

GHANA FOREST INVESTMENT PLAN



Investment Plan Preparation Process

- FIP Focal Point: Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
- Scoping Mission
- Joint Mission
- Stakeholder Consultations
- Inputs by: Public sector agencies, local communities, traditional authorities, private sector, development partners, MDBs (AfDB, WB, IFC)
- Draft IP in October; Undergoing final internal review before posting on government website
- External reviewers have been proposed and names forwarded to Admin Unit

Advance Presentation Purpose

- To update the SC on current status of the IP
- Ghana proposes to complete the IP by Mid-December 2011
- Ghana will request remote approval by the FIP Su-Committee

Areas of various forest types in Ghana

Forest Type	Area (sq km)
Forest Reserves	26,000
Off forest Reserve	201,000
Protected areas (National Parks)	10,500
Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAs)	2,302
Ramsa site	1,784
Game Production Reserve	1,664
Strict Nature Reserve	385
Wildlife sanctuaries	66
CREMAs	30
Dedicated Reserves	4
Sacred Groves	unknown

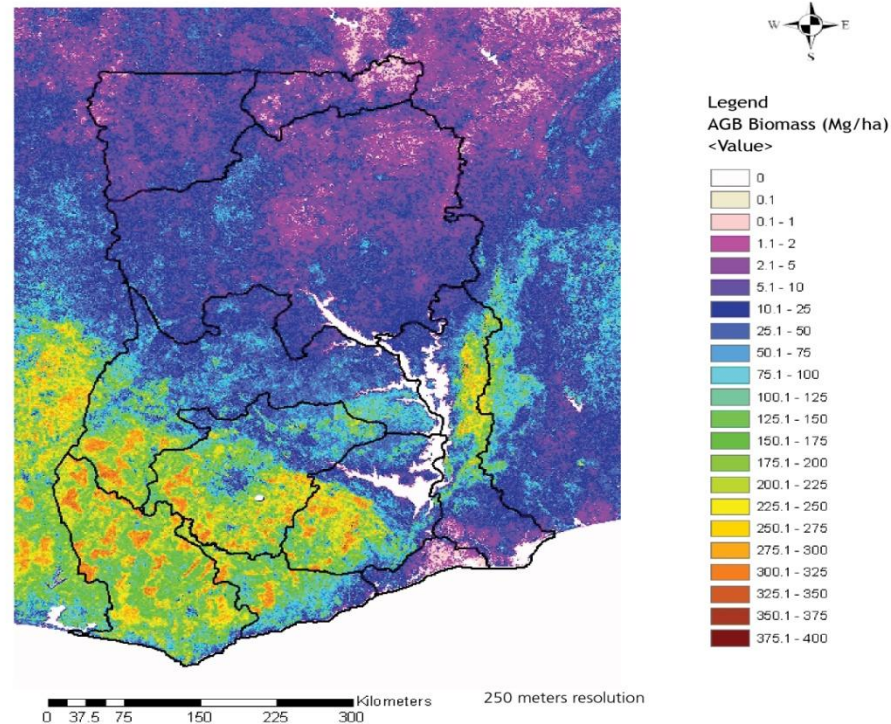
Opportunities for greenhouse gas abatement

- Opportunities for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- Opportunities for forest conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.
- Investment opportunities that meet the FIP investment criteria

Ghana Biomass Map

(High forest in green and brown; savanna zone in blue and purple)

Biomass Map of Ghana 2008/2009



PARTNERS



SPONSORS



Carbon Stocks

An assessment of above ground carbon stocks using simple land use classification

Ecological strata	Sub-strata	Percentage of total land area ²⁵	Land area (000 ha)	Carbon in above ground biomass (G t)
High forest zone		33%		
	Reserves		1,200 ^a	0.23
	off-reserve forest remnants		600 ^{24,26}	0.11
	off-reserve other		5,790 ^b	0.60
Transition zone		28%	6,440	0.15
Savanna		38%	8,740	0.06
Mangrove		1%	230	0.003
Total		100%	23,000 ²⁵	1.15 ²⁵

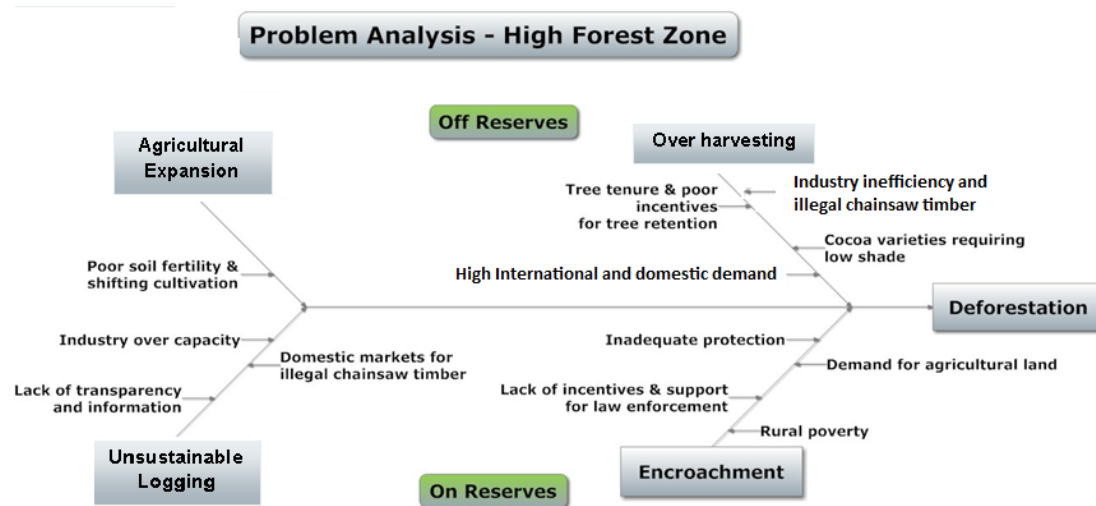
²⁵ Henry 2010: Eastern Guinea Forest assumed to equate to High Forest Zone, Guinea Forest Savanna mosaic assumed to be equivalent to the Transition Zone

^a Assessment made by this report

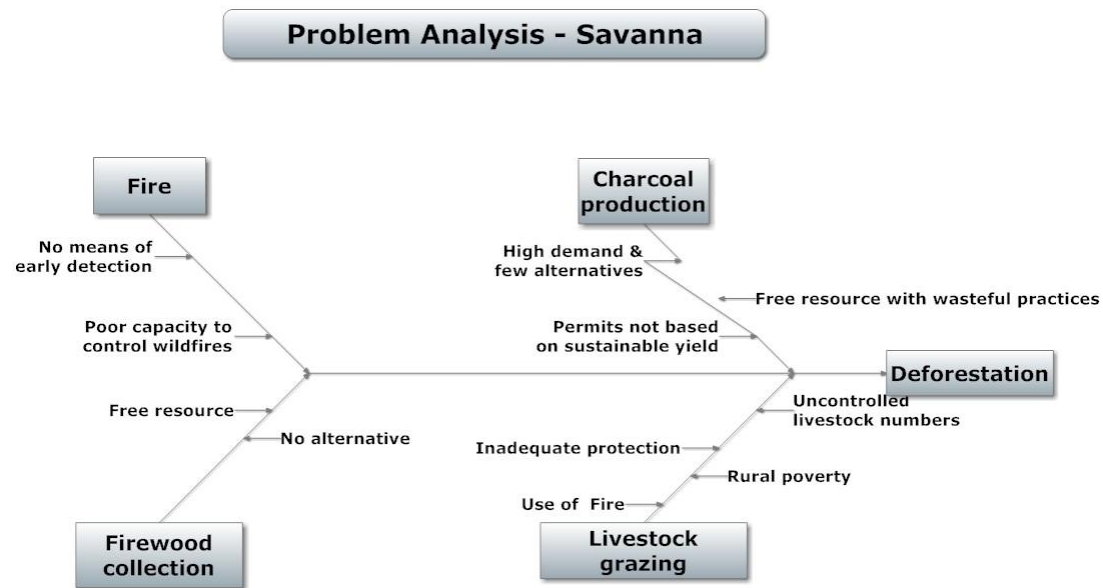
^{24,26} Estimated as 50% as much area as the total area of reserves. Estimate based on visual assessment of Katoomba Incubator *et al.* 2011 and UNEP-WCMC 2011

^b Remaining high forest zone area after reserve and forest remnant areas subtracted from total HFZ forest area

Drivers of deforestation – High forest zone



Drivers of deforestation – Savanna



FIP Supported Activities

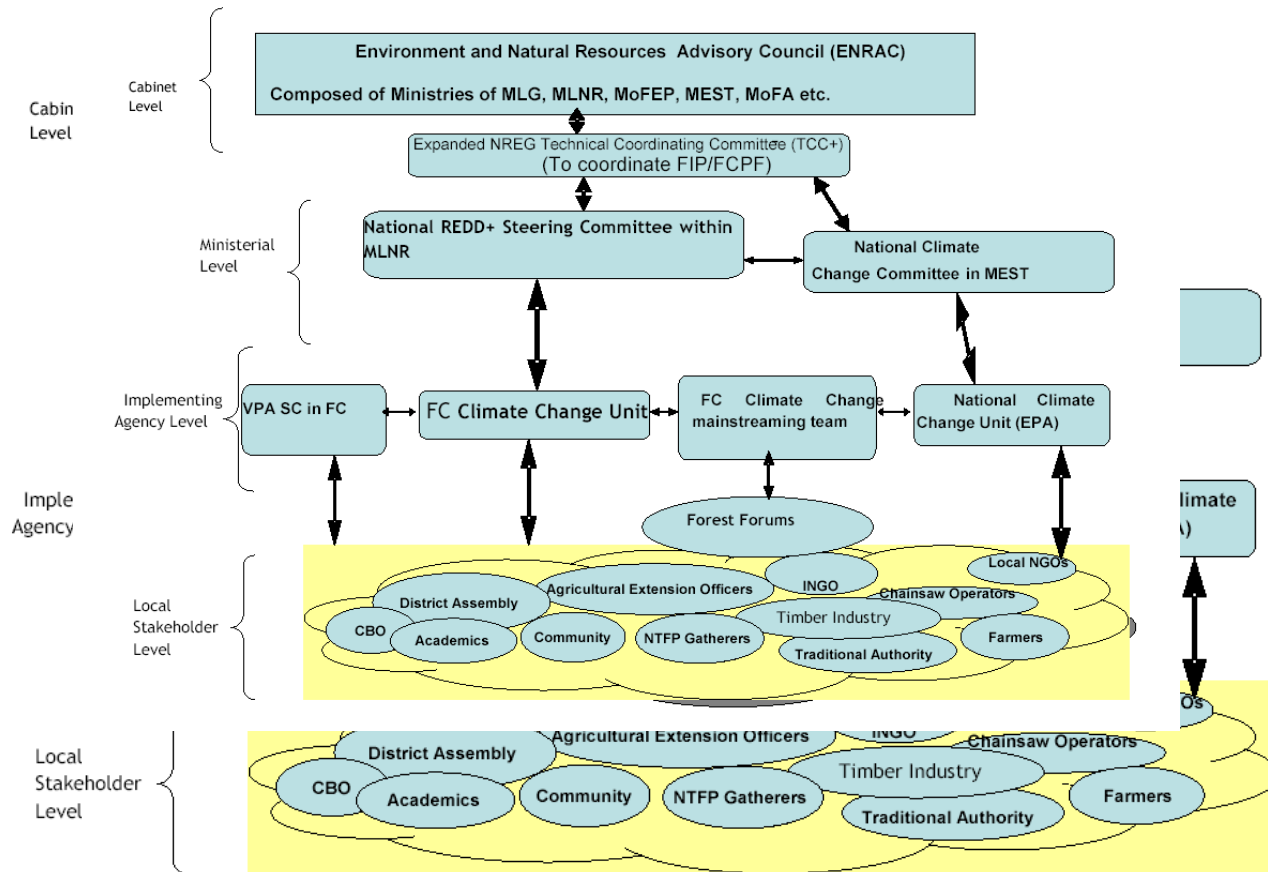
Proposed investments outside the forest sector to reduce pressure on forests include:

- alternative energy programs
- alternative livelihoods and poverty reduction programs
- agricultural intensification including agroforestry

Opportunities for Greenhouse gas abatement

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- Investment opportunities that meet the FIP investment criteria

Institutional and Policy Context for FIP Ghana



Institutional and Policy Context for FIP Ghana (cont'd)

- ENRAC provides national oversight on national climate change issues (chaired by H.E. the VP)
- NREG TCC is responsible for coordinating REDD+ activities
- A National Climate Change Policy has been developed through a consultative process(it seeks to reduce vulnerability; mitigate CC impacts; pursue low carbon growth)
- Relevant policies include: Forest and Wildlife Policy 1994 (under revision); Environmental Policy (2010); National Land Policy (2002); Timber Resources Act (1992); MEAs - among others

Co-Benefits from FIP Investment

Expected co-benefits from FIP include:

- improvement of local livelihoods
- poverty alleviation
- human development of forest dependent communities
- protection of biodiversity and provision of other ecosystem services
- enhanced climate resilience
- promotion of gender equality and social sustainability

Summary of current REDD+ related projects

TITLE OF PROJECTS / PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	DATE OF COMMENT	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	AMOUNT (MILLIONS)	DONOR	LOCATION
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME (NREG)	To address governance issues as regards to natural resources and environment to ensure sustainable economic growth, poverty alleviation, increasing revenues and improving environmental protection	2008	2012	Annual Pledges paid by Donors	EU, WB, DFID, The Netherlands, Agence Française Development	MLNR, FCHQ
Non Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)	To pilot a project to support Ghana to move in the implementation of the NLBI	2009	2011	USD0.5 Million	GIZ, FAO, BMZ	FCHQ
Forest Preservation Project (FPP)	To support measures towards forest conservation in Ghana by providing equipment, materials and services	2011	2012	USD 7.8 Million	JICA	FCHQ
Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Project	To assist Ghana to prepare itself for REDD and become ready for the implementation of the REDD mechanism	2010	2013	USD 3.6 Million	World Bank	FCHQ
Land Administrative Project (LAP)	Dealing with land tenure and legislative reforms in aspects of land use	2011	2014	USD 70 Million	World Bank	MLNR
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Small grants administered through UNDP on Environment for improving local resource use	2011	2014	Pledges	UNDP	Various Communities
Other REDD Related Projects	Aims to establish CDM mechanism and Piloting REDD and Biodiversity Conservation with communities	2009	2013	\$1.200,000	ITTO/UNEP	MEST
Community Forestry Management Project	Poverty Reduction and restoration of degraded forest reserves through plantations	2004	2010	\$10 million	AfDB	MEST

Identification and rationale for projects to be co-financed by FIP

THEME	ECOLOGICAL ZONE(S)	PRIORITY ACTIONS
PROJECT 1: MANAGEMENT OF FOREST AND WOODLAND RESOURCES		
Component 1: Governance and Regulatory regimes	ALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing tenure and carbon rights for REDD+ Inequitable Benefit Sharing Improving institutional capacity for resource management and enforcement of regulatory policies Illegal timber harvesting and chainsaw production Address information and Knowledge gaps Streamlining Timber Rights Allocation Procedures
Component 2: High forest management	High Forest Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancement of areas of high biodiversity through corridor creation and management Institutionalising reserve carbon management plans sustainable harvesting wood tracking schemes and the prevention of illegal logging and chainsaw lumbering Development of sustainable and efficient forest sector enterprises Forest Certification
Component 3: Savannah woodland management	Savanna Zone(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildfire prevention Wildlife management Woodfuel Development Arresting desertification through integration of useful trees (fertilizer, fuelwood, fodder, medicinal etc.) in farming systems
PROJECT 2: ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS		
Component 1: Plantation Development	High Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify and streamline procedure for access to land for plantation development by private investors and local communities Investment mechanism for private sector plantation development Tenure and ownership rights Benefit-sharing arrangements for plantations on-reserve Technical support for "best practice" plantation development (research, supply of good quality seeds, pest and disease control etc.)

Identification and rationale for projects to be co-financed by FIP (cont'd)

Component 1: Plantation Development	High Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify and streamline procedure for access to land for plantation development by private investors and local communities Investment mechanism for private sector plantation development Tenure and ownership rights Benefit-sharing arrangements for plantations on-reserve Technical support for "best practice" plantation development (research, supply of good quality seeds, pest and disease control etc.)
Component 2: Woodfuel and Bio-energy Production	Transition and Savanna Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of woodlots of fast growing species Efficient charcoal production technologies Development of bio-energy plantations and plants particularly on marginal lands Land-use planning and Gender promotion, especially equipping women with requisite skills and knowledge
Component 3: Cocoa and Food Crop Agroforestry	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of integration of trees within the cocoa landscape. In particular, the significance of cocoa fallows in biodiversity conservation and the role it plays in fragmented forest connectivity within the cocoa landscape Integration of useful trees (fertilizer, fuelwood, fodder, medicinal etc.) into the cropping system to enhance livelihood options
PROJECT 3: ADAPTATION AS A STRATEGY FOR GREENHOUSE GAS ABATEMENT		
Component 1: Vulnerability and Resource Use	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability assessment on the ecosystem Vulnerability and Deforestation Linkages between vulnerability and resource use
Component 2: Climate Resilience and Resource Use	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change impacts including impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem health and vitality Adaptation of forest ecosystems to climate change Adaptation of forest fringe communities to climate change
Component 3: Establishment of MRV	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building or developing of national emission reference scenarios Support the development of accompanying measures, including monitoring, reporting and verification systems Information sharing and lessons learning

Closing remarks

- Projects and components being refined by GoG and MDB partners (AfDB, WB, IFC)
- GoG to post IP in website for review in November
- FIP team to respond to external reviewers comments and submit IP for SC review by mid-December 2011
- MDBs to support project preparation (including technical assistance, co-financing, etc)



THANK YOU