

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

Degraded Primary Forest

Plantations

Secondary forest

Secondary forest

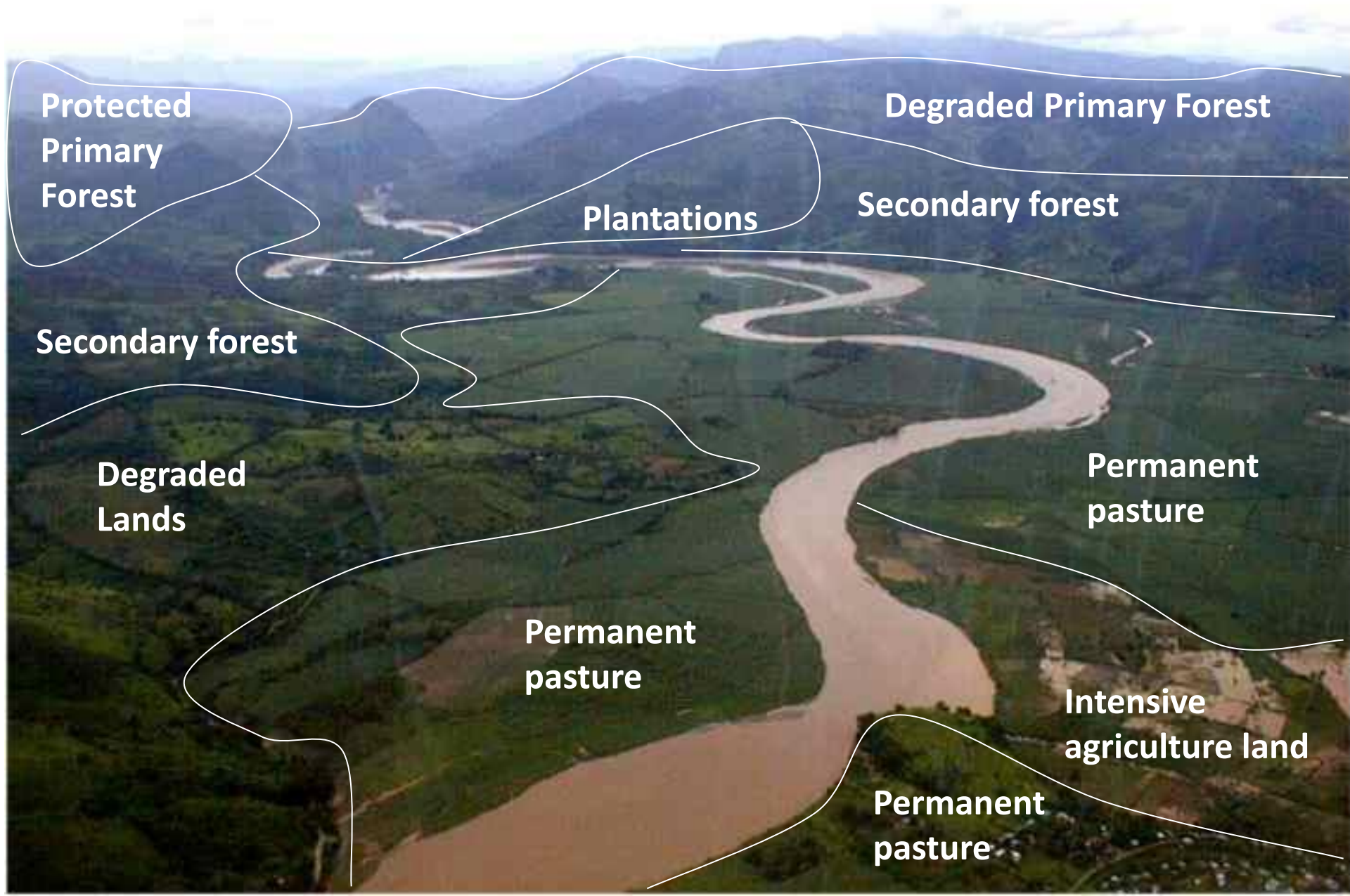
Degraded
Lands

Permanent
pasture

Permanent
pasture

Intensive
agriculture land

Permanent
pasture



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?

Protected Areas
(e.g. Kakum National Park)

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

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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,

Cash Benefit

- 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

Undecided

- **Technical Support**
- Production of food crops
- **Clarity in regulations**
- **Provision of alternative livelihood**
- 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

Non-cash Benefit

- **Social license to operate (Reputation)**
- **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

*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 certainty
- 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 certainty
- 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

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

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**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

Governance

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?

**Protected Areas
(e.g. Kakum National Park)**

- Tourism development
- Education
- Capacity building
- Research
- Biodiversity
- Tourism
- Watershed management
- Medicinal values
- Penalties & sanctions
- Rent
- Food values
- Wildlife export
- Employment

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

- Food value
- Watershed functions
- Forest governance
- NTFP
- Taxes
- Capacity building
- Research
- Agroforestry

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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***

Cash Benefit

- Project **funds** and salaries
- **Tax** relief and/or exemption
- Payment for **training** programmes

Undecided

- Development **tourism**

Non-cash Benefit

- Improved **technical** knowledge & capacity e.g., REDD-readiness process
- **Institutional** capacity and development
- **Recognition** and status enhancement

*From the perspective of your user group of **NGOs**, what are examples of the following types of benefits? – **to NGOs***

Cash Benefit

Undecided

Non-cash Benefit

- Secure **role** in the REDD process as mediators or interlocutors e.g., Govt-community
- **Linkages** and enhancing networks
- **Pride** and satisfaction at achievement of Mission

*From the perspective of your user group of **NGOs**, what are examples of the following types of benefits? – **to other groups***

Cash Benefit

- **Revenues** accruing from forest products and services
- **Funds** for development activities e.g., health, education, infrastructure
- **Subsides** e.g., agricultural inputs

Undecided

Non-cash Benefit

- **Capacity** enhancement
- **Governance** improvement and 'empowerment'
- **Inclusivity** and participation
- Improved **(micro)climates**
- Secure/clarified land **rights** & tenure

*From the perspective of your user group of **NGOs**, what are examples of the following types of benefits? – **to other groups***

Cash Benefit

- **Direct income** from forest management activities

Undecided

Non-cash Benefit

- Mapping and **valuation** of ecosystem services including cultural

*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

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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