

GHANA'S COUNTRY APPROACH TO SAFEGUARDS (CAS)

Ghana has adopted a CAS and developing a SIS in collaboration with SNV Netherlands Development Organization with technical support from Climate Law and Policy (CLP) and funding from the German government.

A legal analysis has been conducted on each of the Cancun safeguards outlining what is on paper and what is being practiced, the gaps with respect to Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) on paper and in practice as well as recommendations for addressing the gaps.

The results of the legal analysis and of the SESA clearly identify legislative and policy gaps which will require reforms.

SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIS)

Ghana's SIS will provide information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme. The SIS will contain indicators for monitoring the compliance on the World Bank Safeguards, Cancun safeguards and other Donor safeguards requirements, Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM), benefit sharing, co-benefits, etc.

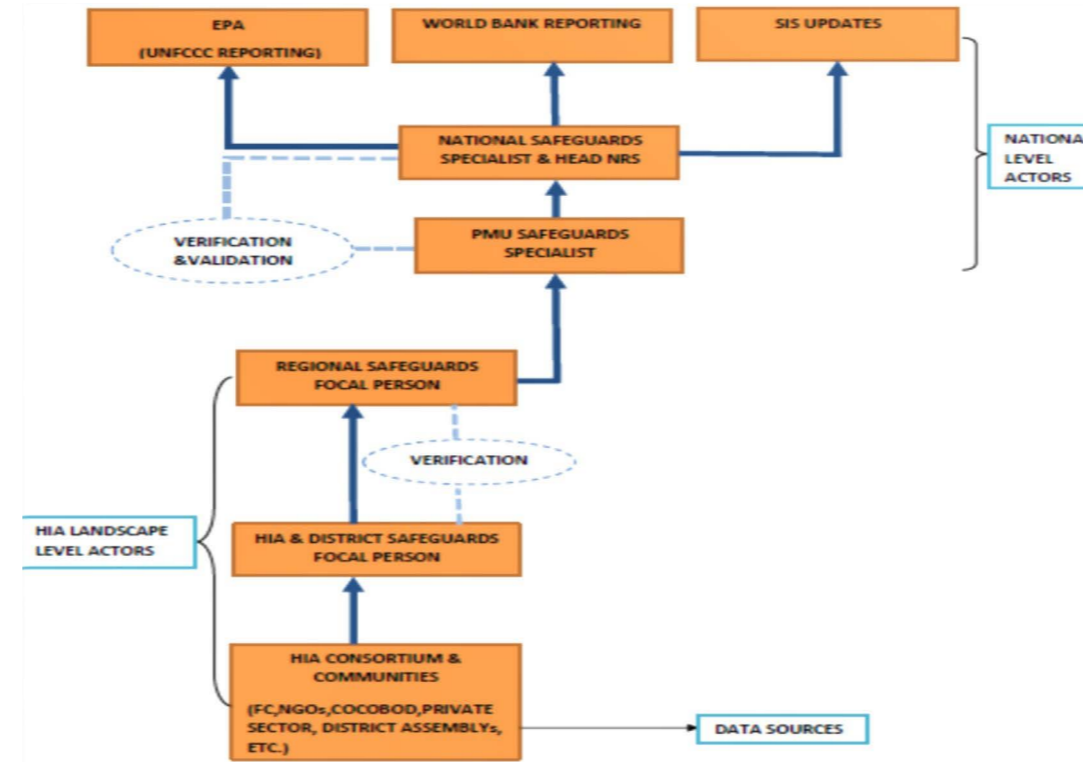
An online web platform has been developed to host Ghana's REDD+ SIS. Additionally, Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PCIs) for addressing and respecting safeguards have been developed for safeguards compliance monitoring. These data will be populated onto the web platform. Ghana envisages to have a fully functional SIS before the end of year 2018. Ghana's SIS web address is www.reddsis.fcghana.org



Participants at the Africa Regional South-South Knowledge Exchange on REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguards Information Systems.



GHANA'S SAFEGUARDS REPORTING STRUCTURE



SAFEGUARDS CHALLENGES

- Limited funding to build the capacity of relevant stakeholders.
- Inadequate institutional resources (human) for safeguards compliance monitoring.
- Meeting different safeguards requirements (Cancun, Donor, National).

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GHANA'S REDD+ SAFEGUARDS PROCESS

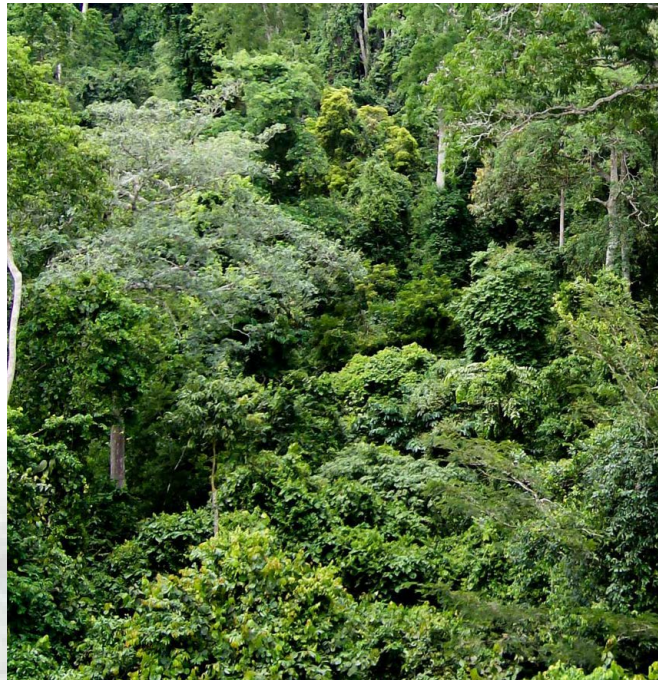


INTRODUCTION

Safeguards are “measures to protect someone or something or to prevent them from something undesirable, in other words do no harm” (UN-REDD 2016).

Ghana’s REDD+ Readiness process is funded through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank, therefore it was

mandatory to conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA). At the national level, Ghana carried out a SESA using a consultative process, which was completed in 2014. The SESA was subsequently updated in 2016 with prominence on the Cocoa-Forest mosaic landscape.



Forest ecosystems and people/communities needs to be safeguarded under REDD+



GHANA'S SESA PROCESS

The SESA was based on an extensive stakeholder mapping process and was carried out in a highly participatory and inclusive manner with about 300 people consulted. Ghana’s SESA was applied to integrate environmental and social considerations into Ghana’s REDD+readiness process in a manner consistent with Ghana’s environmental laws and regulations and the World Bank’s environmental and social safeguard operational policies. The SESA was also undertaken to mainstream sustainable

development principles into the REDD+ Strategy options. It identified likely risks and opportunities that need to be addressed.

The SESA process led to the production of two other documents:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)



Consultations during the SESA process

TRIGGERED WORLD BANK OPERATIONAL POLICIES DURING SESA (IN RED)

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment; improve decision making to ensure that project options are sound and sustainable and adverse effects are mitigated

OP 4.04 Natural Habitats; promote environmentally sustainable development by supporting the rehabilitation of natural habitats

OP 4.36 Forests; Ensure that forest restoration projects maintain or enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functionality;

OP 4.09 Pest Management; Support integrated approaches to pest management

OPN 11.03 Physical Cultural Resources; Inventorize potential cultural resources likely to be affected;

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement; Assist displaced persons in their effort to improve or at least restore their standards of living;

OP 4.10 Indigenous People; Screening to detect the presence of indigenous people in Ghana;

OP 4.37 Safety of Dams; requires borrower to adopt and implement dam safety measures and supervise construction;

OP 7.50 Project on International waters; for projects on riparian areas to ascertain that agreements are in place;

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas; ensures that claimants to disputed areas have no objection.



Training of REDD+ Safeguards Focal Persons