

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

**D E C C M A**



**DISTRICT-LEVEL STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE  
DECCMA PROJECT  
KETU NORTH DISTRICT**

**District Assembly Hall, Dzodze**

**September 11, 2015**

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## **WORKSHOP SUMMARY**

The Ketu North stakeholders' workshop on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 brought together thirty-one (31) stakeholders representing local government, traditional rulers, civil service, security service and community groups. The main objective was to introduce the DECCMA Project to the stakeholders and get them involved in its activities.

Video documentaries on the impact of climate change in deltas in India, Bangladesh and Ghana were shown to offer insight into the DECCMA project and to guide discussions. To brainstorm on environmental, economic, governance and migration issues, there were three breakout groups. Key environmental issues raised included forest depletion and land degradation which participants identified as anthropogenic, and drought which is climate change-related. Social issues identified related to deviance by the younger generations. Women were identified as more affected by the adverse impacts of these challenges. With regards to migration, participants identified the district capital, Dzodze as a receiving area for internal and international migrants.

Participants suggested the inclusion of the Member of Parliament, assembly members, more traditional leaders and the media as stakeholders relevant for policy formulation and information dissemination. Evaluation of the workshop as assessed by the participants revealed higher levels of interest in the project than their levels of influence in the communities. In assessing their satisfaction with the workshop and its usefulness, stakeholders were mainly impressed with the depth of insightful knowledge gained and the participatory nature of the discussions. The stakeholder workshop offered participants the opportunity to network, share experiences, share grievances and enhance their knowledge on climate change and its impact.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The DELtas, vulnerability and Climate Change: Migration and Adaptation (DECCMA) Project is an approximately 5-year long programme of applied research on the adaptation options, limits and potential in deltaic environments to current weather variability and extremes, as well as climate change. DECCMA networks with other deltas across Africa and Asia to transfer knowledge. Involvement of stakeholders across deltas is key to the activities of the DECCMA project.

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 surprise changes associated with climate change. Hence large movements of deltaic people are often projected under climate change.

The stakeholder workshop for the Ketu North district was held on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 and it is the last of the first round of district-level stakeholders' workshop to be held by the DECCMA Ghana team. At the Consortium Workshop held in Accra in July 2015, Ketu North District and Ningo-Prampram District were included in the DECCMA Ghana study area which necessitated their inclusion in the stakeholder engagement process.

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING**

The meeting was to bring together district-level stakeholders in Ketu North District to deliberate on issues pertaining to governance, particularly, barriers to policy implementations on climate related policies and plans; feasible initiatives to financially establish successful adaptation options, get the stakeholders to consider the interrelationship between biophysical and socio-economic drivers of migration. In addition, the meeting was meant to introduce the DECCMA Project to the stakeholders, get them involved in the realization of objectives of the project and to think about benefits of the project in terms of how some climate change-related issues that affect their livelihoods can be addressed.

## **PARTICIPATION**

Thirty participants were invited through the District Planning Officer but thirty one were present including eight females and twenty-three males. Among these were five traditional rulers, the District Coordinating Director and nine other district assembly officials, an immigration officer as well as others from other government departments and agencies (See Annex 2 for list of participants).

## **KEY FINDINGS**

To address the issues stated in the aims and objectives, participants were put into three separate groups with specific questions to guide discussions.

Group 1 was tasked to identify the major environmental, economic and social problems in the district, the affected locations and how affected populations respond to those challenges. They also had to identify how climate change was related to those challenges and the implications for the future (30-40 years to come) when the climate situation is expected to have worsened. For each problem, current and proposed adaptation strategies being employed, including barriers to their implementation and gender-related issues were also discussed (Annex 3).

Key environmental issues included forest depletion and land degradation which were identified as mainly anthropogenic (housing and negative agricultural practices) and drought which they referred to as climate-change related. Penyi and Dzodze were identified as being affected by all the environmental challenges while Exi and Weta suffered drought only. Women bore the brunt of the effect of the ensuing low productivity. Current response measures include use of drought-resistant crop varieties, chemical fertilisers, weedicides and improved technology by farmers though these came at an extra cost to them. They hoped to grow more trees, plant cash crops such as shea butter and mango, diversify livelihoods and improve awareness creation in the future. Community participation was identified as instrumental to implementation of adaptation measures.

The notable social issue mentioned was youth deviance and delinquency resulting in school dropout rates, prostitution, child robbery and teenage pregnancy. They attributed this challenge both to climate change because the youth cannot engage in farming now and cultural issues

which affected women more. Though they respond to the challenges by engaging Social Welfare and the police they hope for more government and political interventions in the future towards poverty alleviation and also responsible parenting and a reduction in social vices.

Group 2 discussed 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 migration-related issues and also carried out a stakeholder mapping exercise. Ketu North District, especially the capital Dzodze, was identified as a receiving area for both internal and international migrants. Climate and environmental drivers of migration included drought in areas of origin and sea erosion mainly for in-migrants from Keta. They identified the proximity to Togo as one reason for receiving migrants. Economic reasons included employment opportunities, market availability and the presence of social amenities. This was attributed to governance due to the unequal distribution of opportunities and resources. They also noted how the district was also gradually becoming a safe haven for criminals seeking protection from the law. Nonetheless, prestige as well as some customary rites were identified reasons for out-migration by the youth.

With regards the stakeholder mapping, apart from those who participated several others were identified as relevant to the activities grouped under politicians, government agencies, traditional authority and the media. Notably, they identified the Member of Parliament and Assembly Members as relevant for policy formulation. Also, media organisations and traditional authority were identified as relevant for dissemination of information to communities (Refer to Annexes 4 and 5 for detailed information on migration issues and stakeholder mapping).

## **AGENDA**

The main highlights of the workshop included a video show, a brainstorming session, a plenary session and an evaluation exercise. Stakeholders watched video documentaries on climate change and adaptation to expose them to issues of climate change and its impact in deltas in India, Bangladesh and Ghana. There was a brief discussion to elicit participants' opinions on

climate change impacts in the district. This was followed by a brainstorming session with participants in three groups to discuss environment, social, economic, governance, and adaptation and migration issues. In the plenary session which followed, representatives of each group made presentations from their brainstorming sessions. This session offered the opportunity for cross-fertilization of ideas among the various stakeholders and with the DECCMA team. The evaluation session offered participants the opportunity to assess the workshop and also make some suggestions for subsequent exercises. Please refer to Annex 1 for the detailed agenda for the workshop.

### **MEETING CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS**

Stakeholders were offered the opportunity to assess their levels of interest and influence in the project and the workshop. In the first part, participants generally rated their levels of interest higher than their influence levels. In their assessments of the workshop, participants indicated their delight with the wealth of information they had received, the participatory nature of the discussions bordering on climate change and socioeconomic issues, and awareness creation for necessary steps to be taken for planning to address the issues.

With regards to next steps, participants were required to provide information on any further information they would have liked to receive and to recommend prospective relevant stakeholders to DECCMA. Prominent among their responses included requests for the final report at the end of the project, possible interventions by DECCMA to address climate change-related challenges and more information on the causes and consequences of climate change. Key stakeholders they recommended included fishing and farming folk, the media, more traditional leaders, churches and youth representatives.

## **BACKGROUND**

The Ketu North District is one of the 32 new districts created in Ghana in the year 2008. It has its administrative capital at Dzodze. The district is located between Latitude 6° 03'N and 6° 20'N and Longitude 0° 49'E and 1° 05'E. It shares boundaries with the Akatsi North District to the north, the Keta Municipality to the south-west, Republic of Togo to the east. To the south, it is bounded by the Ketu South Municipality and to the west by the Akatsi South District

The population of Ketu North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 99,913. Males constitute 46.5 percent and females represent 53.5 percent. About sixty-six percent (65.8%) of the population is rural. The population of the district is youthful (43.0%) with a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). (Source: Ketu North District Analytical Report, 2010 Population and Housing Census)

## **ACTIVITIES**

The District Planning Officer who served as Master of Ceremonies (MC) for the opening ceremony welcomed all participants to the workshop. He was very appreciative that the DECCMA team had selected the Ketu North district to work with. He urged the stakeholders present to cooperate fully with the DECCMA team, provide the necessary information they have and be open to learn new things so that they can disseminate the information to the people they represent.

Mr Prosper Afeleley of the National Commission for Civic Education introduced the Chairman for the occasion, Togbui Adzofia V, an experienced educationist and traditional ruler of the Dzodze Traditional Area. He further acknowledged the presence of and introduced Togbu Dadzie IV and Mama Axorlu of Penyi Traditional Area, Torgbui Dese and Mama Anyitsogbe of Dzodze Traditional Area.

The Chairman gave an acceptance speech and welcomed the DECCMA team to Dzodze.

### ***3.2 Purpose of Gathering***

Dr Cynthia Addoquaye Tagoe stated the purpose of the meeting by which she initiated the relationship with the stakeholders and promised regular interaction and participation with them. She provided the context and goals of the workshop including the expected outputs of the

workshop. According to Dr. Addoquaye Tagoe, the essence of the meeting was to let the participants know about the relevance of the project since they were key stakeholders and their district falls within one of the nine DECCMA study sites.

Following her statement of the purpose of the gathering, she facilitated an introduction session for all participants in the workshop. She intimated that the DECCMA project is looking at deltas in India, Bangladesh and Ghana, and how they are adapting to impacts of climate change. She urged all, especially the women, to actively participate in the discussions of the day and commended the high level of women participation. She finally walked participants through the workshop programme

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

There were presentations on each of the DECCMA documentaries on climate change and adaptation from Bangladesh, India and Ghana. Mr. Winfred Nelson and Dr. Adelina Mensah immediately followed the video show with discussions for participants to relate what was seen in the video to their situations. They began by encouraging participants to mention what struck them from those videos.

Some of the issues identified included frequent flooding; which causes people to migrate, salt water intrusion, coastal erosions; which washes away homes and properties, thus affecting livelihoods. Some of the issues they mentioned include;

1. Similarity of impact of sea level rise and climate change
2. Not only coastal and delta areas are at risk
3. Similar features of India, Bangladesh and Ghana
4. Why do people still live in these vulnerable areas though they experience hazards?
  - a. Livelihood dependence on area?
  - b. Cultural/ancestral attachment
  - c. Severity of Bangladeshi and Indian situations compared with Ghana – Populations involved
5. Climate change as a global issue
6. Insight into impact of climate change and environmental hazards
7. Sudden-onset destruction of lives and property – yet immobility
8. Peculiarity of aged populations in hazard areas – depicts younger populations out-migrate
9. The experience of populations in Northern Ghana who return annually after the spillage of the Bagre Dam
10. Remote effect of the impact of hazards on less vulnerable communities
11. Vulnerability of women

### ***3.3.2. The experience of Ketu North***

Participants were allowed to share the experiences within their district as regards climate change and livelihoods. Among the key issues raised are as follows:

1. Receiving permanent migrants from Keta and other coastal areas
  - a. Seasonal migrants –
    - i. Fulani herdsmen during dry season (grazing cattle destroy farmlands – leading to brutality of indigenous farm owners when they confront Fulanis)
  - b. Permanent migrants
2. Illegitimate children of migrants who return to the area
3. Vulnerability of women
  - a. Rape cases by Fulani migrants
  - b. Immobility of women due to social reproductive roles and responsibilities
4. Pressure on housing facilities and other social amenities as a result of high in-migration
  - a. High rent

### ***Brainstorming Sessions***

This session was facilitated by Dr. Adelina Mensah and Mr. Winfred Nelson. Participants were allocated into three groups through a systematic random approach, with each group given specific tasks to work on.

Group one identified the major environmental, economic and social problems in the district and where applicable specific areas within the district that the problem is being felt and how people are responding to those challenges. It also considered whether those problems were climate related and also anticipated how grave the current problems will be in the next 30-40 years. The group in addition also discussed how affected persons are adapting to each environmental, economic or social issue identified, including what they think should be done to avert the dire consequences of the identified problem in the next 30-40 years not forgetting what barriers they could face in their attempt to do so. Gender issues were equally considered.

Group Two looked at governance including policies put in place.

The last group (Group Three) looked at issues of Migration (net migration) and stakeholder mapping. Please see Annex 3, 4 & 5 for the output from each of the groups during the brainstorming session.

### ***3.4 Cross Fertilization of ideas & Evaluation (Plenary Session)***

A plenary session was held to discuss issues from the breakout sessions. This session was aimed at soliciting opinions from all participants about issues discussed. Due to time constraints, this was however limited to summary presentations of results of issues discussed in the breakout sessions.

It was followed by an evaluation which comprised two parts. Having participated fully in the workshop, the participants were first asked to state their levels of interest in the project and also assess their levels of influence in affecting change. Levels of influence and interest ranged from 1 to 5 signifying 'very low' to 'very high' respectively. Out of the 31 responses, 15 said they had high interest (4), 12 had very high interest (5), 3 had moderate interest (3) and 1 had low interest (1).

In terms of influence, 13 said they had moderate influence (3), 9 said they had high influence (4), 6 responded very high (5) and 3 responded low influence (1). In all, levels of interest seemed to surpass influence levels.

The second part of the evaluation process sought to elicit participants' assessment of the workshop activities. Participants generally appreciated the awareness creation, insightful knowledge and the participatory approach employed by the DECCMA team in the workshop. Details of responses for both evaluation sections are presented in Appendices 6 and 7.

## **CONCLUSION**

Finally, Dr. Addoquaye-Tagoe thanked all the participants for their support and looked forward to further interaction later. The District Planning Officer thanked the District Coordinating Director and the DECCMA team for the opportunity. The closing prayer was said at 14:10 pm.

## ANNEX 1: PROGRAMME OUTLINE



**D E C C M A**



**DISTRICT-LEVEL STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING  
VENUE: KETU NORTH DISTRICT, DZODZE  
DATE: FRIDAY, 11<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2015**

Time	Activity		Lead(s) Responsible
08.30 – 9.:30 am	<b>Arrival &amp; Registration</b>		Registration Desk
9.30 - 9:45 am	<b>Welcome</b>  <b>Introduction to the Workshop</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcome</li> <li>Introduction of Chairman &amp; Remarks</li> <li>Context and Goals of the Workshop</li> <li>Expected Outputs</li> <li>Workshop programme</li> </ul>	Hon. Kofi Lawson NCCE/DPO Chairman  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> <li>Chairman's Closing Remarks</li> </ul>	Facilitators  Chairman
1:00	<b>Closing/Lunch</b>		

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

## ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name of Participant	Sex	Institution	Position	Email & Tel no.
1	Diana D. Mensah	F	Ketu-North District	Social Development Officer	0207392025 dedimends@yahoo.com
2	Vincent Asser	M	Comm. Dev. Officer	Comm. Dev. Officer	0200910122
3	Moses K. Somenu	M	Chairman of Vume	Chairman	0542536399
4	Avila-Gbettor	M	KNDA	DPO	0243465232 adedzidi@yahoo.com
5	Dadoza Prosper	M	DOA	M&E	Pdadya@gmail.com
6	Alfred Bedzra	M	DOA	Mgt Info Systems Officer	<a href="mailto:Morps2000@yahoo.com">Morps2000@yahoo.com</a> 0244872714
7	Bright M.D Alormatu	M	NADMO	2 IC Account Officer	<a href="mailto:balormatu@yahoo.com">balormatu@yahoo.com</a> 0244037579
8	Sylvanus Attivesse	M	NADMO	District Coordinator	<a href="mailto:Slyva688@gmail.com">Slyva688@gmail.com</a> 0204235034 0266259893
9	Togbui Dadzie 4	M	Penyi	Paramount chief	0243408226
10	Mama Axorlu	F	Penyi	Queenmother Penyi	0548192121
11	Togbu Adzofia V	M	Traditional leader	Dzodze paramount chief	<a href="mailto:davidnaag@yahoo.com">davidnaag@yahoo.com</a> 0244578840

No.	Name of Participant	Sex	Institution	Position	Email & Tel no.
12	Kudi Emmanuel	M	MOFA	Dzodze	0201915231
13	Torgbui Besoe III	M	Traditional ruler	Dzodze	0208181801
14	I.A Somo Lucky	M	KNDA	Dzodze	0208477974 animeyawsomo@yahoo.com
15	Mama Anyitsogbe	F	Ablorme Dzodze	Queenmother	0243487444
16	Jennifer Osei	F	Environmental Health Unit	Principal Environmental Health Officer	<a href="mailto:spyjane@yahoo.com">spyjane@yahoo.com</a> 0269398023
17	Bertha Amegatsey	F	Gender/Girls Education Officer/ GES	Girls Education Officer	0242246502
18	Prosper Kofi Afealete	M	NCCE	District Director	0243553460 kofilete@yahoo.com
19	Tay Charlotte	F	Department of Agriculture	AAE-WIAD	0206969223 ctty_stt@yahoo.com
20	Lawrence Senga	M	Environmental Health & Sam. Dept	DEHO	lmksenga@gmail.com
21	Emmanuel Laryea	M	Department of Agriculture	District Director	0244862317 enllaryea781@yahoo.com
22	Stella E. Dowoeh	F	Ghana Health Service	E. O	0244443456 stelladowoeh@gmail.com
23	Kenneth Aheto	M	Department of Agriculture	Dist. Agric. Ext. officer	0503019010 kenaheto@gmail.com
24	Dora D. Mikado	F	NADMO	Secretary	0240919557 dededam85@gmail.com

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Email &amp; Tel no.</b>
25	Seth Fiagorme	M	CEE - NCCE	Programs Officer	0243604178 sethmooree@yahoo.com
26.	M. Y Froko	M	KNDA	DCD	<a href="mailto:myfroko@yahoo.co.uk">myfroko@yahoo.co.uk</a> 0244614059
27	Martin Ahiati	M	KNDA	DFO	0244872036
28	Sayibu Sualihu	M	Ketu-North	DWD Engineer	doviraymond@yahoo.com
29	Kabbaye Joseph	M	Ketu-North	Budget Analyst	Kabijde26@gmail.com
30	Elijah Narh	M	GHANA Immigration	AG. Sec. Com. DSI	Elijahnarh2015@gmail.com
31	Terence Abotsi	M	KNDA	Asst. Budget Planner	terenceabotsi@yahoo.com

## Organizing Team

No.	Name of Participant	Sex	Institution	Position	Email & Tel no.
32	Cynthia Addoquaye Tagoe	F	ISSER/ DECCMA GH	WP 0,1,3,6	candy_tagoe@yahoo.com
33.	Adelina Mensah	F	University of Ghana	Research fellow	ammensah@staff.ug.edu.gh
33	Winfred Nelson	M	NDPC	Dep. Director	<a href="mailto:winfrednelson@yahoo.co.uk">winfrednelson@yahoo.co.uk</a> 0244893386
34	Yaw D. Atiglo	M	DECCMA, RIPS - UG	PhD student, WP3	<a href="mailto:dyatiglo@rips.ug.edu.gh">dyatiglo@rips.ug.edu.gh</a> 0243138831
35	Kirk Anderson	M	RIPS, DECCMA Gh	WP 1,3, 6	<a href="mailto:kandersongh@gmail.com">kandersongh@gmail.com</a> 0244205383
36	Priscilla P. Annor	F	UAPS, DECCMA GH	Admin Asst.	<a href="mailto:annorpriscilla@yahoo.com">annorpriscilla@yahoo.com</a> 0248664664
37	Emmanuel Adoko	M	RIPS- UG	Accounting Officer	0249117309
38	Michael Wiredu	M	RIPS-UG	Technical Support	<a href="mailto:mwiredu@ug.edu.gh">mwiredu@ug.edu.gh</a> 0244893386

### ANNEX 3: DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROBLEMS MATRIX

Issue/ Environmental	Where	Observed Trend	Climate Causes	Other Causes	Impacts	Current measures	Success	Future Measures (Measures &	Future	Level	Barriers/ Enablers	Gender
Degraded forest/Land degradation	Southern Volta & Ketu North in Particular (Exi, Penyi, Dzodzi and Weta)	Over 30 years	No	Negative agric practices, human settlements	Positive-Accommodation  source of income  Negative- loss of soil fertility, Erratic rainfall patterns	Response of farmers to good agricultural practices like use of manure, weedicides, improved varieties	45% of farmers are responding to using resistant variety crops. Good yields	Planting of trees both domestic and economic ones like shear butter, mangoes, awareness creation by NADMO and Environmental service	When these policies are well implemented there will be greener Ketu North	District	Community participation in planning processes	Low productivity, pressure on women
Drought	Dzodzi & Penyi	Worse for the past 10 years	Yes (Rainfall has reduced)	Gas from Iron Smelters (Three major points in Dzodzi Township)	Low crop yields Drying up of watering points	Farmers using drought tolerant varieties. Improved agric technological packages. Conflict with crop farmers	55% of farmers adopt the new varieties but only 10% have implemented it due to the cost involved.	Diversification	Change for the better, improved livelihoods, food security			60% of farmers
Issue/Social & Economic	Where	Observed Trend	Climate Causes	Other Causes	Impacts	Current measures	Success (Responses changing anything)	Future Measures (Measures &	Future	Level	Barriers/ Enablers	Gender
Deviant behaviour of the youth (Waywardness)-Lack of maintenance	All over	Over 8 years	Yes Because there are no farming now,	Cultural problems. A lot of the business are favourable to the women than the men hence men shirking their responsibilities	School drop outs, child robbery, prostitution, teenage pregnancies	Complain to the social welfare and the police. Taking them to court. Settling issues between women and husbands	20% improvement. Situation is gone down	Taking them to court. Settling issues between women and husbands LEAP, MPs Social endowment fund, disability fund	Expecting responsible children in future Reduction in social vices	Committees/ Institutions to address the issue	Inadequate resources for the committee to implement, educating the parents	Women are more affected
Issue/Migration	Where	Observed Trend	Climate Causes	Other Causes	Impacts	Current measures	Success (Responses changing anything)	Future Measures (Measures &	Future	Level	Barriers/ Enablers	Gender

#### ANNEX 4: DISTRICT MIGRATION ISSUES & STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Policy awareness	Reasons for migration &	Where	Observed Trend	Problems/Issues/Challenges (Governance related?)	Receiving area?	Reasons (Motivation & Benefit)	Others
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Marriage</li> <li>b. Educational opportunities</li> <li>c. Presence of social amenities</li> <li>d. Prestige associated with migration</li> <li>e. Customs &amp; tradition                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Customary rites push people out</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Climate &amp; Environment               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Droughts in areas of origin</li> <li>b. Sea erosion in Keta pushes some people here</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Economic               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Lack of occupation / employment opportunities</li> <li>b. Market availability</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Political               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Conflicts</li> <li>b. Protection from the law</li> </ol> </li> </ol>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Governance:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Inequitable distribution of social amenities (Yes)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Individual:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Strong traditional and cultural ties</li> <li>b. Attitude to change (No)</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Social:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Lack of awareness</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Economic:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Inadequate logistics and financial resources (Yes)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Yes</p> <p>District capital</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Includes both internal migrants and immigrants (Nigerian immigrants)</li> <li>b. Includes intra-district migration from rural areas to district capital</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transit area               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Proximity to Togo – border town</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Economic reasons:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Employment opportunities                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. White-collar jobs – district assemblies</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. Social amenities                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Communication infrastructure</li> <li>ii. Health facilities</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Safe haven for criminals</li> </ol>	

## ANNEX 5: STAKEHOLDER MAPPING FORM

Stakeholder	Details / Specify	What Info From	Mode of Communication
<b>Politicians</b>	MP – James Klutse Avedzi DCE – Kofi Lawson Political Party Chairmen Assembly members (District)	Enactment of laws and policy framework on migration	1. Letters / Memos / E-mails 2. Workshops / Seminars
<b>Government Ministries / District Assembly / Policy Analysts / Bureaucrats</b>	NADMO NCCE Environmental DPO DCD GES DFO Public Works Immigration	1. Awareness creation on policies 2. Prevention of diseases 3. Development information on the district	1. Letters / Memos / E-mails 2. Workshops / Seminars
<b>Traditional Authority</b>	1. Torgbui Adzofia V - Dzodze 2. Torgbui Dadzie IV - Penyi 3. Torgbui Ashiagbor V - Weta 4. Torgbui Adzrakpanya V - Afife 5. Mama Anyitsogbe II – Dzodze 6. Mama Ahorlu II - Penyi	1. Information dissemination to the communities 2. Release of land	1. Letters / Memos / E-mails 2. Workshops / Seminars 3. Physical visits
<b>Development Partners/ NGO</b>			
<b>Similar Project / Research Group</b>			
<b>Private Sector</b>			
<b>Media</b>	Fafaa FM (100.3) Dzigbordi FM (87.7) Denyigba FM (104.7) Community Information Centres GTV TV3	Dissemination of information Air time Sensitization	Letters
<b>Others: Experts etc.</b>	Stone Quarry	Education against Pollution	

## ANNEX 6: PARTICIPANTS, INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR LEVELS OF INTEREST / INFLUENCE

NAME	TYPE (Eg: Media, government, traditional etc.)	INTEREST (1-No; 2-Low; 3- Moderate; 4-High; 5-Very High)	INFLUENCE (1- No; 2-Low; 3- Moderate; 4-High; 5-Very High)
SYLVANUS ATTIVIESSE	DISTRICT COORDINATOR NADMO. MIN OF INTERIOR	5	5
DIANA MENSAH	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SOCIAL WELFARE/COMM. DEVT)	5	4
KENNETH AHETO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DEPT. OF AGRIC)	5	2
ARIMEYAW SOMO LUCKY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DEPUTY CORDINATING DIRECTOR)	5	3
DORI RAYMOND KWAKU	LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIST. WORKS DEPT/ENGINEER ASST.	3	3
TORGBUI BESE III	TRADITIONAL LEADER	4	4
EMMANUEL LARYEA	LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE	5	5
ALFRED BEDZRA	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MGT INFO. SYSTEMS OFFICER)	5	5
MARTIN AHIATI	LOCAL GOVERNMENT - DIST. ASSEMBLY	4	3
VINCENT ASSOR	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	4	3
LAWRENCE SENYA	LOCAL GOV'T / DIST. ENV. HEALTH OFFICER	5	5

MOSES K. SOMENU	VUME TRADITIONAL RULER	4	4
MAMA AXORLU	TRADITIONAL RULER	2	4
TOGBI DADZIE IV	TRADITIONAL RULER	4	4
JENNIFER OSAI	EHSU-DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (PRINC. ENVT HEALTH OFFICER)	5	4
SAYIBU SUALIHU	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (INTERNAL AUDITOR)	5	3
ELIJAH NARH	GHANA IMMIGRATION SERVICE (DEPT. SUPT. OF IMMIGRATION. AG. SECTOR COMMANDER - AKANU BORDER)	4	4
DORA DEDE MIKADO	NADMO SECRETARY	4	3
SETH FIAGORME	NCCE PROGRAMMES OFFICER	4	4
BERTHA AMEGATSEY	GOVERNMENT/GES (DISTRICT GIRLS' EDUCATION OFFICER)	4	5
KABIBAYO JOSEPH KOFI (DBA GOVT)	MMDA (DISTRICT BUDGET ANALYST)	4	3
DADOZA PROSPER	D/A (DEPT. OF AGRIC)	4	3
MUSAH YAHAYA FROKO	DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR	5	5
TAY CHARLOTTE	DISTRICT WIAD OFFICE. DEPT OF AGRIC	5	2
BRIGHT M.D. ALORMATU	NADMO (ACCOUNTS OFFICER)	3	2
STELLA ENYONAM DOWOEH	GHANA HEALTH SERVICE (EXECUTIVE OFFICER) REP. DIST. DIRECTOR	4	3

KUDI EMMANUEL	DEPT. OF AGRIC (AEA)	4	3
PROSPER KOFI AFEALETE	NCCE (AGENCY) - DISTRICT DIRECTOR	4	3
TERENCE ABOTSI	D/A (ASSISTANCE BUDGET ANALYST)	3	3
MAMA ANVITSORGBE	TRADITIONAL RULER	5	4
TOBGI ADZOFIA V	TRADITIONAL RULER	4	3

## ANNEX 7: PARTICIPANTS' EVALUATION OF WORKSHOP

ORGANISATION /DISTRICT	MALE/ FEMALE	WHAT DID YOU LIKE ABOUT THIS WORKSHOP	WHAT HAVE YOU FOUND USEFUL FROM THE WORKSHOP	WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE BETTER	IS THERE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE?	IS THIS THE FIRST TIME YOU ARE ATTENDING A DECCMA WORKSHOP? YES/NO	HOW RELEVANT IS THE PROJECT TO YOUR WORK? VERY RELEVANT / RELEVANT/ INDIFFERENT/ NOT RELEVANT AT ALL	WHICH ASPECT OF THE PROJECT?	WHO ELSE WOULD YOU RECOMMEND TO BE INVITED FOR FUTURE PROGRAMS? NAME, INSTITUTION AND CONTACT
KETU NORTH DISTRICT	FEMALE	The exposure of what climate change is already doing to us and the interactive nature of the workshop			Any material plan to be given to participant should always be in abundance	Yes	Very Relevant	Every aspect	Farmers to fishermen
Traditional ruler	FEMALE	The exposure on the issues which affects our lives in terms of climate	In depth knowledge on how to lead and influence people (subjects)	Everything was perfect	No	Yes	Very Relevant	The visuals, such visual scenes screened of various communities	Women groups/ leaders

NCCE	MALE	The detailed and relevant information shared especially at the preliminary session & group work	Knowledge sharing and issues of global nature discussed	Field visit to some sites within the District could be ok	Ghana's statistics	Yes	Relevant	The various dimensions-migration and adaptation	Media
Dept. Of Agriculture, Ketu North	MALE	The discussion of the members about the deltas and climate change after the video shown	The way we were put into groups to brainstorm and discuss the issues about the climate change	Government and stakeholders must promote and facilitate DECCMA programs	Yes. Strategic plan must be established from district level to promote DECCMA	Yes	Very Relevant	The farming activities	X
Department of Agriculture	MALE	Issues about climate change and how to deal with it	Very educative and informative	More time for the group discussions	More interactions after the outcome of the final report	Yes	Very Relevant	Areas of soil fertility improvement	X
Department of Agriculture.	MALE	The participatory approach	That climate change is a big issue that needs global attention	Increase in the time period for interaction	The potential threats posed by climate change to our survival as a nature	Yes	Very Relevant	I believe the entire project	Virtually everybody that matters
Ghana Immigration Service	MALE	It is an eye-opener	x	I should have done a little research before	Yes. The outcome of the various	Yes	Very Relevant	Migration	GRA (custom division) 0246147281 Akanu Command

				coming in order to be able to contribute immensely upon receiving the invitation	programs organized so far				
Ketu North	FEMALE	Interactive, educative and inspiring	The ability to identify other social, migration, climate problems	More water for participants	More information on other regions and how they are handling the climatic changes	Yes	Very Relevant	Social and migration	x
NCCE	MALE	The workshop is practical oriented hence every participant participated	The awareness of the effects of climate change across the globe and its impact on the district	Screening of the video should encompass more affected communities along the Volta delta.	Yes. Countries that contribute most of the gases that are depicting the ozone layer	Yes	Very Relevant	Screening of the video and the material or handouts giving	Farmers association/ organization , school prefects from the SHS in the district
Department of Agriculture	MALE	The video shown on how climate change is affecting people even in the Far East and the migration	Tackling of this climate change will help to regularise rainfall patterns in the district	Putting up recycling plants in the district to recycle plastic waste being dumped everywhere	Is there any plans for DECCMA to remove the plastic waste in the sea and our lagoons	Yes	Very Relevant	Irregular rainfall pattern is affecting farming in the district i.e. Low productivity	Media, FAFAA or DENYIGBA FM, 0302901627/0302901628

Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit	MALE	Interactive discussion and basically “bottom up” approach	Climate change is a global challenge with various dimensions	Projector screen could have been used for the projections since the wall is not as white	Guidance on best practices in approaching climate change and migration issues	Yes	Very Relevant	Climate change	I think relevant stakeholders have been invited
Ketu-North	FEMALE	Participants were given enough time to talk and bring out their views	I am informed a lot about lives of people living in deltas	There should be more time for the program	YES	Yes	Relevant	Lives of female living in such areas	Media men/women
KNDA	MALE	Deltas and climate change video about Bangladesh, Ghana and India made me to understand that it is not only in Ghana alone it is happening	To make the district plan ahead against the climate change, migration and adaptation	To understand the conditions that promote migration and its outcome	N/A	Yes	Relevant	The brainstorming session	
NADMO	MALE	Everything	Participatory nature of all stakeholder		Yes the report	Yes	Very Relevant	All aspects	More NADMO staff
NADMO	FEMALE	The group discussion	x	More videos from other countries	Yes, the final report	Yes	Very Relevant	All aspects	More NADMO staff
FBO, Chairman	MALE	The presentation from facilitators	If this climate is xxxx	Inviting the media house to	DECCMA to help put up	Yes	Very Relevant	Erratic rainfall will	The media house Eg. Fataa fm

		and the video tape shown	farming can be improved by increasing productivity	the workshop	recycling plant to recycle plastic waste			be changed	
Paramount Chief of Penyi	MALE		It creates awareness	We've to fight against any future crises	NO	Yes	Relevant		Togbui Ekele II of Panyi
KNDA	MALE	The presentation; linkage of the video with respect to Bangladesh and Ghana	The discussion; general and group deliberation on climate change and all its impact – social, economic	All stakeholders should do xxxx by planing to reduce the impact on human lives and property	N/A	Yes	Very Relevant	Planing social and economic infrastructure development	NGO, CSO, Churches
Traditional ruler	MALE	The issues discussed and at the plenary session have created great awareness for us to plan ahead	Lessons learnt from the three videos clip	All aspects are well handled	Yes, issues on environmental degradation	Yes	Very Relevant	The plenary session	Mama Klashi II GES, Tadzewu 0575920225
Health Directorate (GHS)	FEMALE	The workshop is very educative and interesting and I would like it to be organized again	The workshop opened up mind on how climate change can affect the livelihood of	Every district must plan and put logistics in place should such natural climate change	In districts where there's no NGO tackling climate related issues,	Yes	Relevant	Climate change and Adaptation	Mr. Christian Gohoho – Ghana Health Services 0200542538

			everybody	happen	DECCMA should create one				
Ketu North	FEMA LE	The exposure of what climate change is already doing to us. The interactive nature of the workshop	x	x	Any materials for participants should be I'm abundance	Yes	Very Relevant	Every aspect	Farmers and fishermen
Ketu North	MALE	Very interactive	Drew my attention to some key areas that has to be looked at and planned	x	x	Yes	Very Relevant	Adaptation and settlement issues	x
Ketu North	MALE	It has brought awareness that there's a project based on climate change, migration and adaptation	The sensitive causes of migration and its effect economically or better still generally	To open participation to the meeting to more than 30 participants	x	Yes	Indifferent	x	x
NADMO	MALE	I loved the group discussion, it made me felt comfortable when I was contributing to the issues	How to plan and to make any contribution in the group like this. I hope not to be one day	I wished they'd invited more staff from my department	I will be very glad if DECCMA can come over to organize another workshop for	Yes	Not relevant at all	Disaster, in terms of migration	NADMO: more staff from NADMO. Agriculture and health

			wonder		us again				
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