



# REDD+ Finance Day

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**SBSTA56**

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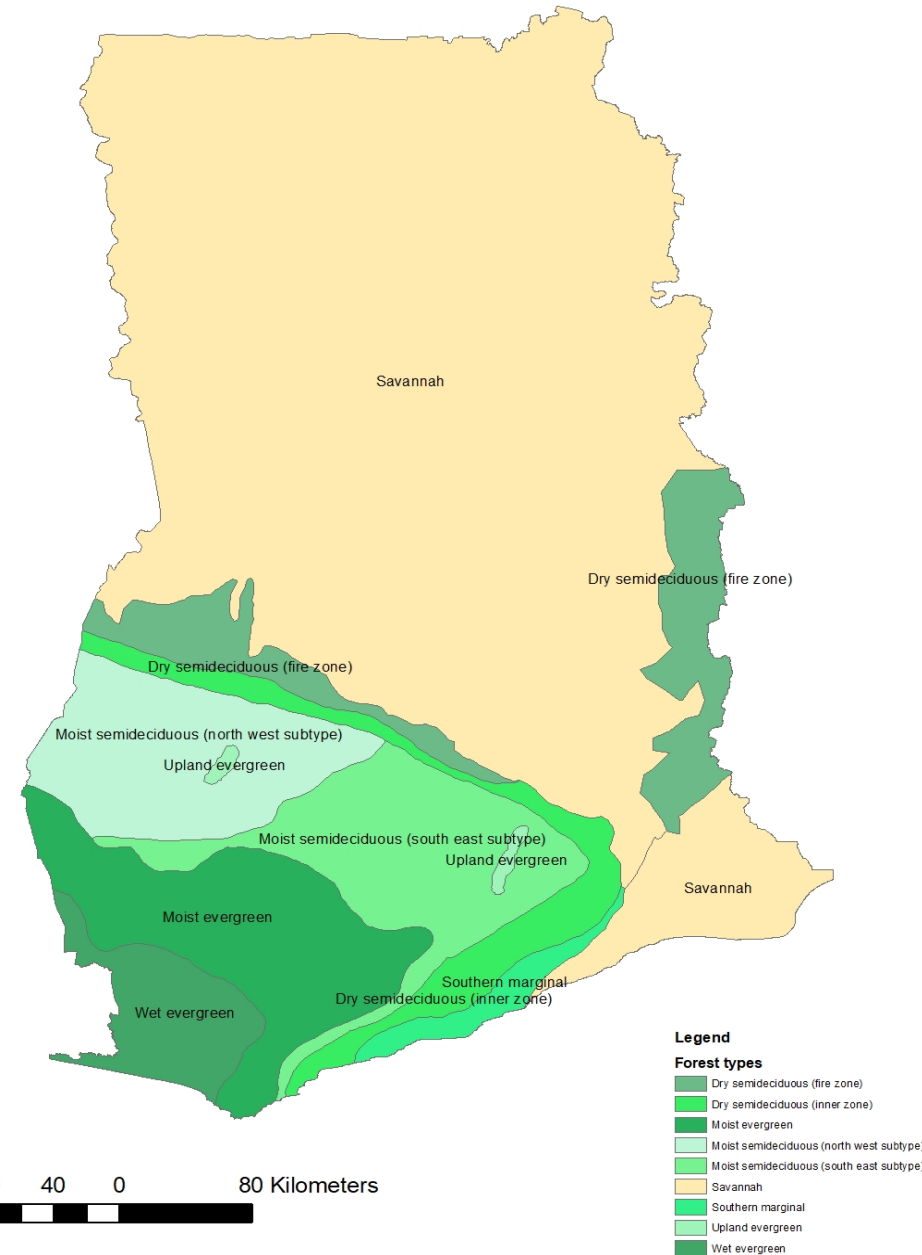


# Welcome to Ghana

## *Akwaaba, Woe zoe, Maraaba*

- Land area of 23.9 million hectares
- Rich natural resource base
  - Oil, Gold, Cocoa, Timber, other Agric.
  - Natural Resources have historically been a driver of economic development but degradation and climate change pose a threat.
- Forest Resources
  - Declining natural forest resource base over past 20-years
  - Rich in biodiversity
  - Tropical High Forest (1.2 million ha FR & protected areas); Transitional Forests; Woodland Savannas
  - Long-term declining timber revenues and job losses, with recent revenue improvement from market demand
  - Increasing emphasis on REDD+/mitigation and Plantations
- World's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of cocoa beans (chocolate)
  - Plantain, cassava, yams, vegetables
  - Tree crops—cocoa, cashew, mango, rubber
- Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources (MLNR)
  - Forestry Commission—National REDD+ Secretariat
  - Lands Commission
  - Minerals Commission
- Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation (MESTI)
  - EPA—UNFCCC focal point

Forest types in Ghana



# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE WARSAW FRAMEWORK ACHIEVED BY GHANA

**Policies and  
Measures  
(including  
National  
REDD+  
Strategies)**



**Safeguards  
Information  
System  
(SIS)**



**Forest  
Reference  
Level**



**National Forest Monitoring  
System (NFMS) for MRV**



# GHANA'S FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL

The average annual historical emissions from all activities 2001-2015 was estimated **at 61.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub><sup>e</sup> yr-1** and the average annual removals **were 569.3 thousand tCO<sub>2</sub><sup>e</sup> yr-1** . Over 65% of emissions were due to deforestation, while legal and illegal logging made up 27% combined. Fuelwood and forest fire accounted for a minimal percentage of total emissions, making up just 6% and 1% respectively.

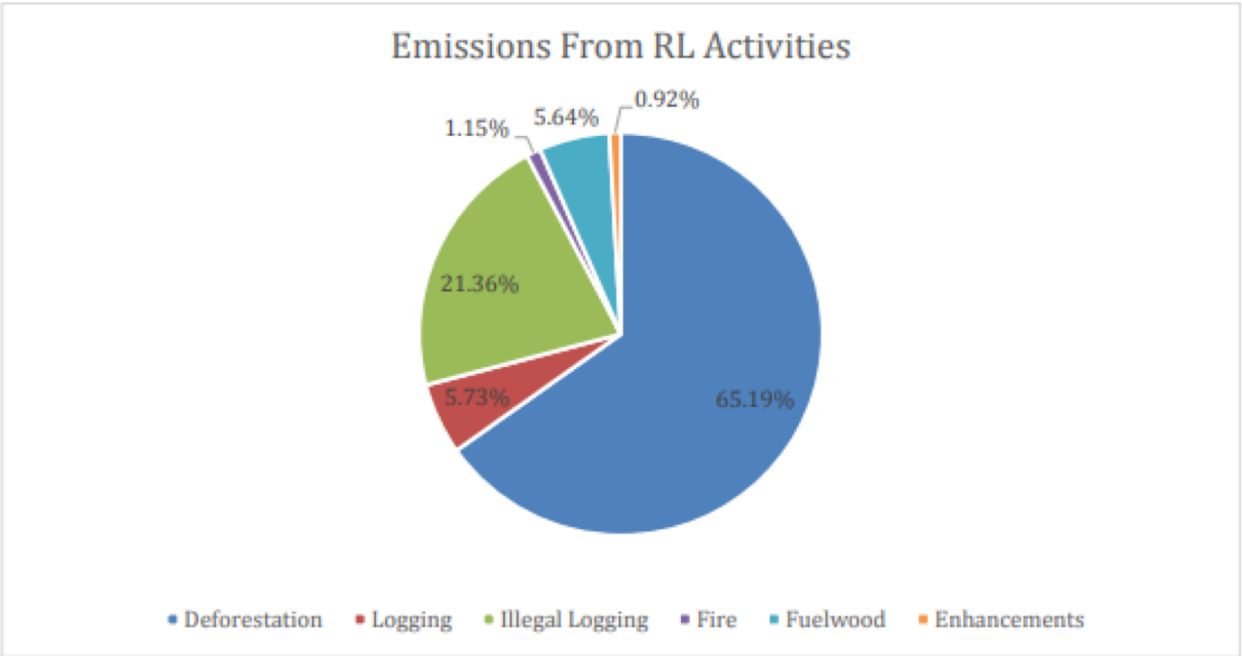
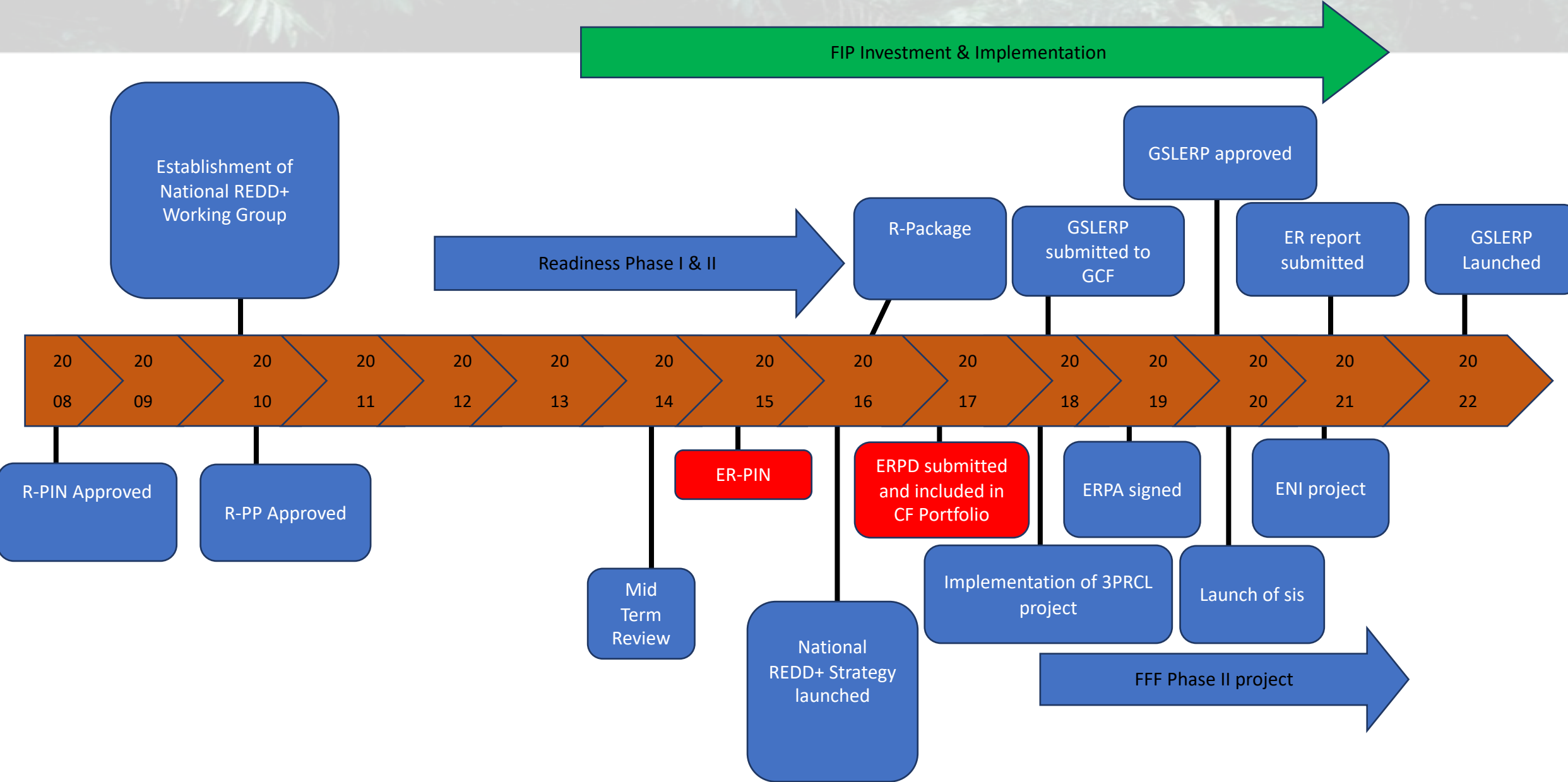


Figure 1 Contribution of Emissions Per REDD+ Activity

# – GHANA'S REDD+ TRAJECTORY



# GHANA'S FOREST & WILDLIFE POLICY 2012

## OBJECTIVES:

- To manage and enhance the ecological integrity of Ghana's forest, savannah, wetlands and other ecosystems;
- To promote the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded landscapes through plantations development and community forestry;
- To promote the development of viable forest and wildlife based industries and livelihoods; to promote training
- To undertake research and technology development that supports sustainable forest management
- To promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and citizens' participation in forest and wildlife resources management

# COMPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS TO THE 2012 FOREST & WILDLIFE POLICY

## Ghana National Climate Change Policy

- To ensure a climate-resilient and climate-compatible economy while achieving sustainable development through equitable low carbon economic growth for Ghana

## Ghana Forestry Master Plan

- To ensure the conservation and sustainable development of forest and wildlife resources to create a balance between forest products, services and marketing to satisfy domestic and international demands whilst ensuring good governance and transparent forestry enterprises development, biodiversity conservation and ecotourism development

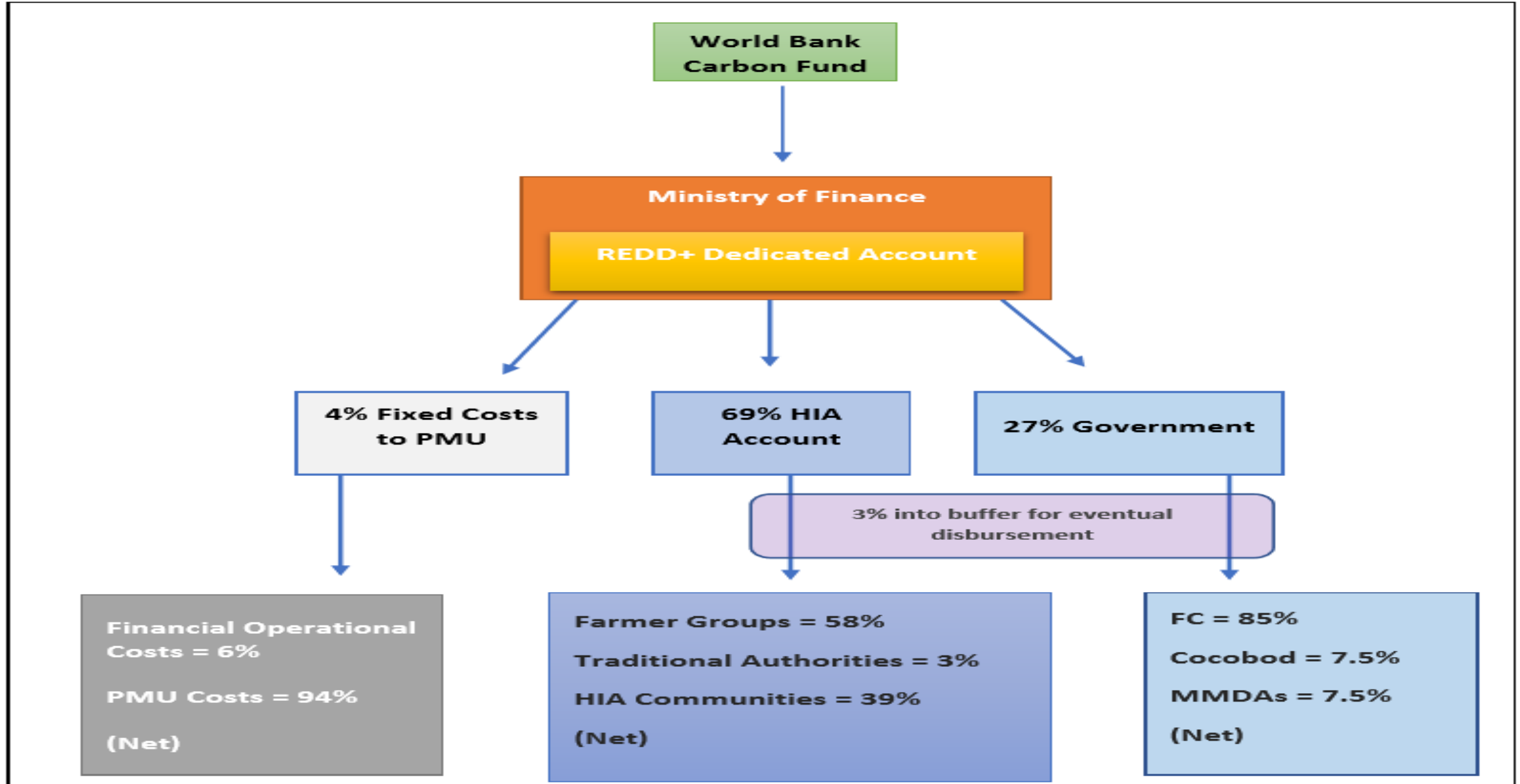
## Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy

- To achieve sustainable supply of planted forest goods and services to deliver a range of economic, social and environmental benefits over and beyond the planned period

## Ghana REDD+ Strategy

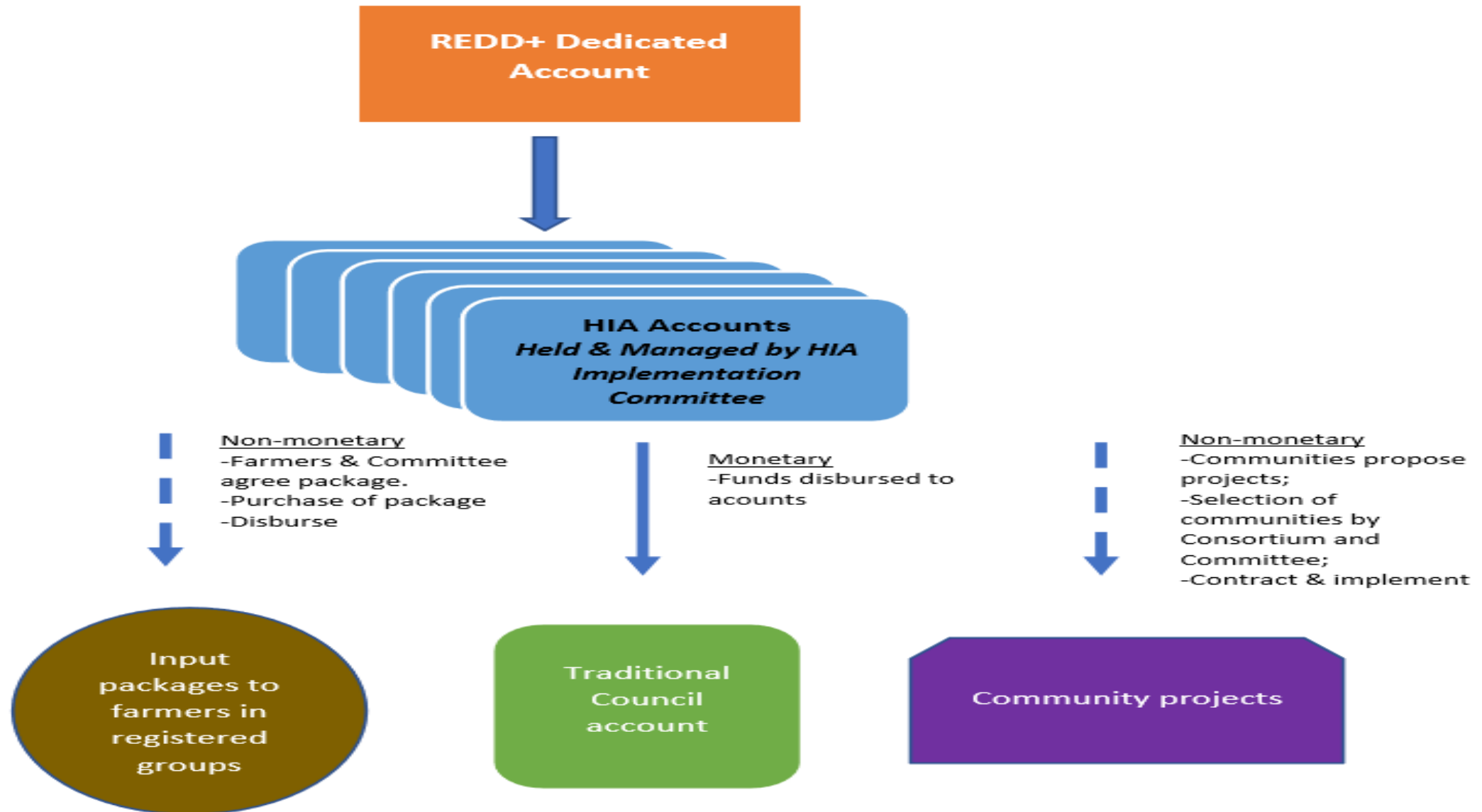
- To significantly reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation over the next twenty years, whilst at the same time addressing threats that undermine ecosystem services and environmental integrity so as to maximize the co-benefits of the forests

# REDD+ BENEFIT SHARING PLAN





# BSP Key Elements – Modalities of Distribution





**Thank you**