

FIP PILOT Country Meeting

Ghana Report

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7-8 November 2010

World Bank Headquarters, Washington D.C.

Ghana ? Where

- West Africa
 - Tropical climate
 - 1/3 Tropical high forest 2/3 Savannah
- Exports: Gold, Cocoa
Timber and from
Next year Oil.
Capital : Accra



● Ghana Profile

- Land Area: 227,000 sqkm
- Population: 23million
- % living in Rural Areas: 52%
- Forest area: 55,000 sqkm
- % of forest Land Area :23%
- Drivers of Deforestation & Degradation: Logging, high demand for fuelwood/charcoal, unsustainable agriculture, wildfires, surface mining, population and development pressures
- Annual forest Loss: 115,000 ha (1.9%)
- Carbon in biomass per ha: 90 tonnes

REDD+ Potential

- **17⁰% of land area dedicated to Forest and Wildlife**
 - 11% forest Reserve –of which 74% is managed for timber production; 26% for protection and eco-system services including Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAs)
 - 70% of Forest reserve estate at different levels of degradation thus potential for REDD+ mitigating activities
 - 6% Wildlife reserves – including Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs)
 - Other land uses: 13.6ha of degraded Savannah Woodlands,

• Instruments, Policy frameworks and Governance initiatives with potential for mainstreaming FIP investments into development activities

- Ghana is developing a comprehensive Low Carbon Growth plan that will address climate change as part of national and natural resource sector development strategy.
- REDD/REDD+
- Voluntary Partnership Agreement on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (VPA/FLEGT)
- Ghana Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS),
- Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA)
- Natural Resources and Environmental Governance Program(NREG)
- Sustainable Land Management
- Ghana Cocoa Carbon Initiative
- Bio-diversity Conservation (Protected Area Development Program),
- Non-Legally Binding Instrument (NLBI) on All Types of Forests
- National Forest Plantation Development Program etc.

Continued....

- Annual rates of deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana between 2000 and 2005 averaged 115,000 ha, representing approx. 2% of the forest cover annually with an estimated loss of 85% of the forest area in the last century
- Baseline estimates of emissions of GHGs in Ghana, currently underway may reveal a declining capacity of forests as a carbon sink and the country may emerge as a net emitter of GHGs.

POTENTIAL OF MAINSTREAMING FIP INVESTMENT

- Favourable conditions exist in Ghana for sustainable forest management based on long history of forest management and new community forest management initiatives despite many challenges
- Some forest reserves are well managed but others have been over-harvested as a result of illegal forest activities such as chainsaw lumber production and encroachment by farmers.
- Off reserve forests are often unregulated
- Ghana recognizes that a properly planned and executed FIP pilot aiming at significantly reducing deforestation and forest degradation should address macro-economic, demographic, technological and governance-related drivers of deforestation.
- Such efforts should be augmented by plans to implement sustainable forest management, forest conservation, enhanced forest carbon stock and sustainable agroforestry systems, while protecting biodiversity and supporting rural livelihood.

Country Preparedness for FIP

- As a member country of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), Ghana submitted its REDD Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) to the FCPF in 2007 and approval in July 2008
- Ghana's R-PP was formulated through a multi-stakeholder consultation process and submitted to FCPF in 2009. This was approved in March 2010 by the Participants Committee of the FCPF.
- US\$3.6M approved for early REDD+ activities over a 4-year period (2010-13). Ghana has institutional capacities and technical expertise to implement the R-PP. However, Ghana would still need considerable capacity building and institutional strengthening to handle a FIP investment.
- The Environment and Natural Resources Advisory Council (ENRAC), a national inter-ministerial advisory body, with the Vice President of the Rep. of Ghana as the Chairman, provides integrated policy coordination regarding national environmental and natural resources issues. A Technical Coordinating Committee has been established to provide technical support on NREG, FIP, REDD+, VPA, NLBI etc.

Way forward

- FIP Scoping mission completed in Oct 2010
- Agreements- Institutional arrangements
 - TOR for preparation of investment strategy
 - GoG/WB/AfDB Joint mission in January 2011
- Summit application for preparation fund by end Nov. 2010.
- Final investment strategy before June 2011

THANK YOU

