the country. So how is Ghana making sure that even though we want money, the money we are going for does not add to our debts?

My next question has to deal with the NDCs, most of them, we have allocated money to them, but I think if we try and implement a lot of our policies, we may not need money to tackle them. So why don't we concentrate on policy actions rather than the money?

### Answers

Dr. Yobo: On the issue of foreign direct investment. There is a huge amount of money sitting down, looking for investment opportunities all around the world. Investing in Asia and Europe is not quite attractive now, and Africa is becoming the go-to place for investors. We need to get our conditions right, to attract a lot more foreign direct investments so that we can tap into this huge pot of money that is sitting idle. If we create an enabling environment, which Ghana is working on, and we package our projects such that they are attractive to the private investors, they will invest in them. If we carefully look at our NDCs' commitment and some of the things we do, I think with some smart thinking, some of them can be packaged into a really commercially viable project that would be attractive to private sector investors, especially those that relate to infrastructure. They are easily amendable to private sector investment, while those that are not commercially viable would then be the ones that government would have to look at other means of doing that. Meanwhile, we can also look at the climate funds, but there is a lot of competition in those areas and Ghana doesn't have a track record of doing well in accessing those funds, unlike Bangladesh, that is able to access huge funds from the climate funds. Alternatively, we can look at the private sector, and that is what I am encouraging that we rethink our perception of financing the NDCs and look beyond the traditional source of funding.

## Panel Discussions

### 1<sup>st</sup> Panelists - Mr. Daniel Boateng (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA):

Mr. Daniel continued from where Dr. Yobo ended. He mentioned the importance of partnerships in achieving the implementation of the NDCs. There is a need to partner with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). According to Mr. Daniel, EPA is already in partnership with NDPC. NDPC is in charge of planning, and they are the front liners when it comes to development. They are the ones leading in the development of indicators to be able to track the implementation of the NDCs. Also, the NDPC is mainstreamed in the NDCs into the sector and district development plans.

The EPA, MESTI and NDPC are going to come up with a template for data collection. The template is supposed to address issues of tracking the development of the implementation of the NDCs from the district level and other sectors. Every sector/district will be required to complete the data template, give an expansion of the status of the implementation of the NDCs and how much has been committed to the implementation of the NDCs, and what the challenges are in achieving the NDCs.

Mr. Daniel also mentioned to the participants that EPA is working with the **zoomlion** to develop a mitigation action document that looks at how actions can be put in place to mitigate waste pollution.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Panelist - Dr. Ted (Institute for Environment and Sanitation Studies, IESS)

According to Dr. Ted, he sees the NDCs (emission reduction, climate change mitigation, and adaptation) as philosophies of spirit to lead countries into “the promised land.” He asked a question, *who is supposed to carry out the activities to lead us to this “promised land?”* He answered, *You and I!* He asked again, *do we understand what climate change is?* Dr. Ted was happy to see some media persons participating in the workshop because climate change communication is very important, and the media plays significant role in communicating climate change issues. Dr. Ted also mentioned that we keep on making mistakes because, unfortunately, God gave us too short a lifetime to understand climate variability and climate change. Climate change and climate variability are already impacting the lives of many people, therefore it is important to intensify communication about climate change. There is the need to reduce the emissions at the basic level, through to the global level. Dr. Ted also re-emphasized the need for **financing** and **data**. He said, *“if we don’t have proper data, backed by research, we won’t be able to get financing. We need to get information from the grassroots, get traditional knowledge about climate change, and tie them to science. With this, evidence can be generated, and aid in accessing funds.”*

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Panelist - Dr. Ben Ofori, (Institute for Environment and Sanitation Studies, IESS)**

Dr. Ofori spoke on the need for **data**. According to Dr. Ofori, when he took a glance through the NDC policy document, it struck him to realize that there isn't enough data on harvested wood/logging of woods, even though there is enough evidence of trucks loaded with woods from rural areas to urban areas.

The forestry commission should have data on harvested wood. This is important because woods are biological materials from the environment. There will certainly be demand for wood from urban areas, however, the effects are felt at the local levels, so it is important to have data on how much wood is harvested per a particular period of time.

In meeting the demands of wood, coupled with making a lot of money from the charcoal industry, people can be encouraged to go into wood-logs, plant trees, and burn them as charcoal.

According to Dr. Ofori, some of the money we are even thinking about as to how to finance our mitigation programs can also be met from the wood industry itself.

He also expressed his concerns about the outcomes of the NDC policies, especially how they really mean to the ordinary person in the street. How relevant are the policies to the ordinary person on the street, like the farmer, trader, and market women? How can they respond effectively to achieving the policy outcomes?

#### **Point of interest**

There is less coordination between the research that goes on at the university and actions at the MDA level. At many meetings, seminars, conferences, and workshops, there is good dissemination of project outcomes and actionable outcomes, but they are not picked up for sustainable actions.

## Group Breakout Session

### Questions for Group Break Out Session

- How can the ordinary person on the street engage in the NDC process?
- How can we improve the way we communicate on the NDCs?
- How can Civil Society and other Stakeholders be involved in data collection (in standard form)?
- How can women increase their role in NDC implementation at the grassroots level?

### Group One

#### Who is an Ordinary Person?

An ordinary person in this context is someone who is not directly involved in decision-making and has little to no knowledge of climate and environmental issues, and the NDCs. E.g. some farmers, market women, hawkers, and vendors.

#### What can we do to help the ordinary person participate in the NDC process?

**Public education/sensitization of individuals on the NDC process;** CSOs, NGOs, academia, and the media can help the ordinary person understand the need and benefits involved through stakeholder engagements, which include the use of open forums. It is important to have an efficient mode and means of communication that is target-specific and language-specific. The use of social media can be adopted for information dissemination, largely targeted at the youth through the use of audio, visuals, or audio-visuals.

**Train heads of associations, leaders, influential, and ordinary people** who will in turn pass on the knowledge to their members. In training them, traders, youths, and farmers can be impacted by;

**Traders:** teaching them efficient marketing practices, effective waste management systems; waste segregation - organics for compost and inorganics for recycling, efficient and safe handling of produce to reduce spoilage, hence reduce waste. Also, substitute wooden crates with plastic crates made from recycled plastic waste.

**Youth:** engaging youths in cleaning programs, and formation of youth clubs that will be Climate Change oriented for the betterment of the environment.

**Farmers:** providing financial support, encouraging the use of organic fertilizers, climate-smart agriculture, and reduction in dependency on rain-fed agriculture.

## Group Two

### How can we improve the way to communicate the NDCs (only the role of media)

#### **Current situation:**

Currently, information on the NDCs is communicated through:

- a. News items on Mass Media (Electronic and Print)
- b. Press conferences
- c. Workshops
- d. Research dissemination meetings & Seminars
- e. Some level of social media involvement (Smart Phones use)- WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook etc

#### **Means to improve the delivery of the NDCs communication**

- ✓ There must be a means of assessing community knowledge of NDC messages to enhance such local knowledge.
- ✓ The NDCs messages must be appropriately packaged to contain the right information and backed by research/evidence-based information.
- ✓ The NDCs must be delivered in the language the community understands well.
- ✓ The information must be channelled through leaders of the communities or identifiable groups, including women's groups.
- ✓ Community/opinion leaders must be consulted to take charge of the delivery. Such people must be trusted by the communities.
- ✓ Feedback mechanisms must be used to assess the community's understanding of the message delivered.
- ✓ Factor NDCs messages into the curriculum of schools from the most practicable level.
- ✓ Enhance the use of social media and tools; since the use of smartphones is becoming part of us, we need to enhance the use of social media platforms, to be able to disseminate NDCs messages.

## Group Three

### How can civil society and other stakeholders to be involved in data collection?

**A platform for awareness/visibility** of the 47 NDC Programme of Actions.

**Capacity building;** to be sure that CSOs are ready to be able to come out with data collection.

**Incentives (recognition or acknowledgement);** CSOs need to be incentivized or acknowledged for the efforts they put in data collection/coming up with a solution to a problem.

**Data storage;** where to store the data, preferably an online platform where accessibility of the data can be easy

**Data development;** after CSOs have come together to find a solution to a problem and have data on the problem/solution, they need to sign a Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) or Agreements on the management of data (collections, processing, publishing, confidential data).

M&E, Education and Learning

## Group Four

### How can women increase their role in NDC implementation at the grassroots level?

- **Women should be involved in community leadership roles**, especially in the district assemblies.
- Certain **projects should have women involved as a qualification** for funding.
- Women movement group to target Climate Change, e.g. a major women group at the national or global level to impact women fellowship groups at the local level/grassroots level.
- **Participation in decision-making**; women should be involved during decision-making. At least 30% of women should be represented at the global and national level negotiations - like the COPs.
- Debunking certain myths that women cannot be in certain positions
- Step down workshops to share knowledge gained at various meetings at the global and national to the local levels.
- **Financing**; allocation of budget to be streamlined to this
- In advertising or disseminating the NDCs or climate-related stories, women should be involved at the local level; through posters, radio, and information centers (images to target the women and children and should be gender-sensitive adverts).
- **Reduction of women's care work at home**; women should be encouraged to plant and use wood lots and adopt a more improved stove (for easier access to cheaper modern forms of energy).

## Closing

Prof Gordon thanked all the participants for a productive and engaging discussion. He also acknowledged the new contacts present, which is very important in enlarging the organisation's reach and network.



**Annexes**  
**Programme**

**CDKN Ghana**  
**Dissemination Workshop for Revised Nationally Determined**  
**Contributions**  
**20<sup>th</sup> April, 2022**  
**Tomreik Hotel, Accra**

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Activity/Topic</b>
8:30 - 9:00 am	Arrival of Participants and Registration
9:00 - 9:15 am	Welcome and Opening Remarks Introduction <b>Prof Chris Gordon</b>  CDKN Overview <b>Charlotte Scott</b>
9:15 – 10:15 am	<b>Presentations</b>  Keynote Speaker <b>Dr Addo Yobo</b>
10:15 - 11:30 am	<b>Panel Discussions</b> <b>Panelists</b> Dr Ben Ofori -IESS  Dr Ted Annang -IESS  Dr Benefor - EPA
11:30 – 11:40 am	Comfort Break
11:40-12:30 pm	<b>Group Discussions/Plenary Session</b>
12:30- 13:00 pm	Wrap up and Closing
13:00-14:00 pm	Lunch

## Summary Concept Note

**CDKN Ghana**  
**Dissemination Workshop for Revised Nationally Determined**  
**Contributions**  
**20th April, 2022**  
**Tomreik Hotel, Accra**

Ghana has updated its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement from 2020 to 2030, considering its unique circumstances. The update affirms the country's resolve to address the impacts of climate change on the country's economy and its vulnerable people. This workshop seeks to bring together stakeholders from different areas of expertise to discuss and understand properly the updated NDCs, and how to make the NDCs relevant in their various fields of expertise.

The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and achievement of every country's NDCs will go a long way to build a resilient nation. As part of the national strategy, Ghana has developed 19 policy actions in 10 priority areas to achieve the Nationally Determined Contribution goals in the next decade (2020-2030). The 19 policy actions translate into 13 adaptation and 34 mitigation programmes of action (referred to as measures). The 19 policy actions that have the potential to maximise the synergies between adaptation and economic diversification, resulting in mitigation co-benefits, will lead to building a sustainable and resilient economy, reduce disasters and emissions of greenhouse gases, and help in the achievements of the SDGs.

This workshop seeks to

- To sensitize the stakeholders on climate change issues
- To equip them with knowledge on way forward for implementation of updated NDCs.
- To boost engagement with public audiences on climate change in Ghana.

This will increase the visibility of the document and also help the stakeholders on how to take advantage of the guidelines in the book.

Group activities will be undertaken during the workshop to enable stakeholders have an action plan on how to communicate as well as use the knowledge gained in their various outfits.

### **Targeted participants**

NGOs/ CSOs/ Youth Groups

Academia

## List of Participants

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