GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD+ PROGRAMME(GCFRP)

TOWARDS DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA PRODUCTION IN GHANA

Forestry Commission

GHANA COCOA BOARD

GhREDD+

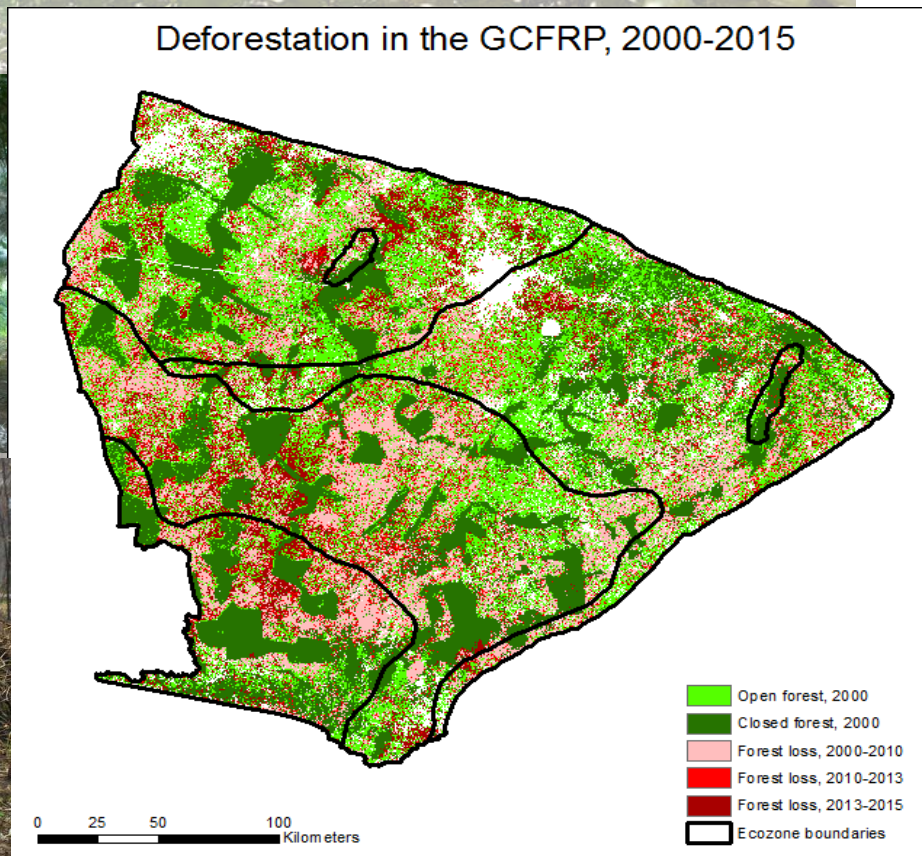
REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN GHANA

DEFORESTATION IN GHANA

- Ghana's Cocoa Forest landscape has **one of the highest deforestation rates in Africa**, at **3.2% per annum**
- **Over a quarter (27%) of agriculture conversion results from cocoa expansion, making it the single most important commodity driver of deforestation in the area**.





GCFRP RATIONALE/OBJECTIVES

- **Ghana's ERPD is dubbed: 'The Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP). The GCFRP represents Ghana's first fully developed sub-national REDD+ programme;**

- **The programme seeks to significantly reduce carbon emissions resulting from cocoa expansion into forests through the promotion of appropriate climate-smart cocoa production approaches, including intensification and yield enhancement.**

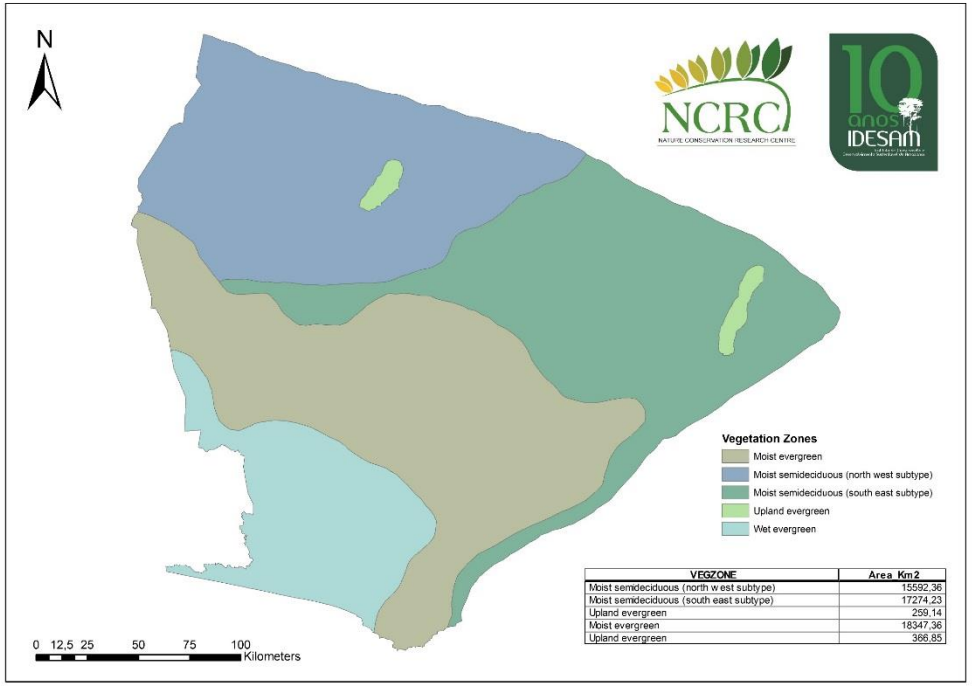
- **The programme also seeks to;**
  - **curb illegal timber harvesting and mining, while incorporating shade trees in cocoa systems.**
  - **build climate-resilience for the cocoa sector in order to secure rural livelihoods and sustain national development**

- **By tackling these drivers, Ghana aims to secure the future of its forests and make the cocoa sector climate-resilient, whilst sustaining and enhancing income and livelihood opportunities for farmers and forest users across the program area.**

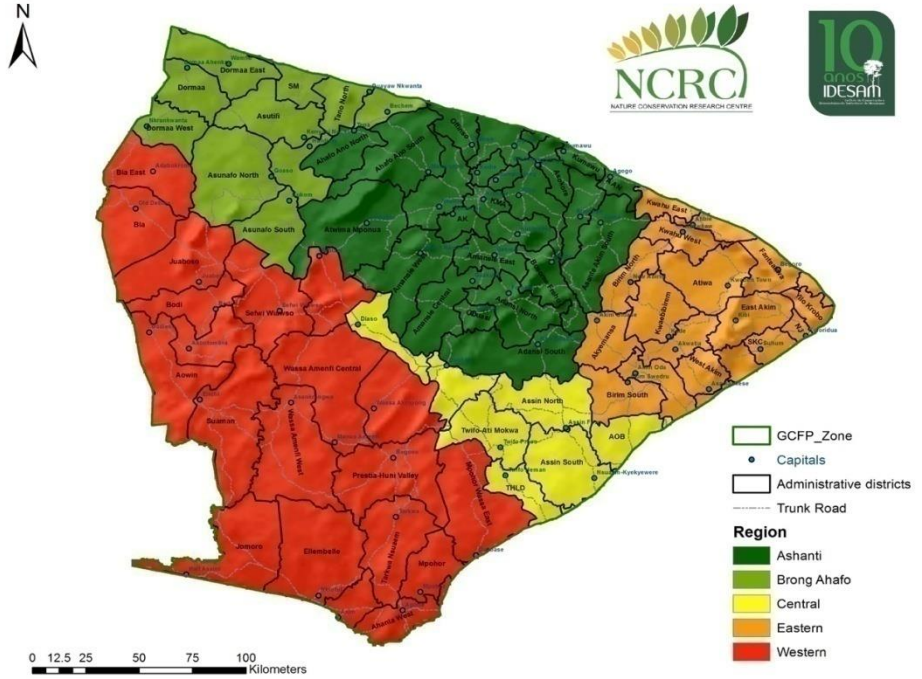
- **In the long term, the GCFRP will also contribute to the attainment of Ghana's NDC targets.**

PROGRAMME AREA

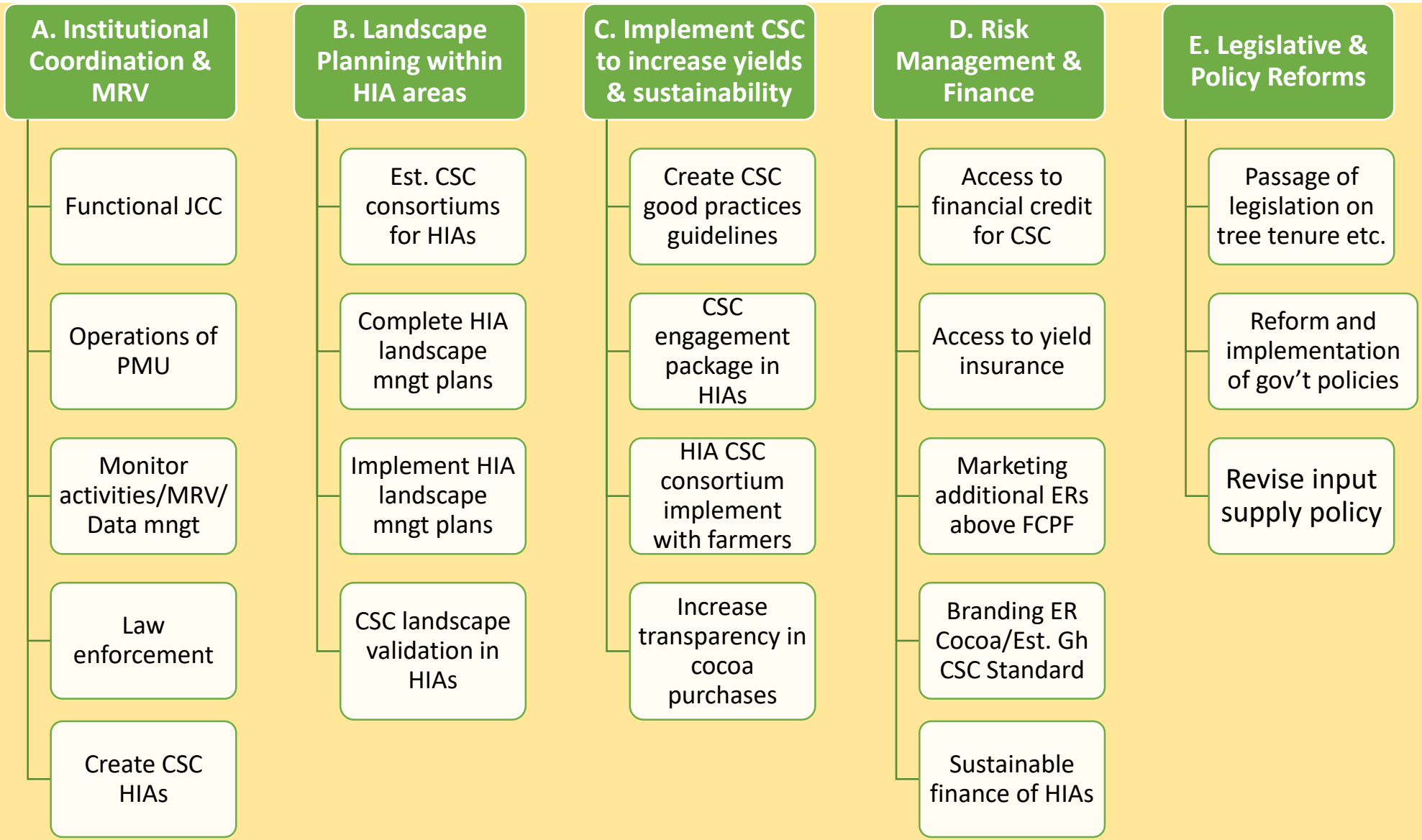
- Includes 5 ecological zones: Wet Evergreen, Moist Evergreen, Moist Semi-Deciduous (NW), Moist Semi-Deciduous (SE) and Upland Evergreen.
  - Greatest amount of **deforestation** occurring in the **moist-evergreen forest**, followed by moist semi-deciduous
  - Covers 5.92 million ha; (79% off-reserve and 21% on-reserve)
- Total population of 12 million people, almost evenly split between urban and rural.
- The HFZ forms part of the West Africa Guinean Forest Biodiversity Hotspot
- Covers 92 Admin Districts
- 5 Regions covered; Western , Central, Brong-Ahafo, Ashanti and Eastern Regions.



VEGZONE	Area Km2
Moist semideciduous (north west subtype)	15592,36
Moist semideciduous (south east subtype)	17274,23
Upland evergreen	259,14
Moist evergreen	18347,36
Upland evergreen	366,85



PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS



KEY CLIMATE SMART COCOA PRESCRIPTIONS

- Intensification of production through appropriate agronomic practices;
  - Weed, pest and disease control
  - Appropriate application of nutrients
  - Artificial pollination and Grafting
  - High-yielding planting stocks
  - Irrigation
  - Row planting e.g. 3x3
- Rehabilitation of moribund cocoa farms
- Appropriate shade regime, using suitable tropical tree species; 14-20 trees per ha.
- Enhanced extension services
- Applied research

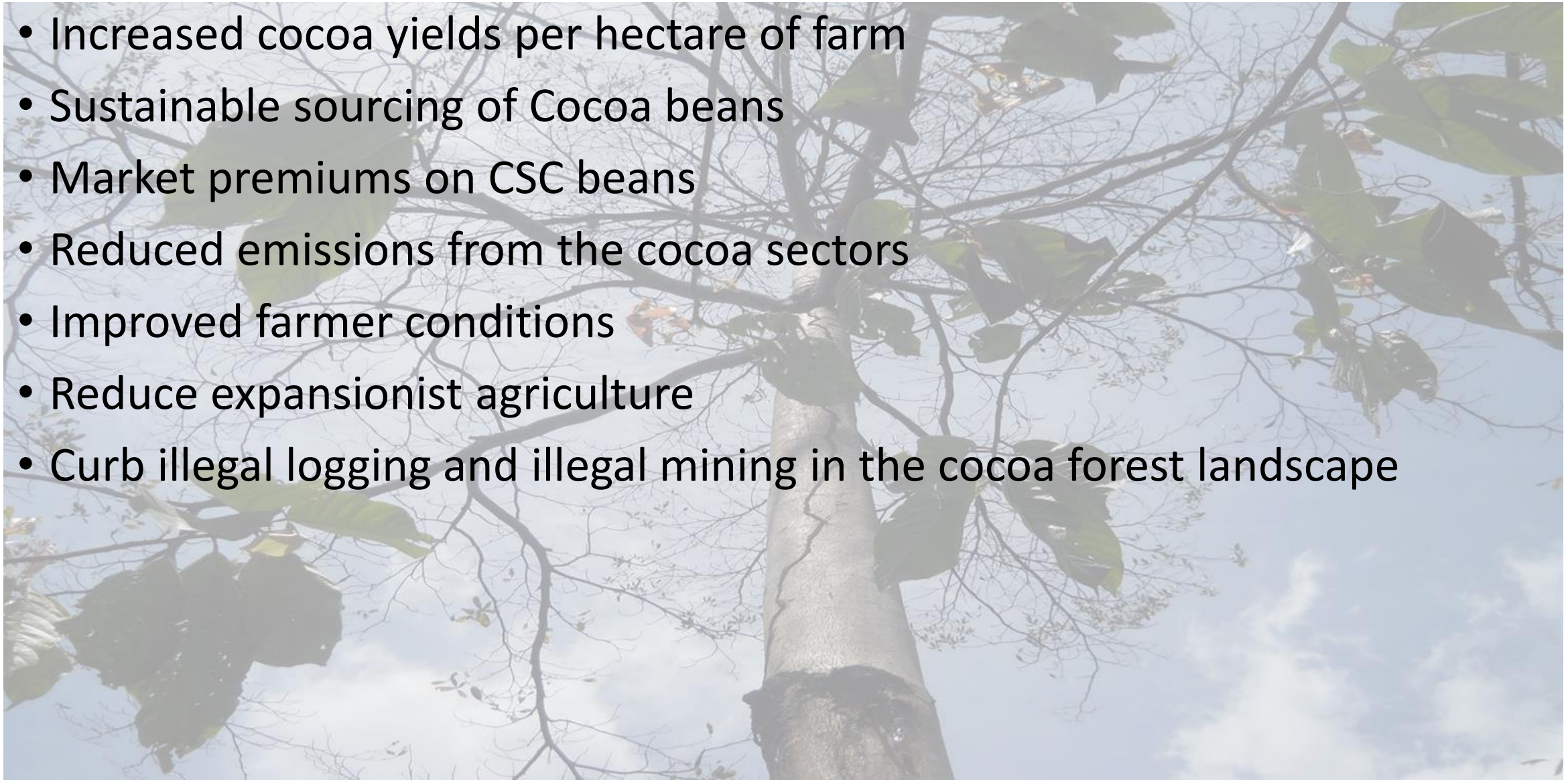
GETTING STARTED

- **Implementation of the programme will commence in areas within the ERP accounting area, dubbed "Hotspot Intervention Areas".**
- **HIAs selected on the basis of the intensity of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, existing projects and interventions being implemented by private sector and state actors, adequate capacity and implementation structures at the field level etc.**
- **Leverage ongoing initiatives including FIP, Cocoa Life (Mondelez), Climate Smart Cocoa Project (Touton), CORIP, DGM (both by Solidaridad)**
- **An HIA consortium and governance body drawn from a wide range of relevant stakeholders will support programme implementation within each HIA.**
- **The GCFRP is a 20-year programme which could be divided into 2 distinct phases:**
  - **Full Implementation for Performance-Based Carbon Fund Payments (2017 – the end of the ERPA term)**
  - **Post Carbon Fund Implementation for Performance-Based Payments (End of ERPA term – 2037)**

LESSONS LEARNED

- A strong cross-sectoral coordination is crucial to deliver REDD+.
- Multi-stakeholder consultation and local level capacity building is critical to ensure program relevance and to get buy-in from Program stakeholders;
- Mainstreaming REDD+ Programs into government's long term development plans and strategies ensures sustainability
- Coordination of existing REDD+ relevant investments could reduce the amount of actual investment required for implementing REDD+ Programs

EXPECTATIONS FOR VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS



- Increased cocoa yields per hectare of farm
- Sustainable sourcing of Cocoa beans
- Market premiums on CSC beans
- Reduced emissions from the cocoa sectors
- Improved farmer conditions
- Reduce expansionist agriculture
- Curb illegal logging and illegal mining in the cocoa forest landscape

CONCLUSION

- Ghana can significantly achieve emissions reductions coupled with many non carbon benefits that are relevant to all stakeholders
- Every effort counts and we count on the collective efforts of all our cherished stakeholders in the cocoa forest landscape

THANK YOU