

# Report of UNDP “Nkitahodie” Policy Dialogue Series 2016



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

Paris Climate Change  
Agreement-  
Implications for Ghana:

An Interactive Policy Dialogue  
with Political Parties

Alisa Hotel,  
Accra-Ghana  
27<sup>th</sup> October  
2016

# Nkitahodie

( E N G A G E M E N T )





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Resilient nations.*

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UNDP Ghana Sustainable Development Cluster in Collaboration with the Joint Party Support and Strengthening Project (JPASS) brought together the five leading political parties in Ghana; CPP, NDC, NPP, PNC and PPP to deliberate and discuss the implications of Paris Climate Change Agreement on Ghana and to explore political parties plan for a resilience sustainable future for Ghana.

Nkitahodie in Twi Language connotes interaction and engagement. Thus, Nkitahodie Policy Dialogue Series is an interactive forum created by UNDP Ghana to provide platform and avenue for policy makers, politicians, civil society, researchers and public to interact and find solutions to key governance issues in Ghana.

#### Disclaimer

The analysis and policy recommendations in this publication do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, or the UN Member States.

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# Acronyms

CO <sub>2</sub> eq.....	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COP 21.....	Twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP)
GCF.....	Green Climate Fund
GHG.....	Greenhouse gas
INDCs.....	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
LULUCF.....	Land use, Land use Change and Forestry
PPM.....	parts per million
REDD+.....	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation-Plus
UNDP.....	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC.....	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change





# I. Introduction

In December 2015, the Paris Climate Change Agreement was adopted by 195 countries globally, including Ghana. The Paris Agreement is critical to limiting global warming to below 2 °C – a level that will stabilize Greenhouse Gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere, preventing harmful anthropogenic (i.e. human induced) interference with the climate system. Limiting both current and future GHG emissions could allow for ecosystems to adapt to climatic changes, safeguard food production and water supply, and enable economic development in a sustainable manner.

Following the Paris Climate Change meeting, countries around the world ratified the Agreement, including Ghana, in August 2016. Prior to the Paris Climate Change Negotiations, countries submitted their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). The INDCs are countries' voluntary contributions to developing climate change action plans to reduce GHG emissions and to adapt / build resilience to the impacts of climate change, at the national level.

While Ghana's contribution to global GHG emissions may be very small as a percentage of the total, they continue to rise. As Ghana continues to develop economically, it will also have to adapt to the changes in weather patterns; and, therefore, should develop adaption and mitigation action plans and mainstream these strategies into development policies. Ghana INDCs clearly outline the country's commitment to reducing GHG emissions by implementing 20 mitigation and 11 adaptation actions, in 7 priority economic sectors. Efforts are already underway to develop an implementation strategy plan for the INDCs to meet both the national and international commitments of the country.

Ghana faces serious threats to its environment and natural resources from illegal mining, forest degradation from logging, improper waste disposal and increased pressure on water resources for electricity generation. There is supporting evidence that climate change could exacerbate these threats and could set back the country's development progress. Hence, it is paramount that stakeholders and government are well positioned and capacitated to lead Ghana to a climate resilient future.

National sectoral climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments reveal the substantial impact of climate change on the national economy, with clear evidence that key economic assets – the coastal zone, agriculture and water resources – as well as social development in terms of poverty reduction, health and women's livelihoods, will be negatively affected.

Political parties play a crucial role in advocating for change and promoting ideas, concepts and solutions for Ghana's future economic and environmental development. Political parties are government in waiting and their actions today could transform to become public policies in future. As political parties campaigned for political power in the lead up to the December 2016 elections, it was crucial that the public was informed about various political parties plans as contained in their various manifestoes on climate change and environmental challenges

affecting Ghana. It was also essential that political parties are well informed on ways to tackle climate change issues as policy makers and governments in waiting.

In view of the need to engage and interact with political parties on Ghana's climate resilient future, on October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2016, UNDP held a Policy Dialogue on Climate Change titled: Paris Climate Change Agreement: Implications for Ghana as part of its "Nkitahodie" Policy Dialogue Series. Representatives from five main political parties; the Convention Peoples Party (CPP), the National Democratic Congress (NDC), the New Patriotic Party (NPP), the Peoples National Convention (PNC) and the Progressive Peoples Party (PPP) and other civil society groups were brought together with key experts to interrogate the implications of Paris Climate Change Agreement on Ghana. The Dialogue was guided by three key objectives:

1. To provide overview of the Paris Climate Change Agreement and its implications for Ghana's development.
2. To enhance the understanding of political parties on the key outcomes of the Paris Climate Change Agreement and the relevance of mainstreaming climate change into medium- to long-term development goals of Ghana.
3. To provide a platform for civil society to engage with political parties and to inquire how political parties have integrated climate change into their development agenda.

The following sections provide an overview of the issues and themes raised by dialogue participants and audience members.



## II. Expert Presentations

The focus of the dialogue was threefold: to discuss and share knowledge on the Paris Climate Change Agreement, Ghana's ratification and implementation, and how political parties are considering climate change issues in their development agenda.

Mr. Bernardino Koku Avle, a broadcast journalist, moderated the expert presentations, which focused both on the scientific as well as legal aspects of the Paris Agreement and its implications for Ghana.

### A. Ghana and the Paris Climate Change Agreement: The Why, What and How?<sup>1</sup>

Professor Chris Gordon, Director of the Institute for Environmental and Sanitation Studies, College of Basic and Applied Sciences of the University of Ghana

Professor Gordon emphasized that differences in economic development meant that some countries are in a significantly better position to reduce their climate change vulnerabilities. However, all countries are subject to the effects of climate change in one form or another.

8 In the African context, it was suggested that specific language would need to be adopted to help communicate issues on climate change more clearly. One example of this is the biophysical basis for climate change, the greenhouse effect. Professor Gordon highlighted that this could be better referred to as the "hot car effect", for instance.

Evidence shows that the world is on a path towards doubling pre-industrial levels of CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in the atmosphere, with current concentrations of 400ppm, compared to pre-industrial levels of 280 ppm. Given the link between Greenhouse Gas concentrations and warmer global average temperatures, as well as the need to limit global temperatures to well below 2°C – and if possible the ambition to hold warming to below 1.5°C – the basis for the Paris Agreement was set.

There may be irreversible impacts of climate change, which hinge on tipping points that are currently unknown. We do not know the precise atmospheric GHG concentration level that will break the earth's carrying capacity, and tip the balance indefinitely – the point of no return. Ghana's GHG contribution, while small and insignificant on the global scale, must be assessed against this background. We do not know whether Ghana's small contribution will be the final drop of water that tips the bucket. Therefore, it is important that Ghana also contribute to reductions in its GHG emissions.

Ghana's GHG emissions have increased from 1992 baseline levels, and in 2006 Ghana moved from a net carbon sink (i.e. absorbing more GHG emissions than emitting on an annual average basis) to a net emitter of GHGs. In 2014, Ghana's GHG emissions amounted to 14.1 million metric tons CO<sub>2eq</sub>, which represents a 308% increase from 1992. Sectoral emissions break down as follows: 40% from energy production, 25% from LULUCF, 24% from agriculture, 10% from waste, and 1% from industry.

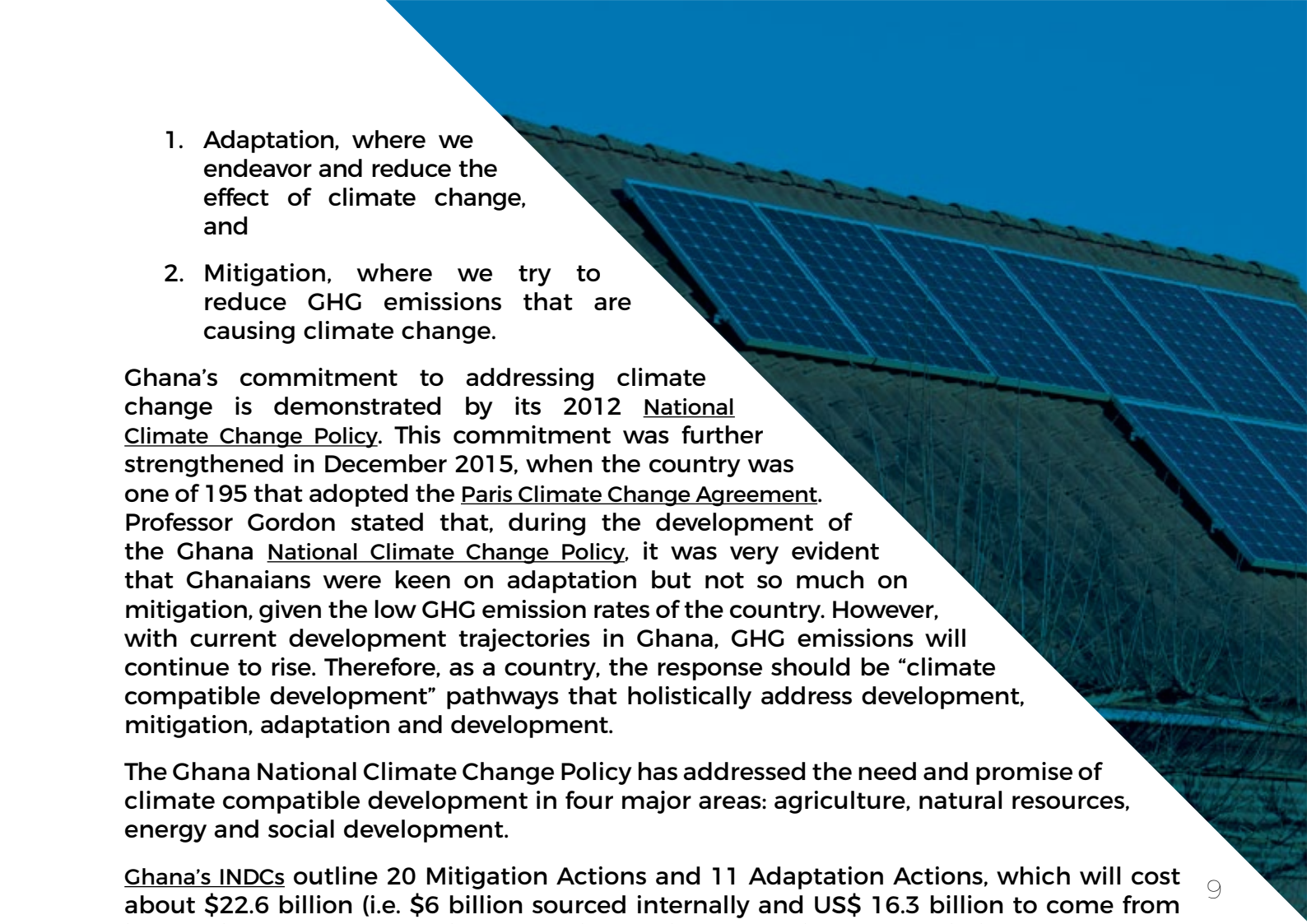
Scientific data indicates that Ghana is already experiencing climate change. Across the country, temperatures are increasing and rainfall is decreasing, but with higher probability of extreme rainfall events. There are also observed impacts such as increased flooding and droughts.

The UNFCCC acknowledges two pathways to responding to climate change, which are:

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Appendix 2 for the presentation



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1. Adaptation, where we endeavor and reduce the effect of climate change, and
  2. Mitigation, where we try to reduce GHG emissions that are causing climate change.

Ghana's commitment to addressing climate change is demonstrated by its 2012 National Climate Change Policy. This commitment was further strengthened in December 2015, when the country was one of 195 that adopted the Paris Climate Change Agreement. Professor Gordon stated that, during the development of the Ghana National Climate Change Policy, it was very evident that Ghanaians were keen on adaptation but not so much on mitigation, given the low GHG emission rates of the country. However, with current development trajectories in Ghana, GHG emissions will continue to rise. Therefore, as a country, the response should be "climate compatible development" pathways that holistically address development, mitigation, adaptation and development.

The Ghana National Climate Change Policy has addressed the need and promise of climate compatible development in four major areas: agriculture, natural resources, energy and social development.

Ghana's INDCs outline 20 Mitigation Actions and 11 Adaptation Actions, which will cost about \$22.6 billion (i.e. \$6 billion sourced internally and US\$ 16.3 billion to come from international sources). While Ghana is cognizant that its GHG emissions account for only 0.1% of global emissions, the country has voluntarily committed to reducing its emissions by 15% without support and an additional 30% with support, compared to a business as usual scenario.

## Ghana's INDC identifies five priority areas:

- Priority 1: Scale-up rooftop solar systems for 200,000 households
  - (GHG emission impacts: - 0.83 ktCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)
- Priority 2: Fuel diversification in thermal power supply
  - (GHG emission impacts: - 378 ktCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)
- Priority 3: Scale-up solar mini-grids for 1,200 island and lakeside communities
  - (GHG emission impacts: - 0.013 ktCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)
- Priority 4: Double the current 10,000 ha/yr reforestation of degraded lands
  - (GHG emission impacts: 378 ktCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)
- Priority 5: Promote Climate Smart Agriculture in Savannah Landscapes

Prof. Gordon added that, according to the Environmental Kuznets curve, there is a hypothesized relationship between environmental quality and economic development: various indicators of environmental degradation such as water and air pollution tend to get worse as modern economic growth occurs until average income reaches a certain point over the course of development. This comes with significant costs when remedial measures are finally adopted, as observed in the industrialized countries and new emerging economies like China. Ghana should therefore use the opportunities of the INDCs to leapfrog into a cleaner and more efficient growth pathway, avoiding the mistakes committed by the developed world.



## B. Ghana and the Paris Agreement Any Legal Ramifications? <sup>2</sup>

Mr. Seth Osafo, Legal Advisor to the African Group of Negotiators in the ongoing United Nations Negotiations on Climate Change

Mr. Osafo emphasized that Ghana's socio-economic development hinges on how Ghana addresses climate change issues. He highlighted Ghana's obligation to the agreement but noted that big polluters of the developed world are to be the major contributors to the annual \$100 billion Green Climate Fund for mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries. However, he warned that such contribution does not excuse developing countries like Ghana from its responsibility and obligations and the INDCs are legally binding targets, regardless of a country's development status. The Paris Agreement is to be seen in the context of sustainable development and global efforts to eradicate poverty, in addition to dealing with the impacts of climate change:

1. Countries recognize that global warming must be kept below 2 °C (with a goal of 'well-below' 1.5 °C). For African countries and other vulnerable countries, the 1.5 °C target is especially important because 1.5 °C global average warming will result in 4-5 °C warming in Africa.
2. There is a need to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low GHG emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production.
3. Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development is a priority. One example here is the 100 billion USD finance to be mobilized by developed countries by 2020 towards the Green Climate Fund for mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries.

Mr. Osafo referred to good climate compatible development examples from other African countries for Ghana to emulate:

1. Burkina Faso: farmers building small on-farm reservoirs lined with plastic film to harvest rainwater for irrigation during the dry seasons, thereby ensuring a sustainable supply of vegetables throughout the year.
2. Ethiopia: Light Rail Metro System for a better, cleaner public transit system for the country.
3. Rwanda: a ban on plastic carrier bags enforced with punitive actions is promoting cleaner cities and towns.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to Appendix 2 for the Presentation

# III. Session 1: Participants and Experts' Dialogue

Audience members raised several questions related to the role of domestic legislation, the language of the Paris document, artisanal mining, and the role of coal within the Ghana's power sector.

Mr. Osafo suggested that a Parliamentary Resolution must be backed by domestic legislation: ratification by parliament through a resolution does legally bind any State. However, this should also be backed by domestic legislation for such obligations to be implemented. For instance, the agriculture sector will need domestic legislations to be passed to enable the country to implement mitigation or adaptation measures to safeguard climate sensitive crops such as cocoa to adapt to the increasing warming effects and reduced rainfall trends on the production of cocoa, a climate sensitive cash crop.

Regarding language, the Paris Agreement's use of words such as "Shall, May and Should" used interchangeably was adopted to address concerns of members based on the legal implication of such words in their specific country context. The decision to use either of these words is extensively discussed and agreed on to devise win-win situations and to maximize buy-in among the parties.

In response to whether there were any benefits for artisanal miners to improve their activities to reduce environmental pollution, Mr. Osafo suggested that although illegal mining or "Galamsey" (as popularly referred to) contribute to the local economy, its activities are in most cases grievous to the environment. Forest degradation, water pollution and land pollution were cited as some of the environmental consequences. Lack of appropriate technologies and know-how are some of the key challenges associated with illegal mining, together with inadequate enactment and enforcement of regulations, and lack of alternative livelihoods. All these issues must be holistically addressed to assist artisanal miners to sustainably manage their practices and reduce their impacts on the environment. Professor Gordon added that solutions must focus on the fundamentals: The main reason why people





engage in small-scale mining is a lack of alternative options. Therefore, it is important that the proposed solutions focus on empowering small-scale miners to provide alternative livelihoods, given that mining is not sustainable.

Professor Gordon further pointed out that, although countries such as China, South Africa and the USA generate power efficiently using new emerging clean coal technologies that mitigate impacts on the environment, the net effect especially on the sites around coal plants could be grievous, with potential increases in related respiratory health diseases for residents. He recommended conserving power by using LED lights, as well as to encourage public places such as senior high schools and other government buildings to replace all florescent lights with LED lights.

## IV. Sessions 2 and 3: Climate Compatibility and Environmental Policy

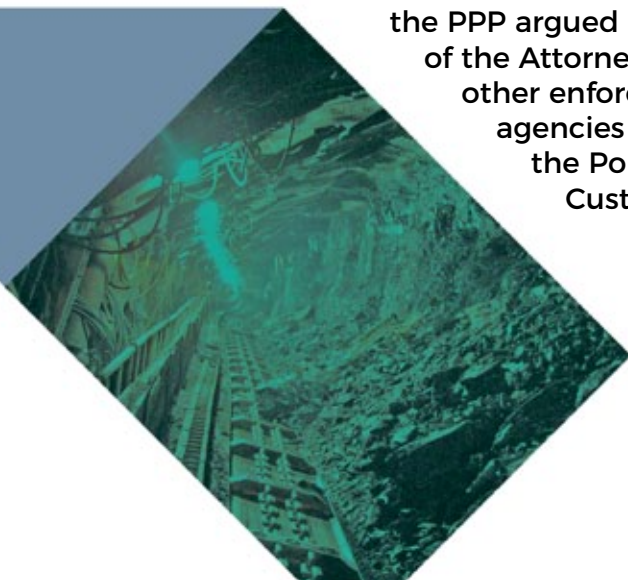
Several themes emerged during the discussion with political party representatives. Among these, the most prominent were the compliance of party manifestos with the demands of the Paris Agreement, the role of coal within Ghana's energy mix, cooperative relations with Ghana's neighbours in areas such as water supply, as well as problems related to mining and plastic pollution.

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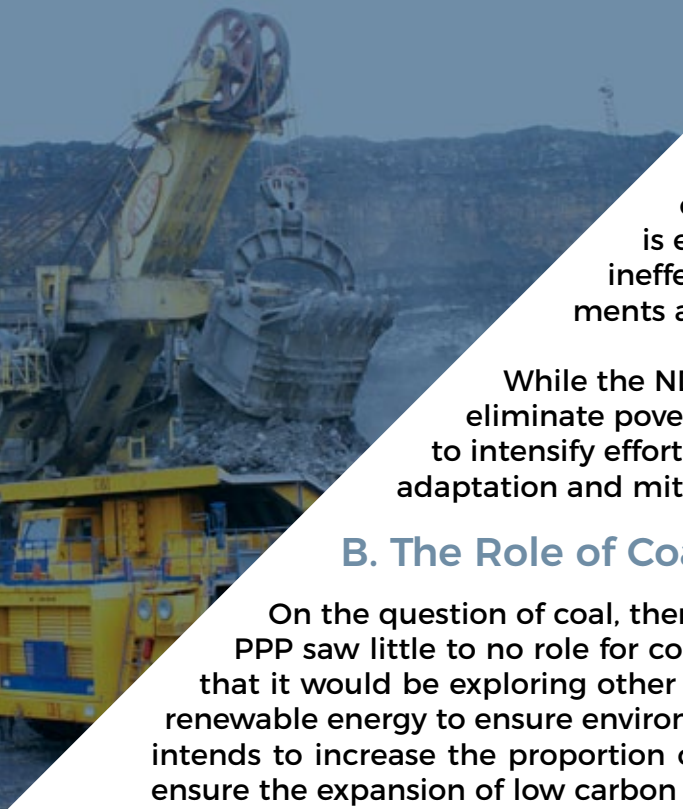
### A. Climate Compatibility of Party Manifestos

The NPP manifesto referred to the Paris Agreement as well as the five priority areas indicated by Ghana's INDC. In the manifesto, the NPP outlined a policy called "One Village One Dam", which focuses on enhancing agricultural productivity. Other planned interventions to reduce carbon emissions in the transport sector included enhancing the metro bus transit system, building a railway from Tema to Akosombo, expanding the eastern corridor road, and activating the Bonkra inland port. To support the REDD+ strategy, the NPP planned to plant 30,000 hectares of trees in both forest reserves and other arid areas to increase carbon sinks for mitigation.

The CPP emphasized strengthening the domestic compliance regime. Accordingly, it suggested establishing a National Climate Change Authority with the responsibility of implementing and responding to the specific needs of climate change as well as future related international agreements. Including, strengthening law enforcement and prosecutions agencies to ensure total compliance. Similarly, the PPP argued that the office of the Attorney General and other enforcement agencies such as the Police, Customs







Excise and Preventive Service must be strengthened to ensure that the legal prosecution regime is effective and efficient to forestall the challenge of ineffective implementation of past international agreements and laws in Ghana.

While the NDC underlined that its primary focus is to reduce or eliminate poverty, its manifesto also emphasizes their commitment to intensify efforts towards the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation mechanisms.

## B. The Role of Coal

On the question of coal, there was a divergence of positions. The NPP, CPP, and PPP saw little to no role for coal in Ghana's future energy mix. The NPP indicated that it would be exploring other energy options to exclude coal and would develop renewable energy to ensure environmental sustainability and energy security. The NPP intends to increase the proportion of renewable energy in the national energy mix to ensure the expansion of low carbon energy in the economy. It will rapidly adopt a solar energy solution for all government and public buildings, and ensure local supply of solar panels. This would also help implement their policy to establish renewable energy industrial zones where the private sector will be supported to produce and assemble the components for renewable energy systems. As well as solar, biofuels will be looked at, but coal had not been considered, due to the impacts on the environmental and human health.

The CPP highlighted the need to empower institutions and enact a law that would transform the Energy Commission from a technical regulator to an authority which is independent from Government political influence and control. The CPP position is to explore renewable energy options such as wind energy, estimated to produce 9,000MW, and solar to add to the national energy mix.

The PPP was very emphatic that coal would not be an option and would not be considered. However, the PPP would explore renewable energy power generation sources such as wind and solar as well as embark on reforestation projects instead.

The NDC representative categorically stated that there is evidence of safe use of coal for power generation and cited China, Canada and Germany as countries that use clean coal in power plants. Ghana is not currently a high carbon emitting country, and developing mitigation policies could help reduce and keep emissions to acceptable levels for the sake of posterity. Participants were informed that the Akosombo and Kpong hydroelectric power stations are now generating less than half of the country's energy needs compared to 96% twenty years ago. Thus, Ghana, will be dependent on thermal and renewable energy in the future. The 2011 Renewable Energy Act is expected to ensure that renewable energy (excluding large hydro) will constitute 10% of the total power generation mix by the year 2020. However, coal has been identified as a solution and will be therefore considered by the NDC.

## C. Plastics Pollution

It was observed by all participants that Ghana is awash with plastic waste. It litters the streets, pollutes the ocean, and chokes the cities' drains. Blocked drains caused by plastic waste were contributing factors to the devastating floods and increased outbreaks of cholera in Accra in 2015, leading to more than 150 deaths. In recognition of the problem, the government of the time did try to impose a ban on certain plastics, but this was unsuccessful due to great resistance from business leaders.

Government, must have the political will to enforce its policies to reduce the problem of plastic waste. Moreover, it must focus on changing the attitudes and behaviors of all Ghanaians towards pollution, and plastics. Professor Gordon emphasized that recycling is not enough and it would be much better to refuse wasteful products (such as packaged water) altogether. Mr. Osafo cited the example of Rwanda, which has shown that a developing African country can successfully ban plastic bags.

By contrast to the disagreement over the role of coal, the parties found broad agreement on the use of plastics. However, none of the parties came out in favour of a plastics ban. On plastics, related pollution, the NPP stated it would not ban non-degradable plastic, but would instead promote private sector participation in recycling and reuse. In addition, it would promote waste management plant factories to feed into the party's "One District One Factory" policy. The party would create the enabling environment for individuals and private investors to partner with government in waste management, including plastic recycling and reuse.

The CPP represented a similar perspective on the question of plastics. Like the NPP, it said it would not ban the use of plastics. Its measures include establishing a Rubber and Plastic Institute, charged with the responsibility to research alternative uses of rubber and plastics, as well as resource management providing job opportunities for the population. The plans of both the PPP and the PNC are to reduce the use of plastics including levying high taxes on manufacturing and domestic use of plastics, while encouraging recycling and reuse of plastic bags and sachets.

The NDC plan would strengthen and enforce the law for manufacturing companies to produce degradable plastics. This includes the establishment of the Plastic Waste Recycling Fund provided for under the Customs and Excise Act of 2013, into which a percentage of revenues derived from plastics imports would be paid to be used for the recycling of plastics. In addition, the NDC would establish plastic waste receiving centres for recycling in every district to receive, shred and compact waste for onward transportation to recycling factories.

## D. Water Governance

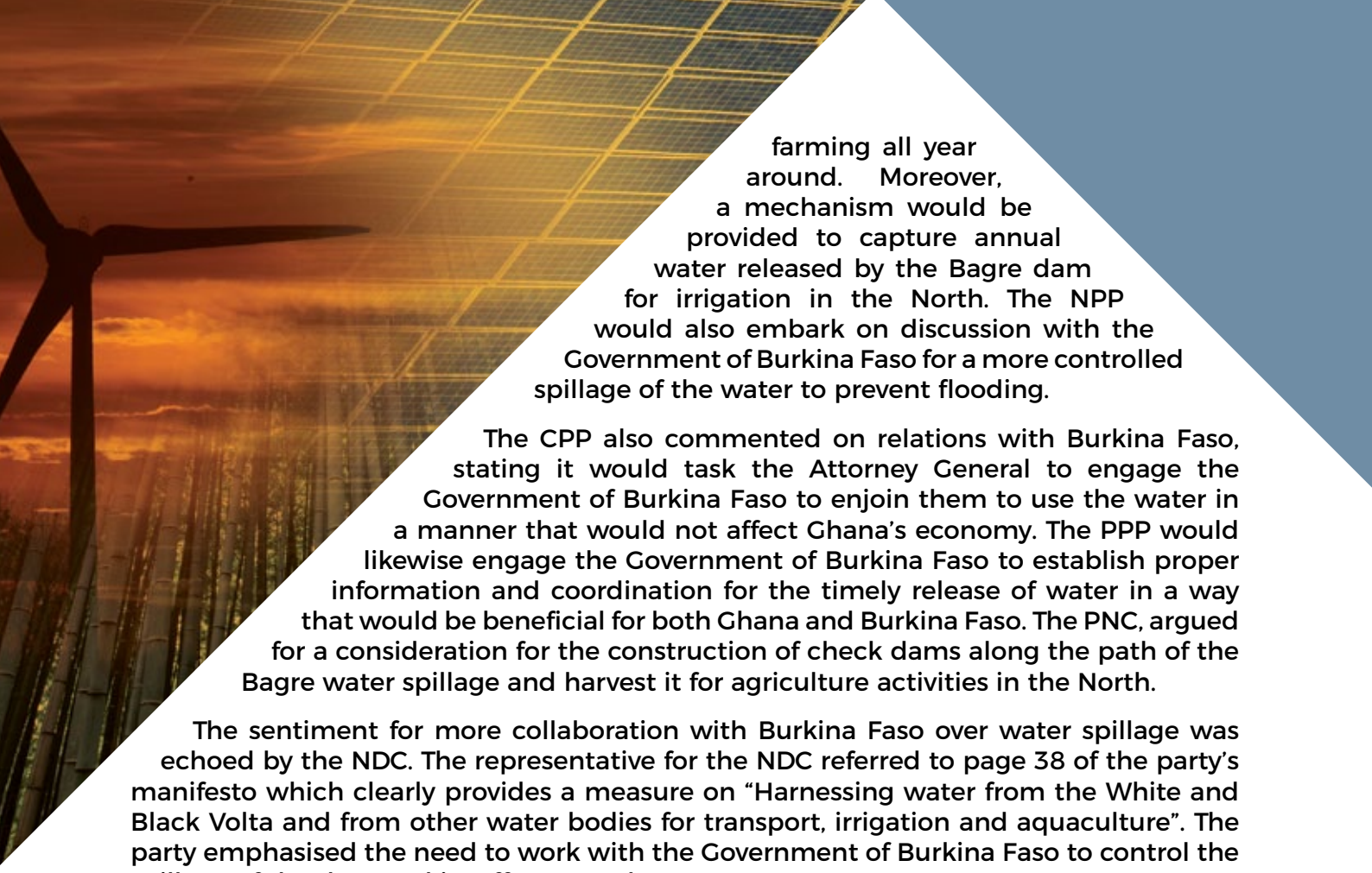
The stakeholders raised the issue of the Bage Dam, which since its construction in 1992, frequently results in spillage of excess water from the Bage Dam in Burkina Faso has become an annual event that leaves many communities along the Volta River in northern Ghana flooded for weeks. Farmers are displaced; livelihoods, homes and crops are affected or destroyed; and lives have been lost. However, very little compensation or assistance has been given to those affected.

This problem is likely to become worse with climate change. For example, if the rains in Ghana are late, then the planting of crops is delayed. This delay means that they are not ready for harvest before the spillage from the dam occurs and the whole crop may be destroyed in the flooding. Any solution to this problem will demand the cooperation of both government of Ghana and Burkina Faso.

In terms of water governance, the parties' plans broadly highlighted the need for more irrigation as well as for dialogue with the government of Burkina Faso.

The NPP sought to reactivate the plans for irrigating the Afram Plains and the Northern savannah to mitigate crop failure related to inadequate rainfall and to facilitate





farming all year around. Moreover, a mechanism would be provided to capture annual water released by the Bagre dam for irrigation in the North. The NPP would also embark on discussion with the Government of Burkina Faso for a more controlled spillage of the water to prevent flooding.

The CPP also commented on relations with Burkina Faso, stating it would task the Attorney General to engage the Government of Burkina Faso to enjoin them to use the water in a manner that would not affect Ghana's economy. The PPP would likewise engage the Government of Burkina Faso to establish proper information and coordination for the timely release of water in a way that would be beneficial for both Ghana and Burkina Faso. The PNC, argued for a consideration for the construction of check dams along the path of the Bagre water spillage and harvest it for agriculture activities in the North.

The sentiment for more collaboration with Burkina Faso over water spillage was echoed by the NDC. The representative for the NDC referred to page 38 of the party's manifesto which clearly provides a measure on "Harnessing water from the White and Black Volta and from other water bodies for transport, irrigation and aquaculture". The party emphasised the need to work with the Government of Burkina Faso to control the spillage of the dam and its effects on Ghana.

## E. Artisanal Mining

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On the question of how to approach artisanal small-scale mining, all the Political Parties agreed there was an imperative to regularize these activities and integrate them into the formal economy. The PPP proposed a regularisation that would ensure that they are taxed appropriately to support the local and national economy. PPP further proposed that attempts to relocate the artisans engaged in the illegal mining venture must be done in consultation with the artisans in a way that would help determine alternative livelihoods as well as strengthen the operations of law enforcement agencies to prosecute illegal miners. The CPP and PNC broadly agreed with the need for regularization and tax collection. The NDC, however, also added that where the activities of illegal mining are injurious to the environment, a ban would be resorted. The NDC went further to state that it would work with the artisanal mining associations to regularise the activities of illegal mining.

## V. Conclusion

Mr. Osafo indicated that although climate change negotiations in the past have faced immense challenges, with developing countries focusing on adaptation whilst developed countries focus more on mitigation, countries are now aware that measures taken to reduce emission could also have adaptation co-benefits and that this is a win-win situation. The essence of the INDCs was to enable all countries to develop their own contribution, taking into consideration country context and specificities as well as capacities. Unlike past agreements, the Paris Agreement employed a bottom up approach. Countries are expected to comply with the Agreement and implement their INDCs, which is country designed and owned.

Professor Gordon observed that although the dialogue was engaging and useful and allowed interaction between the political parties and the public, yet none of the political

parties mentioned how they will change the root problem, which per him is more cultural and attitudinal to the way Ghanaians behave and take care of the environment on daily basis. He recommended that the capacity and expertise of political parties on climate change issues should be strengthened to ensure that they adopt evidence-based decision-making to steer Ghana in the right direction to reduce GHG emissions and implement appropriate adaptation policies. Professor Gordon concluded by calling on political parties to become more environmentally responsive in their policies.

## VI. Recommendations

While the sessions deliberated on various issues on climate change policy and sustainable development, what was clear is that political parties in Ghana have a certain degree of awareness of climate change and environmental challenges such as waste, deforestation, land degradation, and illegal mining. However, it was also evident that some proposed development policies from the political parties were not aligned to the National Climate Change Policy and Ghana's INDCs. The following broad recommendations emerged:

- Political parties be engaged in policy discourse on a consistent basis to advocate for an effective mainstreaming of climate change into their agenda and therefore the Government's agenda.
- Placing divergent views and perspectives especially at the high end of the political spectrum side by side in a dialogue is a means to stimulate discussions that could lead to policy change. Participants, experts and political parties recommended that policy dialogue of this manner that touches on key national issues and stimulate discussion should be regularly organized. Future dialogues will also give the opportunity to stakeholders (civil society) to keep the government accountable for promises made in their manifestos.
- Even if Ghana's current GHG emissions are small compared to more industrialized countries, it must strive to reduce these emissions now. Many countries are already incurring the high cost of remedial measures following climate change, it is on this note that Ghana is urged not to follow the same path. It is recommended for Ghana to use the opportunities provided by its INDCs to transit into a cleaner and more efficient growth pathway, that is environmentally friendly and resilient.





# Appendix

## Appendix 1. Agenda

17

9:30-10:00AM	Registration and Coffee
10:00am-10:10am	Opening Remarks Mr. Mulugeta Abebe, Deputy Country Director of Operations, UNDP Ghana
10:10am-11:00am	Experts' Presentations on the Paris Climate Change Agreement and the implementation of Ghana's INDCs  Dr. Christopher Gordon, Director, Institute for Environment Studies and Sanitation, University of Ghana  Lawyer Seth A. Osafo, Legal Advisor, African Group of Negotiators and Former Senior Legal Adviser, UNFCCC
11:00am-12:30pm	Moderated discussions with representatives from 5 political parties and participants
12:40pm	Lunch

## Appendix 2: Biography of Speakers



**Mr. Seth Osafo** holds LLM, International and Comparative Law, Temple University School of Law, LLB, University of Ghana School of Law and Bar Certificate, Ghana School of Law.

Mr. Seth Osafo is currently the Legal Advisor to the African Group of Negotiators in the ongoing United Nations Negotiations on Climate Change.

He was the Legal Advisor for the UNFCCC Secretariat from 1992 – 2006 and participated in the negotiation and drafting of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. He also served as the Secretary to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and Deputy Secretary of the COP at various times. From May 2006 to March 2008, he was the Head of Legal Division of the Office of the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary General for the Future Status of Kosovo in Vienna in 2006 - 2008. Mr. Osafo retired from the United Nations in March 2008.

Aside from this, Mr. Osafo also works as a legal consultant on international environmental law issues. He has worked as a consultant for several international institutions including the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), UNFCCC Secretariat, the African Development Bank and Economic Commission of West African states (ECOWAS). He also taught on the UNITAR e-learning course on International Environmental Law and is a Resource Person for UNITAR's training programme for governments.

Mr. Osafo worked for the Ghanaian Environmental Protection Agency between 1981 and 1990 as Solicitor/Secretary, after which he joined the Environmental Unit of UNEP as Chief of National Legislation and Institutions from 1990 – 1992.



**Professor Chris Gordon**, Director of the Institute for Environment and Sanitation Studies, College of Basic and Applied Sciences of the University of Ghana

Prof Gordon is the Director of the Institute for Environment and Sanitation Studies, College of Basic and Applied Sciences of the University of Ghana. He holds Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Zoology from the University of Ghana, Legon and a UNESCO Post-Graduate Certificate in Limnology awarded by the Austrian Academy of Sciences in 1983. He has a Doctorate degree in Human Environmental Sciences (Ecotoxicology) from King's College, University of London, UK. He has a distinguished academic career spanning over thirty years at the University of Ghana in the fields of research, teaching as well as advisory and fund raising services at both local and international levels. He has successfully supervised over 70 graduate students, - two of whom have won the Silver Medal of the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences for Best Post-graduate thesis in Ghana.

Prof Gordon has served as Invited Expert on several local and institutional bodies, project reviews and Think-Tank groups. These bodies include among others, FAO, National Research Foundation of South Africa, the UNEP Foresight Expert Group, the UNEP Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA) and Future Earth Africa Interim Scientific Committee. He also served two terms each as Vice President of Wetlands International and Vice President of the International Society of Limnologists. Prof Gordon, has provided guidance and facilitated the development of various national policies and strategies that cover Water, Buffer Zones, Fisheries, Wetlands, Environment and more recently Climate Change. On the African continent, he has participated in the development of Science Plans for the African Union Environmental Initiative, the Pan African University for Water and Energy Science and the International Council for Scientific Unions Africa office on Global Environmental Change.

Due to his distinguished service, he has received various honors and awards including the Parker-Gentry Award for Conservation Biology from the Field Museum, Chicago, USA in 1997, the Distinguished Award for Meritorious Service from the University of Ghana, Legon in 1999, and Environmentalist of the Year, by the Ministry of Environment and Science in 2003. He has over 100 publications made up of Books, Book chapters, Monographs, Peer-reviewed journal articles, technical reports and conference proceedings.



**Mr. Bernardino Koku Avle**, Director of News Programming, Citi 97.3 FM. He holds a bachelor of science degree in Economics from the University of Ghana and an MBA from the Warwick University.

Mr. Avle is a Ghanaian Broadcast Journalist with a passion for telling the African story. He hosts one of the most popular radio shows in Ghana, the Citi Breakfast Show and anchors a highly-rated current affairs program called The Ghana Report on Viasat One TV.

He is the Director of News Programming at Citi 97.3 FM in Accra and is a founding director of iJourno Africa. As a talk show host, Bernard is one of the faces of a new kind of broadcaster who combines a strong grasp of social, economic and political issues, with a lively and fun presenting style. He also produces and presents the Citi Business Edition, a flagship business analysis program, which hosts world-class business thinkers on a variety of contemporary business topics.

He regularly moderates local and international conferences, and was the moderator, for the 1<sup>st</sup> ever appearance of a sitting president on the IEA evening presidential encounter in 2012. The Citi Breakfast Show was adjudged the Interactive/Talk show of the year at the BBC's Africa Radio Awards in 2007, in Nairobi Kenya and Radio Program of the year 2013 by the Chartered Institute of Marketing Ghana (CIMG). He was recently adjudged one of Ghana's 20 most influential business leaders under 40 by the renowned Business World Magazine.

He is an ALIWA Fellow, an Edward R Murrow Fellow of Journalism and a Chevening Scholar. His ALIWA project, iJourno Africa, involves unearthing and training African journalists in using data journalism tools to effectively tell African stories.





## Appendix 3. Participants

S/N	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
	Abdul Aziz	Deputy Communication Director	GSMDA
	Abdullah Tetteh	Management Member	RELBONEG
	Abdul-Razak Fatawu	Student	University of Ghana
	Abebe Hankore		
	Abena Nyamekye	Broadcast journalist	Starr FM
	Abena Pokuaa Amoah	Consultant	New Patriotic Party
	Adongo Richard	Deputy Communications Director	Convention Peoples Party
	Adwoa Akyenba Ampah	Member	Progressive Peoples Party
	Adwoa Sey	Program Coordinator	World Education
	Aisha S. Futa	National Women's Organizer	Convention Peoples Party
	Akosu Acheampong	Organizer	Convention Peoples Party
	Akosua Aninakwa	Project Assistant	UNDP
	Akusika Quarshie	Executive Director	WCNDF
	Albert Tei	Climate Change ST	UGBS
	Alberto Bortey	SDCO	NADMO
	Alfred G. Thompson		New Patriotic Party
	Alhaji Amako Tijani	3rd National Vice Chairman	Convention Peoples Party
	Ama Boateng		University of Ghana
	Aminata Ouattara	2nd Counsellor	Burkina Faso Embassy
	Amrei Horstbrink	Specialist	UNITAR
	Anass Seidu	Reporter	Citi FM
	Angela Amoah	National Project Coordinator	UNCDF
	Anita Amissah-Arthur	Programme Associate	UNDP
	Ankra Princey	Member	Convention Peoples Party
	Anku Morkporkpor	Chief Reporter	Ghana News Agency
	Annas Yusif		NADMO
	AS Feracheu	Government Specialist	World Bank
	Atsu Titiati	Programme Coordinator	UNDP/COCOBOD
	Audrey Sandra Arko	Student	University of Ghana
	Augustina Mensah	Disaster Control Officer	NADMO
	Awudu Fahimnah	DCO	NADMO
	Aziz Edan		People's National Convention

S/N	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
	Belinda Yeboah	Event Team member	Environmental Protection Agency
	Ben Addo	Programme Coordinator	350.org
	Benjamin Arthur	Country Representative	Swiss Red Cross
	Bernard A. Mornah	National Chairman	People's National Convention
	Bernard Avle	Director of News	Citi FM
	Boye Williams	Communications Team	New Patriotic Party
	Charles Dwamena	Director of Administration	New Patriotic Party
	Charlotte Arday	Project Intern	UNDP
	Charlotte Norman	Director	NADMO
	Chika Charles Aniekwe	Project Manager	UNDP
	Chris Gordon	Director	IESS-UG
	Clement Akapame	Legal Practitioner	
	Daniel Benetor	PPO	Environmental Protection Agency
	Daniel Kojo Deklu	Student	CCSDD, UG
	Daniel Oppong Gyasi	Youth Officer	Progressive Peoples Party
	Doris Bella	D.C. O	NADMO
	Duke Lamptey	Student	Central University
	Ebenezer Amoh	Member	Progressive Peoples Party
	Edem Rockefeller	Project Coordinator	Take Care Africa
	Edith Clarke	Program Manager	GHS/MOH
	Edwina F. Quist	Student	University of Ghana
	Efua Larbi	Administrator	The Social Investment Fund
	Elizabeth Kamm	Intern	German Embassy
	Emma Mantey	Events Manager	Environmental Protection Agency
	Emmanuel Afreh	Manager	Minerals Commission
	Emmanuel Lavoe	D.C. O	NADMO
	Emmanuel Osei Mireku	Student	University of Ghana
	Emmanuel Sackey	Producer	Top FM
	Enoch Cudjoe	Project Technical Assistant	UNDP
	Eric Antwi-Agyei	Project Coordinator	UNDP
	Eric Ntori	ICT Manager	New Patriotic Party
	Esther Adofowaa	Member	Progressive Peoples Party
	Esther Lamptey	DCO	NADMO
	Eunice Annan-Aggrey	International Development Assistant	Global Affairs Canada

S/N	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
	Ezekiel Chibeze	Coordinator	SYND
	Faustian Essaudoli	Deputy Director	DCD
	Ferdinand Tormpie	Student	IESS-UG
	Florence Asare		SSF/KASA
	Francis Amofo Akugre	Student	CCSDD, UG
	Francis Howard	Student	University of Ghana
	Franklin Siesegh	Korle Klottey Secretary	Progressive Peoples Party
	Frederick Acquah	ACDP Assistant	UNDP
	Gabby Morton	Researcher	New Patriotic Party
	Gabriel Ahiabor	Journalist	Graphic Communications
	George Sarpong	Director	Global Action for Earth Network
	Gifty Yeboah	Director	Ajawso Easter
	Godfred Ansah	Reporter	Metro TV
	Grace Afrifa	Programme Officer	ABANTU
	H. Quartey		People's National Convention
	Hajiu Hamdita	Focal Person	Convention Peoples Party
	Hayford A. Bokpim	Student	University of Ghana
	Heather Troutman	Intern	UNDP
	Henry Kokofu	Member of Parliament(Bantama)	Parliament of Ghana
	Hillary Andoh	Chief Executive Officer	HSAPR
	Inger Naess	Counsellor	Norwegian Embassy
	Isabel Abreu	Consultant	World Bank
	Jacob Mishasha	Chief Executive Officer	Spotlight Foundation
	Jamal Tonzua	Executive	Convention Peoples Party
	Jane Atomea-Agyin	Student	University of Ghana
	Janet Arthur	Policy Officer WASH	EKN
	Jason Adu-Gyasi	Country Director	World Education
	Jessica Manuel	Constituency Chairperson	Progressive Peoples Party
	Joel Ayim Darkwah	Assistant Programme Officer	UNDP
	John B. Daniels	Central Committee	Convention Peoples Party
	Jonathan Gokah	Coordinator	Climate Adaptation Network
	Jonathan Kwao	Disaster Officer	NADMO
	Joseph I. Mensah	Project Officer	JICA

S/N	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
	Joseph Kwashie	Managing Director	Community and Family Aid Foundation
	Joshua Allotey Pappoe	Project Coordinator	Disaster Christian Foundation
	Joyce Gyekye	Editor	GBC Radio
	Juliana Adidi	Director	Generation Development Link
	Juliet Agyapong	Assistant Consultant	Ghana Institute of Consulting
	Kadu Abdul	Director of Communication	Convention Peoples Party
	Kai Akorfa Daniel	ADCO 1	NADMO
	Khalid Nasiu		NCCA
	Kofi Adoma Boateng	Policy Team Member	Convention Peoples Party
	Kofi Biney	Executive Director	SAFAID
	Koranteng Abrokwa	Director/MERST	NADMO
	Kwabena Kankah-Yeboah	Head, Surface Water Division	CSIR-WRI
	Kwabena Okyere Darko	Member of Parliament	New Patriotic Party
	Kwadwo Asiedu-Danquah	Intern	UNDP
	Kwadwo Frimpong	Project Manager	UNDP
	Kwaku Afari	Programme Officer	WACAM
	Kwame Mensah	Coordinator	KASA Initiative
	Kwamin Annan	Partner	JONAD Associates
	Kwasi Asante	SEO	Ministry of Finance
	Kwesi Attah	Executive Director	Human Care
	Kwesi Longdon	P.C Ablekuma South	Progressive Peoples Party
	Laklan Kumah		NADMO
	Lillian Bruce	Managing Director	DALS Consult
	Linda Mammah	ASDCO	NADMO
	Linda Sey	Secretary	Progressive Peoples Party
	Lord Hagen	Coordinator	JSO
	Malinine Love Koby	Deputy National Women's Organizer	Convention Peoples Party
	Manle Kwafo	E&S Coordinator	Ecobank Ghana
	Marian Fordsor	Quality Manager	GOIL
	Mary Dzidzenyo		Starr FM
	Mary Jane Enchill	Deputy CEO	HATOF
	Mia Kamaram	Programme Officer	Embassy of Norway
	Michael Barnor	Project Coordinator	World Education
	Michael Dzansza	SDO	NADMO



S/N	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
	Myra Togobo		UNRCO
	Nadima U-Uthman	Reporter	TV3
	Napoleon S. Tor	Disaster Officer	NADMO
	Nii Adjetei Kofi		
	Nii Odenkey	Communications Officer	UNDP
	Noma Poku	Chief Reporter	Public Agenda
	Onyeka Tobe	Student	Central University
	Opei Kumi	CCSD	University of Ghana
	Osasona O.O	Minister	Nigeria HIGH Commission
	Paa Kwadwo	Project and Research Manager	GAEN
	Paolo Dalla Stella	Programme Specialist	UNDP
	Patience Agbogbo	Acting Coordinator	NUENGO
	Patrick Armah	Press Secretary	Progressive Peoples Party
	Patrick Kwunaa	Disaster Officer	NADMO
	Paul Mensah	Reporter	Metro TV
	Prince Affum	Cameraman	TV3
	R. Torkornoo	Director	Ghana Institute of Consulting
	Rabiu M. Baba	SDCO	NADMO
	Rahinatu S. Akire	Research Assistant	IESS-UG
	Rahmt Q. Duker	Officer	Centre for Environment Impact Analysis
	Rashid Rawani	ADCO	NADMO
	Rebecca Quaw	Journalist	Daily Graphic
	Reny Kugblenu		UNRCO
	Richard Amah	Executive Secretary	Progressive Peoples Party
	Richard Bekai	Officer	Zoomlion
	Richard Nyanyo		Convention Peoples Party
	Rita Effah	Programme Officer	UNDP
	Robert Buzzard	Energy Advisor	USAID
	Rockson Ankomah	General Secretary	Greenlight
	Roland Apambilla	Student	University of Ghana
	Romeo Adomah-Darteh	Environmental Advisor	Canada PSU
	Rose Osafo	Advisor	AGN-UNFCCC
	Rosina O. Forster	News Editor	Onua FM
	S.K Gyampah	WLS	Convention Peoples Party

S/N	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
	Sabina Akotey	Disaster Officer	NADMO
	Sadya Latif Sanni	ADCO II	NADMO
	Sakibu Iddrisu	DCO	NADMO
	Samira Alhassan	ASDCO	NADMO
	Samuel Annan	Chief Executive Officer	FFCW
	Samuel Dotze	Chief Executive Officer	HATOF
	Samuel Obiri	Executive Director	Centre for Environment Impact Analysis
	Samuel Takyi		S.R Media
	Sebastian Brahene	Programme Officer	FAO
	Seena Kitami	Economic Researcher	Embassy of Japan
	Seth Osafo	Legal Advisor	AGN-UNFCCC
	Sherrif Appiah	Reporter	Metro TV
	Simon Crown	Focal Person ESP Project	COCOBOD
	Smart Abby Alimatu	Administrative & Finance Officer	KASA Initiative
	Solomon Quamye	Director	NADMO
	Solomon Tetteh	Youth Coordinator	Progressive Peoples Party
	Stephen Amesimeku	Dep. Coordinator	NADMO
	Stephen Kansuk	Programme Analyst	UNDP
	Stephen Minale	Journalist	KTV
	Stephen Yao Komla	Director General	GMET
	Sylvia Senu	Economic Analyst	UNDP
	Victor Essel	M&E Officer	UNDP
	Victor Kwabena Nimo	Director	Dream Keepers Network
	Wedam Joyce	SDCO	NADMO
	William Ahadzi	Director of Research	National Democratic Congress
	Yabaaba Muhammed	Deputy Communications Director	Convention Peoples Party
	Yahaya Hakeem	Project Officer	Environmental Justice
	Yaw Asani Tano	Acting General Secretary	Convention Peoples Party
	Yirimambo M. Tabing	Greater Accra Youth Organizer	Convention Peoples Party
	Yone Bayash	Senior Rep	JICA







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