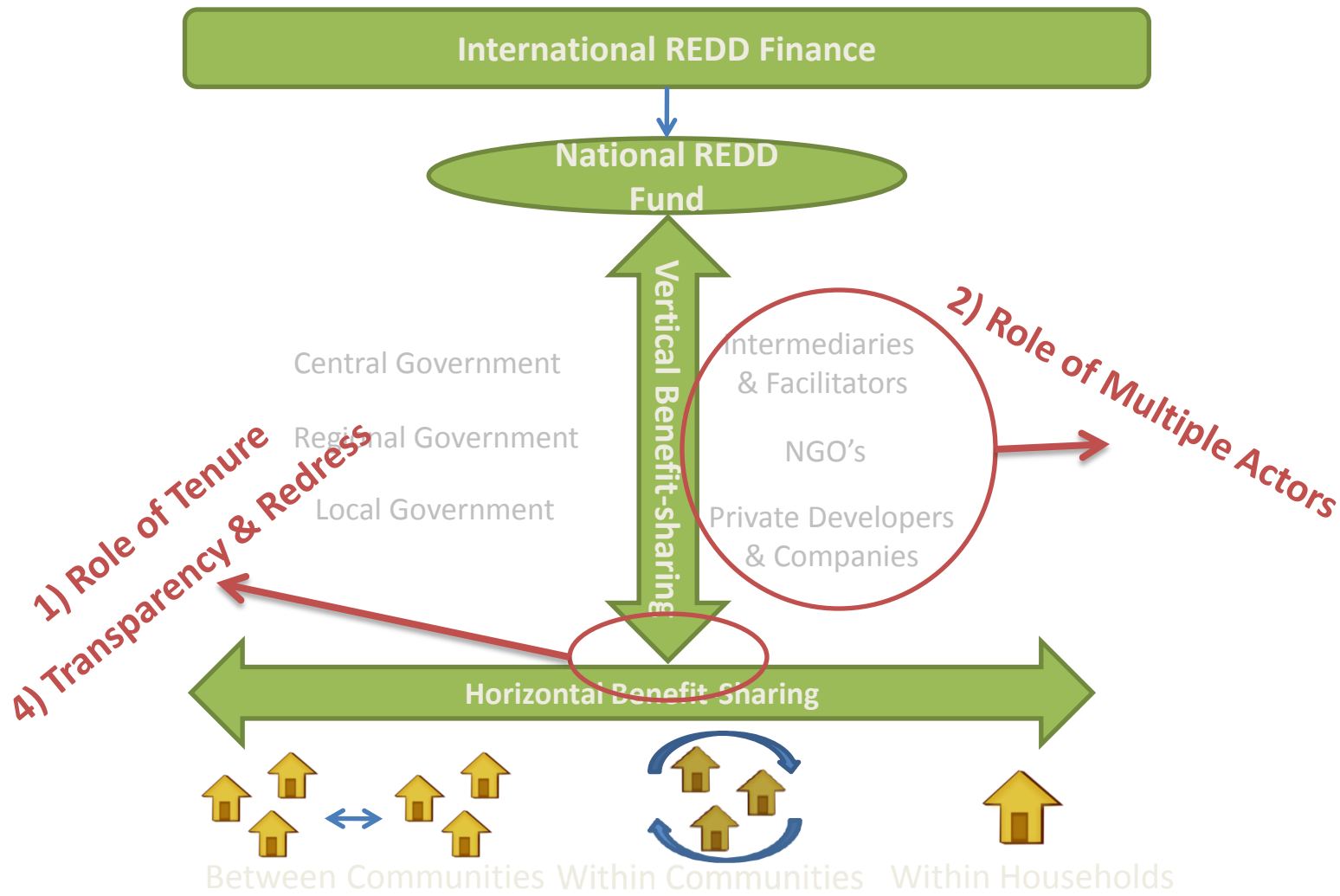# Breakout Group Session I

Group Presentations
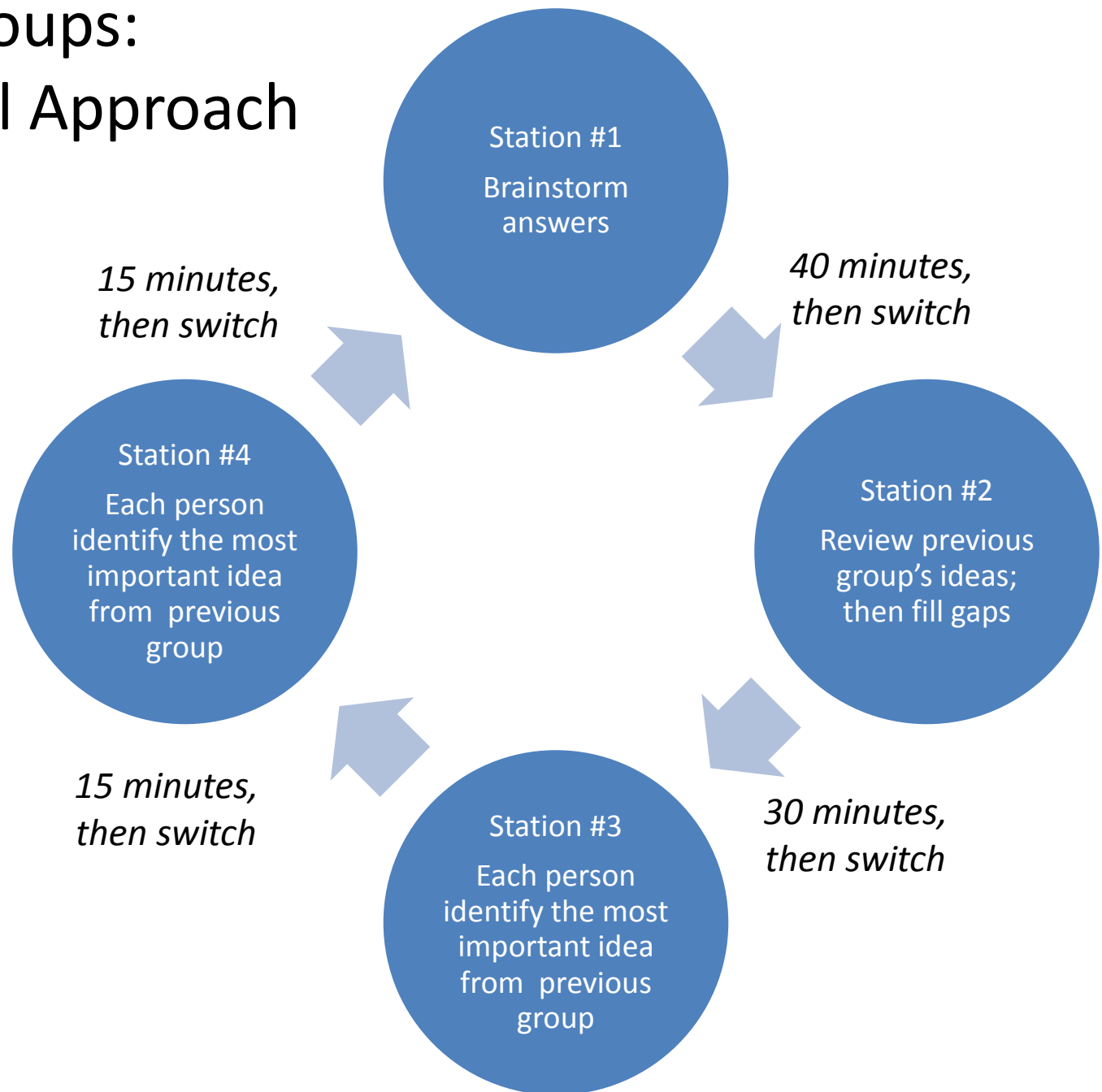
Wednesday, 3 December
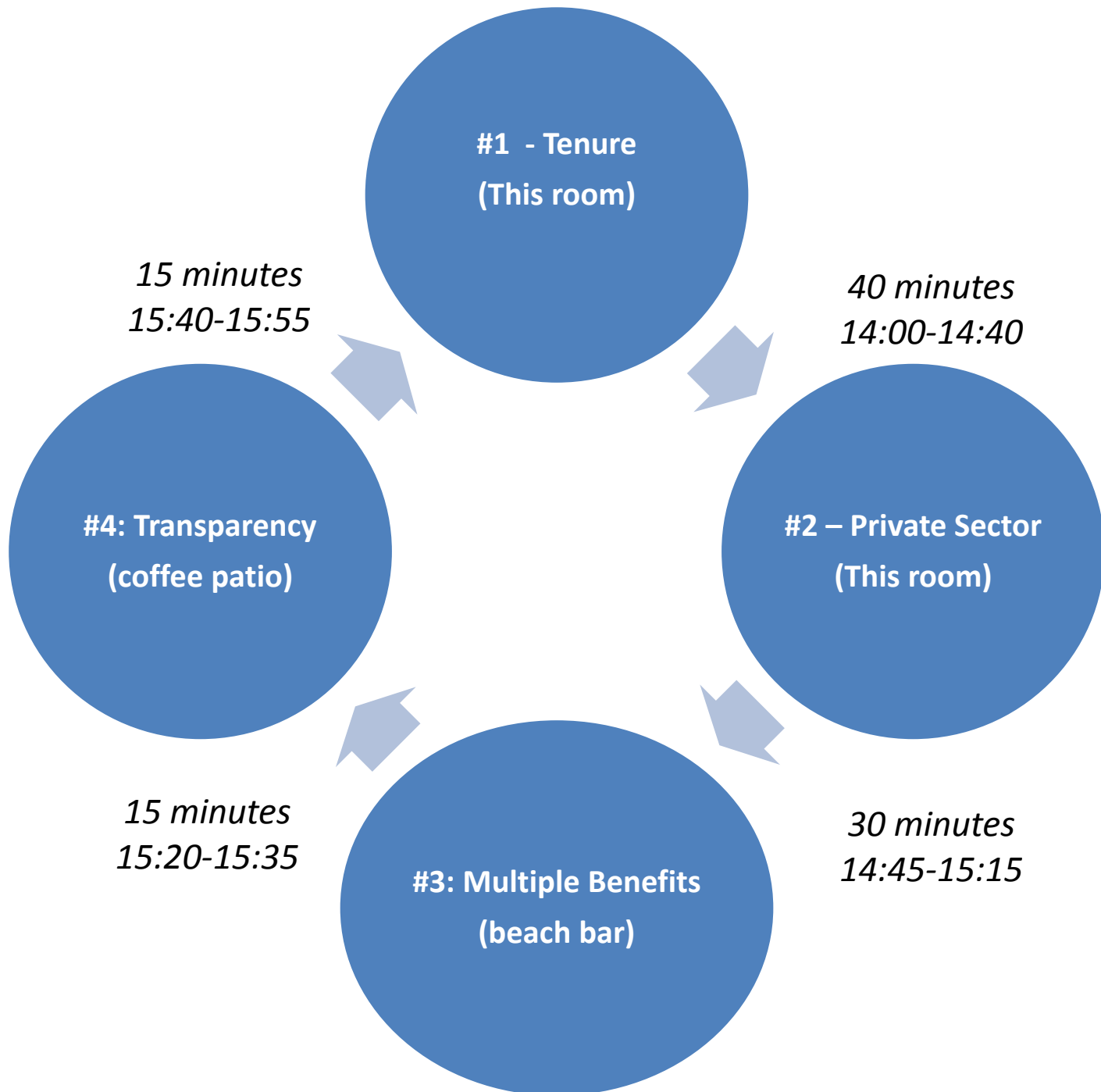
1. *"Recognizing the complexities of land/resource tenure rights in Ghana, how do we ensure equitable, transparent and efficient benefit sharing arrangements?"*

2. *"How do we actively involve the private sector in generating and distributing benefits?"*

3. *"How to use multiple benefits to incentivize actors to generate sustained land use changes & rewards?"*

4. *"What characteristics of transparency and grievance redress mechanisms are currently working well in Ghana/your country that could be used to support REDD+ benefit sharing?"*

International REDD Finance

National REDD Fund

Vertical Benefit-sharing

2) Role of Multiple Actors

Central Government

Regional Government

Local Government

Intermediaries & Facilitators

NGO's

Private Developers & Companies

1) Role of Tenure

4) Transparency & Redress

Horizontal Benefit Sharing

Between Communities   Within Communities   Within Households

3) Sustainability, equity & permanence of benefits

Source: adapted from Ellis-Jones

Breakout Groups:
The Carousel Approach

Station #1

Brainstorm answers

40 minutes, then switch

Station #2

Review previous group's ideas; then fill gaps

30 minutes, then switch

Station #3

Each person identify the most important idea from previous group

15 minutes, then switch

Station #4

Each person identify the most important idea from previous group

15 minutes, then switch

#1 - Tenure
(This room)

40 minutes
14:00-14:40

#2 – Private Sector
(This room)

30 minutes
14:45-15:15

#3: Multiple Benefits
(beach bar)

15 minutes
15:20-15:35

#4: Transparency
(coffee patio)

15 minutes
15:40-15:55

Group 1

Recognizing the complexities of land/resource tenure rights in Ghana, how do we ensure equitable, transparent and efficient benefit sharing arrangements?

Group 1 Notes

- Complexities
- Ambiguities on land ownership: Free-hold, lease-hold
- Do we need to worry much on ownership, but rather who does what?
- Can benefit and incentive be same?
- List conditions for farmers and landowners based on titles [type of land tenure]
- Identify the key actors (land/tree ownership)
- Customary benefit-sharing arrangements working
- Freehold is easier than forest reserves/others
- Representation of women organizations (and indigenous communities) [forest dependent communities, FDC] in decision-making
- Give incentives to create benefits
- Recognize a negotiated user-rights system of various players on a piece of land
- Strengthening governmental institutional arrangements for land titling/tree ownership benefit sharing arrangements [also traditional authorities, not only governmental institutions]
- [Reduce incidence] of illegal activities that might serve as a disincentive for benefit-sharing arrangements. Enhance the watchdog role of communities
- Appropriate conflict/mediation/arbitration resolution
- Holistic devolution of the resource management authority to communities
- Pilot devolution to communities
- Carbon [and non-carbon] benefits could be made to improve livelihoods
- Awareness raising and education —to support systematic change
- Clarify eligibility criteria to benefits based on socio-cultural context
- Create awareness on REDD+ benefit sharing with traditional authorities and use of the medium to clarify benefit sharing
- Clarify, document and codify customary laws for land administration
- Strengthen and support a conducive environment
- A need to understand the complexities through community mapping which can be used by government (One map initiative, in Indonesia)
- Analyse the different benefit sharing options in terms of how they respond to the drivers of deforestation
- Promote understanding of the different tenure arrangements
- Use the existing forest forms at different levels to ensure transparency of benefit sharing
- Develop success stories at pilot level

Group 1: Comments from Participants in Rotation 1

- What forms of land tenure are there in Ghana?
- Not owning the trees does not give you an incentive to take care of them
- When can you not sell the land?
- For a period of time you can have a free-hold (99 years)
- Free-hold, lease-hold, and other tenure forms: unclear who owns the land
- Who needs to own the land in certain ways depending on what you use the land for?
- A lot of grey areas: who owns a tree? If you plant it, you own it; if it is there naturally, the government owns it.
- Changing behaviours: two scenarios. Reserves are protected; requires enforcement. Off-reserves are the ones we have to worry about: requires bottom-up. You have to convince the owners to do the right things.
- List the conditions that farmers and landowners that would make them plant and maintain trees by landtype.
- Do we want pro-poor REDD+ or just REDD? They are quite different.
- Incentives to change behaviour and also benefits. Can they be the same?
- Need to identify the key actors (land/tree owners)
- Customary arrangements: 70% landowner; 30% settler farmers
- Where land is free-hold, it is easy. When it comes to forest reserve land, then it is harder to define who gets what (case of Uganda)
- Trees take many years to grow; therefore the type of land tenure has to align to the investment in forest management (if you plant trees, and you die, then what happens to that investment? Or if your title ends before you can harvest the products of your investment).

Group 1: Comments from Participants in Rotation 2

- Representation of women organizations (and indigenous communities) [forest dependent communities, FDC] in decision-making.
- Recognize user rights to the people who are managing the land. A percentage goes to the chiefs, who own land.
- There are owners of the lands (families, individuals and chiefs).
- Negotiated user rights
- Strengthen government institutional arrangements for land titling and benefit sharing arrangements
- Unrecognized rights
- Disincentives for tree cutting: you want the community and everybody to be a watchdog. Enhancing their role as stakeholders to community members
- [Reduce incidence] of illegal activities that might serve as a disincentive for benefit-sharing arrangements. Enhance the watchdog role
- Social responsibility arrangements
- A community could be considered a contractor? Legally recognized: they could have legally recognized tenure.
- Holistic devolution of the resource management authority to communities (in Ghana it could be possible)
- Pilot devolution to communities
- Carbon benefits could be made to improve livelihoods.
- Precolonial land tenure arrangements: allotment; when colonialists came they had forest reserves… discussion on changes on land tenure systems before and after colonial times…

Group 1: Comments from Participants in Rotation 3

- Awareness raising and education for both the youth and adult populations —to support systematic change
- Clarify eligibility criteria to benefits based on socio-cultural context
- Create awareness on REDD+ benefit sharing with traditional authorities and use of the medium to clarify benefit sharing
- Clarify, document and codify customary laws for land administration
- Strengthen and support a conducive environment
- Costs are supposed to be shared.

Group 1: Comments from Participants in Rotation 4

- Area to understand the complexities through community mapping can be used by government (One map initiative, in Indonesia). Important to include what kind of claims do communities have on the forests.
- Analyse the different benefit sharing options in terms of how they respond to the drivers of deforestation
- Promote understanding of the different tenure arrangements
- Develop success stories at pilot level

Group 2

How do we actively involve the private sector in generating and distributing benefits?

Group 2: Definition and Scope

- What private sector do we mean?
- THE SCOPE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR
  - PROFIT MAKING ORGANISIONS
  - PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP
- BENEFITS TO PRIVATE SECTOR(Private sector has to receive benefits otherwise there is no business)
- PARADIGM SHIFT(New way of doing business or scaling up existing businesses

Group 2: Action and Approaches

1. PROVISION OF ENABLING ENVIRONMENT(Policy, laws and regulations changes)
2. Document the business case
3. Access to capital market
4. Creation of markets and initiatives for the demand side
5. Clarify tenure arrangements

Group 3

How to use multiple benefits to incentivize actors to generate sustained land use changes & rewards?

Group 3-0. Starting issues

- **Identify, map and value** the diverse benefits and services;
  - Look at the nature of benefits, whether they are short or long term; cash and non cash; carbon and other services/benefits
  - How important these benefits for those actors are?
  - Important that the sources of incentives are known
  - Mechanism to enable beneficiaries to value these services themselves – part of this exercise

- Analisys of the **drivers of change** to design proper incentives. → How to encourage a mindset change
  - Exit strategy – based on the theory of change

Group 3-1. Knowledge and information

- **Ensure knowledge and information at all levels:**
  - technical knowledge on the scientific side regarding REDD+
  - recognize and incorporate the local or traditional knowledge of their resources/ecosystems

  → Ensure thus information flow goes both ways, and make this both way transfer s to design the REDD+ BSM.

- **Continuous upgrade/adaptation process**:
  - **Knowledge upgrade** because it's dynamic, frequent knowledge.
  - Benefits change over time

Group 3-1. Knowledge and information

- How these benefits or values are **interconnected**, → Carbon connected to other values/services.

- **Cultural and spiritual values** are crucial that characterize the society or different groups
  - Role of traditional institutions

Group 3-2. Process level

- **People's needs:** incorporate quick-wins that are to value to these diverse actors
  - Long term
  - Tangible and short term measures, for example agroforestry (multiple livelihoods)
- Structuring these **benefits in flexible and dynamic ways** and how these can respond/adapt to changes (socio and environmental).

Group 3-3. Mainstream at the national level

- Link multiple benefits to the **National Development Agenda**;
  - making these changes incrementally,
  - Role of government / links at the policy level

Group 3- Other considerations

- Some actors' benefits/opportunities can represent a costs for others → take into account the benefits outside of the system that could also be considered.
- Incentives/desincentives depending on which actors are in the process

Group 4

What characteristics of transparency and grievance redress mechanisms are currently working well in Ghana/your country that could be used to support REDD+ benefit sharing?

Group 4 – Transparency

- Knowledge and information sharing.
  - In Ghana, regular publication of revenue distributions from timber sales.
  - In Kenya, new local structure was establish with elected community representatives to manage revenue generated through knowledge acquired during FPIC.
  - In Liberia, trust fund steering committee and a special account are established, and communities are aware of fund deposited into this account (benefit sharing mechanism).
  - In Uganda there is an association whose membership is open to all community members but headed by a representative committee.
- Monitoring system
- Reporting and accountable system to feedback to affected communities by elected leaders
- Agreed mechanism of information sharing amongst stakeholders
- Accessibility to public information for accountability

Group 4- Redress

- Existing structure most be governed by a constitution
- Arbitration mechanism including negotiations that could lead into legal redress.
- Mediation mechanism that may not necessarily need a constitution
- Respect recognition of local rules, traditions and governance
- Recognition and harmonization of "de facto" and "de jure" rights
- Facilitating the evolution of new system
- ADRM- is also use in Ghana to redress settlements

Group 4 - Recommendations

- Continuous strengthening and improvement of existing transparency frameworks/ redress mechanism
- Ensuring enforcement of agreed laws
- Education/ awareness/ access at the local level on the existence of the various mechanism
- Labeling and matching development activities with initiatives
- Adopt redress/ complain mechanism channel to community level
- Use the existing community resource management platforms (CRMCs)
- Using safeguard systems to compliment transparency and system to seek redress (Indonesia), and set as conditionality for access to funding
- Packaging of information for public consumption should be clear and precise
- Harmonization of policy formulation align with implementation from national to local level

Group 4 – Key Priorities

- ## Transparency:
  - Knowledge and Agreed mechanism of information sharing amongst stakeholders
  - Reporting and accountable system to feedback to affected communities by elected leaders
  - Accessibility to public information for accountability

- ## Redress:
  - Existing structure most be governed by a constitution including negotiations that could lead into legal redress (Arbitration).
  - Recognition and harmonization of "de facto" and "de jure" rights, respect recognition of local rules, traditions and governance as a means of mediation
  - Facilitating the evolution of new system