

AN OVERVIEW OF WWF GFTN ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN GHANA

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

Forest Mgt context and key issues in Ghana
Looking for solutions: The GFTN Approach
GFTN Achievements
Challenges
Emerging Opportunities
EU FLEGT & VPA: Too little too late?
The Way Forward



FOREST RESERVE MANAGEMENT CONTEXT & ISSUES IN GHANA

Management Context

- Resource ownership
- □ Forest Mgt responsibilities and user rights
- Benefits sharing

Management Issues

- Poor forest mgt practices leading to conversions
- High levels of illegal harvesting and associated losses
- □ Weak Law enforcement and non-compliance
- □ Low technical capacity in certification & SFM
- □ High logging damage
- Poor relations between companies and communities
- □ High yield allocations and harvesting levels
- □ Inadequate systems for log tracking





LOOKING FOR SOLUTIONS: THE GFTN APPROACH

- Promoting forest mgt and CoC certifications
- Improving the standards of forest mgt (RIL, HCVF etc)
- Providing technical support and guidance to companies to meet challenges of responsible forestry
- Improving forest governance at local level (SRA)
- Combating illegal logging (Wood sourcing policies, COC)





ACHIEVEMENTS

- Improved awareness and understanding on certification
- Improved capacity on certification and SFM
- Training on certification HCVF and RIL (ProForest and FORM Int.)
- Pre-assessments for 8 companies (FR 385,584 ha), action plans prepared.
- □ Guidelines on certification, RIL and HCVF produced and in use.
- Training of local auditors (SmartWood & ProForest)
- Development of CoC by the companies
- □ Institution of a third party annual visits





CHALLENGES

- Govt's mgt practices as against requirements of certification & SFM
- FMP for many FMUs not yet developed/in use
- □ FMP development process not in compliance with requirements.
- Inconsistencies in timber rights allocations
- Current leases not conforming to laws and regulations
- Development of SRAs to include migrant communities
- Yield calculation not adequately adapted to forest conditions





CHALLENGES: Continue

- Tendency for a shift of attention from SFM and certification to legality
- Low operational standards compared to SFM requirements.
- Addressing problems outside the control of TUC/Lease holders.
- Illegal chainsaw operations as a serious threat to sustainability.



EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES

- Increasing concern about unsustainable forest mgt and illegal logging
- Buyers and consumers demand for legal and certified wood products
- Producers desire to maintain or access niche markets
- Emerging international issues eg EU- FLEGT, VPA, regional FLEG issues
- Increasing govt's concern about loss of forest and revenue (The VLTP)
- Adoption of certification in Ghana





EU FLEGT & VPA-Too little too late?

EU FLEGT & VPA might improve law enforcement and timber tracking in Ghana.

- Big gap between legality and sustainability requirements.
- Very little good forest left in Ghana.
- Many conversion options (cocoa, oil palm, tree plantations, mining etc).
- Need for additional measures now or no forest to produce legal timber.





THE WAY FORWARD

- □ Review of laws and regulations
- Enforcement of laws and regulations
- Increased national level commitment to legality, certification and SFM
- Increased buyers and consumers pressure for legal and certified wood products
- FLEGT, VPA etc are important but must be placed within the context of SFM





THE WAY FORWARD

- Favourable legal framework and incentives for supporters and practitioners of responsible forestry
- Govt needs to evolve from being forest manager to regulator.
- Institution of a Third Party Independent Monitoring system.
- Certification & SFM could then be achieved with pressure from both within and outside
- The need for all to recognise this reality





THANK YOU