

D E C C M A



**REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION STUDIES  
UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON**

**SECOND ROUND OF DISTRICT-LEVEL STAKEHOLDERS'  
MEETING OF THE DECCMA PROJECT**

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**14-15 SEPTEMBER, 2016**

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The meeting was directed at district level stakeholders and meant to be addressing issues bordering on governance; including the barriers to policy implementations on climate related policies and plans, initiatives that could be employed to financially establish or put in place adaptation options deemed successful. In addition, the meeting was meant to further engagement with stakeholders to buy into the DECCMA project and to think about what they equally stand to gain out of the project in terms of how some of the climate change related issues that affect their livelihoods are addressed.

## **KEY OUTCOMES OF THE MEETINGS**

To facilitate optimum participation and contribution by relevant stakeholders as stated in the aims and objectives districts were put into two separate groups, one for each day. The issues discussed related to the updates on the DECCMA Project, barriers to policy implementations on climate related policies, understanding of the interrelationship biophysical and an evaluation of adaptation pathways for the delta. Updates of the DECCMA Project covered progress made thus far. It covered Land cover classification and vulnerability, hazard mapping, dominant economic activities, available production and trade statistics by district, Stakeholder mapping, sending area household survey, and adaptation options and policies. The relevance of the findings for the various outputs were also shared including websites where those documents could be accessed.

A video and a presentation on the application of the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle technology was shown to the participants. The video displayed the impact of coastal inundation in Foverme in the Keta Municipality in the Volta Delta. Discussions followed to elicit information on the applicability of such footage for sensitization of populations living in highly vulnerable locations in the delta area. Discussions also focused on the implications for adaptation and resettlement of populations at risk. While some participants from the area corroborated the information in the video footage others in similarly hazardous areas found the technology useful for community sensitization. Among the key issues raised was that, in making videos or information materials for the purposes of impacting change, place and cultural attachment, land and housing ownership

should be factored in and appropriately, the fears of the community members concerning these issues should be considered in addition to the impact of the video towards awareness creation.

## **NUMBER OF INVITEES AND ATTENDEES**

The workshop was attended by fifty-one (51) participants comprising forty (40) males and eleven (11) females drawn from the district assembly office and other related government agencies. On Day 1, there were twenty-three (23) participants, five (5) of whom were female while six (6) out of the twenty-eight (28) participants on Day 2 were female. Participants on the first day were from Ningo-Prampram, Ada West, South Tongu, Ketu South and Ketu North while those on the second day were from the three selected districts for further detailed engagement, Ada East, Keta and Akatsi South, and Central Tongu slated for Day 1 but represented on Day 2 due to some activities within the district. For more information on participation see Annexes 2 & 3.

## **AGENDA**

The main highlights of the agenda focused on updates of the DECCMA project, video show, survey sessions and concluded with evaluation and the way forward. There was a video show on each day on the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) to monitor population vulnerability to environmental and its implication for creating community awareness towards adaptation. The featured video was on the effect of coastal inundation in Fuverme in the Keta Municipality within the Volta Delta. Philip Neri-Quashigah led the discussions on the first day but Dr Adelina Mensah did on the second day. On Day 2, an additional video on the impact of Climate Change in Totope, a coastal community in the Volta Delta of Ghana was shown.

Two surveys were conducted on each day, one on the Barriers to Implementation and the other on Evaluating Adaptation Pathways.

## **EVALUATION & CONCLUSION**

On both days, there were evaluation sessions for participants to assess the workshop on each day. In all, participants were pleased with the depth of information acquired and the participatory

approach of the workshop. With regards to their levels of interest and influence in the project, participants generally had higher interest in the project than influence in their communities.

## **SUMMARY**

The DECCMA project has engaged stakeholders from districts in the Volta Delta area since its inception in May 2014. On 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 two stakeholder meetings were held with representatives from district and municipal assemblies in the Volta Delta.

The main purpose of the meetings was to update stakeholders on the progress made by the DECCMA project in attaining its goals and to solicit their ideas and commitment towards the continuation of the project. The meeting was to provide more information for adaptation planning as well as for receiving inputs into future vulnerability mapping and research activities. Further, the results of the research activities, if they gather enough convincing evidence could lead to the putting together of a proposal towards sourcing of Adaptation Funds for the implementation of adaptation interventions in the DECCMA study area(s).

A presentation was made on updates by the DECCMA project participants. The updates covered stakeholder mapping, land cover and land use mapping and vulnerability assessment, economic characteristics and adaptation in the delta area. Videos on the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) and the impact of climate change in the delta area were shown to participants. The videos generated interesting discussions where stakeholders gave information about their experiences and also offered insights for adaptation and resettlement implications.

Participants were also engaged in filling out and completing two questionnaires with the guidance of the workshop facilitators. The two main questionnaire were (i) barriers to implementation survey which borders on governance and (ii) evaluation of adaptation pathway survey. Following that, participants were assisted to complete forms to evaluate the workshop in terms of the organization and their participation.

In all, a total of fifty-one stakeholders participated in the two workshops with eleven of them being females. Participants were given separate handouts that provided information on the DECCMA Project, adaptation processes and socioeconomic characteristics in the Volta Delta.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Large tracts of land at low elevation make deltas vulnerable to sea-level rise and other climate change effects. Deltas have some of the highest population densities in the world: in total with 500 million, often poor, residents. The adaptive strategies available to delta residents (e.g. disaster risk reduction, land use management or polders) may not be adequate to cope with pervasive, systematic, or changes associated with climate change. Hence large movements of deltaic people are often projected under climate change.

The Deltas, vulnerability and Climate Change: Migration and Adaptation (DECCMA) Project is a 5-year project, including applied research on the adaptation options, limits and potential in deltaic environments to current weather variability and extremes, as well as climate change. The DECCMA project will analyse the impacts of climate change and other environmental drivers across three contrasting deltas in Africa (Volta) and Asia (Ganges-Brahmaputra delta in Bangladesh/India and the Manhandi in India). Processes of migration will be analysed using survey, participatory research and economic methods. Potential migration of men and women will be contrasted with other adaptation approaches using a stakeholder-driven and coproduced integrated assessment approach. The main aims of DECCMA are:

- i. To evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation options in deltas.
- ii. To assess migration as an adaptation in deltaic environments under a changing climate.
- iii. To deliver policy support to create the conditions for sustainable gender-sensitive adaptation.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

As part of its efforts to engage stakeholders in research, DECCMA Ghana, led by the Regional Institute for Population Studies at the University of Ghana, held the first stakeholder workshop with seven districts (Ketu South and Keta Municipalities, Central Tongu, South Tongu, Akatsi South, Ada East and West districts) in the Volta Delta in May, 2015 at Sogakope. Subsequently,

two different workshops were held with Ningo-Prampram and Ketu North following their addition to the DECCMA study are after the consortium meeting held in Accra, Ghana in July 2015. These meetings formed the first round of stakeholder meetings.

The DECCMA Project, as part of activities scheduled for the year 2016 within the DECCMA selected project areas, has held the second round of stakeholder meetings. The purpose of the stakeholder engagement was to validate a method to conduct a baseline assessment of the governance system in the districts in the DECCMA study area. Two workshops were thus held in the South Tongu District on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 at the Shekinah Glory Hotel Assembly Hall in Sogakope, in order to engage district level stakeholders on the project and further discussions on issues that occur in the district. The workshops were held over two days with a different group of districts on each day. They brought together a total of fifty-one (51) stakeholders including officers of the district assembly, other government agencies and media personnel (**Annex 2 & 3**).

The DECCMA Project has been engaging stakeholders from the nine districts within its boundaries since its inception in May 2014. This was the second round of meetings held in the delta area. In the first round participants from all the districts except Ningo-Prampram and Ketu North were met at the Shekinah Glory Hotel in May 2015. The meetings with Ningo-Prampram and Ketu North were held separately in their respective District Assembly Halls as these were not included in the DECCMA Study Area at the time of the first stakeholder meeting in May 2015.

### **3.0 ACTIVITIES ON DAY 1: WEDNESDAY 14<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2016**

#### **3.1 Welcome Address**

Dr. Cynthia Addoquaye-Tagoe welcomed all participants to the workshop after an opening prayer and self-introduction by participants. She provided the context and goals of the workshop including the expected outputs of the workshop. She reintroduced the DECCMA project to the participants as some were there for the first time. According to Dr. Addoquaye-Tagoe, the essence of the meeting was to update the stakeholders on the progress made on the project and to consult them on the relevance of the project, as key stakeholders from districts in DECCMA study area. She encouraged the participants to participate fully in the workshop in order to provide appropriate information for the survey questionnaires that would be asked.

#### **3.2 Introductory Session**

Dr Adelina Mensah and Mr Winfred Nelson were introduced as facilitators of the workshops. To begin with, they asked the participants to randomly select someone they had had no prior contact with and introduce themselves. In the end, participants were supposed to introduce their new contacts of the day. This created a congenial atmosphere for the day's proceedings.

#### **3.3 Update on the DECCMA Project**

Dr Cynthia Addoquaye-Tagoe presented an update on the DECCMA project. She gave an overview of the DECCMA Project, the consortium structure and then introduced the project Team from the University of Ghana. She provided updates on the DECCMA Project which included highlights covering:

- Stakeholder mapping: levels of interests and influence
- Land cover classification: showing that crop land was most dominant
- Hazard maps
- Economic activity: fishing and farming as most dominant economic activities
- Sending area household survey
- Available production, trade statistics by district etc.

- Land cover and vulnerability: Ada East, Ada West and Ningo-Prampram districts are most vulnerable to physical hazards.
- Inventory on adaptation options and policies
  - Adaptation Options: This was in the form of infographics. It showed that there were more planned adaptation strategies to adapt to climate change mostly as a result of government interventions. In terms of crop adaptation, there is the use of more heat and flood resistant varieties of crops.

The relevance of the findings for the various outputs were also shared including websites where those documents could be accessed.

### **3.5.1 Survey on Barriers to Implementation**

Participants were guided to complete the questionnaire on the barriers to implementation. They were given information on what is expected in filling out the evaluations, the criteria, what they mean and the need to include additional criteria if need be. Individual participants were provided with additional support/responses as they completed the questionnaires.

### **3.5.2 Evaluating Adaptation Pathways for the Delta**

A second questionnaire was required to be completed by participants. Dr Adelina Mensah led the discussions on the definitions of maladaptation and other terminologies. She guided participants to discuss amongst themselves after initially indicating their understanding on maladaptation to find out if their discussions would change anything about their earlier understanding on maladaptation. She assisted participants to brainstorm on whether maladaptation could be as a result of intentional action. The dominant views were that people may feel their (intentional) ways of doing things are rather the best or that maladaptation may be due to a combination of the lack of knowledge on the result of actions as well as lack of capacity for action.

### **Questionnaire Editing**

To ensure a high completion rate and accuracy, the questionnaires on the barriers to implementation survey and evaluation of adaptation pathways survey were edited on the spot by

Dr Addoquaye-Tagoe. Where there were errors or incomplete questionnaires she indicated them for participants to effect the necessary changes.

### **3.7 Conclusion**

The workshop concluded at 14:10 GMT, with final thanks to the participants for their support and further interaction by Dr. Addoquaye-Tagoe, and a closing prayer.

## **ACTIVITIES ON DAY 2: THURSDAY 15<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2016**

### **4.1 Welcome Address**

Like on Day One, Dr. Cynthia Addoquaye-Tagoe welcomed participants to the workshop after an opening prayer and provided the context and goals of the workshop including the expected outputs of the workshop. She provided a brief introduction to the DECCMA project to the participants and reiterated the need to update the stakeholders on progress made as well as to consult them on governance and adaptation issues in DECCMA study area.

### **4.2 Introductory Session**

Dr Adelina Mensah and Mr Winfred Nelson facilitated the meeting on this second day too. They followed the same approach they had used on the first day to get the participants to introduce themselves and to create a friendly atmosphere for proceedings.

### **4.3 Update on the DECCMA Project**

Dr Cynthia Addoquaye-Tagoe presented updates on the DECCMA project. She gave an overview of the DECCMA Project, the consortium structure and then introduced the project Team from the University of Ghana. The updates were on the same areas as presented on Day One.

### **4.4 Drone video (UAV technology):**

Dr Adelina Mensah gave a general overview of what the drone looks like and what it does taking information on what is on the ground. This was shown as one of the outputs from the DECCMA activities giving background historical information of the trends in erosion and was followed with interactions.

- **Feedback/Impressions on the video**

- Generally, participants found the drone information very useful and handy. Others corroborated the information shown in the video that the situation has even worsened since February, 2016. According to some participants, the frequency of such hazards has augmented from being annual events to more frequent occurrences. There were views for additional sea defence projects. Representatives expressed concern about the rate of erosion from their respective areas including Akplabanya. While some believe the use of sea defence can help to some extent, they agree that it is a global issue tied to the changing climate and human activities such as sand mining.
- What do we need to do now? How do we communicate the dangers of this flooding/ coastal erosion? Can this cause a change in perception with regards to relocation/resettlement?

The video though convincing of the situation raised the following issues during the discussions:

- The communities with the current observation which are now even worse off are still not willing to move and a lot more education and sensitization should be done.
- Others were of the view that the video will help but their main challenge causing residents not to relocate is their loss of livelihoods should they move, so possibly, an alternative livelihood should be made available before they may be convinced to relocate.
- The community members should be made a part of these meetings to appreciate the findings from these research works.
- Other historical animations could be added to this video in addition to some financial assistance in order to convince them to relocate
- Sometimes traditional rulers and the political leaders because of the allegiance that their subjects owe to them would not want to relocate because if they do, they may have to be subjects other people.
- Distance from this location to where they are being moved to if not too far, then they can go and fish and then come back to their new settlements to sleep. Their outboard motors could be carried by tricycles.
- Construction of a sea defence will come in very handy because, when the sea joins the lagoon, the lagoon will expand and this will even cause a bigger havoc.

- They have lived there and their bodies and souls are there hence, the most important things to be doing is land reclamation as countries as the Netherlands are doing.
- Relocation may be good but the people would have to be involved in the process for them to feel a part of the decision. Anthropologists and sociologists should be involved in the process to understand the people from their own perspectives before attempting any relocation plans.
- Relocation means loss of land and other things such as sense of place and socio-cultural factors such as allegiance
- Planners must make sure people do not build in areas close to the sea or hazardous locations

Perhaps, in making videos or information materials for the purposes of impacting change, the above points including cultural attachment, ownership should be factored and appropriately, the fears of the community members concerning these issues should be addressed in addition to the impact aspect of the video.

#### **4.5 Video Show on Deltas and Climate Change**

An extra presentation was made on the second day of a documentary produced by DECCMA Ghana on the impact of climate change in Totope, a coastal village in the Volta Delta. The video depicted how Totope, a community in the Ada East district has been devastated by tidal waves.

During the facilitated discussion session with Mr. Winfred Nelson and Dr. Adelina Mensah, the following issues were described:

1. Tidal waves and coastal erosion, as a result of sea level rise, are destroying livelihoods in coastal areas.
2. A lot of the people from Totope have migrated to Lomé (Togo) and other neighbouring West African countries.

#### **4.6.1 Survey on Barriers to Implementation**

Like on Day One, participants were guided to complete the questionnaire on the barriers to implementation.

#### **4.6.2 Evaluating Adaptation Pathways for the Delta**

Dr Adelina Mensah guided participants to complete the second questionnaire after discussions on maladaptation and successful adaptation.

#### **Questionnaire Editing**

Again, the questionnaires on the barriers to implementation survey and evaluation of adaptation pathways survey were edited on the spot by Dr Addoquaye-Tagoe. Where there were errors or incomplete questionnaires she indicated them for participants to effect the necessary changes.

#### **4.7 Conclusion**

The workshop concluded at 14:40 GMT when Dr. Addoquaye-Tagoe thanked all the stakeholders for their participation and encouraged them to continue to avail themselves for future engagements for the progress of the project and the benefits of their various districts.

## ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>		<b>Lead(s)</b>
8:30 am	<b>Arrival &amp; Registration</b>		Registration desk
9:00 am	<b>Welcome and Introduction to the Workshop</b>	Welcome Context and Objectives of the Workshop Expected Outputs Workshop Programme	Dr. Cynthia Addoquaye Tagoe
9:15 am	<b>Introduction of participants</b>	Interaction of participants	Facilitators*
9:30 am	<b>Update on the DECCMA Project</b>	Presentation on DECCMA Project The Drone Video Discussions	Dr. Cynthia Addoquaye Tagoe Jayson Quashigah
<b>10:30 am</b>	<b><i>Snack Break</i></b>		
11:00 am	<b>Barriers to Implementation</b>	Highlights and	Facilitators*

	<b>Survey</b>	Responses to Questionnaire	
12:00 pm	<b>Evaluating Adaptation Pathways for the Delta</b>	Highlights of Evaluation Process Short Paper Survey Discussions	Facilitators*
1:00 pm	<b>Validation of Project Findings</b>	Highlights from WP1, 3 and 6	Dr. Adelina Mensah Donatus Yaw Atiglo
1:45 pm	<b>Evaluation/Closing</b>	Verbal and Written feedback	Facilitators*
<b>2:00 pm</b>	<b>Lunch Break and Departure</b>		

*\*Mr. Winfred Nelson and Dr. Adelina Mensah*

**ANNEX 2: PARTICIPANTS LIST (DAY ONE: 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2016)**

Name	Sex	District	Position	Mobile No.	Email
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**ANNEX 3: PARTICIPANTS LIST (DAY TWO: 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2016)**

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