



The Forests Dialogue

ENGAGE! EXPLORE! CHANGE!

Field Dialogue on REDD+ Benefit Sharing

02–05 December, 2013 | Elmina, Ghana
Co-Chairs' Summary Report

By Elijah Danso, Milagre Nuvunga and Patrick Wylie

1. INTRODUCTION

In partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), The Forests Dialogue (TFD) has been organizing a series of international dialogues under its initiative on REDD+ benefit sharing.¹ The initiative is part of IUCN's project titled *REDD+ Benefits: Facilitating Countries and Communities in the Design of Pro-poor REDD+ Benefit Sharing Schemes* funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), International Climate Initiative (ICI). The initiative aims to:

- Develop understanding of the current state of REDD+ benefit sharing in key REDD+ countries and identify the challenges for designing and implementing those mechanisms more broadly;
- Build a “community of practice” among locally-rooted, well-connected REDD practitioners to share experiences and develop practical tools that support effective, efficient and equitable benefit sharing for REDD+;
- Promote appropriate economic, policy and institutional arrangements at the local, national and international levels to facilitate equitable, effective and efficient delivery of REDD+ benefit sharing mechanisms.

Under this initiative, TFD organized a scoping dialogue, hosted by the World Bank in March 2013, to identify key issues and challenges for designing REDD+ benefit sharing mechanisms. In addition to identifying key issues and challenges, it was agreed to run a series of field dialogues to further explore the concept. A first field dialogue was organized in Lam Dong, Vietnam, 24–27 September 2013. Based on the learning from the scoping dialogue and Vietnam, a second field dialogue was organized in Central Ghana, 2–5 December 2013. The dialogue engaged 26 international participants from 18 countries and 24 experts from Ghana, and it was co-hosted by IUCN Ghana office.

TFD STEERING COMMITTEE 2014

Lennart Ackzell
Federation of Swedish Family Forest Owners

Chris Buss
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Joji Cariño
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)

Peter Dewees
The World Bank

Gary Dunning
The Forests Dialogue (TFD)

James Griffiths
World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

Jeannette Gurung
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)

Kalyan Hou
The Center for People and Forests—Cambodia (RECOFTC)

Chris Knight
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Skip Krasny
Kimberly-Clark

Joe Lawson, TFD Co-Leader
MWW

Eduardo Mansur
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Antti Marjokorpi
Stora Enso

Ivone Namikawa
Klabin

Sara Namirembe
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

Cécile Ndjebet
African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF)

Milagre Nuvunga
Micaia Foundation—Mozambique

Ghan Shyam Pandey
Global Alliance of Community Forestry (GACF)

Ren Peng
Global Environmental Institute—China

Miriam Prochnow
Apremavi—Brazil

Päivi Salpakivi-Salomaa
UPM

Teri Shanahan
International Paper

Rod Taylor, TFD Co-Leader
WWF International

Dominic Walubengo
Forest Action Network—Kenya



Co-Chair Elijah Danso

Dialogue participants spent two-days in the field where they visited and explored existing benefit sharing mechanisms in Kakum National Park and proposed ways to share benefits with communities at Portal Limited, a privately-owned company developing a REDD+ pilot project. Based on the field trip experiences as well as information shared by experts from Ghana, dialogue participants had two-day facilitated discussions in both plenary and small groups in Elmina, Ghana.

This report summarizes key observations and discussions from the dialogue.

2. OVERVIEW OF REDD+ BENEFIT SHARING IN GHANA²

Overview of key national REDD+ programs and discussions on REDD+ benefit sharing



Co-Chair Milagre Nuvunga

The main national REDD+ activities implemented in Ghana are under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the Forest Investment Program (FIP).

Under the FCPF Program, about seven REDD+ project proposals have been approved and are to be implemented as pilot activities. To complement FCPF, FIP intends to support REDD+ by providing start-up financing investments through REDD+ readiness strategy efforts. The FCPF Participants Committee authorized grant funding of 3.4 million USD in March 2010 based on Ghana's submission of its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). FIP has approved 1 million USD for Ghana in October 2012.



Co-Chair Patrick Wylie

There are existing studies on how to establish an effective, efficient and equitable benefit sharing mechanism in Ghana with a primary focus on monetary benefits: for example, IUCN's study on benefit sharing options for monetary benefits at community level; and the ITTO-funded project to develop options for incentive mechanisms that reward farmers and rural communities for adopting sustainable land use practices.

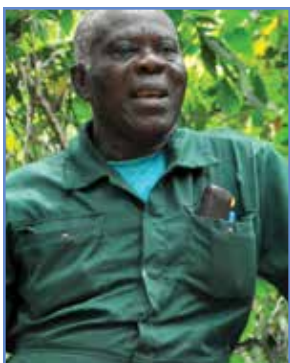
There have been limited discussions in Ghana on the multiple benefits of REDD+ beyond monetary benefits such as social and environmental benefits, improved access to natural resources, improved market access, social and infrastructural development, and land tenure reforms.

Key issues related to REDD+ benefit sharing

To design and implement REDD+ benefit sharing in Ghana, it is important to understand competing land uses and complex land and natural resources rights in Ghana.

Forest/Wildlife reserves and drivers of deforestation and degradation

Forest and wildlife reserves cover 16% of Ghana. Forest reserves occupy approximately 20% of the high forest zone (southern part of Ghana). The condition of Ghana's forests



Community chief comments on collaboration with Portal Limited

has been in decline for many years, particularly since the 1970s. Many forest reserves are degraded, and the off-reserve stocks are being rapidly depleted. Plant and animal populations are becoming increasingly fragmented, reducing the future quality of the natural environment. Below are some of the major drivers of deforestation and degradation in the country:³

- ➔ Agriculture (both commercial and subsistence)—especially cocoa production in the forest zones;
- ➔ Commercial timber production through logging operations;
- ➔ Livestock production and management;
- ➔ Fuel-wood and charcoal production;
- ➔ Mining (both industrial and artisanal).

Rights over land and natural resources in Ghana

*There are five land ownership types in the country:*³

- ➔ **State Land:** This refers to land that the Government has compulsorily acquired under the State Lands Act 1962 Act 125 in the interest of the public;
- ➔ **Vested Land:** This is the vestment of stool⁴ lands in the state under the Administration of Lands Act 1962 Act 123. The state acts as a Trustee for the appropriate stool;
- ➔ **Stool Land:** This refers to land that is vested in the appropriate stools on behalf of the communities represented by the Chiefs, or any in a fiduciary capacity for their people;
- ➔ **Family Land:** This represents land owned by a family represented by a Head of family;
- ➔ **Privately Owned Land:** This is land with the freehold interest purchased outright by an individual or a group of persons.

In Ghana, more than 90% of land is controlled by traditional customary tenure systems where Chiefs are trustees of the land/natural resources on behalf of communities. But the state has the right to appropriate land for national purposes in return for compensation or provision of other benefits as in the case of forest reserves.

Rights (use, ownership) over natural resources (e.g., timber) are however different from those over land. In the forest sector, there are four main types of tenure:

1. Production forest reserves
2. Protection forest reserves
3. Off-reserve areas—mainly trees on farms
4. Community forests (under the forest law) or (under the wildlife law) community resource management area (CREMAs) in off-reserve areas

The state effectively owns the timber in the first three of the four types listed above.



Participants enter Portal Limited

The Concession Act gives the government the management rights over all naturally growing trees, and landowners and users cannot cut those trees for commercial reasons. But landowners and users have rights over trees they planted themselves.⁵

It is still unclear how carbon rights will be determined and allocated in Ghana and how it will relate to the current land and tree tenure regime.

3. FIELD TRIP OBSERVATIONS

Participants visited two sites located in the Central Region of Ghana. They learned about how benefits are shared in a forest/wildlife reserve and how multiple benefits are structured at a REDD+ pilot site owned by a private company. This section summarizes key information shared and key issues discussed in the field.

3.1 Kakum National Park

The Kakum National Park was originally established in 1931, as a forest production reserve and was gazetted as a national park only in 1992. The park covers an area of 92,665 acres (37,500 ha) and is surrounded by 33 villages and 60 communities. Over 63% of the population around the park engages in agricultural activities including subsistence and commercial farming. Main subsistence crops include cassava, plantain and maize, and cocoa is the main commercial crop.

The park is managed by Ghana Heritage Conservation Trust (GHCT, an NGO created by the government and Conservation International) in collaboration with the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission. The park is one of Ghana's top tourist sites attracting around 50,000 visitors each year. The management of the park and engagements with surrounding communities are funded mainly through the following channels:

- ➔ Fee from canopy walk: split 50/50 between GHCT Conservation Trust and the Wildlife Division;
- ➔ Fee for guided tours: paid in full to the Wildlife Division;
- ➔ Income from a lodge, a restaurant and a gift shop in the park: paid in full to GHCT;
- ➔ Income generated through investment of an endowment of 2 million by USAID to GHCT: income is managed by the conservation trust. The agreement with USAID mandates that 40% of the income goes into cultural activities (e.g., preservation of Elmina Castles); 40% into conservation activities; and 20% into community support. The endowment was created in 2001 but so far only generated around 150,000 USD annually between 2006 and 2008 and in 2012.



Michael Okai



Clorine Mokom and Rita Parajuli



Dialogue organizers Adewale Adeleke and Xiaoting Hou

Community engagement facilitates the prioritization of activities and benefits when funding is limited: GHCT has established a community advisory committee to engage communities in managing the fund designated for community development. There are six paramount chiefs, four representatives from the district assemblies as well as other stakeholders in the advisory committee. As the limited funding cannot fulfill all communities' needs, communities will submit proposals on how they want to utilize the funds annually to the community advisory committee. The proposals will be voted on by the committee. The proposals that get the most votes will be funded based on available funding that year.

Slow vertical distribution of funds among different levels of government hinders effective benefit sharing: The Wildlife Division of Forest Commission is required to submit all proceeds from Kakum National Park to the national government. Funds will then be allocated by the national government to the Wildlife Division of Kakum National Park. The lack of direct management of the funds by the local government has resulted in an underfunded local Wildlife Division at Kakum National Park. There are not sufficient funds for the local government to either maintain the park or share with the communities living around the park even though they are mandated by the law to share 50% of the tourism income. The funding burden has fallen mostly on GHCT which put constraints on the activities GHCT is able to fund annually.

Investments in alternative livelihoods and capacity building for communities can create more sustained benefits: The creation of the national park has improved conservation, created job opportunities related to tourism and improved local infrastructure (e.g., road, electricity, etc.) for the local communities. But the park has also significantly limited local communities' access to forest resources including non-timber forest products. GHCT has been investing in enhancing education for the communities (e.g., building the technology center and classrooms). But benefits shared with communities are not based on performance. There is limited capacity building for communities to engage in sustainable natural resource management and generate alternative incomes.

Participants suggested establishing a revolving fund to support alternative livelihoods for the communities so that limited funding could reach more community members and help them become more independent financially. But similar micro-credit projects in the region faced difficulties with loan repayments from community members. Capacity building on self-organization is also important for the 60 communities around the park to build coalitions and a unified, stronger voice in negotiating and managing the benefits they can share.

Lack of transparency and grievance mechanism has led to mistrust among stakeholders: Neither the finance nor the work plan of GHCT and the Wildlife Division is shared publicly. This has led to mistrust among some community members, GHCT and the Wildlife Division. For example, although GHCT received the endowment from USAID in 2001, the endowment was not generating income because of the ailing stock market in US until 2008. This information was not effectively communicated to the communities or the local government, which has led to misunderstanding of how GHCT has been managing the funds.



Ernestina Anie of Kakum National Park

Government and NGOs usually only directly engage with paramount chiefs. When paramount chiefs do not communicate with their community members, there is a lack of information among other community members about how the decisions are made and the benefits shared. Participants suggested that the finance and the work plan agreed upon with the paramount chiefs be shared publicly so that community members have direct access to the information. A grievance mechanism could also be established locally to mitigate conflicts and ensure collaborative actions among different stakeholders.

3.2 PORTAL LIMITED PLANTATIONS AND EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING CENTER



Community members and participants dialogue in the field

Portal Limited is one of the seven REDD+ pilot sites selected by the Ghana REDD+ Working Group. Portal Limited is a privately owned company and has 210 acres (85 ha) land. Portal Ltd is developing a REDD+ model for the site by adopting a Mosaic Forest Landscape Restoration approach.⁶ A 2008 assessment of the carbon sequestration potential of the site indicates a potential of 21,000 metric tons of carbon per year. However the land area would have to be scaled up to 30,000 hectares in order to for it to be a viable carbon project for tradable REDD+ credits on voluntary market. The project involves a diversity of land uses in order to meet the needs of the growing population, while protecting biodiversity and natural habitat.



Community leader explains his perspective on benefit sharing

Since its inception 12 years ago, the company has:

- ➔ Planted 20,000 Cedrella and indigenous trees
- ➔ Planted 4,000 black pepper vines with a projected output of 10–12 tons a year and a revenue of \$40,000 a year at today's price.
- ➔ Planted 8,000 ylang ylang trees, 6,500 of which are flowering with a projected flower sale income of \$320,000 a year or \$1,200,000 a year if processed into oil.
- ➔ Planted 4,500 Heliconia flowers, a gender initiative engaging women implemented around the flower farm.



Small group discussion

Diversified income streams (including potential carbon income) ensure the sustainability of the project: Multiple trees and crops are planted on the land including indigenous tree species (such as Mahogany, Ofram, Wawa, Edinam, Niangon), bamboo, high value herbs (Cardamom, Vanilla Nutmeg Black Pepper) and essential oil plants (Ylang Ylang, Patchouli, Jasmine and Geranium). Citronella and Lemon Grass are also produced for use as mosquito repellants. An area has also been set aside for an eco-tourism village that will involve tree houses, bird watching houses and a honey bee centre. This mosaic landscape model ensures biodiversity as well as income from a wide variety

of crops and trees. Different maturation periods ensure that there is a constant income flow. The potential income from REDD+ is only designed as part of the basket of benefits of the project.

Active engagement with chiefs and communities help reduce conflicts and create benefits for all despite the tenure challenge: Although the views on land ownership differ between the local community and Portal Limited, the company has developed good relationship with the local community by involving chiefs in land use planning and actively creating benefits for community members. The company does not only employ community members as laborers but is also working on an out-grower scheme that can benefit more community members: with the support from NGOs and potential funding through REDD+, the company will provide technical training, seedlings, and start-up funds for community members to start growing crops the company is interested in. On one hand, the company can use out-growers to ensure supplies of raw materials and gain access to additional products that can bring their business to scale. On the other hand, community members can gain additional income with low risks (Portal Limited guarantees purchase of products out-grower products). Community members also learn how to manage their land more sustainably through agro-forestry. They can choose which types of crops or trees they want to grow on their land.

Activities are designed to create benefits based on performance and address drivers of deforestation and degradation: The company argues that their business model is creating benefits based on performance as the amount of the benefits (e.g., income from products, biodiversity) that the company or the out-growers can generate depends on how well they are managing the mosaic landscape. Other projects or national programs can copy their model where the stakeholders are given responsibilities and capacity to create the benefits for themselves. The company representatives stressed that it is important to create benefits before they can be shared.

The company has also introduced alternative fuel-bamboo charcoal—to address one of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the area: fuel wood collection and illegal chainsaw operations.

Active involvement of women to ensure equitable share of benefits within community: 10 acres of the pilot site has been dedicated to producing flowers for cut-flower market. The activity actively involves women from the local community to ensure that they can receive benefits from the land as well.

4. LESSONS LEARNT FROM GHANA FOR REDD+ BENEFIT SHARING

Based on their observations from the field and their own experiences, participants engaged in another two days of discussions in plenary and small groups. The following section summarizes key discussion points around the following key questions: Recognizing the complexity of land and resource rights in Ghana, how to ensure equitable, transparent, effective and efficient benefit sharing arrangements? How to actively involve the private sector in generating and sharing benefits? What characteristics of transparency and grievance redress mechanisms are currently working well that could be used to support REDD+ benefit sharing? How to use multiple benefits to incentivize actors to generate sustainable land use practices?



Participant discussion in a tree nursery at Portal Limited

Recognizing the complexities of land and resource rights in Ghana, how to ensure equitable, and transparent, effective and efficient benefit sharing arrangements?

Design benefits to reward forest stewards: Benefits could be designed to reward those who take actions to deliver on reduced deforestation and degradation despite what the current ownership structure is. Participants gave the example of the Acre state in Brazil, where benefit-sharing mechanism is delinked from contentious tenure issues and stakeholders are rewarded based on the efforts they make. But participants also cautioned that, in some cases, unclear land and resource rights can lead to conflicts and create high risks for stakeholders involved.



Wellington Baiden of Portal Limited

Clarify, document and codify customary arrangements for benefit sharing: At the local level, some communities have clear and well-thought-through ideas on how they want to share benefits. In some cases, REDD+ benefit sharing can be designed using existing well-established customary benefit sharing mechanisms. For example, in Ghana, the Abunu and Abusa traditional share-cropping arrangement between a landowner and tenant resource user can be a foundation to build benefit-sharing arrangements in some areas (Box 1, pg. 9). Another example of existing benefit sharing is the current arrangements for forests proceeds on Stool Land as detailed in the 1992 Constitution of Ghana (Box 2, pg. 9).



Small group discussion

Recognize negotiated benefit sharing arrangements and build capacity for negotiation: It is important to realize that REDD+ may not be able to maximize the benefits for all stakeholder groups and some actors' benefits may come at the cost of others. Part of benefit sharing design is about facilitating stakeholders to come to the table and negotiate how they want to share risks, costs and responsibilities to generate benefits. Capacity building is crucial for certain stakeholder groups (e.g., women and indigenous communities) when the status quo may put them at disadvantage in negotiating and defending their benefits. Government does not need to prescribe a benefit sharing mechanism at the national level but should encourage and recognize those negotiated benefit sharing systems that are tailored to local social-cultural context. A case in point is the benefit sharing mechanism deployed by Portal Limited based on negotiations with the local communities.



Karen Podvin

Use contracts to provide legal basis for benefit sharing arrangements: Contracts can provide legal basis for different benefit sharing arrangements among different stakeholders involved, based on either negotiated or customary systems. Under REDD+, it is important to align the contract period with the length required to deliver on reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation so there will be sustained incentives and legal basis to move towards long-term objectives.

BOX 1 Abunu and Abusa traditional share-cropping arrangement in Ghana:²

Abunu and Abusa sharing-cropping arrangements are arranged based on land ownership, and sharing of agricultural produce cultivated on a given piece of land where the tenant tills the land and at harvest, gives a specified portion of the produce to the landlord or landowner (Robertson 1982; Boadu, 1992). The Abunu is a half share (50:50) whereby farm produce (or proceeds from its sale), or the farm land containing the standing crops are shared equally between the farmer and landowner. In cases where farm produce is shared, the tenant remains in charge of maintenance of the entire farm for as long as the farm is productive. The Abusa on the other hand is a third-share (30:30:30) share-cropping system in which land is given to a farmer and the crops are divided into three parts; the farmer takes two-thirds of the crops while the landowner takes the remaining one-third. This practice exists in various forms or arrangements in the farming communities and is gaining importance as a way of gaining access to scarce land.

Move towards holistic devolution of resource management rights to communities: Coupled with capacity building and clear legal framework on sustainable development, devolution of natural resource management rights and secure land tenure can provide incentives for them to use natural resources more sustainably for long-term benefits. There are existing legal frameworks in Ghana that encourage such a devolution process including: the National Land Policy of Ghana (1999), the Natural Resources and Environmental Governance Program (2002), the Forest and Wildlife Policy (2011), and the Land Administration Project [Phase 1 (2003–2010); Phase 2 (2012–2016)].² Participants also acknowledged that the devolution of rights requires strong political will and sustained efforts from civil society over a long period of time. The following immediate actions are suggested to move towards holistic devolution of resource management rights to communities:

- ➔ Strengthen institutional arrangements in government and traditional authorities to administer land and natural resource use rights arrangements and disputes;
- ➔ Awareness raising and education on rights and responsibilities for natural resource management for both the youth and adult populations to support systematic change;
- ➔ Pilot devolution of rights to communities and develop lessons learned and successful stories from the pilots.

BOX 2 Current benefit-sharing arrangement of forests proceeds on Stool Land as detailed in the 1992 Constitution

The Office of Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL) and Forestry Commission (FC) are responsible for the management of the Forests proceeds on behalf of the stools/landowners. While the FC manages the Forest and Collects revenue by way of stumpage, the OASL ensures that the stool/landowners are fairly treated in the context of the disbursement.

Section 267 (Sub-section 6) of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides that, the net revenue accruing from stumpage/rent, after providing for FC's management fees and 10% for the OASL, shall be distributed as follows: 25% to Stool; 55% to District Assembly; 20% to Traditional Council.



George Akwah

Other concerns regarding the design of benefit-sharing are the high costs to develop benefit-sharing mechanisms, and the uncertainty of carbon prices. It is difficult for communities if they do not know how much money will be involved, or when it will come.

How to actively involve the private sector in generating and sharing benefits?

One of the unique values of REDD+ in comparison to other conservation efforts is that it opens another avenue to access private sector funding for conservation and sustainable forest management. Thus it is important to understand how the private sector can be actively involved in generating and sharing benefits in REDD+.



Kakum National Park staff explain their role

Recognize that there is diversity in the private sector but that they all need profits to function: There is a variety of ways for the private sector to engage in REDD+ as: buyers of carbon credits,; suppliers of credits through sustainable forest management projects; and/or investors to create other income steams beyond carbon. It is not only big-scale companies REDD+ needs to engage: local entrepreneurs, cooperatives and small, medium enterprises all have crucial roles to play for REDD+ to be successful. But no matter how big or small, the private sector is profit-driven and will only engage if there are business opportunities in REDD+.



Samuel Mawutor

Leverage REDD+ investment to create an enabling environment for private sector investments: Government should invest REDD+ funding in creating enabling conditions that will in turn reduce the risks and build a stronger business case for the private sector to engage in REDD+. Those enabling conditions include, but are not limited to, better law enforcement, secure rights, improved infrastructure and access to the market. Those enabling conditions can nurture more community-run enterprises and incentivize investments into sustainable natural resource management. The existing safeguard system for REDD+ designed for Ghana can be utilized to govern private sector investments and monitor social and environmental impacts.

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



Ute Sonntag

A transparency and grievance redress mechanism is critical for designing and implementing an equitable REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism tailored to the local context. For example, based on field trip observations, participants perceive that there is a lack of information flow to and active participation of community members below the paramount chief level. To overcome the challenge posed by power dynamics within the community, information could be made public and a redress mechanism could be put into place for more community members to express their concerns.

Participants suggested the following characteristics of effective transparency and grievance redress mechanisms:

Transparency

- ➔ Agreed process of information sharing among stakeholders;
- ➔ Established reporting and accountability system for elected leaders to share information with other community members;
- ➔ Accessibility to public information on benefit sharing: e.g., regular publication of revenue distributions and other benefits shared;
- ➔ Implementation of FPIC;
- ➔ Established monitoring system;
- ➔ Effective and targeted communication.

Redress

- ➔ Supported and governed by a national constitution;
- ➔ Arbitration mechanism including negotiations that could lead into legal redress;
- ➔ Mediation mechanism;
- ➔ Recognition of local rules, traditions and governance as a means of mediation;
- ➔ Recognition and harmonization of de facto and de jure rights;
- ➔ Being conducive to the evolution of new system.

Participants also highlight that it is important to:

- ➔ Continuously strengthen and improve transparency and redress mechanisms;
- ➔ Build the mechanisms based on existing laws and customary system;
- ➔ Educate stakeholders including local communities on the existence of various systems;
- ➔ Use existing the safeguard system for REDD+ to ensure transparency and seek redress;
- ➔ Establish multi-stakeholder governing body for implementing those systems.

How to use multiple benefits to incentivize actors to generate sustainable land use practices?

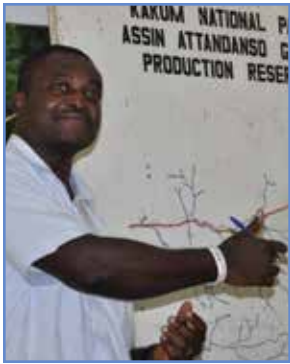
Recognize that stakeholders desire multiple benefits beyond carbon despite different perceptions on what constitute cash and non-cash benefits: Through plenary discussions and exercises on defining cash/non-cash benefits within different stakeholder groups, participants find that different stakeholder groups and different individuals within those stakeholder groups could have very different perceptions



Community members at Portal Limited

on cash and non-cash benefits. (See Annex III, Table 1) It is beneficial to recognize the difference in perceptions to ensure better communication among stakeholders. But it is more important to focus on the fact that all stakeholders desire multiple benefits from REDD+ beyond carbon.

Combine and link short-term benefits with long-term benefits: A combination of short-term benefits and long-term benefits is crucially important to keep stakeholders engaged. For example, in Portal Limited’s project, multiple crops and trees are planted in combination with a variety of other income generating activities including bee keeping and ecotourism. This approach provides communities with continued income as different products are traded at different maturation cycles. Community members also receive education on the value of the long-term benefits of the project including emission reduction and other ecosystem services such a diverse landscape can offer. The short term benefits and incentives are also designed to ensure the delivery of long-term benefits, for example, producing bamboo charcoal to replace fuel wood.



Kakum National Park staff explain its role

Identify and map multiple benefits within different land uses: REDD+ benefits can be leveraged to incentivize more sustainable land use practices. Different land uses (including production forests, protection forests, intensive agriculture and mosaic landscape) may require different benefits to incentivize different stakeholders. What those different benefits are will be highly dependent on the local environmental, economic and social context and will change over time. Participants engaged in a mapping exercise to conceptualize how those benefits may differ in different landscapes for different stakeholder groups (See Annex III Figure 1).



Ousainou Cham

Ensure capacity building at all levels for all stakeholder groups: The mapping exercise illustrated by Graph 1 shows the importance of capacity building for all stakeholder groups in all land uses. The types of capacity building required differ in different local contexts. Participants highlighted the importance of capacity building on technical knowledge of sustainable resource management, appreciation of ecosystem services, self-determination and organization.



Olusola Famuyide

Integrate REDD+ into national sustainable development agenda: REDD+ alone will not be able to overcome all the challenges countries face to move on to a climate-smart and sustainable development path. It is important to integrate REDD+ into national development strategy so REDD+ can leverage other programs and resources to deliver multiple benefits and incentivize climate-smart land use practices.

Some of the other key suggestions include:

- ➔ Government can incentivize mosaic landscapes in land use planning as they are more conducive to generate multiple benefits including carbon benefits for a variety of stakeholders.
- ➔ In productive landscapes, government can use REDD+ funding to generate the benefits that are of interest to both the private sector and community members (e.g., access to credit, access to market, secure land tenure) (See Annex III Graph 1). By generating those benefits, government can ensure community participation, poverty reduction while leveraging more investments in sustainable land uses.
- ➔ It was also recognized that more research is needed to assess the effectiveness of incentives or benefits in influencing behavioral change, i.e., addressing the drivers of deforestation.

5. NEXT STEPS

TFD and its partner IUCN will share the lessons learnt from the Ghana Dialogue and inform policy design and implementation of REDD+ benefit sharing in Ghana. The key messages will also be shared with TFD's international network and be fed into future dialogues on REDD+ benefit sharing.

Building on lessons learnt from Ghana, TFD will continue to build a community of practice on REDD+ benefit sharing, seek insights into the key practical issues identified at the Scoping Dialogue and identify ways forward in dialogue countries and globally. There will be two more field dialogues organized under the REDD+ benefit sharing initiative: Peru in February 2014 and Mexico in June 2014. A writers' workshop and a wrap-up dialogue will be convened in August to synthesize lessons learnt throughout the initiative. A *TFD Review* will be produced and shared at COP 20.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The summary draws on, and tries to do justice to, the work of 50 individuals who participated in the Ghana Field Dialogue. Co-chairs, TFD and its initiative partner IUCN would like to heartily thank all the participants for their contributions. We would also like to thank IUCN-Ghana Office for hosting and co-organizing the event and German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) for providing the financial support. The dialogue would not have been possible without them.

Xiaoting Hou (TFD) provided the first draft and coordinated the editing process of this summary. Comments were provided by many dialogue participants.

ANNEX I: PARTICIPANT LIST

Adewale Adeleke	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Ghana
Ousainou A. R. Cham	Gambian Department of Forestry
Sulemana Adamu	Forestry Commission of Ghana
Seth Adjei Boye	Swiss Embassy in Ghana
George Akwah	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Ernestina Anie	Kakum National Park
Wellington Baiden	Portal Ltd
Saadia Bobtoya	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Ghana
Daryl Bosu	A-Rocha Ghana
Susanne Bouma	PricewaterhouseCoopers (Ghana) Ltd.
Estebancio Castro Díaz	Fundación para la Promoción de Conocimientos Indígenas, International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of Tropical Forests (IAITPTF)
Lorena Córdova	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Regional Office for Mesoamerica and the Caribbean (ORMA)
Francis D. Cobbinah	Ghana Heritage Conservation Trust (GHCT)
Alex Dadzie	Ghana Timber Association
Elijah Danso	PAB Development Consultants Ltd.
William Dumenu	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG)
Nana Essandoh	Wasa Amenfi West District
Dorothy Ewusi	CRMSP-Asankrangwa
Thomas F. G. Insaideo	Tropenbos International (TBI), Ghana
Olusola Famuyide	Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria
Ernest Foli	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG)
Mwangi Githiru	Wildlife Works
Dorcas Gyimah Owusu	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Ghana
Xiaoting Hou	The Forests Dialogue (TFD)
Martha I. R. Hernández	Mexico's National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)
Uta Jungermann	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
Félicien Kengoum Djiegni	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Samuel Kofi Nyame	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Ghana
David Kpelle	Forestry Commission of Ghana
Frank Kwaku Agyei	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG)

Javier Márquez	Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza
Ruth Metzel	The Forests Dialogue (TFD)
Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Commission on Environment, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)
Clorine Mekom	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)
Peter Mulbah	Skills and Agricultural Development Services (SADS)
Pauline Nantongo Kalunda	Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST)
Steve Nsita	Havilah Company Limited
Milagre Nuvunga	MICAIA Foundation
Charles Odoom	PricewaterhouseCoopers (Ghana) Ltd.
Michael Okai	Forest Services Division (CRMSP)-Asankrangwa
Rita Parajuli	Global Alliance of Community Forestry (GACF)
Karen Podvin	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Ruka Sanusi	PricewaterhouseCoopers (Ghana) Ltd.
Ute Sonntag	GIZ
Piet van Asten	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
Dominic Walubengo Wandera	Forest Action Network
Iwan Wibisono	Special Team for REDD+ Transition—UKP4, Indonesia
Paula Williams	Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities (FCMC) Program, USAID
Patrick Wylie	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Brigid Yirenkyi	PricewaterhouseCoopers (Ghana) Ltd.

ANNEX II: REFERENCES

- ¹ <http://tfd.yale.edu/initiatives/REDD%2BBenefitSharing>
- ² Ernest G. Foli & William K. Dumenu, *Background Paper for Ghana's REDD+ Benefit Sharing Dialogue*, Dec 2013
- ³ http://tfd.yale.edu/sites/default/files/introduction_to_redd_bs_in_ghana_adewale_adeleke_eng.pdf
- ⁴ Collins English Dictionary, 2003: (*Anthropology & Ethnology*) (*in West Africa, especially Ghana*) *a chief's throne*
- ⁵ James Mayers, Stewart Maginnis & Emelia Aurthur, *REDD Readiness Requires Radical Reform* <http://tfd.yale.edu/publication/ghana-country-report-redd-readiness-requires-radical-reform>
- ⁶ [https://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/forest/fp_our_work/fp_our_work_thematic/fp_our_work_flr/approach_to_forest_landscape_restoration/Annex III: Results from group exercise](https://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/forest/fp_our_work/fp_our_work_thematic/fp_our_work_flr/approach_to_forest_landscape_restoration/Annex%20III%20Results%20from%20group%20exercise)

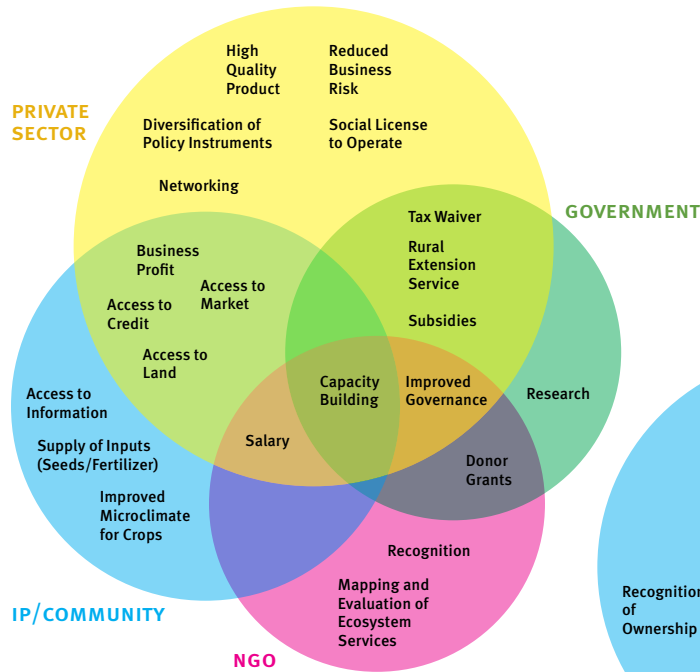
ANNEX III: RESULTS FROM GROUP DISCUSSIONS DURING THE DIALOGUE

TABLE 1 STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTIONS ON CASH AND NON-CASH BENEFITS FROM REDD+

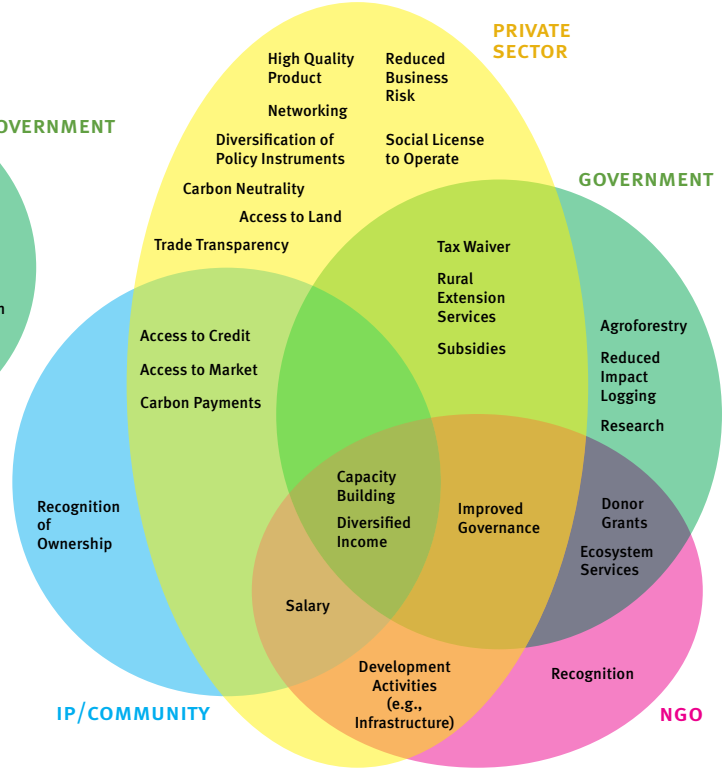
	IP/Community	Government	NGO	NGO's perception on other stakeholders	Private Sector
Cash Benefits	Income from protecting natural resources: Fees, royalties, gate proceeds ; Income from utilizing natural resources: NTFP; Timber etc.; Access to credits; Salaries from jobs	Taxes on income (from timber/tourism/NTFP/ agriculture sales); Penalties; Rent on Land/Loyalties; Donor Grants	Donor Grants ; Tax Relief/Exemption	Funds for development activities e.g. health, education, infrastructure; Income from utilizing natural resources; Income from protecting natural resources; Subsidies	Capacity building Rural Infrastructure Tax breaks Access to finance/markets (including carbon market and rural markets); Reduced risk: guaranteed off-take; diversified cash flow; access to insurance etc.; Employment; Higher quality products; Multiplier effect
Either Cash or Non-Cash Benefits	Provision of alternative livelihoods	Capacity building Livelihoods; Biodiversity	International Travel Opportunities		Technical support (e.g., sivilculture know-how) ; Provision of alternative livelihoods; Carbon neutrality; Research and development; Reduction in illegal activities; Fair trade and transparency; Ecosystem services
Non-Cash Benefits	Capacity Building; Infrastructure; Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity (existence value); Access to resources for subsistence; Cultural Values; Supply of inputs (seeds, fertilizers); Access to information	Better education for population; Health: Medicinal/ nutritional values; Improved forest governance; Forest security/improved agriculture productivity; Ecosystem services; Biodiversity (existence value); Cultural value	Capacity Building ; Training/technical support; Recognition of status; Opportunities to act as mediators among different stakeholders; Enhanced network; Satisfaction of achievement of mission; Institutional development	Capacity Building ; Government improvement; Inclusivity and participation; Ecosystem services; Secure land tenure and rights; Culture	Reputation (corporate social responsibility) ; Access to land; Operational security; Supply Chain Security; Better governance; Diversification of policy instruments; Networking; Creation of suitable micro-climate

FIGURE 1 MAPPING MULTIPLE BENEFITS FOR DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS WITHIN DIFFERENT LAND USES

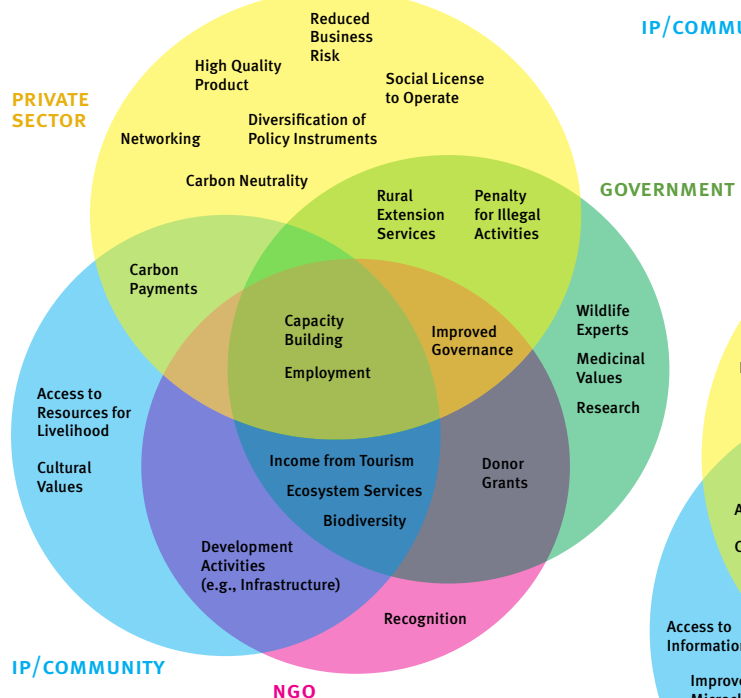
INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE



PRODUCTION FOREST



PROTECTED AREA



MOSAIC LANDSCAPE

