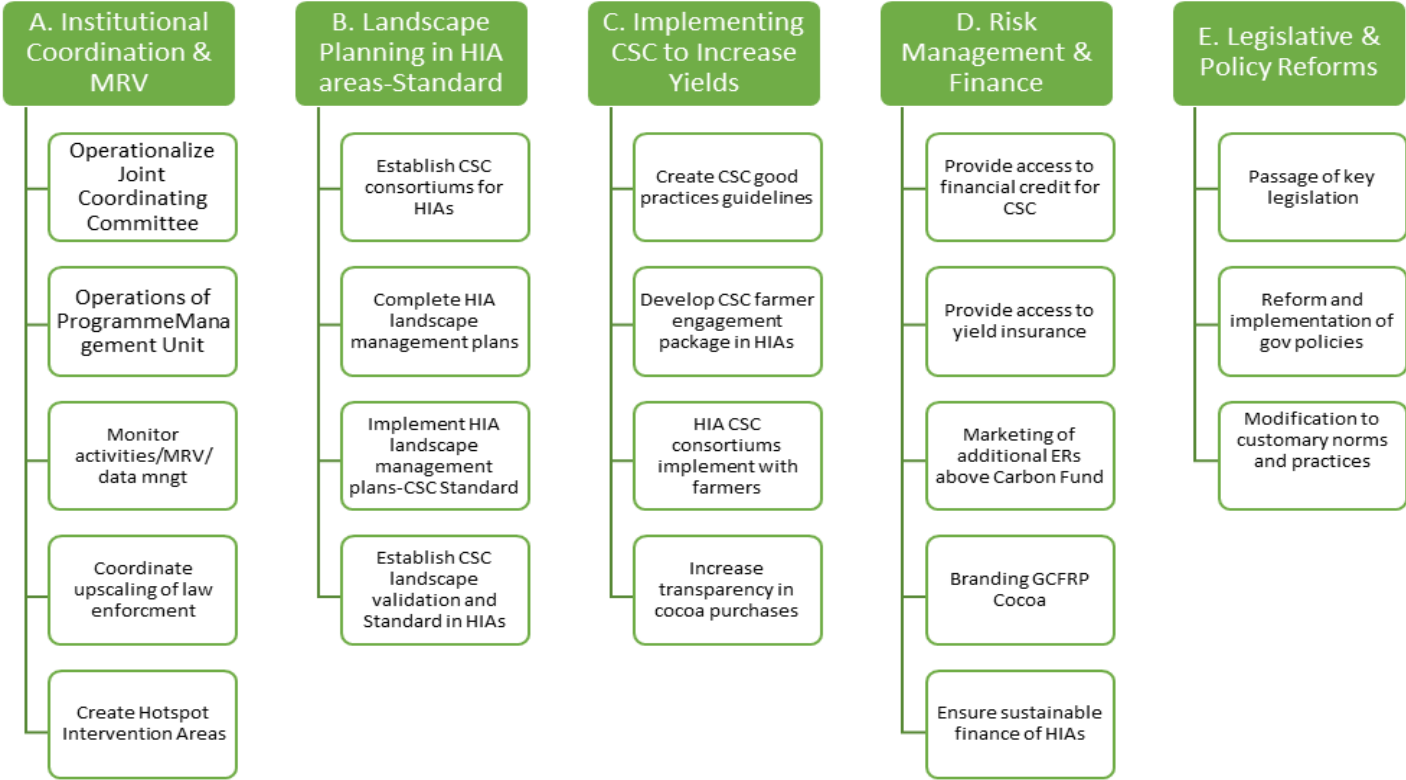


ACTIONS AND INTERVENTIONS

Below is the overview of the main interventions and activities that will be implemented to set the programme in motion and enable it to achieve its goals. These interventions and activities are organized according to the programme’s 5 main pillars: A) Institutional Coordination and MRV; B) Landscape Planning within HIAs; C) Increasing Yields via Climate-Smart Cocoa; D) Risk Management and Finance; and E) Legislative and Policy Reforms



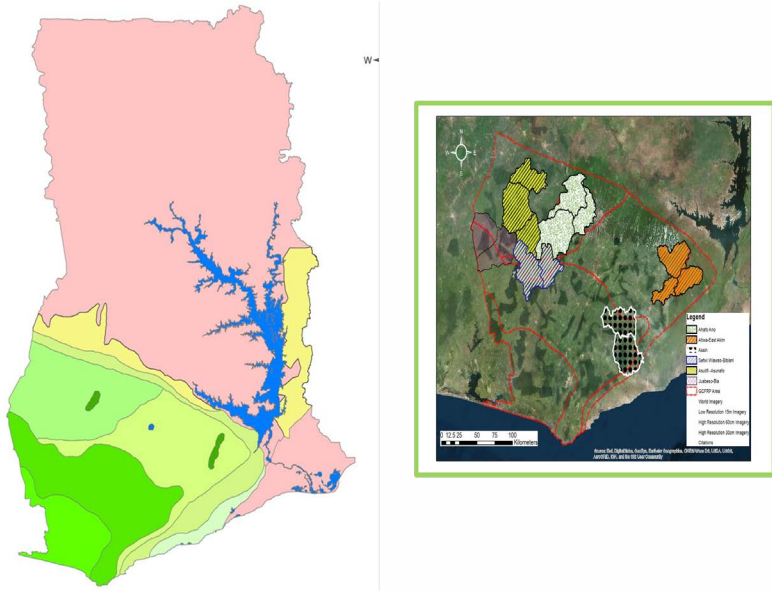
Interventions and Activities

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Implementation of the programme will commence in areas within the ERP accounting area, dubbed Hotspot Intervention Areas” (HIAs).

The HIAs have been 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 sub-national level etc.

The programme seeks to leverage ongoing initiatives including the Forest Investment Programme (FIP), Mondelez Cocoa Life, Touton Climate Smart Cocoa Project, Solidaridad Cocoa Rehabilitation Programme (CORIP) and the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) amongst others.



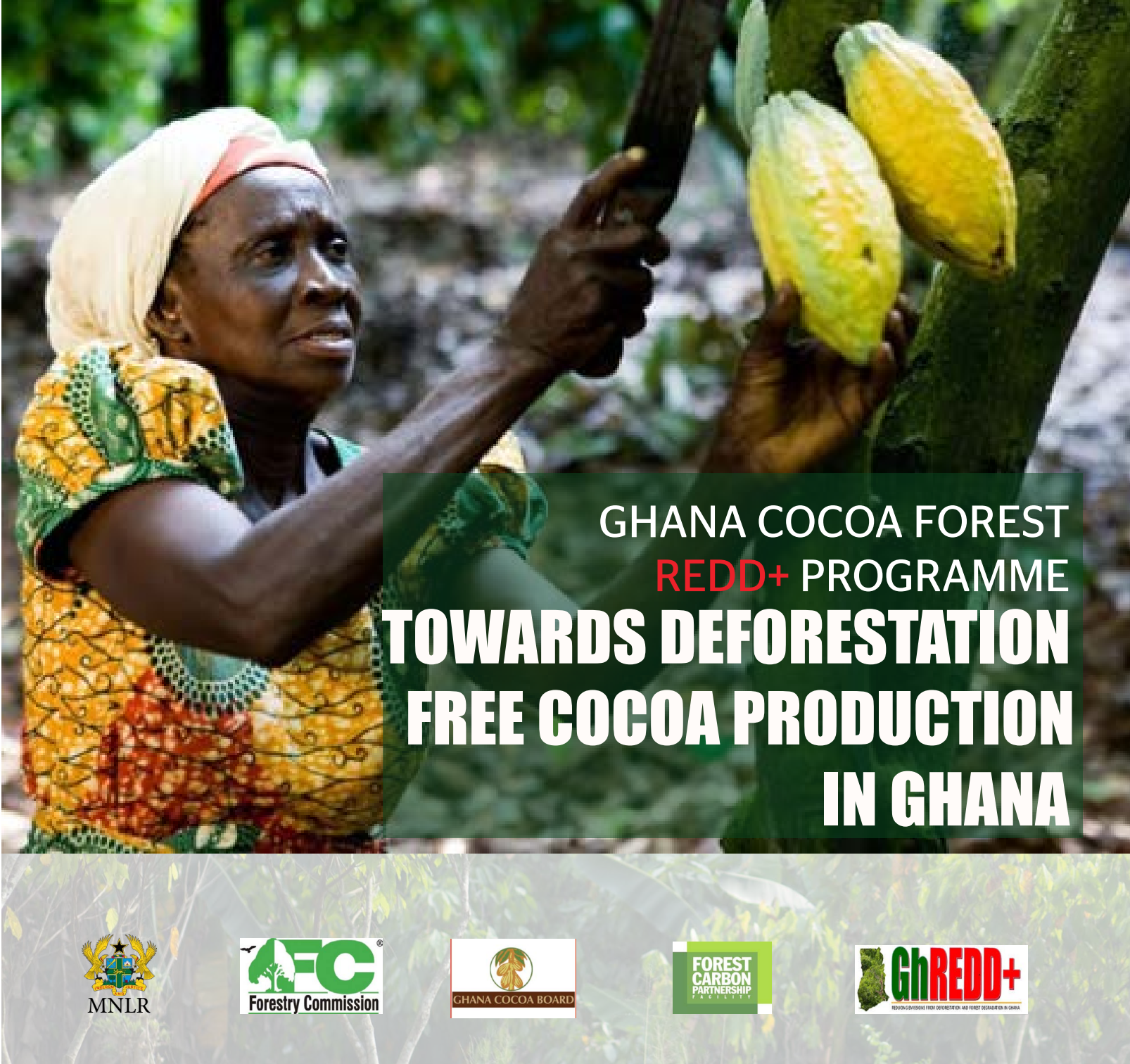
WHAT IS THE OPPORTUNITY WITH THE GCFRP?

- Ghana to attract results based finance from the Carbon Fund of the World Bank for 7 years with potential for additional investments for subsequent years.
- Create Ghana CSC Standard and produce new type of cocoa bean that can generate additional premium price.
- Potential payments for ecosystem services such as watershed management and biodiversity conservation.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

FORESTRY COMMISSION
NATIONAL REDD+ SECRETARIAT,
P. O. BOX MB 434 ACCRA-GHANA.
TEL: +233 302 401210, 401227, 401216
FAX: +233 302 401197

EMAIL: INFO.HQ@FCGHANA.ORG,
FACEBOOK: FRIENDS OF GH REDD+,
TWITTER: @GH_REDD
WEBSITE: WWW.FCGHANA.ORG/NRS



GHANA COCOA FOREST
REDD+ PROGRAMME
**TOWARDS DEFORESTATION
FREE COCOA PRODUCTION
IN GHANA**



INTRODUCTION

Ghana's Cocoa Forest landscape has one of the alarming deforestation rates in Africa. Forest degradation and deforestation across this agro-forest mosaic, which covers 5.9 million ha of Ghana's High Forest Zone, is being driven by continued cocoa farm expansion and other types of agriculture (food crops farming), coupled with a recent up-surge in illegal mining and illegal logging.

Historically, over the past hundred years, degradation and deforestation in Ghana's High Forest Zone (HFZ) has been driven by low-yielding, expansive agriculture—predominantly cocoa farming—coupled with the progressive growth of other extractive industries. For much of this time, conversion of forests was not viewed as a problem, but by the mid-nineties it was clear that Ghana's forest reserves were moderately to severely degraded, low-to-no shade cocoa was expanding at the expense of forests and trees, and biodiversity in the landscape had declined precipitously. Concurrent with the loss of forests, Ghana's Cocoa Board and the cocoa private sector also recognized that the country was underperforming in terms of national production, despite the growing land area under cocoa.

By tackling the drivers of deforestation and degradation, Ghana aims to secure the future of its forests and make the cocoa sector climate-resilient, whilst sustaining and enhancing incomes and livelihood opportunities for farmers and forest users across the programme area. The Programme is being coordinated jointly by the Forestry Commission and

Ghana Cocoa Board through the Climate Change Department of the Forestry Commission which houses the National REDD+ Secretariat.

The programme aspires to bring about transformational change in the Forestry and Cocoa sectors of Ghana. It has great potential to safeguard Ghana's forests for present and future generations.



OBJECTIVE

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.

WHY A COCOA FOREST PROGRAMME?

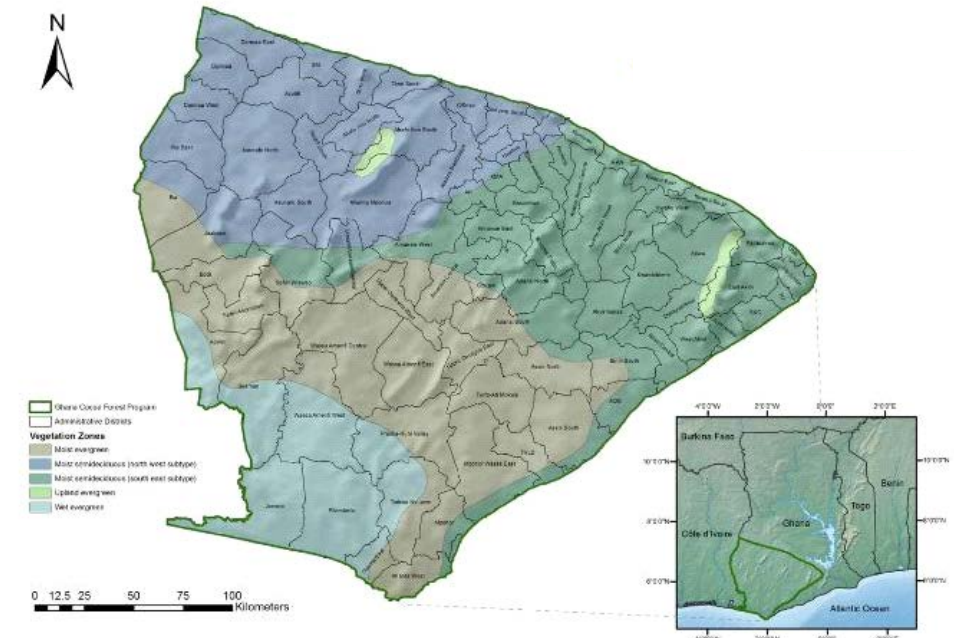
- Cocoa is a deforestation/forest degradation driver
- Economic backbone of Ghana for over a century/ most important agricultural export commodity
- Key lever of economic empowerment for many ordinary Ghanaians
- Social, historical and cultural significance
- Well-established institutions and structures at various strata of Ghanaian society to drive process
- Great wealth of data/info available
- Growing interest in climate action among key industry players in the face of climate risks to the sector
- Huge opportunity for transformational change across the entire cocoa-forest landscape of Ghana.
- Chocolate!



PROGRAMME AREA

Ghana adopted an ecological zone (eco-zone) approach to define the area in which it plans to roll out REDD+ programmes, including the GCFRP. These eco-zones were designated based on Ghana's nine forest ecosystem types (Figure 2), as defined by Hall and Swaine. Five of the forest ecosystem types—Wet Evergreen, Moist Evergreen, moist semi-deciduous northwest sub-type, moist semi-deciduous south-east sub-type, and upland evergreen were clustered together, based on their small size and common conditions, to represent a single programmematic eco-zone that is the GCFRP.

The programme area covers 5.92 million ha, it forms part of the West Africa Guinean Forest biodiversity hotspot. The programme area overlaps with 92 administrative districts and 5 administrative regions, including the Eastern Region, Central Region, Ashanti Region, Western Region and the Brong-Ahafo Region. However, it does not encompass the full expanse of all of these regions, as the Brong-Ahafo, Ashanti and Eastern regions stretch beyond the boundaries of the GCFRP. Approximately 2.4 million ha (Western Region and part of Brong Ahafo Region) fall within Ghana's Forest Investment Programme (FIP) area.



Ghana's forest ecosystem types, GCFRP area and administrative regions