



# Adapt'Action

Supporting Ghana in the transition towards a Climate  
Sensitive Government Budget

Final Report

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## Project overview

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## Abbreviations

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
NREC Unit	Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change Unit
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation
MDA	Ministerial Departments and Agencies
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NDC	National Determined Contribution
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## 1. Introduction

This report has been prepared in the context of the project “Supporting Ghana in the transition towards a Climate Sensitive Government Budget”. The activities of the project aim to achieve the following specific objectives:

- Building the capacity of **public officers** (Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDA) level) on climate change finance tracking and mobilisation of climate finance through accessing appropriate sources.
- Building the capacity of **private sector and civil society organisation (CSO) representatives** on climate change finance reporting and mobilisation of climate finance through accessing appropriate sources.

To successfully achieve those key objectives, the project included the preparation of two knowledge products (Analysis of Ghana’s Integrated MRV Finance Tracking Tool, Guidelines on Climate Finance Mobilization) and a training phase, in which MMDA officers, private sector and CSO representatives have been trained on the following topics:

- Climate change in Ghana (including Ghana’s commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC))
- Climate finance tracking
- Climate finance mobilisation

This final report includes:

- A summary analysis on the climate finance mobilization
- A summary analysis of the existing climate finance tools in Ghana and recommendations for improvement, which is based on the Analysis of Ghana’s Integrated MRV Finance Tracking Tool.
- A global quality assessment of the training sessions delivered and an analysis demonstrating how participants to trainings improved their skills and will use this knowledge in the future. This included an overview about the results of the knowledge assessment undertaken in the training sessions.
- The final list of the people trained (incl. name, organisation, contact information).

## 2. Summary analysis on the climate finance mobilization

Ghana has been able to successfully mobilize climate finance from a broad variety of bilateral and multilateral sources, including climate funds and facilities. However, a gap analysis<sup>1</sup> revealed significant funding gaps during the recent decade and an even increased lack of finance for the upcoming National Determined Contribution (NDC) period from the years 2020 to 2030.

According to the priorities defined in Ghana's NDC and climate change strategies, a key focus is on adaptation actions. According to the National Climate Change Plan, the sectoral priorities for adaptation focus on ensuring access to water and sanitation, increasing the resilience of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, human health and in agriculture. The historically committed international climate finance for those sectors was in a range between USD 44.5 million and USD 580 million<sup>1</sup> creating a significant adaptation financing gap between estimated financial needs and committed resources of USD 4.35 to USD 4.9 billion which will further intensify until 2030<sup>1</sup>. With regards to mitigation priorities, there exists a significant gap of financing carbon sinks in agriculture and forestry. This total gap equalizes between USD 850 million and USD 1 billion and might even be intensified until 2030<sup>1</sup>. Moreover, nearly all international climate flows tracked by the Government of Ghana and the donors was targeting public institutions, while the private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs) received only marginal volumes.

Since the implementation of Ghana's NDC requires a large share of international finance (72%) for the upcoming decade, there is guidance needed on how to access international climate funds and vehicles with the potential to address the identified gaps with regards to sectoral focus as well as recipients from public sector, private entities and CSOs. The report "Guidelines on Climate Finance Mobilisation", developed in the context of this project, lists various existing and not yet accessed vehicles applicable in Ghana's context and describes the background, eligibility criteria and application processes for the following five funds in detail:

- The Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- The African Climate Change Fund (ACCF)
- The Global Environment Facilities\_ Small Grant Programme
- The Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF), and
- The UNCDF Local Adaptive Living Facility

As final support element, the guidelines also outline a typical five-step planning process for the mobilization of climate finance to kick-start first activities of the three targeted stakeholder groups.

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<sup>1</sup> See gap analysis in the accompanying report "Guidelines on Climate Finance Mobilisation", p.15ff and p.20ff

### 3. Summary analysis of the existing climate finance tools in Ghana and recommendations for improvement

Climate finance tracking in Ghana has been introduced in 2015 and is based on two tools: the Excel-based *Climfintrack* (previously named *Climatronic (Version 1)*) for on-budget climate finance and a template survey for the collection of private sector and CSO climate finance data.<sup>2</sup> The tracking is overseen by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), which does not yet apply a fixed cycle of updates for the tracking process. The two tools can be applied in the following ways:

- On-budget finance (*Climfintrack*): The tool *Climfintrack* allows to retrieve data from the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) Budget Module (also called Hyperion), which is the MoF's budget and expenditure data management system. It is a specialized application where users need credentials to log on to. However, once the data is made available in through *Climfintrack*, the user can apply some filtering options. The ability of *Climfintrack* to track the GoG's budget is based on the codes used in the "Chart of Accounts", which is the cornerstone of the GIFMIS. The MoF defines climate finance as "all funds channelled into climate resilient and low carbon growth pathways, being public or private, domestic or international" and makes reference to the UNFCCC definition.<sup>3</sup>
- In order to import only those budget and expenditure items from Hyperion to *Climafintrack* that are climate relevant, a task group within the MoF has elaborated a list of keywords, as well as a list of budget codes for policy objectives that are of "high", "medium" or "low" climate relevance and a list of budget codes for operations/activities that are of "high" or "medium" climate relevance. Tagging of climate-relevant operations/activities and attribution of weights currently have to be done manually by the MDA officers according to a logic established in the tool documentation.
- Climate finance by CSOs and private sector: For the collection of climate finance data of the private sector and CSOs, the MoF currently uses a template survey. It consists of a table to be filled in by private sector or CSO stakeholders and of a checklist for MoF staff to verify the information provided.

Concerning climate finance tracking, it is the long-term objective of the MoF to implement an effective mainstreaming of climate finance tracking at all levels, including Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and MDAs. In addition, also donor finance shall be tracked more systematically.

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<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Finance (MoF) (2021): *Climatrico V1 Tool*; Ministry of Finance (MoF) (2018): *Climate Change Budget and Finance Tracking Manual*. Republic of Ghana.

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Finance (MoF) (2021): *Climatrico V1 Tool*; Ministry of Finance (MoF) (2018): *Climate Change Budget and Finance Tracking Manual*. Republic of Ghana.

Table 1: Relevant guidance documents and tools for climate finance tracking in Ghana

Title	Purpose	Format	Date	Status
Integrated MRV of Finance for Ghana	Manual for Ministry of Finance (MoF)/Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)/ Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) on how to track public and private sector/CSO climate finance from domestic and international sources ( <b>template survey</b> in Annex)	Microsoft Word	3/2020	Draft
Climfintrack (formerly known as "Climatronic")	Public climate finance - Microsoft Office interface to import only Government of Ghana (GoG) budget data on climate change related budget items and expenditures and filter them by year, Ministry, Department or Agency (MDA), activity and policy objective	Excel with Macros and Oracle Smart View Add-in	2018	Version 1

Source: authors

The analysis of the climate finance tracking tools in Ghana and their application has led to the following recommendations for improving the tools and the supportive processes:

#### (a) Data collection and management

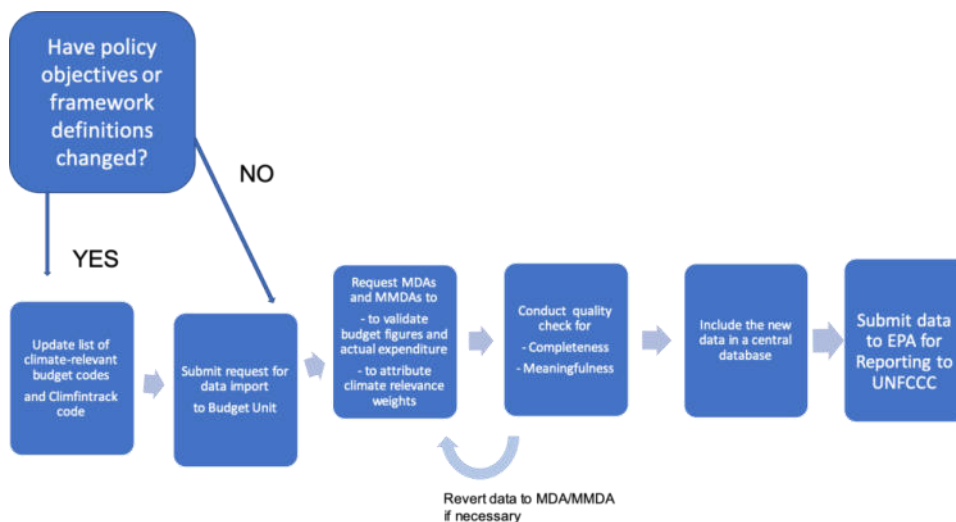
- Establish a formal process within the MoF for annual compilation of public and private/CSO climate finance, document the sequence and each step including the responsible unit(s) and communicate this process to all involved
- Introduce a legislative instrument to strengthen the mandate of NREC for climate finance data collection and monitoring and to ensure cooperation of MDAs and MMDAs and other relevant MoF Units.
- Make sure to obtain more complete data, especially both budget and expenditure data in order to allow for comparisons and accountability. According to the head of the budget unit, this would be technically possible. It would require that MDAs and MMDAs ensure data quality when they enter the actual expenditure data. This recommendation is not only of technical nature, but it implies to improve the public financial management (PFM) system and expenditure management. These include linking medium term strategies to annual budgets.



Ghana's capacity to implement national strategies has to improve if climate change is to be managed effectively in the future.

- Suggestion for an improved data collection and management process (see Figure 1): The process may be initiated by the NREC, detailing out in an Email the data they need from the head of the budget unit within MoF. As of 4/2021, the data to be requested would include budget and expenditure figures for all MDAs and MMDAs by policy objective and by operation, including financing source. The Budget Unit is currently the only one with credentials to import data from Hyperion to the Climfintrack Excel tool and thus should perform this step, which according to the MoF may take some time due to server capacities and data volume. The Budget Unit would then provide the Excel file to NREC, ideally via a MoF fileshearing system, which in turn would send it to all MDAs and MMDAs (via fileshearing) for validation, particularly of the expenditure data. The NREC Unit would conduct a quality check of the data with regard to correctness and meaningfulness and would revert to individual MDAs/MMDAs in case any corrections become necessary. The NREC would then include the new data in a central database to be established and would submit the complete data set (times series) to EPA for reporting to UNFCCC. The formalized process should specify when it should be started and ended (e.g. annually, start on 1<sup>st</sup> of April of every year and end in July). In addition, the process could include annual trainings for all those involved in the process that are new to their position or need a refresher training.

Figure 1: Proposed formalization of data collection process, led by the MoF's NRECC Unit



Source: authors

Integration of public and private sector/ CSO climate finance data into one integrated central database: Store and report private and CSO climate finance data in an integrated way together with the on-budget data, such that a better overview and analysis of climate finance in Ghana from all sources becomes viable.

Integrate all bilateral and multilateral climate finance flows into the database. Two ways exist:

- Option 1: Make sure the data structure of the bilateral and multilateral donor climate finance data collected by MESTI allows merging it into one central database (i.e. the structure follows budget codes of policy objectives and operations/activities).
- Option 2 - long-term effort: Make sure all bilateral and multilateral donor climate finance flows are reflected on-budget. Currently, the Ministry of Finance does not have data on all projects that are financed from bilateral or multilateral grant funds in its budget and its budget system, typically funds of recipients that are no central government agencies. This is due to the fact that some donors do not involve the central government in all of their projects or at least reporting.
- Establishing an exchange with other relevant public actors undertaking climate finance tracking, mainly MESTI and EPA: As they are in the process of developing the Climate Change Data Hub, which also includes a climate finance component, it is recommended to exchange with them on the matter and identify synergies in compiling data.

Screen other country cases for improving Ghana's system – Examples:

- Colombia developed methodological guidelines that developed a taxonomy as to what is considered climate finance in 12 sectors and 38 sub-sectors, it provides criteria to determine the climate change impact of actions - implicit or explicit, and the type/objective (mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting) that takes into account both domestic and international climate finance flows<sup>4</sup>
- Costa Rica has set up an integrated MRV system (SINAMECC) for climate change that is publicly accessible. While it does not display the domestic budget figures, it provides a useful tool to increase accountability and awareness about donor-financed mitigation and adaptation contributions. A similar platform could be developed for Ghana.<sup>5</sup>

## (b) Proposed additional functions and technical improvements for "Climfintrack"

- Automate the import of climate expenditure figures in addition to the currently automatically imported budget figures
- Include the import of MMDA budget and expenditure figures in addition to the currently automatically imported MDA figures
- Introduce the variable "type of climate finance", allowing to filter for "adaptation", "mitigation" and "cross-cutting"

<sup>4</sup> Tracking Climate Financing of Climate Action: How Colombia Developed and Implemented a Comprehensive National MRV Framework for Climate Finance (2019). Available at: [https://www.transparency-partnership.net/system/files/document/200114\\_GPD\\_Colombia\\_RZ.pdf](https://www.transparency-partnership.net/system/files/document/200114_GPD_Colombia_RZ.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> <https://climateactiontransparency.org/icat-toolbox/sinamecc/#:~:text=The%20SINAMECC%20system%2C%20which%20is,on%20climate%20action%20and%20policy.&text=%E2%80%99CSINAMECC%20helps%20to%20visualize%20better%20information%20about%20climate%20change>.

- develop two dashboards with data visualization, aggregation and analysis, including the option to generate an automated report (i.e. a pre-programmed tool function that allows to generate a report with the below information with the click on a button) each:

Operational monitoring dashboard:

- Climate finance by operation/activity for the past year (budget vs expenditure)
- Climate finance budget vs expenditure by MDA for the past year
- Climate finance expenditure by sources of funding by policy objective

Management information dashboard:

- Climate finance by policy objective for the past year (budget vs expenditure)
- Climate finance expenditure by funding source over the years
- Climate finance expenditure by type (mitigation/adaptation) over the years
- Data analysis or visualization (e.g. sum of climate finance budget by MDA and by year), as well as the export of data to other analysis softwares should be technically independent of the access to Hyperion, such that more MDA officers can make use of it, even if they are not authorized to access Hyperion
- Apply the weights for climate relevance that are defined by the manual in a transparent and visible way, e.g. in a separate spreadsheet of the tool
- Consider assigning the weights for climate relevance in an automated way when importing them
- For improved user friendliness, separate input windows (with filters) and the output window in the user frontend. Currently, both input and output window can be manipulated with different filter options. Display which filters have been chosen by the user, e.g. in a line above the output table.
- Quality assurance: Make sure that each figure is attributed to a specific operation/activity/policy objective, such that a user or viewer can transparently understand why the figure is counted as climate finance
- Quality assurance: Make sure that Policy Objectives and operations/activities are technically unique (currently not the case: e.g. "100101 Establish Ghana for a Transportation Hub in West Africa" and "050101 Establish Ghana for a transportation Hub in West Africa")
- Display the currency, in which figures are shown (Ghc)

### (c) Proposed improvements for private sector and CSO climate finance data collection

The following table shows the survey questions from 2018 and proposes a slightly adjusted survey:

Table 2: Survey instrument to tracking climate finance in the private sector and CSOs

Survey 2018	Proposed Adjustments	
	1.	Way of reporting <i>multiple choice: aggregated, by project</i>
Name of initiative/ project/Action	2.	

Recipient or implementing organisations	3.	
Start Date	4.	<i>Start date of the Initiative/ project/ action MM/YY</i>
End Date	5.	<i>End date of the Initiative/ project/ action MM/YY</i>
Sponsor/ Donor of initiative	6.	<i>list donors/sponsors</i>
Channel of supports (bilateral/multilateral)	7.	<i>Source of funding (multiple choice: bilateral donor, multilateral donor, domestic private support, international private support, other)</i>
Approved amount (currency)	8.	<i>Total approved amount in Ghc</i>
Amount received (currency)	9.	<i>Total amount received in Ghc</i>
Co-finance (if any)	10.	<i>Total amount of co-financing (if any)</i>
Type of the project/ initiative/ action (mitigation, adaptation, enabling activity etc)	11.	<i>multiple choice (multiple answers possible): mitigation, adaptation</i>
Key activities of the initiative	12.1 12.2	<i>Key activities of the initiative</i>  <i>multiple choice (multiple answers possible): Infrastructure, education, training/capacity building, publication/study, advocacy</i>  <i>multiple choice (multiple answers possible): Community level, district level, national level</i>
	13.	<i>Sector</i> <i>multiple choice</i>
Objectives	14.	<i>Which national objective are you contributing to?</i> <i>multiple choice of national climate-relevant policy objectives (multiple answers possible)</i> <i>(would imply that the survey has to be adjusted if policy objectives are adjusted)</i>

Major achievements	15.	<i>Expected major outcomes</i>
Major impacts	16.	<i>Expected major impacts</i>
Remarks	17.	
Contact Person	18.	
Email/ Phone No.	19.	

<i>Cell format</i>
<i>text</i>
<i>multiple choice</i>
<i>number</i>
<i>date</i>

In addition, the following steps are recommended for collection of climate finance data from the private sector and CSOs:

- Compile a comprehensive list of relevant private sector stakeholders and their E-Mail contacts: Institutional investors (commercial financial institutions and impact funds), Corporates and project developers, NGOs, Research and academic institutes, Philanthropists, Commercial banks and funds
- It is recommended to use a tool that allows automated upload into a database (requires to separate the answers by text and figures, e.g. amount and currency would be two different entries)
- If the data is supposed to be stored and analysed together with the public climate finance data, private sector and CSO data would have to be on an annual basis instead of a project only basis. In addition, variables such as type of project (mitigation/adaptation/both) and objectives should be harmonized in definitions and categories between public sector and private sector/CSO data.
- CSOs and private companies participating in the survey should select in a multiple choice menu those national policy objectives that their action is contributing to (cf. proposed Question 14 in Figure 4) in order for the Ministry of Finance to be able to analyse all climate finance flows according to policy objective. Currently the Ministry of Finance is having the idea that somebody at the Ministry would manually attribute each CSO/private sector project to the government objectives. The suggestion here is a more efficient alternative.
- In addition, NRECC should decide whether weights would be applied to private and CSO climate finance, by whom and whether manually or in an automated way (by algorithm)

#### (d) Linking Ghana tracking system more closely with UNFCCC requirements

- Adjusting the dashboard with additional information on NDC targets: climate finance by policy objective vs NDCs (aggregated and gap towards 22.6 billion USD target)
- Adjusting the dashboard with additional information on NDC sources: financing sources vs NDC financing sources (aggregated and gap by financing source towards 22.6 billion USD target)
- Aligning the budget tagging system more strongly with NDC/NAP objectives.

## 4. Global quality assessment of the training sessions

The following sections will provide a global quality assessment of the training sessions delivered and an analysis on how the participants of the trainings improved their skills and plan to use this knowledge in the future. The purpose of this assessment was to learn whether/ which adjustments had to be conducted in between the trainings and for future trainings, as well as to gain some first insight on the effectiveness of the trainings by capturing the reactions and self-assessments of the participants.

On request of the MoF, the scope of the trainings has been adjusted in coordination with the MoF, AFD and Expertise France. Hereby the key adjustments to the originally planned approach and the ToRs addressing the MoF's concerns are the following:

- **Project Scope (Geographical):** It was requested that this project will compliment what MoF is currently undertaking to ensure all regions in the country are covered with the climate finance tracking tool to enhance the work of the district and municipal budget and planning officers. In the past years, most MDAs in Accra have been engaged on the existing tool. the immediate plan is to rollout in other regions of the country where there has been no engagement on the tool. Specifically, in the Ashanti Region, Western, Bono regions. Therefore, per the plan of the project, retraining of those they have already engaged on the tool in Accra and Tamale will not add any value to the current processes. What will be beneficial and avoid duplication is to train other MMDA officers in other regions yet not aware of this tool.
- **Composition of Technical Training Team:** The MoF team was of the view that as developers of the tool and its operationalization, they have the full knowledge of the tool and need to be part of the training team to ensure the right technical knowledge is impacted to the participants. The inclusion of 2 officers from budget division and 2 from the ERSD of MoF was deemed appropriate for them to respond to all the questions that might arise on the tool from the various training events.
- **Logistical arrangements:** The issue of non-payment for minimum transport reimbursements and moderate accommodations for participants was identified to be a recipe for non or low participation. Participants moving from any location require that some logistics are provided before they move from their station to training center. This is the same for the CSOs and the private sector. Since the MoF has no budget for these events it was identified to be difficult to



cater for that. Consequently, the project approach adapted to cover logistics to a certain extent to allow broad participation.

To respond to the adjusted requirements, the trainings have been restructured. In total, 60 MMDA officers have been trained in three training events in Takoradi, Kumasi and Bono region. This activity organized three 2- day training workshops, the trainings have been conducted in-person. The project team considered sanitary rules for the training logistics. The training was facilitated by one national expert with support of 3 to 4 MoF trainers and partial remote participation by the international experts.

## 4.1. Methodology and tools

Two standardized questionnaires to all participants, including a pre- and post-assessment, were chosen as the most appropriate tools to assess the above specified questions, given the purpose of the assessment, the time available during the trainings and the overall time line for the project. Only a much longer project period and more evaluation resources would allow to assess to which extent the capacities are actually applied at the different departments and organisations in the medium-term.

At the beginning of each two-day-training, all participants were asked to fill in an anonymous online-based pre-training questionnaire with questions on their affiliation and status of familiarity with topics of climate change, climate finance mobilization and climate tracking. At the end of each two-day-training, the participants were invited to fill in another online-based questionnaire that followed up on the same questions in order to see whether the participants self-evaluation, i.e. the rating of their knowledge and capacities had changed after the training. The evaluation questionnaire after the training also included a section where the participants rated different aspects of the trainings, such as, for instance, usefulness of different sessions for their work, training materials and methods, allocated time duration for different sessions. All respondents during the CSO and private sector training in Accra (20 respondents) accessed and answered the questionnaire on their smartphones via QR codes provided by the trainers. During the trainings in Kumasi, Bono Region and Takoradi, only 7 persons responded online, while 52 persons (pre-training questionnaire) and 43 persons (evaluation questionnaire after the training) responded on the hard copies of the questionnaire that had been provided by the trainers as an alternative. The hard copy answers were digitalized by the authors after the training. The overall questionnaire participation rate was highly satisfactory.

Both questionnaires can be found in Annex I, along with the complete and detailed results. Results are displayed separately for the private sector and CSO training on the one side, and aggregated for the three MMDA trainings on the other side. The following sections summarize the most interesting results.

## 4.2. Training of private sector and CSOs

### Characteristics of the training participants

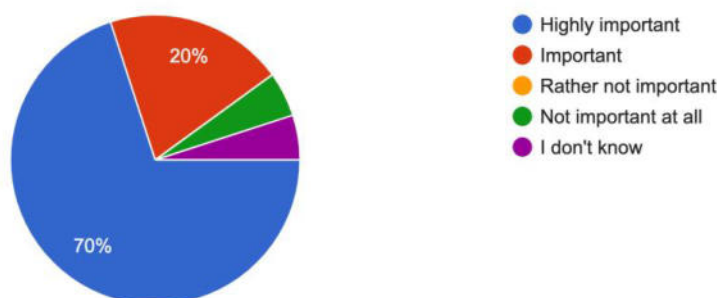
Of the 20 respondents during the CSO and private sector training, 50% had participated in another training on climate finance in the past, 35% had previously secured international climate funds for their organisation's activities. Two thirds of participants were representatives of CSOs.

90% stated that the topic of climate finance in their organisation is either viewed as highly important or important (Figure 2). 95% of the participants (21 respondents at the post-training questionnaire) expressed after the training that they are highly interested in the topic of climate finance. This increases the likelihood that training knowledge will be applied after the training.

Figure 2: Importance of Climate Finance (after the training)

How is the topic of climate finance viewed in your department / business / organisation?

20 responses



### Pre- and post-training comparison

Regarding the origins and impacts of climate change, participants already had quite a good level of knowledge prior to the training: 65% felt very well informed and 35% well informed in this regard. A comparison of the answers of the pre-training questionnaire and of the evaluation questionnaire at the end of the training showed, that while 30% of participants were not familiar with the concept of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the beginning, after the training all participants stated that they would be able to name at least one of Ghana's objectives outlined and/or proposed actions in its NDCs, of which 50% would be able to name three or more.

A substantial improvement took place regarding the familiarity of the participants with climate sensitive budgeting: While prior to the training, 60% of the participants felt little or not familiar at all with climate sensitive budgeting (Figure 3), this share of unfamiliarity went down to 10% (Figure 4). 30% of the participant's institutions were already practicing climate-sensitive budgeting at the time of the training.



Figure 3: Familiarity with climate sensitive Budgeting before training

How familiar are you with climate sensitive budgeting?  
20 responses

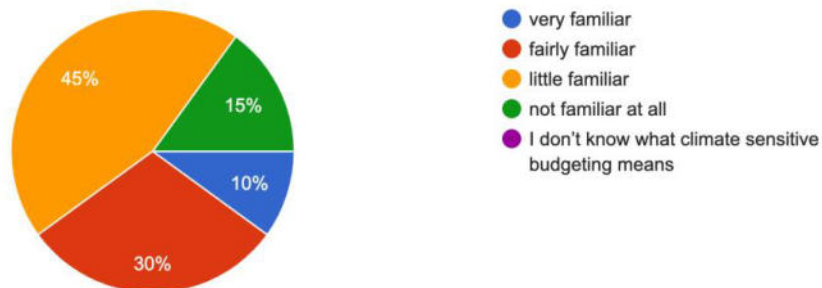
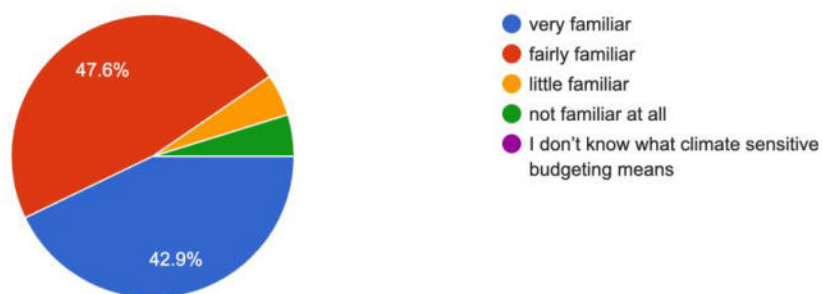


Figure 4: Familiarity with climate sensitive budgeting after training

After the training: How familiar are you with climate sensitive budgeting?  
21 responses



The share of participants aware of the Ministry of Finance's climate finance tracking tools went up from 35% to 95%. The share of those that know how they can contribute to the MoF's climate finance tracking rose from 40% to 95%.

Regarding climate finance mobilization, the share of participants who knew about two or more climate finance sources where their institution would be eligible for a funding application increased from 65% to 100% (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

Figure 5: Sources of International Climate Finance before training

How familiar are you with sources of international climate finance (e.g. institutions, funds or facilities), where your institution would currently be eligible for a funding application?

20 responses

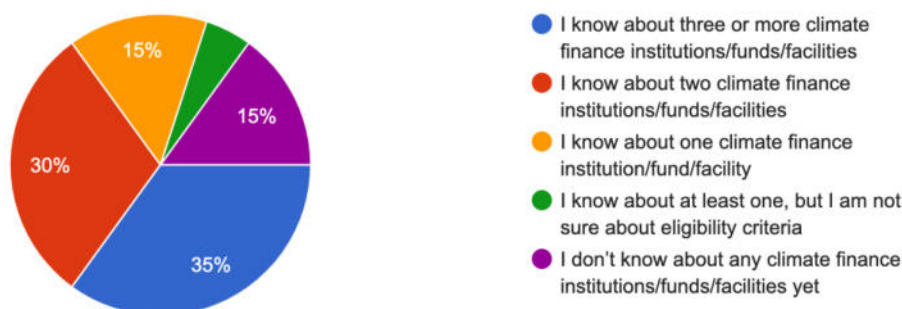
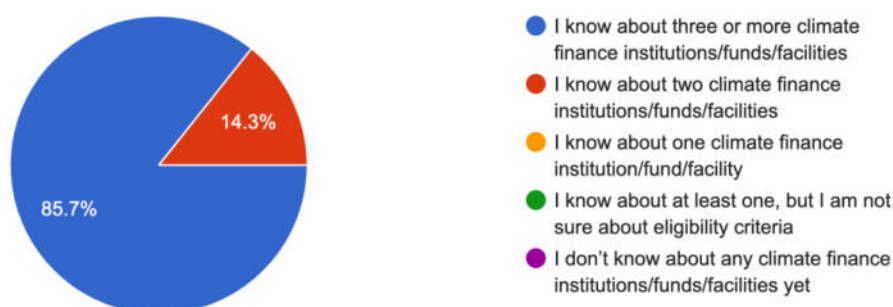


Figure 6: Sources of international climate finance after the training

After the training: How familiar are you with sources of international climate finance (e.g. institutions, funds or facilities), where your institution...ould currently be eligible for a funding application?

21 responses



Prior to the training, 75% of respondents felt rather little or not skilled at all to prepare a funding application for their institution (25% felt very or rather skilled). This improved substantially, as 100% of participants felt very or rather skilled after the training to prepare a funding application for climate funds. The share of participants that are convinced that their organisation will apply for climate funds in the future amounted to 95% (all participants, but one), compared to 35% who stated previously that their organisations had already successfully applied for climate funds in the past.

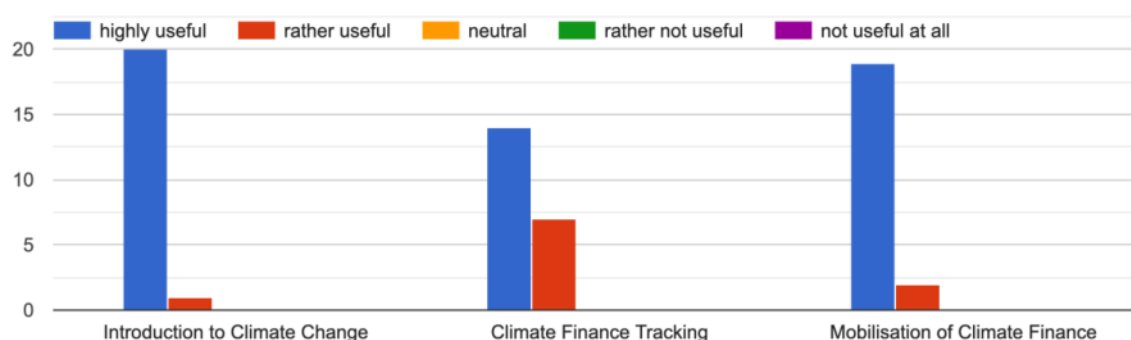
### Evaluation of the training quality and adequateness

At the end of the second and last training day, participants were asked to rate different aspects of the training. All training sessions were rated as “highly useful for their work” by the vast majority of participants (Figure 7). The sessions “Introduction to Climate Change” and “Mobilisation of Climate Finance” achieved even a slightly better evaluation than the “Climate Finance Tracking” session in the

CSO and private sector group. This might be due to the fact that the trainers of the Ministry of Finance chose to focus this session on teaching how the climate finance tracking system in the public sector works based on determining the climate-relevance of budget codes. A possible future climate finance data collection among CSOs and private sectors, supposed to be led by MoF, was mentioned only marginally.

Figure 7: Usefulness of different training sessions

Please rate how useful the sessions were for your work

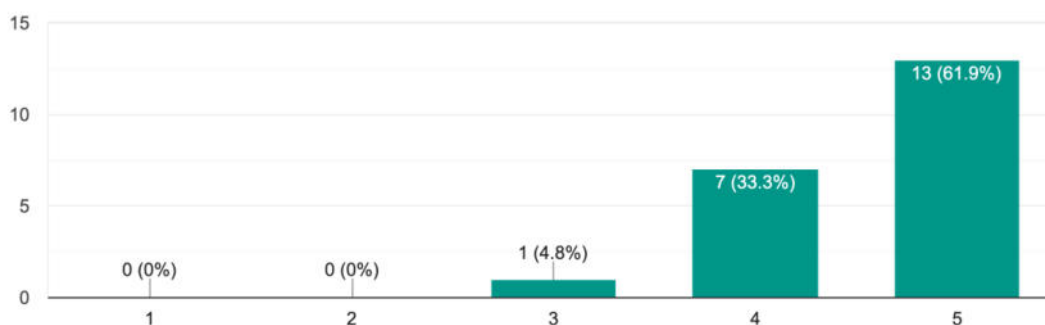


Training materials were rated as highly useful by two thirds of the respondents and useful by one third (Figure 8). The rating of the methods was also very positive overall (Figure 9).

Figure 8: Usefulness of training materials

How useful was the training material?

21 responses



5= highly adequate; 1=not adequate at all

Figure 9: Training methods

Were the training methods appropriate? Please indicate the adequacy for each training method.

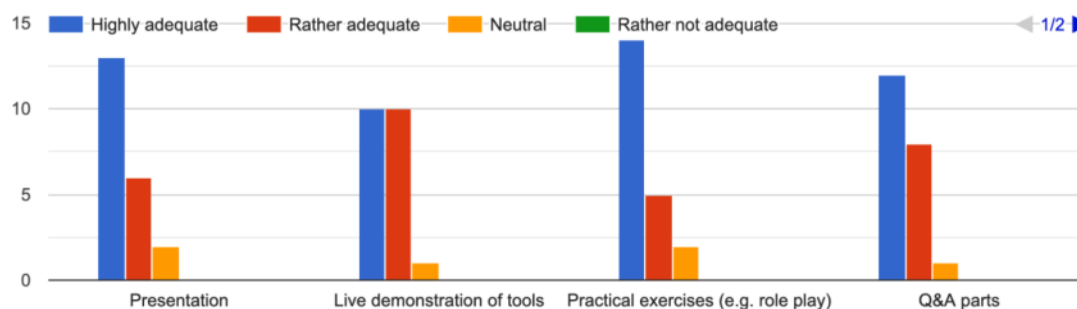
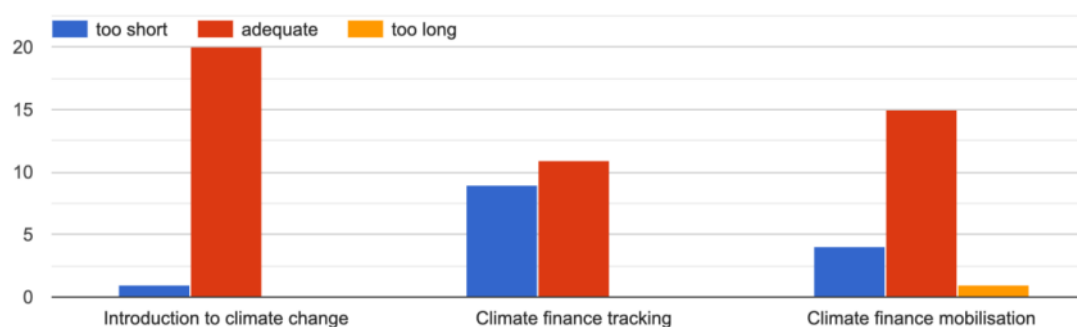


Figure 10: Adequateness of duration of training sessions

Time: Was the time and length of the individual sessions appropriate?



Regarding timing, it became evident that the climate finance tracking session was considered too short, by a little less than half the participants and adequate by a little more than half of the participants (Figure 10).

### Specific feedback by the participants

Most of the specific feedback asked for more trainings (8 mentions). Individual persons' feedbacks mentioned, among others, that practical exercises on coding could be included, that further trainings should be carried out at the regional and district levels (*comment: as was also part of the project*), that one week training should cover capacity building for financing climate action, need for training on easy-to-use-tools and templates that CSOs can use to record, analyse and track their climate data, more trainings should be provided to further private sector institutions (*comment: participant number was limited here*), more training on proposal writing skills.

## How participants will apply the new skills and knowledge

The following quotes represent the answers of individual participants:

- “Training my team and other partners in CSOs on the funding opportunities and how we can apply collectively.”
- “We will apply for the funding sources introduced and share the information with other institutions to benefit from these sources”
- “Will align climate tracking allocation with my budget planning and activities to improve reporting”
- “Climate Financing proposal assessment”
- “Farm management practices”
- “This will influence how we approach our project concept design and development”
- “In writing proposal and training others”
- “By empowering my constituents”

## 4.3. Training of Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies’ (MMDAs) Representatives

Trainings of planning and budget officers at the MMDA level took place in Kumasi, Takoradi and Sunyani. Results are evaluated in aggregated manner for all MMDA training respondents. Unfortunately, the number of responses were different for the pre- and post-questionnaires, 59 and 50 participants responded respectively. Given the relatively high number of respondents, results can still be interpreted in a meaningful way. Nevertheless, absolute response numbers are mentioned below in addition to percentages of respondents with a certain answer for higher transparency of results.

### Characteristics of the training participants

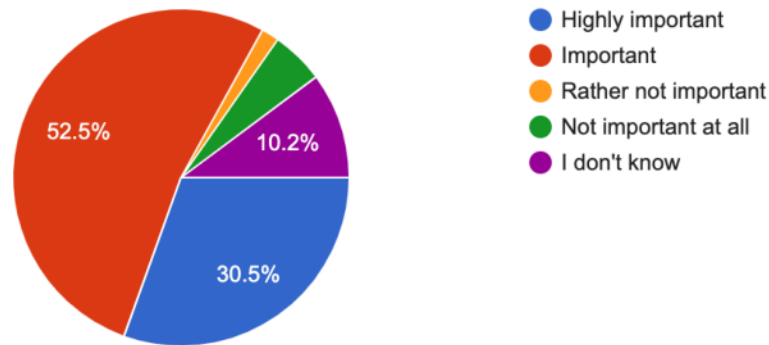
Of the 59 respondents during the MMDA training, 73% (43 respondents) had participated in another training on climate finance in the past (substantially more than in the CSO/private sector group), 8.5% (5) were from an institution that had secured international climate funds for their activities prior to the trainings. 100% of the participants were from the public sector.

83% (49) stated that the topic of climate finance in their organisation is either viewed as highly important or important (Figure 11). 96% (48) of the respondents (at the post-training questionnaire) expressed after the training that they are highly interested in the topic of climate finance. This increases the likelihood that training knowledge will be applied after the training.

Figure 11: MMDAs - Importance of climate finance (post-training questionnaire)

How is the topic of climate finance viewed in your department / business / organisation?

59 responses



### Pre- and post-training comparison

The MMDA participants had a basic prior knowledge regarding the origins and impacts of climate change (as anticipated, less than CSO representatives): 22% (13) felt rather little informed, 44% (26) felt rather well informed in this regard. After the training, 66% (33) felt very well informed about origins and impacts of climate change, and 32% (16) felt well informed. A comparison of the answers of the pre-training questionnaire and of the evaluation questionnaire at the end of the training showed, that while 62.7% (37) of participants were not familiar with the concept of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) at the beginning, after the training all participants stated that they would be able to name at least one of Ghana's objectives outlined and/or proposed actions in its NDCs, of which 22% (11) would be able to name three or more.

A substantial improvement took place regarding the familiarity of the participants with climate sensitive budgeting: While prior to the training, 54 % of the participants felt little or not familiar at all with climate sensitive budgeting, this share of unfamiliarity went down to zero percent (Figure 12 and Figure 13).

Figure 12: MMDAs - Familiarity with climate sensitive budgeting before training

### How familiar are you with climate sensitive budgeting?

59 responses

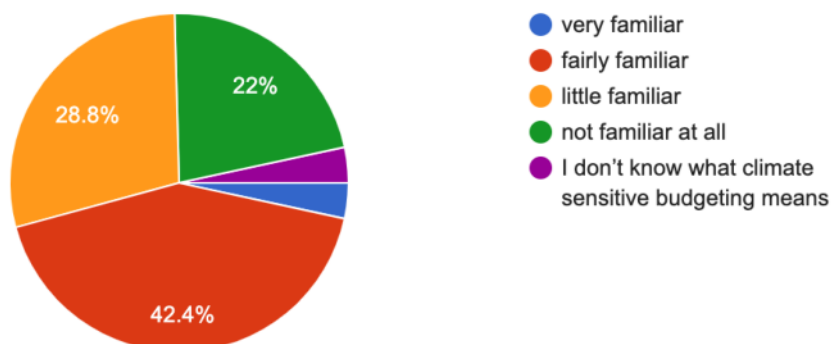
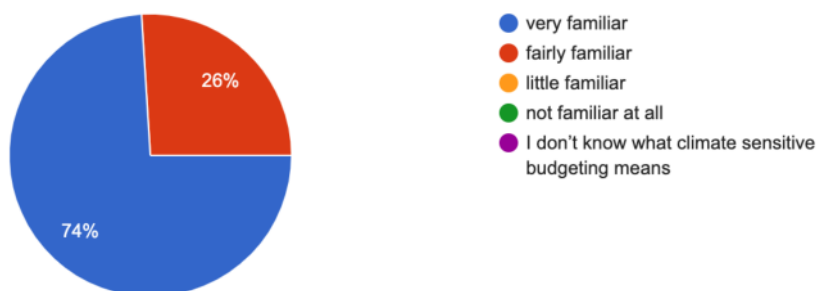


Figure 13: MMDAs - Familiarity with climate sensitive budgeting after the training

### After the training: How familiar are you with climate sensitive budgeting?

50 responses



The MMDAs of 46 % (27) of respondents are already practicing climate sensitive budgeting (Figure 14). After the training, almost 90 % of respondents considered it likely or most likely that their institution will introduce climate sensitive budgeting (Figure 15).



Figure 14: MMDAs – Current application of climate sensitive budgeting

**Does your department / business / organisation already practice climate sensitive budgeting?**

59 responses

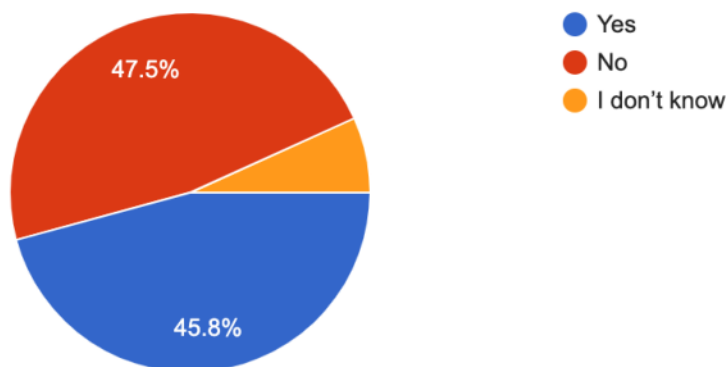
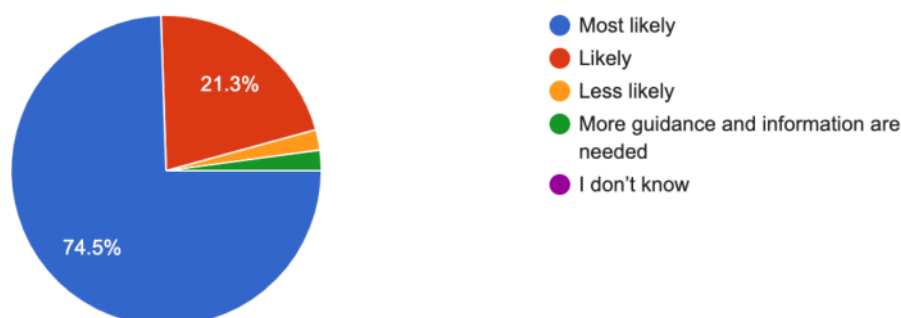


Figure 15: MMDAs - Likelihood of future climate sensitive budgeting

**If not already happening, will your department / business / organisation practice climate sensitive budgeting in future?**

47 responses



The share of participants aware of the Ministry of Finance's climate finance tracking tools went up from 8.5% (5) respondents to 100% (50). The share of those that know how they can contribute to the MoF's climate finance tracking rose from 24% (14) to 100% (50). These rates demonstrate that the training successfully addressed a previously existing knowledge gap on a topic – climate sensitive budgeting – that should be at the core of the tasks of the participating public officers.

Regarding climate finance mobilization, Figure 16 and Figure 17 show that the share of participants who knew about two or more climate finance sources where their institution would be eligible for a funding application increased from 5% (3, i.e. substantially less than in the CSO group) to 92% (46).



Figure 16: MMDAs - Sources of international climate finance before training

How familiar are you with sources of international climate finance (e.g. institutions, funds or facilities), where your institution would currently be eligible for a funding application?

59 responses

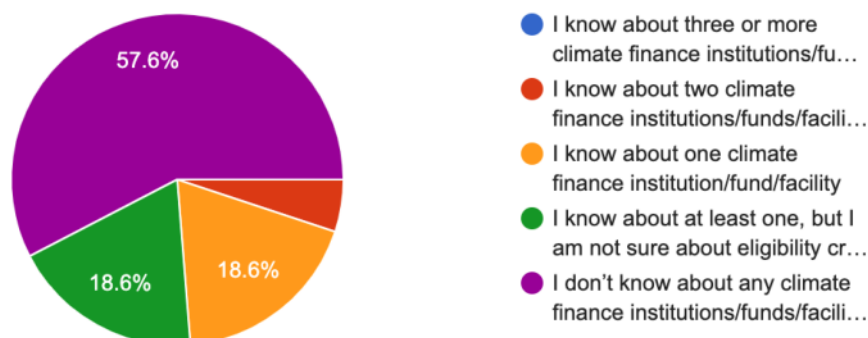
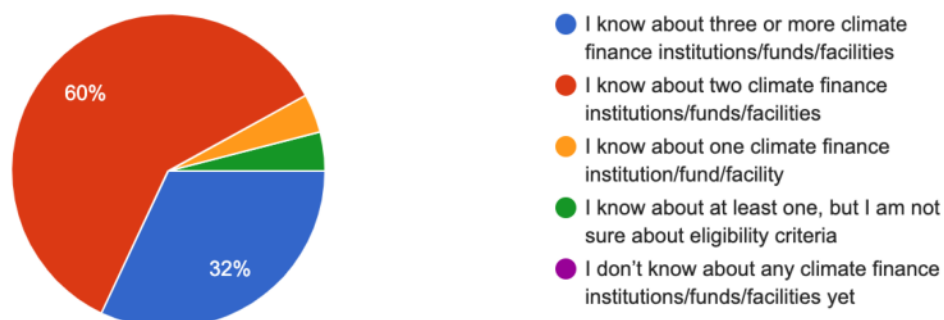


Figure 17: MMDAs - Sources of international climate finance after training

After the training: How familiar are you with sources of international climate finance (e.g. institutions, funds or facilities), where your institution would currently be eligible for a funding application?

50 responses



Prior to the training, 69.5% (41) of respondents felt rather little or not skilled at all to prepare a funding application for their institution (29% felt very or rather skilled). This improved, as 78% (39) of participants felt very or rather skilled after the training to prepare a funding application for climate funds. The improvement was less among MMDA representatives than among CSO and private sector representatives. This may be explained by the relatively shorter session on mobilization of climate finance as compared to the CSO training (in favour of a longer climate finance tracking/ budgeting

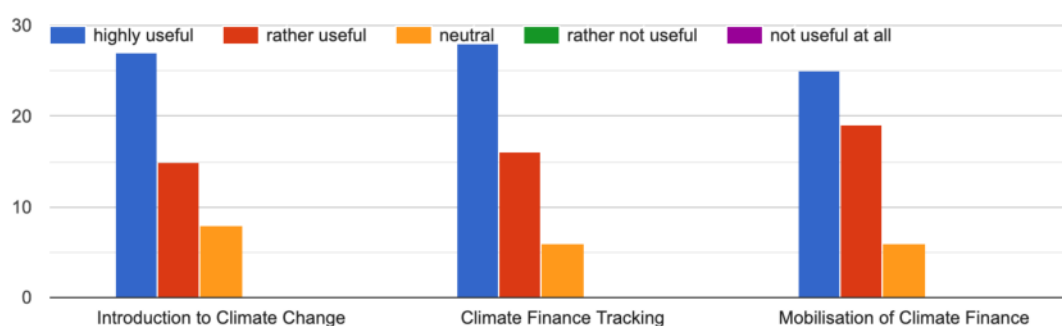
sessions) and/or the larger previous experience of CSOs with applications for climate finance. The share of participants that are convinced that their MMDA will apply for climate funds in the future amounted to 80% (40), compared to 8.5% of respondents (5) who stated previously that their organisations had already successfully applied for climate funds in the past.

### Evaluation of the training quality and adequateness

At the end of the second and last training day, participants were asked to rate different aspects of the training. All training sessions were rated as “highly useful for their work” or “rather useful” by the vast majority of participants (Figure 18).

Figure 18: MMDAs - Usefulness of different training sessions

Please rate how useful the sessions were for your work



Training materials were rated as highly useful by two thirds (32) of the respondents and useful by 26% (13), neutral by 10% (5), as shown in Figure 19. The methods were also rated highly adequate or rather adequate by the vast majority (Figure 20). Unfortunately, only very few respondents used the chance to give feedback on open questions and recommendations for improvement. Regarding material, it was emphasized by one individual each that all participants should receive the materials at the beginning of the training and that it may be amended by examples/samples of successful funding proposals or concept notes.

Figure 19: MMDAs - Adequateness of training material (5= highly adequate; 1=not adequate at all)

How useful was the training material?

50 responses

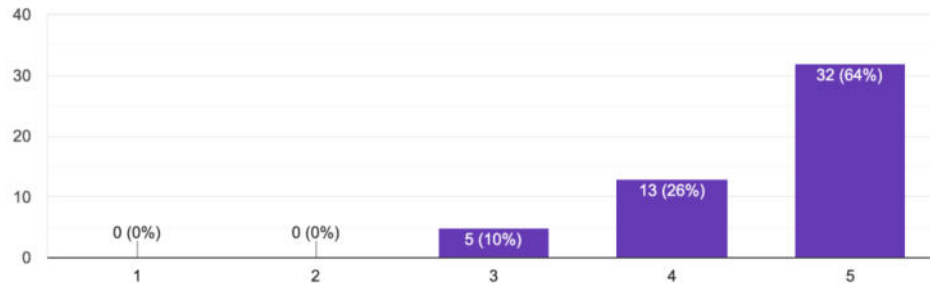


Figure 20: MMDAs - Appropriateness of training methods

Were the training methods appropriate? Please indicate the adequacy for each training method.

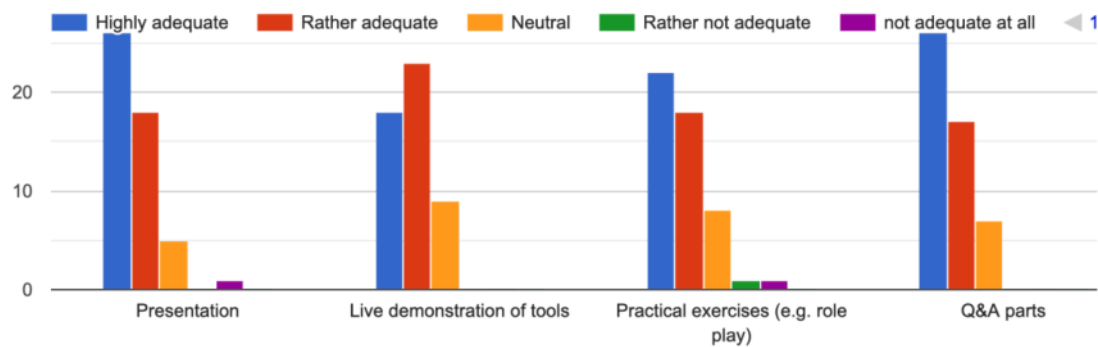
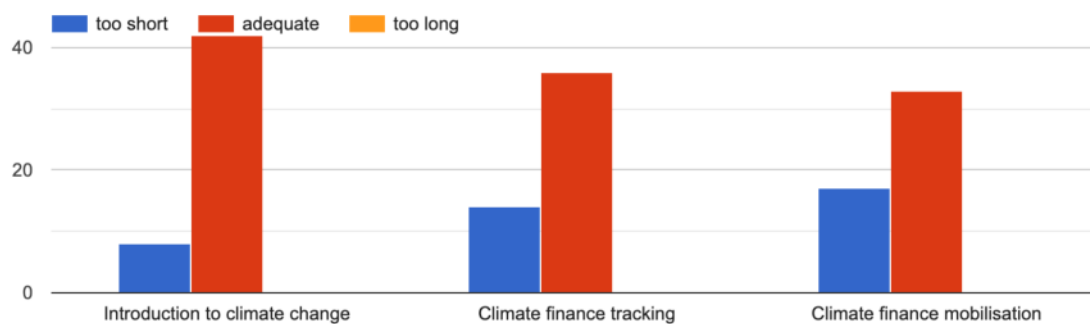


Figure 21: MMDAs - Adequateness of training session duration

Time: Was the time and length of the individual sessions appropriate?



Regarding timing, it was mentioned by several participants that they wished for more training days. However, the majority of participants rated the length of the different sessions as adequate (Figure 21). This hints at the training timing being adequate for the contents that were taught.

### Specific feedback by the participants

Most respondents did not answer how they will apply what they have learned or which climate-related trainings they would attend in the future, given that most respondents exclusively answered the multiple choice questions. Several participants would enjoy a continuation of trainings building on these contents. Regarding the content, the most often cited request for further training concerned a more in-depth training for improvement of funding proposal writing skills (12 participants). Five participants would like to participate in more climate finance trainings, not mentioning specifics, two regarding climate finance tracking, one regarding mobilization of climate finance and one regarding specific climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, one on climate action in agriculture, one regarding climate footprints.

### How participants will apply the new skills and knowledge

Out of 50 participants that filled the post-training evaluation questionnaire, 27 answered the question how they plan to apply the new skills and knowledge acquired in the training. The answers included the following (if more than one person gave the answer, the number of respondents is indicated in parentheses):

- “Plan and budget appropriately for climate change interventions”, incorporate climate change issues during the next planning budget preparation process (12)
- the knowledge acquired will help in capturing clearly climate change activities in the Medium-term Development Plan (MTDP) (3)
- “help my organisation to prioritise climate financing”
- “to a large extent as much as my management of my assembly will support”
- Identifying climate change issues in my district and develop a concept note to apply for international climate finance, engage with other relevant institutions to develop proposals (10)
- “Ensure that projects and programmes for climate change are smart”
- Dissemination of knowledge (4): share gained knowledge with management members, budget committees F&A; share my experience with my staff; sensitize the MPCU on what has been learned
- “I will be able to identify policies and activities that are related to climate change”

## 4.4. General conclusions of the global quality assessment and training evaluation

- The participants assessed their knowledge and skills with regard to origins of climate change and its impacts, climate finance mobilisation and climate-sensitive budgeting, as well as climate-finance tracking substantially better after the training than before, across all groups.

- The vast majority considered the contents of the different training sessions relevant for their work and training methods and materials highly adequate.
- Based on the feedback received, one could consider to extend the training to three days, especially for the MMDA participants. However, balancing the feedback and cost-benefit-considerations, a continuation of the training in the format of a two-day workshop could also be fully justified.
- It seems important to include some expectation management towards participants regarding the session on mobilization of climate finance, emphasizing that the objective of the session is to familiarize them with funding facilities for which their institutions are eligible and to learn which information has to be included in a concept note and which steps it takes to apply, however not the writing of a full funding proposal (such expectation management was done at least in the first workshop for CSOs and private sector).
- If the training is expanded in the future, an additional module on funding proposal writing could be included, after an assessment who would be the most suitable target group that could make most use of it.

## 5. Overall conclusion

The project was concluded within the stipulated time and budget frame. A total number of four trainings has been implemented successfully. Overall, about 30 CSO and private sector representatives participated in the first training in Accra and a total of 60 MMDA representatives participated in the trainings in Bono region, Kumasi and Takoradi). Hereby the objective of setting different foci for different target groups (CSOs/private sector on the one hand, MMDAs on the other hand) has been fulfilled through adapted agenda setting, presentations and exercises. Also, an envisaged adaptation of the training material (slides, presentations) and some approaches (e.g. training exercise on climate finance) based on the experiences and lessons-learned from the pilot training in Accra was successfully conducted in close cooperation between the project team and the Ministry of Finance and their trainers.

The agreed and completed deliverables of the overall project included:

- Inception Report
- Report on the analysis of the integrated MRV of Climate Finance Tracking Tool currently in place in Ghana, identifying the processes, strengths, and weaknesses of the reporting tools and of their guidelines and manuals as well as proposing recommendations for improvement.
- Climate Finance Mobilisation Guidelines, to be distributed to training participants on a memory stick.
- Training material, including the contents of the training sessions, training agenda, PowerPoint presentations and evaluation questionnaire for participants.
- A memory stick per participant with training material and the climate finance tracking tool manual for MDAs officers or the financial MRV system manual for private sector and CSO representatives and the climate finance mobilisation guidelines.
- Training reports for the sessions delivered
- 4-page briefing paper to be used as a communication media by the MoF to explain the advantages for Ghana to have an efficient climate finance tracking system
- Final report

## 6. Final list of people trained



**Participants list: Private Sector / CSO training in Accra, 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021**

	Name	Organisation	Private Sector?	CSO?	Contact	Signature
1	Ivy Abovoh Atswei	Youth in Greenhouse Enterprise Project (Dawhanya)	Government & Private		0243579696	
2	Zakaria Laksey	CARE		✓	0244330957	
3	Abdoul Gafaru Tchalaou	AFD			0540982522	TAGOT
4	Saomon YAMORIT	Youth Network Resources & ENVIRONMENTAL Gov.	CS	✓	0245144118	
5	Robert Mensah	MOF	Gov.		024229509	
6	Jonathan Gajah	Kasa		✓	0208317868	
7	Lotte Weiskmann	Consultant			0557205388	L. W.
8	Labram Musah	VAIO Change	CSO	✓	0943 211854	
9	PRINCE ESSEL	FLOWERS VENTURES LIMITED			0508 053345947	



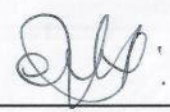





	Kpatakpa Francis	Advocates for Biodiversity - Ghana	CS	✓	0501424541	<del>Elle</del>
10	Doreas Lomley	Oil & Gas Platform	CSO	✓	0244588312	De
* 11	Theophilus Koramchi	KARL	✓		0246897537	Elle
* 12	Gochon Tao Doe	Youth - NREG.	✓		0247184657	Carling.
* 13	Isaac Amomah	Concern Health	✓		0243044332	Amomah
14	Okro Amuah	Concern Health	✓		0545825231	Amuah
* 15	Bashim Abdulkazik	MOF/NSA	GOG		0244203479	Abdulkazik
* 16	Vincent Anshue-Brett	WCF PS	Private Sector		0643242849	Anshue-Brett
* 17	Philip Sostah	NHIS - Madina District Office	GOG		0242344856	Sostah
* 18	Edwin Mawudza	Sparks R.		✓	0244727227	Mawudza
19	Edward Babalola	ADB	GOG	✓	0269330738	Babalola



20	Sia Gogolamah	A Rocha Gt	<del>ES</del>	✓	0243206740	
21	Yaw Yeboah	SEHP a/c		✓	0559231575	
22	Albert Katalo	Civic Regress			0244642180	
23	Kemi Jones-Lah	The Development Int		✓	0277625777	
24	Nini Adelo	ISODEC		✓	0260704660	
25	Adura France	MOF			0521290102	
26	Kenneth Amoateng	Asibinsromu		-	0244023651	
27	Frederick Yaghtul	PEF	✓		0588004450	
28	Potic Adu-Mensah	350Gloc	✓		0262685618	
29	Lovans O-Takji	ISEES			0244108268	
30	Kwame Appiah Owusu	Tropenbos Ghana	✓		0543285145	



	Name	Org.	PS	CSO	Contact	Signature
31	Mathias Edeator	AY4SD		✓	ay4sdg@gmail.com 0547339154	
32	Eysam Dyma	Media			0244623375 pape.sami.e@gmail.com	
33	Eugene Afamaho	Media			0272445414 e	
34	Elvis Oppong-Mensah	Civic Response		✓	0244172818	
35	Brahmah Sappad	SEIBCH	✓		0555007963	
36	Wisdom Quailor	UCSOND		✓	0242128672	





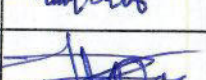
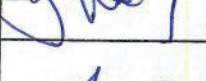




## (SUPPORTING GHANA ON THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A CLIMATE SENSITIVE GOVERNMENT BUDGET)

DATE: 15/6/21

VENUE: Fushett Hotel, Sunyani

Bonopagan

#	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Kwesi Muntah Owusu	Techiman MA	0244244976	
2	Pamplilio Amung-yeni	Jaman south mun.	0547842270	
3	Seth Ampofo	Dormaa West Dist ASI	0243023612	
4	Phd. Mohammed Iddrisu Zito	Dormaa West District	0550577795	
5	Sulemans Mghang	Techiman Mun ASI	0288500277	
6	Anthony Afari	Kintampo South Dist	0542294989	
7	WAI Adoo	Jaman South Mun.	024355489	
8	Rita A. A. Badzie	Tain SA	0246437876	





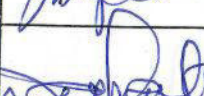





KASA INITIATIVE GHANA  
MMDAs WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE FINANCE MOBILIZATION AND TRACKING

(SUPPORTING GHANA ON THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A CLIMATE SENSITIVE GOVERNMENT BUDGET)

DATE: 15/6/21

VENUE: Bono Region

#	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
9	Alfred Gyrol Lumor	Nkoranza South Mun-Ass	0557297273	
10	Robert Mensah	Ministry of Finance	024229509	
11	Esther Asare	Sunyini West Mun.	0309299838	
12	Adwoa Asante	MoF	0244423905	
13	Franklin T. Nwankwo	Tano South Mun. Ass	0842289904	
14	ANAAWE, MARK	TANO SOUTH MUN.	0244579954	
15	Amoateng Abena Gladys	Nkoranza South Mun	0547437208	
16	BANON DESMOND TITUS	WENCHI MUNICIPAL	0205137446	

9-

10-

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12-

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14-



(SUPPORTING GHANA ON THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A CLIMATE SENSITIVE GOVERNMENT BUDGET)

DATE: 15/6/21

VENUE: Bono Region

#	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE	
17	Asonah Patrick	Wevchi Mun. Ass.	0207705263		15-
18	Kudola Emmanuel	Bonama Central Mun. Ass.	0205880491		16-
* 19	Derrick Kwaa	RCC - RPCU	0247555412		17-
20	Cideon Amaal	Tain Dist Ass.	0506381613		18-
21	Nti Abo Boateng	Tamale South Mun.	024355489		19-
22	Dr. Lord Mensah	UGBS/UNDO	0202671916		
23	Joseph Mensah	Bonama Central Mun. Assembly	0559972059		20-
24	Stephen Boahen Sakyamah	SWMT	0242323474		21-





# KASA INITIATIVE GHANA



## MMDAs WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE FINANCE MOBILIZATION AND TRACKING

### (SUPPORTING GHANA ON THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A CLIMATE SENSITIVE GOVERNMENT BUDGET)

DATE: 17/06/2021

VENUE: Kumasi

*#	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	MICHAEL FIIFI MENSAH-SEY	AMANSIE CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	0244491726	
2	ABJEI BOATENG JOSHUA	EBURA SEKYEDUMASE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY	0209144800	
3.	FELIX BOATENG ASSIM	EJISU MUN. ASS	0276440958	
4.	ALI SUHEMANA	ETISU MUN. ASS	0246311732	
5.	Imelove Anwar-Bekoe	Akropong South East DA	0244740564	
6	Rutherford Osei	Akakro Mampung Municipal Assembly	0207372479 0245137813 (memo)	
7	Abu Mwine	Offinso North Dist Assembly	0553985857	
8	Abu GYAMFI PRINCE	Mampung Municipal Assembly	0247 099557	



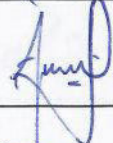


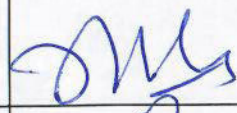
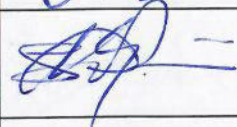



**KASA INITIATIVE GHANA**  
**MMDAs WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE FINANCE MOBILIZATION AND TRACKING**

**(SUPPORTING GHANA ON THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A CLIMATE SENSITIVE GOVERNMENT BUDGET)**

DATE: 17/06/2021

VENUE: Kumasi

*#	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
9	Busia Ben Opare	Suame M/A	0243244993 0208166904	
10	AKWASI Afam - Boateng	Asante Akim North MPA	0242531052	
11	Bashir A. Joseph	Obuasi Municipal Amansie Central D/A	0244594234	
12	PATRICK KAPPA ANDREW	Akro CD A - Jacob	0244364816	
13	Sdra Vivian Arloah	Obuasi Mun. Ass	0244880047	
14	Timothy Nimko Boakye	Asokore Municipal	0548137535	
15	Solomon D. Samrah	A.A.N.M	0244873268	
16	Gariba A. Alhassan	Offinso North	0246023860	

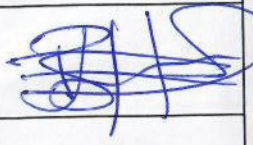


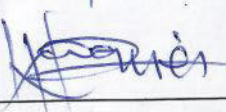


**KASA INITIATIVE GHANA**  
**MMDAs WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE FINANCE MOBILIZATION AND TRACKING**

**(SUPPORTING GHANA ON THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A CLIMATE SENSITIVE GOVERNMENT BUDGET)**

DATE: 17/06/2021

VENUE: Kumasi

*#	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
17	Justice Bubu	Ashqfo And South East	0242825558	
18	Emmanuel Arthur Osei	Mampong Muni. Ass	0246176646	
19	Sebastian Anum	for me Muni. Ass	0244713797	
20	Lawrence Kobbedua	Fjura-Sekyealim Muni. Ass	0248668268	


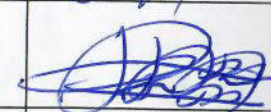
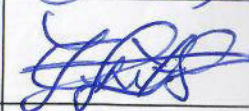

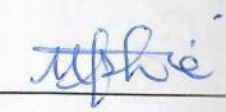
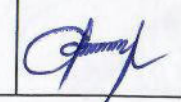


**KASA INITIATIVE GHANA**  
**MMDAs WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE FINANCE MOBILIZATION AND TRACKING**

**(SUPPORTING GHANA ON THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A CLIMATE SENSITIVE GOVERNMENT BUDGET)**

DATE: 21/06/2021

VENUE: Takoradi

*#	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
✓ 1	Anthony Quaike	Wassa East	0246822478	
✓ 2	Richard Ackah	Wassa East	8242101104	
✓ 3	Emmanuel Nana Yartel	Shama Dist. Assem.	0246368098	
✓ 4	ALHAI MAHARRA ABU	SHAMA District	0246373072	
✓ 5	MARIA-ANTOINETTE A. QUARSHIE	EFFIA-KWESIMUNTSIM	0207629618	
✓ 6	Richard Baah-Baaheng	Ahanta West	0208263484	Baah-Baaheng
✓ 7	Amidu Baba	Ahanta West	0240631116	Baah-Baaheng
✓ 8	Stephen Ackah	SITIA	0244467314	



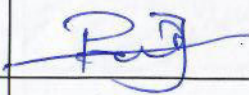
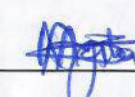
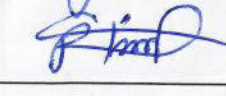


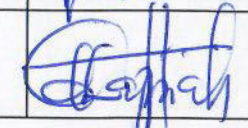


**KASA INITIATIVE GHANA**  
**MMDAs WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE FINANCE MOBILIZATION AND TRACKING**

**(SUPPORTING GHANA ON THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A CLIMATE SENSITIVE GOVERNMENT BUDGET)**

DATE: 28/6/21

VENUE: Takoradi

*#	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
✓ 9	Felix Mensah	NEIMA	0547871287	
✓ 10	Rita Stephanie Abion	PHMA	0243959781	
✓ 11	Asumadu Priscilla	PHMA	0546716883	
✓ 12	Ayisha Mahama	Mpohor	0243310837	
✓ 13	Aminda Polaa	Tarkwa-Nsuaem M/A	024223528	
✓ 14	Appiah-Acheampong	Ellembelle Dist. Ass.	0244176373	
✓ 15	Benedict Aedw	Ellembelle Dist. Ass.	0242182128	
✓ 16	Bright Chene Appiah	Tarkwa-Nsuaem M/A	0245547122	





KASA INITIATIVE GHANA  
MMDAs WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE FINANCE MOBILIZATION AND TRACKING

(SUPPORTING GHANA ON THE TRANSITION TOWARDS A CLIMATE SENSITIVE GOVERNMENT BUDGET)

DATE: 2/6/21

VENUE: Takoradi

*#	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
✓ 17	Bridgit ohenewa Agye Kum	Elcoma	0243211069	Bridgit Agye Kum
✓ 18	Sethi Akshay-Ewale	Mphur	0249325178	Akshay
19	Samuel Antwi	NEMA	0547871287	Samuel
20	Phoebe Murch	STMA	024495660	Phoebe



## 7. Annex I: Questionnaires and Results of quality assessment questionnaires

- Pre-training questionnaire
- Results of the Pre-training questionnaire for CSOs and private sector
- Results of the Pre-training questionnaire for MMDAs
- Post-training evaluation questionnaire
- Results of the Post-training evaluation questionnaire for CSOs and private sector
- Results of the Post-training evaluation questionnaire for MMDAs

# Pre-training questionnaire for the workshop on “Climate Finance Tracking and Mobilization”

Dear participant,

this short questionnaire serves the purpose of letting us know if you have already dealt with the topic of climate finance beforehand, in particular related to tracking and / or mobilization. This will help the trainers in tailoring the workshop presentation to your needs and will make them aware of specific topics they should put more emphasis on. We would highly appreciate if you shared your insights with us by filling in the questionnaire.

Your answers will be treated anonymously.

Thank you!

\* Required

## 1) General

1. Which stakeholder group do you belong to? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Public Sector
- ☐ Private Sector
- ☐ Civil Society Organisation (CSO)

2. Have you ever taken part in a climate finance training before? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

3. How is the topic of climate finance viewed in your department / business / organisation? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Highly important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Rather not important
- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ I don't know

## 2) Climate Change

4. How well do you feel informed about the origins and impacts of climate change? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ very well informed
- ☐ rather well informed
- ☐ rather little informed
- ☐ not informed at all

5. Would you be able to name three objectives and/or proposed actions outlined in Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ I don't know what Nationally Determined Contributions are
- ☐ I could name one or two objectives and/or proposed actions
- ☐ I could name three objectives and/or proposed actions
- ☐ I could name more than three objectives and/or proposed actions

6. How familiar are you with climate sensitive budgeting? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ very familiar
- ☐ fairly familiar
- ☐ little familiar
- ☐ not familiar at all
- ☐ I don't know what climate sensitive budgeting means

7. Does your department / business / organisation already practice climate sensitive budgeting? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

### 3) Climate Finance Tracking

8. Are you aware of the Ministry of Finance's (MoF) climate finance tracking tools? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

9. Do you know how your department / business / organisation can contribute to the MoF's climate finance tracking? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

#### 4) Mobilisation of Climate Finance

10. How familiar are you with sources of international climate finance (e.g. institutions, funds or facilities), where your institution would currently be eligible for a funding application? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ I know about three or more climate finance institutions/funds/facilities
- ☐ I know about two climate finance institutions/funds/facilities
- ☐ I know about one climate finance institution/fund/facility
- ☐ I know about at least one, but I am not sure about eligibility criteria
- ☐ I don't know about any climate finance institutions/funds/facilities yet

11. How skilled do you feel for preparing a funding proposal to an international climate finance institution / fund / facility? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ very well
- ☐ rather well
- ☐ rather little
- ☐ not prepared at all

12. Has your department / business / organisation successfully mobilize international climate finance in the past? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

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## Pre-training questionnaire for the workshop on “Climate Finance Tracking and Mobilization”

Questions Responses 20

20 responses

Accepting responses ☒

Summary

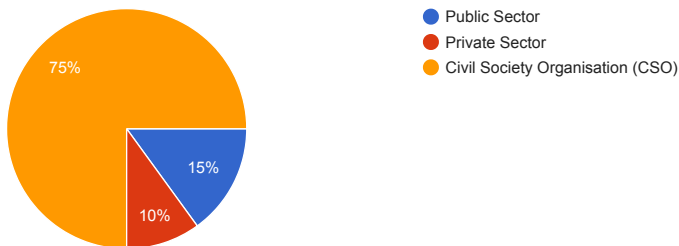
Question

Individual

## 1) General

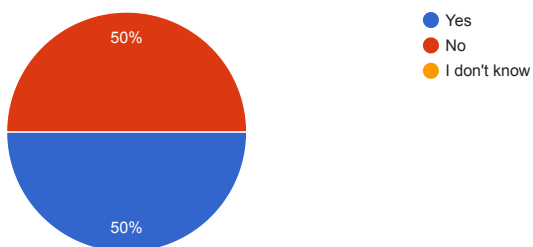
Which stakeholder group do you belong to?

20 responses



Have you ever taken part in a climate finance training before?

20 responses



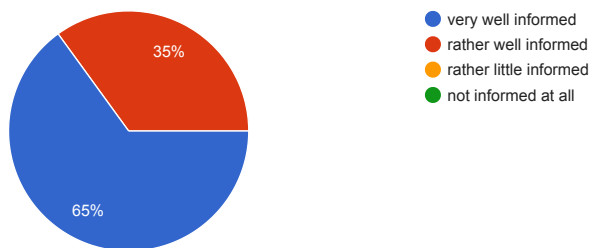
How is the topic of climate finance viewed in your department / business / organisation?

20 responses

## 2) Climate Change

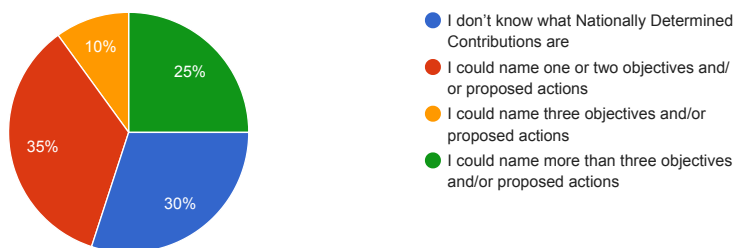
How well do you feel informed about the origins and impacts of climate change?

20 responses



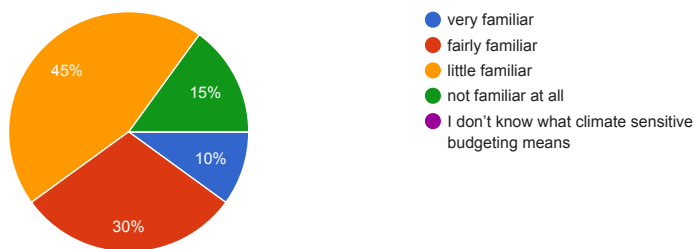
Would you be able to name three objectives and/or proposed actions outlined in Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)?

20 responses



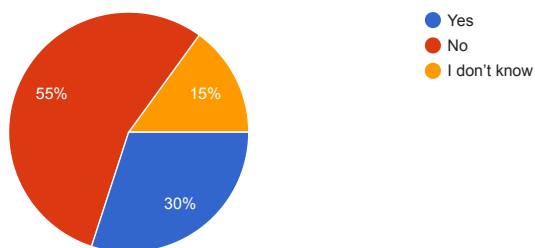
How familiar are you with climate sensitive budgeting?

20 responses



Does your department / business / organisation already practice climate sensitive budgeting?

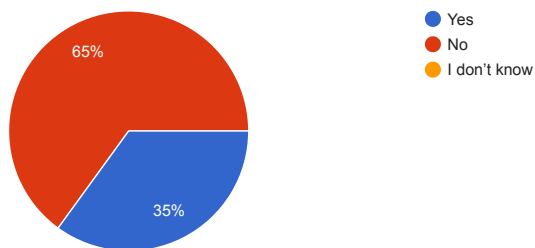
20 responses



### 3) Climate Finance Tracking

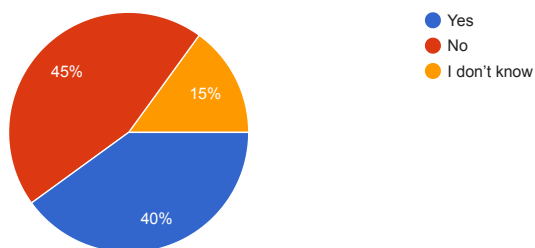
Are you aware of the Ministry of Finance's (MoF) climate finance tracking tools?

20 responses



Do you know how your department / business / organisation can contribute to the MoF's climate finance tracking?

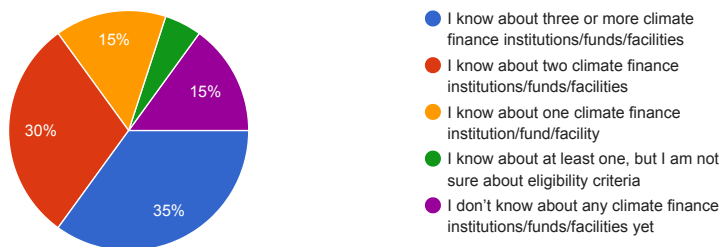
20 responses



### 4) Mobilisation of Climate Finance

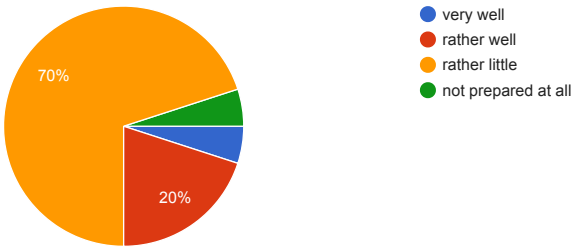
How familiar are you with sources of international climate finance (e.g. institutions, funds or facilities), where your institution would currently be eligible for a funding application?

20 responses



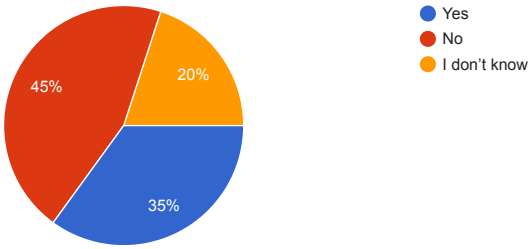
How skilled do you feel for preparing a funding proposal to an international climate finance institution / fund / facility?

20 responses



Has your department / business / organisation successfully mobilize international climate finance in the past?

20 responses



# MMDAs - Pre-training questionnaire for the workshop on “Climate Finance Tracking and Mobilization”

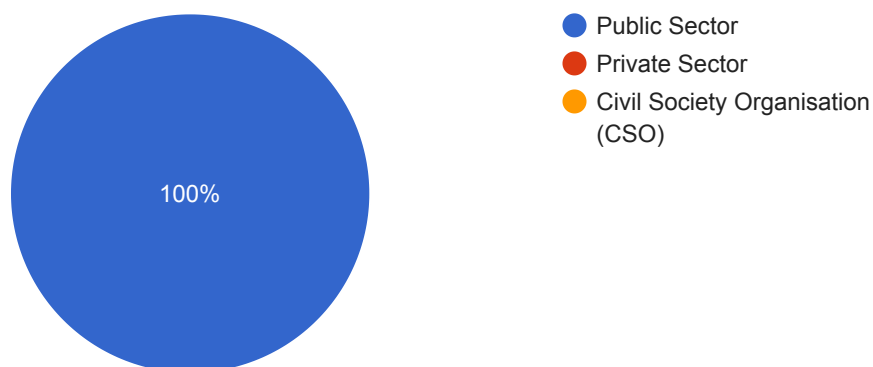
59 responses

[Publish analytics](#)

## 1) General

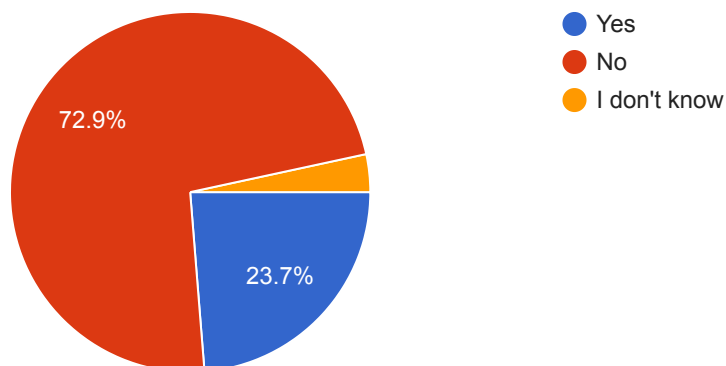
Which stakeholder group do you belong to?

59 responses



Have you ever taken part in a climate finance training before?

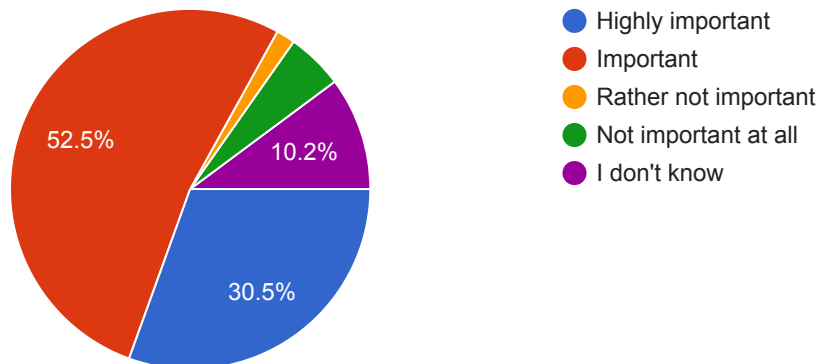
59 responses





How is the topic of climate finance viewed in your department / business / organisation?

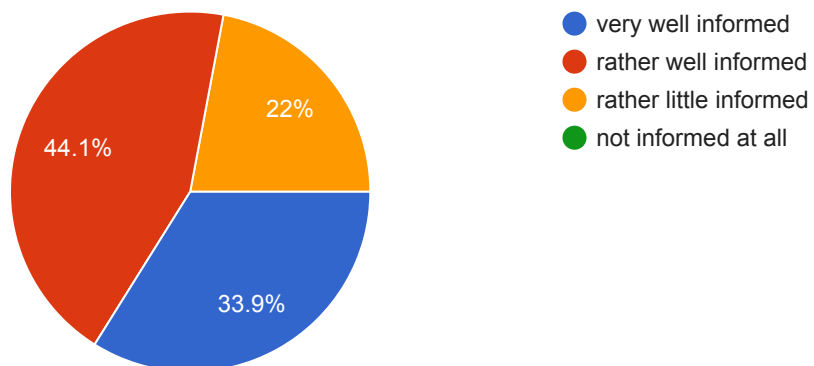
59 responses



## 2) Climate Change

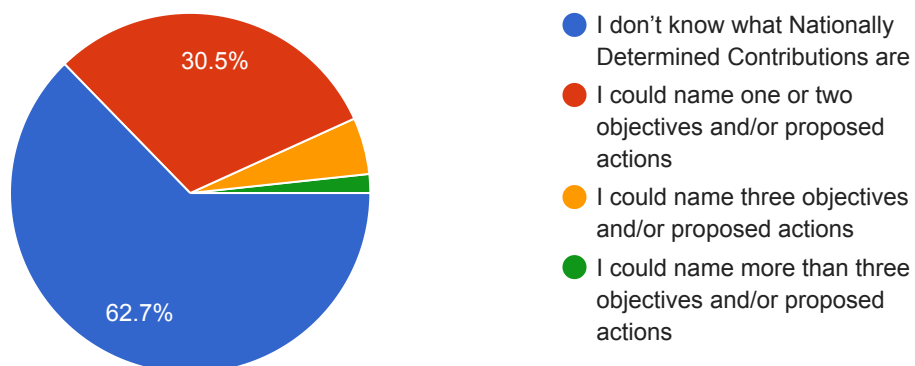
How well do you feel informed about the origins and impacts of climate change?

59 responses



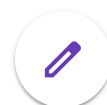
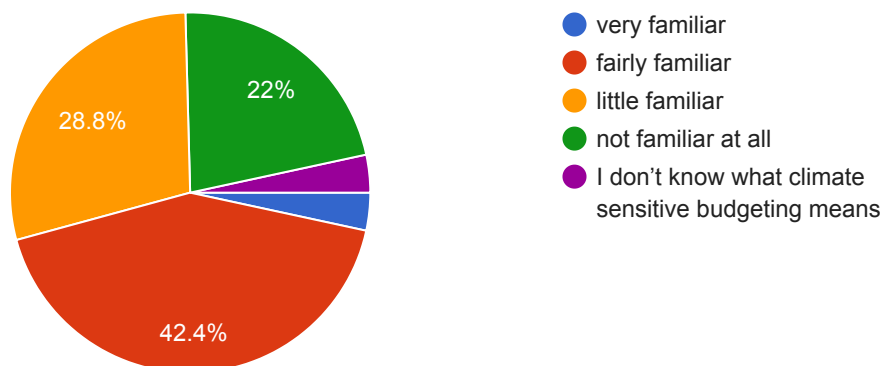
Would you be able to name three objectives and/or proposed actions outlined in Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)?

59 responses



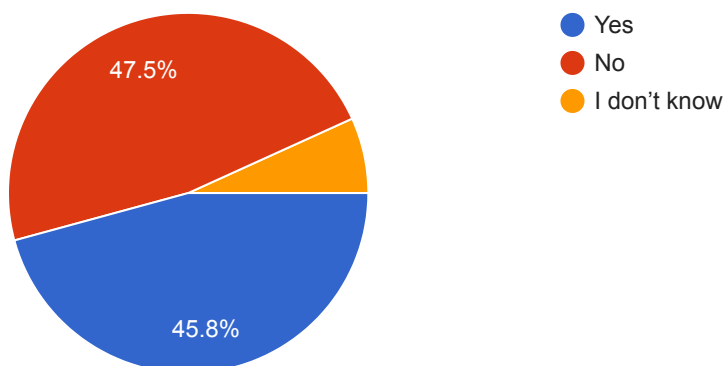
How familiar are you with climate sensitive budgeting?

59 responses



Does your department / business / organisation already practice climate sensitive budgeting?

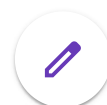
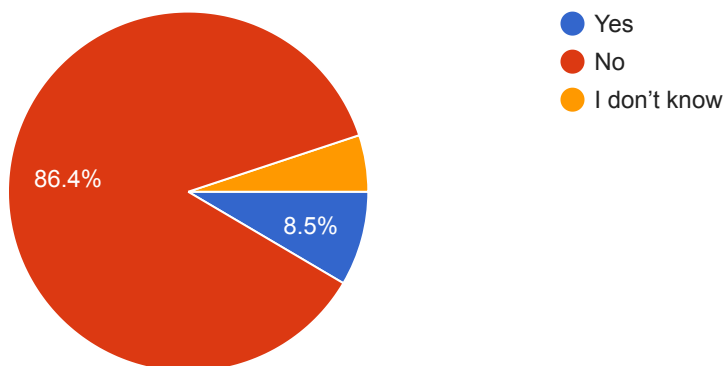
59 responses



### 3) Climate Finance Tracking

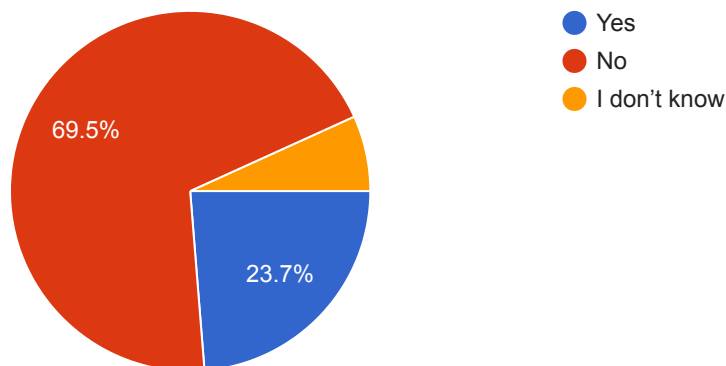
Are you aware of the Ministry of Finance's (MoF) climate finance tracking tools?

59 responses



Do you know how your department / business / organisation can contribute to the MoF's climate finance tracking?

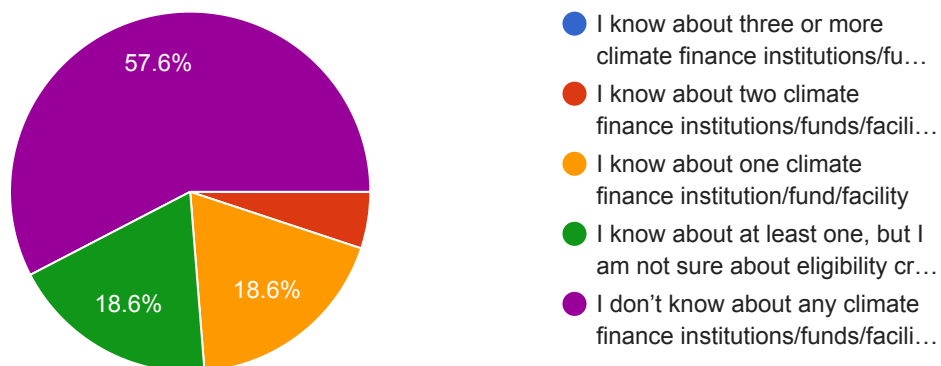
59 responses



#### 4) Mobilisation of Climate Finance

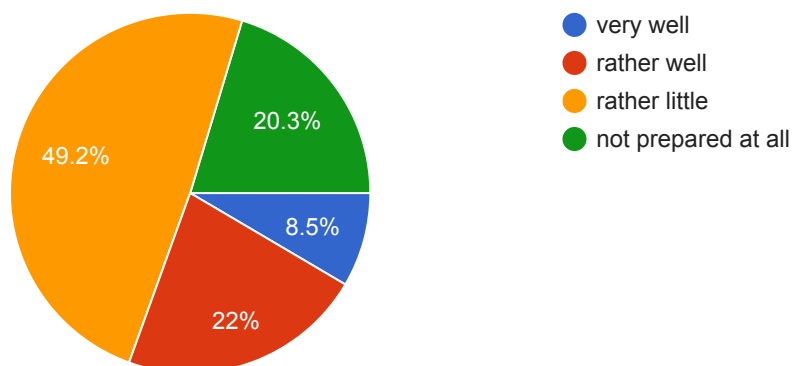
How familiar are you with sources of international climate finance (e.g. institutions, funds or facilities), where your institution would currently be eligible for a funding application?

59 responses



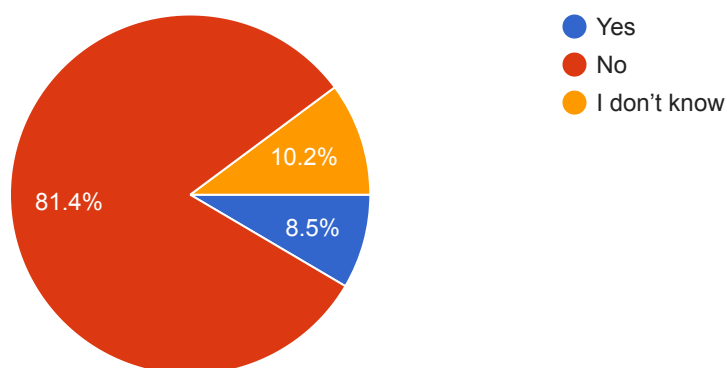
How skilled do you feel for preparing a funding proposal to an international climate finance institution / fund / facility?

59 responses



Has your department / business / organisation successfully mobilize international climate finance in the past?

59 responses



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# Evaluation questionnaire for the training on “Climate Finance Tracking and Mobilization”

Dear participant,

this evaluation questionnaire shall provide you with the opportunity to give us feedback and to identify strengths and weaknesses of the training program in order to learn for future trainings. It consists of questions related to both the content of training and the methods applied. We would highly appreciate some insights into your experience.

Your answers will be treated anonymously.

Thank you!

\* Required

## 1) General

1. Which stakeholder group do you belong to? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Public Sector
- ☐ Private Sector
- ☐ Civil Society Organisation (CSO)

2. How interested are you in the topic of climate finance? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Highly interested
- ☐ Slightly interested
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Less interested
- ☐ Not interested

2) Climate Change

3. After the training: How well do you feel informed about the origins and impacts of climate change? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ very well informed
- ☐ rather well informed
- ☐ rather little informed
- ☐ not informed at all

4. After the training: Would you be able to name three objectives and/or proposed actions outlined in Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ I don't know what Nationally Determined Contributions are
- ☐ I could name one or two objectives and/or proposed actions
- ☐ I could name three objectives and/or proposed actions
- ☐ I could name more than three objectives and/or proposed actions

5. After the training: How familiar are you with climate sensitive budgeting? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ very familiar
- ☐ fairly familiar
- ☐ little familiar
- ☐ not familiar at all
- ☐ I don't know what climate sensitive budgeting means

6. If not already happening, will your department / business / organisation practice climate sensitive budgeting in future?

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Most likely
- ☐ Likely
- ☐ Less likely
- ☐ More guidance and information are needed
- ☐ I don't know

7. If you have any specific feedback on the climate change training session, please share:

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### 3) Climate Finance Tracking

8. After the training: Are you aware of the Ministry of Finance's (MoF) climate finance tracking tools? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

9. After the training: Do you know how your department / business / organisation can contribute to the MoF's climate finance tracking?

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Only partly

10. If you have any specific feedback on the climate finance tracking training session, please share:

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#### 4) Mobilisation of Climate Finance

11. After the training: How familiar are you with sources of international climate finance (e.g. institutions, funds or facilities), where your institution would currently be eligible for a funding application? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ I know about three or more climate finance institutions/funds/facilities
- ☐ I know about two climate finance institutions/funds/facilities
- ☐ I know about one climate finance institution/fund/facility
- ☐ I know about at least one, but I am not sure about eligibility criteria
- ☐ I don't know about any climate finance institutions/funds/facilities yet

12. After the training: How skilled do you feel for preparing a funding proposal to an international climate finance institution / fund / facility? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ very well
- ☐ rather well
- ☐ rather little
- ☐ not prepared at all

13. After the training: Do you think your department / business / organisation will apply for international climate finance in future? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Most likely
- ☐ Likely
- ☐ Less likely
- ☐ More guidance and information are needed
- ☐ I don't know



14. If you have any specific feedback on the climate finance mobilisation training session, please share:

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### Training Methods and Presentation

15. Please rate how useful the sessions were for your work \*

*Mark only one oval per row.*

	highly useful	rather useful	neutral	rather not useful	not useful at all
Introduction to Climate Change	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Climate Finance Tracking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mobilisation of Climate Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

16. How useful was the training material? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not useful at all	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Highly useful

17. Were the training methods appropriate? Please indicate the adequacy for each training method. \*

*Mark only one oval per row.*

	Highly adequate	Rather adequate	Neutral	Rather not adequate	not adequate at all	not applicable
Presentation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Live demonstration of tools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Practical exercises (e.g. role play)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q&A parts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. If you have any suggestions for improvement of training materials, please share:

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19. Comprehension: Did you understand the contents? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ very well
- ☐ rather well
- ☐ rather little
- ☐ Not at all

20. Trainers/Facilitators: How satisfied are you with the workshop trainers / facilitators?

\*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Highly satisfied
- ☐ Satisfied
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Less satisfied
- ☐ Not satisfied at all

21. In case you were not satisfied, do you have any recommendations for the trainers / facilitators?

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22. Time: Was the time and length of program with two days appropriate for the contents? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ too short
- ☐ adequate
- ☐ too long

## 23. Time: Was the time and length of the individual sessions appropriate?

*Mark only one oval per row.*

	too short	adequate	too long
Introduction to climate change	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Climate finance tracking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Climate finance mobilisation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## 24. Pace: Was the pace of the training adequate for your needs?

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ too fast
- ☐ adequate
- ☐ too slow
- ☐ Option 4

## 25. Venue: Were the training facilities appropriate? (1 = highly appropriate, 5 = not appropriate at all) \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
not appropriate at all	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highly appropriate

## Overall assessment and outlook

26. What is your overall rating of the training? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ very good
- ☐ good
- ☐ satisfactory
- ☐ deficient
- ☐ poor

27. How will you apply what you have learned?

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28. What kind of trainings on climate finance would you like to attend in future?

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Option 1

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## Evaluation questionnaire for the training on “Climate Finance Tracking and Mobilization”

Questions Responses 21

### 21 responses



Not accepting responses



#### Message for respondents

This form is no longer accepting responses

Summary

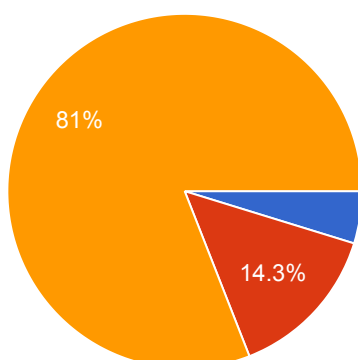
Question

Individual

### 1) General

Which stakeholder group do you belong to?

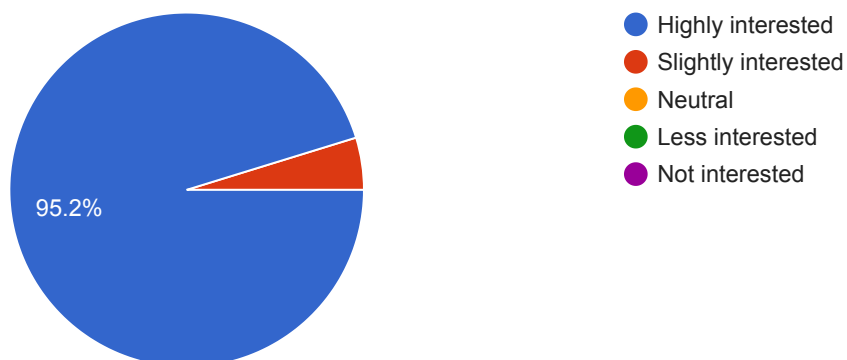
21 responses



- Public Sector
- Private Sector
- Civil Society Organisation (CSO)

How interested are you in the topic of climate finance?

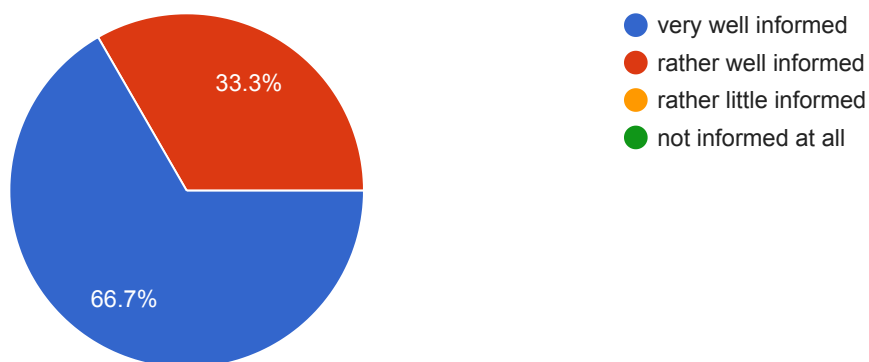
21 responses



## 2) Climate Change

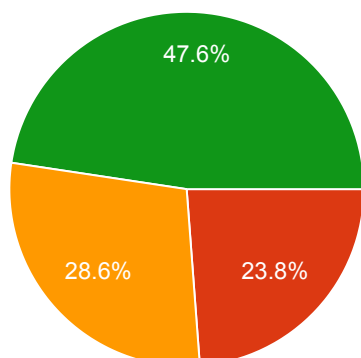
After the training: How well do you feel informed about the origins and impacts of climate change?

21 responses



After the training: Would you be able to name three objectives and/or proposed actions outlined in Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)?

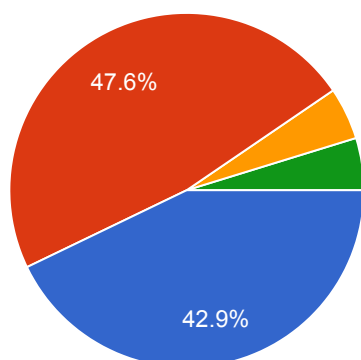
21 responses



- I don't know what Nationally Determined Contributions are
- I could name one or two objectives and/or proposed actions
- I could name three objectives and/or proposed actions
- I could name more than three objectives and/or proposed actions

After the training: How familiar are you with climate sensitive budgeting?

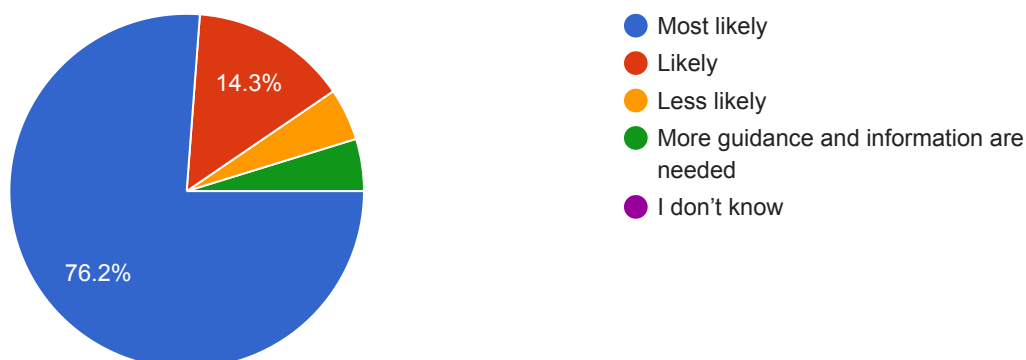
21 responses



- very familiar
- fairly familiar
- little familiar
- not familiar at all
- I don't know what climate sensitive budgeting means

If not already happening, will your department / business / organisation practice climate sensitive budgeting in future?

21 responses



If you have any specific feedback on the climate change training session, please share:

11 responses

would love to see another training on monitoring climate fund use

N/A

None

We need one week training to enhancing our capacity on the financing.

Need to do another training to understanding the tools

It's good that in the future government will integrate CSO's budget in their tracking tool.

We need more of these trainings

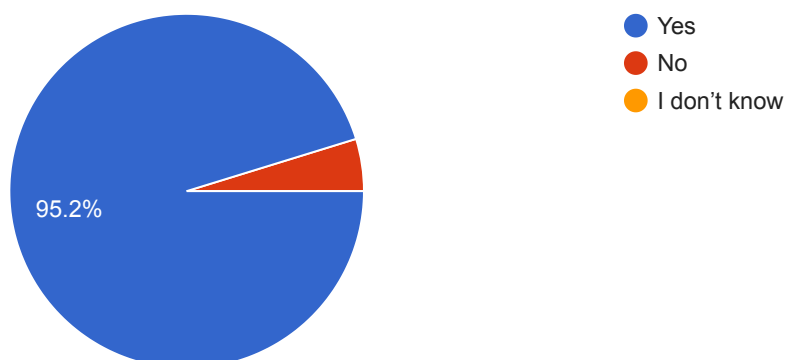
Need more training on the climatronics. Also needs training on easy to use tools and templates that CSOs can use to record, analyse and track their climate data

The time was no adequate for the tracking..

### 3) Climate Finance Tracking

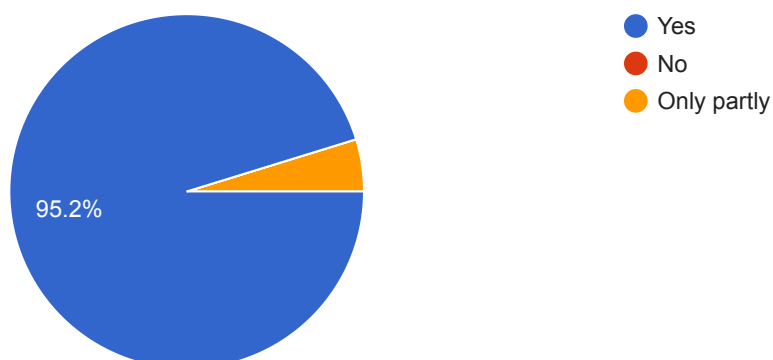
After the training: Are you aware of the Ministry of Finance’s (MoF) climate finance tracking tools?

21 responses



After the training: Do you know how your department / business / organisation can contribute to the MoF’s climate finance tracking?

21 responses





If you have any specific feedback on the climate finance tracking training session, please share:

10 responses

There should be other workshops for the finance tracking training so we can better understand the concepts

None

Need futher training

No

I need mor le of these training

Practical hands on participation on the coding could be included for participants

Need more time

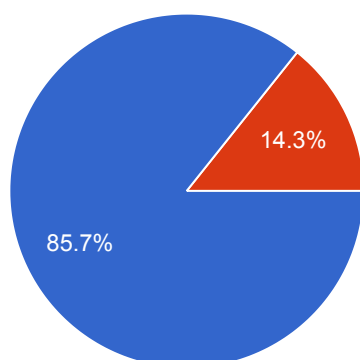
Time for the training was too short

NA

#### 4) Mobilisation of Climate Finance

After the training: How familiar are you with sources of international climate finance (e.g. institutions, funds or facilities), where your institution would currently be eligible for a funding application?

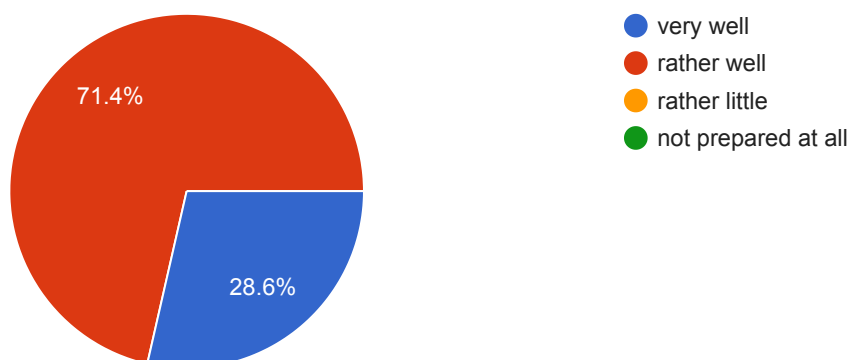
21 responses



- I know about three or more climate finance institutions/funds/facilities
- I know about two climate finance institutions/funds/facilities
- I know about one climate finance institution/fund/facility
- I know about at least one, but I am not sure about eligibility criteria
- I don't know about any climate finance institutions/funds/facilities yet

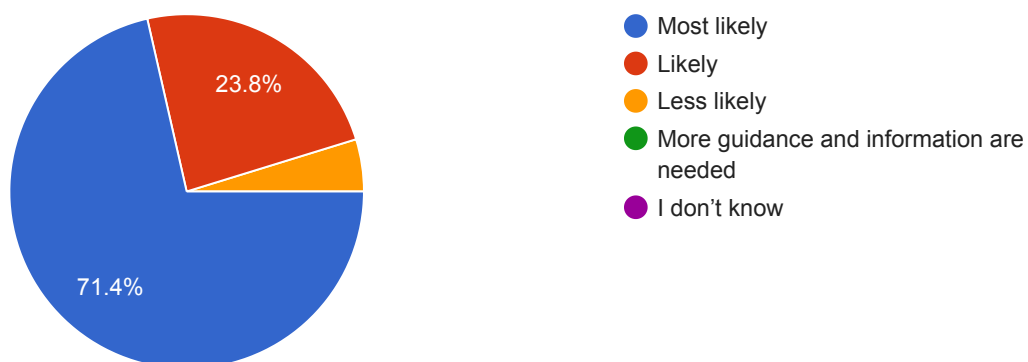
After the training: How skilled do you feel for preparing a funding proposal to an international climate finance institution / fund / facility?

21 responses



After the training: Do you think your department / business / organisation will apply for international climate finance in future?

21 responses



If you have any specific feedback on the climate finance mobilisation training session, please share:

9 responses

None

We need access to the Grant representative in Ghana to meet us .

Same training should be had for more private institutions

I need more of these trainings

We need more sources of finance for csos and more training on good proposal writing skills

Not really

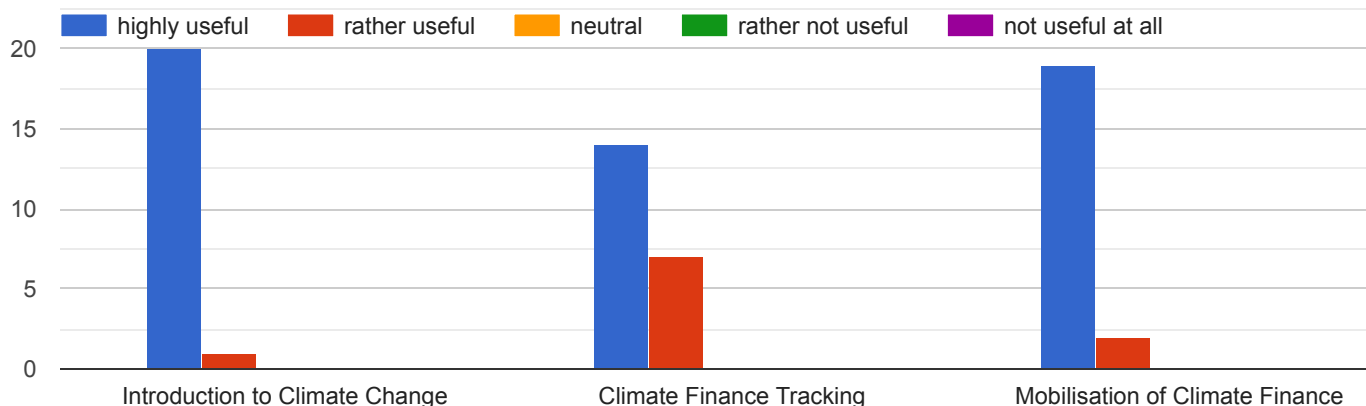
I wish the training was one week

NA

Very helpful

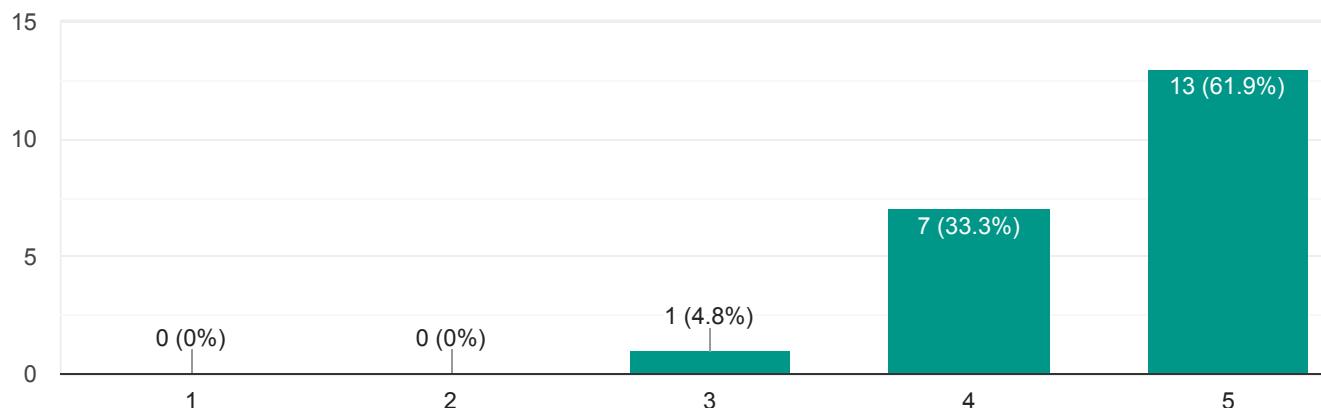
## Training Methods and Presentation

Please rate how useful the sessions were for your work

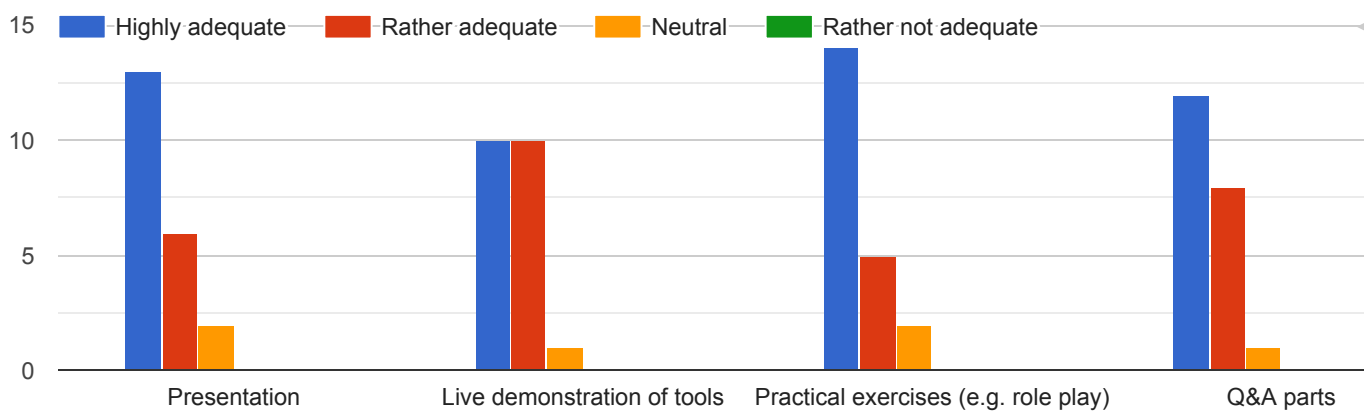


### How useful was the training material?

21 responses



### Were the training methods appropriate? Please indicate the adequacy for each training method.



If you have any suggestions for improvement of training materials, please share:

5 responses

No

Time allocation for training sessions should be planned effectively.

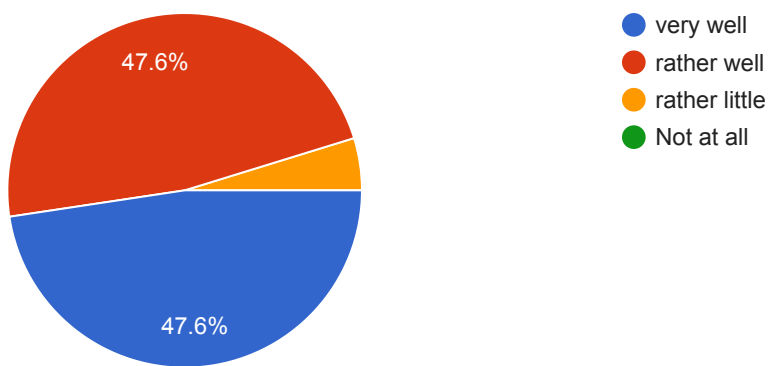
None

NA

The training needs more time

Comprehension: Did you understand the contents?

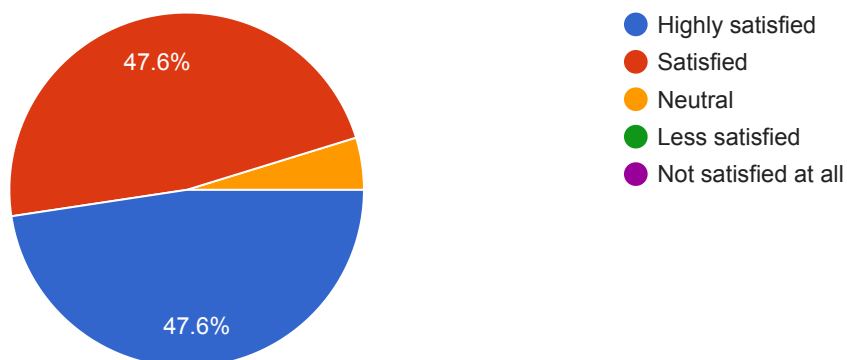
21 responses





### Trainers/Facilitators: How satisfied are you with the workshop trainers / facilitators?

21 responses



### In case you were not satisfied, do you have any recommendations for the trainers / facilitators?

5 responses

No

We need more trainings of this kind

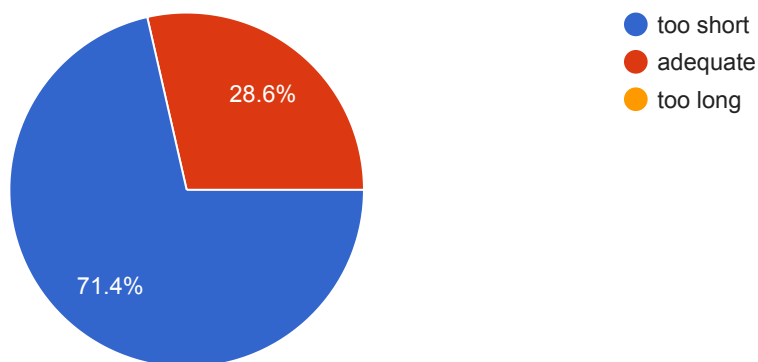
Number of days could be looked at.. Increase days

None

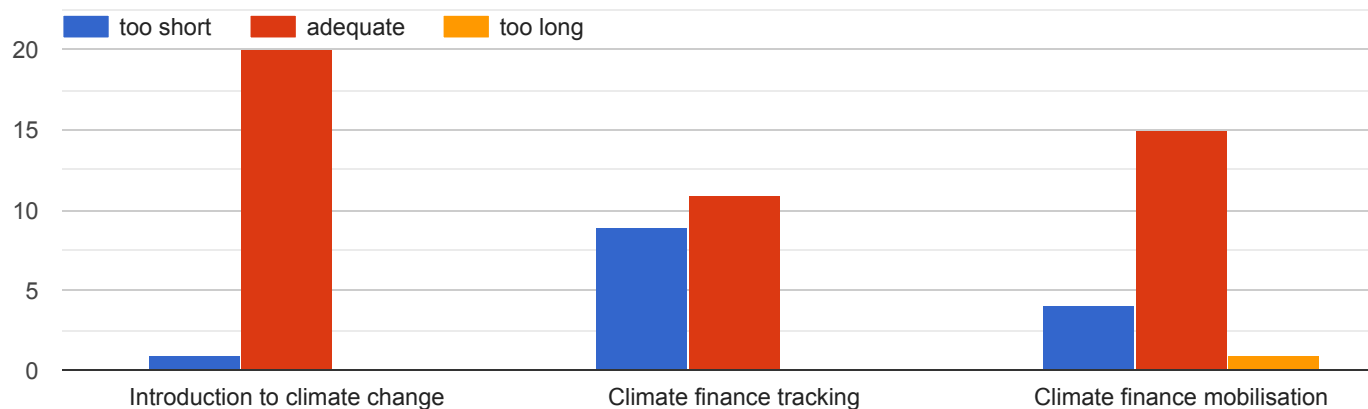
NA

Time: Was the time and length of program with two days appropriate for the contents?

21 responses

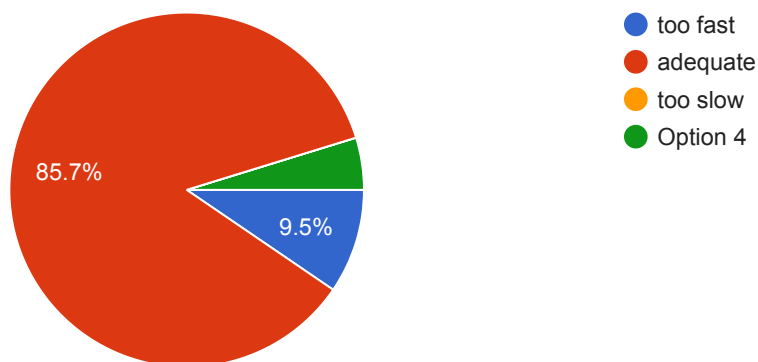


Time: Was the time and length of the individual sessions appropriate?



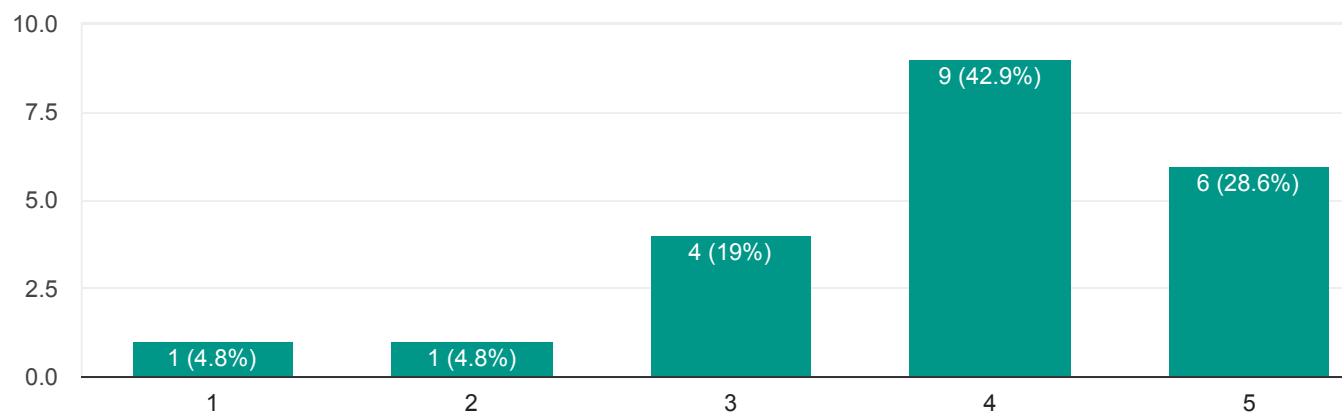
### Pace: Was the pace of the training adequate for your needs?

21 responses



### Venue: Were the training facilities appropriate? (1 = highly appropriate, 5 = not appropriate at all)

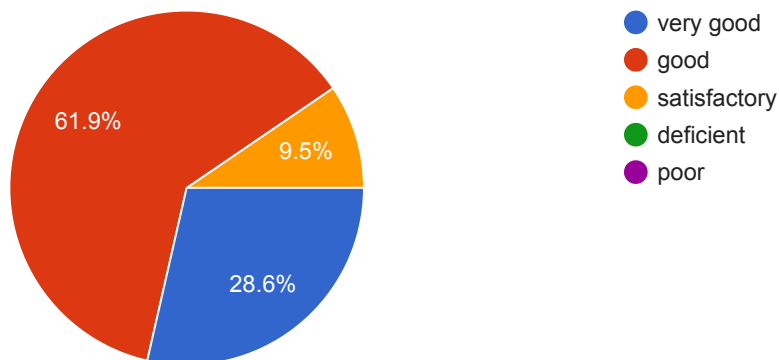
21 responses



### Overall assessment and outlook

### What is your overall rating of the training?

21 responses



### How will you apply what you have learned?

11 responses

climate sensitive budgetting and tracking national budget and expenditure on climate

Definitely

By empowering my constituents

Training my team and other partners in CSO on the funding opportunities ANS how we can apply collectively.

We will apply for the funding sources introduced and share the information with other institutions to benefit from these sources

As and when need be, I can apply

Will align climate tracking allocation with my budget planning and activities to improve reporting

Climate Financing proposal assessment

What kind of trainings on climate finance would you like to attend in future?

17 responses

Option 1

On Agriculture

Climate Finance Proposal Writing



# MMDAs - Evaluation questionnaire for the training on "Climate Finance Tracking and Mobilization"

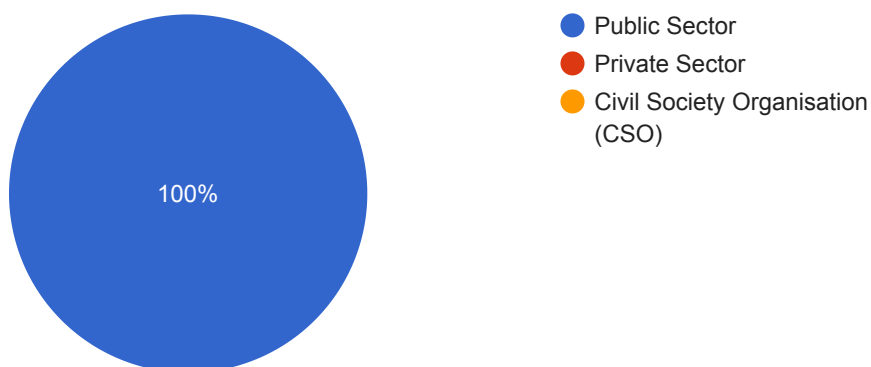
50 responses

[Publish analytics](#)

## 1) General

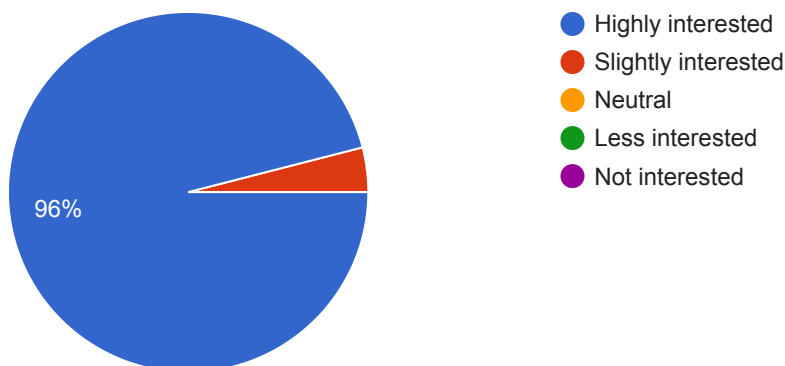
Which stakeholder group do you belong to?

50 responses



How interested are you in the topic of climate finance?

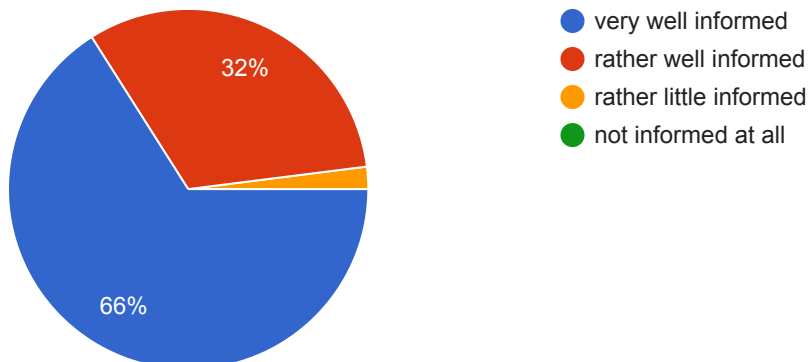
50 responses



## 2) Climate Change

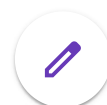
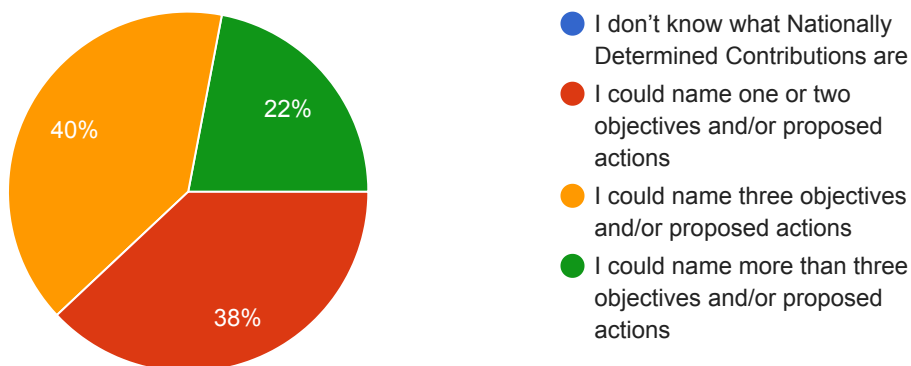
After the training: How well do you feel informed about the origins and impacts of climate change?

50 responses



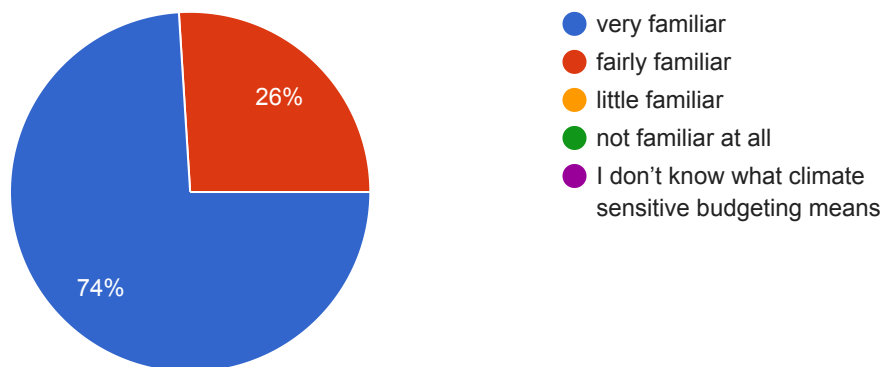
After the training: Would you be able to name three objectives and/or proposed actions outlined in Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)?

50 responses



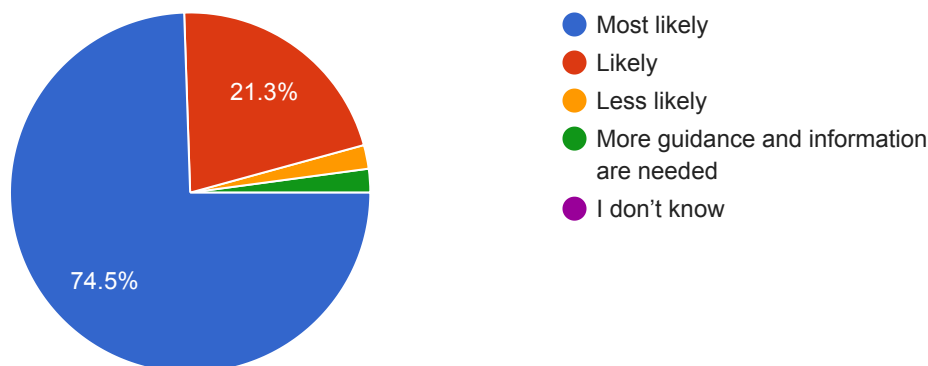
### After the training: How familiar are you with climate sensitive budgeting?

50 responses



### If not already happening, will your department / business / organisation practice climate sensitive budgeting in future?

47 responses



### If you have any specific feedback on the climate change training session, please share:

2 responses

share documents before start of training for participants to be very versed with the subject matter

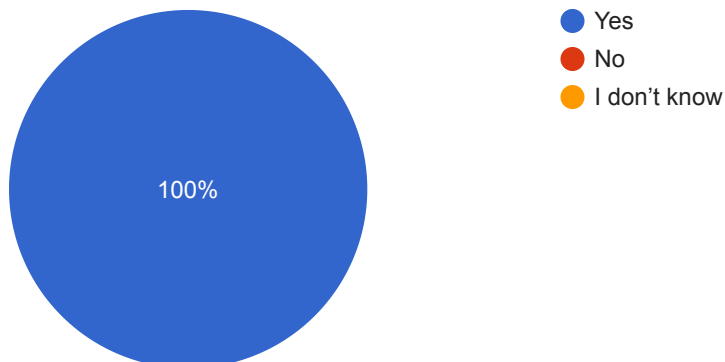
can now disaggregate climate change activities in the composite budget of the Assembly



## 3) Climate Finance Tracking

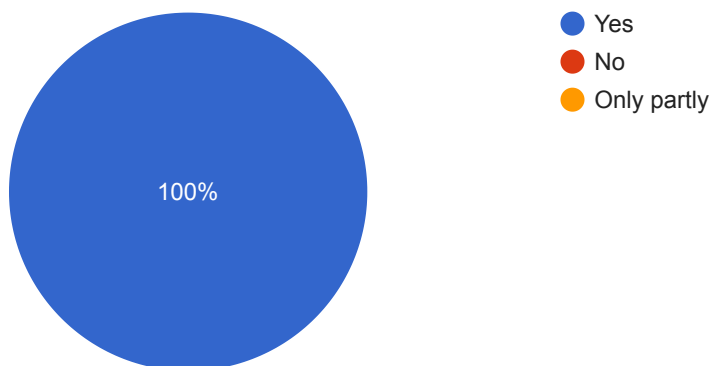
After the training: Are you aware of the Ministry of Finance's (MoF) climate finance tracking tools?

50 responses



After the training: Do you know how your department / business / organisation can contribute to the MoF's climate finance tracking?

50 responses



If you have any specific feedback on the climate finance tracking training session, please share:

5 responses

the has been very beneficial in that it has added to my capacity on climate sensitive budgeting

Some items were too technical for the planning officers

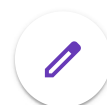
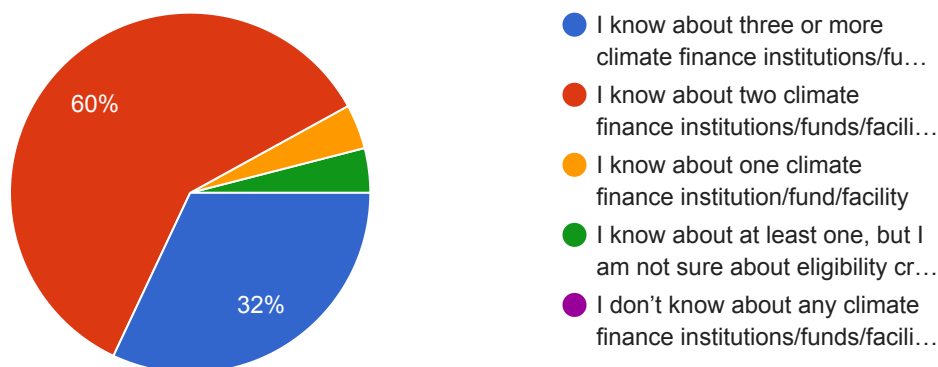
further training and sensitization

the climate change policies can now be easily matched with operations and activities in the budget

#### 4) Mobilisation of Climate Finance

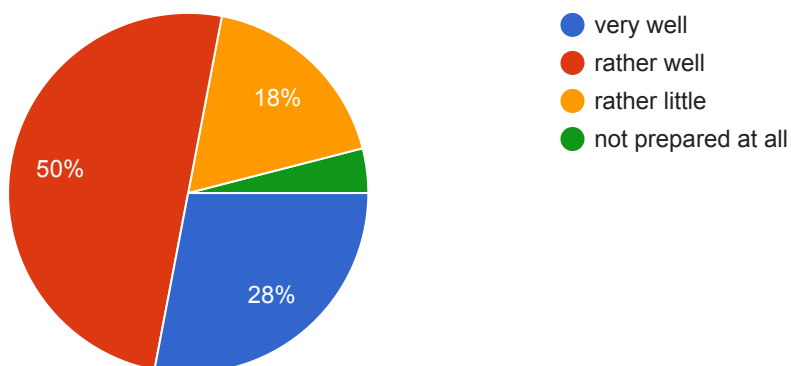
After the training: How familiar are you with sources of international climate finance (e.g. institutions, funds or facilities), where your institution would currently be eligible for a funding application?

50 responses



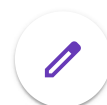
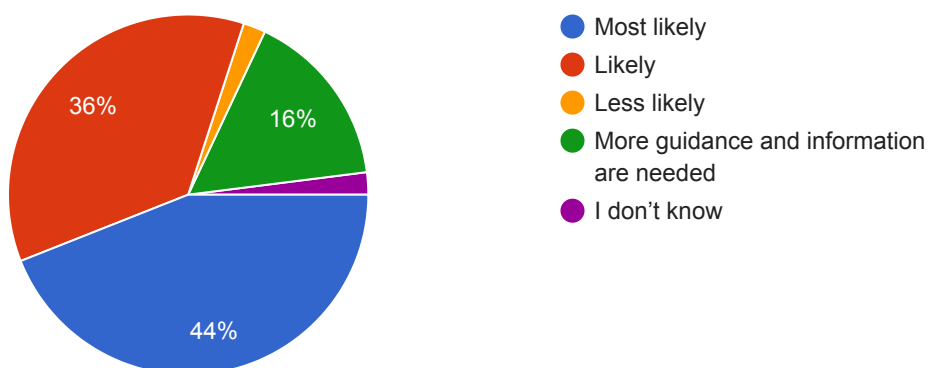
After the training: How skilled do you feel for preparing a funding proposal to an international climate finance institution / fund / facility?

50 responses



After the training: Do you think your department / business / organisation will apply for international climate finance in future?

50 responses





If you have any specific feedback on the climate finance mobilisation training session, please share:

7 responses

Need more training

further training

more and further training sensitization as education

i thik the training on climate change should be extended to all organisation

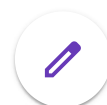
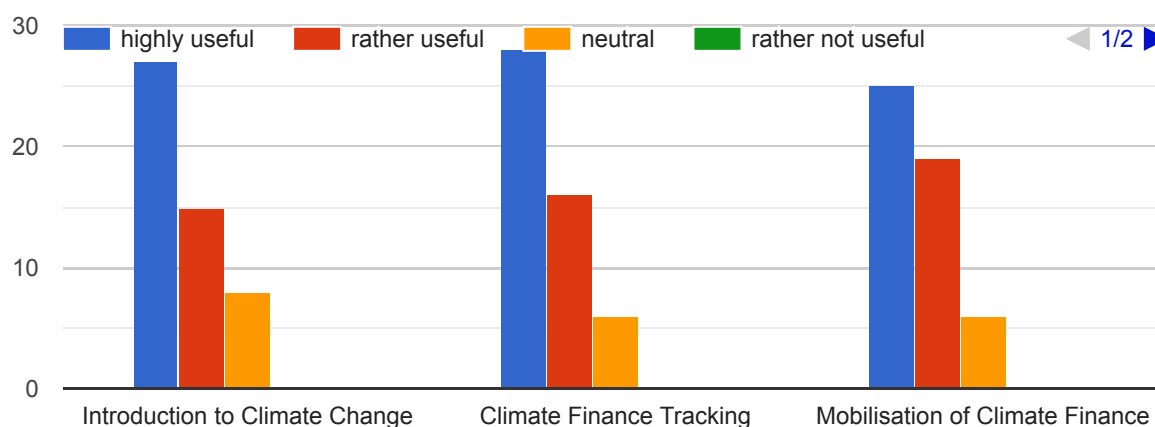
how the operations directly relate to the policy to easily identify climate change activities and subsequent tracking of the same

should have gone through a sample bankable proposal with us

trainings should be held regularly on how easy to access funds to undertake climate change programmes

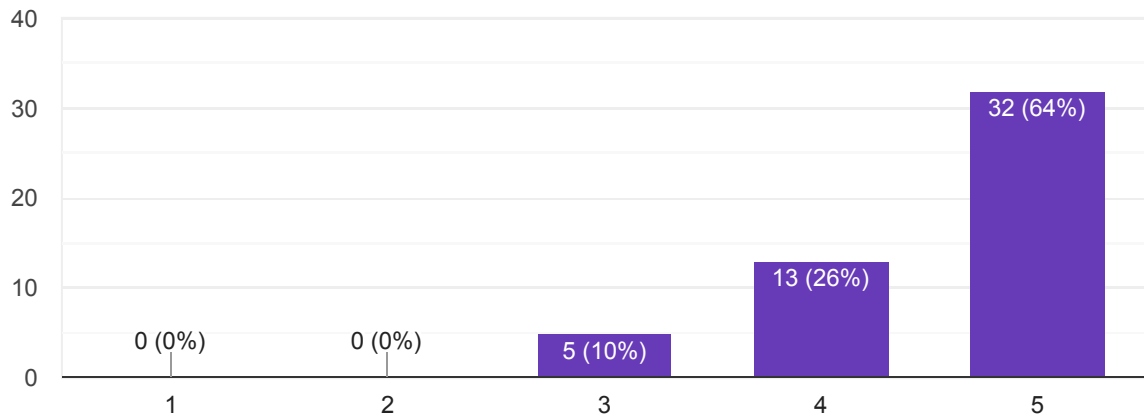
### Training Methods and Presentation

Please rate how useful the sessions were for your work

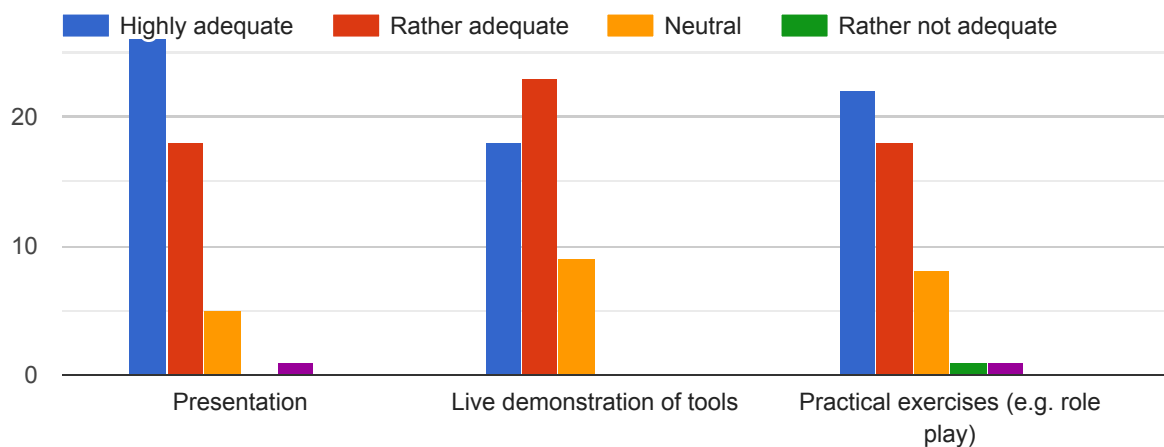


### How useful was the training material?

50 responses



### Were the training methods appropriate? Please indicate the adequacy for each training method.



If you have any suggestions for improvement of training materials, please share:

10 responses

individual presentations of group exercises

the training manuals should/could be sent. to participants by the D-Day

the number of days of the training should be increased

the number of days for the training should be increased

group exercises enhanced

share materials before training

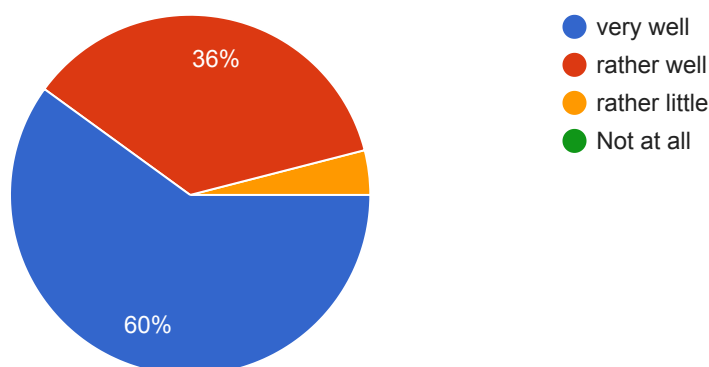
if the training could be extended to other MMDAs; the timing of the training could be extended

please kindly provide samples of previous work ex. proposals, concept notes etc

the time allocated for the training (2 day) is not enough for all volume of the work: it

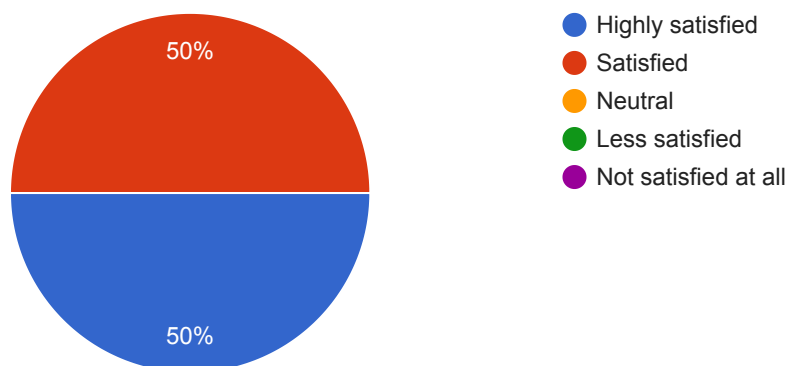
Comprehension: Did you understand the contents?

50 responses



### Trainers/Facilitators: How satisfied are you with the workshop trainers / facilitators?

50 responses



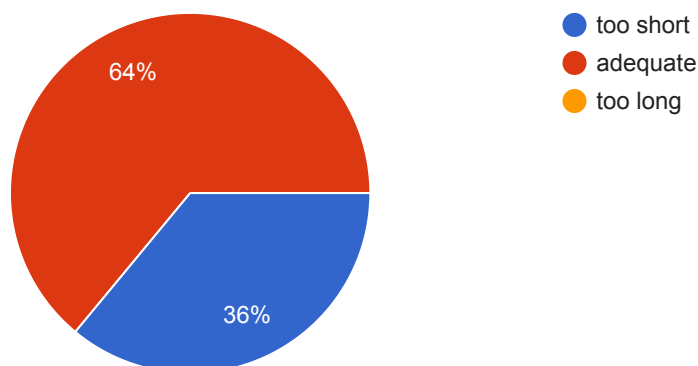
### In case you were not satisfied, do you have any recommendations for the trainers / facilitators?

1 response

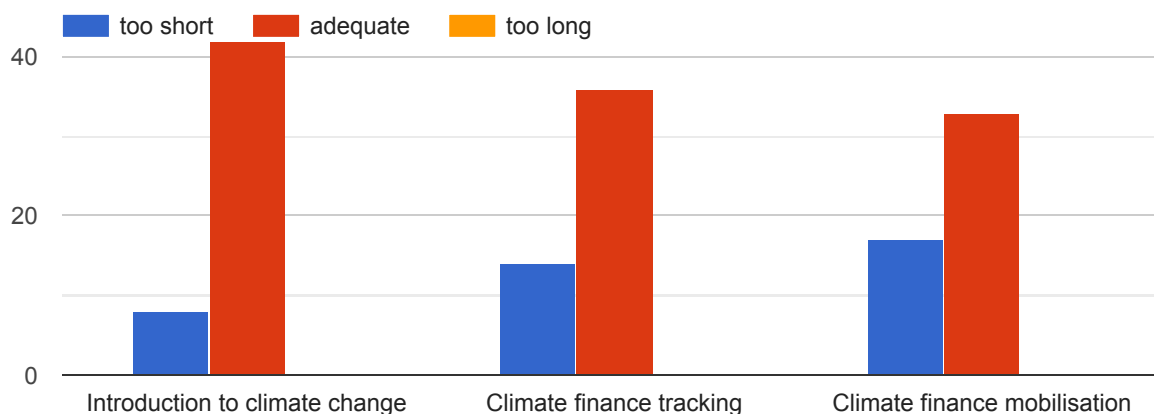
each time such a programme is to be organized, they should allocate more time. to. thee programme to ensure more understanding

### Time: Was the time and length of program with two days appropriate for the contents?

50 responses

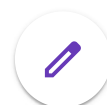
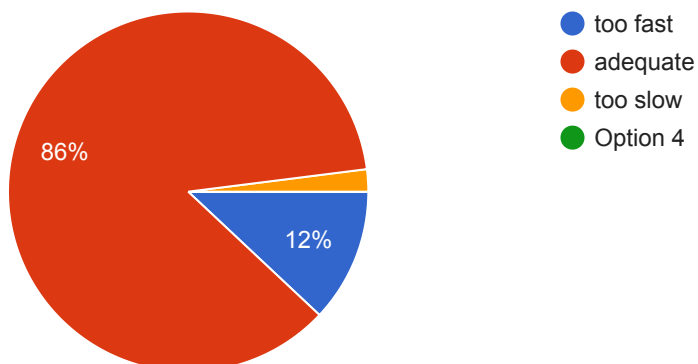


### Time: Was the time and length of the individual sessions appropriate?



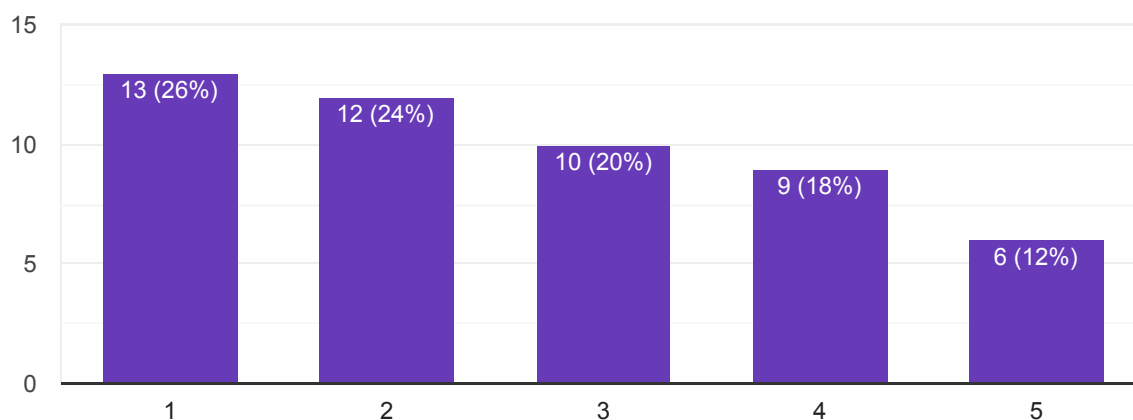
### Pace: Was the pace of the training adequate for your needs?

50 responses



Venue: Were the training facilities appropriate? (1 = highly appropriate, 5 = not appropriate at all)

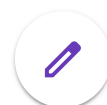
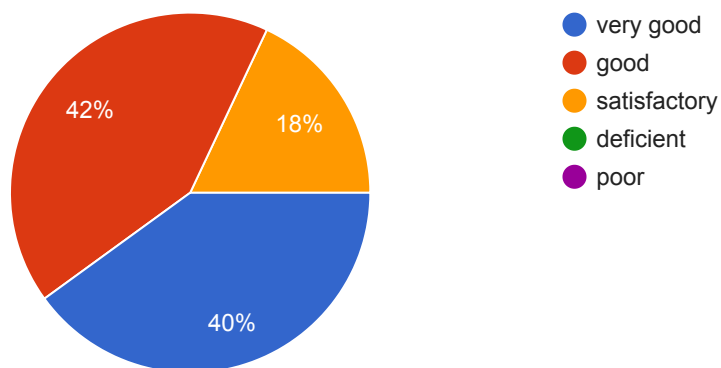
50 responses



#### Overall assessment and outlook

What is your overall rating of the training?

50 responses





## How will you apply what you have learned?

32 responses

To planning & budgeting

I will try to assess some climate financing funds from the International donors

In developing proposals and preparing a climate sensitive budget

I intend to apply what I learnt in my plan and budget preparation and o engage with other relevant institutions to develop proposals for funding climate change activities at the District level

proposal writing

budget preparation process

identify climate change interventions in my MTDP and also put up a proposal to seek funding for climate change activities

ensure the inclusion of climate related activities in the MTDP and continue to



What kind of trainings on climate finance would you like to attend in the future?

27 responses

climate sensitive budgeting, green economy, carbon footprints

proposal writing

Donor support workshops and climate mitigation technology workshops

proposal writing and application

more on climate financing

writing the right proposal for funding climate change interventions

An extensive and detailed training of writing climate finance proposals

developing a good proposal for funds to the creating and implementing climate change policies

Capacity Building on Development of Climate Finance Proposals

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Google Forms



# Adapt'Action

Supporting Ghana in the transition towards a Climate  
Sensitive Government Budget

Final Report

Reference **20-MR2716/2021**

