



FIP Pilot Countries Meeting – Updates by Ghana

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Outline of Presentation

- ▶ Introduction to the GFIP
- ▶ Update on Projects under the GFIP
- ▶ Updates on Coordinating Activities since the last Pilot Countries Meeting
- ▶ Updates on Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM)
- ▶ Implementation of the FIP Results Framework
- ▶ Update on Projects involving the Private Sector
- ▶ Additional Challenges affecting Implementation of the GFIP

Introduction of the GFIP

- ▶ The overall goal of Ghana Investment Plan (GFIP) is to finance activities that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, while reducing poverty and conserving biodiversity.
- ▶ The GFIP finances three inter-related projects being implemented through Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) as shown in below:
 1. IBRD – Enhancing Natural Forests and Agroforest Landscapes
 2. AfDB – Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancing Carbon Stocks
 3. IFC – Engaging Private Sector in REDD+

Updates on Project under the IP

Enhancing Natural Forests and Agroforestry Landscapes Project

- ▶ The project has been approved by the FIP Subcommittee and the BoD of the World Bank. (Dec – 2014 FIP Subcommittee Approval and February 2015 – BoD of the World Bank)
- ▶ The Project became effective on May 2015 and based on approved workplan, implementation will commence in July 2015

Engaging Local Communities in REDD+ Project

- ▶ The Project was approved by the FIP Subcommittee and the Board of AfDB in December 2013 and February 2014 Respectively.
- ▶ Actual Implementation commenced in January 2015 and a number of activities are ongoing.

Updates on coordination activities to review progress

Inter-agency coordination

During the period under review, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources which is the Executing Agency of the GFIP put in place two bodies which meet regularly to review progress of the GFIP

1. **GFIP Core Team** – the team meets quarterly to review progress of the GFIP. Their mandate is to review progress at the institutional level and provide interagency backstopping to ensure successful implementation of the IP
2. **Project Coordinating Unit (PCU)** – the PCU is made up of Focal Persons from all the Implementing Agencies (FC, FoRIG and COCOBOD) under the GFIP. They meet monthly to address technical bottlenecks in the implementation of the various projects.

Updates on Coordination activities to review progress

Development Partners

Environment and Natural Resources Sector Working Group (ENRSWG)

- ▶ The Group meets quarterly. At their last meeting which was organized by the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana in March 2015, the GFIP Project Management Unit made a presentation on the projects for the Group's comments and suggestions.
- ▶ The working group is also the steering Committee of the GFIP projects and they meet annually to approve workplans before they are implemented.
- ▶ The sector working group forms part of the stakeholders that meet annually to review progress and endorse reports before they are submitted to the MDBs and the CIF AU

Updates on Coordination activities to review progress

Multi-stakeholder

- ▶ A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Ghana Cocoa Board which is the Parent organization of the Ghana Cocoa Platform (GCP) to create awareness on the GFIP and encourage cocoa farmers to incorporate trees in their cocoa farms.
- ▶ The Ghana Cocoa Platform met in January 2015 to review progress and develop workplans for the year. Joint programs were prepared for implementation between GCP and the GFIP.
- ▶ Five (5) meetings have been held between Civil Society platforms and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources in the past year including the launch of ELCIR+ Project in September 2014.

Updates on DGM

- ▶ A National Facilitator has been recruited by the World Bank to facilitate the process of putting in place a National Executing Agency, building consensus and electing Steering Committee Members to guide the implementation of the DGM.
- ▶ The Process has been very slow and painstaking due to the diverse nature of the stakeholders and entrenched positions adopted by of some.

Implementation of the FIP Results Framework

- ▶ The M&E Toolkit developed by the CIF AU is broad enough to be used by the different projects within the GFIP.
- ▶ The Framework provides opportunity for country specific methodologies to be used in reporting.
- ▶ This provides the opportunity to strengthen national systems and strengthen capacity of national institutions.

Challenges

- ▶ Use of different systems by the coordinating MDBs in monitoring and Reporting.
- ▶ Harmonization of results and reporting at the IP Level is a challenge since the indicators adopted by the various projects are different.
- ▶ Different base years and end years for the various projects
- ▶ Inadequate capacity for data collection and analysis

implementation of the FIP Results Framework

Opportunities to overcome the challenges

- ▶ Ghana has adopted to report at Project Level instead of IP Level on themes that cannot be harmonized under the two main projects due to differences in indicators adopted by the coordinating MDBs
- ▶ In the development of the two projects, provisions have been made to build capacity of government institutions to collect and analyze data. Ghana will welcome any support from the CIF AU, Member Countries and other Development Partners to complement the effort of the project in building capacity in the area of M&E
- ▶ Ghana will use the Joint MDB support missions established under the GFIP to discuss the differences in systems between the MDBs to harmonize reporting processes going forward.

Update on Projects Involving the Private Sector

Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancing Carbon Stocks

- ▶ The project development objective is to contribute to the increase of carbon stocks, and poverty reduction in the off reserve areas of the High Forest Zones, by engaging communities in land management approaches that generate direct financial and environmental benefits.
- ▶ Key among the components of the project is community restoration of degraded off reserve areas and agricultural landscapes. Under this component, the following activities have commenced
 1. Identification of innovative options and development of best practice guidelines for Public Private Partnership in Plantation establishment off reserve;
 2. Promotion of high quality Tree seeds through National Tree Seed Center to make high seeds available for plantation development
 3. Surveying, mapping and registration of 5,000 ha of degraded plots for community private plantation;
 4. Establishment of 1200 hectares of woodlot for efficient charcoal production

Update on Projects Involving the Private Sector

Enhancing Natural Forest and Agro-forest Landscape Project

- ▶ The project development objective is to improve forest and tree management practices by cocoa farmers, CREMA communities and forest reserve managers to reduce forest loss and degradation in selected landscapes in Ghana's High Forest Zone.
- ▶ Key among the components of the project is creating the enabling environment for private sector to invest in forest plantation. This project is yet to commence implementation and status will be reported in subsequent years

Additional Challenges Affecting Implementation of the GFIP

Implementation of Preparatory Activities through a PPG

- ▶ Due to bureaucratic and administrative challenges, Ghana could not assess the preparatory grant for project 2 of the GFIP “Engaging Local Communities in REDD+”. Because of this, some initial activities needed to pave the way for smooth kick-off of implementation of the project was not undertaken and these activities have slowed the pace of implementation of the project.

Challenges in Coordination of Development Partners:

- ▶ The challenge is that different development partners have different systems and different priority when it comes to the environment and natural resources sector. Whereas there seems to be an active Government of Ghana and MDBs collaboration in the development and implementation of the GFIP, there seems to be little coordination between bi-lateral and multi-lateral donor interests, leading to differences in policies and priorities

THANK YOU