

Ghana's Forest Investment Plan

Presentation to the FIP
Sub-Committee

May 2012

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Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources and Forestry
Commission in collaboration with: Ministries of Environment,
Science & Technology and Finance & Economic Planning



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Timeline

2010

- **March – Ghana selected as FIP Pilot Country**
- **October – Scoping Mission**

2011

- **June – Joint Mission with African Development Bank (AfDB)**
- *Broad consultations with stakeholders*
- *Integration of National REDD+ strategy, FCPF and other related programs into FIP*

2012

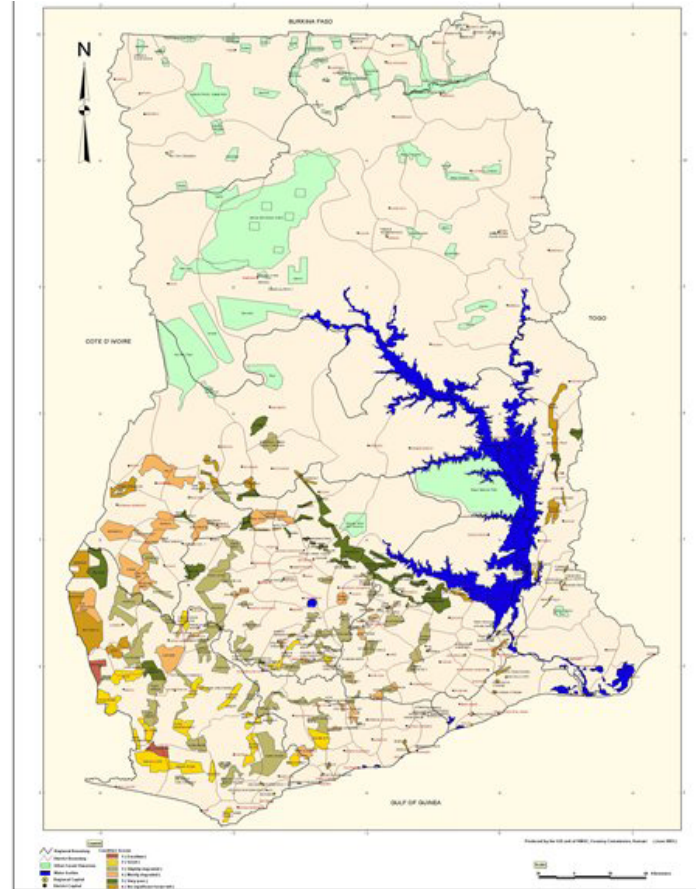
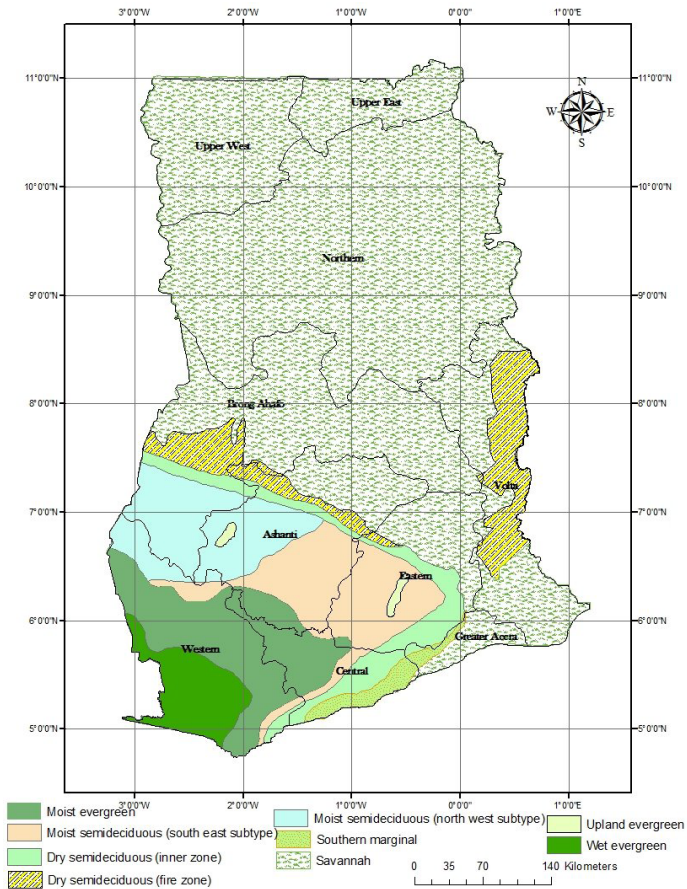
- **Preparation of Investment Plan**
- *Focus group stakeholder consultations*
- **February – Peer Review of Investment Plan**

2012

- **May – Presentation to FIP Sub-Committee**
- Request FIP Sub-Committee for remote decision by ...

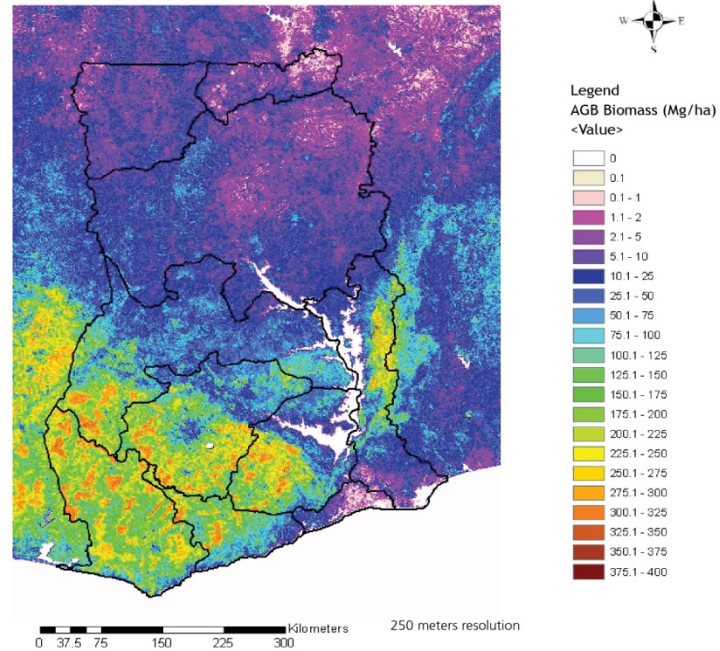


Ecological Zones & Forest Reserves



Biomass Map

Biomass Map of Ghana 2008/2009



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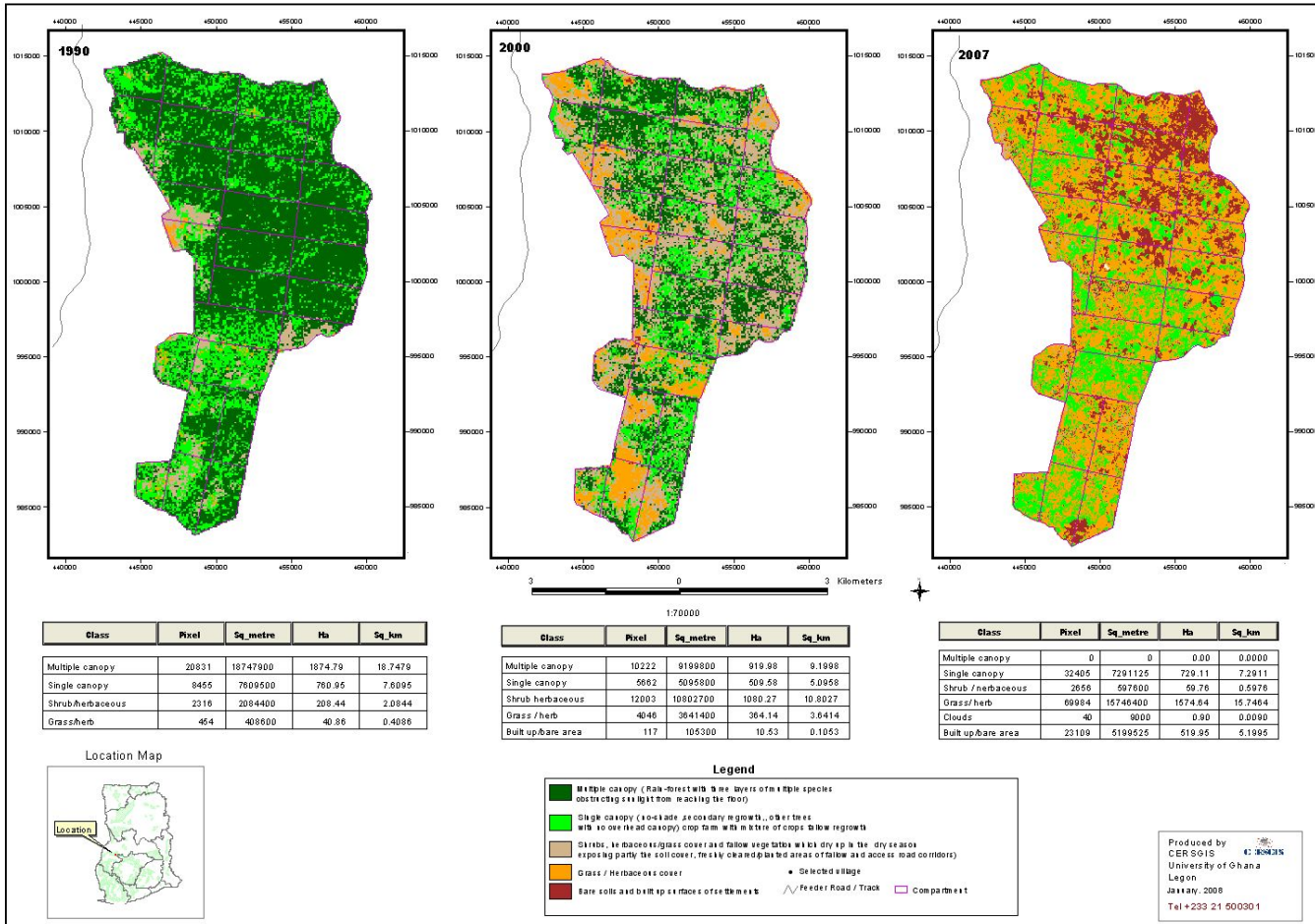
National Context

The condition of Ghana's forests has been in decline for many years since the 1970s. There has been a progressive decline in size and quality.

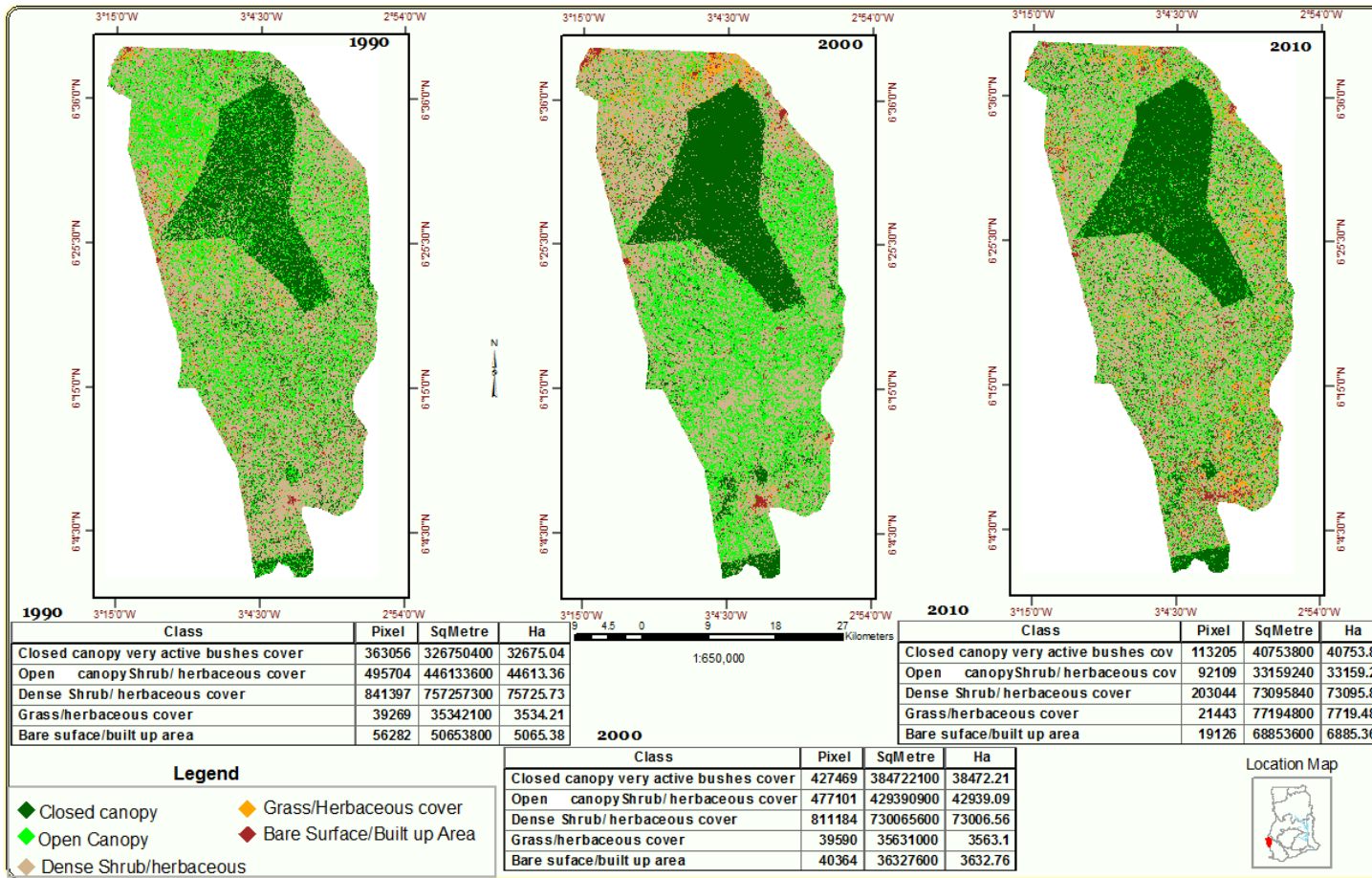
Total carbon stock decreased from 564 million tonnes in 1970 to 380.9 million tonnes in 2010.



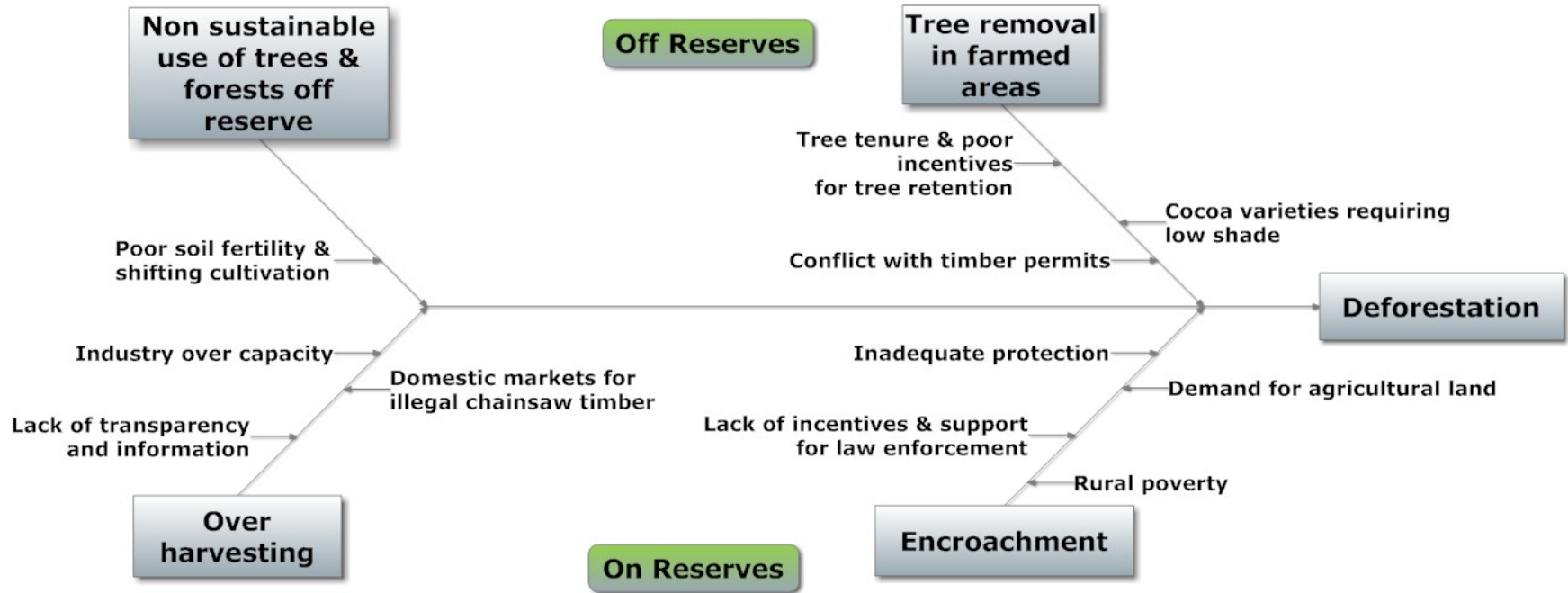
Classified Image of Tain I Forest Reserve



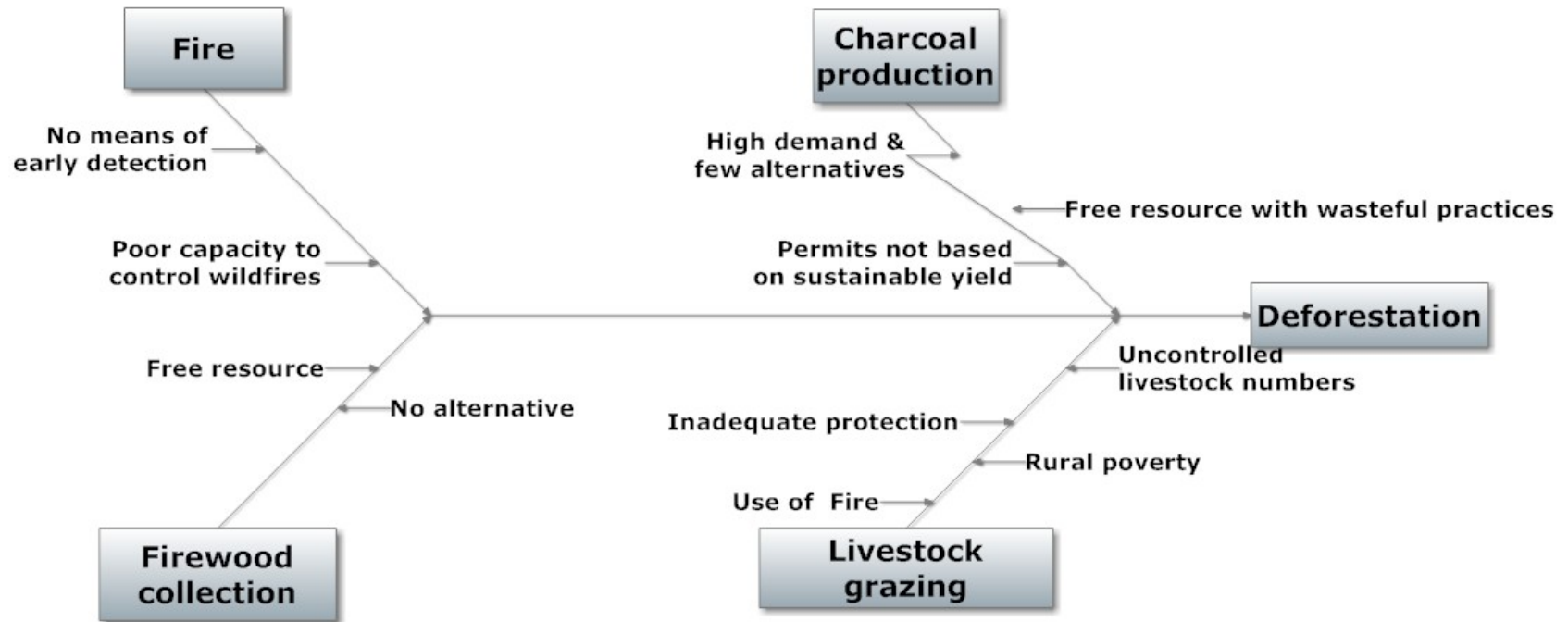
Vegetation Cover Time Series Satellite Image Map



Drivers of Forest Degradation - High Forest Zone



Drivers of Forest Degradation - Savannah



Policy & Legislative Environment

Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda

Environmental Policy

Forest & Wildlife Policy

Domestic Wood Policy

National Climate Change Policy Framework

National Wildfire Policy

Food & Agriculture Sector Development Policy

National Land Policy/Land Administration Project (LAP)

And enabling legislation to strengthen the objectives of policies



FIP Approach In Ghana

Significant reduction in forest degradation & deforestation, resulting in a reduction of GHG.

Broad participation from all groups in society, including private sector, local communities & civil society.

Address tree tenure & benefit sharing arrangements, towards broad acceptance.



Rationale For FIP

Project 1 Securing integrity of natural forests

- a. Provides fundamental underlying steps for all of the project components, focus on creating enabling governance regime for REDD+.
- b. To address drivers of forest degradation to reduce emissions & maintain biological diversity.
- c. Introduce transformational approached for SFM



Rationale For FIP Cont'd

Project 2 Enhancement of carbon stocks

- a. To enhance carbon stocks by development of forest plantations by private sector, including communities.
- b. To provide an alternative opportunity for 'clean' wood fuel production.



Rationale For FIP Cont'd

Project 3 Climate smart agriculture and watershed protection

- a. To address agricultural (food crops) expansion as a driver
- b. To address cocoa as a driver of forest degradation
- c. To explore Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) restoration of watersheds

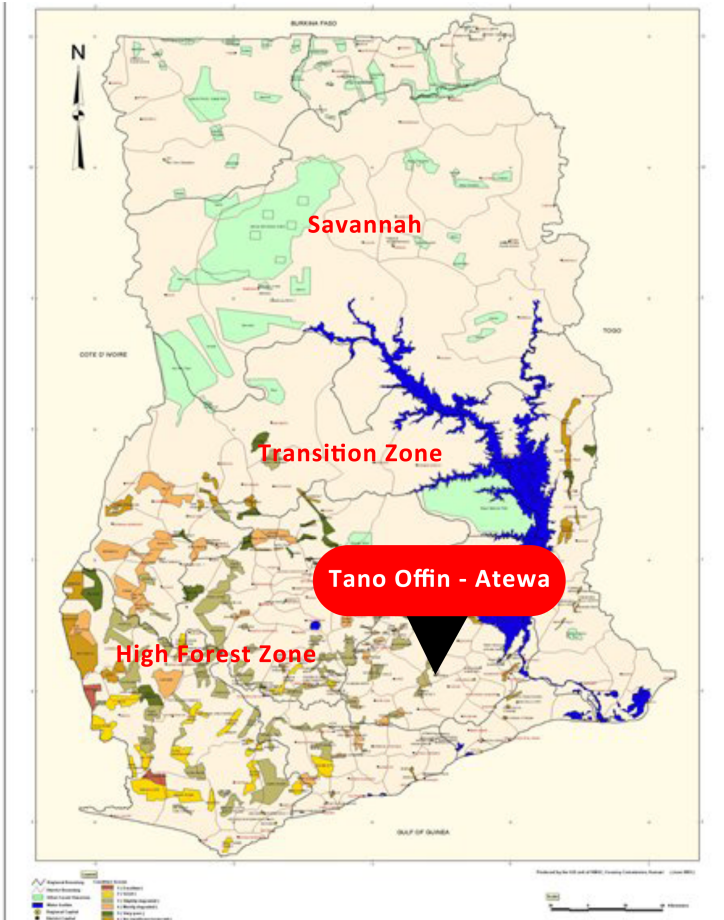


Investment Areas & Potential Co-Benefits

Investment Areas	Proposed activities	Potential co-benefits
1. Securing the integrity of natural forests & woodland resources (MDB Lead: World Bank)	a. Research, capacity building, monitoring	Reduced fragmentation and degradation of biologically important areas; increased income generating possibilities; improved landuse planning; reduced incidence of bush fires.
	b. Governance and Regulatory Regimes in support of REDD+ processes	
	c. Ecological Networks and Biodiversity Conservation	
	d. Management of forest resources	
2. Enhancement of carbon stocks	a. Rehabilitation of Degraded Natural Forests	Improved management of 'fuel wood' landscapes & maintain NTFPs that are an important source of livelihood for women;
	b. Plantation Development	
	c. Sustainable Wood Fuel Production	
3. Climate smart agriculture and watershed protection	a. Promote Climate Smart Cocoa Landscapes	Increased agricultural yields; increased soil fertility; enhancement of local institutional structures; reduced agricultural expansion.
	b. Promote Climate Smart Agriculture	
	c. Watershed Services	



Investment Areas



Project	Area
1.a	National
1.b	Western Region
1.c	High Forest Zone
1.d	National
2.a	National
2.b	High Forest Zone
2.c	Transition & Savannah Zone
2.d	National
3.a	Eastern & Western Region
3.b	Savannah & High Forest Zone
3.c	Atewa & Tano basins



Financing Plan and Instruments

Table 7: Ghana FIP Financing in USD (million)

Projects	FIP Finance			Co-Finance					TOTAL
	GR	CF	CL	NREG	IFC/ Private Sector	GIZ	FCPF	FPP	
Securing the integrity of forest and woodland resources									
Component 1: Research, capacity building and monitoring	2.0			0.5		0.71		7.80	11.01
Component 2: Governance and regulatory reforms	2.5			5.0					7.5
Component 3: Ecological networks and biodiversity conservation	7.50			1.5					9.0
Component 4: Sustainable management of forest reserves	8.00			3.0					11.0
<i>SUB-TOTAL</i>	20.00			10.00		0.71		7.8	38.51
Enhancing Carbon Stocks									
Component 1: Rehabilitation of degraded forest reserves	6.00	2.5			TBD				8.5 (TBD)
Component 2: Plantation development off-reserve	2.0	3.0			TBD				5.0 (TBD)
Component 3: Sustainable woodfuel production	2.0								2.0
<i>SUB-TOTAL</i>	10.00	5.5			10.0				25.5
Climate Smart Agriculture and Watershed Services									
Component 1: Climate smart cocoa	5.0	2.0			TBD				7.0 (TBD)
Component 2: Climate smart agriculture	3.0	1.0			TBD				4.0 (TBD)
Component 3: Watershed services	3.5								3.5
<i>SUB-TOTAL</i>	11.5	3.0			7.0				21.5
PROGRAMME TOTAL	41.5	8.5		10.0	17.0	0.71		7.8	85.51



Stakeholder Involvement and Collaboration with MDBS

Ghana's IP includes a stakeholder involvement plan integrating all relevant parties. This is further underpinned by multi-stakeholder engagement in the on-going REDD+ Readiness process.

Government: State level and statutory level with a focus on cross sectoral linkages.

Multilateral Development Banks: AfDB, World Bank and IFC.



Stakeholder Involvement and Collaboration with MDBS

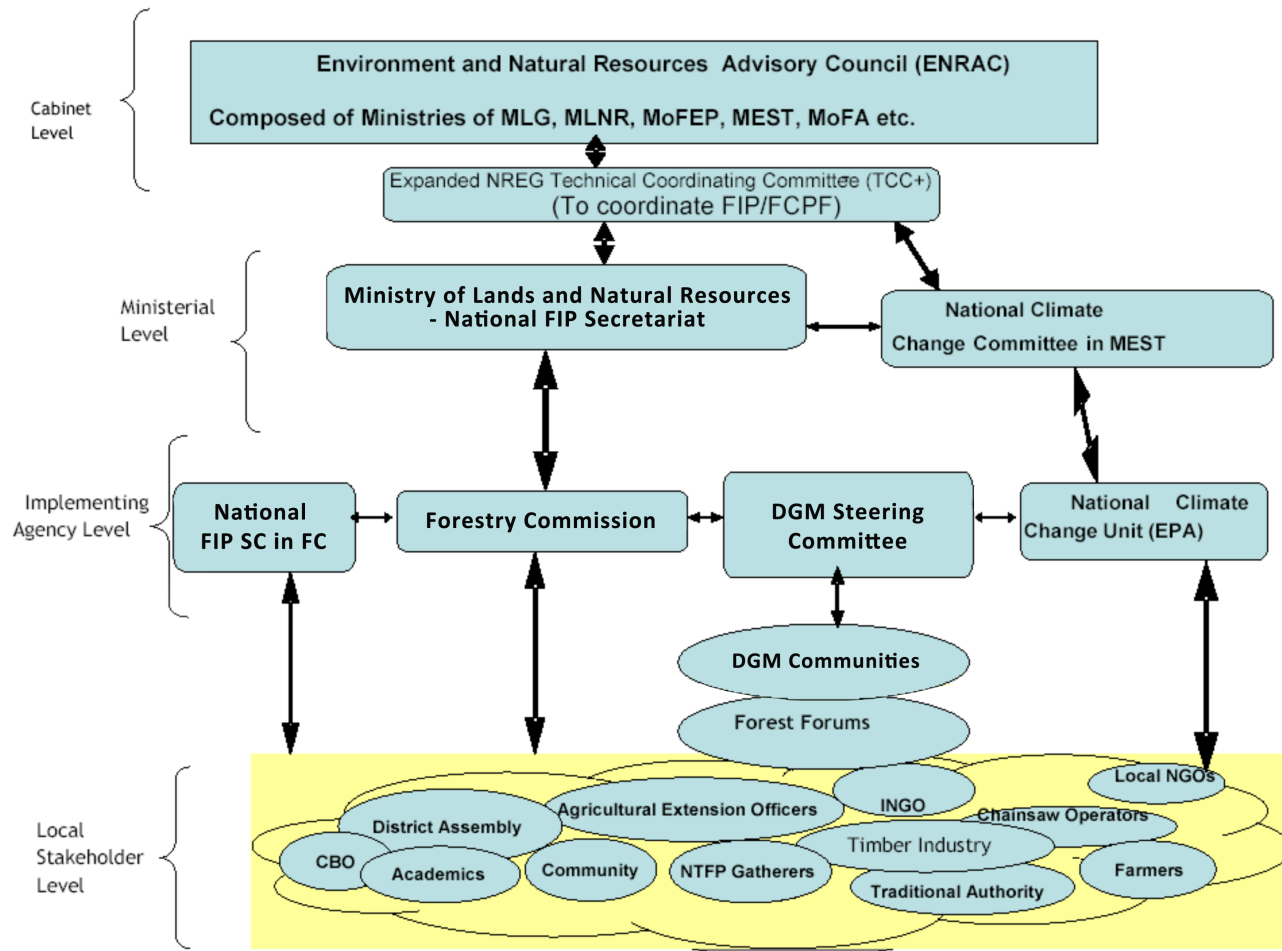
Private Sector: Predominantly those within the timber industry and wood workers associations, plantation developers, cocoa farmers, but also those involved in charcoal production, agriculture and finance.

Civil Society. A broad range of civil society actors were identified for inclusion, with a focus on forest fringe communities, NGOs specializing in the environment, climate change, natural resource management, and community development.

Development Partners. AfDB, World Bank, IFC, CIDA, AFD, EU, DFID, RNE, USAID etc. Ensure harmonization between different initiatives and provide support to Ghana.



Institutional Arrangements



References

Detailed information on the IP can be found on www.fcghana.org

More information (i.e. R-PP) can be found on websites of Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources, Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology and Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning

Critical Dates & Way Forward

- Presentation to FIP Sub-Committee (4th of May)
- Precise distribution to be decided on the basis of activities
- Develop project concepts into detailed project proposals by GoG and respective MDBs
- Package approval by November 2012

MLNR, Forestry Commission & MEST as main implementing agencies with World Bank, IFC & AfDB

Thank you!

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