

1. cases showing linkages
between forest legality and
FLR

2. What is the impact and sustainability issues given such interactions?

3. What are the necessary social, environmental, economic and institutional conditions that will make legality and restoration complementary?

RICHARD

TIMBER LEGALITY AND FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION: *Fostering Dialogue and Avoiding Unintended Consequences*

WRI FOREST LEGALITY WEEK

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Linkages or Interactions between Forest Legality and FLR

Key Challenges in Ghana that presents opportunities for linkages between forest legality and FLR

- ❑ Approximately 1,075,000 hectares of forest land have been degraded, but are potential areas for plantations and restoration activities
- ❑ Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation include illegal logging and forest governance/policy failures (e.g. unclear land and tree tenure and inequitable benefit sharing arrangements, agricultural expansion into reserved forest areas)
- ❑ Big gap in timber supply and demand contributing to forest illegalities

Need for alignment of Global forest restoration efforts with Country's Strategy:

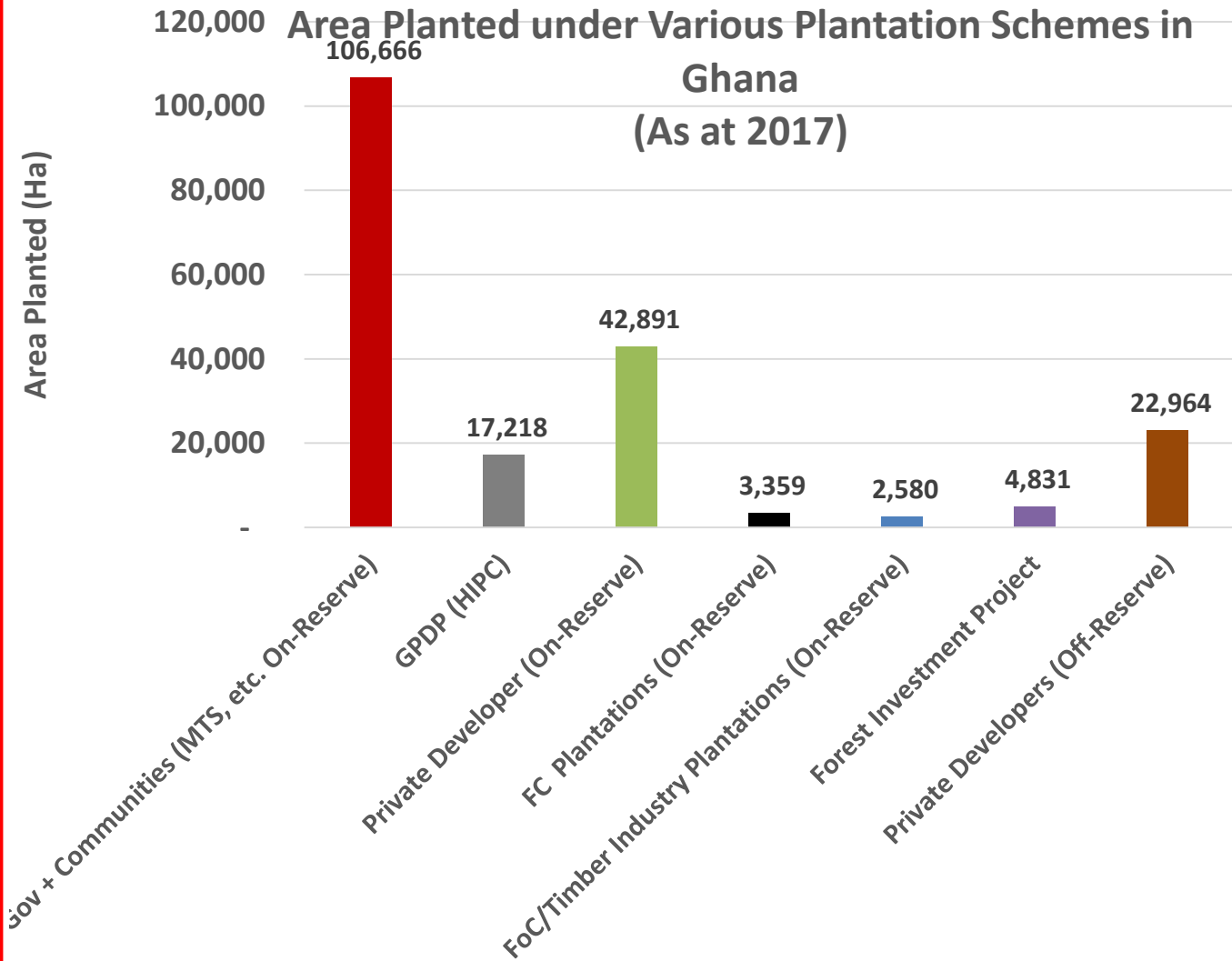
- ❑ Ghana's new forest plantation strategy (2016-2040) takes into consideration the Bonn challenge, the New York Declaration on forests, SDGs (goal 15), AFR100, Paris climate change Agreement, FLEGT/VPA, Forest Certification, etc.

The goal of Ghana's plantation strategy is to achieve sustainable supply of planted forest goods and services to deliver a range of economic, social and environmental benefits. By year 2040 there will be:

- ❖ Establishment and management of 625,000 ha of forest plantation
- ❖ Enrichment planting of 100,000 ha
- ❖ Incorporation of trees- on- farm within 3.75 million ha of agricultural landscape
- ❖ Planting target of 25,000 Ha annually (15,000 Ha = private developers and 10,000 Ha public initiative)

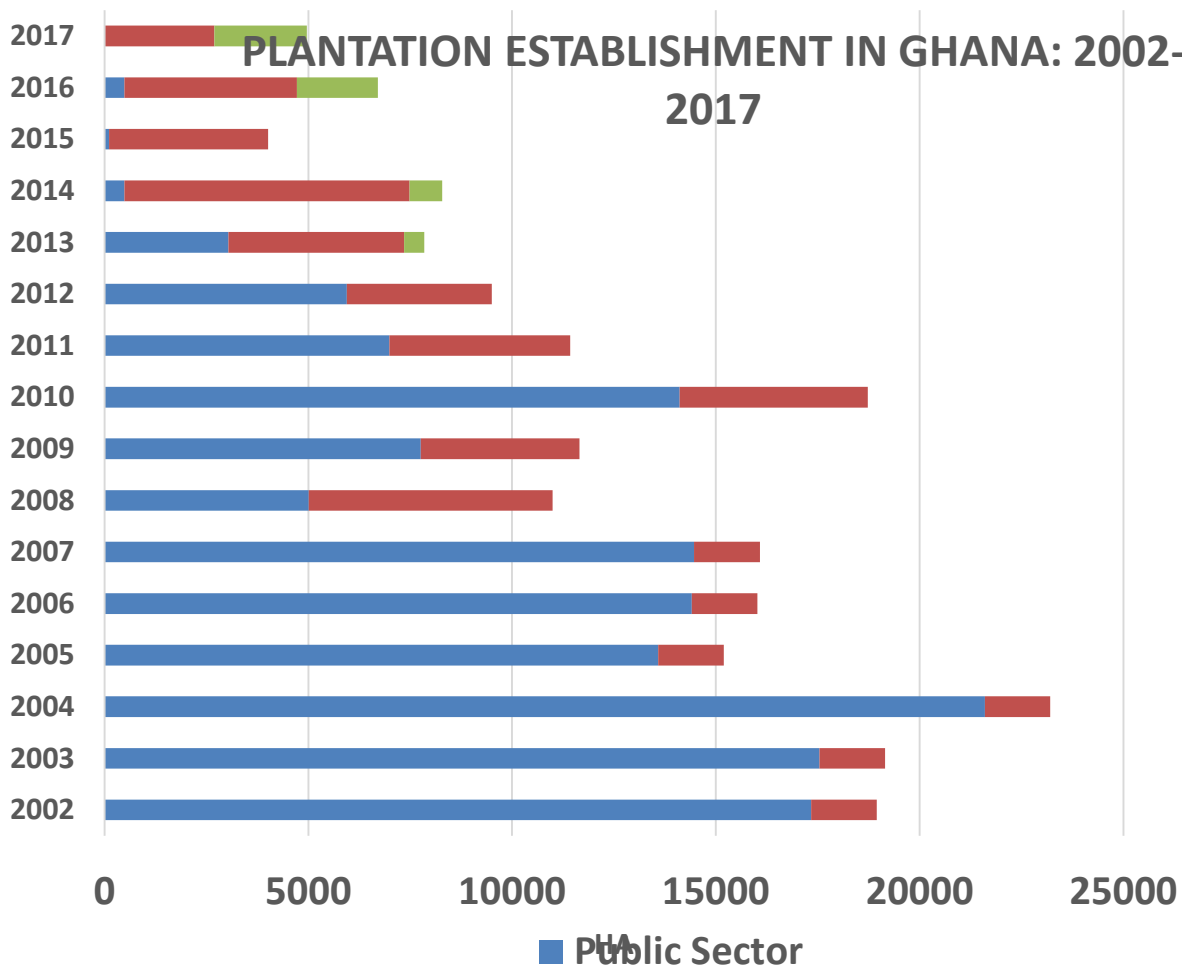
Forest Reforestation Efforts

- Interest in tree planting in Ghana dates back to the 1920s
 - Various forest plantation schemes involving the public sector, private sector, HIPC, MTS, community and a combination of these from 2002 to 2017 have resulted in the establishment of **200,000 + ha** plantation throughout the country
- Supporting National Legal and Policy Framework**
- Control & Prevention of Bushfires Act, 1990
 - Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Act, 2013
 - National Land Policy, 1999
 - Forest Plantation Development Fund Act, 2000 and Amendment Act 2002 to support public and private investment
 - Timber Resources Management (Amendment) Act, 2002 which excludes private plantations from being allocated by government
 - Ghana Forest and wildlife policy, 2012
 - National Climate Change Policy, 2012 (CDM, REDD+)



Forest Restoration/Plantation Trends in Ghana (2002-2017)

- ❑ Government only controlled plantations/restoration efforts were quite intense from 2002 to 2011
 - ❑ From 2012 there has been increasing drive towards partnerships in plantation/restoration efforts in Ghana
- This is partly attributable to:
- ❑ Government budget not enough to support plantation/restoration efforts
 - ❑ Government's recent policies now calling for private developers and/or public-private partnerships in plantation development
 - ❑ Communities increasingly becoming involved in natural resources governance and management including forest plantations
 - ❑ Communities also calling for better benefit-sharing arrangements as they are custodians of forest lands



IMPACTS AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES OF FOREST LEGALITY & FLR INTERACTIONS

Examples From Ghana

PROJECT AREA:

Community Forestry Management Project (Offinso and Sunyani Forest Districts)



POSITIVE IMPACT

- ☐ Overall, 13,388 hectares of plantations were established
- ☐ 4800 farmers were trained in livelihood initiatives
- ☐ Feeder roads were also rehabilitated to improve access to markets (FSD, 2015; AfDB, 2009).

Brief description

Status: Ended

Donor: AfDB **USD 6,863,776.28 loan**

Implementers: Forest Services Division, Forestry Commission

Start – End: 2003 – 2010

Description: The project sought to rehabilitate degraded forest reserves whilst increasing the production of agricultural, wood and non-wood forestry products and strengthening the capacity of relevant institutions. It carried out capacity building, supplied inputs and provided additional livelihood programmes for forest reserve fringe communities.

Remarks: On evaluation, the project received a performance score of 3/5 (60%).

NEGATIVE IMPACT

- ☐ Livelihoods programmes provided during the project could not be sustained after the project ended
- ☐ Trees planted have relatively longer rotation and farmers appear to be cash trapped

Large Scale Forest Plantation Development by Commercial Private Developers in Ghana

Plantation in Degraded Forest Reserve Areas

- ❑ Form Ghana Ltd = approx. **5,000 Ha**
- ❑ Miro Forestry Gh. Ltd = approx. **4,000 Ha**
- ❑ Ecoplanet Bamboo WAI, LLC = approx. **950 Ha**
- ❑ Other Companies = approx. **300 Ha**

Plantation in Degraded Outside Forest Reserve Areas

- ❑ Africa Plantation for Sustainable Development (APSD) Company = approx. **9,000 Ha**

POSITIVE IMPACT

- ❑ These large-scale plantation developers together have planted about **20,000 Ha** contributing about **10%** to forest landscape restoration efforts in Ghana
- ❑ Job creation

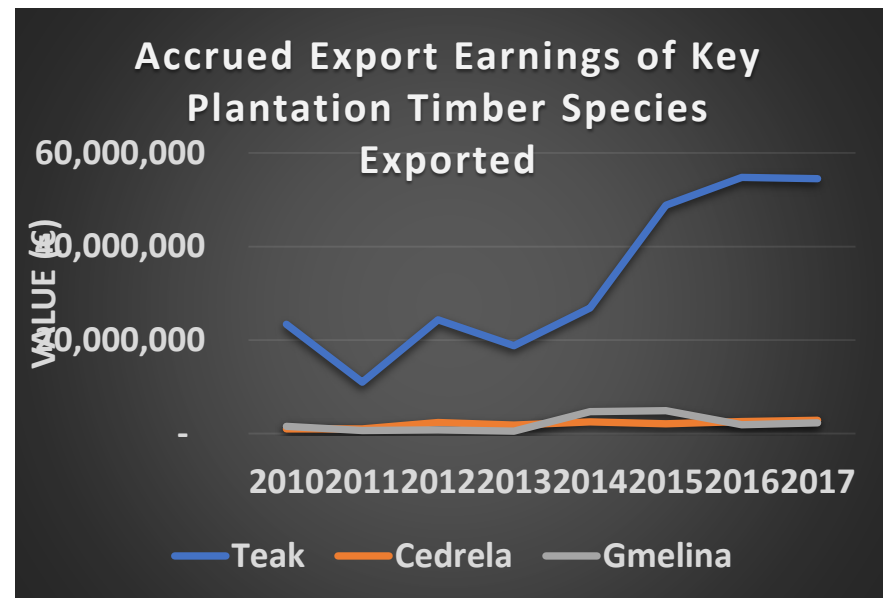
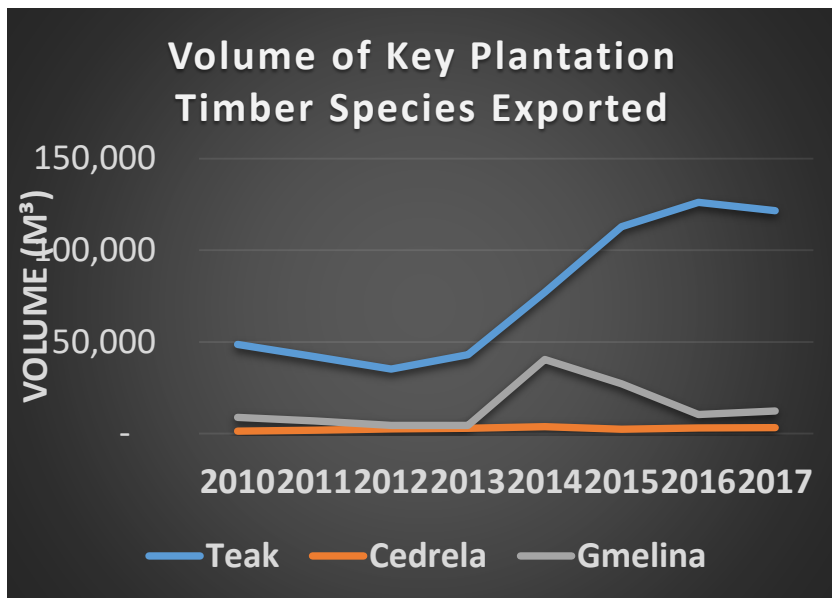
NEGATIVE IMPACT

- ❑ Access to land for agricultural purposes is shrinking
- ❑ Some form of dissatisfaction among local farmers as their livelihoods appears to be threatened



MARKET PERFORMANCE OF PLANTATION TIMBER SPECIES EXPORTED FROM GHANA

| YEAR | Total Traded Export Volume | Total Accrued Export Value |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2015 | 369,075.72 m ³ | € 187,625,658.01 |
| 2016 | 399,007.53 m ³ | € 224,960,231.86 |



Key Challenges facing legality & FLR

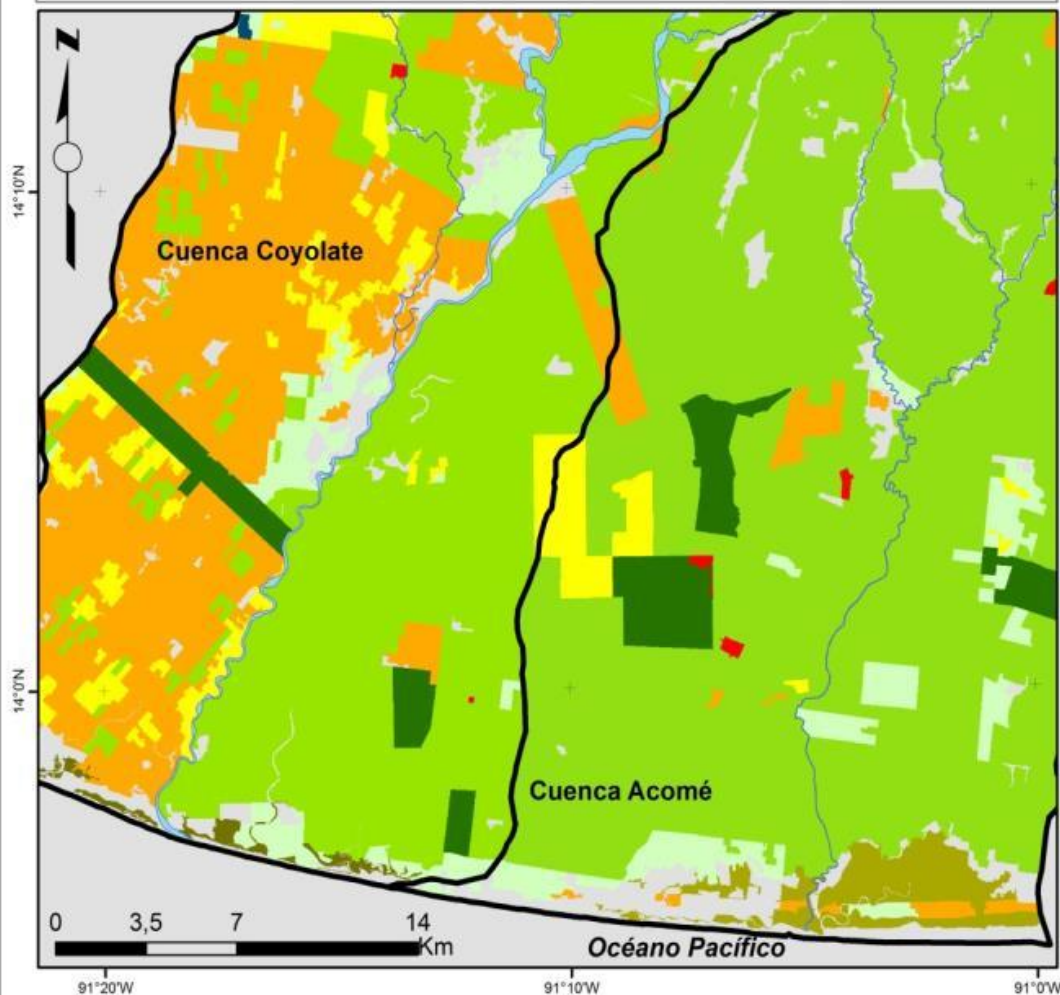
- ☐ The need to have in place harmonized and coherent laws/regulations that will holistically tackle forest landscape restoration efforts
- ☐ Providing economic alternatives to industry is currently a huge challenge to effective restoration efforts. Engagement with the private sector is important to create sustainable value chains and a landscape approach is essential in order to facilitate sustainable land use and management
- ☐ Tenure and use/access rights
- ☐ How to effectively link benefits and incentives in restoration efforts
- ☐ Weak law enforcement
- ☐ Power imbalances that negatively affect forest governance
- ☐ illegal timber trade which negatively impacts timber prices on the domestic and export markets

What are the necessary social, environmental, economic and institutional conditions that will make legality and restoration complementary?

- ☐ A policy strategy of registering planted or nurtured trees by Tree growers (farmers) is being implemented by the Forestry Commission. This is a way to clarify tree ownership/tenure issues
- ☐ The FLEGT/VPA initiative in Ghana has reviewed the VPA legality matrix to recognize all types of plantation development schemes and associated benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. public, private, public-private, community and combinations of them)
- ☐ A robust chain of custody procedure for sourcing, harvesting & processing of plantation timber has been established under FLEGT/VPA initiative to provide legality assurance for timber traded domestically and internationally
- ☐ The FLEGT/VPA initiative in Ghana is helping in regulating the domestic market and hence restricting access to illegal timber on the domestic market
- ☐ The REDD+ process in Ghana is putting place a strategy of providing a suit of incentives (monetary and non-monetary) to farmers to plant and own trees in agricultural landscapes as part of FLR efforts
- ☐ Formation and legally registering Small Holder Tree Grower's Association across the country in order for them to get access to technical information (silvicultural skills, market access, prices, etc.)
- ☐ A comprehensive Manual of Procedures for forest plantation has been prepared by the Forestry Commission to guide the public, private and communities that engages in plantation development

René

Uso de la Tierra Cuencas del río Coyolate y Acomé



Leyenda

- Límite de cuencas
- Cauce ríos principales

Uso de la tierra

- Pastos
- Palma africana
- Granos básicos
- Caña de azúcar
- Bosque manglar
- Banano-Plátano
- Agroindustria

Proyecto: Economía de la restauración
de los bosques de ribera ICC/WRI
Arreglo: ICC 2016
CGS - Datum WGS84
Cauce ríos principales: ICC
Hill, municipios, cuencas: MAGA 2008



Aldea Canoguitas, La Nueva Concepción, Escuintla (Coyolate river) 2011-2016



ICC 2011, 2016



ICC 2011, 2016

Maria Inés



Products of GREATER ADDED
VALUE (more margin)

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graph TD; A[Products of GREATER ADDED VALUE (more margin)] --> B[Markets willing to PAY MORE]; B --> C[Generate a Premium price for the suppliers of this chain];
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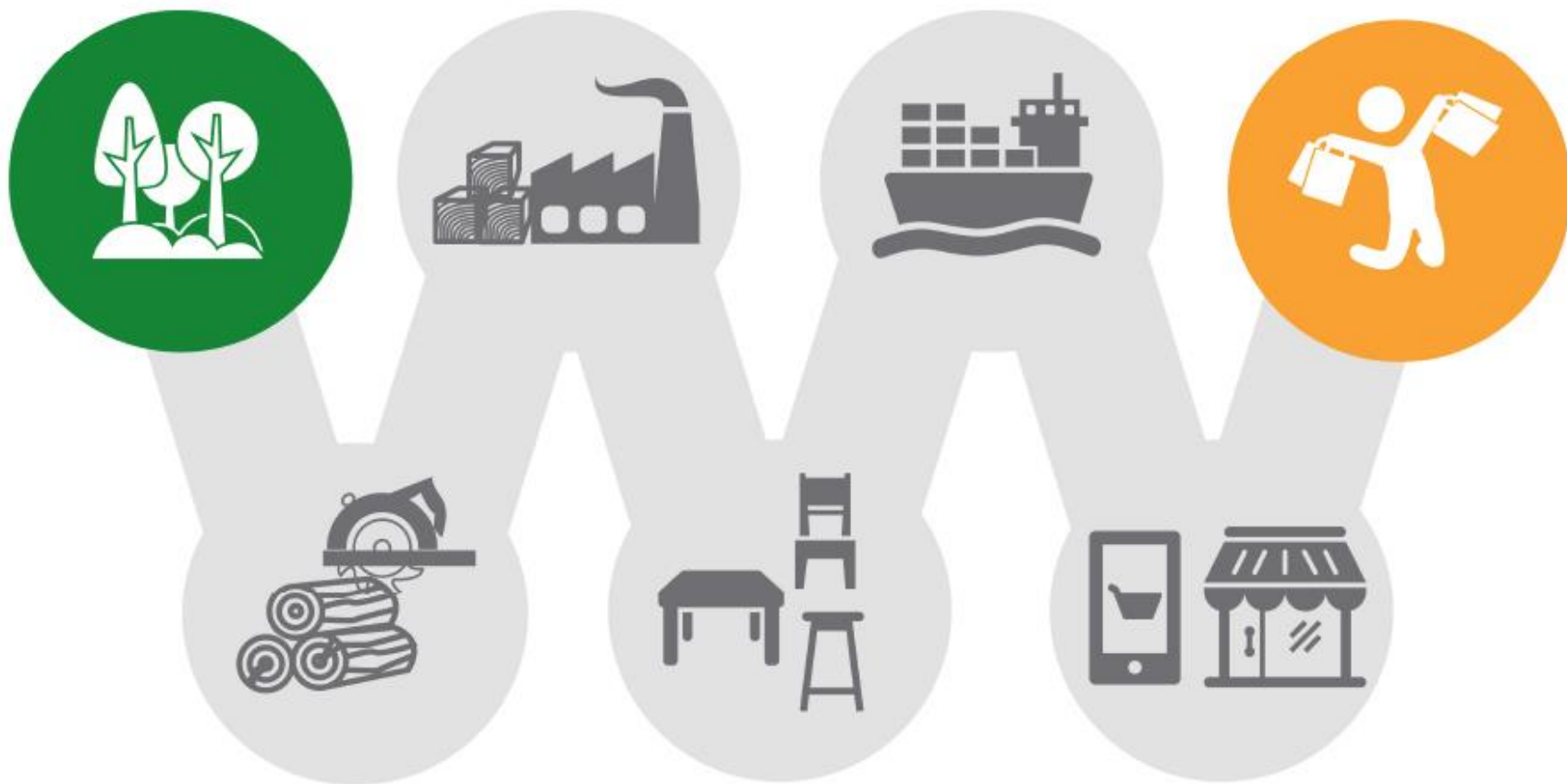
Markets willing to PAY MORE

Generate a Premium price for
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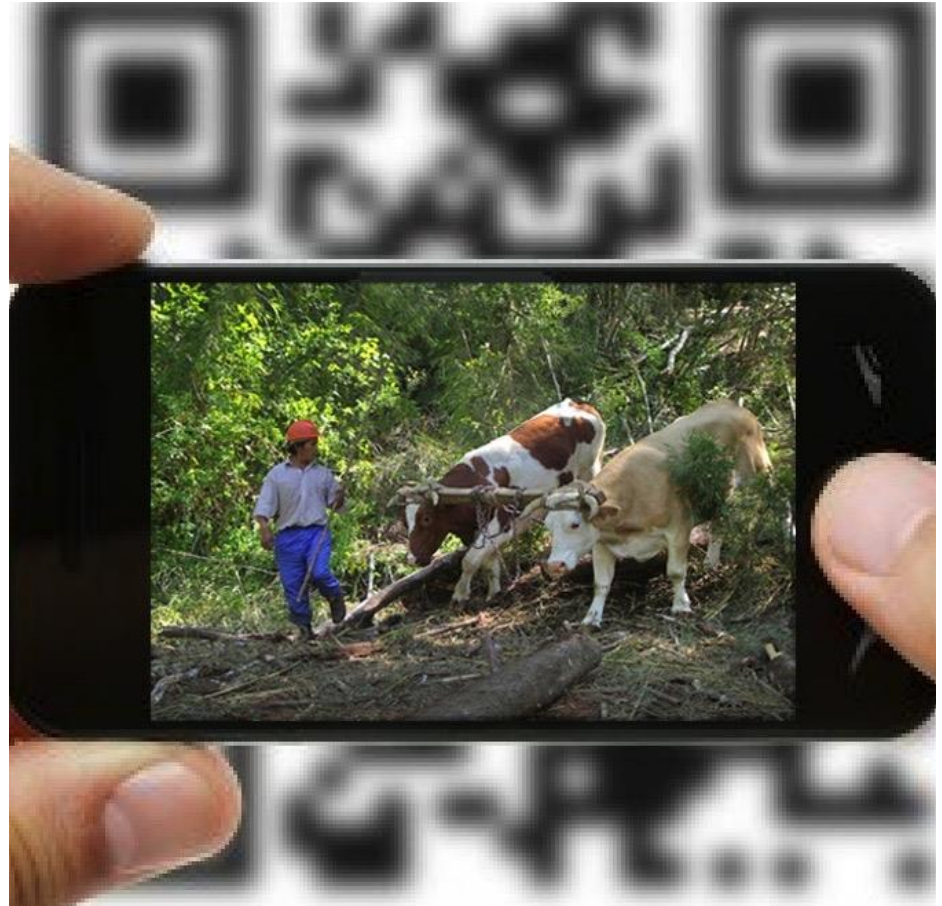


10% premio de comercio justo





COMMUNICATION!





FSC and Fairtrade
Together for forests and communities

FIRST INDUSTRY SUPPORTER
FSC® AND FAIRTRADE TIMBER®

Kährs Group

POTENTIAL



20

Mill ha

25

Mill inhabitants

COMPONENTS OF THE GOOD WOOD PROGRAM

