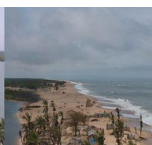


Enhancing Addaptive Strategies to Cope with Climate-induced Coastal Erosion in Ghana (*ESCOCEG*)

Jonathan Gokah, Gerald Forkuor

01st April 2022



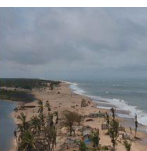
Outline

1 Context

2 Objectives

3 Implemented Activities

4 Key Messages and Lessons



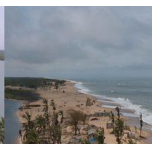
Context

Increasing incidence of flooding and erosion along Ghana's coast due to SLR



Recent incidence in November 2021 rendered 3000 homeless in the Keta Area

Sea level is projected to rise by up to 1.1 m by 2100 relative to the 2000 baseline



ESCOCEG

- ✓ Need for enhanced capacity to plan, implement and monitor adaptation strategies
- ✓ Objective: consult stakeholders in coastal management to co-identify priority areas for intervention and co-create solutions
- ✓ Focused on three main discussion areas

Effectiveness of adaptation strategies and approaches to enhance them

Assess availability and data collection infrastructure for adaptation planning

Capacity needs assessment to support effective adaptation planning



Implemented Activities

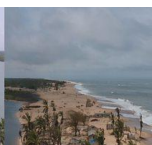


Focus: Effectiveness of adaptation strategies
Location: Anloga – Keta
Target: community members



Focus: Capacity needs assessment
Location: Cape Coast
Target: community members and policy makers

Focus: Data to plan, implement and monitor
Location: Accra
Target: Policy makers, private sector, etc.



Stakeholders

Wide range of stakeholders consulted

**Government
Ministries**

**Agencies, Dev't
Authorities**

**Traditional
Leaders**

**Fishermen,
Fishmongers,
Farmers**

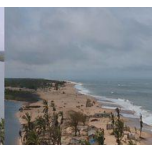
CSOs/NGOs

**Research and
Academia**

**Community
Members**

**Local
Authorities**

Private Sector

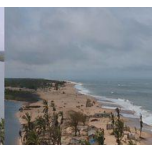


Key messages – adaptation strategies

Hard engineering solutions provide temporary solution; causes more erosion downdrift

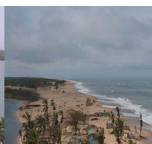


- ✓ Soft and nature-based solutions are viable replacement or complement (hybrid)
 - ✓ Beach nourishment: getting beach compactible sand
 - ✓ Plantations: mangroves, acacia, coconut, coastal shrubs



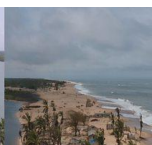
Key messages – adaptation strategies

- ✓ Existing mangrove cover and coastal vegetation being degraded for livelihood reasons
- ✓ Firewood, sand winning, salt mining, shrimp farming
- ✓ Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded mangrove cover and other vegetation critical
- ✓ Investigation and promotion of alternative livelihoods necessary for a balance between development and conservation



Key messages – data assessment

- ✓ Significant gaps in data required for planning, implementation and monitoring
 - ✓ Shoreline dynamics; sediment transfer and distribution; vegetation cover & dynamics; groundwater monitoring; subsidence, etc.
- ✓ Lack of dedicated coastal management policy for coordination & management
- ✓ Limited collaboration between different actors and providers, e.g. government – government and government - private sector
- ✓ Technical capacity and data infrastructure



Key messages – capacity needs assessment

- ✓ Education and sensitization on climate change, SLR, nature-based solutions, sustainable resource use etc.
- ✓ Community-led governance and management of coastal resources
- ✓ Identifying and pursuing alternative livelihoods (entrepreneurship, green biz)
- ✓ Development of appropriate legislation for prosecution
- ✓ Development of early warning systems, including indigenous knowledge



Conclusion

- ✓ Stakeholder consultations hugely successful and over-patronized
- ✓ Similarity between challenges faced along the coast, but some peculiarities
- ✓ Education and sensitization cuts across
- ✓ Dedicated coastal management policy required to guide coordinated adaptation planning, implementation and
- ✓ Identification of alternative livelihoods or materials key to balancing economic development and conservation
- ✓ Nature-based solutions, esp. plantations, proven to work



Thank You

