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WASH Resilience Study as a foundation for contribution to Climate Change NDCs and NAPs

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WASH & CLIMATE NEXUS

Ghana is among the top five GHG emitters in ECOWAS

About 10 percent of emissions are emitted by the WASH sector

WASH is estimated to contribute a third of the entire NDC emissions reduction target (21MtCO₂e)

NDC aim to reduce 64 MtCO₂e by 2030 along along mitigation pathway

NDC contains:
34 Mitigation measures
13 Adaptation measures



KEY TERMINOLOGIES

1. Mitigation

- Efforts aiming to reduce, remove and avoid GHG emissions (reduce/abolish activities, capture and store ghgs, maintain and enhance forest that absorb carbon)

2. Adaptation

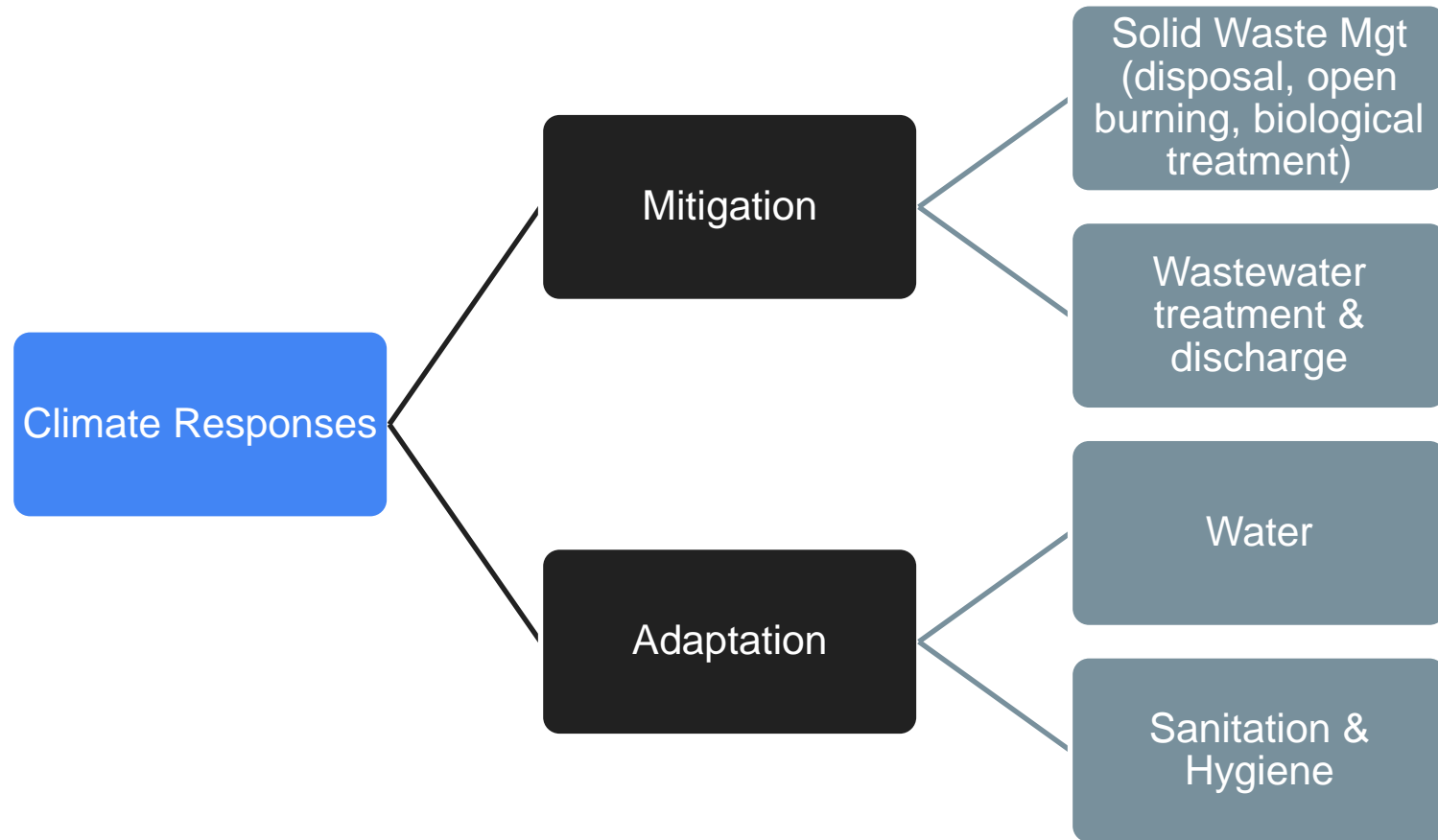
- Efforts by human society or ecosystems to prepare for or adjust to climate change, which adjustments can be:
 - Protective - guarding against negative impacts or climate change (eg. Weather monitoring and early warning systems, increase energy efficiency of air conditioners to reduce electricity consumption)
 - Opportunistic - taking advantage of any beneficial effects of climate change (eg. Constructing dams to protect low-lying areas from flooding or to increase irrigation supply to agric land)



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CLIMATE RESPONSES TO WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



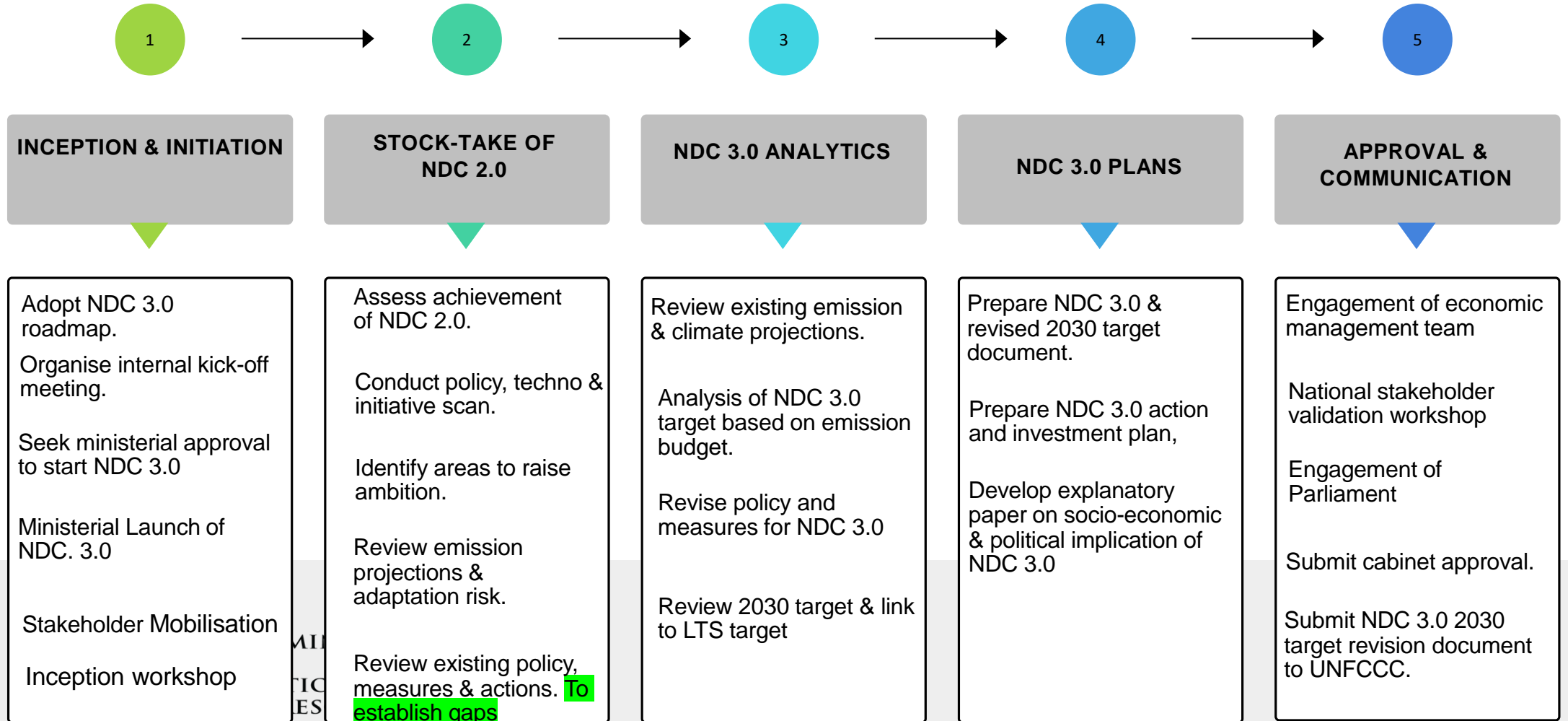
Nationally Determined Contributions v. National Adaptation Plans

<i>NDC</i>	<i>VS</i>	<i>NAP</i>
self-defined national climate pledges under the Paris Agreement		country-driven and established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework
details what countries will do to pursue the 1.5C		Utilise NAP process to update and improve adaptation elements of NDCs
Updated every 5yrs with increasingly higher ambition based on a country's capabilities		Addresses identified major vulnerabilities



THE NDC 3.0 PROCESS

Ghana's NDC 3.0 revisions to last at least nine (9) months, from July to March 2025



NDC – PoA FOR THE WASH SECTOR

Waste Management

- 1.POA 5. Build and operate three engineered landfills with 50% **methane recovery** in Kumasi, Nsawam and Kpone
- 2.POA 6. Double the current waste to **compost** capacity of 200 tonnes/day to 400tonnes/day by 2030

Liquid waste management

- 1.POA7. Scale up 200 **institutional biogas** facilities

Water

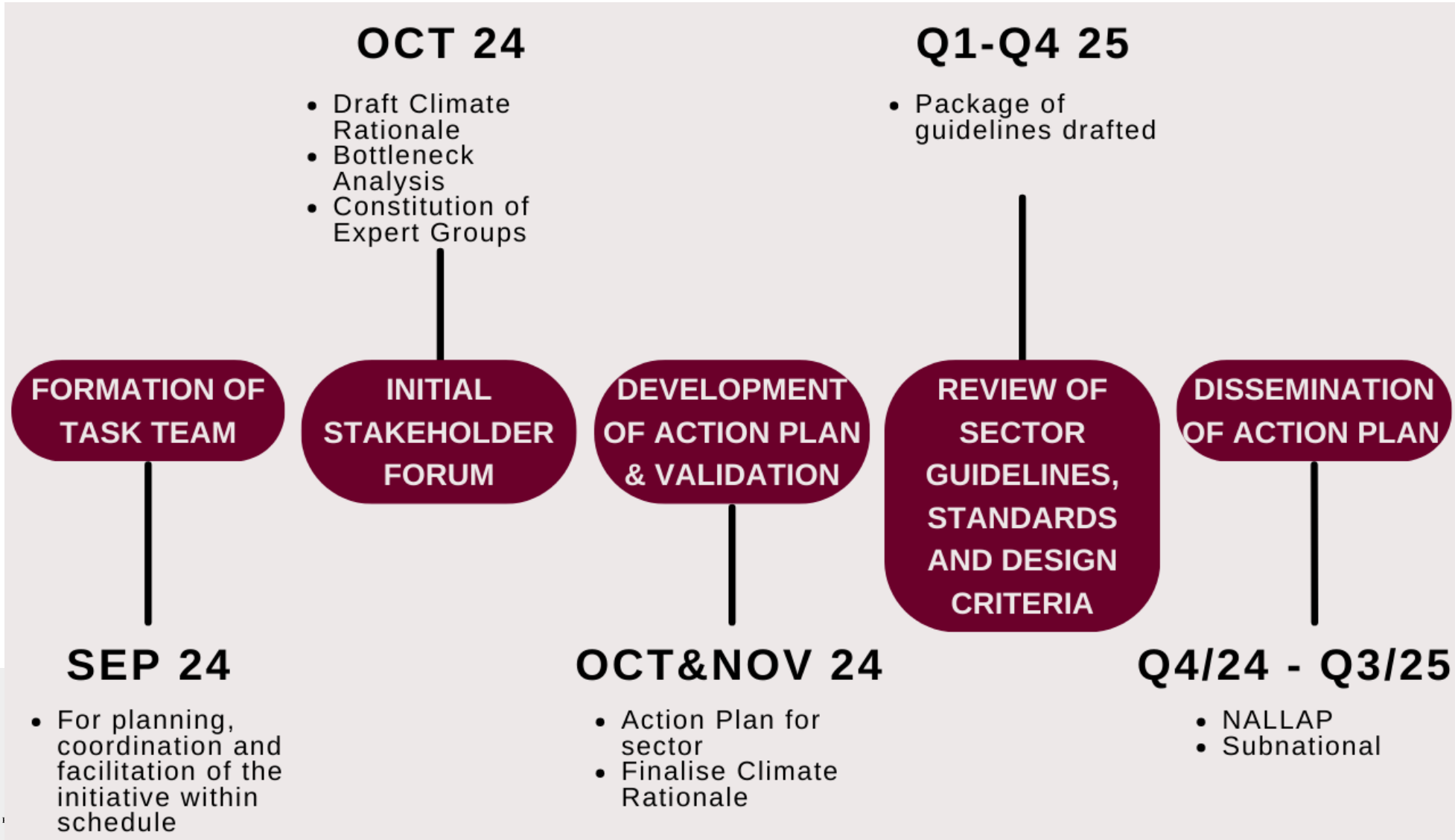
- 1.POA 11. Promote **integrated water resource management** measures (IWMM) in the Black and white Volta, Densu, Pra, Ankobra and Tano Basins in Ghana
- 2.POA 32: Promotion of **energy efficient and renewable energy** powered public water facilities



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ROAD MAP FOR CLIMATE CHANGE INTEGRATION INTO WASH PROGRAMMING IN GHANA (2024 -2025)



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE WASH RESILIENCE STUDY

<p>To address the WASH Resilience Funding and Financing Gap</p>	<p>Pursue alternative and innovative sources of funding to support WASH resilience initiatives (e.g. climate and green fund) Sector ministry should utilize global instruments (climate and green fund) to increase financing to the sector.</p>	<p>MSWR & MoF</p>
<p>To address the Institutional Gap in prioritizing WASH resilience</p>	<p>Advocacy efforts aimed at influencing policymakers and decision-makers at the subnational levels to prioritize WASH resilience in climate change and disaster risk reduction national strategies (such as NDC and NAP)</p>	<p>MSWR, MESTI, EPA, MLGDRD</p>
<p>To address the legal framework Gap</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a comprehensive WASH resilience guidance tool/framework. • Prioritize WASH (including liquid waste management) in National Adaptation Plans (NAPS) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 	<p>MSWR, MESTI, EPA, WRC, PURC, CWSA, GWC</p>



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE WASH RESILIENCE STUDY CONTD.

To Public perception / awareness gap	Behavioral change and awareness creation campaign through all available channels/media. Awareness creation and sensitization should include special sessions and simulations with communities living in disaster-prone areas	MSWR, NADMO, MMDAs, MoE and GES
To address Monitoring and Data Management gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the multi-stakeholder platform to collect robust data on vulnerabilities, risks, and resilience goals, and to monitor, evaluate, and adjust resilience and sustainability strategies based on regular reports. • Creation of Data hub on climate change 	MSWR, NDPC, WRC, NADMO MoH, GHS, MESTI, EPA, Geological Services, WRI.
To address the Infrastructure Development gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training programs for relevant stakeholders to enhance their understanding of WASH infrastructure resilience, O&M resilience, and the need to integrate resilience into project feasibility studies. • Expanding and enhancing the existing guidelines for construction to ensure structures are resilient. 	MSWR, GWL, CWSA, LUSPA



OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION



CONCLUSION

1. Use a balancing approach for advancing both Adaptation and Mitigation actions.
2. Make the revision of NDCs and the development of sector NAP processes participatory
3. Have we missed the opportunity to include a climate rationale in the ESP being revised?
4. Local communities have considerable traditional knowledge which facilitates coping mechanisms which are relatively cheaper and undocumented.



KEY TAKEAWAY

"Building climate-resilient WASH systems must be closely aligned with mitigation efforts to ensure long-term water security, sanitation, and hygiene services in Ghana, particularly in the face of growing climate-related challenges and the need to transition from linear to circular waste management models."





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