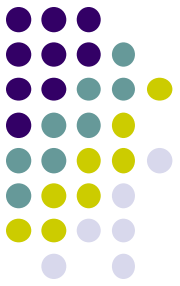


GHANA DRAFT R-PP PROGRESS REPORT

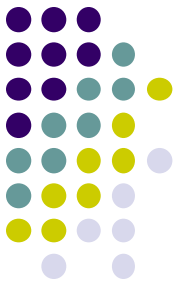


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*The Forests Dialogue on REDD Readiness in Ghana, 16-19
November, 2009 –Busua, Ghana*



Component 1: Organisation and Consultation for REDD+ Readiness Preparations



Major outcomes of C&P for R-PP development:

- Development of an outline C&P Plan for Preparation Phase
- Identification of key drivers of deforestation
- Identification of potential activities to address drivers with stakeholder mapping conducted to identify groups impacted
- Revision of R-PP draft components by expert working groups and the NRSC
 - Consultation and Participation component
 - Methodology component
 - Strategy component

C&P Work Plan for Readiness

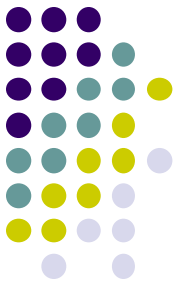
Preparation Phase



- **Goal:**
 - To achieve collective ownership of the development of strategies to reduce emissions through deforestation and degradation (REDD) and to support conservation, sustainable forest management, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (the + in REDD plus).
- **Purpose:**
 - To ensure that all stakeholder groups have a better understanding of REDDplus, how it relates to Ghana and what roles, responsibilities and opportunities they have.
- **Key Stakeholders:**
 - Government – State level and statutory level with a focus on cross sectoral linkages
 - Private Sector –timber industry and wood workers associations but also those involved in charcoal production, agriculture, and finance
 - Civil Society –with a focus on forest fringe communities
 - Development Partners

What to consult on:

- **Consultations planned on a variety of topics including:**
 - **What is REDDplus -basic information sharing**
 - **Incentives from REDDplus—ways to engage and potential benefits**
 - **Land Use Rights / Land Tenure Systems**
 - **Forest Governance**
 - **Benefit Sharing systems**
 - **Potential REDDplus projects and activities**



Institutional Linkages for REDDplus readiness preparation

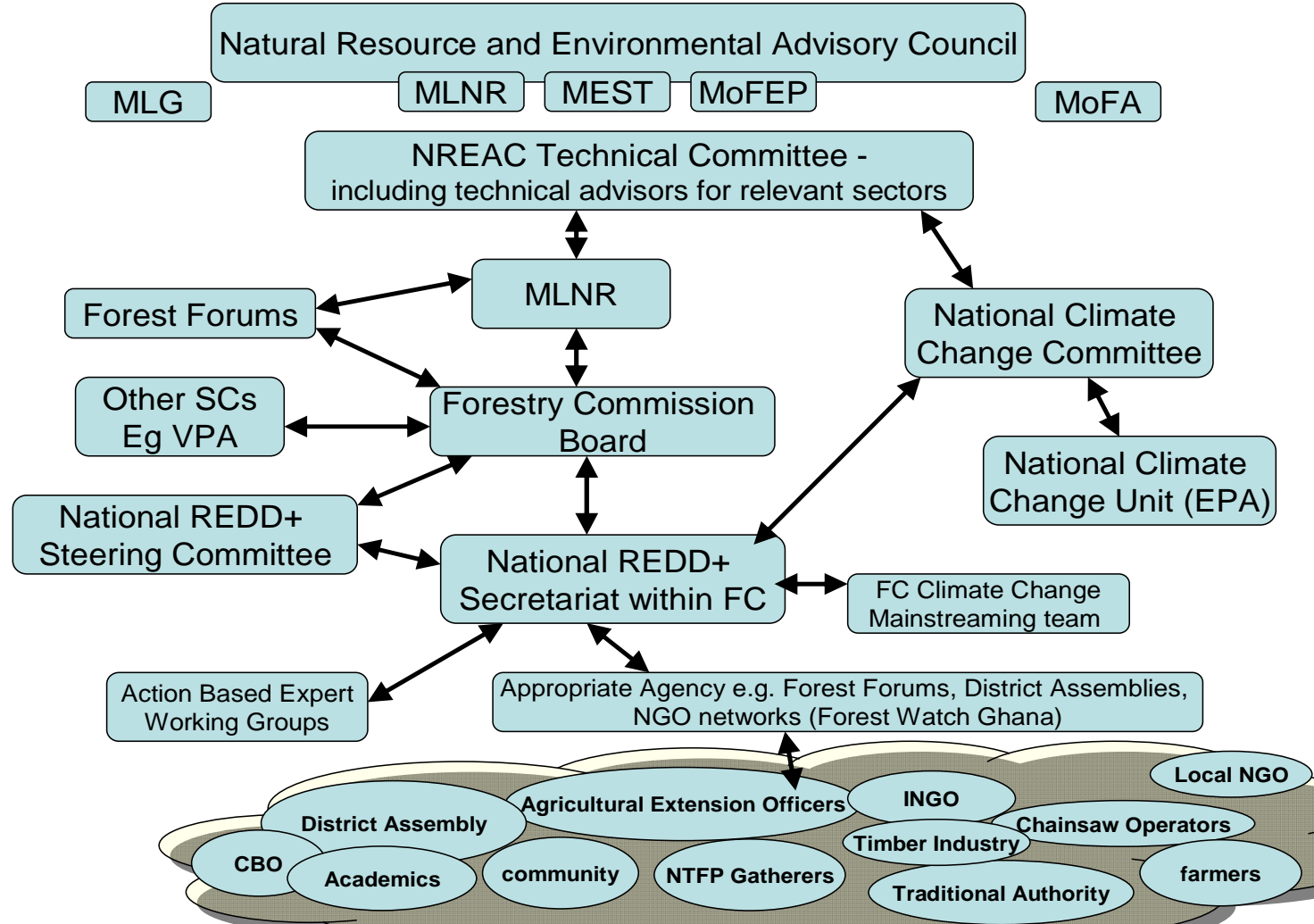
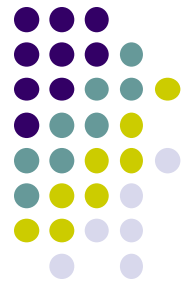
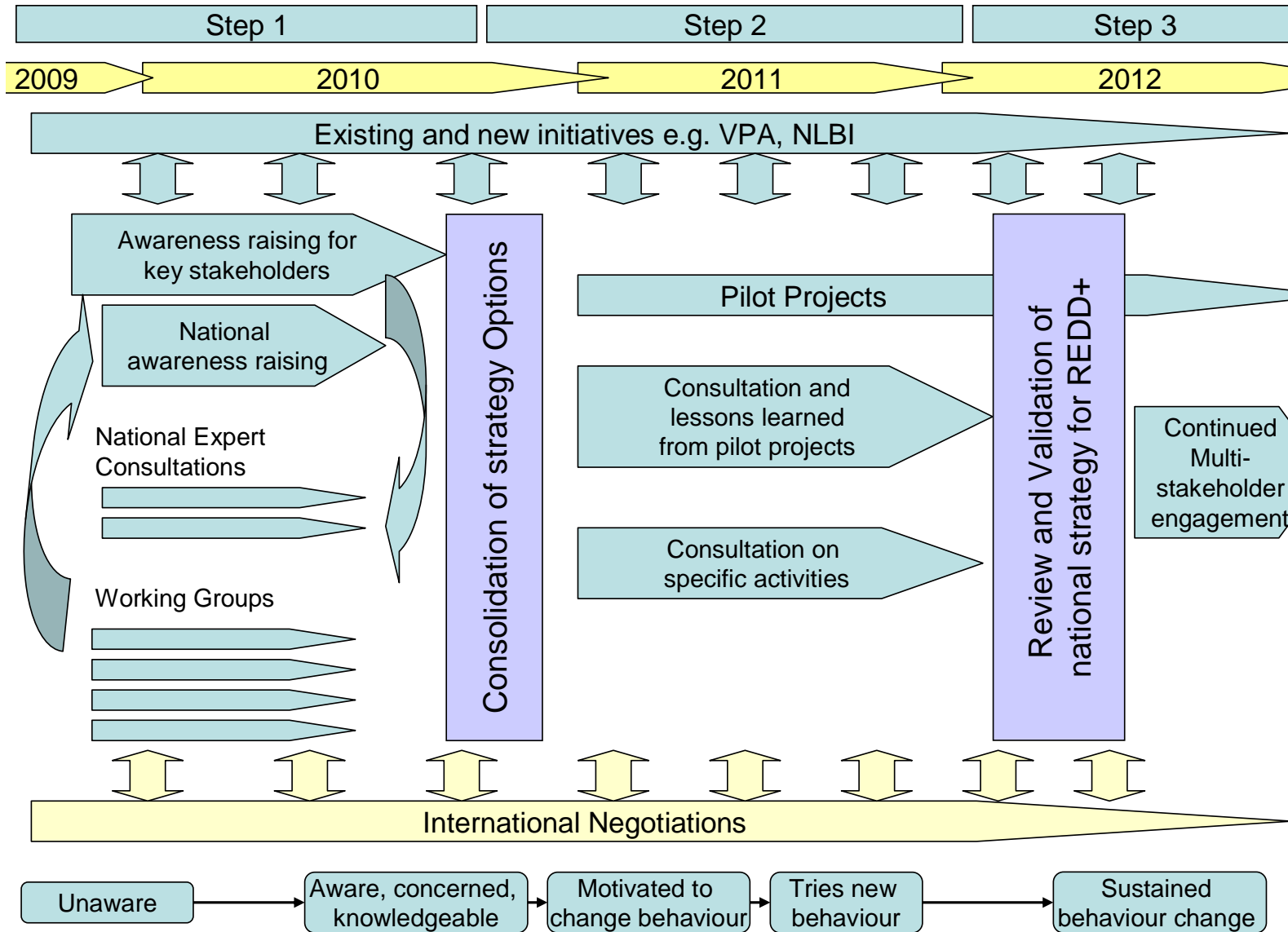
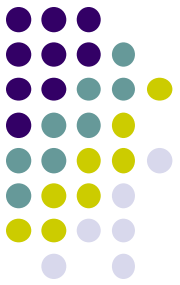
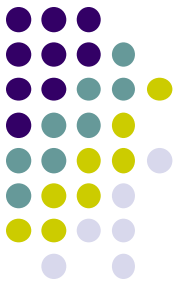


Diagram of three staged Consultation Process



Sequence of Consultation Processes



- **Step 1: Knowledge and Awareness Raising**

- Increased awareness of REDDplus, its challenges and opportunities
- Clearly defined strategy and policy options that can be further developed through pilot activities or implemented through policy reform.
- A work plan to ensure effective sequencing of activities with other initiatives and processes

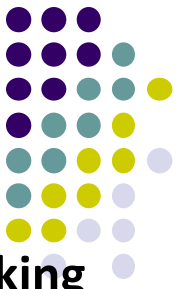
- **Step 2: Testing and Consultation**

- Focused consultation on specific strategies within stakeholder groups
- Continuous update of pilot activities to relevant stakeholders.
- Consultation on lessons learned from pilot projects developed as part of the national preparation activities

- **Step 3: Strategy Definition**

- Validation of Strategy

Initial Activities



- **Activity 1b-1: Establishment of a Consultation and Participation Working Group** *responsible for:*
 - development of a detailed work plan for Step one of the REDDplus readiness preparation phase,
 - identification of partner organizations to conduct Stakeholder led information sharing and consultation
 - development or commissioning of effective awareness raising / training materials
- **Activity 1b-2: Broad information sharing on REDDplus through stakeholder based information sharing and consultation**
 - VPA consultation structures
 - Capacity building
- **Activity 1b-3: Expert and Focused Consultation through Working Groups and National Expert Consultations**

Component 2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation



Deforestation and Degradation in Ghana involves:

- Multiple drivers
 - No single dominant drivers which could be easily ‘turned off’
- Complex of demographic, economic and policy influences
- Important synergies between REDD+ and other processes (e.g. FLEGT; PRSP)
- REDD+ strategy not self-evident
- Need for broad cross-sectoral and cross-agency cooperation
- Separate strategies for:
 - Actions that require extensive inter-sectoral coordination
 - Actions that are mainly within one sector
 - Actions of a field based and experimental nature

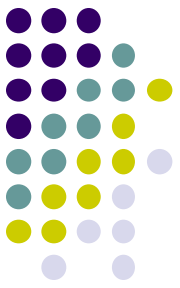
<i>Potential Topic</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Lead agency</i>
1. Decline in tree cover in HFZ, lack of incentives to conserve/replenish stock	<u>National Expert Consultation</u> on Provisioning of the Timber Supply	MLNR/GFC , with broad cross-sectoral inputs
2. Allocation of carbon rights	<u>National Expert Consultation</u> on Allocation of Terrestrial Carbon Rights	MLNR , with broad cross-sectoral inputs
3. Contribution of cocoa production to DD; negative environmental effects of new full-sun hybrids.	<u>Working Group</u> on REDDplus-friendly cocoa production	COCOBOD , with inputs from MoFA, MLNR, MLG&RD; civil society
4. Role of fire in DD, ref. shifting cultivation, grass management, etc.	<u>Challenge Fund</u> on Fire Control	NGO leadership [RAVI or G-RAP-type funding mechanism]
5. Policy/strategic options to improve carbon footprints/pro-poor benefits of agro-industries all scales	<u>Working Group</u> on Low Carbon Agro-industrial Development	MTI , with inputs from Mins LNR, FEP, Energy, T&I
6. High levels of emissions from fuelwood & charcoal production & consumption	<u>Working Group</u> on Charcoal and Fuelwood	MoFA , with support from MLNR, MEST, Energy, NGOs

Activities required for REDD+ implementation



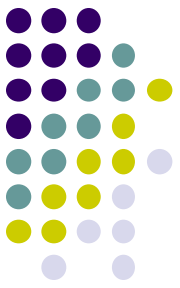
1. Development of a central management information depository to :
 - streamline information
 - reduce overlaps and inefficiencies in the management of the REDD+ system
 - bring transparency to REDD+ progress.
2. Design of central carbon credit accounting registry, in order to track carbon emissions/credit monitoring (reporting protocols per Comp. 4)
3. Development of a national REDD+ credit 'buffer' system so that the government can help to insure forest credits from risks and losses
4. Designation of authority to give permits for REDD+ actions, including clarification of criteria for credits
5. Establishment of a conflict resolution system requiring the training of lawyers, government officials and people

Financial Management Arrangements



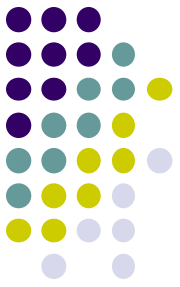
- When REDD+ strategies are selected, demonstration activities can test revenue distribution mechanisms to learn the best way to manage funds in local conditions.
- The fiscal regime for REDD+ benefits has to be analyzed and clarified
- Identification of entities (with fiduciary expertise) and of distribution mechanisms (credibility) to manage REDD+ readiness funds and eventual REDD+ payments

2d. Social & Environmental Impacts



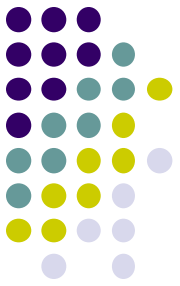
- FCPF recommends a ‘*Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment*’ (SESA) to:
 - Avoid negative impacts (‘do no harm’)
 - Enhance positive impacts (‘co-benefits’)
- Overall objectives of SESA:
 - Promote due diligence in REDD+ strategy
 - Identify & enhance/mitigate +/- impacts
 - Assess co-benefits (pov. alleviation; biodiversity; etc.)
 - Thus promote more sustainable and equitable REDD

SESA aims to address critical questions



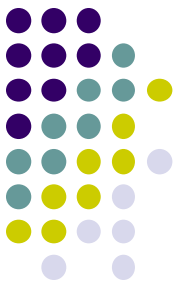
- The likely winners & losers of REDD+
- Risks of REDD+ (pol/social/institutional)
- Trade-offs between risks
- Effective/equitable stakeholder consultation
- Effective community participation/governance
- Respect for WBk Soc & Env Safeguards
- Instruments to mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts

Activities for subcomponent 2d



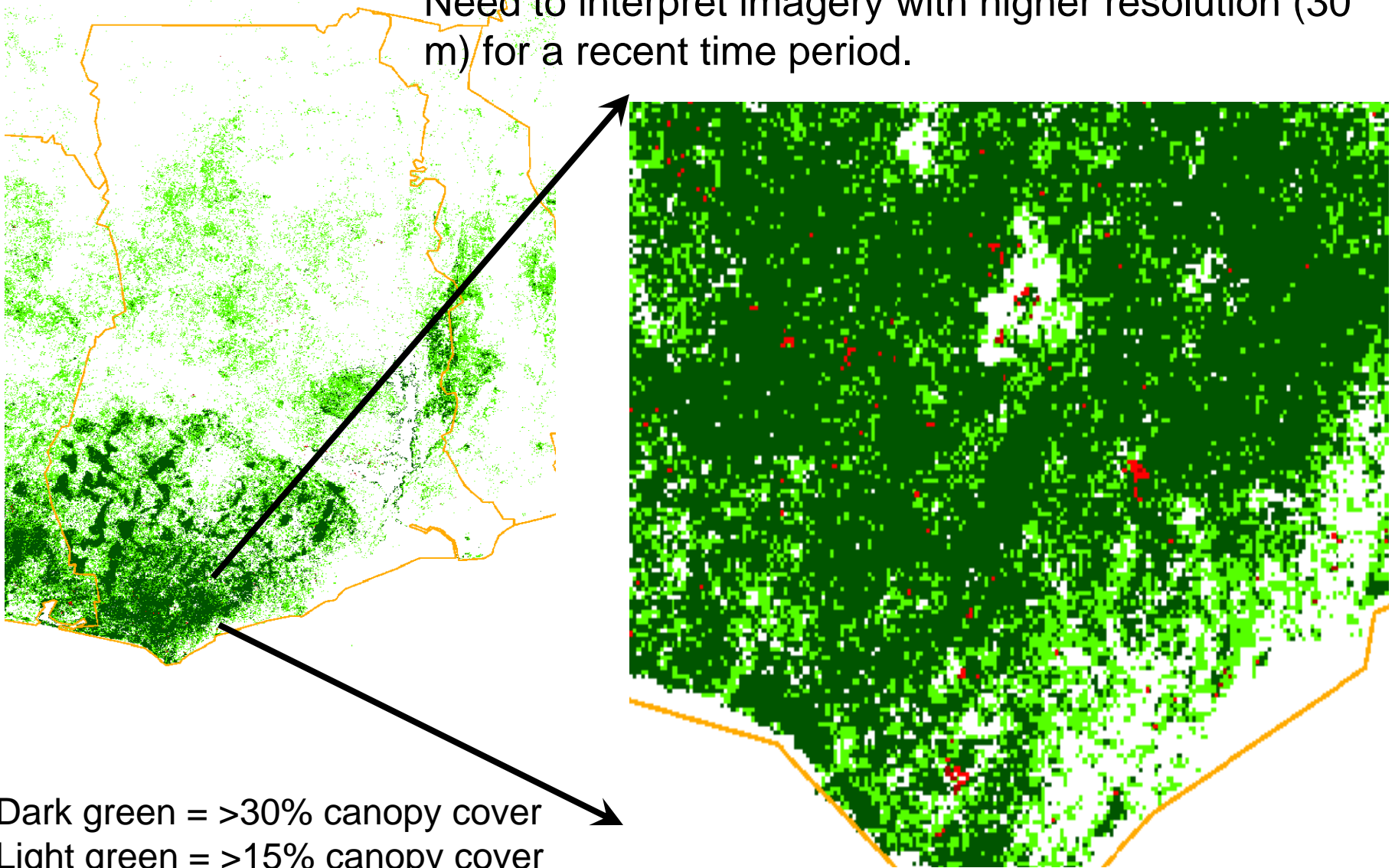
- Initial diagnostic survey
- Consultative or field-based stakeholder analysis and discussion
- Analysis of WBk Soc & Env. Standards, incl:
 - Forests – rights and welfare of FDPs
 - Env. Assessment
 - Involuntary resettlement
 - Indigenous peoples/local community rights
- National SESA Working Group meeting
- On-going SESA monitoring

Component 3: Reference Scenario



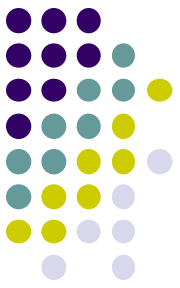
- Existing data on forest area:
 - Ghana's forest area: 6.1 million ha in 2000 (FAO FRA 2005)
 - Deforestation estimated as 115,000 ha per year between 2000-2006 → based on original area estimates for 1990 and 1996
 - Satellite imagery for Ghana 2001-2002 was used to design an inventory of high forest reserves – no more recent imagery available in-country
 - No suitable data on hand to do a credible historic emission level

MODIS imagery (500 m scale) as shown here is **too coarse** to develop a historic emission level. Need to interpret imagery with higher resolution (30 m) for a recent time period.

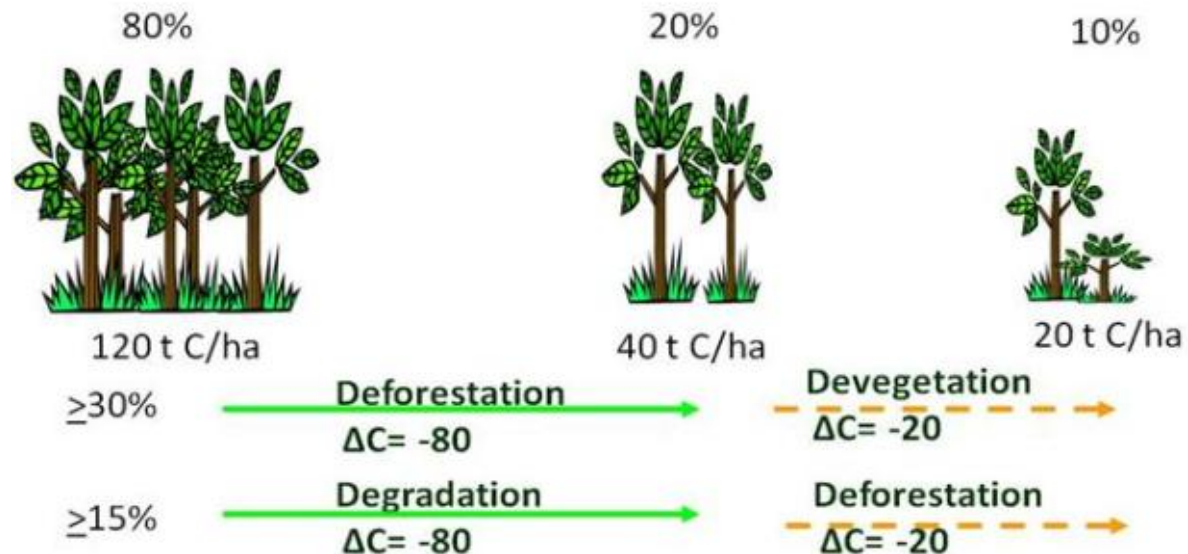


Dark green = >30% canopy cover
Light green = >15% canopy cover
Red = deforestation

Estimating Historic Land Cover Change

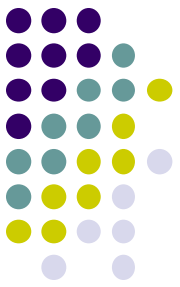


- Canopy cover is chosen to cover emissions from both deforestation and degradation
- Use IPCC framework for estimating emissions from deforestation, degradation, and forestation
- Forest definition: What canopy cover threshold to use for designing Ghana's national REDD strategy?
 - 10%? (FAO)
 - 15%?
 - 30%?



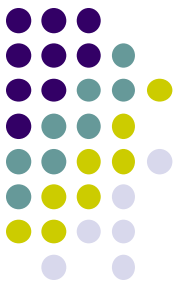
To be investigated:
Different forest definitions for different zones (high forest zone vs. transition zone)?

Requirements for REL Setting



- What is needed to prepare Ghana's historic emission level?
 - Enhanced in-country capacity on collecting and analyzing necessary data on forest area and carbon stocks
 - New software/hardware for analyzing imagery and other spatial data
 - Remote sensing data for estimating deforestation, degradation, and forestation – can be acquired free from USGS
 - Decision on key carbon pools to include
 - Historic carbon stock data for key pools – will likely need to collect new field data – no existing data are sufficient

Future Emission Trajectory



- How to go forward for Ghana's future trajectory?

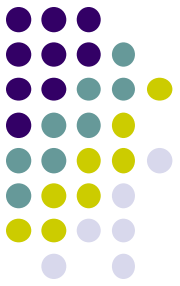
Step 1: Estimate historic emission level based on

- land cover change in Ghana (deforestation, degradation, forestation)
- Emission factors for each type of conversion using C stock data that will be collected during preparation phase

Step 2: Develop future trajectory by adjusting historic emission level by different economic and development scenarios (GDP, population growth, etc.) –details to be determined based on experience in other FCPF countries



Component 4: MRV system



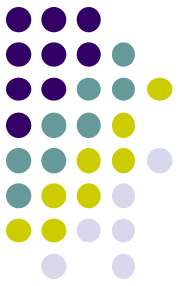
- Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system
- Will build upon IPCC framework i.e. GHG inventory for National Communication for determining historical emissions
- UNFCCC Principles:
 - Consistency
 - Transparency
 - Comparability
 - Completeness
 - Accuracy

Develop Monitoring System

- Assess existing monitoring systems of other countries for tracking emissions from land use
- Identify and support relevant long term environmental monitoring initiatives eg. Ghana Meteorological Agency, CERSGIS,
- Acquire and analyze remote sensing imagery and carbon stock data over time
- Include rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, key governance factors & impacts of REDD strategy in the monitoring system
- Large capacity building/training component for key stakeholders including government ministries, departments & agencies, private sector, District Assemblies, NGOs, traditional rulers & local communities in the monitoring process.



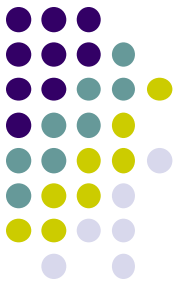
Reporting & Verification



- Report GHG reductions:
 - Estimate GHG reductions achieved compared to the reference scenario at a national scale
 - Also reportable at regional scales
 - Web-based national registry will allow transparent viewing of data, information and analyses

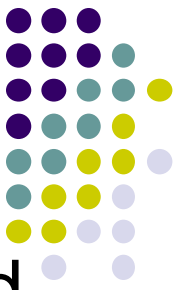
- Verification by third party:
 - Results of each monitoring event will be documented and reviewed by both national and international experts

Component 5: Schedule & Budget



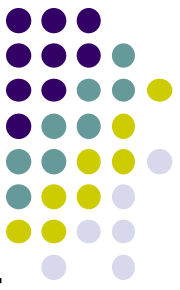
- The schedule covers the full range of activities to be undertaken in terms of capacity building, training, technical support, infrastructure as well as the time frame for implementing the activities.
- The budget indicates which funding source is available for what activities and the resources required.

Component 6: Design a Program M & E

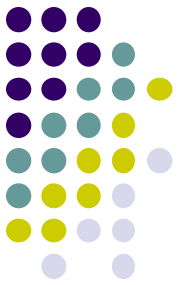


- The Program M&E framework will be designed to monitor the schedule of activities to be undertaken, the outputs and the final outcome.
- Verifiable indicators will be used to monitor performance of the R-PP activities implementation over time.
- The M&E system will provide real time feedback to the government and other stakeholders on how the preparatory work towards REDDplus readiness is progressing”.

Next Steps –



- Implement the proposals made in the different components of the R-PP.
- Update the draft R-PP based on informal comments received from TAP.
- Integrate work on cocoa and REDD activities in the off-reserve areas with Katoomba Group
- Continue consultations with stakeholders particularly the traditional landowners and local communities
- Re-align draft R-PP with outcome of COP15
- Review lessons and experiences of other country R-PPs



● Thank You