

GHANA'S ERPD: GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD+ PROGRAMME



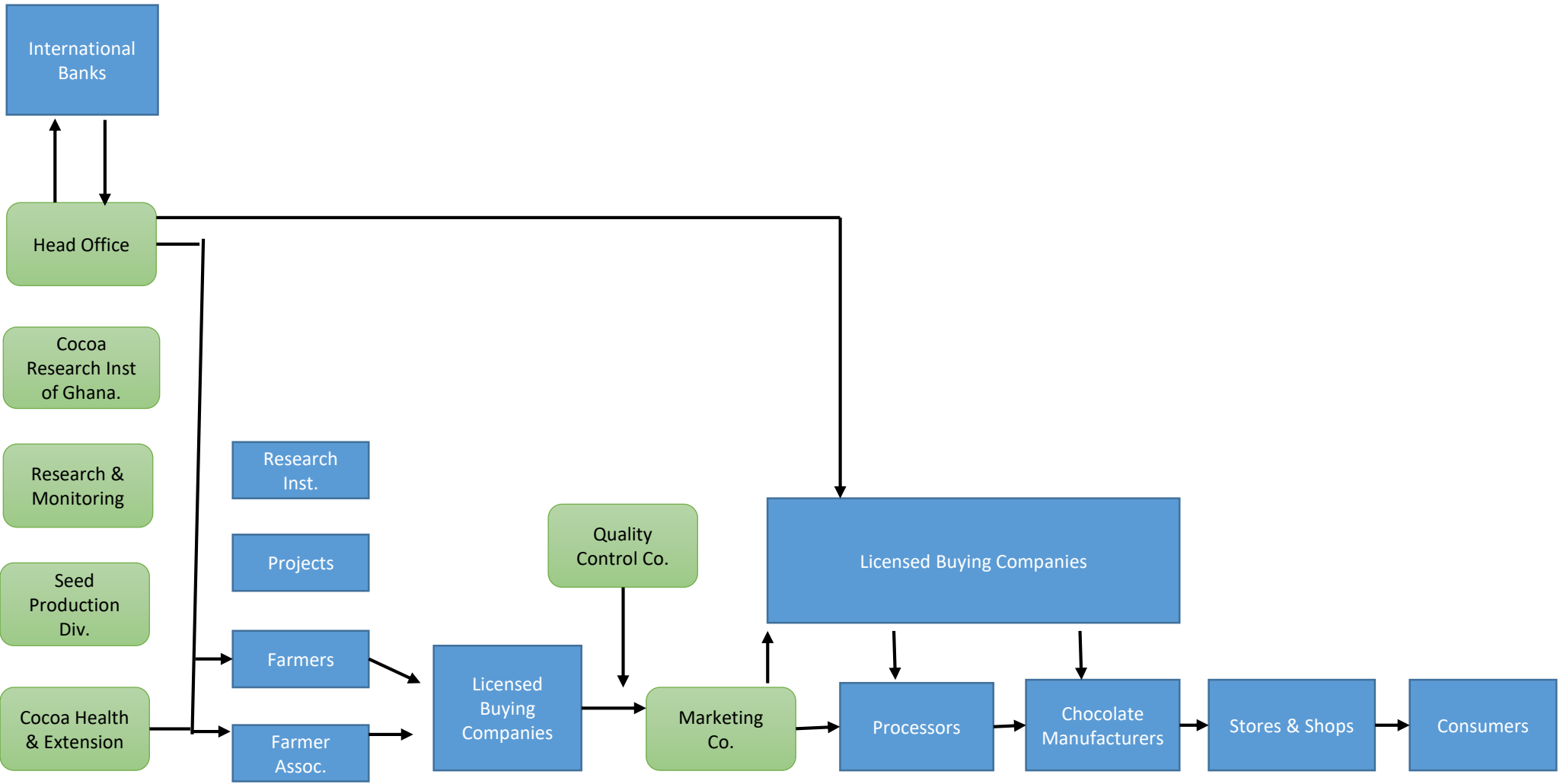
Country Response to TAP and CFP Comments



Background: Cocoa-Food Crops Intercropping as Deforestation Driver



Background: Structure & Roles of Ghana Cocoa Board & Sector



MAIN ISSUES RAISED BY CFP & GHANA'S RESPONSES

- Issues related to Carbon Accounting:

ISSUE	GHANA'S RESPONSES
It was not clear to CFPs exactly how the various classes were treated in the analysis (e.g. how the nine land-uses were spatially estimated for each time period and how land cover trajectories were treated).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-A detailed overview of the methods applied for the development of land use maps including the stratification approach is presented in Annex 8 of Ghana's final ERPD;-Stratification was done through remote sensing analysis and data collection in the field-NDVI values were used to determine non-forest, open forest and close forest-Densimeter was used during field data collection to determine light penetration values to aid in the categorisation of open and close forests.-Shape files of ecological zones and forest reserves were overlaid on the forest map.
Description of how overall uncertainty was calculated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Clear description of how Ghana treated uncertainty is presented in Section 12 of Ghana's Final ERPD.-Uncertainty was estimated for all the included activities;-Total uncertainty was estimated using an error of propagation approach.

MAIN ISSUES RAISED BY CFP & GHANA'S RESPONSES

- Issues related to Carbon Accounting (cont'd):

ISSUE	GHANA'S RESPONSES
Justification for the inclusion of sources, sinks and pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ghana has presented, in Section 7 of the final ERPD, justification for the selection of sources, sinks and pools;-Ghana used the FCPF DST to undertake first order estimates for selection of significant sources and sinks;-All relevant pools were included in deforestation accounting as a result of availability of data from Ghana's Forest Preservation Programme completed in 2013;-Significant pools for the other activities were included.
Accuracy Assessment of the Change Detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Accuracy assessment of the change was implemented and used in the calculation of uncertainty for deforestation.
Revision of Ghana's originally proposed FRL of 2000 - 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Ghana argued that the adoption of a reference period from 2000 – 2015 was to ensure consistency with Ghana's submitted national FRL;-However, following further deliberations with the CFP during two calls in January and March, 2017, Ghana agreed to revise its reference period to 2005 – 2014;-Since land cover maps were available for 2000, 2010, 2012 and 2015, and based on the advise of the Carbon Fund Participants, Ghana adopted interpolation to generate the start and end dates of the revised reference period.

MAIN ISSUES RAISED BY CFP & GHANA'S RESPONSES

- Issues related to Carbon Accounting (cont'd):

ISSUE	GHANA'S RESPONSES
Use of a single year to estimate reference level for legal logging and woodfuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Despite the limitations, the data sources used for legal logging and woodfuel is the most robust for Ghana;-Official data for these activities is either lacking or misleading-Other proxy-based approaches considered are also highly uncertain-Ghana therefore intends to keep these approaches and improve the time series during the monitoring period.-Ghana sees this an innovative & other countries have inquired as to how to use a similar approach
Use of 'committed removals' approach for commercial plantation establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-The method was revised.-Annual removals based on IPCC equations 2.9, 2.10 and 2.15 was used to estimate removals from commercial plantation establishment.-Updates made to Section 8.3.7 of the ERPD

Clarification of Key Drivers/ Ambition

ISSUE	GHANA'S RESPONSE
<p>It was not clear that cocoa is the most significant driver of deforestation. We therefore have doubts that this indicator is met and would like to ask Ghana to clarify the significance of this driver.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-83% of deforestation is driven by agriculture.-Of this, 66% is from food crops and 27% is from cocoa.-Food crops can refer to multiple products—plantain, cassava, maize, cocoa yam, vegetables.-All cocoa farms start as food crop farms . This is the traditional intercropping system used to establish a cocoa farm; under the shade of plantain, cassava and cocoa yam.-Therefore, cocoa is the single most important commodity AND much of the food crops driving deforestation is actually for cocoa.-The importance of mining is less than we thought, below 5%. Captured as bareland, settlement, and taking place in water bodies/ cocoa farms.
<p>More attention should be given to illegal small-scale mining and illegal logging in a revised ER-PD. This was also highlighted in the CFPs comments to the ER-PIN.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Illegal small-scale mining does not equal the deforestation from agriculture.-Addressing it must include national security bodies.-The Ministry, under the FIP, has \$10 million of additional finance to address this, in synch with the GCFRP.-At the HIA level, land use planning can play a critical role in tackling the problem. With successes, HIAs will expand into mining areas.-Illegal logging is squarely targeted under the GCFRP's focus on enforcement-legal and RRUs/ alignment of the programme with FLEGT/ VPA processes.-HIA agreements, land use planning, and monitoring at the local-community level will given new opportunities to address this challenge in a more sustainable way.

Private Sector Engagement & Commitment

ISSUE	GHANA'S RESPONSE
<p>Update on private sector actors' willingness to engage in the programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- From an initial position of disinterest, the momentum built in developing the ERPD has catalysed significant commitment by the private sector to support programme implementation.In October, the reps of the Ghana NRS Team were asked to present on deforestation and the cocoa supply chain at the WCF global meeting in Abidjan.-Following this presentation, the chocolate industry, led by WCF, Prince of Wales and IDH made a global commitment to no-deforestation supply chain from Ghana (and Cote d'Ivoire). This action is a direct result of Ghana's efforts over the past 5 years.-Over 30 companies are now signed up to support this commitment.
<p>Most of the private sector actors currently identified are foreign owned companies. How will local private sector actors get involved, as this may help in securing the long term sustainability of the program and its results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-The largest cocoa buying company in Ghana, PBC, is a local company and will be leading in 2 HIAs. Already testing out implementation of CSC.-Other local LBCs, farmer associations and NGOs have been involved in the design and validation of the programme and will ensure sustainability. Examples: Federated Commodities, Cocoa Abrabopa Assoc., Kuapa Koko, NCRC, IUCN-Gh, Arocha-Gh.-The international companies commitment and investment is not in doubt. Their access to cocoa beans requires their commitment and investment in Ghana. This will not change unless cocoa ceases to grow.

Financing Plan

ISSUE	GHANA'S RESPONSE
<p>Expected price of ERs to be generated is \$10/ tonne which is above the currently stated willingness to pay.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Expected price of ERs is set at \$5/ tonne in the current financing plan for the programme;-Total ERs to be transacted under the ERPA (~10M tonnes) will therefore generate a revenue of ~\$50 million;-However, this revenue will materialise from the third year of programme implementation after the first MRV process, scheduled for 2019.-Although the \$50 million has been annualised in the financing plan (i.e. \$10m), Ghana hopes to fill any identified gaps in finance during the first two years of programme implementation with inflows from the government/ donors.
<p>Expectation of a premium price for cocoa produced in the programme area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Premium pricing has not been factored in the current financing plan of the programme;-The price of cocoa used in the sensitivity analysis for the financial plan reflects the average monthly world cocoa price from 2011 to date.-However, if Ghana is able to generate premium pricing from its Climate Smart Cocoa beans, this will represent additional benefits to farmers.

Land Management & CREMA

ISSUE	GHANA'S RESPONSE
<p>-The GCFRP program is proposing to set up a multi-ministerial task force and Rapid Response Unit teams to address these issues (drivers). In Ghana however, task forces and rapid response teams have typically not been effective in carrying out their mandate. For instance, a more comprehensive multi-stakeholder approach</p>	<p>-The programme expects to reduce their incidence via Land Use Planning and Management process and engagement with CREMAs on the ground, coupled with the HIA stakeholder consortiums.</p> <p>-This is the multi-stakeholder process you are recommending.</p> <p>-The Rapid Response is a back up.</p>

SIS & ESMF

ISSUE	GHANA'S RESPONSE
<p>As the establishment and operationalization of a SIS involves more than the so far commissioned consultancy, there should at least be provided a timeline for further milestones</p>	<p>-As mentioned in the overview presentation, the SIS and been set up and Ghana is in the process of populating it. -It will serve as the overall monitoring mechanism on safeguards, and will be applied at the level of HIA.</p>
<p>The ESMF is not yet readily applicable in practice. Breaking down the information in a flow-chart, etc would be very helpful.</p>	<p>-The ESMF has been further developed and was shown in detail in the final draft of the ERPD (Section 14).</p>

ROADMAP FOR REVIEW OF THE DRAFT BSP

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE
Consultation plan defined through a well defined stakeholder mapping process. Stakeholders include Private sector actors, Traditional Authorities, Local Communities and Government.	Consultant/National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS)	Done
Develop draft modalities for the distribution of benefits from the Dedicated Fund.	Consultant/NRS/ Stakeholders	July/August, 2017
Consultations with Stakeholders on the draft BSP for validation and Implementation.	Consultant/NRS	August/ September, 2017
Operationalize institutional arrangements and governance structures for the BSP.	NRS/FC	October, 2017
Initiate process for the development of legal framework for the BSP.	MLNR/NRS/FC	Begin October, 2017 (process will take sometime)
Develop an M&E plan for the implementation of the BSP with indicators and security features to assure payment of benefits.	NRS/FC	Begin November, 2017

ROADMAP FOR FGMR OPERATIONALIZATION

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE
Identify Complaints desk officers at the FSD/WD district offices	NRS/FC	Done
Set up interim FGMR Structures at District and National Level	NRS/FC	July, 2017
Begin the process of amending the Timber Resources Management Act 547 to include FGMR	NRS/FC	Begin in August, 2017
Drafting an amendment and Submit to Parliament	NRS/FC Legal Team	October, 2017
Passage by Parliament	FC Legal Team	TBD

OTHER ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO CFP

- Ambition, NDC, & :

ISSUE	GHANA'S RESPONSES
<p>Ghana remains committed to implementing an ambitious, 20 year programme with realistic but very significant emission reductions during the first five years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-During the first 5 years, Ghana intends to demonstrate the effectiveness of the programmatic model towards lowering emissions and securing a climate resilient cocoa-forest landscape with initial focus on 6 HIAs;-The value of the ERs is greater than the quantum of ERs—since it encompasses the significant effort to reduce emissions below the FRL.-Post ERPA, Ghana will scale out the model and ramp up effectiveness since the model would be fully tested with implementation structures firmly established.-Considering the scale of challenge, Ghana's target for ERs during the term of the ERPA is realistic and doable.-And the value of Ghana's programme, is that it is occurring in a proven democracy, under rapid development, where there has been significant and important action from government to support the programme.

OTHER ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO CFP

- ER Title :

ISSUE	GHANA'S RESPONSES
<p>Evidence of right to ER title and linkages with Benefit Sharing.</p>	<p>-The Constitution clearly vests the rights to natural resources in the President, to manage on behalf of the people. To date this has included minerals, timber, water, and oil.</p> <p>-the title to transfer of ERs is of less importance to the private sector and communities/farmers than how carbon benefits and non-carbon benefits are shared and their larger impact.</p> <div data-bbox="1156 821 2229 1320" data-label="Diagram"> <pre> graph TD A([Transfer of Title]) --- B([Sustainability of Supply]) A --- C([Livelihood Benefits]) B --- C subgraph Edges B --- Private Sector C A --- GoG B A --- HIAs, Farmers C end </pre> </div>

RESPONSE TO TAP ASSESSMENT—Indicator 9.1

ISSUE:

- Monte Carlo assessment has not been applied to estimate uncertainty

GHANA'S RESPONSE

- Uncertainty was estimated based on the error propagation approach (IPCC Approach 1);
- Monte Carlo Assessment requires data on probability distributions within source data.
- In constructing Ghana's FRL, emissions from illegal logging and woodfuel extraction were based on robust scientific research undertaken in one point in time. These studies represented the most accurate data source for those sub-activities;
- As these sub-activities relied on single point estimates, Ghana was unable to apply Monte Carlo assessment for the estimation of combined uncertainty for the FRL
- During the monitoring period, additional research will be undertaken to generate new data points for the sub-activities using the same methods.
- This would enable the application of Monte Carlo for uncertainty assessment during the monitoring period.

INDICATOR 37.3

ISSUE: No operational REDD+ Data Management System

GHANA'S RESPONSES

- As indicated in the TAP review, Ghana has completed the design of the REDD+ Data Hub to serve as the data management system for the GCFRP and other REDD+ programmes : <http://ghanaredddatahub.net>
- Still testing and tweaking various components especially the calculations side and general look and feel. After the Paris meeting, the server in Iceland will be provisioned for the spatial component to facilitate the display of maps. It will have an additional URL.

The Ghana REDD+ Datahub

A Database for Ghana's National Forest Monitoring Systems.

Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme

Ghana has one of the highest deforestation rates in Africa at over 3%, and agriculture, led by cocoa farming expansion into forest areas and loss of shade trees, is the main driver of deforestation across the cocoa-forest mosaic landscape, which encompasses about 6 million hectares of the High Forest Zone. [full description...](#)

Hotspot Intervention Areas

HIA	Description
Suaman Sefwi-Akontonbra Aowin	Located in Western Region, this consortium of stakeholders coming together to work in this HIA is being led by the GoG FIP team.
Jwaboso - Bia	Located in Western Region, this HIA consortium is being led by Touton, with strong support from PBC, SNV, Agro - Eco, and NCRC.

Map

The Ghana REDD+ Datahub

List of HIAs

[Add New HIA](#)

HIA	Sub-National Programme	Description	Boundaries	Safeguard Information
Suaman Sefwi-Akontonbra Aowin	Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme	Located in Western Region, this consortium of stakeholders coming together to work in this HIA is being led by the GoG FIP team.		Edit
Jwaboso - Bia	Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme	Located in Western Region, this HIA consortium is being led by Touton, with strong support from PBC, SNV, Agro - Eco, and NCRC.		Edit
Kakum National Park HIA Consortium	Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme	located in Central Regional, is being led by NCRC with Touton, PBC, Oxford Univ. and IUCN-NL		Edit
The Asunafo North Asunafo South HIA consortium	Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme	Led by Mondelez and UNDP		Edit
Asante Akim South	Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme	Description 5		Edit

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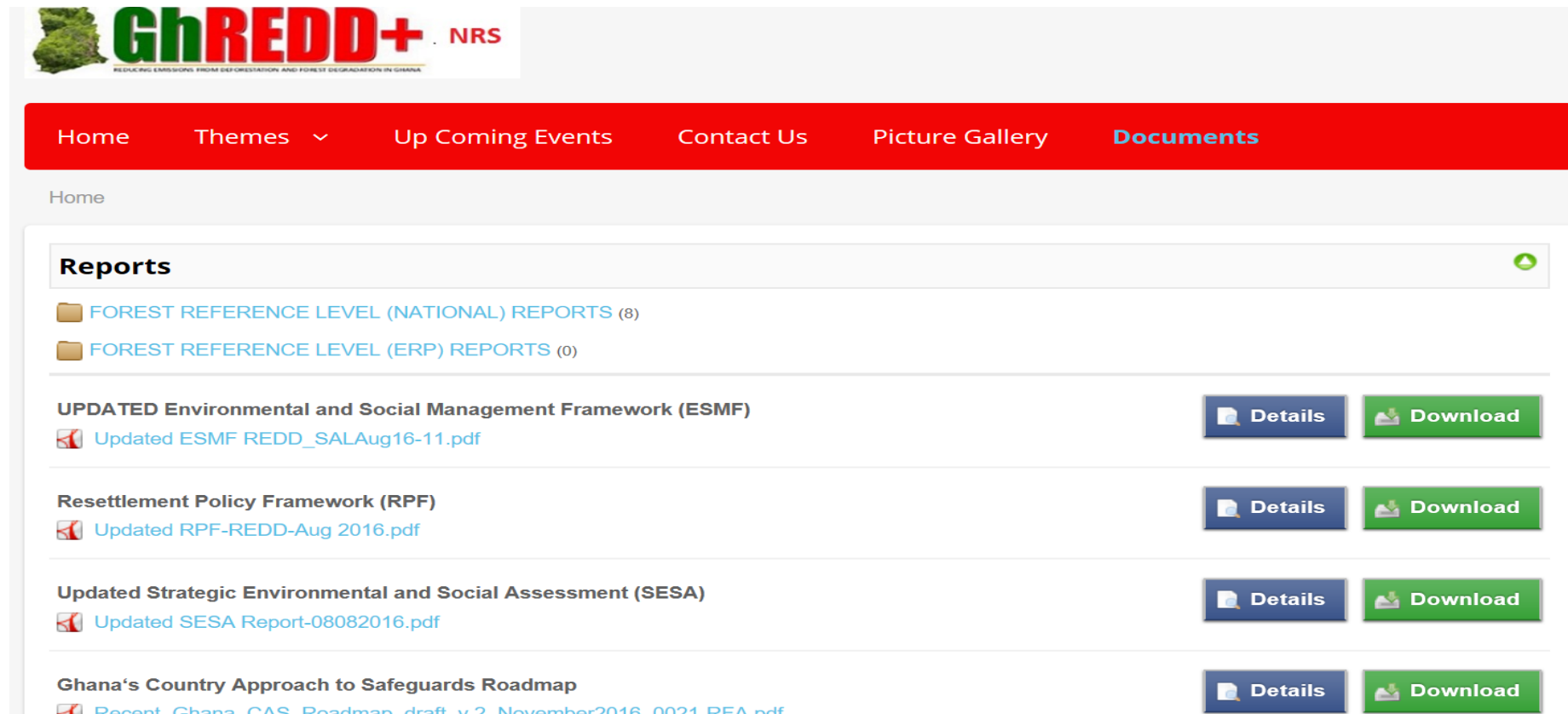
Document Library

- Ecozones
- Carbon Accounting
- Non-Carbon Benefits

- HIAs
- HIA Sites
- HIA Sites

INDICATOR 37.3

- Prior to the development of the database, all relevant information on the programme were published on the website of the National REDD+ Secretariat: www.fcghana.org/nrs.



The screenshot displays the website of the National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS). The header features the logo and the text "GhREDD+ NRS" with the tagline "REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN GHANA". A red navigation bar contains the following menu items: Home, Themes (with a dropdown arrow), Up Coming Events, Contact Us, Picture Gallery, and Documents (highlighted in white). Below the navigation bar, the page content is organized into a "Reports" section. This section includes two sub-categories: "FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (NATIONAL) REPORTS (8)" and "FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (ERP) REPORTS (0)". A list of reports follows, each with a title, a PDF icon, a file name, and two buttons: "Details" and "Download".

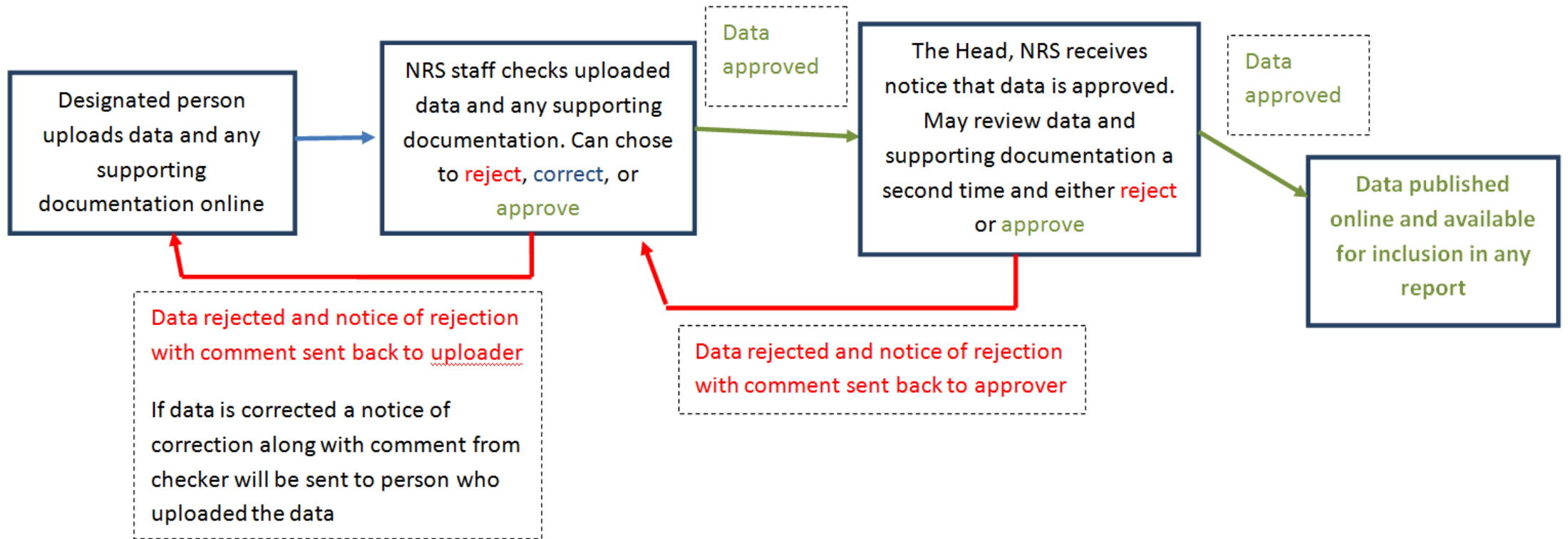
Report Title	File Name	Details	Download
UPDATED Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	Updated ESMF REDD_SALAug16-11.pdf	Details	Download
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	Updated RPF-REDD-Aug 2016.pdf	Details	Download
Updated Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)	Updated SESA Report-08082016.pdf	Details	Download
Ghana's Country Approach to Safeguards Roadmap	Recent Ghana CAS Roadmap draft v.2 November2016_0021-REA.pdf	Details	Download

INDICATOR 37.4

- This indicator could be categorised into two:
 - Definition of the administrative procedures for the operations of the national/centralised REDD+ Program and projects Data Management System;
 - Audit of the operations to be carried out by an independent third party periodically, as agreed with the Carbon Fund.
- The Administrative procedures have been developed, however, the modalities for the audit would require discussions and agreement with the Carbon Fund, possibly during the ERPA negotiations.

INDICATOR 37.4

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR DATA ENTRY AND PROCESSING



THANK YOU
from the
GCFRP TEAM @ NRS, COCOBOD & MLNR

