

REPUBLIC OF GHANA



ANNEXES TO

NATIONAL REDD+ R-PP IMPLEMENTATION MID-TERM PROGRESS REPORT AND REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING

SUBMITTED TO THE FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF)

By

***NATIONAL REDD+ SECRETARIAT,
GHANA FORESTRY COMMISSION***

MAY, 2014

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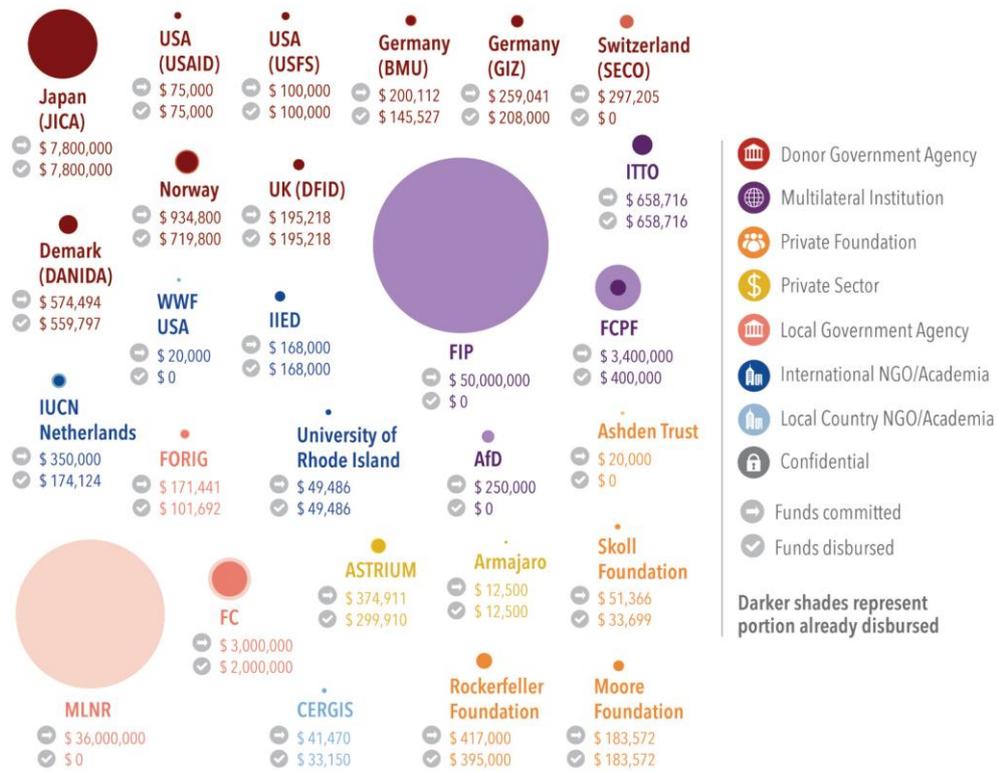
ANNEX 1a: Web Links

Website links to relevant REDD+ documents on the sub-site of the REDD+ Secretariat (www.fcghana.org/nrs)

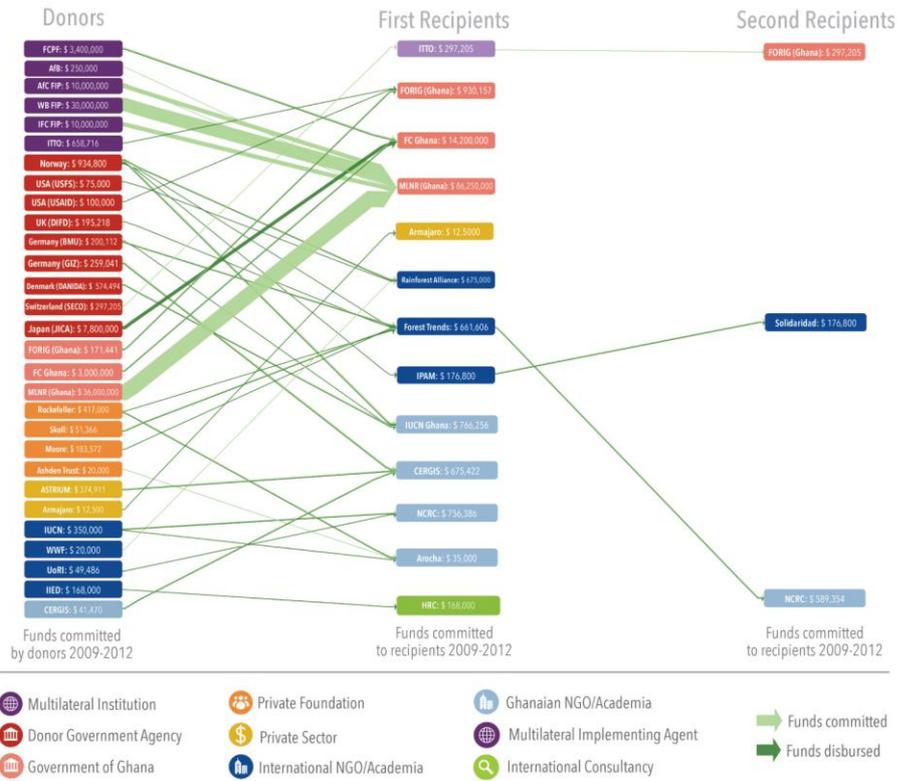
Documents	Web link
Terms of Reference of Consultancies	http://www.fcghana.org/nrs/index.php/redd-readiness/terms-of-reference-for-consultancies/tors
Report on Technical training and roundtable discussion on REDD+ and implementation modalities for key stakeholders	http://www.fcghana.org/nrs/index.php/documents
Report on the Technical training programme for REDD+ demonstration project proponents and members of NRWG	
Proposal for horizontal and vertical benefit sharing options for REDD+ implementation in Ghana	
Report on gender mainstreaming into the REDD+ process	
Communication Strategy	
REDDX Report	

ANNEX 1b: Finance tracking of REDD+ related initiatives in Ghana

REDD+ Commitments and Disbursements by donor



Flow of REDD+ funds from donors to recipients



ANNEX 2a: Description of Entities Relevant to National REDD+ Management Arrangements

ENRAC; The Environmental and Natural Resources Advisory Council (ENRAC) is a national inter-ministerial advisory body with its membership drawn from government, labour, business and civil society. It is a cabinet level body chaired by the Vice President of Ghana, and other distinguished members of the Council are the Ministers of Food and Agriculture, Local Government and Rural Development, Environment Science and Technology, Lands and Natural Resources, Finance and Economic Planning, Water Resources, Works and Housing, and Energy. The vice chair position rotates between MEST and MLNR on a yearly basis. Other members are representatives from the National House of Chiefs, the private sector and civil society, and the ENRAC may also exercise the prerogative to co-opt individuals or representatives of groups as it deems fit. The ENRAC is supposed to meet twice a year, however, in the past year they have not been able to meet as scheduled *(Please find the links to the ToR of the ENRAC in Annex 2b)*.

This notwithstanding, the ENRAC was highly instrumental in the setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Illegal Mining in May 2013 to clamp down on illegal gold mining, otherwise known as "galamsey" which spiraled out of control and assumed crisis proportions in mid-2013. Also the discourse on the thorny issue of land and tree tenure which began from the grassroots level through advocacy activities of CSOs has found its way to the highest levels of decision making through the discussions at the ENRAC. This we consider a positive development for possible policy reforms on these issues in the near to medium term. This demonstrates that ENRAC is functioning body that advises high level decision-makers on environmental issues.

NRWG; The National REDD+ Working Group (NRWG) is a multi-stakeholder body hosted at the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and is responsible for the provision of advice and guidance on Ghana's REDD+ process to ensure its successful implementation and that the country makes optimal gain from the mechanism. It is chaired jointly by the Deputy Minister for Lands and Natural Resources and another member to be elected by the NRWG. The body has a membership of 22 persons drawn from the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), private sector, civil society, local communities and landowners/ traditional authorities. As an decision making body, it seeks to ensure that the crosscutting issues which are inherent in Ghana's REDD+ process are adequately recognized and reflected in decisions it takes. *(Please find ToR for Group attached in Annex 2)*

NRWG Sub-Working Groups

In order to benefit from the diverse and specialized knowledge and experiences of its members, six (6) sub-working groups have been organised under larger NRWG based on key REDD+ thematic areas to facilitate effective and efficient technical backstopping for various tasks and also to ensure that their contributions to the readiness process for REDD+ is highly focused.

The 6 sub-working groups are as follows:

- Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) &REL/RL
- Consultation and Participation
- Policy, Legislation and Governance
- Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- REDD+ Demonstration

Each with its own ToR tailored to their focal/thematic areas, the sub-working groups have been active through their routine and *ad hoc* meetings, and played a critical role in the implementation of

the R-PP. Particularly their input in the drafting of terms of references and evaluation of bids leading to the hiring consultants for some important elements of the R-PP implementation process have been highly commendable. Reviewing, critiquing and providing feedback on consultancy reports have been part of the activities of the sub-working groups and the NRWG as a whole, and this has helped with getting quality outputs from these consultancies. It has also been incredibly helpful in terms of learning value for everyone involved. Consultancy assignments such as the SESA/ESMF, MRV&REL, Communication Strategy, National REDD+ Strategy, Benefit Sharing Options and Grievance Redress Mechanism are offer ample testimony of the usefulness of the sub-working groups.

Also, the recommendations from the Policy, Legislation and Governance sub-working group and the REDD+ secretariat were incorporated in the revised forest and wildlife policy of Ghana and the National Climate Change Policy to make them consistent with the objectives of the REDD+ scheme.

The operations of the NRWG have been conducted in an open and transparent manner. For instance when demonstration activities of the readiness process commenced, a call for proposals, including a clear set of criteria, were placed in the national print media for interested persons and organisations to submit their initial ideas for consideration by an Expert Review Panel. Seventeen (17) proposals were received and scrutinized at the end of which 7 proposals were selected and throughout the process, openness was demonstrated.

Also the NRWG was once petitioned by an individual who was of the view that the current national definition of forest truncates opportunities for REDD+ projects in the northern savanna zone of Ghana and needed to be looked into. The NRWG, based on available biomass distribution data from the Forest Preservation Project which was financed by the Government of Japan, was able to determine that at the moment the current definition was the most suitable for the country.

Members of the Group have participated in several capacity building workshops that are of relevance to REDD to help deepen their knowledge and equip them to perform their roles creditably. Some of the capacity building programmes covered subjects such as land and tree tenure, carbon rights, REDD+ project formulation, FPIC, etc.

Projects Oversight Committee: The recent formation of the PIC demonstrates the FC's adaptive management to address identified issues and challenges. Its quest is to ensure that donor-funded projects are executed effectively for the realization of the expected outcomes, and that such projects are managed in an accountable manner that fosters trust amongst its stakeholders, the Forestry Commission has put in place a Projects Implementation Committee. This is one of the internal management structures of the FC with special focus on projects. Its function is to support projects to succeed through regularly monitoring their performance in order to take corrective action where needed. This is important for institutional ownership, mainstreaming, and leveraging of pool of human and other resources in the FC.

This also helps with coordination and bridging gaps between projects in a major way. Through the PIC, projects are able to benefit from institutional memory and deal with the problem of duplication of efforts and its associated inefficiencies. The PIC is chaired by the Chief Executive of the FC, with project coordinators, managers and field liaisons as members.

Various outputs from the entire consultancy assignments have been scrutinize at meetings of the PIC where the consultants have had to do in-person presentations. This has been helpful for the quality of output delivery. Furthermore, the PIC has on many occasions participated in contract negotiations with consultants.

At the Forestry Commission which hosts the National REDD+ Secretariat, funds from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility are being administered in line with laid down World Bank guidelines. The Bank's financial management and procurement procedures are being applied to ensure efficient financial management. Internally, the current Government of Ghana Public Procurement Authority guidelines are being applied and the existing financial mechanism i.e. Public Finance Management System are used for internal disbursement and management of funds.

National REDD+ Secretariat: The National REDD Secretariat (NRS) is responsible for coordinating Ghana's REDD+ programme. It is hosted by the Climate Change Unit (CCU) of the Forestry Commission, which was created in 2007 in response to the emergence of the climate change phenomenon as a global concern, so as to harness the opportunities for forestry in climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes.

The Unit has been the frontline entity for the development and implementation of Ghana's REDD+ process from its inception at the UNFCCC CoP 13 at Bali, and coordinated the development of Ghana's REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), beginning formulation of the REDD+ Project Idea Note (R-PIN).

With support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank, the NRS is working with various state and non-state actors in the landuse sector and other relevant sectors towards readiness for full implementation in the evolving REDD+ mechanism. Fig. 1 above sets out the steps leading to readiness and it is the responsibility of the NRS to coordinate the process, with guidance and oversight from the NRWG and the active participation of several identified stakeholders.

The Secretariat is led by a Head who is supported by a Manager and 3 Assistant Managers who are well-qualified staff of the Forestry Commission specifically assigned to the Climate Change Unit, working with other auxiliary staff and 3 interns. Staff of the Secretariat have benefited from various capacity building programmes both in-country and at international events which has contributed in building the skills sets needed for managing a complex REDD+ readiness process.

Financial audits are undertaken periodically to ascertain whether funds have been applied judiciously and in accordance with laid down financial procedures and regulations and the FCPF account is deemed to have been managed well.

Recognizing the need for inclusiveness and openness in the conduct of its activities, regular meetings and briefing sessions are held periodically to update key stakeholders on developments on the REDD+ process. The Secretariat is also, for most people both in Ghana and outside, the first point of call on REDD+ issues in the country and the team does well to respond to all queries and calls as best it can.

A sub-website has been developed under the FC official website dedicated to REDD+ and this has been done with a view to making access to information on the activities of the NRS easier for everyone interested. For this reason a member of the team has been designated to be responsible for updating the sub-website, working closely with the FC staff at the IT unit.

In order to promote stakeholder engagement, the NRS has also developed a database for persons and organisations that have interest in developing or partaking in REDD+ projects. This will help in designing targeted programmes for various stakeholder categories. Two workshops have already been held for this group in late 2012 and early 2013.

Also, the NRS has held REDD+ Education and Sensitization Workshops for staff of the Forestry Commission (covering staff of all the 3 Divisions of the FC) in all the 10 regions of Ghana working with resource persons from FoRIG, NCRC, and IUCN.

Given the increasing load of work as a result of Ghana's growing portfolio of REDD+ programmes, especially after getting into the Carbon Fund pipeline for a performance-based Emission Reduction Programme, it is time to expand the NRS both in terms of space and human resources to be able to function effectively. It is important that the prevailing constraints are addressed as a matter of urgency to enable the NRS to continue to be responsive to the expectations and demands of our stakeholders both in Ghana and abroad.

Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC+): The Technical Coordinating Committee is an inter-ministerial body made up of representatives of state institutions that are involved in the coordination of projects in the environment and natural resources sectors. The "+" denotes the fact that it is elastic and may be expanded to accommodate other representatives of other relevant groups that might be identified at a later time.

This body helps in breaking down silos and ensuring that policy actions are more integrated and coordinated more efficiently.

National Climate Change Committee: This body is hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation and was responsible for formulating Ghana's National Climate Change Policy which was launched in early 2013.

The Head of the National REDD+ Secretariat is a member of this committee and this makes it possible to provide direct input on matters relating to REDD+ at the committee meetings.

National Forest Forum: The National Forest Forum (NFF) is an amalgamation of all community-based voluntary groups that have an interest in the sound management of forest and wildlife resources in Ghana. It was originally set up as a platform for collaborative forest management and has grown over the years to take on other roles. It has a secretariat in Kumasi, housed within the Forestry Commission building. It has organs at the regional, district and local levels and have been one of the important rallying points for mobilizing communities for participation in REDD+ programmes across the Ghana.

Since the commencement of implementation of the R-PP, the NFF has been supported with funds for their meetings and logistics to enable them function effectively.

The potential of the NFF for shaping national policy on land use and forestry is enormous but the body is weak on the ground due to lack of sustainable funding and limited capacity on some aspects of REDD+.

Greenhouse Gas Inventory Team: This is a team of technical experts that have been assembled from various institutions known to be custodians of a wide spectrum of data on specific sectors of the economy such as energy, agriculture, forestry, transportation, housing and settlements etc. that are of relevance for the compilation of the National Communication on GHGs, which is mandatory under the UNFCCC.

This body is coordinated by the National Climate Change Focal Point at the EPA and they have been active over the last three years. All the participating sector institutions have signed an MoU with the EPA as an indication of their commitment to cooperate and collaborate with other institutions to deliver on the mandate of this technical team.

National Fund Management Arrangement: Institutional arrangements for the administration and management of carbon revenue accruing from emission reduction efforts within the boundaries of Ghana need to be firmly agreed and clarified as a fundamental requirement for a future performance-based REDD+ regime. It should be noted that considerations for putting in place such an arrangement are not reflected in Ghana's R-PP and would need to be regarded as an additional critical step to be taken ahead of a full implementation of the REDD+ mechanism in Ghana. This is further elaborated in Section 5.

Establishing the operational modalities for such an arrangement and putting it to the test to see how it will perform in terms of meeting acceptable accountability and transparency standards is critical.

ANNEX 2b: Terms of Reference of ENRAC and NRWG

Terms of Reference of ENRAC and NRWG

1. Terms of Reference of National REDD+Working Group (NRWG)

The NRWG is a multi-stakeholder body set up by the MLNR. The Committee is composed of 22 members representing different stakeholders.

The NRWG is chaired by the Deputy Minister for Lands and Natural Resources and co-chaired by Prof. J.G.K. Owusu.

The scope of work of the NRSC includes the following:

1. The Climate Change Unit of the Forestry Commission will serve as the secretariat of the NRSC in its role of advising the Minister.
2. Make policy recommendations to the Minister for Lands and Natural Resources on any relevant strategies that could form a sound basis for a National REDD-Plus policy or strategy formulation.
3. Provide advice, guidance on all National REDD-plus processes including Ghana's REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) through the sharing of experiences and lessons from partnerships with other forestry projects and initiatives in the private and public sector.
4. Serve as the liaison between respective institutions and stakeholder groups for the effective planning and implementation of REDD-plus initiatives.
5. Maintain oversight role over consultancies on National REDD-plus issues, review, and recommend for approval consultancy reports regarding REDD-plus initiatives to ensure compliance with laid down terms of reference.
6. Advise on institutional roles and mandates for implementation of REDD-plus processes and ensure that the interests of relevant institutions are served within the overall interests of all stakeholders.
7. Recommend a consultative and participatory process to create awareness and integration of REDD-plus related sectoral, institutional and stakeholder programmes e.g. forestry, agriculture (including cocoa) land, water, energy gender etc.
8. Review, approve and provide continuous guidance and support to REDD-plus plan of operations, annual work plans, annual budgets, monitoring and evaluation processes and implementation.

9. Develop a communication and outreach strategy to disseminate REDD-plus objectives, activities, results and benefits to participating agencies and to a wider audience in Ghana.
10. Identify, advise and support Ghana's negotiating position on REDD-plus at the UNFCCC.
11. Any other assignments that the Minister may decide to include from time to time.

2. Framework For Environment And Natural Resources Advisory Council (ENRAC)

Introduction

Ghana's economy is highly dependent on the utilization of natural resource especially forestry, wildlife and the mining which account for almost 15% of gross domestic production. A greater proportion of the population (about 70) depends on natural resources for their livelihood (food, water and energy requirements). In the face of increasing population, there is enormous pressure on the environment and natural resources. For the natural resources to continue supporting economic growth there is the need to strengthen environmental governance through the improvement of the policy, regulatory and institutional framework.

This calls for the establishment of a national inter-ministerial advisory body consisting of stakeholders representing government, labour, business and civil society to discuss environmental and natural resource issues and provide strategic direction on matters concerning environmental and natural governance and management prior to decision making.

The establishment of the proposed inter-ministerial advisory body shall have the following elements.

NAME

Environment and Natural Resources Advisory Council (ENRAC)

OR

Environment and Natural Resources Council (ENRC)

MISSION STATEMENT

- A body which will provide overall strategic direction to government and relevant stakeholders on environmental and sustainable development issues

MANDATE

- The ENRAC will be a high level policy coordinating body that will deliberate on critical national issues, priorities, strategies and policies necessary for sustainable development and advice government on appropriate action
- The ENRAC shall provide strong political leadership to build on economic strengths in harmony with environment as a basis for prosperity.

To achieve their mandate and mission the Council will specifically:

- Ensure stronger integration of environmental perspectives into decision making

- Ensure government protects the environment and natural resources of the country for the benefit of present and future generations
- Ensure government takes the lead in combating environmental and natural resource degradation and the adverse effects thereof.
- Assist government to take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of environmental and natural resource degradation and mitigate adverse effects to avoid irreversible damage.
- Ensure environment is mainstreamed into development processes and other relevant policy areas
- Promote coordination of policies and programs and facilitate a platform for dialogue among all stakeholders (including private sector and the civil society) on environmental and natural resource governance.
- Assess current policy reform and provide feedback on their impact on environment and natural resources management, enhance policy options and help shape future policy
- Assist Government in decision making and policy formulation on the environment and natural resources
- Identify priority areas for change or improvement and suggest solutions including law enforcement
- Increase the government's understanding of factors driving or hindering sustainable environmental and natural resources management
- Conduct regular policy reviews on the local implications of global agreements on national development
- Conduct regular policy reviews and provide periodic reports on trends of sustainable development in Ghana

STRUCTURE

ENRAC MEMBERSHIP

- Membership should be ten or eleven in number including Vice President, Ministers of Food and Agriculture, Local Government and Rural Development, Environment Science and Technology, Lands and Natural Resources, Finance and Economic Planning, Energy, Water Resources, Works and Housing, Representatives of the Private Sector, President of the National House of Chiefs and a Representative of Civil Society.
- The Council shall have the power to invite or co-opt individuals or representatives of groups to enrich deliberations.
- The ENRAC will be chaired by HE Vice President. There shall be a vice chair which will rotate between MEST and MLNR on yearly basis.

MEETINGS

- The ENRAC shall adopt its own rules of procedure at its first session
- Meetings shall be held at least twice a year
- The first meeting will be convened by the Minister for Environmental, Science and Technology

TENURE OF OFFICE

- The tenure of office shall be four years in line with the political term.

SECRETARIAT

- A secretariat shall be established at the Environment Directorate of Ministry of Environment Science and Technology which will play a coordinating role with technical support from EPA and MC.

The functions of the secretariat shall be:

- Coordinate, facilitate and make arrangements for ENRAC meetings and to provide them with services as required; including minutes of meetings
- Compile and prepare reports for discussion by ENRAC
- Communicate the decisions to ENRAC to all relevant stakeholders
- Prepare a yearly work plan and accompanying budget
- The secretariat will be supported by a Technical Committee whose membership tenure will be two years subject to renewal. The Technical Committee shall be drawn from EPA, Minerals Commission, Forestry Commission and Ministries of Environment Science and Technology and Lands and Natural Resources and relevant institutions depending on the issue under focus.

OPERATING BUDGET

The activities and operations of ENRAC will be supported from MEST funds

ANNEX 3: REDD+ brochure and posters

Lessons from past experiences and other countries show that forest communities and traditional leaders need to look at the following issues:

- **Possible loss of farm lands to REDD-plus projects:** There are already projects in parts of Ghana where people are being encouraged to plant trees so that they can benefit from future REDD-plus rewards. It is possible that some influential people in our society could support large portions of land to be used for REDD-plus projects. If this happens, some farmers may lose their farm lands especially vulnerable groups such as migrant farmers and women. Communities should be protected from losing their lands.
- **Tree ownership and fair distribution of REDD-plus benefits:** Currently, when farmers take care of naturally-growing trees on their lands, they do not get any financial benefits when the trees are cut for timber. If this is not changed under REDD-plus, it can prevent communities from gaining financial benefits from REDD-plus although they may play an important role in reducing the destruction of forests. This would discourage people from conserving trees on their farm lands. The laws which govern the use of forests are being improved to help address this.
- **Limited access to forests:** Because Ghana wants to reduce deforestation, forest laws and regulations may be strictly enforced and this may result in some loss of forest-based livelihood opportunities such as fuel wood, charcoal, etc.

What Role Can You Play?

It is important that you are aware of and participate in discussions and decisions on REDD-plus. You should speak out and ask questions to help you understand issues well in order to make informed decisions. **It is your right!!**

Communities and traditional leaders, can contribute to developing ideas on how best to use land in order to reduce the damage to trees and forests, so that we can benefit from REDD-plus. They could do the following:

- Adopt agro forestry practices by growing trees and crops on our farms
- Adopt farming methods that ensures that the land stays fertile for several years to avoid shifting from one place to another and causing more damage
- Prevent indiscriminate bush burning
- Discourage illegal activities e.g. illegal chain saw operation, unsustainable charcoal production etc.
- Promote community afforestation/ tree planting activities e.g. Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs), Community woodlots, etc.
- Report illegal activities to the forestry office nearest to you or to the police.

Traditional Authorities/ leaders can:

- Support communities by releasing lands for community forestry and tree planting activities
- Help develop and enforce by-laws that promote good and wise use of land and forest resources
- Ensure that community members are informed about issues that affect them and that they take part in decision making.



For further details, Contact:
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REDD-plus in Ghana

WHAT COMMUNITIES NEED TO KNOW



PARTNERS:



Global Warming and Changing Climate

When we release too much of 'unfriendly' substances called greenhouse gases into the air, they cause the earth to warm up more than usual, a situation known as **Global Warming**.

When the earth becomes too warm, it causes harmful changes in temperature and rainfall over a very long period of time and this is what is called **Climate Change**. **Carbon dioxide (CO₂)** is one of such harmful gases which cause climate change and it comes from human activities such as use of cars and other automobiles, gases from factories, etc. We also increase the quantity of CO₂ in the air when we remove or cut down our forests and burn our bushes.

What is going on now is that the climate is changing greatly. You would notice the rains are no more predictable; The rainy season has become shorter whilst the dry season is longer. We now have heavy rains and flooding in the rainy season. All these are having negative impacts on our lives.



Forests and Trees Can Slow Down Global Warming and Climate Change

Our forests can help slow down the warming of the earth and the impacts of climate change. The trees and other plants absorb **Carbon** from the CO₂ in the air, store it and use it to grow, thereby reducing its quantity in the air. The less CO₂ we have in the air, the less we cause our earth to warm up and cause the climate to change.

What is REDD-plus?

Because forests play a very important role in preventing climate change and because of the many other important roles they play in our lives, it has become clear that we need to stop forests from being cut down, learn to use the forest resources wisely, and plant more trees to replace the ones that have already been destroyed. This will help reduce the amount of CO₂ that is released into the air. This has led to the idea of "**Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation**" (also called REDD-plus).



REDD-plus is an initiative which provides opportunities for developing countries like Ghana to manage our forest resources in a more responsible and sustainable manner, and get financial support from developed countries to do this since forests help to remove CO₂ from the air. Communities also stand to benefit from this initiative.

How is Ghana Involved in the REDD-plus Initiative?

Ghana has joined other countries in the world to fight climate change by signing an international agreement called the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which has been in force since 1994. REDD-plus is one of the ideas from the UNFCCC discussions. The World Bank will be providing some financial support to some countries to engage in the REDD-plus.

Ghana expressed interest in the initiative in 2007 and got approval from the world bank in March 2009 to implement its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) which is a document providing details of arrangements Ghana will put in place in order to be ready for the implementation of REDD-plus. Implementation of the R-PP is to last for a period of four years (2010-2013). It will involve several processes including widespread awareness creation on REDD-plus.



When this phase is successfully carried out, we will be ready for full-scale REDD-plus implementation. The whole process in Ghana is being coordinated by the Forestry Commission.

Communities and traditional authorities have been identified as major stakeholders in Ghana's REDD-plus process and are being engaged by the Forestry Commission to share information and to participate in decision making since they would be required to play some roles in ensuring that we use our forests more wisely, and also to enable Ghana benefit from REDD-plus.

Some Important Issues to Consider

It is recognized that we may face some difficulties when taking part in REDD-plus, such as, how to determine who owns the trees and the carbon in order to determine how the rewards can be shared fairly to all. Also, how to measure the carbon that is stored. These would be addressed through effective consultations with all stakeholders and through lessons from other countries involved in the REDD-plus process.

What is REDD-plus?

REDD simply means **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation** and the **plus** means conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

SOME CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION:

Mining

Logging

Bush Burning

Do you know you can gain a lot when you protect your forests and trees and engage in REDD-plus activities?

Some of the benefits are:

- Livelihood enhancement
- Potable drinking water
- Enhanced non forest timber product collection
- Financial reward

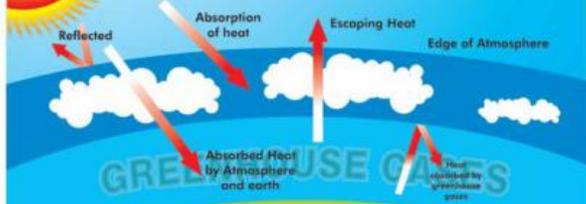
What role can you play?

- Adopt agro forestry practices by growing trees and crops on your farm.
- Adopt methods that make it possible for a farmer to stay on the same piece of land for several years.
- Prevent indiscriminate bush burning.
- Discourage illegal activities e.g. illegal ashmore operations, illegal charcoal production etc.
- Promote community tree planting activities.
- Report illegal activities to appropriate agencies.

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?



When we release too much of 'unfriendly' substances called **greenhouse gases** (GHG's) such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and others into the air, they cause the earth to warm up more than usual: a situation known as global warming. When the Earth becomes too warm it causes harmful changes in temperature and rainfall over a very long period of time and this is what is called **Climate Change**.



SOME CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Fuel Wood Collection



Fumes from cars and motors



Cutting of trees



Fumes from factories

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Droughts



Floods



ANNEX 4: Summary Table on the REDD+ Pilots

PROPONENT/ TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	SUMMARY OF SELECTED PROJECTS			TIME SCALE (YRS)
		LOCATION	PROJECT AREA(Ha)	LAND TENURE/ LAND USE	
COCOA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF GHANA(CRIG)/ GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION	MANAGING THE COCOA PRODUCTION LANDSCAPE FOR INCREASE IN FOREST CARBON STOCKS AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION	ENCHI, AOWIN-SUAMAN DISTRICT, WESTERN REGION	100,000	CUSTOMARY LAND TENURE AND LAND USES INCLUDE FORESTRY, LOGGING, MINING AND AGRICULTURE.	5
CONSERVATION ALLIANCE/NGO	REDD+ PROJECTS IN COCOA LANDSCAPES AROUND KAKUM PARK	AROUND KAKUM NATIONAL PARK, CENTRAL REGION	45,000	LAND OWNED BY TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES AND LAND IS USED FOR AGRICULTURE (planting Cocoa)	NOT INDICATED
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)/ INTERNATIONAL CSO	PRO-POOR REDD PROJECT	ASANKRAGWA, WESTERN REGION	120,000	CUSTOMARY AND STATE OWNED LAND TENURE AND LAND IS USED FOR LOGGING, MINING, AGRICULTURE, PLANTATION DEV'T., CREMA	NOT INDICATED
K.A. POKU FARMS/ PRIVATE DEVELOPER	PILOTING REDD+ PROJECT IN GHANA	KWAMISA FOREST RESERVE, OFFINSO DISTRICT, ASHANTI REGION	46,000	CUSTOMARY LAND TENURE AND LAND IS MAINLY USED FOR AGRICULTURE	4
PERMIAN GHANA LIMITED/ PRIVATE DEVELOPER	REDD PROJECT IN GHANA	1) ATEWA &ATEWA EXTENSION FOREST RESERVES, EASTERN REGION 2)DADIESO FOREST RESERVE, WESTERN REGION	25,831 17,120	LAND IS STATE OWNED	NOT INDICATED
PORTAL GHANA LIMITED/ PRIVATE DEVELOPER	PORTAL AGROFORESTRY MODEL	BEDUM, BREMAN-ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT, CENTRAL REGION	35,000	LAND TENURE NOT INDICATED BUT LAND WAS PREVIOUSLY HEAVILY FARMED AND A DEGRADED FORESTLAND	5
VICTORIS LIMITED	BEE-KEEPING AND WOODLOT DEVELOPMENT TO ALLEVIATE THE DEGRADATION OF THE AGRO ECOSYSTEMS OF DAWADAWA AND SURROUNDING AREAS IN NORTHERN	DAWADAWA, KINTAMPO NORTH DISTRICT, BRONG AHAFO REGION	200,000	NKORANZA STOOL AND LAND USE INCLUDE FARMING, HUNTING, ILLEGAL LOGGING, FUELWOOD HARVESTING, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	10

ANNEX 5: Allocation, Expenditure & Financial Reporting

REDD+ READINESS PROCESS (FCPF) - ANNUAL WORKPLAN 2012				MONTH													
NUMBER	ACTIVITY/TASK	RESPONSIBILITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	INPUT	BUDGET
																	(\$000)
COMPONENT 1: ORGANISATION AND CONSULTATION																	
1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements																	
1	Strengthening of the REDDplus Secretariat	NRS	Well motivated, effective and functional secretariat													Office running funds, vehicle running and maintenance, staff allowance, capacity building	30
2	Strengthening of National REDDplus Working Group	NRS	Functional NRWG													Meetings, field visits, training	10
3	R-PP Implementation Inception Workshop	NRS	Workshop report													Workshop	20
4	Strengthening of regional and district Forest Fora (for consultation processes for SESA and REDD+ Strategy Development).	NRS	Functional & effective NFF													Meetings, workshops, communication	15
1b. Stakeholder Consultation and Participation																	
5	Support for Consultation and Participation working group	NRS/C&P WG	Implementation of C & P plan													Meetings, training, stakeholder outreach	15
6	Recruitment of communication specialist	Consultant	REDD+ Communication strategy; Maintenance of National REDD+ Website.													Emolument, communication tools	18.36
	Preparation of briefing materials for broad information sharing on REDDplus	NRS/C&P-WG	REDD+ briefing materials													Material development, publishing and distribution costs	20
7	Stakeholder-led national information sharing	NRS, CSOs, Private sector	Documented records of consultations in the form of minutes and/reports; issues raised and follow up													Meetings, workshops	20
8	Expert and focused consultation through working groups and National Expert consultations	NRS	Recommendation on options for REDD+ Strategy submitted as reports.													Focus group meetings, Expert consultative meetings, workshops etc	15
9	Exchange of lessons learnt from pilots with REDD WG (as feedback into the REDD+ Strategy development)	NRS, NCRC, D-WG	Workshop report, legislative/policy reforms													REDD Pilots Knowledge Sharing workshop	10
10	Stakeholder consultation on REDD+ pilots (+ pilots inception workshop)	NRS, D-WG	Minutes, reports													Meetings, workshops	10

COMPONENT 2: PREPARATION OF THE REDDplus STRATEGY															
11	2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance														
12	Analytical studies on land use, forest policy and governance	NRS, REDD+ Policy working Group	ToRs, Consultant Contract, Study report											Consultancies	15
13	2b: REDDplus Strategy options														
14	Preparation draft REDD+ Strategy and recruitment of consultant/s (Suggest merge with 20 above)	NRS, REDD+ Policy (Strategy) WG, TCC+, Consultant	Finalised ToRs, Consultant's contract, reports etc.											TORs, selection process	10
15	Public consultations for feedback and finalization of REDDplus strategy options	NRS, Facilitator for consultations working together with the SESA process and REDD+ Policy WG	ToRs for Facilitator, contract, reports etc.											Durbars, meetings, Study tours (local and international)	40
16	Information dissemination through broadcast, print media and internet	NRS, FC-ICT	Updated REDD+ Webpage; A functional and dedicated website where information can be accessed by stakeholders											Communication strategy, content development etc.	20
17	Synthesizing lessons learnt from REDD+ Pilots as inputs to REDD+ readiness process	NRS, D-WG	Documentary on REDD+ demonstration activities											Meetings, capacity building, general implementation support	10
	2c: Arrangements for REDD implementation														
18	Review of best practices and preparation of Benefit Sharing options for REDD+ for Ghana; Proposal for conflict/ grievance redress mechanisms	NRS, CSOs, REDD+ Policy Group, under guidance of TCC+	Develop ToRs, Consultant's contract, options reports etc.											Consultancy; Study on suitable REDD+ conflict resolution mechanisms, CR process management by staff, training	10

19	Review the existing draft implementation architecture; identify gaps and propose training and outreach programmes for institutional strengthening to fulfill REDDplus implementation needs	NRS, EPA, under guidance of TCC+	means of capacity enhancement including trainings, training Modules, workshops														Meetings, workshops	20
20	Establishing a system for carbon accounting (registries) and monitoring carbon emission reductions	NRS, MRV-WG, Consultant	Finalise ToRs, Sub-national MRV modalities														Review of carbon accounting registry systems, Study on a national buffer system and workplan	10
2d: Social and Environmental impacts																		
22	SESA implementation including the following steps: scoping for key environmental and social issues, gap review of C&P plan, identification of priority issues in consultation with stakeholders; assessment of whether REDD+ strategy options address priority E&S issues, finalisation of REDD+Strategy options and validation by stakeholders; (Once refined REDD+ strategy options are included in REDD+ Strategy, preparation of ESMF for implementation of REDD+ to be undertaken..Likely timing for this is FY13)	NRS, SESA-WG led by EPA	Refined SESA ToRs, and finalised implementation Plan; Consultant/s contract; analytical report on scoping of environmental and social issues)' selection of facilitator for consultations (see line item 23)														Desk study, interviews	15
23	Consultative or field-based stakeholder analysis and discussions for identification of priority environmental and social issues; assessment of REDD+ Strategy Options on whether E&S issues are addressed (in synergy with consultations on REDD+ Strategy Options)	NRS, SESA-WG	Consultation Report, inputs to REDD+ strategy development														subnational and regional consultations	20
25	National Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) workshops and briefing paper	NRS, SESA-WG	Workshop report, briefs														Stakeholder workshops	20
26	On-going SESA monitoring and annual updates	NRS, SESA-WG	Monitoring reports														Field visits	15

2013 WORK PLAN

ACTIVITY/TASK	RESPONSIBILITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	INPUT	BUDGET
																(\$000)
COMPONENT 1: Support to the Coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process																
Strengthening of the REDDplus Secretariat	NRS	Well motivated, effective and functional secretariat													Office running funds, vehicle running and meetings	75
Strengthening of National REDDplus Working Group	NRS	Functional NRWG													field visits, training	50
Project Coordination		Progress reports and M&E reports													fiduciary management cost,	90
Develop Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) framework to align REDDplus M & E with sectoral and	NRS, M&E-WG, Consultant	Integrated M&E system													Consultancy	60
Monitoring and Evaluation, Preparation of annual reports, progress reports	NRS, M&E-WG	Monitoring Modalities													Review of progress reports,	80

Strengthening of regional and district Forest Fora (for consultation processes for SESA and REDD+ Strategy Development).	NRS	Functional & effective NFF															Meetings, training workshops, communication	79.32
Development of communication strategy by the communication specialist	Consultant	REDD+ Communication strategy; Maintenance of National REDD+ Website.															Emolument, communication tools	18.36
Recruitment of consultant for external auditing	Consultant	Audit report															Review of project expenditure records	40
Subtotal																		493.02

COMPONENT 2: Contribute to Design of a National REDDplus Strategy

2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance												
Analytical studies on land use, forest policy and governance	NRS, REDD+ Policy working Group	ToRs, Consultant Contract, Study report									Consultancies	30
Evaluation of Full Technical and Financial proposals for SESA, MRV/REL, Dispute Resolution and REDD+ Strategy	FC Procurement team	Award of contract to successful firms									meeting allowances for procurement team,	20
2b: REDDplus Strategy options												
Recruitment of consulting firm to Prepare National REDD+ Strategy	NRS, REDD+ Policy (Strategy) WG, TCC+, Consultant	Consultant's contract, reports etc.									Negotiations and signing of contract	163
Public consultations for feedback and finalization of REDDplus strategy options	NRS, Facilitator for consultations working together with the SESA process and REDD+ Policy	ToRs for Facilitator, contract, reports etc.									Durbars, meetings, Study tours (local and	40
Develop options paper for Benefit Sharing on REDD+	NRS/FORIG	Benefit sharing mechanism developed									MOU, Negotiations, meetings	28.35

Establishing a system for carbon accounting (registries) and monitoring carbon emission reductions	NRS, MRV-WG, Consultant	Finalise ToRs, Sub-national MRV modalities																Review of carbon accounting registry systems, Study	20
Formulation of modalities for REDD+ pilots and stakeholder validation workshop	NRS,NCRC	Operational modalities for REDD+ pilots developed																consultations and review meetings/	15
Training for REDDpilot proponents on carbon market standards	NRS/NCRC	Proponents enhanced understanding on carbon market standards																training workshop materials, T&T	30
2d: Social and Environmental impacts																			
SESA implementation including Planning, Scoping of priority issues, Assessment and ESMF	NRS, SESA-WG led by EPA	Socially and environmentally responsive SESA/ESMF developed,Reports and REDD+ Strategy developed																Desk study, interviews, stakeholder consultations, meetings,work	45
National Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) workshops and briefing paper	NRS, SESA-WG	Workshop report, briefs																Stakeholder workshops	20

COMPONENT 4: Establishing Systems for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of Emission

Coordination of work on reference scenario and monitoring with other ongoing initiatives such as FPP, FIP, C17	MRV-WG	Report from the WG on issues identified and recommendations																Meetings, logistics	40
Uptake of FPP output for REDD+ piloting process	MRV-WG	Report on the integrateion of the two initiatives																review sessions,meetings	50
Develop monitoring framework for REDD+ for effective MRV/REL	MRV-WG, NREG, NRS, FIP, FPP, FC-ICT	TORs for Monitoring Framework, Synergise ToRs and procurement with those for Reference Scenario.																Technical sessions	20
Training workshops for biodiversity indicators	NRS	Capacity buiding																Training	40
Subtotal																			150
Grand Total																		2,985.67	

FCPF ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2014				MONTH													
ACTIVITY/TASK	RESPONSIBILITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	INPUT	BUDGET
																	(\$000)
COMPONENT 1: Support to the Coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process																	
<i>Stakeholder Consultation and Participation/M&E</i>																	
REDD+ Secretariat Operations Costs	NRS	Well motivated, effective and functional secretariat														Office running funds, vehicle running and	50
National REDD+ Working Group operations	NRS	Functional NRWG														Meetings, field visits, training workshops	40
Coordination with REDD+ related initiatives (ER-PIN consultations, technical sessions, FIP, VPA etc.)		ER-PIN, workshop reports etc.														facilitate joint technical meetings/ discussions	60
Independent Mid-Term Evaluation of REDD+	NRS	Evaluation Report														Focused group meetings/intervi	31.5
Develop Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) framework to align REDDplus M & E with sectoral and National	NRS, M&E-WG, Consultant	Functional Integrated M&E system,														Consultancy	0
Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	NRS, M&E-WG	Monitoring of indicators and verification visits														Review of progress reports, training workshops	20

Strengthening of regional and district Forest Fora	NRS	Functional & effective NFF											Meetings, workshops, communication	80
Sensitization and capacity building workshops for FC staff	CCU/Corporate HR Dept.	FC staff well informed and educated on REDD+ process											workshop materials, brochures,	60
Development of communication strategy	Consultant	REDD+ Communication strategy (draft received and under review by NRWG).											Consultancy	3.67
Stakeholder validation workshop on the communication strategy	NRS/ Consultant	Validated Communication Strategy											workshop materials, brochures, allowances	20
Preparation and dissemination of communication materials for broad information sharing on REDD+	NRS/C&P-WG	REDD+ briefing materials											Material development, publishing and distribution costs	30
Stakeholder-led national information sharing	NRS, CSOs, Private sector	Documented records of consultations in the form of minutes and/reports; issues											Meetings, workshops	25
Expert consultation on REDD+ strategy	NRS	Recommendation on options for REDD+ Strategy submitted as reports.											Focus group meetings, Expert consultative meetings, workshops etc	20
Development and maintenance of REDD+ sub-website on FC website	NRS, FC-ICT	Updated REDD+ Webpage; A functional and dedicated website where information can be accessed by stakeholders											Communication strategy, content development etc.	30

Implementation- Roadshow of National Communication Strategy	REDD+ National C&P Working group	NRS, Consultant, C&P Working group	Country-wide REDD+ awareness campaign															communication advocacy materials, brochures, training manuals,	74
Community level REDD+ advocacy and educational activities		NRS, CSOs	Improved Public understanding on REDD+ process															material, resource persons,	20
Recruitment of consultant for external auditing		Consultant	Audit report															Review of project expenditure records	21
Subtotal																		585.17	
COMPONENT 2: Contribute to Design of a National REDDplus Strategy																			
2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance																			
Analytical studies on land use, forest policy and governance		NRS, REDD+ Policy working Group	ToRs, Consultant Contract, Study report															Consultancy	15
2b: REDDplus Strategy options																			
Development of National REDD+ Strategy		NRS, REDD+ Policy (Strategy) WG, TCC+, Consultant	Consultant's contract, reports etc.															Consultancy	163
Public consultations for feedback and finalization of REDDplus strategy options		NRS, Facilitator for consultations working together	ToRs for Facilitator, contract, reports etc.															Durbars, meetings, Study tours (local and	40

Develop options paper for Benefit Sharing on REDD+	NRS/FORIG	Benefit sharing mechanism developed													MOU, Negotiations, meetings	20.19
Development of options paper on Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and social accountability for Ghana	Procurement team	Dispute resolution mechanism developed													Consultancy	22.68
Capacity Building workshop for private sector actors on development of REDD+ projects	NRS, NCRC	Production of report and documentary on REDD+ demonstration activities													Meetings, capacity building, general implementation support	30
2c: Arrangements for REDD+ implementation																
Capacity Needs Assessment for stakeholder institutions and agencies	NRS, FRNR, FORIG	means of capacity enhancement including trainings, training Modules, workshops													Meetings, workshops	20
Development of 7 REDD+ Pilot Projects	NRS	PDD for 7 pilots														320
Recruitment of consultant to develop sector operational guidelines and standards for	NRS/Procurement team	Operational modalities and standards developed													Review of existing guidelines,	52.5
Recruitment of Consultant to prepare modalities for Challenge Fund (Specific supporting studies to be	Procurement team/NRS	Challenge Fund established													Consultancy	10
Develop operational modalities for national carbon accounting registries	NRS, MRV-WG, EPA, NCRC	Finalise ToRs, Sub-national MRV modalities													Review of carbon accounting registry systems, Study on a national buffer	20
Study tour for REDD pilot proponents	NRS, NCRC	Operational modalities for REDD+ pilots developed													consultations and review meetings/ workshop	15

FINANCIAL REPORT			
FC-PF Readiness Grant			
Sources of funds Statement-April-September 2012.			
April- 30th september 2012	GH¢	Rate (1.79)	USD(\$)
Opening Cash Balances			0
GOG Counterpart Funding			0
Others			0
Total Opening Balances			0
Add: Sources of Funds			
IDA Withdrawal Application Submitted			400,000.00
Total Sources of Funds			400,000.00
Cash Available			400,000.00
less: Uses of funds,by Project Component			
Component 1 :Organisation and Consultation		1.81	
1.1 Training(consultant services)	14,830.00		8,193.37
1.2 Staff for National REDD+ Secretariat	36,714.00		20,283.98
1.3 Goods	24,105.00		13,317.68
1.4 operational costs-Meetings,Workshops running cost of Vehicles	191,179.92		105,624.27
	266,828.92		147,419.29
Component 2 :Preparation of the REDD plus Strategy			
1.1 Training(consultant services)	47,407.50		26,191.99
1.2 Workshops- National Validation REDD Strategy	0		-
1.3 Goods	0		-
1.4 Operational costs-Meetings-Expert Groups	95,460.00		52,740.33
	142,867.50		78,932.32

Component 3 :Develop Reference scenario			
1.1 consultant services			-
1.2 Workshop & Training	127,965.00		70,698.90
1.3 Services	0		0
	127,965.00		70,698.90
Component 4 :Design a Monitoring System			
1.1 Consultant services	0		
1.2 Workshop & Training	14,820.00		8,187.85
1.3 Goods-Acquire and maintain mapping data.	-		-
1.4 Services-co-ordination centre referece scenario.	13,896.00		7,677.35
	28,716.00		15,865.19
Component 5 : Establish functional systems-report & verifying.	0		0
1.1 consultant services	0		0
1.2 Workshop & Training	0		0
1.3 Services-pilot implementation systems	0		0
Component 6 : Design Programme for monitoring & Evaluation	0		0
1.1 consultant services	0		0
1.2 Services- Monitoring and Evaluation	0		0
Total Expenditure	566,377.42		312,915.70
Cash Available			87,084.30
Foreign Exchange Difference/bank interest			731.33
Net cash Available			87,815.63
Closing cash balances			
IDA Special account			87,815.63
Total cash balance			87,815.63

FINANCIAL REPORT			
FCPF Readiness Grant			
Sources of funds Statement-September 30th 2012 to 31st March 2013			
September 30th 2012 to 15th March 2013.	GH¢		USD (\$)
Opening Cash Balances			0
GOG Counterpart Funding			0
Others			0
Total Opening Balances			87,815.63
Add: Sources of Funds			
IDA Withdrawal Application Submitted			312,184.37
Total Sources of Funds			400,000.00
Cash Available			400,000.00
less: Uses of funds,by Project Component			

Component 1 :Support to the Coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process and to Project management including monitoring and Evaluation for project Performance			
1.1 Training(consultant services)	-		5,505.00
1.2 Staff for National REDD+ Secretariat/Office Running Cost	24,540.00	1.865	13,158.18
1.3 Goods	183,817.20		98,826.45
1.4 operational costs-Meetings,Workshops running cost of Vehicles	138,040.46		73,594.58
1.4 operational costs-Meetings,Workshops running cost of Vehicles			6,856.00
	346,397.66		197,940.21
Component 2 :Contribute to the Design of the national REDD+ Strategy for Ghana including strategic social & Environmental Assesment			
2.1 Consultant Services			
2.2 Workshops- National Validation REDD Strategy			
2.3 Goods	38,128.00		20,498.92
2.4 Services-Expert Groups Meetings, Analytical Work on SESA,Stakeholder consultations,	277,104.00		146,831.72
TOTAL	315,232.00		167,330.65

Component 3 :Preparation of National Reference Scenario for REDD+			
3.1 Consultant Services			
3.2 Workshop & Training/Meetings	15,034.00		8,082.80
3.3 Goods- Acquire satellite Data.			
3.4 Services- establish co-ordination centre for reference scenario,			
TOTAL	15,034.00		8,082.80
Component 4 :Support Mapping & Planning of Institutional and Technical needs for Monitoring ,Reporting and Verification Systems For REDD+			
4.1 Consultant services	0		
4.2 Workshop & Training/Meetings	41,017.00		21,993.03
4.3 Goods-Acquire and maintain mapping data.			-
4.4 Services -Producing mosaic national product,establish & measure sample plots,biomass carbon inv.			
TOTAL	41,017.00		21,993.03
EXPENDITURE IN GHANA CEDIS	717,680.66		395,346.68
* TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN DOLLARS			395,346.68
Cash Available			3,410.39
Foreign Exchange Difference/bank interest			7.75
Net cash Available			3,418.14
Closing cash balances			
IDA Special account			-
Total cash balance			3,418.14

FINANCIAL REPORT			
FCPF Readiness Grant			
Sources of funds Statement-September 13th to February 15th 2014.			
		USD(\$)	
Opening Cash Balances		3,418.14	
GOG Counterpart Funding		0	
Others		0	
Total Opening Balances		3,418.14	
Add: Sources of Funds			
IDA Withdrawal Application Submitted		400,000.00	
Total Sources of Funds		403,418.14	
Cash Available		403,418.14	
less: Uses of funds,by Project Component			
Component 1 :Support to the Coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process and to Project management including monitoring and Evaluation for project Performance		USD	GHC
1.1 Training(consultant services)		21,512.63	40,874.00
Communication Specialists -PAYMENT IN USD		9,175.00	
1.2 Staff for National REDD+ Secretariat/Office Running Cost		11,516.84	21,882.00
1.3 Goods		9,315.79	17,700.00
1.4 operational costs-Meetings,Workshops running cost of Vehicles		110,155.87	220,311.73
		161,676.13	300,767.73

Component 2 :Contribute to the Design of the national REDD+ Strategy for Ghana including strategic social & Environmental Assesment			
2.1 Consultant Services		63,746.32	121,118.00
2.2 Workshops- National Validation REDD Strategy		2,137.89	4,062.00
2.3 Goods			
2.4 Services-Expert Groups Meetings, Analytical Work on SESA,Stakeholder consultations,		82,716.84	157,162.00
TOTAL		148,601.05	282,342.00
Component 3 :Preparation of National Reference Scenario for REDD+			
3.1 Consultant Services			
3.2 Workshop & Training/Meetings		8,871.92	18,010.00
3.3 Goods- Acquire satellite Data.			
3.4 Services- establish co-ordination centre for reference scenario,			
TOTAL		8,871.92	18,010.00
CEDI GRAND TOTAL			601,119.73
Component 4 :Support Mapping & Planning of Institutional and Technical needs for Monitoring ,Reporting and Verification Systems For REDD+			
4.1 Consultant services			
4.2 Workshop & Training/Meetings			
4.3 Goods-Acquire and maintain mapping data.			
4.4 Services -Producing mosaic national product,establish & measure sample plots,biomass carbon inv.			
TOTAL		-	
		-	
* TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN CEDIS			601,119.73

* TOTAL EXPENDITURE DOLLAR EQUIVALENT		319,149.10	
CEDI CASH BALANCE -DOLLAR EQUIVALENT		84,269.04	
DOLLARS CASH AVAILABLE		41,277.26	
Foreign Exchange Difference/bank interest		-	
Net cash Available		125,546.30	
Closing cash balances			
IDA Special account		-	
TOTAL CASH BALANCE		125,546.30	

ANNEX 6: Ghana's Self-Assessment of the Indicators of the Readiness Assessment Framework

CRITERIA	SELF ASSESSMENT
Accountability and Transparency	
Operating Mandate and Budget	
Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	
Technical supervision capacity	
Funds management capacity	
Feedback and grievance redress mechanism	
Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	
Consultation processes	
Information sharing and accessibility of information	
Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	
Assessment and analysis	
Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement	
Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	
Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance	
Implications for forest law and policy	
Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options	
Feasibility assessment	
Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	
Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	
Guidelines for Implementation	
Benefit sharing mechanism	
National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	
Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	
REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	
Environmental and Social Management Framework	

CRITERIA	SELF ASSESSMENT
Demonstration of methodology	
Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	
Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines	
Documentation of monitoring approach	
Demonstration of early system implementation	
Institutional arrangements and capacities - Forests	
Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	
Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	
Institutional arrangements and capacities – Multiple Benefits and Safeguards	

ANNEX 7: Key Activities and Events Undertaken by the NRS from the Onset of the FCPF REDD+ Project

- Launch of FCPF REDD+ Programme 26th of April 2012 at Alisa Hotel in Accra.
- There is a National REDD+ Working Group (NRWG) which steers the REDD+ affairs in-country and also provide advisory services. This group is made of members from different stakeholder groupings with the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) being the chair. Fourteen (14) NRWG meetings have been organized so far. The next meeting which is the 15th NRWG meeting is scheduled for the 6th May, 2014 at the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) Conference Room.
- Capacity building workshops for key stakeholders including proponents of REDD+ demonstrations organized at Noda Hotel, near Kumasi 20th -22nd August 2012 and Stone lodge, Asutuare on 24th -27th January, 2012.
- Ghana REDD+ Registry Discussions from 18th to 19th January, 2012 at Forestry Commission's Board Room.
- Training Workshop for Registered REDD+ Actors in Ghana on 29th March, 2012 at Windy Lodge, Winneba.
- REDD+ and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Sensitization/ Educational Workshops for Forestry Commission Staff in Greater Accra, Eastern and Volta Regions from 18th – 20th September, 2012. BrongAhafo and the three Northern Regions were organized from 19th -22nd February 2013. Western and Central regions were organized from 15th to 16th January, 2014.
- Re-Technical Session to Review Ghana's REDD+ Registry Note on 30th January, 2013 at Forestry Commission's Board Room.

- Mainstreaming Gender Considerations into Ghana's REDD+ process January, 2013 at Alisa Hotel in Accra.
- Multi-stakeholder consultative workshop on Ghana's Emission Reductions Programme (ERP) on the 14th February, 2014 at the Coconut Grove Regency Hotel.
- High Level Consultative Workshop on Ghana's ERP from 26th to 27th February at Volta Hotel, Akosombo.

ANNEX 8: COMMENTS FROM THE NATIONAL REDD+ SECRETARIAT (NRS) ON SOME ISSUES HIGHLIGHTED IN THE INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT (IA) REPORT

	ISSUES RAISED	COMMENTS
1	Progress in Ghana's REDD+ readiness process is heavily weighted to the end of the FCPF Grant period. The expected flow of readiness to implementation is now bunched up together and overlapping, creating some confusion and requiring some 'presumption' of outcomes of readiness phase.	This situation resulted from the protracted consultancy procurement process, which was originally anticipated to take a much shorter time. However the delivery period for the consultants have been significantly shortened so that outputs required for accomplishing readiness are produced expeditious for their intended purposes.
2	Critical consultation processes have been left to near the end of the Grant Term, increasing the risk of delays and limited buy-in from stakeholders.	Extensive consultations have already taken place, from the R-PIN stage to date. Of recent work has been focused on further progressing the various consultancies. Going forward there will be increasing engagement of stakeholders, based on the Consultation and Participation plan of the R-PP as well as the Communication Strategy for the programme. As rightly reflected in parts of the IA report, there is sufficient evidence of enormous buy in, to the point that expectations may be too high, which the report advices should be cautiously managed.
3	Strategy development is on track to be completed by the end of 2014, but as it relies on a range of inputs from other components there is a greater risk of delay in the completion of this component.	All the consultants whose inputs are required for the Strategy development have had a series of meeting to plan and sequence their activities to ensure that that it is completed on schedule.

4	Long break between meetings and communications of the NRWG and Sub WGs in 2013 had lead to a sense, by some stakeholders and WG members that the REDD+ process has stalled or was reduced in importance within the Government.	In most part of 2013, particularly the first half, more attention was focused on getting the various consultancies critical to the REDD process awarded. At the same time there were a flurry of activities within the MLFM having to do with stakeholder sensitization on the newly revised Forest and Wildlife Policy so it was challenging to get fix dates for meetings. However the sub-Working Groups were active with work on ToRs and review of inception reports from consultants etc. The valuable lesson from this observation is that communication with stakeholders should be regular to maintain interest and deepen participation.
5	The REDD+ webpages on the Forest Commission website should be updated and error-checked regularly.	A member of the Secretariat team has been designated and trained to regularly update the website, with support from the IT Unit of the FC.
6	Delays in 2013 related to financial administration and high-level approvals significantly affected rate of progress.	Issues relating to management of funds led to some activities stalling in early 2013. This was resolved by the Chief Executive by instituting internal measures to avert future recurrence o the situation.
7	A national REDD+ registry system (potentially including a carbon tracking system for verified emissions reductions) is needed but is not currently included in the suite of FCPF-funded readiness activities.	This is considered a gap in finance and is a part of activities for which request for Additional Finance is being made to the FCPF.
8	There will be no simple solution to land tenure reform in Ghana. The persistence of traditional land tenure arrangements within the colonial land tenure system has resulted in a complex dilemma for creating policy incentives for REDD+ at the national level.	This remains a challenge, but as stated in the IA, it is receiving attention - "A second phase of Ghana's Natural Resources and Environmental Governance programme (NREG), supported by the World Bank, is already working on tenure reform and the FIP will begin piloting new policies as part of its project activities". (p. 31)
9	The lack of definition of carbon rights is a significant risk for the development of REDD+ programs or projects.	This is part of the efforts mentioned above.

<p>10</p>	<p>Looking ahead, the Secretariat team risks becoming overwhelmed by the need to manage the numerous contracts, organize consultations and coordinate activities related to the Readiness Fund, the Carbon Fund and the Forest Investment Program (FIP), among others. Additional staff would improve the Secretariats capacity and reduce the risk of delaying the readiness outcomes.</p>	<p>This is a very important observation that is being considered by the NRWG and the management of the Forestry Commission. Apart from the human resource constraints, the space allocated for the CCU is indeed limited for even our present needs.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>The REDD+ Secretariat should ensure that potentially impacted communities are made aware of, and have access to, the GRM.</p>	<p>This will form a key part of communications during community level REDD+ sensitization activities planned for this year and beyond.</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>While stakeholders' awareness and understanding of REDD+ has increased since the R-PP development, this range of expectations persists and addressing it will require an enhancement of well-organized consultations and implementation of the communications strategy.</p>	<p>Expectation management is a key part of the communication strategy and will be given adequate attention.</p>