



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

## REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON

D E C C M A



**DISTRICT-LEVEL STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE**

**DECCMA PROJECT**

**NINGO-PRAMPAM DISTRICT**

**District Assembly Hall, Prampram**

**September 4, 2015**

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The meeting which was directed at district level stakeholders was meant to address issues bordering on governance; which are also 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, get the stakeholders to have them think about the interrelationship between biophysical and socio-economic drivers of migration. In addition, the meeting was meant to engage the stakeholders to buy into the DECCMA project and to think about what they could equally gain out of the project regarding climate change and their livelihoods.

## KEY FINDINGS FOR EACH WORK TASK

To be able to address the issues as stated under the *aims and objectives*, participants were put into three separate groups with specific questions to guide the discussions. The issues discussed related to barriers to policy implementation on climate related policies, understanding of the interrelationship biophysical and socio-economic factors that drive migration and also initiatives by the stakeholders that have been employed to financially support some adaptation options that they deem very successful and very key to their livelihoods.

Group 1 was tasked to identify the major environmental, economic and social problems in the district, the exact locations where those problems may be found and how people respond to those challenges. They were also made to identify whether environmental, economic and social problems identified were as a result of climate change and if so how serious would those identified problems be in the future (30-40 years to come) when the climate situation would be deemed to have worsened. For each problem, participants identified current and proposed adaptation strategies, including barriers to the implementation of the identified adaptation options. The role of gender on the impact of the identified environmental, economic and social challenges and how people respond to them were also discussed (Annex 4).

Major environmental issues identified by the group included deforestation, sea erosion and poor rainfall. Deforestation for instance was mentioned to have occurred particularly from the beach of Prampram to Dawhenya. They noted that baobab trees and mango plantations that used to be along the identified stretch have all been cut down mainly for purposes of fuel and residence. This had adversely impacted livelihoods in the district. They however also noted that this practice of deforestation has not been necessitated by climate change but human activities. The group also noted that deforestation activities in the district have consequently resulted in very poor annual rainfall, impacting farm harvest and productivity, thus making farming unattractive. They also associated the development with the drying up of some useful water bodies such as “Vakpo” and “Kpoiete”.

The group also mentioned that, the situation could even be worse in the next 30-40 years if nothing was done to curb deforestation. In view of that, they have started tree planting along the coast with some financial support from Standard Chartered Bank. They however also noted that attitudinal change would be key to the success of the tree planting exercise hence the commencement of massive public education with specific focus on women because they are mostly involved in the firewood business.

The second major environmental problem identified was sea erosion which was said to have affected almost all the 37km shoreline that existed in the past particularly around Prampram and Old-Ningo. They attributed the sea erosion to the effect of climate change (sea level rise), the construction of the sea defence wall at Ada and the construction of the Tema Harbour. The sea erosion according to the group has affected their properties. Some of their homes or buildings have been washed away whilst others have lost their livelihoods. For instance fishing is no longer attractive because fishermen have no place to dock.

The problem of sea erosion was perceived to worsen in the next 30-40 years. In view of this, the district is discussing with AMANDI Construction for the construction of a sea defence to protect and reclaim land as in the case of Keta and Ada. In addition, they are also planning a city extension programme which would make a conscious effort to get the coastal areas protected and more attractive.

The third environmental problem identified (drought) was said to be more severe along the coastal area of Prampram which has forced more farmers out of job. The group noted that the area used to have two major raining seasons some fifteen years ago but they can now boast of only one which is in itself reduced in quantity. Aside climate change, another reason given for the reduction in rains was the frequent shooting into the air by salt miners to redirect suspected downpours to other places because the rains affect their salt business. This has equally discouraged farmers who have diverted into sand and gravel mining, leaving very few in the cultivation of water melon, okro and onion farming during the major season.

Regarding the social and economic problems in the district, the group (1) identified littering and open defecation along the coast. The group noted that this problem was not climate related but rather a result of having plenty non-biodegradable polythene bags in the system. This has often led to the outbreak of communicable diseases. They noted that a recent survey conducted in the area revealed high rates of intestinal diseases amongst Zoomlion (company responsible for cleaning the beach) workers. This has affected tourism and consequently livelihoods in the district due to so much loss of revenue from tourists.

Responding to this challenge, the district assembly constructed public toilets to be used at an affordable cost (GHC 0.30) per visit. This has in itself not yielded the necessary expected results because residents think it is still quite expensive especially if you have to visit the place more

than once in a day hence the continuous practice of open defecation. The district assembly plans to build more toilet facilities and reduce the cost further if possible and also embark on public education on the importance of keeping the beaches clean. The assembly also indicated that they had conceived the idea of using scientific technology to turn human waste into energy for use.

The group also identified haphazard development as a problem in the district. They mentioned that individuals and estate developers are putting up homes and properties for commercial purposes all over the district without necessarily following the original district layout plan. This issue to them was not caused by a change in climate but was as a result of urbanization and a proposed international airport to be sited in the district by the central government. The springing up of buildings also comes with legal conflicts as a result of land litigation among residents and supposed business men who purchase the plots for their businesses. Group one also noted that as a result of this haphazard development, a lot of the residents have sold out their farm plots to some of these estate developers at very high prices. Mention was made of the city extension project by the district during group one's discussion as one of the measures being pursued to reduce the haphazard developments taking place in the district.

With respect to migration, group one members noted the high incidence of in-migration to the district as result of proximity to Tema and Accra where a lot of businesses and industries are sited, 5,000 affordable housing units of houses being constructed by the government and the proposed international airport at "Tsopoli" in the district. They however also mentioned seasonal out-migration for fishing activities in Akosombo, Togo and Gambia. The in and out migrations identified in the district by group one also come with its negative consequences such as child labour and diseases like HIV and AIDS. Kindly refer to Annex 4 for the matrix of the environmental, social and economic challenges in the district as reported by group one.

Group 2 was given the task to discuss government and private supported adaptation initiatives in the district. They were also to solicit preliminary ideas about governance policies and barriers to the implementation of the identified government policies.

Group 3 discussed issues of Migration (net migration) and also carried out a stakeholder mapping (Annexes 5 and 6 respectively). The key finding was that the district is both a high sending area as well as a receiving area. Indigenes move out in search of better economic opportunities while city dwellers, particularly from Accra and Tema, are moving in due to cheap cost and availability of land in the district. The group further engaged in a stakeholder mapping exercise to identify relevant stakeholders for the project. They identified youth groups, labour unions and the media as relevant stakeholders for dissemination of information. While they identified that politicians were important for policy formulation and political will, they identified government agencies as necessary for implementation. Traditional leaders were also identified as necessary sources of local knowledge and traditional support.

## **NUMBER OF INVITEES AND ATTENDEES**

The workshop was attended by twenty-three (23) participants comprising fourteen (14) males and nine (9) females drawn from the district assembly office, traditional authority, social welfare groups and other equally important key stakeholders as shown in Annex 2.

## **AGENDA**

The main highlights of the agenda focused on video show, a brainstorming session, a plenary session and concluded with evaluation and the way forward. The video show on climate change and adaptation was aimed at drawing participants' attention to the issues of climate change and its consequent challenges particularly in India, Bangladesh and Ghana. It was also to elicit information from participants about how climate change relates to them in the district. This was followed through with the brainstorming session where participants were put into three separate groups with each given specific tasks. The plenary session after the brainstorming part offered non-group members to also contribute to the specific inputs made by the group members. This session also offered the opportunity for cross-fertilization of ideas between the stakeholders and the DECCMA team. For instance, issues that have not been identified as important could also be identified and added on. The evaluation and the way forward session gave the participants the opportunity to assess how the meeting had gone and also make some suggestions for subsequent meetings.

The tasks for group one was to identify environmental, social and economic problems that confront the district, whether those problems were driven by climate change, how they perceived the problems to be like in the next 30-40 years, what measures have been put in place to address these problems including what they intend to do and whether such solutions had some specific roles for males and females separately. Group 2 was given the task to discuss government and private supported adaptation initiatives in the district. They were also to solicit preliminary ideas about governance policies and barriers to the implementation of the identified government policies. The third and final group discussed issues of Migration (net migration) and also carried out a stakeholder mapping all geared towards achieving the aims and objectives of the workshop.

The major sessions covered during the workshop included an introductory part which brought to the fore the goals and context of the workshop. A brainstorming session was also held where participants were split into three separate groups to discuss different topics after which each group was given the opportunity to make a presentation. Please refer to Annex 1 for the detailed agenda for the workshop.

## **MEETING CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS**

There was an evaluation session for participants to assess the workshop. In all, participants were pleased with the depth of information acquired and the participatory approach of the workshop. They particularly found the information about climate change, the environment and the drivers and effects of migration as useful information from 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.

Having addressed all the aims and objectives set out before the workshop through the brainstorming and the plenary sessions, participants were now very much informed about the issues of climate change and what they could do to either mitigate or adapt to it. Participants were therefore tasked to go out and educate others who were not privileged to be at the meeting and also cooperate during the administration of the household questionnaires.

## **SUMMARY**

Ningo-Prampram District, like all other DECCMA study sites, is faced with so many challenges. Deforestation is one of such challenges identified where mango, baobab and other important trees which hitherto served so many purposes have all been cleared for firewood particularly along the beach from Prampram to Dawhenya.

Other challenges like sea erosion taking most part of their shoreline, poor rainfall, open defecation and haphazard developments in the area have all contributed to affect the livelihoods of the people forcing some of them out of fishing and farming respectively and indulging in other activities like sand and gravel mining.

They however noted that some of these problems are consequences of climate change whilst others are not and so have come up with several measures to reduce the effects from some of these problems. Some of the things that they have done include afforestation, embarking on public education on the need to keep their beaches clean.

In-migration was identified to be happening more in the district as a result of the proximity of the place to Accra and Tema, the proposed international airport to be sited there and some affordable housing projects provided by the central government.

Also, there were other measures that they proposed to be done later which will equally be useful to the district such as a development plan for the area to reduce the haphazard springing up of building structures and the construction of a sea defence and a solid Public Private Partnership (PPP) to ease the burden on the central government.

## **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 Mahanadi 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, brought together stakeholders from eight districts (Ketu South and Keta Municipalities, North Tongu, South Tongu, Central Tongu, Akatsi South, Ada East and West districts) in the Volta Delta in 28<sup>th</sup> May, 2015. At the annual DECCMA consortium Workshop held in Accra in July 2015, and based on a 5 meter contour map of the delta area of the Volta, two additional districts (Ketu North and Ningo-Prampram) were included in the study. A workshop was, therefore, held in the Ningo-Prampram District on 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 at the District Assembly Hall in Prampram, in order to introduce district level members to the project and begin preliminary discussions on issues that occur in the district (Annex 1). . The workshop brought together a total of 23 stakeholders including traditional leaders, officers of the district assembly and other government agencies, community leaders, private sector and media personnel (Annex 2).

In 2012, The Ningo-Prampram district was formed out of the previous Dangme West District that was divided into two districts, the other being the Shai Osudoku District<sup>1</sup>. The Ningo-Prampram District is located about 15 km to the east of Tema and about 40 km from Accra, the capital of Ghana. The district capital is located in Prampram. The people of Ningo-Prampram district are predominantly Ga-Dangme. The indigenous people of the district are organized into two traditional areas, namely, Prampram Traditional Area with paramountcy at Prampram and Ningo Traditional Area with the seat at Ningo. Other ethnic groups in the district include Ewe, Hausa and Akan among others.

---

<sup>1</sup> Source: *Ningo-Prampram District Analytical Report, 2010 Population and Housing Census*



### **3. ACTIVITIES**

#### **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 mentioned that the DECCMA project is focusing on Deltas in India, Bangladesh and Ghana, how communities are adapting to climate change and whether migration is also a means of adaptation. According to Dr. Addoquaye-Tagoe, the essence of the meeting was to inform participants about the relevance of the project, as key stakeholders whose district forms one of the ten DECCMA study sites.

The District Coordinating Director (DCD), Mr. Matthew Tay welcomed all participants on behalf of the District Chief Executive (DCE) who was unavailable. He noted that climate change and gender-mainstreaming is currently very important to the government and other stakeholders particularly due to its grave consequences. He was, therefore, very appreciative of the DECCMA team to have selected their district which is one of the newly created districts. He urged the participants to take the workshop seriously and provide appropriate information and learn new information for dissemination.

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

1. Five minutes presentation each of climate change and adaptation documentaries produced by DECCMA on Bangladesh, India, and Ghana respectively were shown. During the facilitated discussion session with Mr. Winfred Nelson and Dr. Adelina Mensah, the following issues were described: Coastal erosion, as a result of sea level rise, is destroying important structures like the Fort Venor, which was built by the Danes.
2. Although on a low scale, people along the coast are migrating.
3. Rain patterns in the district have changed, with less rainfall. As a result, farming is no longer being carried out as it had 20 years ago, except in areas beyond Dawhenyah hence farmlands being sold out to estate developers. One likely cause is deforestation for firewood.
4. The construction of the Tema Harbour and the Keta Sea Defence causes heavy wave effects that has eroded the shoreline of Prampram.
5. The removal of stones in the sea (that God had a reason for putting them there) and sand mining is causing coastal erosion, which will continue until the practices are stopped
6. The construction of the Ada Sea Defence should be extended to Ningbo-Prampram.
7. People in the district buy wrecked ships for scraps and leave the remains in the sea, which is considered as a cause of sea level rise and coastal erosion

8. Lack of fresh water, due to salt intrusion, in Ningo. The need for a sea defence was requested.

### **3.3 Group Work**

Participants were divided into three groups, with each group given specific questions to address (Annex 3):

- Group 1 identified the major environmental, economic and social problems in the district, where the problem is and how people are responding to the challenges. The relationship to climate was considered and how the problems will be in the future (30-40 years). For each problem, current and proposed adaptation strategies, including barriers, and gender issues were discussed (Annex 4).
- Group 2 discussed government and private supported adaptation initiatives in the district.
- Group 3 discussed issues of migration and carried out a stakeholder mapping (Annexes 5 and 6 respectively).

A plenary followed the group work to discuss the key outputs from the major topics.

#### **3.3.1 Issues in the district and responses**

Key environmental issues identified in the district included deforestation, sea erosion, poor rainfall and sanitation (littering and open defecation). The issue of deforestation is very severe in areas along the coast from Prampram to Dawhenyah and are mainly for the purposes of energy (firewood) and sometimes for development (building) projects by individuals and estate developers. This has contributed to poor rainfall currently observed in the district with its consequent low interest in farming. To reduce the effect of deforestation on the district, it has embarked on Afforestation project with support from Standard Chartered Bank (2014/2015) including a Planned City Extension (green area, open space) at the district level.

The issue of sea erosion has also affected most part of the 37km size of the coast particularly Prampram and Old Ningo. The cause of the coastal erosion is attributed to sea level rise and seen destroys people's homes (buildings) and livelihoods. For instance fishing is greatly affected because there is little or no space to dock. To forestall the situation, the district is currently in talks with AMANDI Construction for a possible Sea Defence Wall.

The problem of sanitation which involves littering and open defecation is severe along the coast leaving the people with Communicable diseases and skin diseases. For instance Zoomlion workers who usually clean up the shores of the coast are mostly affected by intestinal worms. All these have contributed to a decline in number of tourists visiting and also high rubbish catch during fishing.

The district as a matter of urgency has therefore built toilet facilities used at subsidized cost. The patronage of these toilet facilities unfortunately is only by women due to the high cost of 30 pesewas (GHC 0.30) per visit. The district has however contacted two companies to help with the generation of energy from the human waste created in addition to public education on the consequences of living in unhygienic environments

### **3.3.2 Initiatives to support adaptation in the district**

National Project piloted within the district (UN-HABITAT) is providing technical support for the construction of the Sea Defence Wall to reduce the effect of the coastal erosion.

### **3.3.3 Migration in the district**

The issue of migration particularly the youth from coastal communities such as Ayetepa, Ahwiam, Nwetsokope, Prampram, Ningo, Mangotsonya, Lekpongunor, and Metsokope is also observed in the district. The movement is both internal to Accra, Tema, and Yeji and international on some occasions to countries like La Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon and Guinea. The movement sometimes also involved child trafficking. Reasons assigned to some of these migration include limited economic activities and employment. High rates of unskilled labour and illiteracy have also contributed to this unemployment and consequently migration in the district.

### **3.3.4 Stakeholder Mapping**

The district identified some of the major stakeholders which include politicians both at the national and district levels, other government institutions like the health ministry and police service. Some traditional authorities were also identified including other media stations like Obonu fm. Refer to Annex 7 for the full list of stakeholders identified.

## **3.4 Cross Fertilization of ideas/Synergies and the way forward (Plenary Session)**

Following the plenary was a discussion on how to enhance the rate of development in the area. Some of the key points elaborated on include;

- The need for a master plan of the area which will facilitate development. According to the participants, the pace of development in the area is quite slow due to the absence of a master plan for the area. Documents for the newly created Ningo-Prampram district were still with the mother district during the formation stages. The new master plan should

include properly demarcated landmarks to reduce the rampant occurrence of land litigation and properly graded roads to make them motorable.

- The district needs to have more Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- The need for improved revenue collection so that not only few public servants are taxed.

### **3.5 Conclusion**

The workshop concluded at 14:30 pm, with final thanks to the participants for their support and further interaction by Dr. Addoquaye-Tagoe, and a closing prayer.

## ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA

Time	Activity		Lead(s) Responsible
08.30 – 9.:30 am	<b>Arrival &amp; Registration</b>		Registration Desk
9.30 - 9:45 am	<b>Welcome and Introduction to the Workshop</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome</li> <li>• Context and Goals of the Workshop</li> <li>• Expected Outputs</li> <li>• Workshop programme</li> </ul>	Dr. Cynthia Addoquaye Tagoe
9:45 - 10:00 am	<b>Self-Introduction</b>		Participants
10:00 -10:20 am	<b>Deltas and Climate Change (Video)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bangladesh/Ghana/India</li> </ul>	Facilitators*
10:20 -11:50 am	<b>Brainstorming Session</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group Work (1, 2, 3)</li> <li>• Discussion</li> </ul>	Facilitators*
11:50 -12:10 am	<b>Presentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation on the DECCMA Project and its Activities</li> <li>• Discussion</li> </ul>	Dr. Cynthia Addoquaye Tagoe
12:10 – 12:40	<b>Plenary Session</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross Fertilization of Ideas/Synergies</li> </ul>	Facilitators*
12:40 -1:00 pm	<b>Evaluation &amp; Wrap Up</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Way Forward</li> </ul>	Facilitators*
1:00	<b>Closing/Lunch</b>		

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

## ANNEX 2: PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name of Participant	Sex	Institution	Position	Email & Tel no.
1	Nana Ningo Yoo	F	Traditional Leader	Queen Mother (Ningo-Ashiaman)	0541847360
2	Nene Atsure Benta III	M	Traditional Leader	Mankralo	0244969101
3	Lariena Selorm Akakpo	F	Radiant High Farms	Poultry farmer	0245240267
4	Oyadier Comfort	F	Fish processor	Fish Processor	0249603503
5	Sarah Y. Tsey	F	Social Development	Representative	0208202036
6	Rexford Parker	M	Ningo-Prampram District Assembly (NIPDA)	Snr Accountant	Tmpac10@yahoo.com
7	Rita Maame Esi Boafo	F	NIPDA	Asst Budget Analyst	0506606444 esibofo@yahoo.com
8	Prince Ofori-Boateng	M	NIPDA	Management Information System Officer, District Agriculture Development Unit	princeoforiboateng@yahoo 0542188450
9	Bernadette Bruce-Kouditey	F	NIPDA	Asst. CEO	0277659209
10	William Lomo-Tettey	M	NIPDA	Chief Environment Health Officer	0242845779
11	Francis Essandy	M	NIPDA	District Planning Officer (DPO)	fiifyessandy@yahoo.com
12	Damago Zubaida	F	NIPDA	Asst D.P.O	jamallady@yahoo.com
13	Zaliadu Salifu	F	NIPDA	Asst. Dir. 2	zeliras@yahoo.com
14	Daniel K. Fiamawle	M	NIPDA	Assistant District Environment Health Officer	0244439817 dkfiamawle@yahoo.com
15	Matthew Tay	M	NIPDA	District Coordinating Director	0244602235 <a href="mailto:mayatcom@yahoo.com">mayatcom@yahoo.com</a> or <a href="mailto:mayatcom59@gmail.com">mayatcom59@gmail.com</a>
16	Adamu Issah Vanguard	M	NADMO	District Coordinator	vanguardissah@gmail.com
17	Denkyi Awere	M	Social Welfare	District Director	0243533188
18	Diana Nortey	F	Prampram Traditional Rep.	Ningo-Prampram Queenmother	0276090145
19	Kofi Yeboah	M	NIPDA	Head, Town and Country Planning Department	0543536363
20	Ben A. Anyagin	M	NIPDA	District Finance Officer	0245767871
21	Emmanuel Quaye	M	Obonu FM and Radio Ghana	Reporter	0272131389 keweimanuel@yahoo.com
22	Edmund Teko	M	NIPDA	Asst Planning Officer	0242726518 vitekosoro@yahoo.com
23	Hon. Alhaji S.A. Rhack	M	NIPDA	District Chief Executive	0248616455

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Email &amp; Tel no.</b>
	Nartey				

## **ANNEX 3: GROUP WORK DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

### **Group I**

- What are the Environmental, Social, Economic and Migration issues in this district?
- Where are these issues occurring?
- How have these issues changed over time (5, 10, 15, 20 years)?
- Would you attribute these changes to climate?
- How have these changes imparted on people's livelihood?
- How will these issues change in the future?
- What are the measures and strategies put in place to minimize the impact?
- How are these measures decided on and implemented (to determine on coping and adaptation measures)? At which levels are these happening (individual, community, district, national)?
- Are there any gender dimensions to these issues? If not, should there be and how?

### **Group II**

- How can we work together to ensure the sustainability of the Project?
- Are there any similar project(s) in your district?
- Any private sector partnership in your district?
- Are there any Government-aided initiatives in the district (capacity building, livelihood support, etc?)
  - Has the Government helped farmers or fishermen to support their livelihoods? Are the people aware of any Government Policies which are effective in the region?
  - During times of major climatic events, has the government helped?
  - Has training on Disaster Management been imparted to the locals here by the Government or NGOs, etc?
  - Do the people know about any Disaster Management Plans that have been implemented by the Government?

### **Group III**

- Are you aware of any Policies on Migration?
  - Reasons for migration and areas from which migration is taking place
  - What are the problems / issues / challenges that prevent issues being effectively addressed, or policy choices being implemented? Are these related to governance or some other factors?
  - Does your district receive migrants from any other districts?? If so what could be the reason (s) such as motivation and benefits, etc
- Stakeholder Mapping



## ANNEX 4: GROUP 1 OUTPUTS - DISTRICT LEVEL ISSUES AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

### NINGO-PRAMPAM DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROBLEMS MATRIX

Issue	Where	Observed Trend	Climate Causes	Other Causes	Impacts	Change in future	Current measures	Future Measures	Enablers/Barriers	Level	Gender
Deforestation	Prampram (from beach to Dawhenyah)	More buildings & Estate Developments No more mango trees and baobab trees as before	This has led to less rains	Cutting for firewood	No more farming. Only backyard gardens. Warm weather, less humidity, less water, affects clean water (Vakpo & Kpoete) economic loss from loss of mangoes. There is however more profit from the buildings	Conversion into residential area, coconut trees will be gone, beach will be further degraded	Afforestation project with support from Standard Chartered Bank (2014/2015), Planned City Extension (green area, open space at district level)	Measures should continue	Attitude towards afforestation not encouraging, competing needs with education and health	District	Women involved with firewood so should be targeted, women are mostly farmers so can be targeted
Sea Erosion	Most part of the 37km size of the coast particularly Prampram and Old Ningo	Gradual creeping of the sea inland since the last 40 years	Yes	Possible influence from Tema Harbour, Sea Defence wall at Ada	Destroys homes, fishermen landing sites, salt water in boreholes from Prampram all the way to Dawhenyah.	They for see the situation worsening if nothing is done.	They are in talks with AMANDI Construction Company to construct a Sea Defence	City Extension Programme where there shall be a conscious effort to make the coastal areas protected and more attractive	National Project piloted within the district (UN-HABITAT) providing technical support	District	.indigenous groups should be targeted including coastal communities
Poor rainfall	Along the coastal communities	Very little rains in the major season	Yes	Deforestation Gunshots from salt	Farmers have stopped farming and		Land sales, gravel and sand	Encourage afforestation, stop salt		District	Farmers who are mostly

Issue	Where	Observed Trend	Climate Causes	Other Causes	Impacts	Change in future	Current measures	Future Measures	Enablers/Barr iers	Level	Gender
	from Prampram to Dawhenyah	and no rains at all in the minor season even though they used to have plenty of rains for both seasons in the past.		miners to redirect the rains since it affects their business.	taken to sand and gravel mining and sale of land		winning, salt mining, fishing	& gravel mining			affected are the women while the men move out of the area
Sanitation (Littering & open defecation)	Mainly along the coast	Rubbish dumps by the beach	No	High population, less biodegradable rubbish and poor waste system	Communicable diseases, skin diseases, Zoomlion workers with intestinal worms, decline in number of tourists and rubbish catch during fishing	-	Toilet facilities currently provided but patronized by only women due to the high cost of 30 pesewas per visit	Build new toilet facilities. Change the waste generated into energy. (2 companies have been contacted)	Education and literacy, separation of waste at household level, provision of bins	District	All
Haphazard development	District wide	Expanding developed areas by individuals and estate developers	No	Urbanization, presence of 5000 affordable housing units, presence of a University and a proposed airport at Tsopoli keep attracting people to the district	Land litigation, armed robbery, economically , jobs have changed (farmers lose lands), land values are low, creates social conflicts (elites versus local community and no integration), strain on infrastructure	Problem expanding	Planned District Extension Project to deal with land value	-	All those who matter must buy-in the idea of the project (e.g. youth, churches, women, mosques,	District	All
Migration	In-migration (Prampram, Meotso,	The migrants who come in are from all	-	Land availability, proximity to	Diseases (HIV), Child labour issues where						

Issue	Where	Observed Trend	Climate Causes	Other Causes	Impacts	Change in future	Current measures	Future Measures	Enablers/Barriers	Level	Gender
	Tema motorway) Seasonal out-migration for fishing especially at Akosombo, Togo, Gambia	over West Africa (Companies & Individuals)		Tema and Accra, Proposed Airport, 5000 housing units	they go and work outside which has social implication on girls (pregnancies), schooling affected						

## ANNEX 5: GROUP 2 OUTPUTS - MIGRATION ISSUES & STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Policy awareness?	Reasons for migration &	Where	Observed Trend	Problems/Issues/ Challenges (Governance related?)	Receiving area?	Reasons (Motivation & Benefit)	Others
International Organisation for Migration  Laws exist but not fully functional  Child trafficking issues - Child Labour Act	Socioeconomic:  Limited economic activities / employment  Erratic rainfall patterns  Reduced fish stock	Coastal communities Ayetepa, Ahwiam, Nwetsokope, Prampram, Ningo, Mangotsonya, Lekpongunor, Metsokope  <b>Destinations:</b> Internal: Accra, Tema, Yeji  International: La Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Guinea	Child trafficking  Independent youth migration	High illiteracy & Unskilled labour (Yes)  Political divisions & tensions: Local governance Family/Clan feuds  Resistance to development  (Yes)  Erratic rainfall  (No)  Lifestyle Sale of lands & extravagant lifestyles  (No)	Yes	Sprawling cities of Accra and Tema  • Indigenes are moving out while city dwellers are moving in due to cost and availability of land  Transfer of government workers	High teenage pregnancy Kpatseremedor Sale of lands

## ANNEX 6: STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Stakeholder	Who/Where (Level)	What Info From	Mode of Communication
Politicians	MP – Enoch T Mensah (National) DCE – Al-hajj SA Rhack Nartey (District) Assembly members (District)	Policies and political will	1. Course material (Advocacy) 2. Mails 3. Phone calls 4. Workshop
Government Ministries / District Assembly / Policy Analysts / Bureaucrats	DADU Social Welfare Health Education NADMO NCCE Police Development Planning Community Development Budget Finance	1. Sensitisation / Awareness creation 2. Security 3. Tree planting 4. Data (Agric)	Workshop
Traditional Authority	1. Nene Atsure Benta III - Mankralo Prampram Traditional Council 2. Naana Maku Ningoyoo – Queenmother, Ningo-Ashiaman 3. Nene Atiapre III – Acting President, Ningo Traditional Council 4. Nene Banahene – Ningo 5. Naana Ogyadem III -	1. Local knowledge 2. Traditional support	1. Letters 2. Through Assembly members

Stakeholder	Who/Where (Level)	What Info From	Mode of Communication
	Prampram		
Development Partners/ NGO			
Similar Project / Research Group			
Private Sector			
Media	Obonu FM (96.5) Meridian FM Uniiq (95.7) Radio Ada (93.3) Adom FM Peace FM UTV	Dissemination of information	
Others: Experts etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Youth Groups (Prampram, Ningo, Royal Volunteers, Ga-Dangme)</li> <li>2. Keep Fit Clubs</li> <li>3. Tipper Drivers Association</li> <li>4. Local GPRTU</li> <li>5. Farmers Association</li> <li>6. Sand &amp; Gravel Association</li> <li>7. Chief Fishermen (Prampram, Ningo, Ahwiam)</li> <li>8. Fishmongers Association</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information</li> <li>2. Dissemination of information</li> </ol>	

**PHOTOS OF THE EVENT**

