



MINISTRY OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE
REPUBLIC OF GHANA



GHANA

**Developing CSA within the National Agriculture Sector
Investment Plan while reinforcing inter-sectoral
consistency: *progress, bottlenecks and support needs***



**High Level Forum of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Stakeholders
in West Africa (Bamako, June 15-18, 2015)**

With technical facilitation by:



And financial and logistical support from:



CSA in sector-based programs: progress & bottlenecks

Programme	Progress	Bottleneck	Remarks
METASIP 2011-2015 (NAIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The METASIP has six programmes - recognizes the impact of CC effects on agriculture and food security but defines no specific programme for CC. Six program areas however provide strong entry points for Climate Change adaptation. – through infrastructure investments, support to research and technology development, extension service and early warning systems Some Projects developed out of the METASIP also support CC activities - These are however on pilot basis Since 2012 Ministry of Finance has included CC into national budgeting guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector policy and METASIP were developed before the National CC Policy The METASIP does not provide a thorough and comprehensive analysis of CC issues in the Sector and provide explicit interventions Implementing agencies are unable to effectively mainstream CC into annual workplans and budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National climate change policy launched in July 2014 Agric. and Food security strategy under NCCP approved by Cabinet A CSA action plan for agric. being developed for mainstreaming into next NAIP.
National Climate Change Policy and Implementation Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCP was developed in July 2014 NCCP was based on National response priorities (including National CC adaptation strategy , Technology Needs Assessment for adaptation in Agriculture and water and other assessment reports) NCCP provides a framework to guide mainstreaming of sector specific CC issues. Addresses both adaptation and mitigation issues Implementation strategies for Key Sectors have been approved by Cabinet . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty of integration into Sector policies and plans. Even though Sector strategies and plans have been developed , there is still the challenge of adequately resourcing and building capacity for implementation at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana is an LDC country - did not prepare NAPA Mechanism for addressing the coordination gap are outlined in the policy which is yet to be operationalised.
IWRM Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IWRM plan developed to implement the National Water policy - as a response to challenges to water resource management, which has implications for agriculture. Piloted CC adaptation projects in selected locations within the northern Savannah Focus was on the transfer of knowledge and skill on the sustainable management of water resources Provided CC adaptation learning centre in project area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy and IWRM plan have not prescribed measures for mitigation Inadequate capacity (human and financial) for upscaling achievements and lessons learnt Lack of awareness of the achievements of piloted projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to upscale achievements and lessons learnt under pilot projects with emphasis on water harvesting and storage for production; Create awareness of the achievements of piloted projects

Inter-sectoral consistency and dialogue: progress & bottlenecks

Prog.	Institutional collaboration/coordination	Bottlenecks
<p>METASIP 2011-2015 (NAIP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed with intense consultations with stakeholders. One of the six programmes of the METASIP is on enhanced institutional coordination A 13 member multi stakeholder Steering committee (SC) to see to implementation of METASIP The Country SAKSS - support the implementation with evidence based information for decision making Other platforms - ASWG and annual Joint Sector Reviews , APPDF MOFA is represented on other national platforms including those on environment and climate change MOFA established a CC task force (made up of representatives of all Directorates) to ensure integration of climate change issues in their work plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor coordination and harmonization of issues from different platforms Limited appreciation of CC issues by actors on METASIP platforms Limited capacity of actors on ministerial CC platform (task force). Inadequate funding for effective operation of platforms.
<p>NCCPS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National CC Committee - oversight responsibility for coordination and implementation (NCCC is multi-sectoral for the coordination and implementation of national CC policy and programmes Sector ministries are responsible for their thematic areas. CC programmes implemented using decentralized planning systems through District Assemblies (multi-sectoral decentralized governance institutions) Plans to set up a National Climate Change Coordinating center to harmonise all sector CC related programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National CC Committee has been inactive and needs to be restructured and resourced to see to the coordination & implementation of the NCCPS. Low capacity (human and financial) at decentralized level for planning and implementing CSA activities
<p>IWRM AP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the decentralized level The implementation of the IWRM plans are over seen by multi – sectoral Basin Boards (from relevant sectors including agriculture, forestry and Civil Society, private Sector) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of river Basin Boards are still in progress Most sectors lack capacity in IWRM and are not well informed of their roles and responsibility
<p>Other CC platforms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National sustainable land management committee; National REDD+ Technical committee Civil Society Platform: KASA ;CAN Ghana; Ghana CAN; Rebonet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All contribute to planning M&E on CC and environmental related activities .

Country support needs:

(1/2) To develop CSA within the NAIP

The CSA agenda would be driven by implementation of the CSA action plan. Ghana will therefore need both technical and financial support to implement the CSA action plan. The action areas include:

- **Awareness creation and capacity building** of all actors at all levels (including Government, Civil Society, Farmers, Parliament, including women and the vulnerable etc.)
- **Research and development** with emphasis on
 - production and *dissemination of weather information*;
 - development of tools to support CSA practises* within the different agro –ecological zones;
 - *efficient water use technologies* .
- Enhance **capacity of extension service** to support uptake of CSA practises at farmer level with emphasis on small scale farmers
- Provision of **community CC adaptation assets** e.g. small to medium water harvesting and storage infrastructure
- Develop a **database on CC technologies**
- Develop and integrate CSA indicators into the national and sectoral **monitoring and evaluation systems** to enable effective evaluation of results and impacts of CSA on national development .
- **Review national water policy** and the IWRM plan to incorporate updated knowledge on climate change with regard to both adaptation and mitigation.

Country support needs:

(2/2) To reinforce inter-sectoral consistency and dialogue

To enhance inter institutional collaboration and dialogue, there is the need to focus on the following :

- Establish and build **capacity of multi-sectoral** CSA Technical Committee to guide implementation of CSA Action Plan
- Expand membership and **build capacity of METASIP SC** (including constituents) on CSA to ensure mainstreaming
- Development of **systems to coordinate** and harmonise issues from the different platforms including Research Institutions
- Support to the **National Climate Change Committee** and the **National Sustainable Land and Water Management Committee** to strengthen their coordinating role
- Build capacity of **District Assemblies** for effective integration of CSA into Medium Term and Annual Action Plans
- **Review water policy** and IWRM plan to strengthen linkage between water resources management and agriculture for CC adaptation and mitigation.

Thanks for your attention



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