



Developing a National REDD+ Strategy

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POLICY FRAMEWORK/ SUPPORT FOR GHANA'S REDD+ STRATEGY

Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (2010)

- Outlines the commitment of Ghana to address Climate Change – one mechanism is increased carbon sequestration through improved forest management.

National Climate Change Policy (2013)

- Outlines Ghana's mitigation, adaptation and low carbon growth agenda and includes REDD+ as a fundamental component.

Forest and Wildlife Policy (revised , 2012)

- Acknowledges the importance of non-consumptive values of forests. Recognise the importance of REDD+ and climate change mitigation

Other supporting frameworks/ strategy/ policies

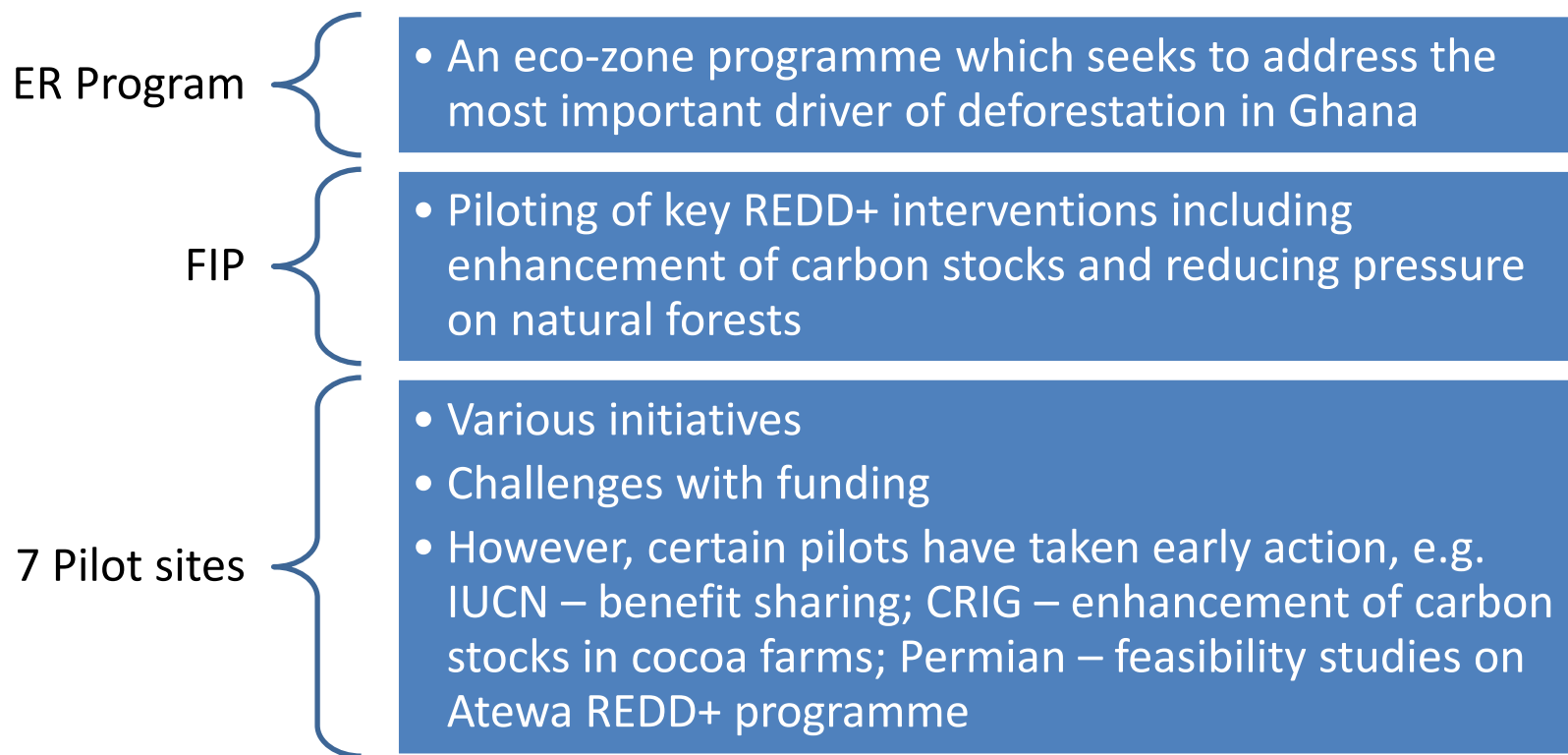
- Low Carbon Development Strategy; NAMAs; Ghana's obligations under several international treaties (KYOTO; CITES; UNCCD; CBD and Ramsar); Environment Policy; Energy Policy; and Food and Agriculture Policy.



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GHANA'S REDD+ STRATEGY

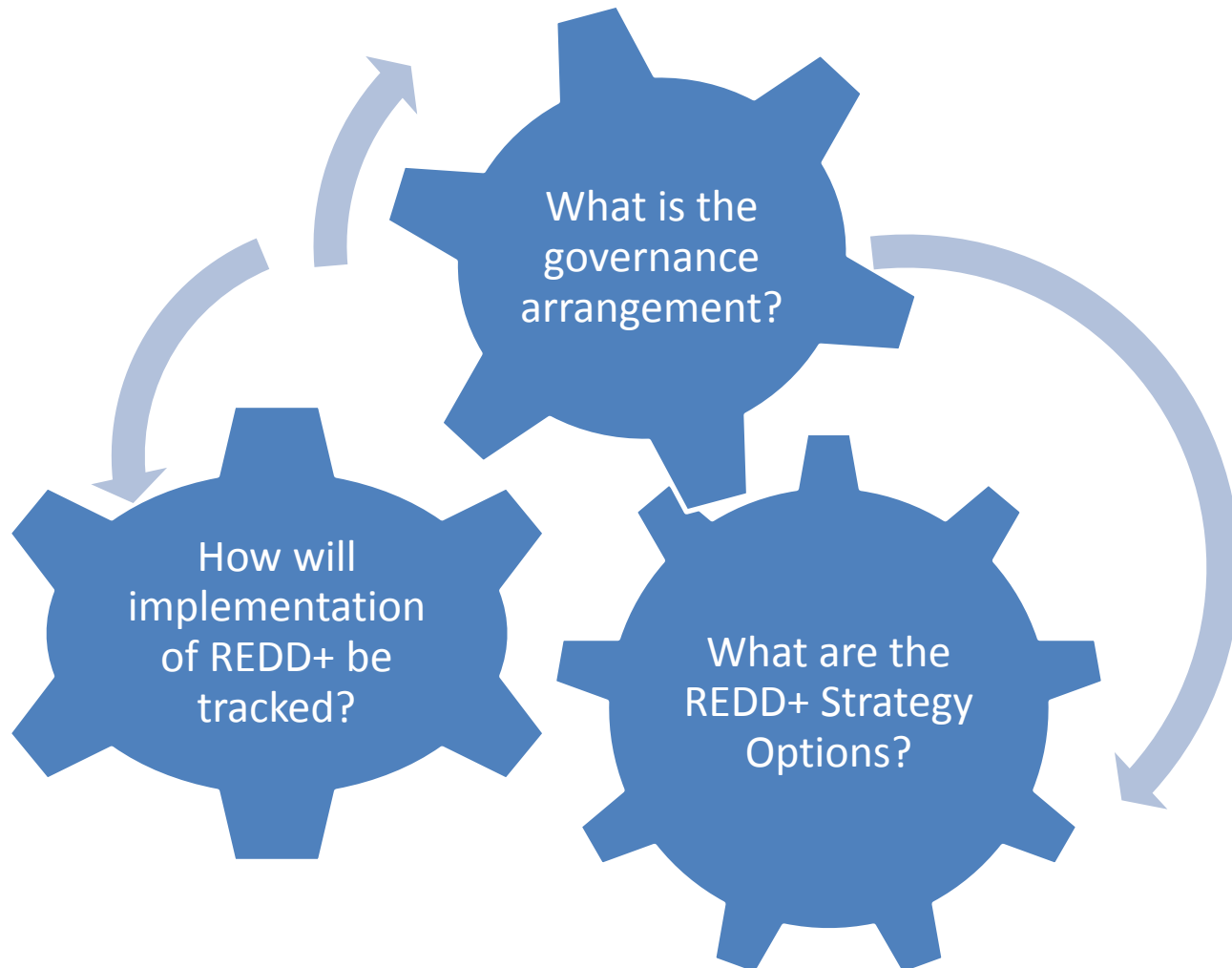
Emerging REDD+ initiatives in Ghana



- Research/ considerations which informed the design of these initiatives fed back to help guide, in a very practical way, the development of the national REDD+ strategy
- These initiatives will be further developed and will therefore present an avenue for continual learning to help inform any update to the national strategy during the Additional Funding Phase

GHANA'S REDD+ STRATEGY – THE SCOPE (1)

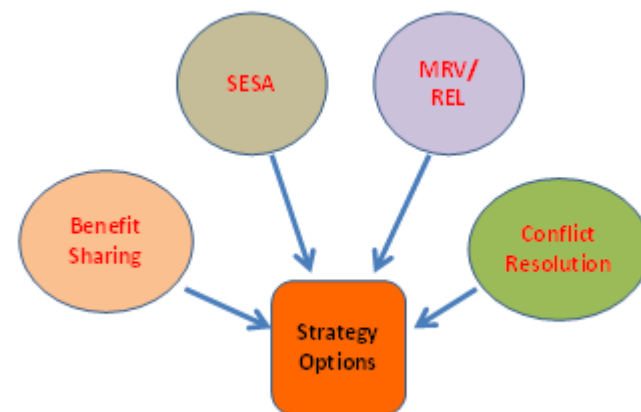
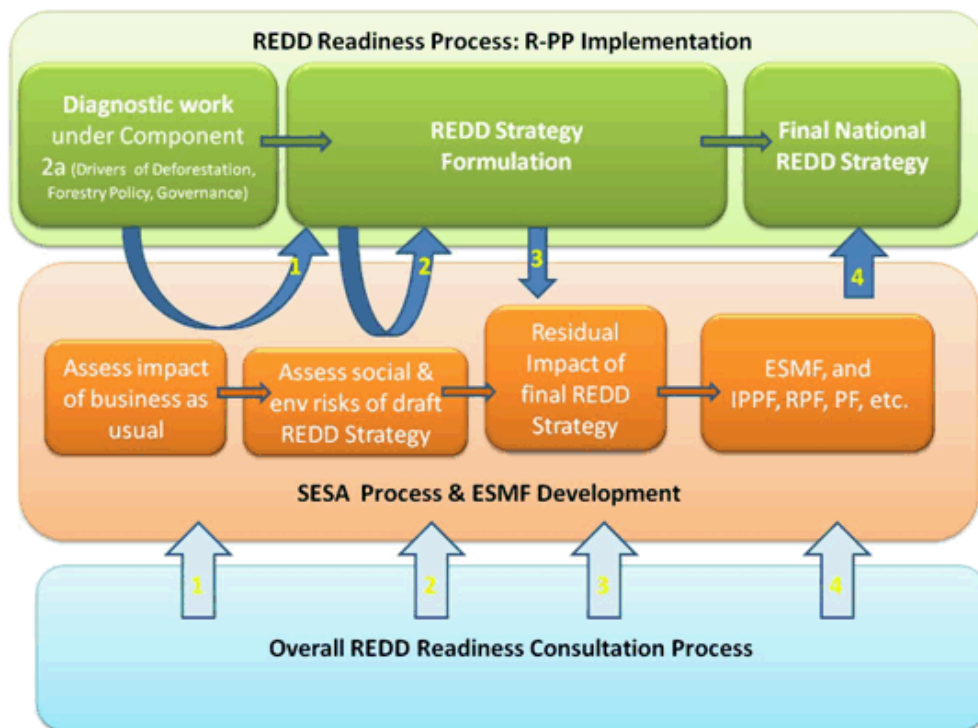
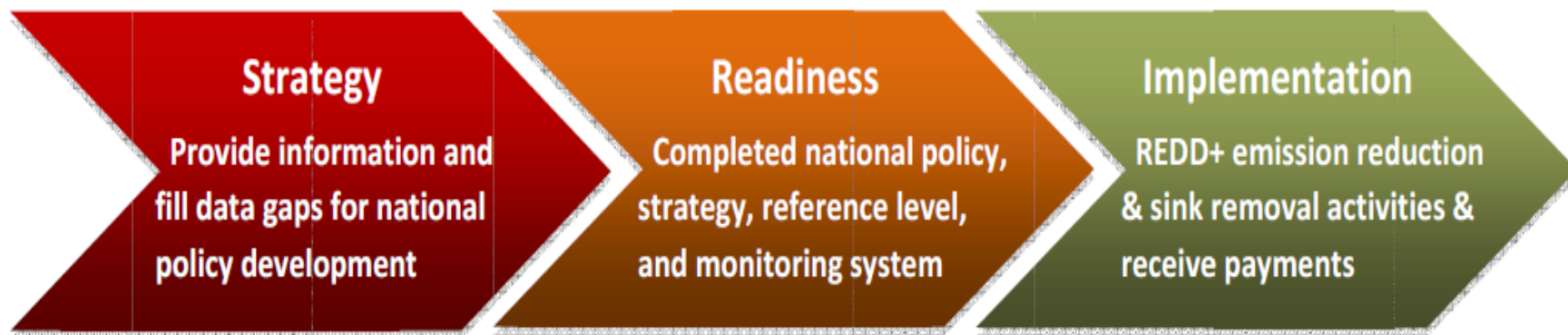
- The Final Strategy document of Ghana provides a good basis for integrating key outputs of various thematic FCPF sub-components to help Ghana to clarify its goals, intentions and proposed activities for REDD+
- Ghana's Strategy will answer the following question:



GHANA'S REDD+ STRATEGY – EXPECTED OUTPUTS/ MILESTONES ATTAINED

PROCESS	MILESTONE ATTAINED	DATE
1. Initial Scan of Potential Strategic Options	R-PP outlines 13 Strategy Options	Ghana's R-PP finalised in December, 2010
2. Commissioning of Consultants to develop REDD+ National Strategy	Consultants for National REDD+ Strategy and other relevant thematic areas are in the process of wrapping up work	All consultants commissioned by December, 2013
3. Assessment of Institutional Strengths and Weaknesses	Analysis done by consultants	2014
4. Stakeholder consultations and working group deliberations	Extensive consultations undertaken from R-PP drafting to date	2008 -
5. Development of Final REDD+ Strategy	3 Strategic interventions for Ghana identified	Final Report due November 4 th , 2014
6. Integration of Strategy to key National Policy Documents	REDD+ mentioned in key national policy docs, however further work required to incorporate the strategic options	2015 and beyond

CENTRALITY OF REDD+ STRATEGY IN REDD+ READINESS



Concluding thoughts on REDD+ Strategy Development

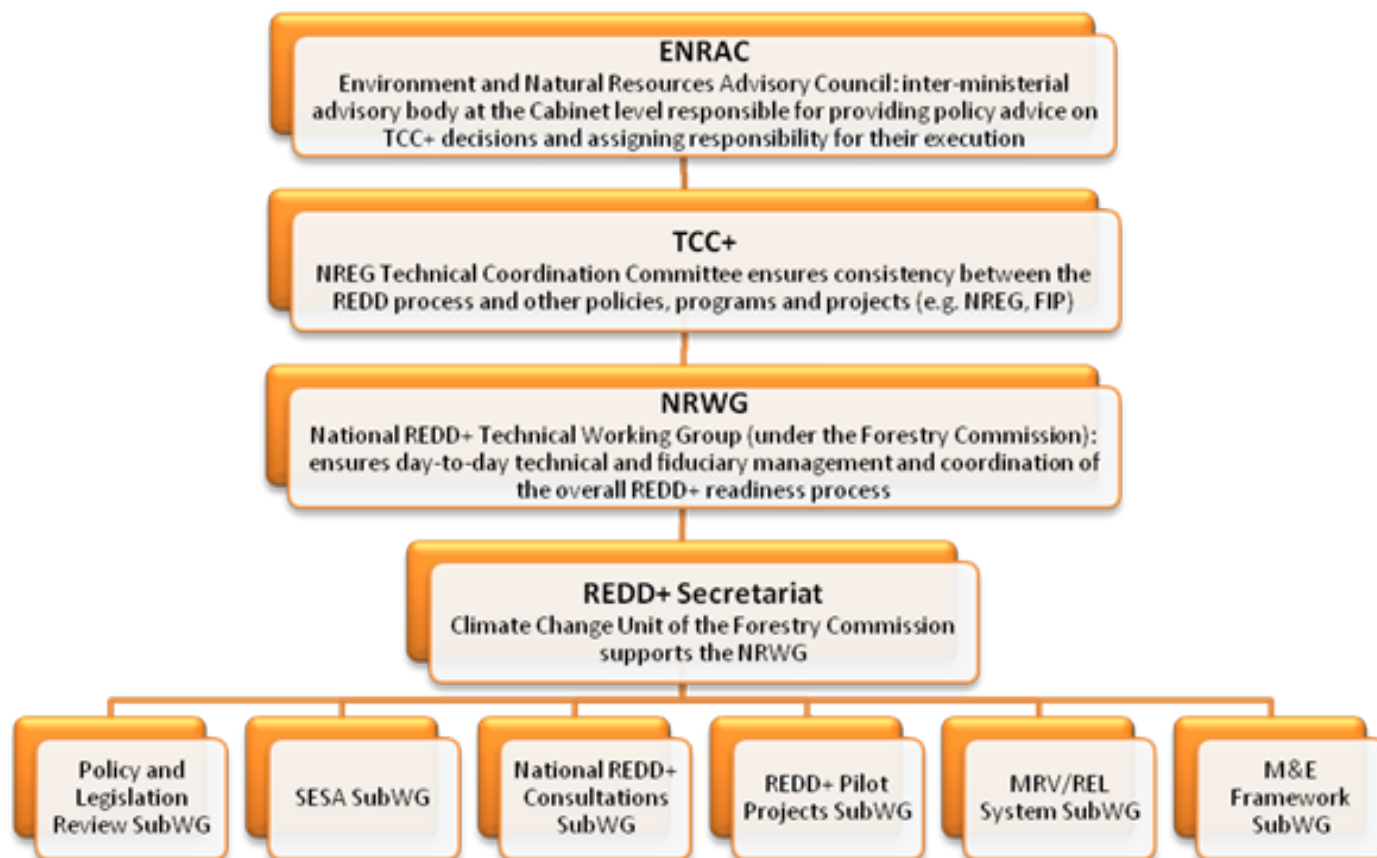
- REDD+ Strategy offers a good pathway for visualisation of how the key thematic REDD+ components fit together.
- There is need for good sequencing or strong coordination of various consultancies to ensure that Strategy development benefits from and is enriched by outputs of other components of the Readiness Assessment framework.
- High level government support is desired for effective REDD+ Strategy development and implementation
- Need for incorporation of REDD+ Strategy in key national policies and strategies
- Stakeholder engagement at all levels critical for the design and effective implementation of REDD+ Strategy



THANK YOU



ANNEX 1 – KEY INSTITUTIONS FOR STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION



ANNEX 2 – 13 STRATEGY OPTIONS PRESENTED IN GHANA'S R-PP

Drivers	Uncontrolled agricultural expansion at the expense of forests	Over-harvesting and illegal harvesting of wood	Population and development pressure	Mining and mineral exploitation
Strategy Options	F. Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	G. Strengthen local decentralised management of natural resources	M. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases)	L. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation; support current initiatives under NREG to better regulate mining
	E. Address local market supply	D. Address unsustainable timber harvesting	I. Improve the quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	
	H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	C. Improved FLEGT	A. Improve the Quality of Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue and Decision Making	
	K. Expansion of agroforestry, tree crops, biofuels and agro-industries	B. Clarify rights regime		
		J. Address local market demand		