

Cross-cutting enablers include: vulnerable groups, women, youth, and marginalized communities; capacity building & institutional strengthening; and sustainable financing & resource mobilization.

National and District-Level Focus

A defining feature of the NAP is its strong national–subnational linkage. Adaptation priorities are informed by district-level realities, recognizing that climate risks and vulnerabilities vary across Ghana’s regions.

District spotlights highlight tailored adaptation actions for:

- **Coastal zones** facing sea-level rise and erosion
- **Northern savannah areas** affected by drought, food insecurity and climate-induced migration.
- **Forest and transition zones** exposed to flooding, land degradation and ecosystem loss

This approach ensures that national policies translate into locally relevant and actionable solutions.

Financing and Implementation

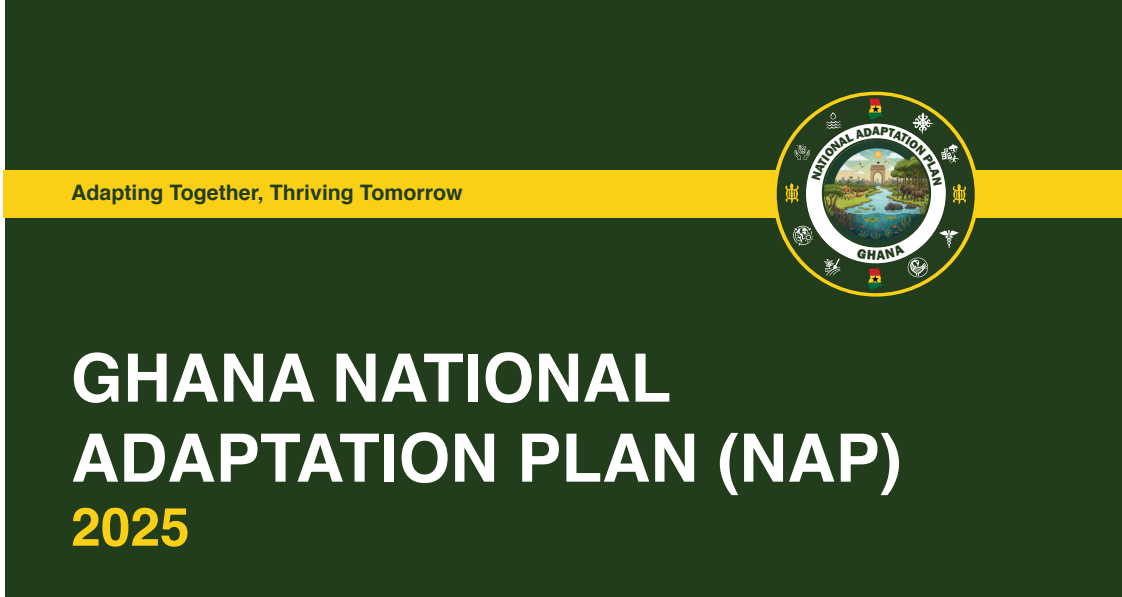
The NAP emphasizes the need for sustainable and diversified financing, combining:

- National budget allocations and adaptation budget tagging
- International climate finance (including GCF and other multilateral sources)
- Private sector engagement and blended finance mechanisms

Implementation is supported by a robust governance structure and a national Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning framework to track progress, support learning and enable periodic updates of the NAP.

Key Message

The Ghana National Adaptation Plan 2025 provides a shared roadmap for building resilience, linking national climate ambition with district-level action, strengthening institutions, protecting vulnerable populations, and safeguarding development gains in the face of a changing climate.



Prepared by the Government of Ghana with support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).





What is the National Adaptation Plan?

The Ghana National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2025 is the country’s overarching framework for identifying, prioritizing and implementing medium- and long-term actions to reduce vulnerability to climate change. It provides a coherent, inclusive and evidence-based roadmap to strengthen climate resilience across sectors, regions and communities, while aligning adaptation with national development objectives and international climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Climate change is already affecting Ghana through recurrent floods, droughts, heat stress, coastal erosion and ecosystem degradation. These impacts threaten livelihoods, infrastructure, food security, health and economic growth—particularly for women, youth, persons with disabilities and climate-vulnerable communities. The NAP responds to these challenges by embedding adaptation into development planning and decision-making at all levels.

Vision and Objectives of the NAP

Vision: Increase climate resilience and decrease vulnerability at the national and sub-national levels for enhanced sustainable development.

Key Objectives:

- Reduce climate vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity across sectors and regions.

- Integrate climate adaptation into national, sectoral and district planning and budgeting systems.
- Strengthen institutional coordination, governance and accountability for adaptation
- Promote inclusive, gender-responsive and youth-sensitive adaptation actions.
- Mobilize and align domestic and international finance for adaptation



How the NAP was Developed

The development of Ghana’s NAP was a multi-year, country-driven and participatory process, led by the Government of Ghana through the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MEST), with technical support from UNEP and financing from the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Key Process Milestones

- **Policy Foundations:** Built on existing national climate and development frameworks, including the National Climate Change Policy, Adaptation Strategy, and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- **NAP Initiation:** Formal launch of the NAP process and publication of the NAP Framework to guide coordination and integration

- **Institutional Strengthening:** Establishment of cross-sectoral policy groups and engagement of Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), Parliament, civil society, academia and the private sector
- **Evidence Generation:** National and district-level climate risk and vulnerability assessments in 39 MMDAs.
- **Inclusive Consultations:** National, regional and district validation processes to ensure local priorities and stakeholder inputs were reflected.
- **Finalization and Adoption:** Consolidation of evidence and priorities into the Ghana NAP.



Priority Sectors and Themes

The NAP adopts a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, prioritizing adaptation across key sectors, including:

- Agriculture
- Water
- Health
- Cities and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Biodiversity and Ecosystems