



**Cooperation and engagement  
on alternative approaches  
under Article 5 of the Paris  
Agreement and decision  
16/CP.21 with a focus on  
NMAs related to forests and  
its related ecosystems**



# Ghana context



- Two broad ecological zones, the **Forest zone** and the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone
- Six agro-ecological zones as Sudan Savannah, Guinea Savannah, Coastal Savannah, **Forest/Savannah transitional zone**, **Deciduous Forest zone** and the **Rain Forest zone**
- **Severe impacts on land use leading to loss of biodiversity and soil fertility, land degradation and increased deforestation**; and exposure of fragile groups such as women and youth to climate change impacts
- National Climate Change Policy, Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plan
  - **Natural resource management**, agriculture and food security, and disaster preparedness and response (Policy)
  - **Mainstream** adaptation strategy into sector and **District development plans** (NAP)





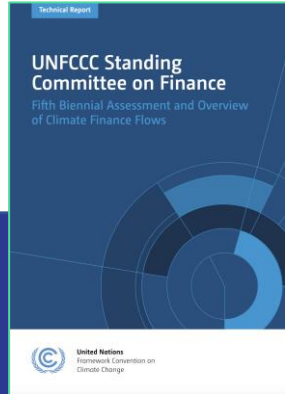
# The Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Mechanism

- Responds to the mandates of **decision 4/CMA 3** as an NMA that assists Parties in the implementation of **climate action** in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.
- Promotes enhanced **adaptation ambition** and **adaptation-mitigation co-benefits** and contributes to implementing **NDCs** and **NAPs**.
- Is **one of the 3 most commonly cited existing NMA** in the UNFCCC synthesis report as initiative that support the implementation of NDCs to allow higher adaptation and mitigation ambition as per decision 4/CMA 3 annex V, paragraph 8 (iii)
- Facilitates the implementation of three focus areas of NMAs, i.e. **adaptation, resilience and sustainability, mitigation measures** that can contribute to sustainable development and development of clean energy sources.

Also referenced by:

- the **UNFCCC standing committee on Finance** as an “initiative supporting **domestic** national budget **systems** to target adaptation actions at the local level, while **reinforcing transparency and reporting through those systems.**”

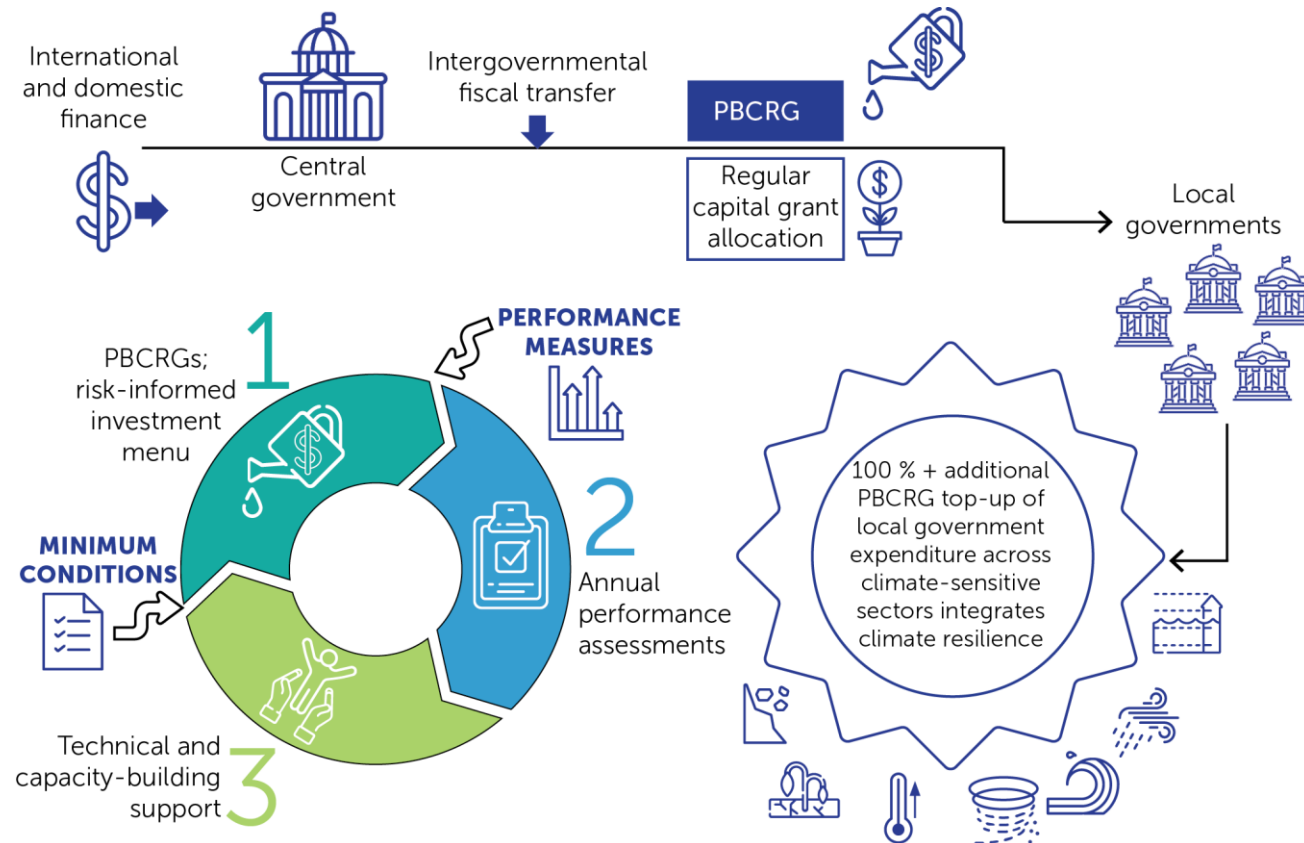
- the **53th SBI session** approved the report of the stocktaking meeting of the **LEG** as “**financing mechanism** for subnational and local climate action based on performance-based climate resilient grant systems and for integrating adaptation into subnational development plans”





# LoCAL introduction

- **Performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRGs)** that ensure programming and verification of climate change expenditures at the local level while offering strong incentives for performance improvements in enhanced resilience
- **Technical and capacity-building support and monitoring and quality assurance** across
- PBCRG are **channelled through existing government fiscal transfer systems** (rather than parallel or ad hoc structures) while ensuring traceability and additionality.
- The **technical features** for PBCRG include a set of minimum access conditions, performance measures and a menu of eligible investments aligned with the NDCs and NAPs.



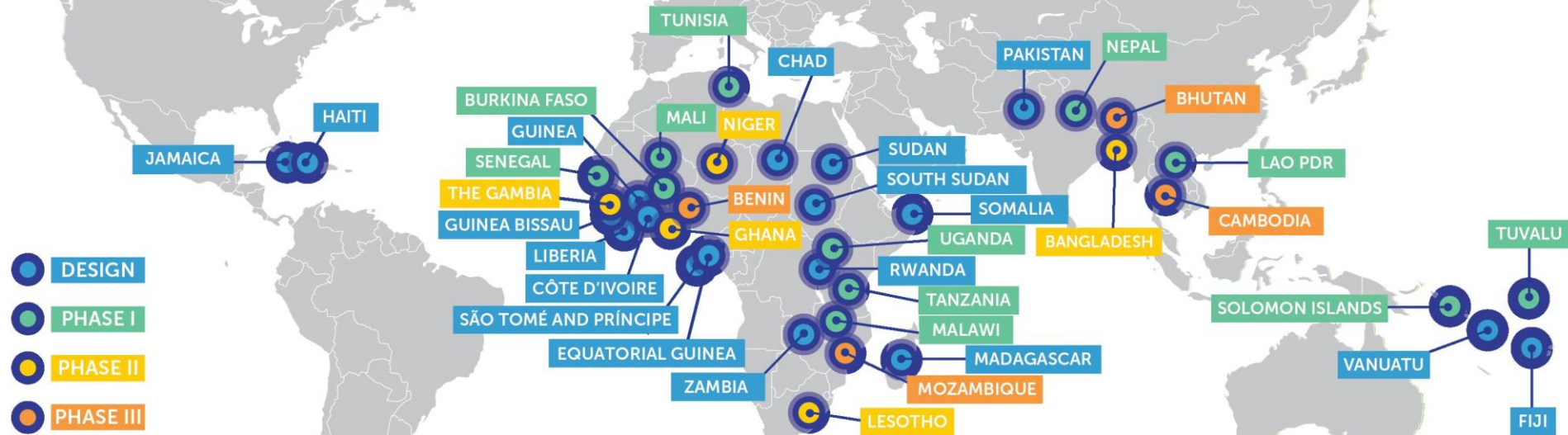




# LoCAL countries

USD 180 M mobilised  
20 countries supported with grants  
350+ local governments  
2000+ local investments

**38 countries**  
26 African nations  
30 LDCs  
7 SIDs





# LoCAL Board composed of UNFCCC Parties





# LoCAL: Sustainable management of natural resources including forests

- A **systemic** approach towards **integrating sustainable natural resource management (SNRM)** including **for forests in local climate adaptation** for increased adaptation outcomes
- From a sample of 1062 local climate change adaptation interventions in 11 countries including Ghana, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Tanzania and The Gambia, **35% of local adaptation interventions involved SNRM and 8% NBS.**
- These interventions include: wildfire protection using **green firebreaks**; **bio-engineering technologies** to stabilize critical landslide areas; planting of **trees** ; promoting **sustainable land-use management** ; etc







# Ghana experience



- The government of Ghana is deploying its LoCAL country-based mechanism **since 2016**.
- Ghana transitioned from the LoCAL pilot (Phase I) into Phase II in **2019** with the support from the European Union and more recently Norway.
- In Phase II, the mechanism in Ghana has channelled climate finance through the PBCRG system to **13 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs)**.
- As an example, in Ghana, **8,500 mangroves seedlings** were planted in Ada East District Assembly, Greater Accra Region, growing specific tree species in **encroached portions of the forest reserve** to facilitate the maintenance of the biodiversity.
- As another example, the village of Winneba planted coconut **trees around the village school to protect buildings** and houses from natural hazards, such as strong wind.







# Lessons with the **LoCAL** Mechanism and SNRM/forests

- **Adaptation planning and monitoring framework** (“Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework”) captures **sustainable natural resource management (SNRM)** including for forests
- **Climate risk and vulnerability assessments** help understand specific risks for ecosystems
- **Costs Benefits Analysis** demonstrated effectiveness and economic viability of **indigenous practices for SLM**
- **The menu of eligible investments** integrates SNRM including forests





# Way forward with the LoCAL Mechanism as NMA

- The next steps of the Glasgow Committee on NMAs should **scale up** and support the resources mobilisation for NMAs identified, such as the LoCAL Mechanism.
- It is important that the Art 6.8 negotiation consider **replicating successful NMAs**, including in the local, subnational, and national contexts, promote **cooperation on NMAs** between Parties and other stakeholders to support the **implementation of ambitious NDCs** and enhance and **upscale existing** initiatives and/or mechanisms as **NMA pilots**.





thank you

