Day 2 Breakout Groups – Reporting Back

User Group:
Rapporteur:
From the perspective of your user group of __________, what are examples of the following types of benefits?

| Cash Benefit | Undecided | Non-cash Benefit |
Each landscape is different

Protected Primary Forest
Secondary forest
Degraded Primary Forest
Secondary forest
Plantations
Permanent pasture
Degraded Lands
Permanent pasture
Secondary forest
Permanent pasture
Permanent pasture
Intensive agriculture land
From the perspective of your user group of __________, what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would need to be in place to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious?

- **Intensive Agriculture**
  (e.g. Climate-smart Cocoa in Ghana)
- **Production Forest**
  (e.g. Timbering that considers carbon)
- **Protected Areas**
  (e.g. Kakum National Park)
- **Mixed-use & Mosaic Landscapes**
  (e.g. Porter Ltd. agroforestry & fallow)
Group 1
Private Sector

Group 2
Government

Group 3
NGOs

Group 4
Communities/IP
From the perspective of your user group of __________, what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would need to be in place to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious?

Intensive Agriculture (e.g. Climate-smart Cocoa in Ghana)  
Production Forest (e.g. Timbering that considers carbon)
From the perspective of your user group of __________, what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would need to be in place to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protected Areas</th>
<th>Mixed-use &amp; Mosaic Landscapes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(e.g. Kakum National Park)</td>
<td>(e.g. Porter Ltd. agroforestry &amp; fallow)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 2 Breakout Groups – Reporting Back

User Group:
Group 1
Private Sector
From the perspective of your user group of Private Sector, what are examples of the following types of benefits?

Hopefully, the non cash eventually converts to cash,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Benefit</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Non-cash Benefit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Tax Breaks</td>
<td>• Technical Support</td>
<td>• Social license to operate (Reputation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Access to finance</td>
<td>• Production of food crops</td>
<td>• Access to land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provision of inputs</td>
<td>• Clarity in regulations</td>
<td>• Land use Mgt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Access to markets (Market standards)</td>
<td>• Provision of alternative livelihood</td>
<td>• Operational security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Capacity building</td>
<td>• Carbon neutrality</td>
<td>• Supply chain certainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provision of rural infrastructure</td>
<td>• Research and development</td>
<td>• Operational Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establishment of rural industries (eg. Ecotourism)</td>
<td>• Better silviculture practices</td>
<td>• Diversification of policy instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Higher quality products</td>
<td>• Provision of ecosystem services</td>
<td>• Access to carbon markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diversification of cash flows</td>
<td>• Expansion of formal sector</td>
<td>• Creation of suitable micro climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Carbon credits</td>
<td>• Reduction of illegal activities</td>
<td>• Networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Payment of transaction costs (Big company paying on behalf of outgrowers)</td>
<td>• Access to NTFPs for domestic use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Guaranteed offtake</td>
<td>• Fair trade and transparency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Multiplier effect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Access to insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the perspective of your user group of Private Sector what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would need to be in place to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious?

Intensive Agriculture (e.g. Climate-smart Cocoa in Ghana)

- Tax breaks
- Access to markets
- Access to land
- Provision of inputs
- Employment
- Capacity building
- Production of food crops
- Provision of rural infrastructure
- Establishment of rural industries
- Multiplier effect
- Higher quality products
- Provision of alternate livelihoods
- Guaranteed offtake
- Access to insurance
- Social license to operate
- Reduction of illegal activities
- Better land mgt
- Technical support
- Clarity of regulations
- Operational security
- Supply Chain certainly
- Expansion of the formal sector
- Better governance
- Research and development
- Better silviculture practices
- Diversification of policy instruments
- Networking
- Guaranteed offtake
Production Forest (e.g. Timbering that considers carbon)

- Tax breaks
- Access to markets
- Access to land
- Provision of inputs
- Employment
- Capacity building
- Provision of rural infrastructure
- Establishment of rural industries
- Multiplier effect
- Higher quality products
- Provision of alternate livelihoods
- Diversification of cash flows
- Guaranteed Offtake
- Payment of transaction cost
- Carbon credits

- Reduction of illegal activities
- Access to insurance
- Social license to operate
- Better land mgt
- Technical support
- Clarity of regulations
- Operational security
- Supply Chain certainly
- Expansion of the formal sector
- Carbon neutrality
- Better governance
- Research and development
- Better silviculture practices
- Trade transparency
- Diversification of policy instruments
- Networking
- Creation of suitable microclimate
Protected Areas (e.g. Kakum National Park)

- Tax breaks
- Access to markets
- Access to land
- Provision of inputs
- Employment
- Access to finance and incentives
- Capacity building
- Provision of rural infrastructure
- **Establishment of rural industries**
- Multiplier effect
- Higher quality products
- Provision of alternate livelihoods
- Diversification of cash flows
- **Carbon Credits**
- Access to insurance
- Social license to operate
- Better land mgt

- Reduction of illegal activities
- Technical support
- Clarity of regulations
- Supply chain certainty
- Access to NTFPs
- Expansion of the formal sector
- Operational security
- Carbon neutrality
- Better governance
- Research and development
- Diversification of policy instruments
- **Provision of ecosystem services**
- Carbon markets
- Creation of suitable microclimate for wildlife
- Networking
- Social license to operate
- Networking
Mixed-use & Mosaic Landscapes (e.g. Porter Ltd. agroforestry & fallow

- Tax Breaks
- Access to finance
- Provision of inputs
- Access to markets (Market standards)
- Capacity building
- **Provision of rural infrastructure**
- Establishment of rural industries (eg. Ecotourism
- Higher quality products
- Diversification of cash flows
- Carbon credits
- Payment of transaction costs (Big company paying on behalf of outgrowers)
- Guaranteed offtake
- Employment
- **Multiplier effect**
- Access to insurance
- Technical Support
- Production of food crops
- Clarity in regulations
- Social license to operate (Reputation

- Reduction of illegal activities
- Access to land
- Land use Mgt
- Operational security
- Supply chain certainty
- Operational Security
- **Better governance (corporate, Nat. Res)**
- Diversification of policy instruments
- Access to carbon markets
- Creation of suitable micro climate
- Networking
- Provision of alternative
- Carbon neutrality
- Research and development
- Better silviculture practices
- Provision of ecosystem services
- Expansion of formal sector
- Reduction of illegal activities
- Access to NTFPs for domestic use
- Fair trade and transparency
Day 2 Breakout Groups – Reporting Back

User Group:
Group 2
Government
Brainstorming

Examining benefits in form of Monetary or non monetary terms is very limiting. E.g.

• The monetary value of timber is much more than the revenue from the licences etc. The valuation should include the entire scale of economy associated with the timber trade

• Other benefits such as getting governments to think better about the way we manage the forests (e.g improved forest governance, technological improvements, improved employment) also improves the economic value of the monetary benefits
From the perspective of your user group of Government, what are examples of the following types of benefits?

**Cash Benefit**
- Taxes & Revenue from
  - timber, tourism
  - NTFP e.g. charcoal, bush meat, medicinal products
- Rent
- Penalties
- Wildlife exports
- Loyalties
- Agricultural export
- Pharmaceutical
- Donor grants

**Undecided**
- Biodiversity
- Donor support in form of grants (e.g. REDD preparedness support)
- Capacity building
- Livelihoods

**Non-cash Benefit**
- Watershed functions
- Biodiversity (existence values)
- Cultural values
- Education esp through research
- Improved forest governance
- Nutritional value
- Improved agricultural productivity
- Medicinal values
Brainstorming

There is a very delicate balance between some of these incentives and their likely impact on REDD e.g. Land sharing Vis a vis land sparing, Intensive agriculture

• Increasing of trees in cocoa will reduce productivity with potential to result into deforestation. This should be applied mainly to rehabilitate degraded areas

• Intensifying some of these agricultural systems is not necessarily climate smart. However govt still needs to support small farmers to turn them into commercial farmers.

• Intensive farming can be used to reduce deforestation

Climate smart agriculture is more appropriate in mixed use and mosaic.
From the perspective of your user group of Government what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would need to be in place to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious?

Intensive Agriculture (e.g. Climate-smart Cocoa in Ghana)
- Capacity building
- Incentives to stimulate adoption of good practices by farmers e.g. subsidies, extension services, tax waivers
- Research
- Improve forest governance, e.g. Recognition of tree ownership

Production Forest (e.g. Timbering that considers carbon)
- Capacity building
- Research
- Penalties, sanctions, rewards
- Agro forestry (e.g. Taungya)
- Improve forest governance, e.g. Recognition of tree ownership
- Reducing impact logging
- Watershed functions
- Biodiversity
- NTFPs (use of off cuts for charcoal production, medicinal products,
From the perspective of your user group of Government, what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would need to be in place to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious?

<table>
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<th>Protected Areas (e.g. Kakum National Park)</th>
<th>Mixed-use &amp; Mosaic Landscapes (e.g. Porter Ltd. agroforestry &amp; fallow)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Tourism development</td>
<td>• Food value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Education</td>
<td>• Watershed functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Capacity building</td>
<td>• Forest governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Research</td>
<td>• NTFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Biodiversity</td>
<td>• Taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tourism</td>
<td>• Capacity building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Watershed management</td>
<td>• Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Medicinal values</td>
<td>• Agroforestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Penalties &amp; sanctions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Food values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Wildlife export</td>
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<td>• Employment</td>
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Day 2 Breakout Groups – Reporting Back

User Group:
Group 3
NGOs
Thoughts and reflections about the general exercise...

• Important to bear in mind the contexts of these benefits including risks and costs that come with the benefits

• Also needs to consider trade-offs between different benefits and costs, as well as different players or groups
From the perspective of your user group of NGOs, what are examples of the following types of benefits? – to NGOs

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<tr>
<th>Cash Benefit</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Non-cash Benefit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Project <strong>funds</strong> and salaries</td>
<td>• Development <strong>tourism</strong></td>
<td>• Improved <strong>technical</strong> knowledge &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Tax</strong> relief and/or exemption</td>
<td></td>
<td>capacity e.g., REDD-readiness process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Payment for <strong>training</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Institutional</strong> capacity and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>programs</td>
<td></td>
<td>development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Recognition</strong> and status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>enhancement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the perspective of your user group of **NGOs**, what are examples of the following types of benefits? – to **NGOs**

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Secure <strong>role</strong> in the REDD process as mediators or interlocutors e.g., Govt-community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Linkages</strong> and enhancing networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Pride</strong> and satisfaction at achievement of Mission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the perspective of your user group of **NGOs**, what are examples of the following types of benefits? — **to other groups**

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<tr>
<th>Cash Benefit</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong> accruing from forest products and services</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Capacity</strong> enhancement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funds</strong> for development activities e.g., health, education, infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Governance</strong> improvement and ‘empowerment’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subsides</strong> e.g., agricultural inputs</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Inclusivity</strong> and participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Improved</strong> (micro)climates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Secure/clarified land rights</strong> &amp; tenure</td>
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From the perspective of your user group of **NGOs**, what are examples of the following types of benefits? — to other groups

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct income</strong> from forest management activities</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mapping and valuation</strong> of ecosystem services including cultural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the perspective of your user group of **NGOs**, what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would **need to be in place** to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious? – to **NGOs**

**Intensive Agriculture**
(e.g. Climate-smart Cocoa in Ghana)
- NB: farming is a traditional activity and NGOs role is to facilitate market linkages...
- Project funds and salaries
- Payment for training
- Technical capacity and improved knowledge
- Institutional capacity and development
- Recognition

**Mixed-use & Mosaic Landscapes**
(e.g. Porter Ltd. agroforestry & fallow)
- Project funds and salaries
- Payment for training
- Technical capacity and improved knowledge
- Institutional capacity and development
- Recognition
From the perspective of your user group of NGOs, what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would need to be in place to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious? – to NGOs

Protected Areas (e.g. Kakum National Park)

- Project **funds** and salaries
- Payment for **training**
- Technical **capacity** and improved knowledge
- **Institutional** capacity and development
- **Recognition**

Production Forest (e.g. Timbering that considers carbon)

- Project funds and salaries
- Payment for training
- Technical capacity and improved knowledge
- Institutional capacity and development
- Recognition
From the perspective of your user group of **NGOs**, what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would **need to be in place** to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious? – **to other groups**

**Intensive Agriculture**
(e.g. Climate-smart Cocoa in Ghana)
- **Subsides** e.g., agricultural inputs
- **Capacity** enhancement
- **Governance** improvement and ‘empowerment’
- Mapping and **valuation** of ecosystem services

**Mixed-use & Mosaic Landscapes**
(e.g. Porter Ltd. agroforestry & fallow)
- Subsides e.g., agricultural inputs
- Capacity enhancement
- Governance improvement and ‘empowerment’
- Mapping and valuation of ecosystem services
From the perspective of your user group of NGOs, what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would need to be in place to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious? – to other groups

Protected Areas (e.g. Kakum National Park)
• **Capacity** enhancement
• **Governance** improvement and ‘empowerment’
• Mapping and **valuation** of ecosystem services
• **Revenues** accruing from forest products and services
• **Funds** for development activities e.g., health, education, infrastructure

Production Forest (e.g. Timbering that considers carbon)
• Capacity enhancement
• Governance improvement and ‘empowerment’
• Mapping and valuation of ecosystem services
• Revenues accruing from forest products and services
• Funds for development activities e.g., health, education, infrastructure
• **Tax** exemption & relief
Day 2 Breakout Groups – Reporting Back

User Group: Group 4
Communities/Indigenous Peoples
From the perspective of your user group of LCs/IP, what are examples of the following types of benefits?

**Cash Benefit**
- Money given to the community which they decide on the use of) – e.g. fees, royalties, gate proceeds,…
- Income to individuals for access to resources, e.g. hunting, NTFP, timber,…
- Access to credit
- Salaries from jobs

**Either or**
- Alternative livelihoods (capacity building, access to credit,…)

**Non-cash Benefit**
- Hunting for traditional sport
- Training
- Technical services
- Access to resources for subsistence or income (more/alternative land, protected areas (NTFPs, e.g. bee hives), …)
- Animals
- Scholarships
- Health insurance
- Infrastructure, e.g. electricity, roads,…
- Supply of inputs (seeds, fertilizer,…)
- Clean water, good rainfall, microclimate (for food/crop production)
From the perspective of your user group of LCs/IP, what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would need to be in place to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious?

Intensive Agriculture
(e.g. Climate-smart Cocoa in Ghana)

Cash:
• Access to credit
• Salaries from jobs

Non-cash:
• Provision of technical services, technology transfer
• Training and access to information
• Access to land
• Access to niche markets (e.g. through certification)
• Supply of inputs
• Improved microclimate for agriculture
• Better organization of farmers

Production Forest
(e.g. Timbering that considers carbon)

Cash:
• Royalties from timber harvest
• REDD+ payments
• Salaries
• Revenue from selling NTFP
• Access to credit

Non-cash:
• Training, technical support
• Technology transfer
• Co-management (recognition of ownership)
From the perspective of your user group of LCs/IP, what ‘benefits’ from the previous exercise would need to be in place to make existing landuse activities become climate-conscious?

Protected Areas / other categories (e.g. Kakum National Park)

Cash:
- Tourism revenues
- Salaries from jobs
- Payments from REDD+

Non-cash:
- Clean water, good rainfall, micro-climate
- Biodiversity (incl. wildlife)
- Preservation of cultural heritage
- Training (e.g. to minimize negative impacts from wildlife)
- Access to resources for livelihood
- Provision of social services

Mixed-use & Mosaic Landscapes (e.g. Porter Ltd. agroforestry & fallow)

Cash:
- Income from agroforestry
- Salaries
- Access to credit

Non-cash:
- Assured (niche) markets
- Technology transfer
- Training, technical services
- Improved supply of inputs (seedlings,...)
- Micro-climate