

USING FOREST ECOSYSTEM GOODS & SERVICES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN BURKINA FASO & GHANA: POLICY GAPS AND CONSTRAINTS

Fobissie Kalame, Maria Brockhaus, Johnson Nkem, Monica Idinoba, Markku Kanninen

Overview

- Background
- Adaptation using FEGS in BF & Ghana
- Policy gaps in using FEGS for adaptation
- Policy constraints in using FEGS for adaptation
- Conclusions

Background

- Impacts of & vulnerabilities to climate change in BF & Ghana are diverse
- Forest products (especially NTFPs) act as buffer & safety nets for communities during climate hazards
- Institutions and policies on FEGS influence resources communities and sectors use for adaptation

Adaptation using FEGS in BF & Ghana

Water Sector

- Regulatory role in
water catchments

Energy Sector

- firewood & charcoal

Forest Ecosystem

Goods & Services

Forest Sector (NTFPs)

- fodder, medicinal plants, food,





Policy gaps in using FEGS for adaptation

- Lack of climate change (adaptation) objective in current forest policies and programmes
 - Burkina Faso ratified UNFCCC in 1993, became a member in 1994 & formulated *La Politique Forestière Nationale* in 1995
 - Ghana formulated its present Forest and Wildlife Policy in 1994, ratified & became a member of UNFCCC in 1995
- No forest policy objectives & strategies on the management & development of NTFPs exist (with the exception of forest fauna) even though NTFPs contribute to national economy and are vital to livelihoods especially for adaptation
- Poor coordination of adaptation activities at national level
 - Burkina Faso (CONEDD, SONAGES, CONASUR)
 - Ghana (EPA, NADMO)
- Conflicting policies/interest & Lack of synergies between different sectors (water, agriculture, forest, energy)

Policy constraints in using FEGS for adaptation

Limitation	Burkina Faso	Ghana
Insufficient appreciation of the role of FEGS for adaptation	poor link btwn forest, poverty reduction & AC (PRSP 2-26, NAPA 57)	Forest generally seen as a carbon sink (1 st Nat Com)
Nature of participation in decision making	top-down, limited grass root participation	top-down, limited grass root participation
Nature of forest/tree access & tenure rights	limited access to ntfps by the old in fuelwood production forest	unclear definition of forest, insecure tree / land tenure, limited access to FR
Incentive schemes	Restricted / banning of charcoal production	Inadequate compensation, no idea by communities on CSR, banning of charcoal prtn
Policy & political context	community's degradation-exclusionary claim	Conflicting / overlapping interest, community's degradation-exclusionary claim

Conclusions

- Institutions and forest resource governance shape forest-based adaptation of communities and sectors in BF & Ghana
- Goods and service provided by forest ecosystems to different communities and sectors for adaptation are poorly connected to climate change responses
- More flexibility & inclusion in the formulation and implementation of policies on FEGS is critical to overcome policy gaps & constraints, taking into account CC (adaptation), national development goals alongside the special needs of vulnerable communities and sectors
- A more holistic and well coordinated cross-sectoral approach is essential for CC adaptation