

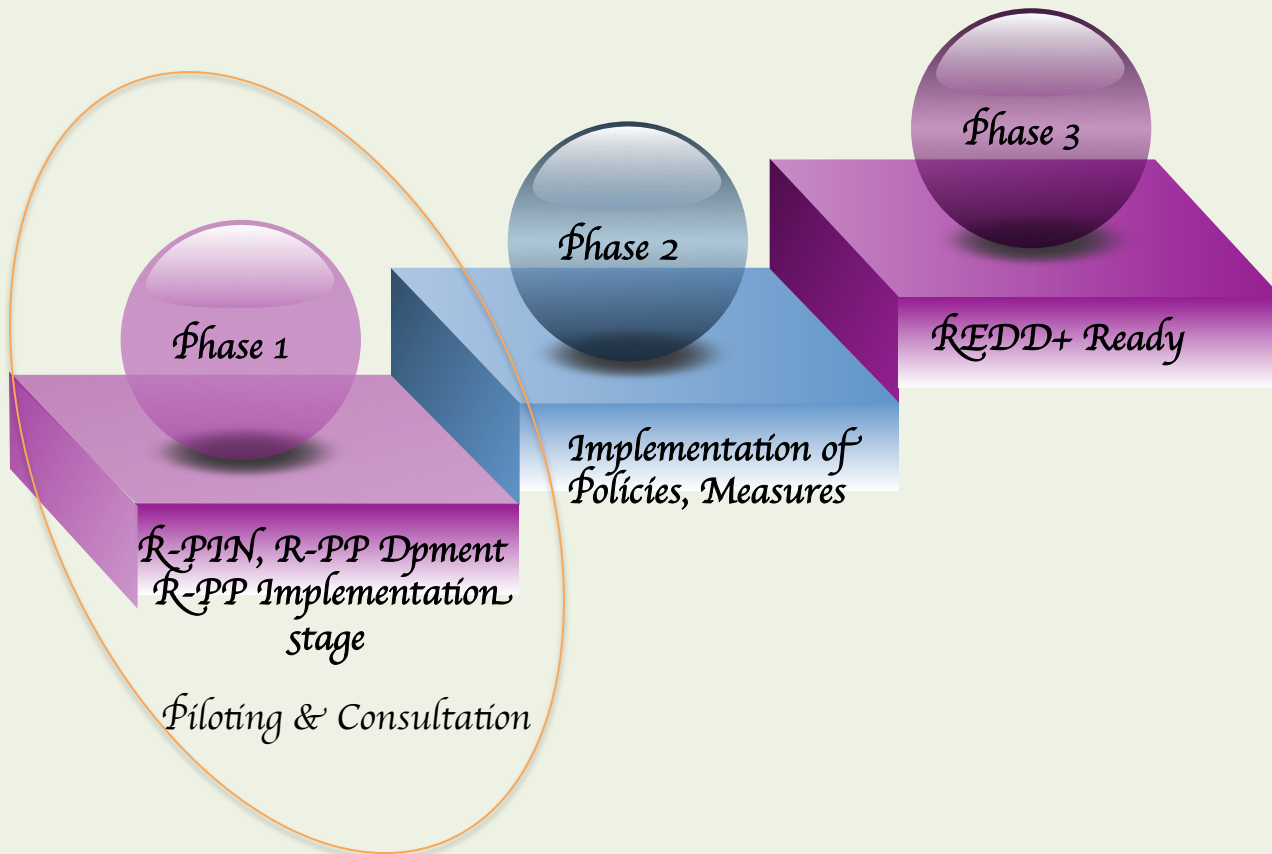


REDD+ Benefit Sharing in Ghana: Background Paper

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*Ghana Field Dialogue on REDD+ Benefit Sharing - Elmina, Ghana
2-5 December 2013*

Current REDD+ Progress in Ghana



Phase 1 Activities

Initial capacity building for pilots; 

Establishment of pilots/demonstration activities;
Establishment of carbon accounting registry;
Consultation around demonstrations and pilots; } *In Progress*

Testing of carbon measurement, accounting and MRV procedures; *About to Start*

Consultation on potential REDD+ policies, decisions and actions;
Training Needs Analysis for full REDD+ implementation.

Current REDD+ Progress in Ghana: Key Milestones

National REDD+ Strategy

Carbon Map

National Baseline Biomass Map

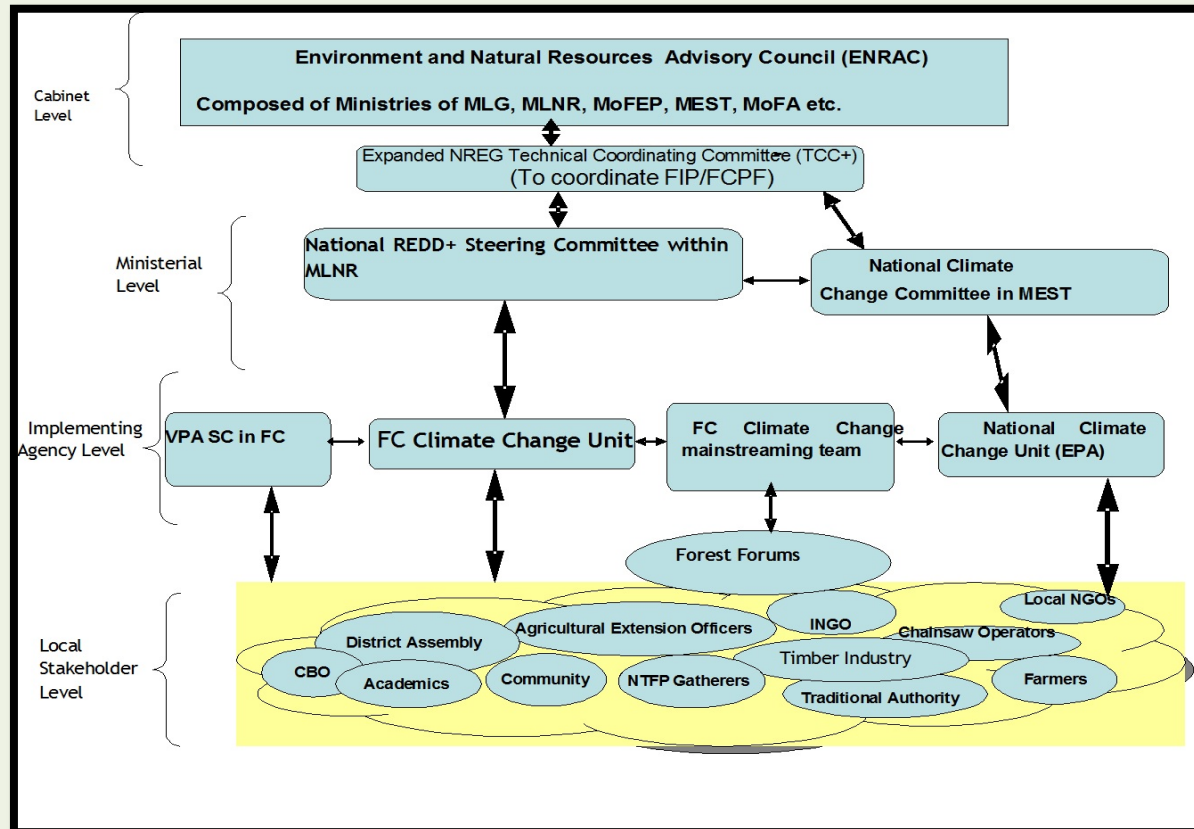
Committee for Carbon Credits Trading established under MEST

Roadmap to guide the design and implementation of a gender-sensitive REDD+ strategy

Commissioned study to develop guidance for national scheme on benefit sharing and Carbon right - FC/CSIR-FORIG

3-year pilot project (2013 - 2015) in Wassa Amenfi to design pro-poor REDD+ benefit-sharing schemes - IUCN/BMU

REDD+ in Ghana: Key Stakeholders



RP (Ghana), 2010

REDD+ Progress in Ghana & Past Dialogue Key Issues



<i>Key Dialogue Issues</i>	<i>Is It addressed</i>
<i>Identifying and working with beneficiaries</i>	<i>Requires comprehensive study</i>
<i>Basis for sharing benefits</i>	<i>Yet to be determined</i>
<i>Forms of benefits</i>	<i>Only monetary considered</i>
<i>Financing & Distribution Mechanism</i>	<i>Yet to be determined</i>
<i>Cross sectoral linkage</i>	<i>Addressed and still more required</i>

REDD+ Benefit Sharing: Key challenges



Identifying Beneficiaries

Illegal chainsaw operators/artisanal millers

Communities surrounding Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAs)

Admitted farms in forest reserves



Conditionality/Basis for sharing benefits

Input-based

Performance-based

Yet to be determined

REDD+ Benefit Sharing: Key challenges



Financing and Distribution Mechanism

*Dedicated Fund; Budgetary; Decentralized
Vertical Distribution and Horizontal Distribution*

Yet to be determined



Forms of benefits

*Monetary, overly considered
Non-monetary, not considered*

REDD+ Benefit Sharing: Key challenges

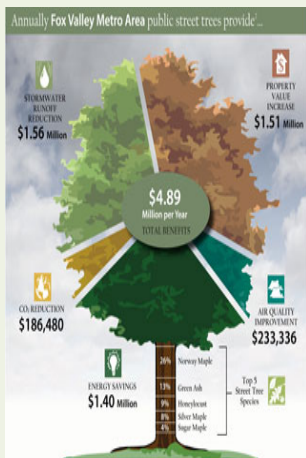


Complex and Insecure land/tree Tenure

*Varied land tenure regimes (customary and statutory)
Land titling largely lacking. LAP project is addressing it*

Tree Tenure: timber trees (naturally occurring) are owned by the State whether in reserves or areas outside reserves

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Carbon Rights

No single operational definition of carbon right (sequestered carbon or carbon sinks)

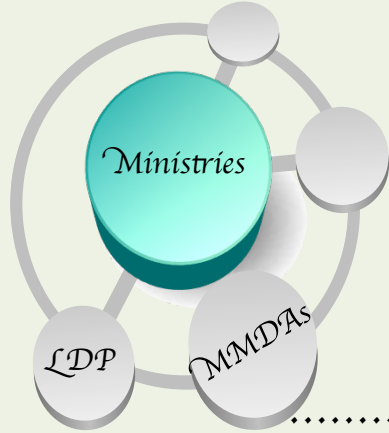
Sequestered carbon: define ownership, transferability

carbon sinks: Land – officially, traditional authorities, landowners, farmers

Trees – state owns carbon

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REDD+ Benefit Sharing: Key challenges



Cross-sectoral integration and coordination

Limited integration with relevant sectors plans and programs

Way Forward: Addressing the Challenges

Long-term Measure

Extensive assessment of all stakeholders and their relationship to forest resources and their potential role in REDD+ implementation

Key Actions:

Stakeholder scoping and analysis, Commissioned review study

Aim: ascertain legal and perceived rights to forest resources and the benefits they provide thru assessment of statutory and customary legal frameworks governing rights, use, management and ownership to forest resources



Identifying Beneficiaries

Short-term Measure

*Small-scale stakeholder analyses in project areas to identify beneficiaries
Project contracts can then be used to secure their interest*

Way Forward: Addressing the Challenges

Adopt input-based approach

Reason: Ghana is in Phase 1 of REDD+ and even at Phase 2 it may still be developing a strong monitoring system

Long-term

Adopt a combination of performance valuation and input-based evaluation as may be dictated by the project format or modality that is engaged. E.g. sub-national project may use input-based approach while a national project may go for performance-based approach



Identifying Beneficiaries

Conditionality/Basis

Way Forward: Addressing the Challenges

Adopt “horizontal approach”

Management of REDD+ benefit

Establish a *multi-stakeholder governing body* comprising representatives of communities, civil society, private sector, government and experts

Multi-stakeholder governing body: Technical Advisory; Fund Management and Disbursement; and Independent Monitoring and Auditing sub-committees



Identifying Beneficiaries
Conditionality/Basis

Distribution Mechanism



Identifying Beneficiaries
Conditionality/Basis
Distribution Mechanism

Management of benefits

Way Forward: Addressing the Challenges

Short-term Measure

Use *lower-level legal instruments* that do not require legislative approval, such as documented ministerial regulations

Use project *contracts* to establish common positions on ownership and rights to benefits with parties undertaking REDD+ projects



Identifying Beneficiaries
Conditionality/Basis
Distribution Mechanism
Management of Benefits

Land/Tree Tenure

Way Forward: Addressing the Challenges

Define carbon as a natural resource hence decouple carbon from its host (trees, soil). In this case, the State would be vested with the rights to carbon

Alternatively, the State recognizes sinks (trees, soils) hence vest carbon right to the owners of the sinks. Potential benefits from carbon will accrue to anyone exercising ownership over such sinks



Identifying Beneficiaries
Conditionality/Basis
Distribution Mechanism
Management of Benefits
Land/Tree Tenure

Carbon Rights

Short-term Measure

Use *contracts* to vest and transfer carbon rights with project participants

Way Forward: Addressing the Challenges

Undertake a vigorous cross-sectoral awareness creation and engagement mechanism

Identify conflicts and synergies with other sectorial plans



Identifying Beneficiaries
Conditionality/Basis
Distribution Mechanism
Management of Benefits
Land/Tree Tenure
Carbon Rights
Cross-sectoral Integration

Conclusion



Thank You

