

**GHANA'S
COCOA-FOREST MOSAIC LANDSCAPE REDD+ PROGRAMME**

CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES & LESSONS

**INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON JURISDICTIONAL LANDSCAPE PROGRAMS
JULY 20 TO 22 IN MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE.**

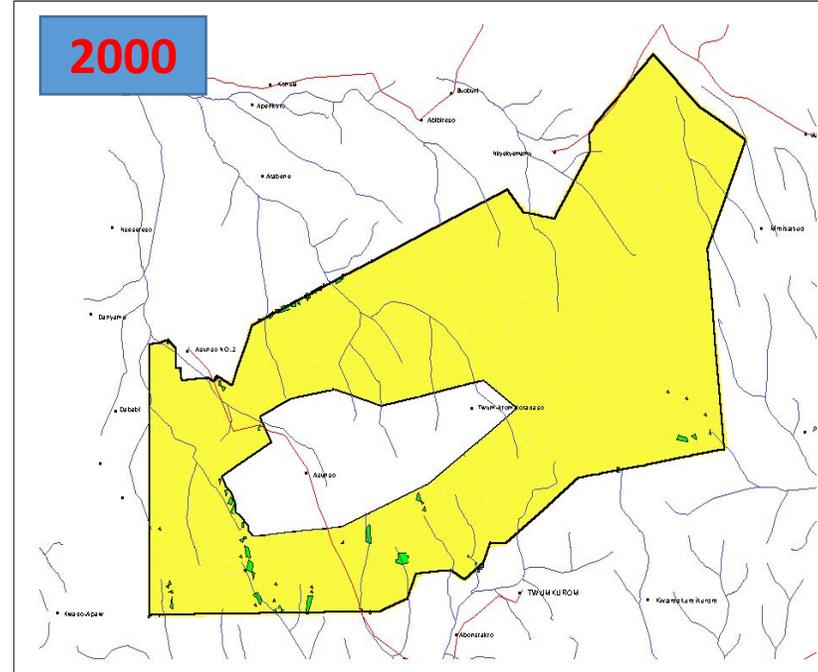
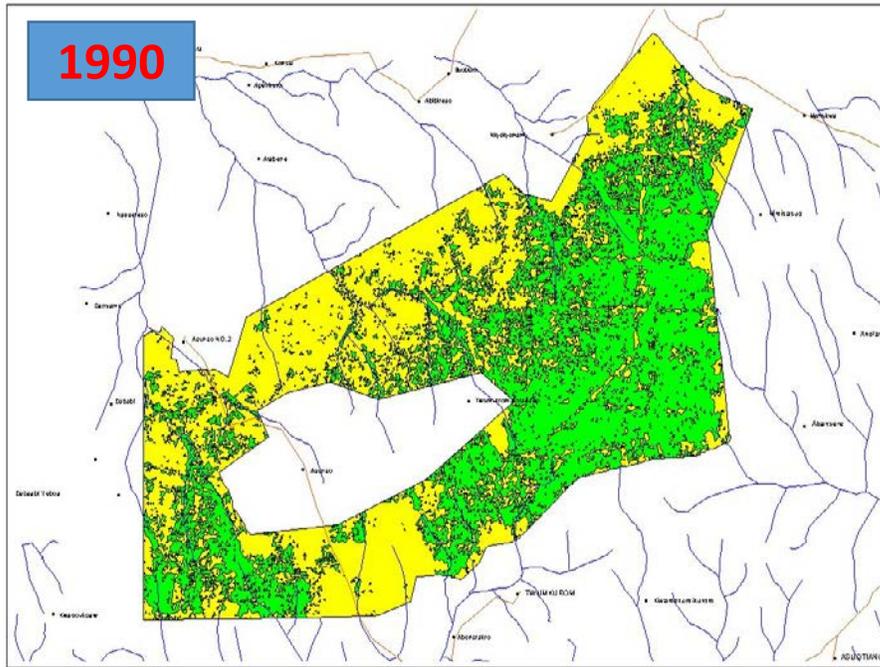
**YAW KWAKYE
NATIONAL REDD+ SECRETARIAT**



PRESENTATION STRUCTURE

- Introduction
- Highlights of National REDD+ Strategy
- Overview of Emission Reduction Programme
- Challenges, Opportunities & Lessons
- Way Forward

A SNAPSHOT OF FOREST COVER LOSS IN GHANA



DRIVERS OF D&D

- Agriculture
- Logging/Chain saw
- Fuelwood/Charcoal
- Wildfire
- Mining
- Settlements

Degradation of Pamu Berekum, reserved in 1932

Forest Area in 1932: = 189 sq.km

Forest Area in 1990 = 91 sq km (98 sq.km lost in 58 years)

Forest area in 2000 = 1 sq km (90 sq km lost in 10 years)

HIGHLIGHTS OF GHANA'S REDD+ STRATEGY

- Ghana's REDD+ strategy well-aligned with key national developmental strategies and policies.
- Presents a 20-year vision with a clear set of overarching activities and priorities for addressing deforestation and forest degradation.
- The main thrust of the strategy is the nesting of large scale sub-national programs, which follow ecological boundaries (eco-zones) and are defined by major commodities and drivers.



KEY INTERVENTION AREAS OF THE NRS

Three (3) REDD+ activity areas/programs have emerged as the main areas of focus;

- **Activity Area 1:** Improving Land-Use and socio-economic development in the High Forest Zone and cocoa growing areas
- **Activity Area 2:** Addressing wood harvesting and agricultural practices in the 'transition' and savannah zones
- **Activity Area 3:** Policy and legislative reforms to support REDD+ and a sustainable Forestry sector.

Context of Ghana's Emission Reduction Programme

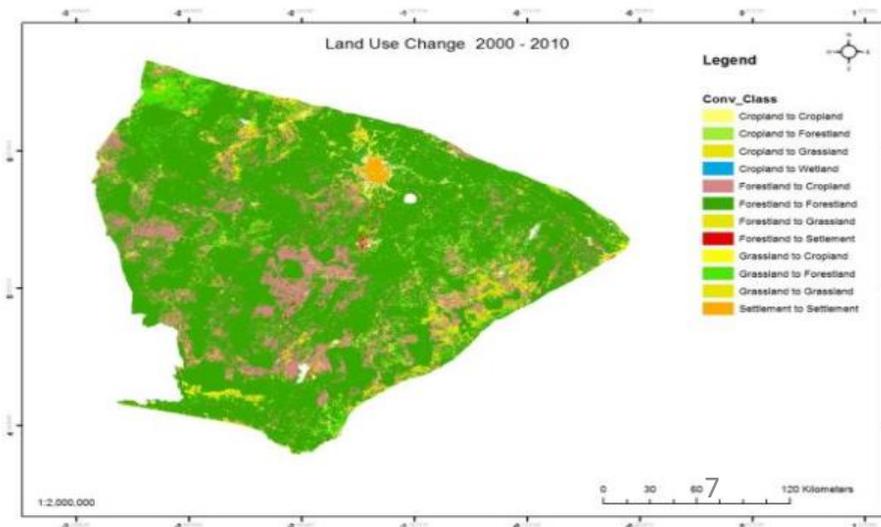
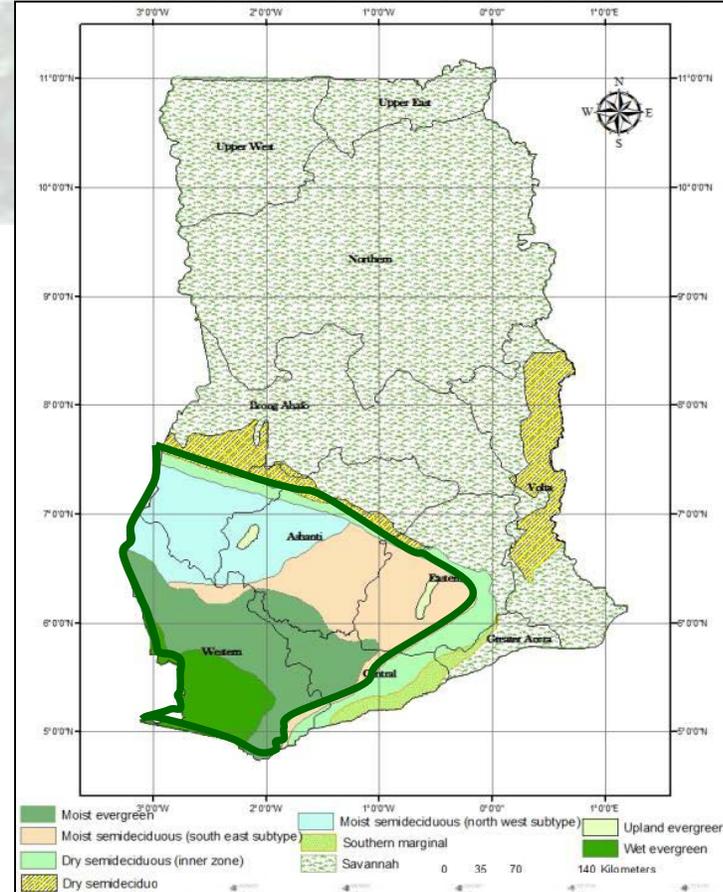
- Over the past century, Ghana's economic growth, largely driven by agriculture and timber production, has come at a huge cost to its forests .
- In 1911, Ghana became the global #1 producer of cocoa and had approx. 8.2 million ha. of high forest.
- 100 years later, Ghana achieved a cocoa production milestone—1 million tons and one of the top global cocoa producers!
- But area of forest reduced to 1.5 million ha.
- Significant reduction in number of trees farmers retain in the agricultural landscape.

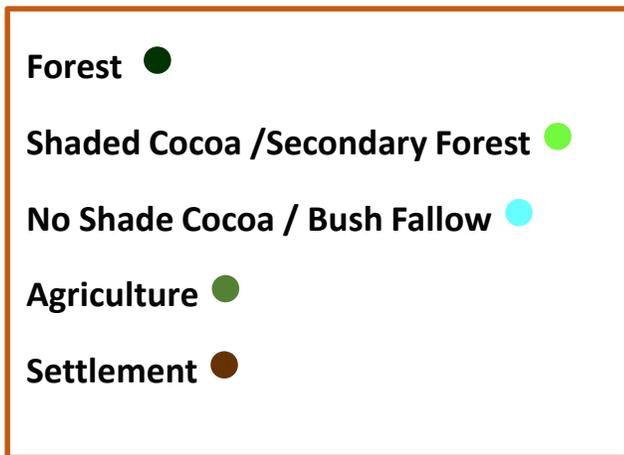
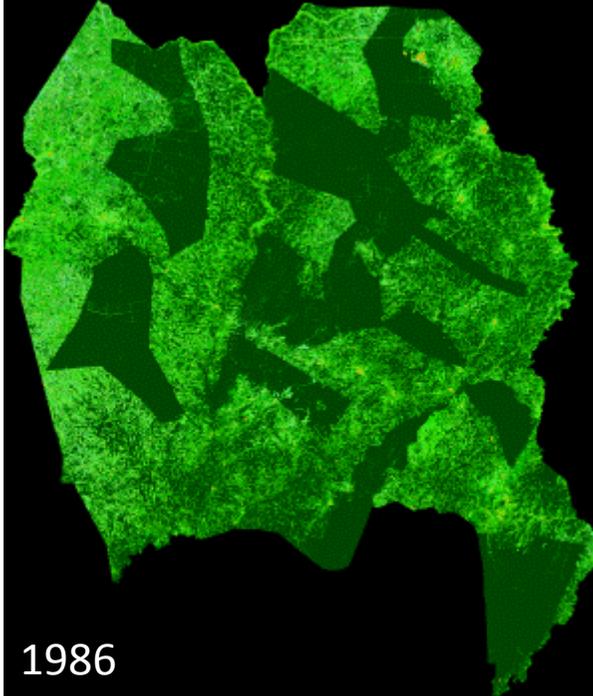


Emission Reduction Program Area

Ecological Sub-National Approach

- High Forest Zone Eco-Region- 5.9 million ha (25% of national land area)
- Mosaic landscape that produces commodities of international and national importance- cocoa, timber, palm oil, food crops
 - Cocoa = 1.8 million ha
 - Forest Reserves & National Parks = 1.6 million ha
 - Food Crops & other Tree Crops = 1.5 million ha
- Overlaps 5 administrative regions
- Population of approx. 18 million people
 - 50% in rural areas
- Global biodiversity hotspot- Guinean Forest
- Alarming trends of deforestation and forest degradation

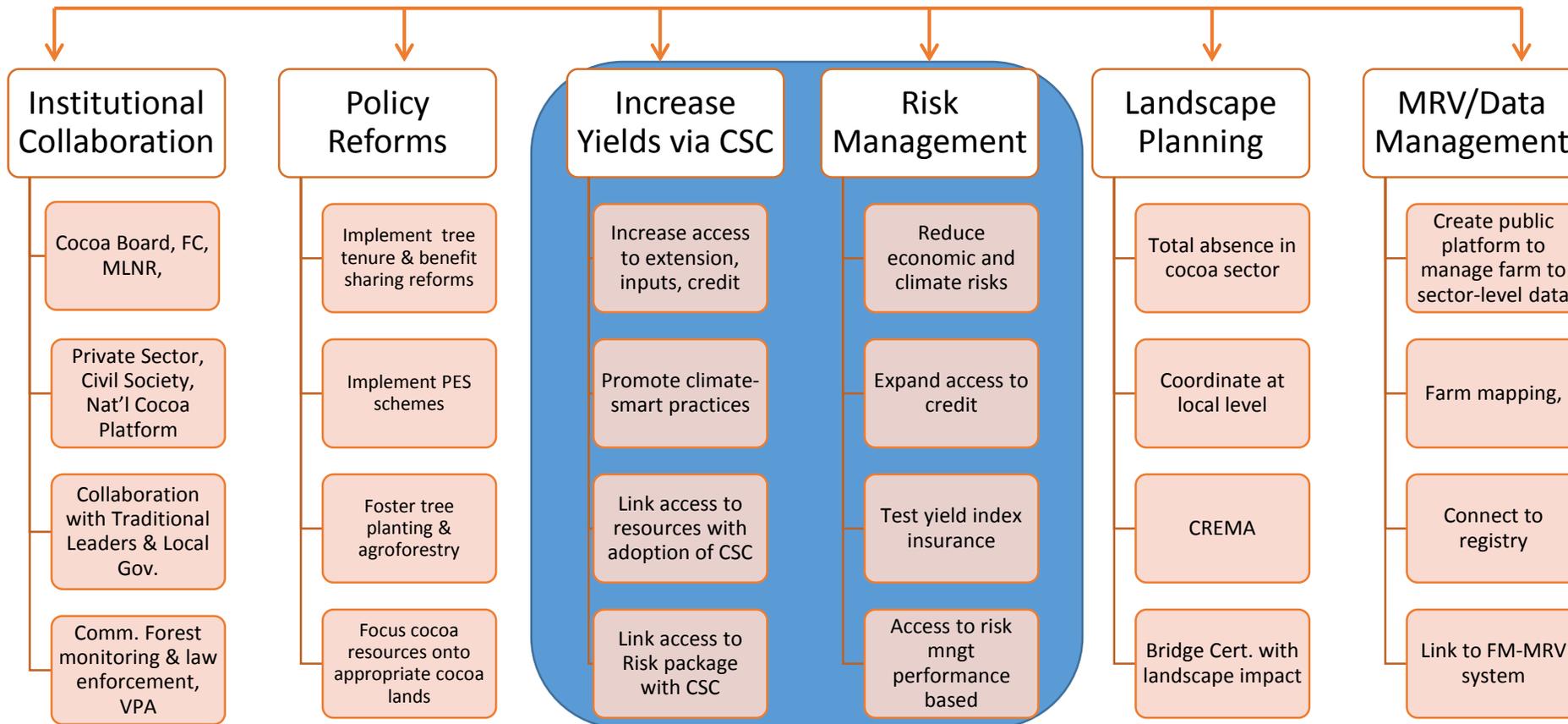




Over past 25 years 4.3%

Program Highlights- Activities

- The program seeks to significantly reduce emissions driven by expansion of cocoa and agriculture into forest areas, coupled with tackling other drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.



Expected Emission Reductions

Program's FRL over twenty years (2016-2036), based on a 10 year historical average (2000-2010);

598.2 MTCO₂e

Anticipated emission reductions up to 2020;

18.5 MTCO₂e

**ER Program's total anticipated emission reductions up to 2036
(45% effectiveness)**

255.0 MTCO₂e

NON-CARBON BENEFITS

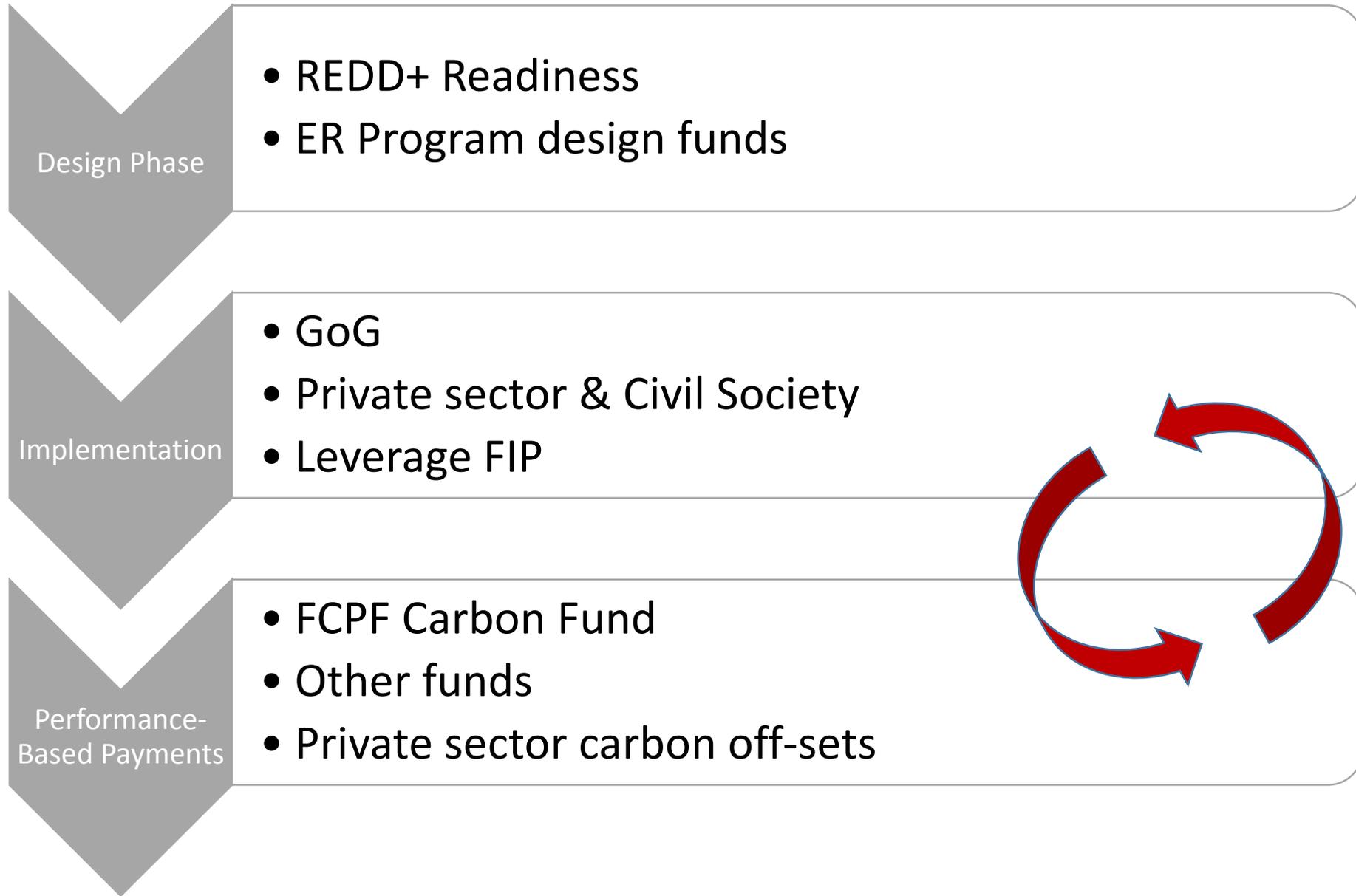
Rural Livelihoods

Tenure & Rights

**Sustainability &
Security of Supply**

**Environmental
Integrity &
Biodiversity
Conservation**

Stakeholders, Sources of Finance & Sequence



CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES & LESSONS

Challenges

- Top level political buy-in (demonstrated by action)
- Technical challenges e.g. segregation of cocoa from “other forests” on GIS imagery, MRV set-up etc.
- Slow pace of policy reforms process
- Dispelling the myth of “Sun Cocoa”

Opportunities

- Well-established state institutions with strong presence in target landscapes leading the process.
- Willing and ready private sector
- Well-organized cocoa farmer groups
- Vibrant Civil Society

Lessons

- Building and sustaining partnerships between public and private sectors take time and resources but the dividends are valuable and long-lasting.
- Inclusiveness is critical.
- Capacity building efforts need to focus more on grass-root level.
- Build upon and consolidate existing successes rather than starting afresh.
- Communications on programme should emphasize other important benefits aside of carbon e.g. economic benefits, ecosystem services etc.
- Alignment with national development programmes crucial.

WAY FORWARD

- Synergy is critical.
- ERP features strongly in Ghana's INDC.
- Extensive stakeholder consultations and high-level engagement underway.
- Inclusiveness key ingredient for success.

Thank You



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