

# COMMUNITY-DRIVEN ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS-RAISING STRATEGY FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE ADAPTATION

ANLOGA DISTRICT



## SECTION A

# ACTIVITY BACKGROUND

The SIGRA (Strengthening investments in gender-responsive climate adaptation) project aims to address the dual challenges of climate change and gender inequality, particularly for women and vulnerable communities in Ghana. Climate change disproportionately affects women and vulnerable groups, deepening existing inequalities and limiting their capacity to engage in and benefit from adaptation efforts. By integrating gender-responsive strategies into adaptation initiatives can not only protect these groups from climate impacts but also empower them to drive resilience and sustainable development. This approach aligns with global commitments such as the Paris Agreement and SDGs, particularly SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 13 (climate action).

In Ghana's Volta Region, where climate vulnerabilities are severe, SIGRA seeks to strengthen the participation, voice, and influence of women-led CSOs in government decision-making, including climate adaptation. By fostering community-driven solutions and aligning national policies with lived realities, SIGRA aims to improve the resilience of Ghanaian citizens, particularly women, girls, and vulnerable groups, through increased investments in inclusive and gender-responsive climate adaptation initiatives.

### Activity: Develop community-driven strategies

Develop the structure and content of actionable community-driven strategies based on inputs from community and stakeholder engagement, aligning with community needs and objectives in the Anloga District.

This strategy seeks to foster deep, lasting awareness of gender equality and climate change while creating opportunities for the meaningful engagement of all community members, especially the most vulnerable. By making use of local customs and promoting inclusive discourse, this strategy aims to build a shared understanding of these urgent global issues.



## METHODOLOGY/APPROACH: CO-CREATION WITH CONSULTATIVE DIALOGUES

The methodology for this strategy was based on the principle of co-creation, integrating both indigenous and scientific knowledge (on weather patterns, cropping cycles, fish migration, soil conditions, vegetation cover and water quality/sources) through a consultative approach. This ensured that the solutions developed were locally relevant, culturally appropriate, and technically feasible. The approach emphasized the importance of community-specific knowledge and aimed to incorporate the diverse perspectives of local stakeholders. By involving community members throughout the process, the strategy ensured collective ownership of the climate adaptation solutions and fostered sustainable, actionable outcomes..

## ENGAGEMENT OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

A central aspect of this strategy was the active participation of community members, particularly vulnerable groups. The involvement of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups was a priority. These groups played a key role in identifying climate-related challenges and proposing solutions. The engagement process was designed to be inclusive, ensuring that no voice was left unheard.

Key stakeholders engaged:

- **Traditional Authorities:** Queen Mothers/Mamaga (Dzita/Agbledomi: Mama Yetorwudoyor II, Noedzinya II) and local chiefs (Dzita/Agbledomi: Torgbui Sabah IV, Azameti III, Awlavi VI, Hatsu III, Ego III, Normegbor II, RE Torgbui Ahorgbnehigo Anyanui: Torgbui Tsidi III, Gamor II, Mama Amegbe, Holewoshie Atiteti/Agorketi: Torgbui Kotor, Agbitadu Ametefi Zikpi, Hanua Moses Tanal Akorli).
- **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):** Local advocacy CSOs (Fafa Ark foundation, Friends of the Nation, DI, A ROCHA, Friends of the nation, Dream Big, KASA Initiative, Revaw).
- **Government Representatives:** District Planning Unit of the Anloga District Assembly, RC.
- **Community Groups:** Unit Committees, Norviwɔfe, National Fish Processors and Traders Association of Ghana (NAFTA).
- **Women's groups:** Tutudu fish processing, Tsormenyo Dikeman, Dzledzorm fish processing, Kekewaegbadoe women group
- **FBOs:** Churches, mosque, church groups, local council of churches.

## CONSULTATIVE DIALOGUES AND INFORMATION GATHERING

The consultative process included both open community forums and one-on-one engagements with key opinion leaders. Open forums allowed broad community

participation, fostering discussions on the challenges and opportunities related to climate change. In addition, one-on-one consultations with local leaders, such as traditional authorities and government officials, enabled a deeper understanding of the community's climate vulnerabilities. This approach facilitated the collection of nuanced insights and ensured that local power dynamics were considered, promoting meaningful participation from all groups. Key elements of the dialogue process include.

- **Open Forums:** Enabled broad community input and feedback on climate challenges and solutions.
- **One-on-One Consultations:** Provided more targeted insights, especially from local leaders, enabling a better understanding of the community's needs and power dynamics.

## ADDRESSING COMMUNITY VULNERABILITIES AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION

The dialogue sessions were structured to reflect the diverse experiences and understandings of climate impacts across different segments of the community. These sessions encouraged participants to reflect on their vulnerabilities, challenges, and adaptation needs. By involving vulnerable groups, the process ensured that the climate adaptation strategies developed were gender-responsive and inclusive. This approach empowered community members to contribute directly to the development of solutions that were both context-specific and feasible.

## MULTI-LAYERED APPROACH FOR SOLUTION DEVELOPMENT

The multi-layered approach ensured that the solutions were based on community insights and also aligned with broader regional and national priorities. Open forums allowed for feedback and refinement, while one-on-one consultations provided deeper insights into local power structures and cultural contexts. This inclusive process ensured that the adaptation strategies were not only locally owned but also aligned with national and regional frameworks for climate action.

## VALIDATION AND FEEDBACK

The final step in the process involves a validation session with all stakeholders. This session was designed to provide an additional layer of feedback, ensuring that the proposed strategies reflected the community's goals and had the support of local, regional, and national actors. The validation process allowed for the refinement of the strategies, guaranteeing that they were both locally relevant and supported by key stakeholders at multiple levels

# UNDERSTANDING THE LOCAL CONTEXT IN ANLOGA DISTRICT

## I. CULTURAL AND SOCIAL DYNAMICS

Anloga District, situated in Ghana's Volta Region, is the cultural hub of the Anlo-Ewe people. It is a district steeped in history, with Anloga town serving as both its administrative and traditional capital. The district is renowned for its Hogbetsotso Festival, an annual celebration that marks the migration of the Anlo-Ewe people from Notsie in present-day Togo. This festival is a vital event, drawing attendees from across the country and the diaspora. It includes traditional drumming, dancing, and storytelling, which serve as tools for cultural preservation and education. The Hogbetsotso Festival provides a unique platform to engage communities on climate change and gender equality through cultural expression.



Traditional authorities, including the paramount chief of the Anlo Traditional Area (Awomefia) and local queen mothers (mamaga), hold significant influence over community governance and decision-making. Their endorsement is critical for the success of any development initiative. These leaders also mediate disputes, manage land use, and uphold cultural values. Women's groups, such as the Fafa Ark Foundation, and community organizations play active roles in community development and advocacy for climate action. These groups are complemented by NGOs such as the Development Institute, which supports grassroots efforts in environmental conservation and education.

Communication in Anloga relies heavily on traditional systems, such as the Community information center, and Gongon Beater, to announce community meetings and share important information. Local radio stations, including Hogbe FM and Jubilee Radio, act as critical channels for disseminating climate-related messages. Schools and churches also serve as hubs for community engagement and knowledge dissemination, making them strategic partners in advocacy efforts.

## II. LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Livelihoods in Anloga District are deeply connected to the natural environment. Agriculture, fishing, Mangrove and artisanal trades form the backbone of the local economy. The district is known for fishing and vegetable farming (spring onion), relying heavily on irrigation. Other key crops include maize, cassava, and vegetables, which support both subsistence and commercial farming. Fish processing and trading, dominated by women, also contribute significantly to household incomes.

Despite its economic importance, the Keta Lagoon and surrounding areas face severe environmental challenges. Coastal erosion, exacerbated by rising sea levels, threatens the livelihoods of fishing and farming communities. Entire settlements, such as Fuveme and Atiteti, have experienced significant displacement due to shoreline recession. Saltwater intrusion into freshwater systems further reduces agricultural productivity and drinking water availability. Additionally, erratic rainfall patterns and prolonged dry spells disrupt farming activities, leading to food insecurity.

In response, local communities have undertaken various initiatives to mitigate environmental challenges. Mangrove restoration projects in areas like Anyanui aim to stabilize coastlines and restore biodiversity. Women-led cooperatives, such as the NAFTA Agbledomi (Mida Akpe nam, Dziedzom, Niwoe neny Haborbor), Tutudo, NAFTA Nawu-worge, Keke Woagbador-Fiatoweme and other NGO's are spearheading tree-planting campaigns and sustainable farming practices. There is a need to engage with other NGOs that support initiatives to combat water scarcity and promote climate-resilient agriculture.

### III. GENDER AND INTERSECTIONAL ISSUES

Climate change impacts intersect with social, economic, and cultural factors, creating distinct vulnerabilities for men and women. In Anloga District, men face pressures as breadwinners, while women bear disproportionate burdens due to their roles in securing food, water, and fuel. These responsibilities expose women to heightened risks from climate stressors, such as droughts, flooding, and coastal erosion. Addressing these disparities requires targeted and gender-sensitive adaptation strategies.

Women in Anloga District play key roles in agriculture, fish processing, and trading, contributing to household resilience and community stability. However, systemic barriers like limited access to land, credit, and decision-making platforms hinder their ability to adapt to climate change. Intersectional factors, such as age and socio-economic status, further compound vulnerabilities, especially for elderly women and persons with disabilities. These groups require tailored support to participate fully in climate adaptation efforts.

Women in Anloga have demonstrated remarkable leadership in climate adaptation despite systemic challenges. Women promote sustainable agriculture and advocate for women's access to resources. They also partner with traditional leaders to secure communal lands for women's cooperatives, enhance livelihoods and empower women as agents of change. These initiatives showcase the transformative potential of women's leadership in addressing climate impacts.

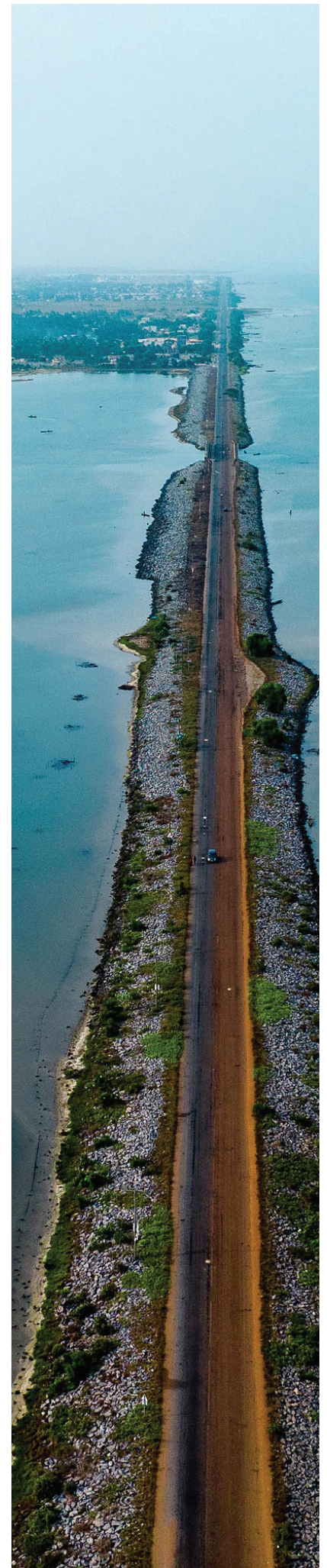
Targeted interventions are essential to address the vulnerabilities of marginalized groups, including elderly women and persons with disabilities. Community-based organizations must be encouraged to advocate for disability-inclusive approaches in resilience planning. Collaboration with local authorities ensures that adaptation strategies consider the diverse needs of all community members. This inclusive approach fosters equity and strengthens community-wide resilience.

Expanding women's agency is central to building resilient communities in Anloga. Women's cooperatives are innovating solutions that benefit entire communities, while advocacy efforts push for gender-sensitive policy formulation and access to climate financing. Empowering women ensures that climate adaptation is both inclusive and transformative, addressing root causes of inequality and vulnerability.

### IV. COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY GAPS

The traditional communication systems in Anloga are effective for reaching older populations but less so for engaging younger, tech-savvy individuals. Younger demographics rely more on digital platforms, creating a generational divide in information access. While local radio stations like Jubilee Radio and Hogbe FM are instrumental in advocacy, there is a need for integrating social media and SMS-based communication to broaden outreach.

Vulnerable groups, particularly women and persons with disabilities, often lack representation in decision-making forums. This exclusion limits their ability to articulate their needs and contribute to climate adaptation strategies. Addressing these gaps requires creating inclusive platforms that amplify diverse voices and ensure equitable participation in development processes



## SECTION C

# CO-CREATING COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY STRATEGIES

## I. BUILDING TRUST THROUGH COMMUNITY ENTRY PROTOCOL IN ANLOGA DISTRICT

**Introduction:** Establishing trust and understanding governance structures is a cornerstone for meaningful community engagement in Anloga District. Success in project implementation hinges on respecting cultural traditions while integrating modern communication practices. Community entry protocols, which serve as a bridge between local customs and project objectives, are fundamental to fostering mutual understanding and cooperation.

**Best Practices:** An effective entry process begins with strategically engaging key traditional authorities and community leaders in Anloga District. Respecting cultural practices legitimizes the project and demonstrates sensitivity to local norms. Traditional leaders, such as Torgbui (chiefs), queen mothers, and council elders, provide entry points that help with broad-based support. Utilizing trusted, culturally appropriate communication methods ensures seamless integration of the project within the community framework.

**Beyond-the-State-of-the-Art Practices:** Incorporating vulnerable citizens or under-represented voices, particularly women and youth, as integral parts of the community engagement strategy elevates inclusivity and expands project ownership. Empowering women as community champions enhances project reach, as women often play central roles in economic activities and social cohesion within the Anloga District. Their involvement promotes gender-sensitive practices from the onset of project planning to implementation. Specific groups such as (Dunenyo Youth Association, Agbledomi unit farm association), Dzita women fish processors Association (Dekawɔwɔ, Norviwɔfe, Dzidedi), Atiteti fuvme groups Dekawɔwɔ yame Nusele, USAID-cycle of support, Plan Ghana-we can do), Anyanui NAFTA (Amenuveve, Dekawɔwɔ) and Dzidedi Fish Processors Association have valuable grassroots connections that can help amplify project efforts.

### OBSERVATIONS, SUGGESTIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**Observations:**

Chiefs and other traditional authorities maintain significant influence over governance and community trust-building.

**Suggestions:**

It can be suggested that leadership roles for women within traditional governance structures are prioritized to foster inclusivity and equitable participation.

**Implementation Approach:**

Organizing forums where traditional leaders collaborate with women leaders can be a practical starting point. Gender-sensitive training for chiefs, Queen mothers, persons with disability, and elders may enhance understanding of the importance of women's inclusion. It is vital to collaborate with women's groups such as the NAFTA from the various communities to nominate representatives to advisory roles in traditional councils in order to ensure long-term guarantees of participatory governance.

**Recommendations:**

It is recommended that storytelling and the use of proverbs, which are significant in Anloga's cultural context, be adopted to convey critical messages about climate change and gender inclusivity.

**Action Steps:**

- Community mobilizers could be trained to incorporate traditional storytelling methods into project outreach programs.
- Audio or visual aids featuring climate stories and proverbs can be developed and disseminated through local radio stations such as Jubilee FM and Festival.



## II. BUILDING ON LOCAL WISDOM: ENGAGING GROUPS AND GRASSROOTS LEADERSHIP IN ANLOGA DISTRICT

**Introduction:** Community-based organizations, deeply rooted in the Anloga District’s cultural fabric, play pivotal roles in driving climate adaptation strategies. Effective partnerships with these grassroots groups ensure project sustainability, particularly when aligned with gender-sensitive approaches.

**Best Practices:** Collaborating with local groups, including the DekawoƆ Women’s Association, Dzidedi Fish Processors Association, and Dunenyo Youth Association, offers avenues for inclusive problem solving. These groups bring essential local knowledge that enriches the design and execution of climate adaptation measures. By emphasizing participatory methods, particularly for women, youth, and individuals with disabilities, projects gain nuanced insights and broad community support. Events such as the Easter Festivals in all communities, Community, Market days, Anloga Yam Festival also provide forums for such participatory discussions.

**Beyond-the-State-of-the-Art Practices:** Co-creation with women’s groups ensures that they lead initiatives rather than merely participate. Supporting intergenerational dialogues and introducing digital platforms – such as SMS-based surveys – enables broader engagement and ensures local voices remain central to adaptation strategies. Capacity-building efforts can empower women to sustain their leadership in addressing climate resilience beyond the project’s timeline.

### OBSERVATIONS, SUGGESTIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**Observations:**

Women’s associations like NAFTA, the DekawoƆ Women’s Association, and others are vital conduits for mobilizing resources and resilience strategies in Anloga.

**Suggestions:**

It is possible for leadership training programs to be prioritized for women within these organizations to enhance their roles in climate resilience planning.

**Actionable Steps:**

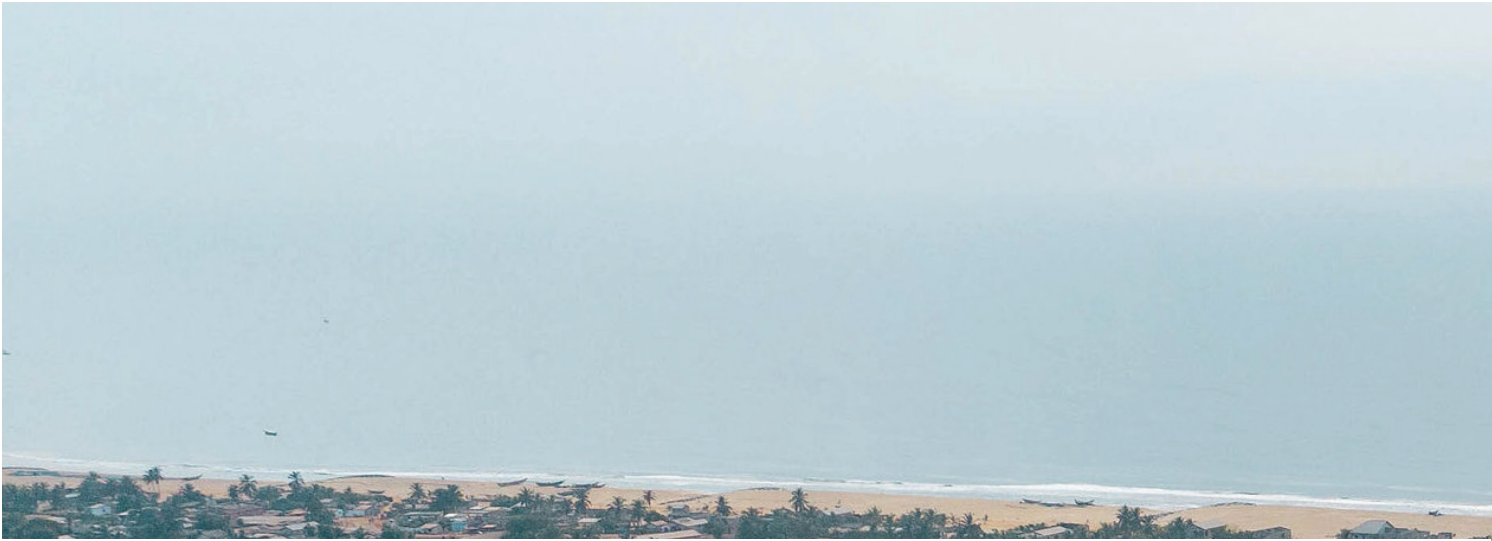
Tailored training sessions on climate adaptation strategies, leadership, and advocacy can be designed to meet the literacy levels of participants. Certifying participants as climate champions can further legitimize their leadership. Collaborating with entities such as Plan Ghana and local stakeholders ensures resources and frameworks for impactful training programs.

**Recommendation:**

It is recommended that women-led consultations and structured feedback loops be established to integrate their lived experiences into climate adaptation frameworks.

**Action Steps:**

- Structured consultations should involve facilitated focus group discussions where women identify challenges and propose actionable solutions. Feedback mechanisms could include follow-up surveys and local durbars to ensure women’s contributions continuously shape project interventions. These consultations should be well-documented and disseminated through local and regional platforms such as community radio or social media.



### III. FESTIVALS AS PLATFORMS FOR CLIMATE ADVOCACY IN ANLOGA DISTRICT

**Introduction:** Festivals hold cultural significance in Anloga District, offering an excellent opportunity to disseminate critical messages about climate resilience. Events like the Agalaza Festival and Easter celebrations bring together diverse community members, creating a fertile platform for gender-sensitive environmental advocacy.

**Best Practices:** Integrating climate change education into existing festival activities—such as dances, musical performances, and storytelling—engages the community in an approachable and meaningful manner. Highlighting the role of women within these spaces amplifies their contributions and drives dialogue on sustainability. For instance, local storytellers can share narratives about how women manage natural resources in the face of climate change, adding a personal and relatable dimension to public discourse.

**Beyond-the-State-of-the-Art Practices:** Introducing innovative methods, such as mobile festival stages powered by solar energy, creates dynamic outreach opportunities. Collaborating with Anloga agric department to use their night video van to showcase short videos, climate informative billboards, live performances, and interactive sessions, drawing on traditional forms of expression while using modern technology to extend the reach. The night video van is an innovative outreach tool used by the Agricultural Department, moving through different communities to screen short educational videos on sustainable farming practices, climate adaptation, and biodiversity conservation. This is often done in the evenings when farmers would have returned from their farms in order to reach wider audience in rural communities. Partnering with organizations like National Fish Processors and Traders Association of Ghana (NAFTA) can ensure that these innovations prioritize women’s participation and leadership.

#### OBSERVATIONS, SUGGESTIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**Observations:**

Festivals naturally bring together diverse community members, providing a communal space for reflection and learning.

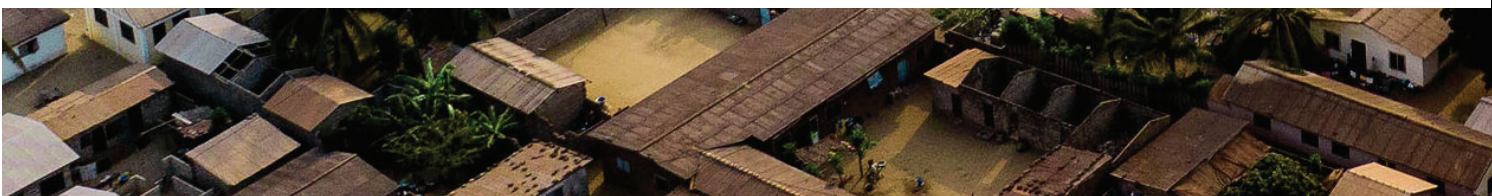
**Suggestion:** It can be suggested that climate messages be integrated into traditional festival performances, such as plays, songs, and storytelling acts.

**Implementation Steps:** Collaboration with local artists, women’s associations, Metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies (MMDAs) and the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) and youth groups can produce engaging performances that emphasize themes of climate resilience. Capturing these performances through audio or video recordings and broadcasting them on local radio stations or social media platforms can extend their reach to audiences beyond the festival attendees.

**Recommendation:** It is recommended that digital storytelling tools be utilized before, during, and after festivals to maintain momentum and broaden awareness about climate issues..

**Action Steps:**

- Digital storytelling workshops could be organized for local youth, equipping them with skills in videography and social media content creation. Establishing an online platform or community portal to feature festival highlights and climate advocacy messages would sustain engagement and encourage ongoing dialogue.





SECTION D

**CO-CREATING  
COMMUNICATION  
AND ADVOCACY  
STRATEGIES**



Key Climate Adaptation Issues	Key Stakeholders / Champions	Best Advocacy Strategies	Key Messages	Engagement Strategies	Role of Implementing Partners
<b>Water Scarcity and Access to Clean Water</b>	Anloga District Assembly (Water and Sanitation Department), Traditional Authorities (e.g., Torgbui Sabah IV, Mama Yetorwudoyor II), CSO&CBOs (e.g., Friends of the Nation, A ROCHA Ghana)	Organize water conservation storytelling sessions during the Festival. Host photo exhibitions depicting water scarcity and solutions. Broadcast radio dramas on water conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean water sustains livelihoods and health.</li> <li>Collective efforts ensure water availability for all.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host storytelling events at schools and community centers.</li> <li>Partner with Hogbe FM to amplify advocacy messages.</li> <li>Use Gongon Beaters for community announcements.</li> <li>Utilize local funerals and religious spaces to raise awareness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate partnerships with NGOs to fund borehole installations.</li> <li>Provide technical support for water conservation initiatives.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact of Drought on Agriculture</b>	Anloga District Assembly (Agricultural Department), YCA, Jubilee Radio, Advans Microfinance Group, CSOs (e.g., A ROCHA)	Create documentaries on resilient farming practices in Anloga. Host inter-community storytelling competitions with audio-visuals in local languages, and tailored to the needs of various disabled groups. Photo exhibitions showcasing drought adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resilient farming protects the future of our communities.</li> <li>Drought adaptation requires innovative local solutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with Jubilee Radio for interviews with successful farmers.</li> <li>Organize climate-focused debates at schools to encourage dialogue.</li> <li>Showcase success stories in video documentaries.</li> <li>Host inter-community competitions to share knowledge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the dissemination of drought-resistant seeds and farming techniques.</li> <li>Strengthen networks between farmers and extension officers.</li> </ul>
<b>Flooding and Soil Erosion</b>	Anloga District Assembly, local schools, Hogbe FM, CSO&CBOs, Chief Fishermen (e.g., Torgbui Dunyenyo Wedzi)	Conduct participatory mangrove planting events with local schools and community members. Develop interactive flood maps. Create traveling photo exhibits on successful restoration projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood prevention secures our homes and livelihoods.</li> <li>Protecting mangroves and soil ensures a resilient future.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner with local schools to form eco-clubs focused on restoration.</li> <li>Use the Hogbetsotso Festival as a platform for reforestation campaigns.</li> <li>Develop community signboards to highlight restoration efforts.</li> <li>Organize traveling photo exhibitions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide resources for tree-planting initiatives.</li> <li>Collaborate with local authorities to integrate restoration efforts into district plans.</li> </ul>
<b>Energy Access and Sustainability</b>	Anloga District Assembly, Jubilee Radio, Women's Groups (e.g., Romiga Multi-purpose Women's Group), Advans Microfinance Group.	Host renewable energy technology exhibitions during the Hogbetsotso Festival. Develop solar energy plays by school drama clubs. Conduct radio interviews with women entrepreneurs using solar solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy reduces costs and improves livelihoods.</li> <li>Solar energy empowers sustainable businesses and households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize public demonstrations of solar-powered equipment.</li> <li>Partner with Jubilee Radio for a series on renewable energy success stories.</li> <li>Use simplified infographics to highlight benefits of renewable energy.</li> <li>Organize forums with farmers (e.g., on February 15th) to discuss renewable energy solutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support grants for women adopting solar technology.</li> <li>Provide demonstration kits to schools for renewable energy education.</li> </ul>

This table focuses on key climate adaptation issues in the Anloga District, where traditional events can play significant roles in climate advocacy and action.

- Hogbetsotso Festival:** The Hogbetsotso Festival (November) is an important cultural celebration for the Ewe people, particularly those in the Anloga District. This event provides an opportunity for the entire community to come together, making it an ideal setting for community-led initiatives like water conservation storytelling sessions.
- Gongon Beaters:** The gongon is a local traditional drum used to make public announcements in Ghana's rural communities. This traditional tool, used for spreading important news in rural communities, highlights how the combination of modern and traditional communication can amplify water-saving messages in an accessible, culturally relevant way.
- Advans** is an international microfinance group that provides financial services to small businesses and other populations with limited access to banking.
- Community murals and storytelling:** These creative methods tap into the local tradition of oral storytelling while visually engaging the community about the effects and solutions to water scarcity.
- Radio dramas and announcements:** Through Hogbe FM, a prominent local station, radio dramas can depict relatable water conservation stories, encouraging active participation.
- Collaborations with Jubilee Radio,** a local station, facilitates the broadcasting of interviews and success stories, fostering peer learning about drought adaptation across the region.
- Mangrove planting events:** Communities in the Anloga area value the preservation of mangrove ecosystems, as they provide vital protection against coastal erosion. Collaborating with local schools in participatory mangrove planting connects younger generations to local conservation efforts while empowering them to make meaningful changes.
- Local durbars:** Traditional community governance structures in places like Anloga rely heavily on face-to-face communication during local durbars, where critical information about local adaptation strategies can be discussed. Mapping flood-prone areas would be particularly useful in helping the community plan for future environmental changes.
- Local Culture as a Strategic Tool:** In Anloga and surrounding regions, traditional events such as the Hogbetsotso Festival and local environmental practices (e.g., mangrove planting and Gongon Beaters) serve as powerful tools to bridge modern development needs with local cultural practices. These events allow for meaningful interactions that engage community members in climate resilience and adaptation strategies.
- Women's Leadership in Climate Action:** Women's groups and local women entrepreneurs adopting renewable energy solutions are especially influential in amplifying climate action messages within the community. Highlighting women as **champions of change** has both cultural and practical significance as it resonates with existing gender roles in the community while facilitating impactful changes.
- Cross-sector Collaboration:** The role of NGOs, local authorities, school systems, and community groups in funding, providing technical support, and conducting awareness-raising campaigns reinforces the broad base of support needed to tackle climate issues holistically.

# STAKEHOLDER RATING OF COMMUNITY-DRIVEN STRATEGY

Community-Driven Strategy	Stakeholder Rating (Scale of 1-10)	Ranking	Remarks
Host photo exhibitions depicting water scarcity and solutions.	10	Very High	Uses powerful visuals to engage and educate communities effectively.
Communication through Gongon Beater and Bell by Women groups	10	Very High	Traditional, highly effective for mobilization and urgent communication.
Host inter-community storytelling competitions with audio-visuals in local languages, and tailored to the needs of various disabled groups	10	Very High	Encourages cross-community knowledge-sharing and collaboration.
Photo exhibitions showcasing agricultural and adaptation strategies.	10	Very High	Highlights real-life examples, making climate adaptation relatable.
Community Sign board/post	10	Very High	Provides continuous, visible messaging in public spaces.
Create traveling photo exhibits on successful restoration projects.	10	Very High	Mobile, adaptable, and ensures exposure to multiple communities.
Host renewable energy technology exhibitions during the Hogbetsotso Festival	10	Very High	Aligns with major cultural events, attracting large audiences.
Create documentaries on resilient farming practices in Anloga	10	Very High	Captures real experiences and can be widely distributed for awareness.
Broadcast radio dramas on water conservation	9	High	Engages a broad audience, especially in rural areas with high radio listenership.
Conduct radio interviews with women entrepreneurs using solar solutions	9	High	Promotes gender-inclusive climate action and showcases real success stories.
Organize water conservation storytelling sessions during the Agalaza Festival	8	High	Integrates climate advocacy into cultural traditions, ensuring engagement.
Communication through Religious bodies/spaces	8	High	Trusted community spaces that can amplify climate messages effectively.
Develop solar energy plays by school drama clubs	8	High	Engages youth and promotes sustainable energy solutions in an interactive way.
Communication during funerals	7	Moderate	Large gatherings provide an opportunity for messaging, but sensitivity is required.

*Others validated complementary strategies that could be used together with any of the ranked strategies: Cinema Vans, Farmers forums (15th February), Simplified infographics, Conduct participatory mangrove planting events with local schools and community members, Develop interactive flood maps.*



# SUGGESTED APPROACHES TO ADVOCACY-BASED CAPACITY REQUIREMENT

## 1. Gender Action Learning System (GALS) Training for Traditional Authorities

Implementing the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) within traditional governance structures requires a culturally sensitive approach that aligns with local decision-making processes. Training should focus on equipping chiefs and elders with tools to analyze how gender roles affect land use, climate resilience, and resource allocation. The sessions must be interactive, integrating storytelling, pictorial diagramming, and traditional proverbs to illustrate gender equity principles in a way that resonates with the local community. Since chiefs and elders play a central role in land tenure and conflict resolution, their ability to integrate gender-sensitive governance will significantly influence policies on sustainable resource management.

To ensure effective adoption, community durbars can serve as platforms for chiefs to discuss their learning experiences and encourage dialogue among households. The Hogbetsotso Festival presents an ideal opportunity to publicly demonstrate how traditional leaders are incorporating gender perspectives into local development. Moreover, continuous mentorship by gender specialists should be provided to key traditional leaders to reinforce their advocacy roles. Establishing a peer-learning network among chiefs across different communities will also promote long-term commitment to gender-inclusive decision-making.

## 2. Water, Sanitation, and Health (WASH) Training for Community Leaders and Queen Mothers

Improving water and sanitation practices in Anloga and surrounding communities requires tailored training for queen mothers, chiefs, and local government actors. Queen mothers, as custodians of social and cultural life, can be instrumental in leading behavioral change campaigns for clean water usage, proper waste disposal, and personal hygiene. The training should incorporate practical demonstrations on constructing simple handwashing stations, managing household water storage, and promoting community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approaches. By engaging queen mothers as champions, they can mobilize women's groups and school clubs to spread WASH messages through folk songs, storytelling, and radio discussions in local dialects.

Partnerships with local schools will be crucial in ensuring children serve as change agents for WASH practices at the household level. The use of Gongon Beaters to make public announcements about safe water conservation strategies will further integrate advocacy into daily community life. Local radio stations, such as Hogbe FM and Jubilee Radio, should air discussions on water access challenges and interview community members implementing innovative solutions. In collaboration

with NGOs, efforts should be made to secure funding for borehole construction and rainwater harvesting systems to improve long-term water security.

## 3. Financial Literacy and Microfinance Access for Women Leaders and Groups

Women's groups engaged in fisheries and climate-smart farming require practical financial literacy training to manage household and business finances more effectively. These trainings should include bookkeeping, savings culture, cooperative lending models, and accessing credit from microfinance institutions such as Advans. Since many women rely on informal lending systems, introducing structured savings groups through trusted women leaders will help foster financial independence and resilience. Community-based financial dialogues, where successful women entrepreneurs share experiences on managing fisheries income and reinvesting profits, will enhance learning.

Additionally, advocacy for inclusive financial policies should be a priority to ensure that local microfinance institutions develop products tailored to women in fisheries and small-scale agribusiness. Partnerships with CSOs should be established to provide financial mentorship and link women to grant opportunities. Given that economic empowerment is closely tied to climate adaptation, access to small grants for purchasing solar fish dryers, improved smoking ovens, and irrigation equipment should be integrated into these initiatives. The presence of queen mothers and chiefs in such programs will further validate women's role in economic development and ensure community-wide support for their financial autonomy.

## 4. Sustainable Fisheries Advocacy and Climate-Resilient Fishing Practices for Chief Fishermen

Chief fishermen and community leaders must be at the forefront of advocating for sustainable fishing practices that protect local marine ecosystems while ensuring food security. Training programs should focus on alternative livelihood strategies, marine biodiversity conservation, and the enforcement of local fishing by-laws. Since traditional authorities hold significant influence over fishing activities, they should be equipped with monitoring tools, including mobile-based reporting systems like TIMBY, to track illegal fishing and environmental violations. By incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into fisheries management, leaders can strengthen local compliance with sustainable practices.

Interactive learning approaches, such as storytelling competitions with audio-visuals in local languages, and tailored to the needs of various disabled groups and photo exhibitions featuring successful conservation efforts, can drive community engagement. The Hogbetsotso

Festival presents an excellent platform for showcasing traditional practices that align with modern conservation techniques. Radio stations and social media platforms should be used to amplify success stories of fishermen adopting climate-smart fishing techniques, creating role models for younger generations. Collaborating with microfinance institutions to facilitate access to low-interest loans for purchasing sustainable fishing gear will further ensure that environmental conservation efforts do not threaten local livelihoods.

## 5. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Training for CSOs and Local Government Actors

To ensure the success of community-driven climate adaptation efforts, CSOs and local government officials must be equipped with strong monitoring and evaluation (M&E) skills. Training should cover data collection, participatory evaluation techniques, and the use of digital tools for impact assessment. Given the local context, engaging community volunteers in data collection through simple mobile applications will increase the accuracy and inclusiveness of M&E activities. The Resident Sustainability Teams (RSTs), previously established in conservation areas, can serve as focal points for collecting information on water access, climate-smart farming, and fisheries management.

Workshops should incorporate hands-on exercises, such as conducting live field assessments and creating visual impact reports that can be presented at community durbars. Since many local advocacy efforts rely on storytelling, developing skills in documentary storytelling and digital media advocacy will help CSOs communicate findings effectively to policymakers and donors. Regular cross-sectoral meetings involving local government, CSOs, and community representatives should be institutionalized to ensure findings from M&E processes directly influence policy and implementation. Through these approaches, communities will be better positioned to track progress, learn from past experiences, and continuously refine their adaptation strategies



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# LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS AND ADVOCACY CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

Stakeholder Category	Key Actors	Relevant Capacity Requirements	Advocacy-Based Capacity-Building Activities
Traditional Authorities (Chiefs & Elders)	<p><b>Dzita/Agbledomi:</b> Torgbui Sabah IV, Azameti III, Awlavi VI, Hatsu III, Ego III, Normegbor II, RE Torgbui Ahorgbnehigo</p> <p><b>Anyanui:</b> Torgbui Tsidi III, Gamor II, Mama Amegbe, Holewoshie</p> <p><b>Atiteti/Agorketi:</b> Torgbui Kotor, Agbitadu Ametefi Zikpi, Hanua Moses Tanal Akorli</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Custodians of traditional ecological knowledge.</li> <li>• Key decision-makers in local governance and land use.</li> <li>• Advocates for sustainable resource management practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Capacity-building on Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS):</b> Equipping chiefs with tools to integrate gender-sensitive decision-making in land and resource governance.</li> <li>• <b>Training on Water, Sanitation, and Health (WASH):</b> Educating chiefs on WASH principles to integrate traditional and modern sanitation practices.</li> <li>• <b>Advocacy Dialogues:</b> Organizing high-level engagement forums with government agencies (NCCE, Forestry, Agriculture, etc.) to strengthen chiefs' influence in policy decisions.</li> </ul>
Queen Mothers	<p><b>Dzita/Agbledomi:</b> Mama Yetorwudoyor II, Noedzinya II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural preservation and community leadership.</li> <li>• Advocates for women's empowerment in conservation.</li> <li>• Mobilization of women for sustainable economic activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leadership Training in Gender Impact on Climate Change:</b> Enhancing their role as advocates for climate justice and women's empowerment in conservation.</li> <li>• <b>Refresher Courses on Sustainable Livelihoods:</b> Strengthening knowledge on climate-smart farming, fisheries, and income diversification.</li> <li>• <b>Collaboration Workshops with Women's Groups:</b> Facilitating partnerships between queen mothers and women's groups to co-develop advocacy strategies on sustainable practices.</li> </ul>
Chief Fishermen & Community Leaders	<p><b>Dzita/Agbledomi:</b> Torgbui John Adzoe Zoryiku (Chief Fisherman), Torgbui Donyenyo Wedzi (Development Chief)</p> <p><b>Atiteti/Agorketi:</b> Pillow Detor (Chief Fisherman), Torgbui Asideka (Chief Priest)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guardians of sustainable fishing practices.</li> <li>• Promotion of community-based fisheries management.</li> <li>• Enforcement of local environmental regulations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Climate-Resilient Fisheries Management Training:</b> Equipping leaders with knowledge of marine ecosystem conservation and sustainable fishing techniques.</li> <li>• <b>Community-Based Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E):</b> Training leaders in data collection on illegal fishing and environmental degradation using mobile apps like TIMBY.</li> <li>• <b>Fisheries Advocacy Campaigns:</b> Hosting public forums and radio discussions on policies that promote sustainable fisheries and marine conservation.</li> </ul>
Women Leaders & Representatives	<p><b>Dzita:</b> Madam Dzanyiekpor Bernice, Mamishie Rastar, Hon. Sandra Awushie Kpedor</p> <p><b>Agbledomi:</b> Madam Adugbah Aho Kalaze, Atatsi Gbeda, Stella Akoto, Selina Agboka, Matilda Sedofia</p> <p><b>Anyanui:</b> Eric Ashiagbui, Dora Wokomegbe</p> <p><b>Atiteti/Agorketi:</b> Agnes Zikpi, Adzorwor Vormawor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocates for women's economic empowerment.</li> <li>• Key actors in sustainable fisheries and resource use.</li> <li>• Mobilizers for climate resilience programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Financial Literacy &amp; Microfinance Access Training:</b> Strengthening women's capacity to access and manage funds for climate-smart businesses.</li> <li>• <b>Advocacy Skill-Building Workshops:</b> Training women on public speaking, policy engagement, and media advocacy to amplify their voices.</li> <li>• <b>Climate Leadership Mentorship Programs:</b> Pairing experienced women leaders with emerging advocates to strengthen local governance and participation in climate actions.</li> </ul>
Women's Groups	<p>Tutudo Fish Processors Association, Tsormengo Fish Processors Association, Dakpenam Fish Processors Association, Dziedzom Fish Processors Association, Romiga Multi-purpose Women's Group, Kekeweagbador Women's Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of sustainable fish processing and trade.</li> <li>• Advocacy for climate-smart fisheries.</li> <li>• Economic empowerment through value addition to fishery products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Training on Climate-Smart Processing Techniques:</b> Teaching women how to reduce fish spoilage using solar dryers and sustainable smoking methods.</li> <li>• <b>Strengthening Advocacy for Women in Fisheries:</b> Conducting storytelling campaigns where women share their experiences and challenges in accessing sustainable fisheries resources.</li> <li>• <b>Resource Mobilization &amp; Access to Financial Support:</b> Partnering with microfinance institutions like Advans to provide small grants and business development support.</li> </ul>
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	<p>Friends of the Nation, Development Institute, A ROCHA, Friends of the Earth, Dream Big, KASA Initiative, REDRAW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy advocacy for sustainable fisheries and environmental justice</li> <li>• Community capacity building for climate resilience</li> <li>• Implementation of conservation and livelihood programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Capacity-Building on Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E):</b> Training CSOs on impact assessment techniques for climate adaptation projects.</li> <li>• <b>Advocacy &amp; Media Engagement Training:</b> Strengthening CSOs' ability to engage in policy debates, social media campaigns, and documentary storytelling.</li> <li>• <b>Strategic Partnership Development:</b> Organizing networking events between CSOs, traditional leaders, and women's groups to coordinate climate justice advocacy at local and national levels.</li> </ul>

ANNEX B

## CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING KEY STRATEGIES

Criteria	Target Audience/Stakeholders	Viability and Relevance	Effectiveness	Time and Cost Efficiency	Validity and Reliability	Strengths and Weaknesses
<b>Criteria Definition</b>	<b>Target:</b> CSOs, local leaders, community-based organizations, vulnerable groups (youth, women)	Highly applicable for building localized advocacy capacity in climate adaptation.  Addresses the intersectionality of gender, youth, and vulnerable groups in the adaptation narrative.  Essential for reaching broad audiences with key messages on climate risks and adaptation solutions.	Moderate time and cost commitment but offers substantial long-term returns in policy integration and cross-sectoral alignment.  Effective for raising awareness and generating empathy for climate adaptation issues, particularly in underrepresented or vulnerable groups.	Highly cost-effective for community-level implementation; minimal training required for facilitators; scalable for multiple regions.  High efficiency in terms of broad dissemination; higher costs for media buys, but effective for mass.	Proven through community-level/field testing and iterative updates from ongoing pilot programs; consistent positive feedback from local communities.  Valid through years of proven effectiveness in disaster preparedness and public health campaigns.	<b>Strengths:</b> Empowers local stakeholders through participatory processes; easy to understand, adaptable.  <b>Weaknesses:</b> Complexity may pose challenges for new advocates without prior policy or legal background. Requires expert facilitation for maximum clarity.
<b>Key Strategy 1</b>						
<b>Key Strategy 2</b>						





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