

Flip Chart Notes

Breakout Session I

REDD+ Benefit Sharing Field Dialogue

Elmina, Ghana – December 2013

Group 1

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

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

Complexities

- Ambiguities on land ownership — Free holds, lease holds
- Do we need to worry much on ownerships, but rather on who does what?
- ~~Can~~ benefit & incentive be the same?

→ Awareness raising
and education — to
support systematic change

- Clarify eligibility criteria
to benefit based on socio
cultural context.

→ Create awareness on REDD+
BS with traditional authorities
& use of the medium to
clarify BS.

→ Codify, clarify, document &
codify customary laws for land
administration.

→ Need to understand the
complexities through community
mapping which can be used by
government — One Map Initiative

→ List conditions for farmers and land owners based on titles.

→ Identify Key actors (Land/Tree ownership)

→ Customary benefit sharing arrangements works &

→ Free hold is easier than forest reserves/others

→ Representation of women and IPK^{FDC} in decision making process

→ Give incentives to create benefits.

→ Recognize a ^{negotiated} user right system of various players on a piece of land.

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* → Strengthening ^{traditional} governmental
institutional arrangement
for land titling / ^{that ownership} BS
arrangements.

→ [Reduce incidence] of illegal
activities that might serve
as a disincentive for BS
arrangement. Enhance the
watchdog role of communities.

→ ~~Pro~~ Appropriate conflict/
mediation / arbitration resolve.

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* → Holistic Devolution of ~~Resource~~
Resource management authority
to communities.

→ Pilot devolution to communities

→ Carbon ^{non carbon} benefits could be
made to improve livelihood

* → 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 different ^{existing} forest forums at diff levels, to ensure transparency of B.S.

* → Develop success stories at pilot level

Group 2

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

GROUP 2

"HOW DO WE ACTIVELY
INVOLVE the PRIVATE SECTOR
IN GENERATING & DISTRIBUTING
BENEFITS?"

- define what drives the private sector. (incentive)
- how do we involve ^(business profit enterprise) in REDD+
- define the role of the private sector in the strategy (Project Developer vs investor vs capital)
- (Supply) define which benefits are the domain of the public sector; and which are domain of "private"

1) DEFINE!

- define the private sector itself: the scale, scope?

divisions → (ie only companies? capital markets, or also individual farmers)

✓ to what private sector do we mean:

- enterprises

- public vs. private

- ~~services~~ "business"

- ~~non-forest~~ professional & technical
non-agricultural

✓ Are we talking about
shift in business, ~~for~~ paradigm
profit making & sharing thereof?

✓ What is the role of
funds/activities: PPP: ~~non~~ community-led
public-private partnerships?

2) Scope:

- is the value-chain how we should examine this, or by limiting the definition of what is included?

↳ is the private sector also going to receive benefits?

✓ Private sector has to receive benefits otherwise there is no business case!

↳ look at ability to bear costs in terms of definition of the 'sector' (e.g. agri-business vs other holders will vary the actions)
i.e. SME development?

- ### 3) Actions & approaches
- ✓✓ access to capital ^{is creating capital markets for non-profits}
 - ✓ clarify obligations of private businesses
 - ✓ create a market for carbon ^(eg enviro/water laws)
 - ✓ laws & regulation changes
 - ✓✓ ("enabling environment")
 - ✓ creating a voice / platform for "business" with quit
 - taxes, incentives, exemption & allowances (CA's)
 - if small-holders etc: convincing the community
 - licensing approach
 - access to information & packaging it
 - safeguards for business, in streams
 - ✓✓ clarifying tenure arrangements
 - ✓ identify if CSR funds are eligible for REDD+
 - ✓✓ document the business case for the
interventions: REDD+ public finance to ~~document~~
 - ✓✓ market & initiative development for demand side
 - ✓✓ minimize bureaucracy & red tape.
~~finding ways to bring REDD+ in private sector early~~
~~into processes~~
 - ✓ translate the process into their ^{(s) lang}
business lines & language.
 - ✓ advocacy, outreach & documenting
~~how old activities would be integrated~~
 - ✓ situate REDD+ in green growth & economic development strategies

Group 3

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

Group 3

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

- ⑤ Link multiple benefits aspects to the ^{Development} National Agenda incrementally / ^{Role of Gov. Policy} 2
- ③ Ensure knowledge & information at all levels - assuring local knowledge recognition & incorporating it 1
- ② Important to map ^{& value} the diverse values ^{benefits/ services} from the forest/ecosystem 0
- ① Important to consider people's needs - incorporate for quick-win measures (e.g. Agroforestry) 2
- ④ Understand the interconnectedness of the ^{benefits/ conflicts} 1

③ Cultural + spiritual values & role of trad. institutions 1

⑤ Structuring benefits in a flexible & dynamic way - respond/adapt changes over time 2

⑥ Benefits at input level & output level 0

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?

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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?

Transparency

- Kenya Experience
 - locally elected leaders and elders
- Knowledge.
- FPIC.
- representation that is legitimate
- publication of benefits distribution

Redress

- ① governed by a constitution
- ② arbitration mechanisms included in the constitution
- ③ recognition of 'de facto' right as opposed to 'de jure' right as a basis for mediation

Transparency

- regular reporting back to the community and accounts

Agreed mechanism of information sharing among stakeholders.

Redress

recognised local rules and governance mechanisms

recognition and harmonization of 'de facto' and 'de jure' rights

local rules and regulations should be strengthened/updated where necessary.
(evolution/flexibility)

Redress

use
ADR mechanisms

1

Safe guards principles integrated

- ensuring clarity of rights over the land
- inclusive and transparent benefit sharing processes.
- open access and ease to information
- as conditionality for access to funding
- feedback mechanisms.
- institutional arrangements

Analysts of Country Safeguard Systems

- Policy & legal framework
- Information system
- Grievance redress mechanism

Cameroon

Land fee & forest income

- fixed by law

this should be at the level of national law.

- package information in an understandable manner

- representation must be cross-cutting and given capacity to transact.

- harmonization of policies at the national level and inst 1

- alignment of implementation from national to local level