

Ghana R-PP DRAFT

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Annex 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements

Annex 1a-1: Table 1. Composition of the Steering Committee (SC)

NAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT (EMAIL)	CONTACT (PHONE)
J. G. K Owusu (Chairman)	IRNR (Forestry Consultant)	jgkowusu@yahoo.com	027-7412230
Alex Dadzie	Ghana Timber Millers Association	yawlex@yahoo.com	0246768096
K. S. Nketiah	Tropenbos International - Ghana	ksnketiah@yahoo.com	0208150148
R. K. Bamfo	Forestry Commission	bamforobert@yahoo.com	0208237777
William Agyeman-Bonsu	Environmental Protection Agency	wkabonsu@gmail.com	0244382900
Ernest Foli	ForestResearch Institute of Ghana	efoli@hotmail.com	0243714148
Joseph Osiakwan	Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources	josephosiakwan@yahoo.com	0208182556
Andrew Agyare	FC (Wildlife Division)	akagyare_an@yahoo.com	0208888100
Kwame Adorbor	Min. of Energy	kadorbor@hotmail.com	021-667151 -3 020-8181769
Irene Messiba	Min. of Local Govt. & Rural Dev.	ireness@yahoo.com	021682030 0244629991
Vincent Antwi	Ghana Meteorological Agency	vincentantwi@yahoo.com	0277721800
Melody Ocloo	Forestry Commission (Secretary)	melodyocloo@yahoo.com	0246337112
Delali Nutsukpo	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	delali_nutsukpo@hotmail.com	020-8383885
Kyeretwie Opoku	Civic Response	kyeretwie@civicresponse.org	0246520544
Alhassan Iddrisu	MoFEP	alhassan_370@yahoo.com	0207368002/024-832-6300
Ton Van Der Zon	Royal Netherlands Embassy	ton-vander.zon@minbuza.nl	0248894652
Nana Frimpong Anokye Ababio,	National House of Chiefs	isaacberkoh@yahoo.com	051-22123 - 051-24948
Naa Robert Loggah	National Forest Forum	bobloggan@yahoo.com	0244-210608
E.E. K Acquah- Moses	GTMO	eek.acquahmoses@yahoo.com	0244-453910
K. A. Tabi	Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology	kwasiatibi@yahoo.com	0264961368
Emmanuel Afreh	Minerals Commission	afreh@hotmail.com	0242936688

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B. Cab-Beyuo	Attorney General's Department	betuuriseecabbeyuo@yahoo.com	0244615647
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DRAFT

NEED TO ADD TOR'S FOR NRSC + OTHERS

Annexes for 1b: Stakeholder Consultations Held So Far on the R-PP

Annex 1b -1

Consultation & Participation Approach

REDD Readiness Plan Development

Context:

There is potential for Ghana to access new flows of finance that are becoming available to support activities in the land use sector that simultaneously help reduce emissions of carbon and improve land management practices. The government has obtained preparatory support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank to assess the potential of these opportunities. This “REDD Readiness planning” will support the analysis of possible activities, policies and measures in the country that can help reduce deforestation and degradation, and enhance sustainable forest management, forest enrichment and conservation (together called REDD+).

The Ghana Forestry Commission and partners in the Steering Committee are leading the development of the Ghana REDD+ Readiness Plan over the coming months. This will then be submitted to the independent Participant’s Committee¹ of the FCPF.

¹ The Participants Committee is the primary decision making body of the FCPF governance board.

The process and issues that will form the Readiness plan will be defined collaboratively with the participation of stakeholders from multiple levels in relevant sectors. A Consultation and Participation Plan is being prepared to ensure that all key stakeholders are involved.

Development of the REDD Consultation and Participation Plan:

This Draft Methodology (see below) outlines a proposed consultation and participation approach to be used during the REDD+ Readiness Plan Phase. In the next two weeks, we hope to receive feedback and suggested modifications to this draft methodology, and seek approval on its scope at a Workshop at the Forest Commission in Accra. Please send comments by June 16, 2009 to the Forest Commission (att'n Climate Change Unit) in writing, or send email to both Melody Ocloo at melodyocloo@yahoo.com and Victoria Wiafe at v.wiafe@frr.co.uk.

This document will be available in print at the Forest Commission's offices in Accra and Kumasi, and at offices of key stakeholders, as well as on the website of the Forest Commission and other related websites.

The process of developing the REDD Readiness Plan will include the development of a Consultation and Participation Plan for the future REDD Implementation process.

Proposed Principles:

The Consultation and Participation Process must be:

- ☐ incremental in building on existing initiatives
- ☐ inclusive in engaging all stakeholders affected by, involved in implementation of, or otherwise interested in REDD+
- ☐ respectful of stakeholders' institutions and structures
- ☐ sensitive to stakeholders' needs for time and other resources (including capacity building & feedback processes)
- ☐ tailored in providing information that is accessible and enables participation and elicit input on issues of relevance
- ☐ sensitive to the need for continuous evaluation at multiple levels and by different players
- ☐ participatory & iterative in the determination of goals and focus
- ☐ sensitive to the need for a conflict management process

Proposed Methodology:

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION:

- Continuously update FC and other websites to post information & solicit input
- Place hard copies of docs at NGO and FC offices in the districts
- News bulletin of the FC
- Propagate through local FM & Community Radio

HOW WE CONSULT:

Review issues in R-Plan component drafts through:

- Formal and Semi Structured Interviews
- Focus Group Meetings with Stakeholder groups
- Workshops
- Complete REDD R Plan Products and post / distribute to obtain final comments

This approach will be formulated into the four phase approach described below:

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Phase 1: Information Sharing

- Initial workshop held May the 14th 2009
- REDD Secretariat attendance and presentation at IUCN Diagnostic Workshops in Kumasi, Tamale, and Takoradi - 3rd - 12th June
- Development of REDD web page on Forestry Commission web site - by mid June
- Individual consultations on existing projects and programmes in the forest sector and their implications for REDD

This phase is intended to increase awareness of the R-plan process, develop an understanding of what other processes are occurring in the forest sector and further the secretariats understanding of stakeholders priorities regarding forest governance.

Phase 2: Development of Overall Structure of R-plan

- National Workshop in Accra 18th June
- Three Zonal Workshops in Tamale , Kumasi, and Takoradi between June the 22nd and 26th

This phase is intended to provide a forum for focused discussion on the structure of the R-plan. The outcome of these discussions will form the basis of the draft R-plan documents that will be developed further during phase 3. Final validation of the Consultation and Participation plan for R-plan development (this document) will also occur during the 1st National Workshop.

Phase 3: Development of R-PP Draft - Early - Mid July

- Consultation and review of draft documents by key stakeholders and interested parties

This phase is intended to develop draft documents based on the structure provided by phase 2 combined with international best practice. Input for these documents will be sought from key stakeholders as well as those groups that expressed interested during phase 2.

Phase 4: Broad stakeholder review and Validation - Mid to End July

- Draft documents circulated to a broad multi-stakeholder group (this group will be identified and approved during phase 2)
- National Validation workshop held - late July

This phase is intended to allow the draft documents to be reviewed by a wider audience and input provided by them, prior to final validation.

Through this process and in accordance with the working group discussions held during the week of the 11th of May stakeholders will be consulted on:

- What REDD is (basic information sharing)
- Potential Components of REDD

- The R-Plan Process, including
 - REDD+ Consultation & Participation Plan
 - Consultation Structures
 - Responsibilities for consultation and participation
 - Coordination with other land-use management programmes' consultation processes
- Cross-cutting Issues in
 - Land Use Rights / Land Tenure Systems
 - Forest Governance
 - Benefit Sharing systems
 - Coherence with other initiatives (VPA, NLBI, GFP, etc)

Stakeholders to be consulted:

Civil Society

- CBOs (e.g. Fire volunteers, economic groups)
- CRMCs, DFFs, RFFs, NFF
- National & International NGOs
- Traditional Authorities - Chiefs, Land priests etc.
- Professional Associations - Ghana Institute of Foresters,
- Trade Unions, Associations, FOSSA, Students' Unions,
- Research & Academic organisations
- Religious bodies

State Level

- Office of President / Office of Vice President
- Land & Natural Resources
- Foreign Affairs
- Finance & Economic
- Food & Agriculture
- Environment Science & Technology
- Local Government & Rural Development
- Education
- Energy

Statutory Level

- Forestry Commission
- Lands Commission

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- Water Resources Commission
- Energy Commission
- Internal Revenue Service
- National Development Planning Commission
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
- Ghana National Fire Service
- Customs Excise & Preventive Services
- Immigration national Service
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
- Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
- Ghana Cocoa Board
- Meteorology Service
- National Commission on Civic Education
- National Biodiversity Council

Private Sector

- AGI Assoc of Ghana Industries
- Wood Industry- GTMO, DOLTA, GTA, GATEX, FAWAG, Woodworkers Association
- Mining Industry - Chamber of Mines, Galamsey
- Fuel wood & Charcoal Burners Associations (producers, transporters, consumers)
- NTFP gatherers (Hunters, Fishers, Fuel wood collectors)
- Farmers Large & small scale
- Services - Investment/Buyers, technical experts, carbon consultants

Annex 1b-2

Forestry Commission Newsletter presenting REDDplus Readiness plan preparation

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Annex 1b-3: Individual Meetings

Annex 1b-4: Complete Participants Lists at all Consultations Gatherings discussing R-PP

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFOESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION (REDD) - 12TH - 13TH MAY 2009 AT THE FORESTRY COMMISSION

METHODOLOGICAL GROUP

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	STATION
1.	Stephen Adu-Bredu	FORIG	Kumasi
2.	Joseph Appiah-Gyapong	FC Corporate Hedquarters	Accra
3.	Ali Mohammed	RMSC	Kumasi
4.	Bernice Addo	MOFA	Accra
5.	Andrew Kyei Agyare	WD/FC	Accra
6.	Kofi Affum-Baffoe	RMSC	Kumasi
7.	Yakubu Mohammed	RMSC	Kumasi
8.	Sandra Brown	Winrock	USA
9.	Phil Cowling	IDL	UK
10.	Joseph Adu Mintah	FC Hqtrs.	Accra

CONSULTATION GROUP

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	STATION
1.	Alex Boameh Asare	RMSC - FC	Kumasi
2.	John Mason	NCRC	Accra
3.	K.S. Nketiah	Tropenbos	Kumasi
4.	Samuel Kofi Nyame	IUCN	Accra
5.	Kwame Adorbor	Ministry of Energy	Accra

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6.	Saeed Abdul-Razak	Civic Response	Accra
7.	Kinsley Ansah Bekoe	FWG	Accra
8.	Vincent Antwi	Gh. Meteorological Agency	Accra
9.	Richmond Antwi-Bediako	Rural Env. Care Assoc. (RECA)	Tarkwa
10.	Carina Bracer	Climate Focus	USA
11.	Haddy Jatou Sey	World Bank	USA
12.	Kyeretwie Opoku	Civic Response	Accra
13.	Albert Katako	Civil Society	Takoradi
14.	Victoria Wiafe	IDL	Accra
15.	Terry Green	IDL	UK
16.	Melody Ocloo	FC Hqts.	Accra

POLICY GROUP

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	STATION
1.	Michael Richards	Forest Trends/IDL Group	U.K.
2.	David Kpelle	FAO/FC	Accra
3.	David Brown	IDL	U.K
4.	Wale Adeleke	IUCN	Accra
5.	Kingsley Bekoe Ansah	FWG	Accra
6.	Charlotte Streck	Climate Focus	Belgium
7.	Emelia Arthur	FWG	Accra
8.	Heather Wright	Moore Foundation	USA
11.	Andre` Aquino	World Bank	USA
12.	Ali Mohammed	MOFEP	Accra
13.	Joseph Osiakwan	MLNR	Accra
14.	Robert Bamfo	FC - HQ.	Accra
15.	F.S. Amoah	FSD HQ.	Accra
16.	J.G.K. Owusu	Chairman	Kumasi
17.	Robert Nyarko	FC - HQT.	Accra
18.	Fredua Agyeman	MLNR	Accra
19.	Ali Mohammed	MOFEP	Accra
20.	Henry Akotey		Accra
21.	Oppong Sasu	FC - HQTS	Accra

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22.	Lawrence Agyekum		Accra
23.	Herbert Antor		Accra
24.	K. Awua-Peasah	MFEP	Accra

May 14th Multi-stakeholder Workshop

Stakeholder Group	Name	Agency	Station
State Level			
Ministry of Land & Natural Resources	Joseph Osiakwan	MLNR	Accra
	Macdana Yumes	MLNR	Accra
	Hon. A. Adjei-Yeboah	Parliamentary Select Committee on Lands and Forestry	Accra
	Andrew Agyare		
Ministry of Finance & Economic	Henry Akotey	MOFEP	Accra
Ministry of Food & Agriculture	Bernice Addo	MOFA	Accra
Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development	Harold Owusu-Ansah	Min. of Local Government	Accra
Ministry of Energy	Hon G.K.B. Gebedame	MP, Nkwantia, South	Accra
Statutory Level			
Forestry Commission	Prof. Nii Ashie Kotey	FC	Accra
	Kofi Affum-Baffoe	RMSC	Kumasi

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Alex Asare		RMSC	Kumasi
Valerie Nassh	Fumey	RMSC	Kumasi
U.K. Armoo		FC	Accra
Andrew Agyare	Kyei	Wildlife Division	Accra
E.N. Amanor		FSD	Accra
Obour-Wiredu Jonathan		FSD	Kintampo
Emmanuel Ntiako		FSD	Dunkwa
Sasu Oppon		FC	Accra
Michael K. Benni		FSD	Sunyani
Mary Mensah	Ashon	FSD	Accra
Thomas Okyere		FC	Takoradi
Opoku Samuel		FSD	Sunyani/Wenchi
A.K. Okrah		FSD	Accra
J.E. Manu		FSD	Koforidua
B.M. Iddrisu		FC	Accra
Richard (Phd)	Gyimah	FC	Accra
William Baah		FSD	Sunyani
F.S. Amoah		FSD	Accra
E. Obiaw		RMSC	Kumasi
W.K. Bimah		FSD	Ho
R.B. Wilson		FC	Accra

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	Edith Abronquah	FSD	Kumasi
	E.K.K. Mensah	FSD	Accra
	Kofi Yehoah-Gyan	FSD	Kumasi
	Charles D. Draf	FSD	Kumasi
	Daniel Donkor	FSD	Takoradi
	Obed Kwame Ofori	FSD	
	Chris Beeko	FC	Accra
	Diana Fiat	FSD	Accra
	A.A. Boadu	FSD	Accra
	Elisha Asiedu-Amponsah	FC	Accra
	Vincent Oppong Amoak	FC	Accra
	Ebo Darko	FC	Accra
	Joe Appiah Gyapong	FC	Accra
	D.Mac Ashun	FC	Accra
	Charles Dei-Amoah	FC	Accra
	Melody Ocloo	FC	Accra
	Charlotte Asare	FC	Accra
Minerals Commission	James Adjei	Minerals Commission	Accra
Water Resources Commission	Ronald Abrahams	Water Resources Commission	Koforidua
Environmental Protection Agency	Daniel Benefoh	P.O./ EPA	Kumasi

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Meteorology Service	Vincent Antwi	Gh. Meteo. Agency	Accra
Donors			
	Seth Adjei Boye	MPO - Swiss Embassy	Accra
	Jaap Vermaat	E.C Delegation	Accra
	Elijah Danso	Royal Netherlands Embassy	Accra
	David Kpelle	FAO/FC	Accra
Private Sector			
Wood Industry- GTMO, DOLTA, GTA, GATEX, FAWAG, Woodworkers Association	Abdullah Bin Abubakar	GTA	Takoradi
	E.A. Sackey	FAWAG	
	Alex K. Dadzie	G.T.A.	Takoradi
	Nene Otiro	GATEX	Akosombo
	Edward K. Asare	ABTS Ltd.	
	Osei Joseph Owusu	GAWU - G. TUC	Accra
	E.E.K. Acquah- Moses	CEO	Kumasi
	Acquah Moses	GTMO	
	Nana Adu Baafo	FAWAG	
Services - Investment/Buyers, technical experts, carbon consultants	Osei K. Bonsu	Private Afforestation Dev. Org.	Offinso

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	K.K. F. Ghartey	Consultant	Takoradi
Civil Society			
CBOs (e.g. Fire volunteers, economic groups) CRMCs, DFFs, RFFs, NFF	Barima Sarpong	Kwaebibirem Forest Forum	Kade
	Kumankum II		
	Naa Robert Loggah	Chairman, National Forest Forum	WA UWR
National & International NGOs	Kyeretwie Opoku	Civic Response	Accra
	Nana Ampiah VI	Forest Watch	Cape Coast
	Abdul-Razak Saeed	Forest Watch	Accra
	Samuel Manufor	The Dev. Inst. Forest Watch	Accra
	Kingsley Bekoe Ansah	FWG	Accra
	Emelia Arthur	FWG	Accra
	Willie Laate	FWG	Accra
	Richmond Antwi-Bediako	RFCA/FWG	Takoradi
	Ekua Ansah-Eshon	ATWWAR	Takoradi
	John Mason	NCRC	
	Paul Osei Tutu	Tropenbos - Ghana	Kumasi
	K.S. Nketiah	Tropenbos	Kuamsi
	Wale Adeleke	IUCN	Accra
	Peter Ossei-Wusu	NUTREEGA	Kumasi
	Nicholas Helm	A.B. - Federation of the disabled	Accra
Trade Unions, Associations, FOSSA, Students'	Delali Pearce-Kporhs	NUGS	Accra

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Unions,				
Research & Academic organizations	Stephen Bredu	Adu-	FORIG	Kumasi
	Ernest Foli		FORIG	Kumasi
	Foster Mensah			Accra
Press	Salifu Raliaman	Abdul-	Ghanaian Times	Accra
	Kwame Mensah		B.F.T.	Accra
	Michael Ayeh		Ghanaian Times	Accra
	Ernest Annan		Metro TV	Accra
	Budu Bismark		Metro TV	Accra
	Abraham		Metro TV	Accra
	Prince Frimpong Bediako		Metro TV	Accra
	D.D. Asare		The Moment	Accra
	Aisha Wellington		GBC Radio	Accra
	Samuel Gyasi	Addo-	GBC Radio	Accra
	Albert Asiamoah		Daily Graphic	Accra
	A.B. Arthur		Daily Graphic	
Others				
	Sylvia Mends	De-Graft		Accra
	Irene Addoatey			Accra
	Ebenezer Arkoful			Accra
	A. Oduro-Barnie			Accra

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Kparib Peter	APM	Accra
George Awudi	Programme Coordinator	Accra
Kingsley Amoako	K. SAO	Accra

Tamale Workshop 16th July - 42 Participants

State Level	NAME	ORGANIZATION/ DESIGNATION	STATION
Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources	Musa Abu Juam	Northern Savannah Biodiversity Project	Tamale
Ministry of Food & Agriculture	Salifu Shaibu H.	MOFA	Bawku
	Yakubu Stephen	MoFA	Tamale
Statutory Level			
Forest Commission	Ebenezer Djablitey	FSD Regional Manager	Tamale
	John Ocansey	FSD Regional Manager	Upper West Region
	Osei Gyamfi	FSD Regional Manager	Upper East Region
	J.W. Kuma	FSD	Bolga
	Moses Komoah	WSD / Regional Manager	Tamale/Bolga/Wa
	Jacob Kabanda	WSD/ CREMA	Bolga
	Luri Kanton	WD	Kyabobo National Park
	ED Djagletey	FSD	Tamale

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	Enoch Ashie	WSD/ Park Manager	Mole Damango
	Nsiah Dempah	NFF member FSD	Tamale
Environmental Protection Agency	John Bosco B.S	EPA	Tamale
National Disaster Management Organisation	Chris A. Tanga	NADMO	Tamale
Meteorology Service	Jafaru Abdul-Aziz	Tamale Association Meteo	Tamale
District Assemblies	Emmanuel Liebib	Kassena-Nankay District Assembly	Tamale
Donors			
Private Sector			
AGI Assoc of Ghana Industries	Osei K. Bonsu	Private Afforestation Dev. Org.	Offinso
Fuel wood & Charcoal Burners Associations (producers, transporters, consumers)	Mary Dokurugu	Charcoal Association	Bolgatanga
	Wasilatu Alidu	Charcoal Association.	Sandema
NTFP gatherers (Hunters, Fishers, Fuel wood collectors)	Paul Azongo	Musagba	Walewale
Civil Society			
CBOs (e.g. Fire volunteers, economic groups)	Abdujah Danaah	Rural Women and Children Development Org	Tamale
	Afdulrazak Afukari	Community Empowerment Organisation	Tamale
	GN Sulemana	RIDEC	Tamale
CRMCs, DFFs, RFFs, NFF	Naa Robert Loggah	National Forest Forum, President	WA

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	Samuel Abatey	UE RFF	Navrongo
	Bawal Seidu	RFF	Upper West
	Fidelis Zumakeph	D.F.F	Tamale
	Adams Inusah	Jrapa Forest Forum	Wa
National & International NGOs	George K. Amarnan	ODA	Sandema
	Issifu Sulemana	ZEFP	Walewale
	Abdulai Damoah	RWCDO	Tamale
	Mohammed A. Jabaru	NGND	Tamale
	Ben Bawa	JIDA	Salaga
	Mumuni Joseph Shaibu	KCODEC	
	Abdul-Karim Ziblim	WUZDA	Tamale
	Abdulai Boba	Youth Leader	Tamale
Traditional Authorities - Chiefs, Land priests etc.	Stephen B. Kpen	Chief	Wa
	Abudulai Mahama	Chief of Nyohini	Tamale
	Iddrisu Ibrahim	Silinboma naa,	Tamale
Research & Academic organizations	Prof. Gordana Kranjac-Berisavljevic	UDS/SLM Project	Bolga
	Prof. David Millar	UDS	Bolga

Kumasi Workshop - 55 Participants

State Level	Name	Organisation	Location
Ministry of Food & Agriculture	John Ayisi Jatango	MoFA	Sunyani

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	Mr. Badu Yeboah	Regional Director (MOFA)	Ashanti Region
	Godwin Horly	MoFA	
Statutory Level			
Forest Commission	Ruth U. Azu	FSD-FC	Atebubu
	Augustine Gyedu	FSD-FC	Bekwai
	Chemogo Deri	FSD-FC	Nkawie
	William Baah	FSD	Sunyani Regional Manager
	Dickson Adjei Sakyi	FSD-FC,	Sunyani
	Edith Abruquah	FSD, Regional Manager	Kumasi/ Ashanti Region
	J. E Manu	FSD, Regional Manager	Koforidua/ Eastern Region
	Mercy O. Ansah	RMSC-FC	
	Charles Hazel	WSD Regional Manager	Ashanti/ Brong Ahafo
	Emmanuel Nimo	Zoo Manager	Ashanti
	Godfred Ohene Gyan	RMSC - FC	Kumasi
	Alex Asare	Manager , Collaborative Forest Management Unit	RMSC Kumasi
	Kofi Afum-Baffoe	Production Manager, RMSC	Kumasi
	Yakubu Mohammed	Manager, Digital Mapping Remote Sensing and GIS (RMSC)	Kumasi
	Valerie Fumey Nash	RMSC	Kumasi
	Isaac Sintim-Yabbey	FSD	
	Awuah Edward	Assistant Manager, FSD	Kumasi
	C.K.A Haizel	FC Wildlife	Kumasi

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Water Resources Commission	Ronald Abrahams	Water Resources Commission	Koforidua
Environmental Protection Agency	Daniel Benefoh	P.O. / EPA	Kumasi
Donors			
	James Macqueen	EU Chainsaw Project	Kumasi
Private Sector			
Wood Industry- GTMO, DOLTA, GTA, GATEX, FAWAG, Woodworkers Association	Edward K. Asare	ABTS Ltd.	Berekum
	Kwabena Enoch	Modern Wood	Kumasi
	IK NKRUMAH	TWU/TUC	
	ANTHONY P. ASARE	SAWN TIMBER ASSOC	
	Kwame Appiah	FAWAG	
	E.E.K. Acquah-Moses	GTMO	Kumasi
	Owusu Brobbey	GTA,	Techiman
	D. K. Boabeng-Poku	GTA,	Kumasi
	Chris Dadzawa	FAWAG	
	Julius Oduro	GTA,	Sunyani
Farmers Large & small scale	Nana Abodi	Farmer	Sunyani
Civil Society			
CRMCs, DFFs, RFFs, NFF	Barima Sarpong Kumankuma	Kwaebibirem F. Forum	
	E. C. Ansong	BAR FF	Brong Ahafo Region
	Ahmed Suleman	Forest Forum	Techiman
	Kwasi Afena	Chariman Bargfa	

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National & International NGOs	Osman Ahmed	Environmental Protection Association of Ghana (EPAG)	
	Paul Osei Tutu	Tropenbos Ghana	Kumasi
	K.S. Nketiah	Tropenbos	Kumasi
	Clement Owusu	Tropenbos	Kumasi
	Margarette Opuni	Dynamic Extension Group	Kumasi
	Kwaku Addai	CEMED	Kumasi
	John Coffie	Green Solutions	Kumasi
	Peter Ossei-Wusu	NUTREEGA	Kumasi
	Josephine Aqyen	Environmental Awareness	
Traditional Authorities - Chiefs, Land priests etc.	Nana Kofi Sasraku Ayiwa I	TWIFU Chief	
Research & Academic organizations	Dr. Stephen Adu-Bredu	FORIG	Kumasi
	Dr. Ernest Foli	FORIG	Kumasi
	Enoch C. Ofosu	KNUST	Kumasi
	Dr. Emmanuel Opuni-Frimpong	FORIG	Kumasi
Press	Lovelace Agyemang Opoku-	Freelance Journalist	
REDD Steering Committee Chair	J.G.K. Owusu	Chairman, NRSC	Kumasi

Cape Coast - 36 Participants

State Level	Name	Organisation	Location
Ministry of Food & Agriculture	Kutah King Joseph Jnr.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Apowa, Western Region
Statutory Level			

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Forest Commission	Sulemana Adamu	Wildlife Division	Winneba
	Isaac Adonteng	Forest Services Division, Ho	Ho
	Godfried Amankwah	T I D D	Takoradi
	Yaw Opare Addo	Forest Services Division, Ho-Volta	Ho
	Peter Mensah	PTM Officers, FSD	Nkwanta
	I.C.Y. Apetorgbo	Forest Services Division	Assin Fosu
	Attah Owusu	Forest Services Division	Cape Coast
	Afreh Boakye	Secretary, FSD	Mankessim
	Papa Kwaw Quansah	Wildlife Division	Koforidua
	Badu Henry	Forest Services Division	Cape Coast
	Thomas Okyere	Forest Services Division	Takoradi
	Linda Acheampong	Forest Services Division	Cape Coast
Private Sector			
Wood Industry- GTMO, DOLTA, GTA, GATEX, FAWAG, Woodworkers Association	Victor K. Nyadi	National Chairman DOLTA	Tema
	Ebenezer Adu-Kona	DOLTA Member	Western Region
	Kwabena Affum	Deputy Treasurer, GTA	Sefwi-Juaboso
	J.A. Opong Mensah	G.T.A. Central Region Representative	Fosu
	Emmanuel Owusu	G.T.A.	Dunkwa
	William Beckson	G.T.A.	Kumasi
	Louis Abraham	G.T.A.	Asamko
	Nana Annan II	G.T.A.	Asamko
Farmers Large & small scale	Jesse K. Ashong	Peter' Farms Limited	Kpetoe

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	Stephen Mensah	Set-up Farms	Ho
	Kasens Asiamah	10 Farms Ventures	Cape Coast
	Samuel Nana Otoo	Darko Farms	Tarkwa
	Amoatey K. Ernest	Farm Manager	Anloga
Civil Society			
CRMCs, DFFs, RFFs, NFF	Nana Blankson	Natural Forest Forum	Assin Fosu
National & International NGOs	Richmond Antwi Bediako	Rural Environmental Care Association	Tarkwa
	Anthony K. Darko	New Generation Concern	Wassa Akropong
	Jerry Affum Offei	Conservation Foundation	Sefwi-Juaboso
	Bernard Yeboah	Conservation Founder	Sefwi-Juaboso
	Newlove N. Ayensu	Devascom Foundation	Enchi
	Andrew Kojo Morrison	New Generation Concern	Wassa Akropong
Research & Academic organizations	Joseph O. Aduam	Executive Research Association	Tarkwa
Religious bodies	Osei Gyamfi	Young Christian Youth	Ho
	Joseph Akpoto	Catholic R.S.	Kpando

Annex 1b-5: Stakeholder Consultations and Participation Plan (for R-PP Implementation)

This Document

This Consultation and Participation (C&P) Plan forms one element of Ghana's REDDplus Readiness preparation proposal (R-PP). It is intended to provide an outline of the structures and activities that will occur to ensure effective communication on the development of a national strategy for REDDplus. The plan is anticipated to cover a period from late 2009 to 2012/13 and is based on the premise of further support from the Forest Carbon Partnership

Facility. It is intended for use by a broad range of stakeholders to provide a clear outline of activities for those involved in implementing REDDplus preparation activities, as well as acting as a statement of intent that can be referred to by all those engaged in the process.

The Consultation and Participation process on Ghana's REDDplus Readiness Preparations should be conducted with caution. Stakeholders within and outside of the Government have different expectations with respect to the benefits and risks associated with REDDplus. Local stakeholders are concerned about fair benefit sharing, while the Government confronts the challenge of enacting broad policy reforms without the assurance of eventual rewards from emission reductions and other environmental benefits. Mechanisms for REDDplus are still under definition under the UNFCCC and the funds that are currently available are insufficient. It is not clear whether the climate conference in Copenhagen will lead to a definition of a REDDplus policy framework, neither is it clear whether industrialized countries will make available the expected funds to sufficiently incentivize REDDplus. The political risks associated with engaging in REDDplus for Ghana are further enhanced as Ghana has relatively low remaining forest coverage and deforestation emissions. The "plus" of REDD relating to conservation and enhancement of stocks may therefore be as important for Ghana as the reduction of forest emissions.

In sum, consultations on REDD policies and benefit sharing have to be handled with upmost care, as benefits -despite all the talk about them - are not a given. Stakeholders within and outside of the Government must embrace REDDplus as a potential additional reward mechanism for agreed sustainable forest protection and land-use policy. If there is no broad support for the underlying REDD policies, disappointment with the mechanism is unlikely to be avoided.

Context

Where does REDDplus and the R-PP Come from?

Global climate change threatens the livelihoods of people worldwide. Research has shown that nearly 20% of all greenhouse gas emissions (the gases that cause climate change) come from deforestation and forest degradation.

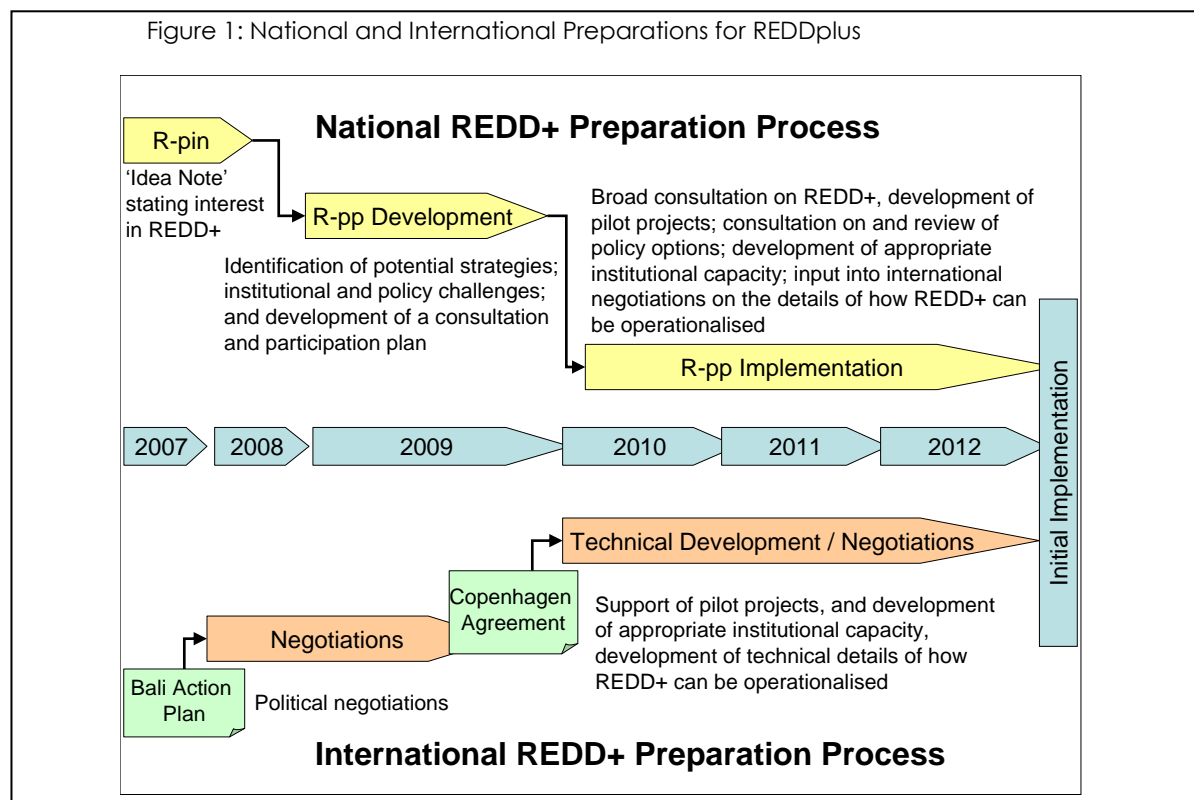
The international community is developing a mechanism to provide positive incentives (mainly in the form of finance) to help developing countries reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), and to support conservation, sustainable forest management, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (these three being the + in REDD plus). This

mechanism is being discussed in the context of an international climate agreement that will complement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The Government of Ghana is actively participating in these negotiations.

A future REDDplus mechanism offers the opportunity of financial support for Ghana to promote policies and activities that will reduce further deforestation and forest degradation. It should be recognized, however, that this finance is performance based and comes as payment for the provision of an environmental service in the form of absorption and storage of carbon (sequestration of carbon) across land uses.

The Government of Ghana is currently receiving financial support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to prepare, for participating in a future mechanism for REDDplus. The first significant step of this is the development of the R-PP or Readiness preparation proposal which indicates what activities could be undertaken for REDDplus and provides a guide to what needs to be done to assess these activities, and identify a coherent national strategy for REDDplus, which will guide actions at both the national and international levels.

Figure 1: National and International Preparations for REDDplus



Learning Lessons from past Processes - the VPA, and NREG

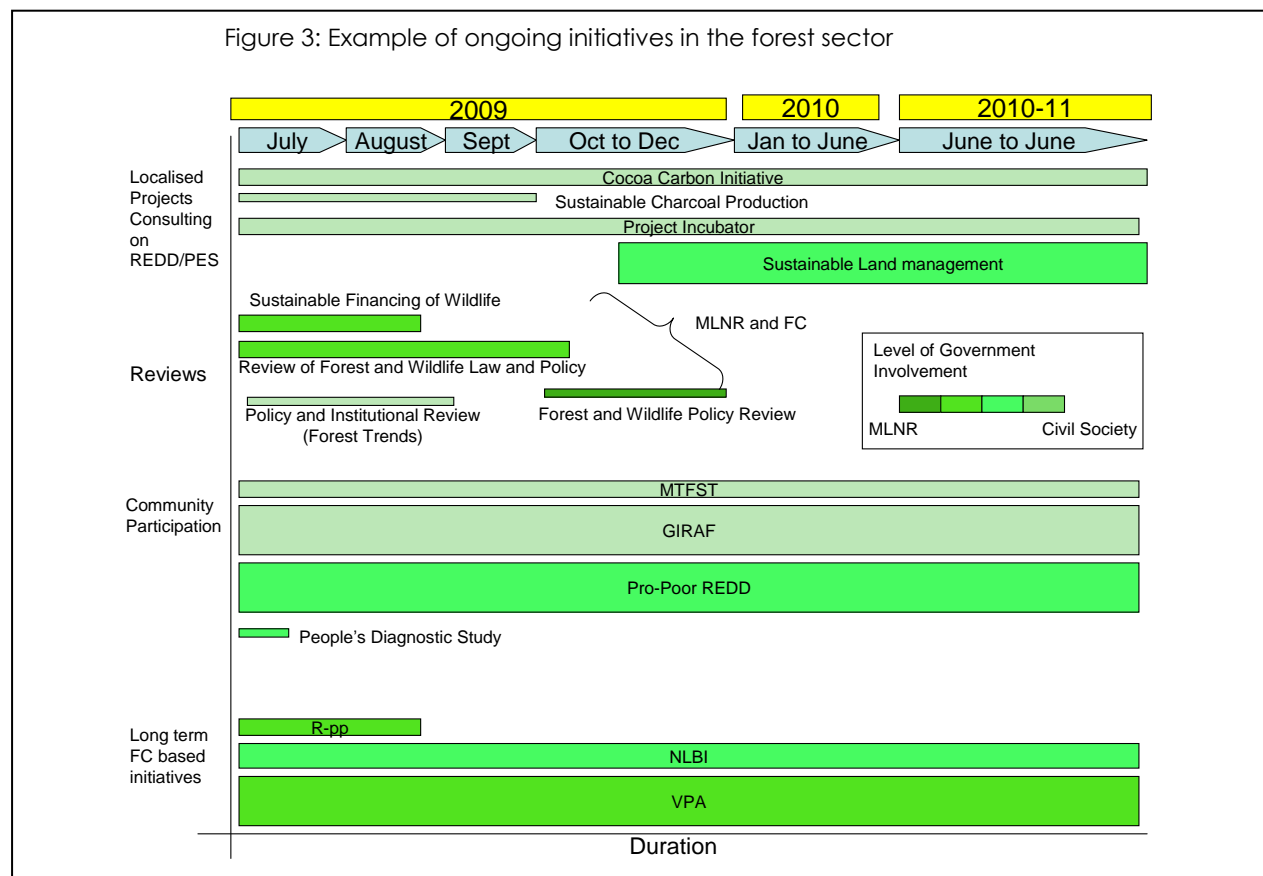
The Ghanaian forest sector has been an area of considerable importance for Government, Development Partners and Civil Society actors for several years. A focus on consultation and participation within several major initiatives has increased the capacity of stakeholder groups and Government to organise, advocate and consult, when compared to other sectors within the country. The elaboration of Ghana's Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the EU and the country's Natural Resource and Environmental Governance (NREG) Sector Budget Support Programme (NREG) are examples of these developments, with both having utilised a consultative process.

The consultation process that surrounded the VPA was seen as one of the most successful VPA consultation processes globally with good levels of information sharing and effective multi-stakeholder decision making. The process has also provided a number of lessons learned (Box 1) which can be utilized by other initiatives to further develop and improve multi-stakeholder consultation and decision making within Ghana.

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The development of the NREG structure has made progress towards the institutionalizing of consultative process by creating a framework around which stakeholders can discuss and identify priorities for the sector in a coordinated manner.

Figure 3: Example of ongoing initiatives in the forest sector



Despite NREG's successes at coordinating Government and Development Partner efforts, there remain a high number of different initiatives within the sector many of which have their own consultation processes. During the development of the R-PP at least six other initiatives were identified which were engaging the same stakeholders on issues which overlapped with those being discussed during the R-PP consultations (see figure 3).

This situation threatens to undermine the progress made to date and is likely to lead to consultation fatigue amongst stakeholders from both government and civil society. The presentation of disparate initiatives in a poorly coordinated fashion also over complicates the picture provided to stakeholders reducing their capacity to participate and in many cases

reducing their trust in the process due to a lack of follow-up information on how their views have been incorporated into subsequent decision making.

As such it is critical that future consultation processes are coordinated to ensure that they remain efficient and effective and do not undermine their own legitimacy.

Consultation and Participation for REDDplus

Box 1: Lessons Learned from the VPA Process

A series of ‘lessons learned’ have been identified from the VPA process which can help inform future decision making processes within Ghana and beyond.

The Importance of Planning

Clear plans are important to outline how two-way communication between sector representatives and their constituencies will occur. This should include guidelines on ‘how much’ consultation is needed, what capacity building activities may be needed, and recognise the time and finances necessary to conduct effective information sharing and consultation. The implementation of this plan should then be regularly monitored to ensure effective implementation and adjustment.

Consultations Build Credibility and Capacity

Engagement of parties in the discussion of issues surrounding an initiative increases the credibility of the initiative and stakeholders support for it. The engagement of stakeholders also builds their capacity to participate in future multi-stakeholder consultations.

Sector Organisations Facilitate Consultation

The existence of stakeholder groups, and associations greatly facilitates consultation and reduces transaction costs.

Impacts Beyond the VPA

The success of the consultation process around the VPA saw its adoption by other groups and has been a very positive step towards institutionalising the concept and practice of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making in Ghana.

Framework and Principles

The development of a National Strategy on REDDplus is a complex process. Challenges to its development include:

- the technical nature of carbon measurement and valuation,
- the evolving negotiation process within the UNFCCC,

- REDDplus's multi-sectoral nature,
- the potential impact that mechanisms could have on the poorest groups within society,
- the high levels of vested interest often present within the forestry sector.
- Uncertainty associated with expected benefits.

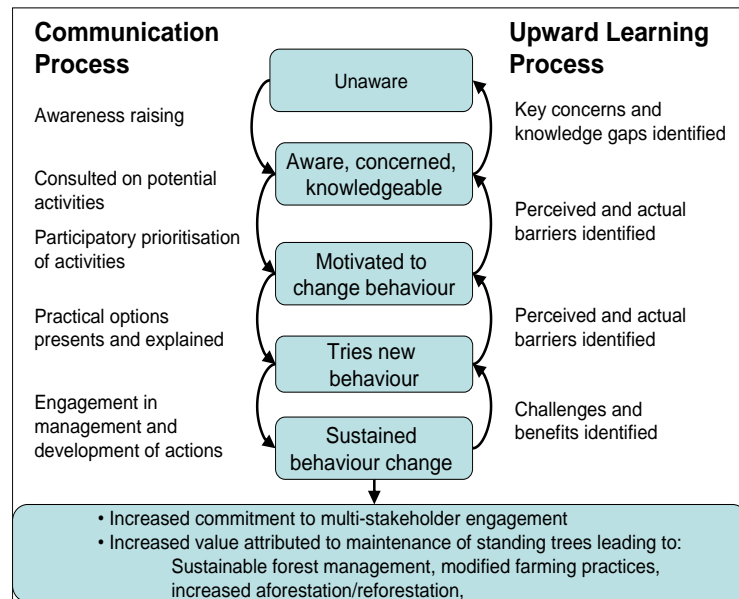
It is also crucial that the ideas present within REDDplus are presented in an appropriate, integrated and progressive manner to ensure the management of expectations surrounding REDDplus and its implementation at national and local levels.

Figure 2 provides an illustrative example of the interaction between communication and consultation. An upward flow of lessons learned complements the downward flow of information. This provides the knowledge and understanding critical for the development of tangible activities and communications tools necessary for making the transition from awareness to sustained behaviour change.

To address these challenges and to support the development of an effective C&P plan the following principles of consultation were identified through regional and national workshops as important and appropriate for the development of Ghana's national strategy for REDDplus. The consultation process will thus:

- Engage all stakeholders significantly affected by, involved in the implementation of, or otherwise interested in REDDplus, regardless of sector
- Build on existing consultation & participation achievements and structures. E.g. the review of the Forest Management Plan, VPA, Forest Forums, Forest Watch Ghana.
- Be sensitive to stakeholders' needs for time and other resources (including capacity building & feedback processes - effective planning and spearheading of consultations and information sharing are critical in this area)
- Be tailored in providing information that is accessible and enables participation
- Be sensitive to the need for continuous evaluation at multiple levels
- Be participatory and focused in the determination of goals
- Be sensitive to the need for conflict resolution and management process

Figure 2: Communication and Lessons Learning Processes



- viii. Be sensitive to the need to manage expectations

It is intended that these principles be followed by implementing a series of process objectives also identified through consultation and technical discussion. These are:

- Increased Awareness

REDDplus requires extensive information sharing and awareness raising prior to effective consultation. Currently the uncertainty over the scope and shape of REDDplus, is a challenge to wide-ranging consultation. However, once agreements have been reached in the Copenhagen COP-15 meetings in December 2009, more concrete information will be available during the REDDplus Readiness Preparation Phase. Information needs to be provided in the most appropriate manner for the constituent groups it reaches. As such, REDDplus should be included within existing discussions on forest governance and improved forest management. Early integration and collaboration will facilitate a clear understanding of linkages between different initiatives and reduce the number of information sharing activities conducted.

- Participatory approach to decision making

Participatory approaches to decision making allow for the integration of inputs received from a wide range of stakeholders, thus increasing levels of ownership of the resulting product. As outlined in section 1a multiple stakeholders will be represented throughout the decision making process managed by the government. The involvement of these groups will support the dissemination of information as well as provide transparency not only on decisions but on how those decisions are made, while permitting the government to retain ownership.

- Involvement in implementation

Stakeholder involvement combined with the above decision making process allows for ownership to be developed. It also ensures that dialogue can occur in a clear way and incorporate more perspectives. It is suggested that following the successful utilization of existing structures during the VPA process a similar format is developed for disseminating information and conducting consultation, the results of which can then be discussed within broader multi-stakeholder forums.

Clear responsibilities should be identified for participants within these forums to ensure that levels of communication and consultation are representative both within groups and between them.

- Integration with safeguards measures (SESA)

It is critical that safeguards against adverse impacts on communities that may be impacted by REDDplus activities are put into place. Section 2d sets out a specific tool - a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)- to help avoid negative impacts (“do no harm”)

and to enhance positive or “additional” REDDplus benefits, especially in terms of social or livelihood benefits, governance and wider environmental or biodiversity benefits. Part of the SESA process includes consultations which these will be integrated into the overall consultation process.

Work plan for Consultation and Participation Activities during REDDplus Readiness Preparation

Goal: To achieve collective ownership of the process to develop strategies that reduce emissions through deforestation and degradation (REDD) and to support conservation, sustainable forest management, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (the + in REDD plus).

Purpose: To ensure that all stakeholder groups have a better understanding of REDDplus, how it relates to Ghana and what roles, responsibilities and opportunities they have within Ghana’s efforts.

Key Stakeholders

Issues relating to REDDplus affect a wide range of stakeholders and are particularly relevant within Ghana where over 70% of the population is directly dependant on natural resources for their livelihoods.

Stakeholder groups identified for engagement within consultation included:

- Government - State level and statutory level with a focus on cross-sectoral linkages
- Private Sector - including timber industry, agricultural and financial institutions.
- Civil Society - including local and international NGOs, community based organisations across all relevant thematic areas
- Development Partners

Table 1: List of stakeholders identified during R-PP development

Government	Private Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Office of President / Office of Vice President• Ministry of Land & Natural Resources• Ministry of Foreign Affairs• Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning• Ministry of Food & Agriculture• Ministry of Environment, Science &	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AGI Assoc of Ghana industries• Wood Industry- GTMO, DOLTA, GTA, GATEX, FOWAG, Small scale carpenters• Mining Industry - Chamber of Mines, galamsey• Fuel wood & charcoal Burners Associations (producers, transporters, consumers)

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- Technology
- Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Energy
- Forest Commission
- Lands Commission
- Water Resources Commission
- Energy Commission
- Internal Revenue Service
- National Development Planning Commission
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
- Ghana National Fire Service
- Customs Excise & Preventive Services
- Immigration Service
- The Judiciary
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
- Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
- Cocoa Board
- Meteorology Service
- National Disaster Management Organisation
- National Commission on Civic Education

- NTFP gatherers (Hunters, Fishers, Fuel wood collectors)
- Farmers Large & small scale
- Services - Investors/Buyers, technical experts - consultants

Civil Society

- CBOs (e.g. Fire volunteers, economic groups)
- Community Resource Management Committees, Forest Forums
- National & International NGOs
- Traditional Authorities - Chiefs, etc.
- Professional Associations - Ghana Institute of Foresters,
- Trade Unions, Associations, FOSSA, Students' Unions,
- Research & Academic organisations
- Religious bodies

Development Partners -bilateral and multilateral donors

Content:

Key areas for information sharing and further consultation were identified during the May to August consultation period. It is anticipated that many of the same issues will be relevant at both information sharing and consultation phases and it is important that questions raised during the information sharing process are subsequently addressed during the consultation phase.

Areas for Information Sharing and Consultation:

- What is REDDplus (basic information sharing)
 - Where does REDDplus come from

- What are the issues being negotiated internationally
 - What are the implications at national level
 - What are other countries doing on REDDplus
 - Where is Ghana within the REDDplus process, internationally and domestically
- Incentives from REDD
 - Why should Ghana engage in a mechanism on REDDplus
 - What benefits would be available to different stakeholders
- Land Use Rights / Land Tenure Systems
 - What would be potential implications of REDDplus payments within the existing context
 - Would a mechanism on REDDplus work within the current Ghanaian context
 - What revisions could be required and what impacts would they have
- Forest Governance
 - Is REDDplus complimentary with existing initiatives in forest governance
- Benefit Sharing systems
 - What benefit sharing systems exist at the moment
 - How could REDDplus interact with existing benefit sharing agreements
 - What systems of benefit sharing could be appropriate and provide maximum benefits
- Potential REDD projects and activities
 - What activities could be included under REDDplus
 - What are the benefits/limitations of different activities (output from phase 1 consultations)

Tools and Methods to be used in Consultation and Participation during REDDplus Readiness Preparation

To conduct effective information sharing and consultation, a range of tools will be used to ensure a broad reach and effective engagement. Such tools include:

1. Information and Communication

- Maintain & continuously update FC and other websites to post information & solicit input
- Production of policy briefs and information notes appropriate to different audiences that can be distributed in both hard and soft copy
- News bulletin of the FC
- Propagate through local FM & Community Radio
- Stakeholder group managed information sharing

2. Consultation

Consultations will occur at different levels from small scale expert consultations to broader national consultations. Key tools within this process will include:

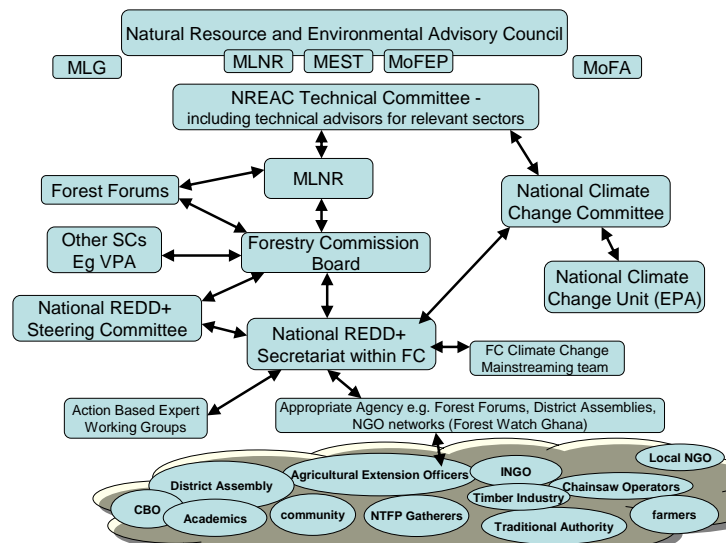
- Formal and Semi Structured Interviews
- Focus Group Meetings with Stakeholder groups
- Self Administered questionnaires that anyone can complete and submit
- Workshops
- Stakeholder group managed consultation

3. Participation

Structures for participation are discussed in more detail in component 1a of the R-PP and below. The will include the NRSC, as well as stakeholder groups utilized for consultation information sharing.

For these tools to be effective, particular attention will be paid to the planning of consultation processes to ensure that: i) information is available for participants sufficiently in advance of consultation ii) participants are aware of upcoming dates so that they can organise their constituencies iii) information sharing and consultation processes can be coordinated with other existing processes.

Figure 3: Institutional Linkages for REDDplus Readiness Preparation



Institutional Arrangements for Communication and Participation on REDDplus

Institutional arrangement will support open consultation platforms at community, district, regional, and national levels as part of stakeholder participation in the overall sector management and governance.

The REDDplus Secretariat and Steering Committee are the responsible entities for ensuring that the C&P Plan is followed. Where possible existing structures will be utilized or strengthened. This approach will help to ensure

that methods of information sharing and consultation are appropriate to the stakeholder group, are undertaken by groups that are trusted by stakeholders and that they are streamlined with other ongoing processes.

Progress has been made to establish effective structures for communication, consultation and participation for REDDplus however the following steps are also recommended:

- Formal engagement of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture by the Natural Resource and Environment Advisory Council (currently being established).
- Strengthening of the Forest Forums to ensure broader representation and increased financial freedom from the Forestry Commission.
- Further strengthening of the REDD Steering Committee
- Assessment of the potential to combine REDDplus and VPA Implementation Steering Committees
- Further strengthening of CBO's to engage with and act on issues relating to REDDplus and climate change
- Increased capacity of the REDDplus Secretariat to support and coordinate consultation and participation activities
- Joint planning of information sharing and consultation process with other agencies and initiatives

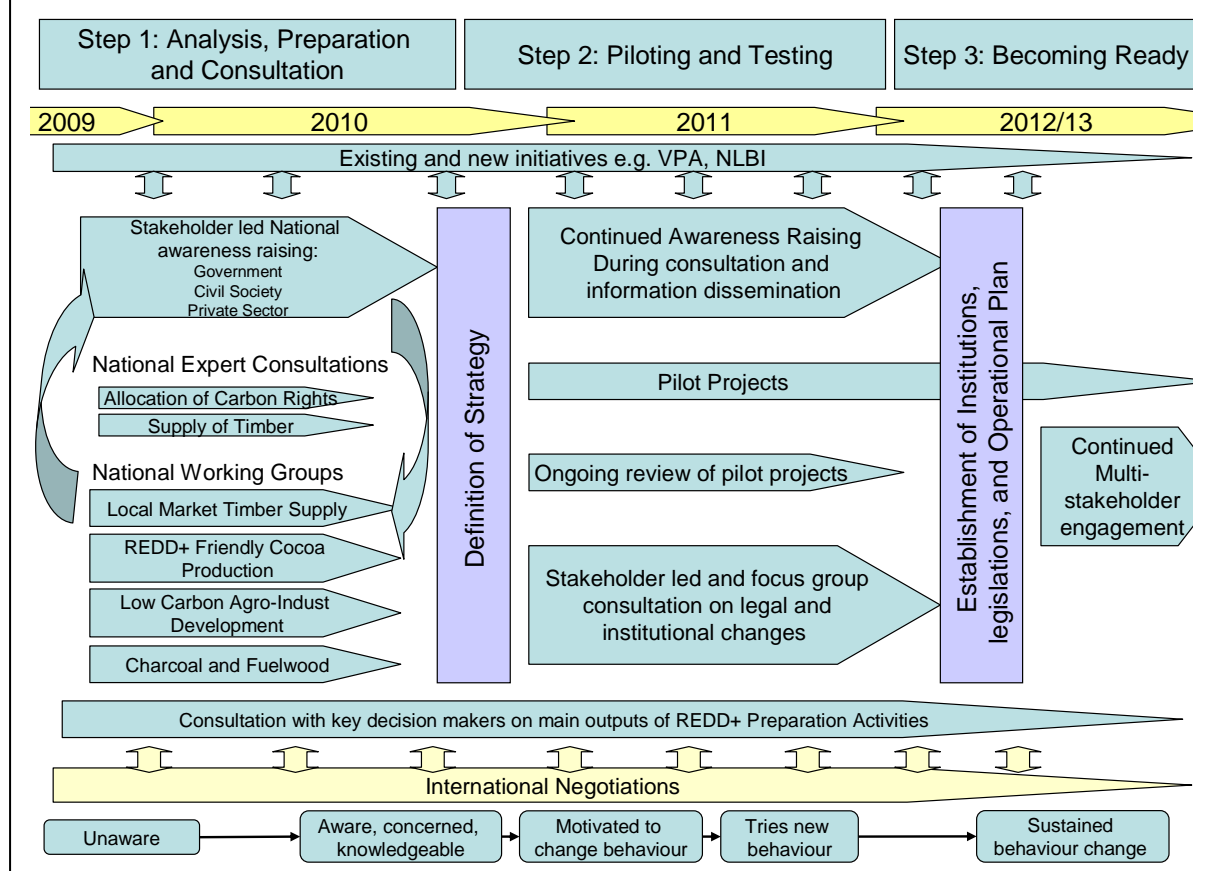
Sequencing of Consultation Processes during REDDplus Readiness Preparation

The sequencing of consultation processes during R-PP Implementation is very important. Experience during the 2009 development of the R-PP Proposal emphasized the importance of all stakeholders having prior, well informed and realistic understanding of REDD, REDDplus and the relationship with both international (UNFCCC) and national (e.g. Forest Development Master Plan) consultation processes. It also revealed the need for strengthening of the capacity of both the National REDD Steering Committee (NRSC) and the REDDplus Secretariat (within the Climate Change Unit_ to oversee and manage effective consultation processes (as proposed in Component 1a).

The proposed consultation and participation plan for the REDDplus Preparation Phase will focus around three major steps outlined below and illustrated in Figure 4. These steps will allow for knowledge to be developed, consolidated and shared, for gaps to be filled and understanding to be furthered and then for decisions to be made based on a strong understanding of the interactions between potential REDDplus mechanisms, and the broader Ghanaian context at both local and national levels.

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Figure 4: Three Stepped Approach within Consultation and Participation



Step 1: Analysis, Preparation and Consultation

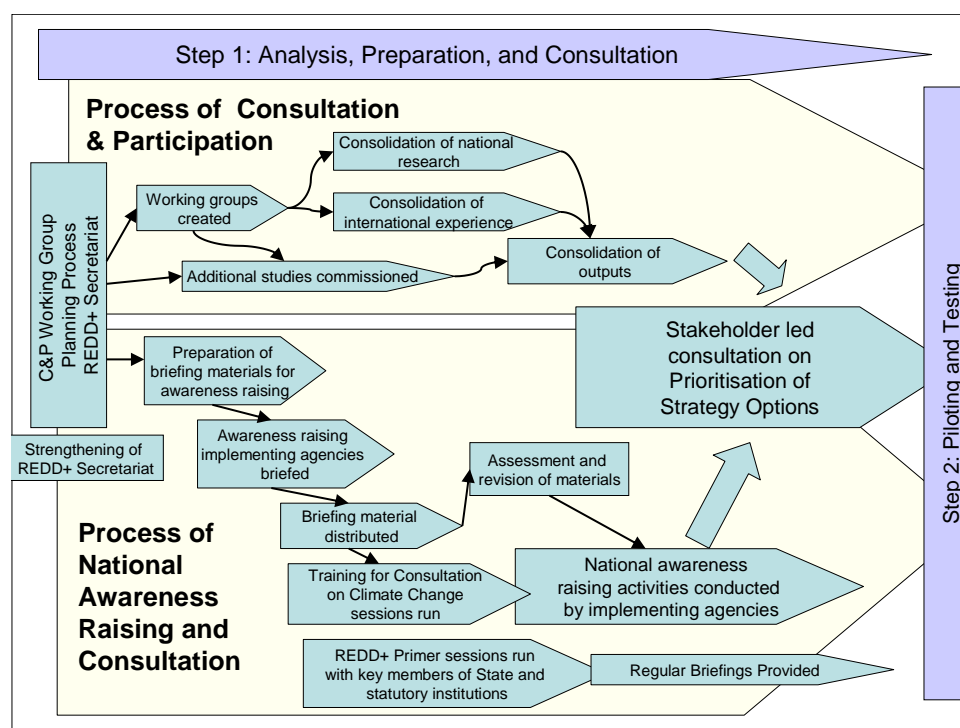
Step 1: Consists of three core areas of work. These areas will be developed and arranged as illustrated in figure 5, and are described below.

Awareness Raising: Information sharing will occur through a range of different stakeholders but will be coordinated by the REDDplus Secretariat. It is suggested that existing structures be utilised and where appropriate strengthened to improve their capacity to share information on REDDplus with their constituencies. Information on REDDplus will be built into existing consultation processes to better situate REDDplus within existing discussions of forest governance and improved management. While this set of activities will be focused on information sharing, key questions raised and suggestions for REDDplus strategy development will be fed back into the process of identifying opportunities for actions for REDDplus.

Key areas of information that will be provided have been identified above and can be further revised based on feedback during the process. Specific elements of consultation arising from the Expert working groups that should also be integrated into this phase include:

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Figure 5. Provisional Timeline for Step 1 Activities



Analysis of Existing Knowledge: A great deal of research has already been conducted within the Ghanaian forest sector. It is important that this research be brought together and synthesized with input from international experiences on payment for ecosystem services and REDD to present realistic options for REDDplus within Ghana. This process will reduce the need for groups at the grassroots level to be repeatedly consulted on similar issues and will enable a rapid development of potential strategies. These strategies can then be prioritised and modified with input from a more informed constituency as a result of the information sharing activities above.

Expert consultations are intended to address wider multi-sectoral issues while expert working groups will be more focused within specific issues

It is suggested that these groups conduct specific studies and individual consultations prior to bringing their findings to a collective workshop.

Expert Consultations

Suggested consultation groups are provided below with provisional terms of reference included within the annex of this document.

a. Future Provisioning of the National Timber Industry,

It is anticipated that this study will compliment or pre-date the review of Forest and Wildlife Policies and Laws planned by the MLNR. It will also draw from the existing review of Forest Wildlife Policies and Laws being conducted by the Forestry Commission.

b. Allocation of Terrestrial Carbon rights

This will closely complement the above assessment but with a focus on the implications of current land and tree tenure arrangements for the allocation of carbon rights, and will advise on any changes to legislation that are likely to be required to operationalise carbon rights. It will also consider the risks in the current tenurial context which would arise from any innovations in carbon rights, and ways to mitigate those risks. In addition:

A sub-group will be tasked to report on lesson learning from past and present experiments involving communities in natural resource management in Ghana. This will give particular consideration to the situation as regards (a) gender; (b) derived rights holders.

A second sub-group will report on other relevant schemes for benefit sharing under REDD initiatives on an international scale, focusing on countries with comparable conditions in their forests. Again, gender aspects and the implications for derived rights holders will be given particular consideration.

Expert Working Groups:

Expert working groups will bring together key actors to investigate the technical feasibility of specific REDDplus strategies. These groups will not work in isolation but will consult with appropriate stakeholders and their results will be fed back into a multi-stakeholder forum. It is suggested that a member of the REDDplus steering committee lead each group to ensure effective communication and coordination between groups. Each group is also anticipated to be multi-stakeholder in its constituency. Provisional terms of reference for these groups are included in the annex of this document.

- **REDDplus Friendly Cocoa Production**

The group will look to identify the potential benefits arising from REDDplus Friendly Cocoa

- **Local Market Timber Supply**

The group will seek to consolidate existing knowledge from government and non-governmental actors, as well as looking at international best practice.

- **Charcoal and Fuelwood production**

This group will seek to establish an authoritative knowledge base on charcoal and fuelwood, which is able to discriminate between different production systems, and which takes into

account livelihoods dimensions and alternatives (or their lack). It will aim to provide recommendations for potential pilot projects for substitute fuels and means of production.

- **Low Carbon Agro Industrial Development**

The aim is to identify policy and strategic options that will improve the carbon footprint and the pro-poor benefits of these innovations. The research agenda will cover the full range of enterprises - from agro-business down to small farmer and outgrower levels.

Consultation: Presentation of an appropriate synthesis of proposed aspects of a REDDplus strategy to wider stakeholder groups should occur in order for them to be effectively consulted on their view points. These views will help shape the resulting REDDplus strategy and the pilot activities selected for Step 2.

Actions to be taken with Step 1 are outlined in Figure 5 below (it is anticipated that actions identified here will last for no more than one year).

It is intended that the actions within this step will be able to deliver:

- Increased awareness of REDDplus, its challenges and opportunities,
- A clearly defined strategy with policy options that can be further developed through pilot activities or implemented through policy reform.

A work plan which maps out these outcomes over the following year to ensure effective sequencing of activities with other initiatives and processes

Next Steps

- Capacity within the REDDplus secretariat will be increased to effectively plan, coordinate and support consultation and participation activities
 - Key implementing agencies will be identified suggested structures available to share information and receive feedback include:
 - FC Committee for Mainstreaming REDDplus
 - National Climate Change Committee
 - REDDplus Steering Committee
 - National Forest Forums
 - Forest Watch Ghana
 - District Assemblies
 - VPA Implementation Structure
 - *Complimentary Initiatives*
 - IUCN Pro-Poor REDDplus
- Suggested lead - REDDplus Secretariat

- Core consultation work plan will be developed - Suggested lead - Consultation Working group - with selected implementing agencies
- A Communicating Climate change and REDDplus training session will be developed and conducted with identified implementers. Suggested Lead - Forest Watch Ghana
- Key briefing materials and information sharing resources on REDDplus will be developed for distribution. This will include information on international best practice and experience as well as Ghana specific information - Suggested lead - IUCN
- A short primer session on REDDplus will be developed for Senior members of key statutory and state level institutions - REDDplus Secretariat, National Climate Change Committee

Step 2: Piloting and Testing

Presentation of an appropriate synthesis of proposed activities to wider stakeholder groups should occur in order for them to be effectively consulted on their view points. Information from these consultations can then be utilized in the development of a national strategy. This would include:

- Awareness raising on options for national strategy
- Focused consultation on specific aspects of a National Strategy within stakeholder groups
- Continuous review and update on pilot activities to relevant stakeholders
- Consultation on lessons learned from pilot projects developed as part of the national preparation activities

Step 3: Completing the REDDplus Implementation Arrangements

The final step of the C&P process is consultation and validation of comprehensive national strategy. Built on the outcomes of previous stages of consultation and the results of pilot projects, sufficient time and resources should be allocated for a comprehensive validation process. The capacity of organizations to participate effectively in it should have been developed over the previous phases but support in transferring information and developing responses should still be provided.

Validation of a national strategy should not mark the end of the consultation and participation process. The adoption of relevant REDDplus policies will continue to be preceded by broad stakeholder consultations on policy design and implementation, increasing their legitimacy and applicability. The policies will further be continuously monitored and improved from the perspectives of design, implementation, monitoring and learning. It is thus important to maintain active and efficient mechanisms for consultation and participation.

Conflict Resolution Structures

The principle of subsidiarity will be used in establishing conflict resolution structures. As such conflicts would be addressed at the lowest or most localized level appropriate by existing conflict resolution structures. These structures include traditional authorities, land and central courts, working groups and the NRSC.

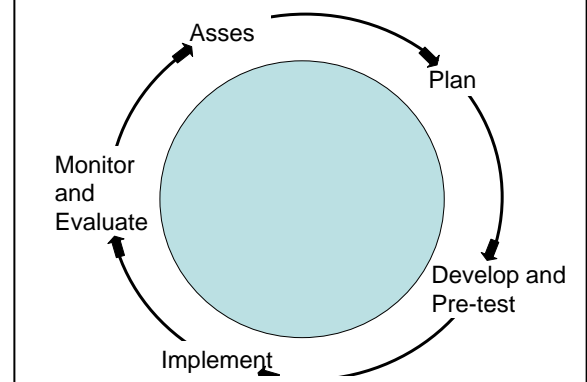
Should a large number of conflicts occur specific to REDDplus or it prove difficult for issues to be resolved at lower or localized levels they should be escalated to higher levels. This escalation should be in accordance with the existing principles and practices of the Government terminating at the level of President and parliament. Support and advice on conflicts should however also be provided by the NRSC, and REDDplus Secretariat with these bodies playing the lead role in identifying and presenting solutions to these conflicts.

Areas of the domestic conflict resolution structures likely to be effected by actions for REDDplus are discussed in more detail within section 2c.

Monitoring and Evaluation

It is important that activities undertaken for communication and consultation are not only undertaken but also monitored and evaluated to ensure that they are effective support continued learning. The Consultation and Participation Working group will design effective monitoring mechanisms. These will include indicators that will assess the extent to which information has reached the intended audiences, whether the audience has subsequently been able to feedback into the process and the manner in which their feedback has been incorporated into the decision making process. This ongoing process of learning and revision is illustrated in Figure 5.

Figure 5: M&E of C&P Design and Development



It is recommended that the monitoring and evaluation system be maintained by a multi-stakeholder group to strengthen the legitimacy of conclusions made and to improve the diversity of views represented.

Annex 2b: REDD Strategy Options

This annex provides outline Terms of Reference for the Expert Consultations and Working Groups proposed to develop the REDD Strategy, and summarises the major REDD candidate strategies.

Annex 2b-1: Framework TERMS OF REFERENCE for ‘National Expert Consultations’ and ‘Working Groups’

2b-1-i NATIONAL EXPERT CONSULTATIONS

National Expert Consultation on the Timber Supply

Terms of Reference (ToR)

The future of Ghana’s high forest zone, and the future viability of the timber industry depend, to a significant extent, on the state of the off-reserve forests. A vicious cycle is developing in which the poor condition of many of the forest reserves leads the industry to plunder the off-reserve stock of trees, and the rapid decline of the off-reserve stock (with no replenishment) then puts further pressure on the on-reserve stock. And so on...

It is recognised that a major weakness of current forest policy is the lack of incentives in the off-reserve areas to farmers to conserve and plant native trees on-farm and in fallows. Without strong incentives to regenerate timber trees, the off-reserve stock is likely to continue its downward trend, exacerbating the impending crisis in the industry’s timber supply. Plantation development may help to alleviate the shortage, though this is as yet an underdeveloped sub-sector, and its capacity to fill the void is very far from guaranteed.

REDD strategy development will therefore:

- (a) Assess the state of the timber stock and estimate the adequacy of the existing strategy (enrichment of forest reserves; plantation development (including modified *taungya*); improved law enforcement in forest reserves), in relation to supplying both the export industry and local market needs.
- (b) If the evidence points to a major shortfall between demand and supply, it will then consider ways to increase the focus on regeneration of off-reserve areas in the forest policy, and the need for direct incentives to farmers and land owners to conserve trees on their land. This is likely to be a priority from the perspectives of the forest industry and the enhancement of carbon stocks, as well as the general welfare of forest-dependent people.

As regards the regeneration of the off-reserve stock, the most radical option would be to cede control right down to the individual farmer and land owners, allowing them to sell their timber directly to the mills or to local SMEs. This might well induce a major re-invigoration of the timber stock.

Were this radical option to be adopted, there would be an immediate loss of revenue to the state, which would be only partly compensated for in the short term by improved prospects for the industry, and the potential taxation revenue arising. However, the longer-term outlook would be much more encouraging. Adopting the radical option now could well secure the future of the forest industry.

These are important issues that have been raised in successive consultancy reports over the last decade and more, but not yet seriously addressed in policy. REDD development provides a timely opportunity to take the bull by the horns and make a serious assessment of the long-term prospects for the forest industry in Ghana.

The starting point will be the commissioning of a major National Expert Consultation on Provisioning of the Timber Supply which will examine and test the hypothesis:

‘The existing and planned benefit sharing mechanisms in the forest sector will suffice for REDDplus in Ghana, and also ensure the long-term provisioning of the country’s timber needs?’

To the extent that the evidence draws this hypothesis into question, then there will be the need for more or less radical actions to deal with the consequences. (As matters stand, it would appear most unlikely that the hypothesis will be supported, though this will need to be established by the Consultation, and the evidence base brought into the public domain.)

This will be a major policy study, and will draw on high-level national as well as international expertise, with a strong focus on long-term forest resource assessment, forestry economics and scenario analysis. It will consult widely, considering such issues as:

- a. Long-term projections as to the future timber supply, including quantitative scenario building;
- b. Medium-long term potential of the plantations sub-sector to provision the industry;
- c. Experience to date, and public views on, the plantation forest benefit sharing schemes (Modified *taungya* and commercial plantations)
- d. Stakeholder views of current tree tenure rules, including the natural forest benefit sharing scheme (Constitutional provision)
- e. Implications of existing timber supply arrangements (including tree tenure) for forest conservation efforts and future REDD Policy
- f. Implications of the supply situation regarding other methods of developing the sector sustainably, including community-based forest enterprise.
- g. International experience in attempts to stimulate timber resource reconstitution, from China and elsewhere.
- h. Consideration will be given to the implications of any scenarios proposed as regards timber revenues, and the viability of the Forestry Commission as the regulatory authority, with a view to identifying the part that REDD payments might play in covering any shortfall.

Throughout, the emphasis will not only be on the timber supply situation but also the need to address deforestation and forest degradation within a national and international climate change strategy.

This expert review will report to a high-level body of the Government of Ghana, with the MLNR in a leadership role, though including representatives of other line ministries, as well as the industry (small, medium and large scale) and civil society.

The findings of this expert review will determine the next steps to be taken. A strategy will be developed appropriate to the need, and dependent on the condition of the stock and the projections as to its future availability.

National Expert Consultation on Allocation of Terrestrial Carbon Rights

Terms of Reference (ToR)

A key question for REDD implementation is the question of land tenure rights and how carbon rights will relate to the underlying land and tree tenure rights (which can be expected to play a determinant role in conditioning public expectations about the level of benefits from carbon payments).

A *National Expert Consultation on Allocation of Terrestrial Carbon Rights* will be constituted to examine this issue. This will focus on the implications of current land and tree tenure arrangements for the allocation of carbon rights, and will advise on any changes to legislation that are likely to be required to operationalise carbon rights. It will also consider the risks in the current tenurial context which would arise from any innovations in carbon rights, and ways to mitigate those risks. In addition:

- a. It will seek to draw lessons from past and present experiments involving communities in natural resource management in Ghana. This will give particular consideration to the situation as regards (a) gender and the rights of women; (b) derived rights holders (tenant farmers and share-croppers [*abusa/abunu*]).
- b. It will consider other relevant schemes for benefit sharing under payment for environmental services (PES) and REDD initiatives on an international scale, focusing on countries with comparable conditions in their HFZ. Again, gender aspects and the implications for derived rights holders will be given particular consideration.

The need to link tree tenure to land rights demands particular caution in the Ghana situation, given the sophistication of its land and labour markets. The high incidence of farm tenancies add to the challenges. While rights in cocoa trees have been effectively accommodated in land law, rights in pre-existing native trees, which may have stood on the land for many generations and which could possibly continue to do so into the distant future, are a more complex matter. Clear rules will need to be established to define the rights of land owners and tenant farmers in relation to carbon revenues, and appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms put in place.

Given the potential overlaps between this expert group and the expert consultation on provisioning of the timber supply, a coordination team will be established within the MLNR to harmonise the work of the two.

The MLNR legal specialists will consult with other relevant bodies (for example, the Ministry of Justice and the National House of Chiefs, also the Commission on Administrative Justice and Human Rights, *CHRAJ*) on establishing conflict resolution mechanisms linked to REDD implementation. This is with a view to ensuring that any conflicts arising out of future carbon rights arrangements can be addressed through clearly demarcated and well-designed mechanisms, without risking choking the courts with a new category of land rights disputes.

2b-1-ii EXPERT WORKING GROUPS

Working Group on ecosystem friendly cocoa production

Terms of Reference (ToR)

Background

In Ghana, the agricultural sector is as important as the forest sector in defining options for REDD. The *cocoa sector* presents interesting opportunities in relation to REDD strategy. In recent years, traditional shade-tolerant ‘Tetteh Quarshie’ varieties have given way to new hybrid full-sun varieties which not only lead to removal of most of the remaining tree cover from cocoa farms but also remove the interest of farmers in supporting the forest reserve policy (in the past, maintaining high tree cover on forest reserves was widely supported by farmers because of their role in maintaining humidity in the forest areas). Incentivising the re-establishment of the shade tolerant and dependent varieties would have much to recommend it, and would have the important knock-on benefit of enhancing public support for the forest reserves. In principle, this would be ‘conflict neutral’ in relation to indigene/migrant relations (in that cocoa production is an expressed purpose of the existing tenancy contracts). Implementation will be challenging in that the economic pressures which lead farmers to prefer short-term benefits even at the expense of long-term soil degradation will need to be addressed. The best way to do so could be to use the ‘bundling of timber rights’ to support the preferred cocoa varietal strategy, so that farmers gained a double benefit from tree conservation on-farm (enhanced cocoa production and a good share of the timber revenues). Were farmers to gain substantially from retention of native timber tree stocks on their lands (through tree tenure reforms), then this would compensate for the lowered short-term profitability and significantly increase the attractiveness of the traditional cocoa varieties.

The political costs would be offset by the very high impact of any improvements to the carbon emissions profile of HFZ, as well as by the long-term multiple co-benefits (livelihoods,

biodiversity, soil and water conservation). Such a strategy would also be ‘self-sustaining’ in that farmers would be incentivised to adopt the shade-dependent varieties without any need for intervention of the state in the market. Benefit distribution between land owners and tenants would need to be addressed, however. Without transfer of tree rights, the incentives would be less clear. A workable mechanism would need to be found to distribute the funds down to farm management level, through a market mechanism (i.e. a higher price for traditional, as opposed to full-sun, cocoa bean varieties) or some other means. High opportunity and investment costs would be entailed, and there would be significant risk of corruption in the financial delivery system.

Scope of Work

It is proposed that COCOBOD and the Cocoa Research Institute be invited to lead this work, in association with the Ministries of Land and Natural Resources, Food and Agriculture, and Local Government, convening a specialist Working Group on REDD-friendly cocoa production focusing on:

- a. Strategies to ensure and revive ‘REDD-friendly’ cocoa cultivation
- b. Extension implications regarding MOFA policy on varieties promotion
- c. Co-benefits from ‘bundling rights’ - for example:
 - i. whether granting farmers ownership rights over native timber trees (either exclusive or co-beneficiary) would be likely to influence farmer behaviour with regard to shade-tolerant species
 - ii. Wider co-benefits derived from increased farmer support of forest reserve policy which would be expected to follow from promotion of the traditional varieties
- d. Disbenefits to farmers in terms of intercropping, and ways to ameliorate them;
- e. Gender aspects of the reforms
- f. Delivery mechanisms.

Conflict resolution structures would need to be in place, and these are likely to follow the lines established in relation to the definition of carbon rights. The traditional authorities would be expected to play a major role.

Local Market Timber Supply Working Group

Terms of Reference (ToR)

Improved regulation of small scale (chainsaw) loggers is essential if the timber stock is to be conserved. While removal of the distortions that undercut legal enterprise is clearly necessary if Ghana's FLEGT policy is to thrive, this requires realism about the extent and satisfaction of local market needs.

Long-term decisions will depend on the outcome of the timber provisioning expert consultation, and the policy decisions taken in the aftermath of this. There are, however, a number of short-term actions that can be taken in the interim.

- a. *Actors*: Further exploration of the potential for licensing chainsaw loggers, so as to better control the sub-sector and help drive out the non-reputable operators, drawing on and extending the existing pilots.
- b. *Timber supply*: Reviewing the local supply situation with a view to ensuring that enough legal wood is available on local markets to counteract the demand for illegal chain-sawn lumber. Options would include widening access to TUPs so as to legitimize and channel the supply base on which legal chainsaw operators can draw. This would also help reduce encroachment into forest reserves.
- c. *Technology*: better control over chainsaws and other mechanised technologies, to support the licensing system and limit wastage from the sub-sector, once licensed.
- d. *Law enforcement*: improving law enforcement on-reserve, in line with current FLEGT ambitions, to limit and ultimately eliminate leakage from this source.

A Local Market Timber Supply Working Group will be established to lead this work. It will have a budget for pilot project activities. This Working Group commends itself for strong NGO participation and leadership, and dialogue will be initiated with the lead members of the forum 'Forest Watch-Ghana' to investigate this possibility.

NOTE: It is understood that the FLEGT programme may be considering establishing a research review on essentially similar lines. If this proves to be the case, then consideration would need to be given to amalgamating the two working groups.

Working Group on Charcoal and Fuelwood

Terms of Reference (ToR)

Charcoal and wood are the preferred cooking fuels for the majority of the urban and rural populations, and alternatives are feasible only for those with significant purchasing power (a small proportion of each community). Charcoal production also dominates the economy of the transitional zone and parts of the north, and contributes significantly to national integration. A policy of interdiction would thus have negative equity effects at the political level. At the same time, Ghana is on the eve of a petroleum economy, and there may be potential for liquid petroleum gas (lpg) substitution particularly in urban areas (albeit with high opportunity cost in terms of foreign exchange income foregone). The REDD strategy will therefore establish a Working Group on Charcoal and Fuelwood which seeks to:

- a. establish an authoritative knowledge base on charcoal and fuelwood, which is able to discriminate between different production systems, and which takes into account livelihoods dimensions and alternatives (or their lack)
- b. set up pilot activities to test substitute fuels and their carbon emissions, including LPG, biogas and solar power, giving particular attention to any gender issues arising
- c. Place fuelwood production within its wider politico-geographical context, and feed this discussion into the national planning process (through the NDPC and other means).

Given the long history of using clay in cooking and construction in Ghana, it appears unlikely that extension of fuel-efficient stoves will make much headway in local conditions. Domestic and community-based biogas generation would also have to compete with other demands on land and labour. However, such innovations are a possibility, and the non-governmental sector will be encouraged to undertake pilot activities. This is unlikely to be a priority area for direct investment by the Government of Ghana, however.

Low Carbon Agro Industry Development

Terms of Reference (ToR)

Agro-industrial enterprise has had a poor record to date, though development of the sub-sector is a government priority. A major programme of investment will be required to develop the agricultural and pastoral economies in more carbon-friendly directions, balancing the interests of the smallholder and industrial sectors.

Further research is needed in relation to the agricultural emissions profiles of the **agro-industries** new crops and trees for which opportunities have already opened up or are likely to in the near future - fruits such as pineapple for the export market, bio fuels such as oil palm and jatropha, and trees such as rubber.

The aim would be to identify policy and strategic options that will improve the carbon footprint and the pro-poor benefits of these industries. The research agenda will cover the full range of enterprises - from agro-business down to small farmer and out grower levels.

Annex 2b-2: Summaries of Candidate Strategies for REDD development, establishing links to current policy priorities

Candidate Strategy:	A: Improve the Quality of Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue and Decision Making
Theme:	Forest Sector Policy, Legislation & Governance
<p>Summary/Rationale/Main Activities</p> <p>Because there are multiple drivers of deforestation, with interactions between commercial logging, export and domestic markets, small scale logging, and the effects of agricultural expansion, there is no single one key driver and no one single solution. In these circumstances, policy making must be both very well-informed and robust, and must be well coordinated. REDD solutions are likely to be very similar to other policy initiatives related to sustainable forest management, protected area management and forest governance. Experience from the past indicates that although there may be bursts of participatory policy debate, the platforms for genuine multi-stakeholder dialogue can fade away, and this is a contributor to slow progress in the realisation of policy objectives.</p> <p>Better information is also essential, as the GFC has a poor track record in public dissemination of information. Multi-stakeholder dialogue involving a wide range of participants is also essential, ranging from Government (various departments), large private sector millers and processors, charcoal producers, chainsaw loggers, farmers, landowners, chiefs and civil society. Because the incentives for farmers and communities to keep trees on their lands, rather than see them felled, are weak, it is critical to build in a review that addresses questions of tree and carbon rights, benefit sharing and tenure.</p> <p>The key elements of this strategy are therefore:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A1: to support the establishment of a permanent multi-stakeholder dialogue on forest policy in Ghana, which will help inform policy design (now under way) and the subsequent implementation of those policies. ii. A2: to establish mechanisms for better dissemination of information on Ghana's forest resources, and the management of its resource base. This is essential to inform policy-making. iii. A3: to support and underwrite the reviews of tree and carbon rights, benefit sharing and tree tenure arrangements, leading to legislative and regulatory reform that gives positive incentives for the <i>de facto</i> custodians of lands and trees to maintain forests, forest patches, and trees, rather than to deforest and degrade the forest. 	
<p>Institutional Arrangements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead agency for the multi-stakeholder dialogue - MLNR or MEST 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead agency for information for policy making - MLNR or FC (+ contracted out service provider for satellite imagery, data, etc) Lead agency for review of terrestrial carbon rights - MLNR + multi-stakeholder dialogue forum
Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Policy:</i> Strengthens the policy making apparatus, which in the past has suffered from the power of the timber industry
Costs & Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs]
Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasible, but may be tough - and needs “champions” - to get established. However the recent track record in the forest sector (forest forums, the VPA process) is encouraging Relies on genuine commitment by various actors, including: (1) transparent policy making by Government, and an inclusive approach to policy making through multi-stakeholder dialogue, (2) participation by private sector stakeholders and land owners and (3) diverse but professional civil society engagement.
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: <p>Sustainability will depend on (1) the quality of the MSD (if it is high, then actors will push to find financing) (2) initial donor project-type support and (3) willingness of donors and government to build strategy activities into sector budget support, and GoG budget lines.</p> <p>Links include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NREG consultation processes, and NREG financing for related activities (especially VPA) Environment and Natural Resource Sector Group meetings, reviews and discussion processes GoG led inter-departmental climate change committees Inter-Ministerial Environmental Advisory Council (EAC) National long term development planning (NDPC)
Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct leakage risk (depends on policies followed)
Key Actors to Engage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLNR (lead forest sector ministry); MoFEP (forest revenue and fiscal matters); MEST (EIAs, climate change negotiations); MoFA (land use planning); Water Resources Commission (basin land use planning); local government; MLGRD; Law Reform Commission and Attorney General’s Dept (legislative reform) Private sector trade associations, local associations and representatives Civil society, local communities, land owners (chiefs, families and traditional authorities)
Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominate a “Champion” to drive discussions on the establishment, modalities and options for a multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanism.

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Candidate Strategy:	B. Clarify rights regime
Theme:	Forest Sector Policy, Legislation & Governance
<p>Summary/Rationale/Main Activities</p> <p>A clear basis for the allocation of carbon rights is essential in the development of any programme of REDD or REDD+. Changes may be required to legislation to operationalise carbon rights. In practices, the current land and tree tenure arrangements provide important pointers for the definition of a carbon rights regime. The risks in the current tenorial context which would arise from any innovations in carbon rights need to be considered, and ways to mitigate those risks identified. Institutions for conflict resolution may be required.</p> <p>In the Ghana context this will be challenging. The system of rural property rights has long been recognised as problematic in Ghana, in at least two dimensions, <i>tree tenure</i> and <i>land tenure</i>, which operate under conceptually separable regimes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tree tenure is effectively under state ownership, although revenues are shared with chiefs and district assemblies; for most farmers, rights over the tenure of native trees are very limited indeed. 2. Land tenure varies according to the cultural system, but in the Akan areas, the ‘allodial title’ to land (i.e. formal administrative sovereignty) is usually held by chieftaincies (‘the stool’) though the proprietary title is often held by sub-chiefs and prominent families (Osafo, 2008). There have been active land markets for many decades, and leaseholds are common with varying degrees of tenorial security. Outside of the Akan areas (the Ewe-speaking areas, for example), land is often owned by families. As land pressures have built up in the Akan areas, conflicts between ‘land owners’ and ‘tenants’ are increasingly reported. <p>Main Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Expert Consultation on the Allocation of Carbon Rights, to review terrestrial carbon rights, benefit sharing and tree tenure This will focus on the implications of current land and tree tenure arrangements for the allocation of carbon rights, and will advise on any changes to legislation that are likely to be required to operationalise carbon rights. It will also consider the risks in the current tenorial context which would arise from any innovations in carbon rights, and ways to mitigate those risks. 	
<p>Institutional Arrangements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lead organisation:</i> MLNR, with full participation from other government Ministries and concerned departments (particularly MOFA), as well as civil society land owners (chiefs, families and traditional authorities) 	
<p>Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy gaps leading to rapid depletion of the timber stock, high levels of illegality in the sector, and lack of incentives to conserve trees on-farm 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak development of the plantations sector
Costs & Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs]
Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is central to the implementation of any REDD regime in Ghana; though complex (particularly in its inter-connections with land and tree tenurial rights), a clear basis for carbon rights will need to be found. Mechanisms to resolve anticipated conflicts between land owners and tenants/settlers will need to be in place from an early stage.
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: Links include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NREG consultation processes, and NREG financing for related activities (especially FLEGT/VPA) Environment and Natural Resource Sector Group meetings, reviews and discussion processes GoG led inter-departmental climate change committees Inter-Ministerial Environmental Advisory Council (EAC) National long term development planning (NDPC); GPRSII
Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct leakage risk (depends on policies followed)
Key Actors to Engage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLGRD (local government); District Assemblies (enforcement, local taxation; local level NGOs and Forest Fora; MLNR (lead forest sector ministry); GFC; MoFEP (local budget implications); Police (enforcement); Law Reform Commission and Attorney General's Dept (legislative reform); the legal profession in general, including the Ghana Bar Association.
Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch National Consultation (and commission constituent studies and reviews) Establish early links with the justice sector and legal professionals.

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Candidate Strategy:	C. Improved FLEGT
Theme:	Forest Sector Policy, Legislation & Governance
Summary/Rationale/Main Activities <p>Existing activities under FLEGT and the VPA present a strong agenda for improvements in forest governance and management. There however remain some gaps within the work plan for VPA implementation and the activities can be strengthened further, to account for carbon conserving activities.</p> <p><i>Main Activities:</i></p> <p>c. Establish and maintain strong links with the planning and operationalising of the VPA process</p>	
Institutional Arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lead organisation:</i> 	
Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: Policy Drivers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak regulatory mechanisms and rights regimes 2. Weak enforcement of regulations 	
Costs & Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs] 	
Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VPA implementation is ongoing and is based within the FC as such it should be very feasible. 	
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: Links include: <p>This would link strongly with the main initiative currently on going within the FC</p>	
Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be assessed 	
Key Actors to Engage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Commission 	
Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effort to link REDDplus Secretariat with VPA Secretariat in both planning and implementation of activities and overall workplan. 	

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Candidate Strategy:	D: Address unsustainable timber harvesting
Theme:	Forest Sector Policy, Legislation and Governance
Summary/Rationale/Main Activities <i>Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand.</i> <p>A major weakness of current forest policy is the lack of incentives in the off-reserve areas to farmers to conserve and plant native trees on-farm and in fallows. This is a priority issue from the perspectives of both the forest industry and the enhancement of carbon stocks. Without strong incentives to regenerate and plant timber trees, the off-reserve stock is likely to continue its downward trend, exacerbating the impending crisis in the industry's timber supply. Plantation development may help to alleviate the shortage, though this is as yet an underdeveloped sub-sector. Investment is thus needed to (i) develop more effective policies secure a sustainable timber industry, as well as sustainable national timber supplies,; (ii) support the VPA process to ensure legal timber; (iii) regenerate the off-reserve supply; (iv) develop a high-quality plantation sub-sector, that meets social, economic and environmental goals.</p> <p><i>Main Activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1: National Expert Consultation on provisioning of the timber supply • B2: Support to VPA implementation • B3: Policy Measures to ensure sustainability of the timber industry • B4: Plantation development 	
Institutional Arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lead organisation:</i> High-level review body within Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, but including representatives of Ministries of Finance; Trade and Industry. 	
Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy gaps leading to rapid depletion of the timber stock, high levels of illegality in the sector, and lack of incentives to conserve trees on-farm • Demographic and economic pressures leading to high demand for timber, unmatched by local incentives (as above) 	
Costs & Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs] 	
Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed actions will depend on assessment of sustainability of the timber supply, to be made by the National Expert Consultation. • A radical change of policy to shift focus away from tree cutting to tree growth will be politically challenging, but is arguably essential giving the supply trend. 	
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: Links include:	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest policy development, including chain saw logging; CREMAs; [dedicated forests]. • FLEGT and the VPA; VPA Impact Assessment (ditto) • NREG • Agricultural policy (see Annex E: Cocoa) • CDM projects/CDM review • National forest plantation development policy (incl. modified <i>taungya</i> agreements) • Samtex Plantation Pilots Programme, Western Region 	
Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided the policy is national (or at least covers the HFZ), should be little leakage, though there will be the need for effective border controls to regulate sub-regional exports. 	
Key Actors to Engage: Forest industry (export and domestic, including furniture); farm community; traditional leaders; district assemblies; civil society.	
Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch National Consultation (and commission constituent studies and reviews) • Establish liaison mechanism with Legal Timber Programme of GFC. 	
Candidate Strategy:	E: Address local market supply
Theme:	Forest Sector Policy, Legislation and Governance
Summary/Rationale/Main Activities <i>Support implementation of actions that enable better regulation of small scale lumbering (SSL), sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand</i> Chainsawing accounts for almost half of timber production in Ghana, and this is all unregulated and officially illegal. Control of chainsaw loggers is thus essential if the timber stock is to be conserved, but this requires realism about local market needs, which are totally unsatisfied by export-oriented legal industry.	
Main Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: MSD on both policy and implementation through a ‘Local Market Timber Supply Working Group’ • C2: Dependent on clarification of the legal environment: development of a small-scale lumbering licensing system, and • C3 improved law enforcement. • C4: Alternative ecotourism livelihoods in protected area forests 	
Institutional Arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO leadership of the Working Group proposed. 	
Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy failures leading to over-focus of timber industry on export market, and unsatisfied local market • Weak development of the plantations sector • Demographic and economic pressures leading to high local demand for lumber and wood, 	

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and illegality of the local supply chain.
Costs & Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs]
Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved law enforcement necessary, but likely to be dependent on actions to reform the local timber supply situation.
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: Sustainability of the local supply is clearly essential, and will require policy innovation. Links include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FLEGT/VPA. GFC chainsawing pilots. NREG Tropenbos Research Programme FC/TIDD promotion of mobile milling activities under NREG
Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mere suppression of the chainsaw sub-sector without addressing the local supply situation would almost certainly be ineffective, leading to systematic domestic leakage; thus, control over the supply dependent on legal local provisioning, as a precursor to law enforcement.
Key Actors to Engage: Timber industry; chainsaw loggers; local furniture manufacturers.
Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch of Working Group (subject to further discussion with the VPA Unit of the FC-G, which may also have a similar review in mind. Support to GFC pilot activities.

Candidate Strategy: F: Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)
Theme: Agro-forestry Carbon Conserving Activities
Summary/Rationale/Main Activities <i>Support ecosystem-friendly cocoa production.</i> The new full-sun cocoa varieties are a major cause of forest degradation; development of 'REDD-friendly cocoa systems' (probably through reinstatement of the traditional shade-dependent varieties) could have a large impact on carbon emissions. The key to this is likely to lie in 'bundling' with tree tenure reform, as only if farmers derive an economic benefit from conserving timber trees on-farm are they likely to be willing to accept the loss of additional income from the new cocoa varieties (which derives from their quicker maturation and higher productivity, and compatibility with food crop production through intercropping).

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Main Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Working Group on REDD-friendly cocoa production • E2: Increased productivity of farmland • E3: Improved law enforcement on encroachment of forest reserves • E4: Alternative livelihood programmes
Institutional Arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lead agencies:</i> COCOBOD and Cocoa Research Institute
Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Policy:</i> Weak incentives for tree conservation • <i>Economic:</i> High international demand for cocoa, buoyant prices
Costs & Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs]
Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of shade-dependent varieties linked to tree tenure reform is a radical strategy option, which would demand a major change of approach for the MLNR, but would encourage long-term sustainability of cocoa production, and would contribute to timber supply improvement. • Other options such as alternative income generating opportunities are probably infeasible (for example, if such alternatives actually existed, the farmers would already have discovered them for themselves). • Issue of derived rights would need to be addressed (given that many cocoa farmers are migrant/tenant farmers); conflict resolution mechanisms would also need to be in place
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: <p>Promotion of varietal selection through bundling with tree tenure reform would be self-sustaining, in that the main costs would be to the State (loss of timber revenues), not to farmers or cocoa buyers. Farmers would be better incentivised to adopt the shade-dependent varieties than would be the case were, for example, direct financial incentives to be provided to encourage particular cocoa varieties. The approach would also address two of the major drivers of DD in the Ghana context, was above.</p> <p>Important cross-sectoral dimensions (MoFA/MLNR)</p> <p>Links include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Administration Project of MLNR (LAP) • Ghana Cocoa Carbon Initiative (NCRC.FT) • IUCN Project on Cocoa Carbon • FASDEP
Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main leakage risk would come from expansion of the cultivated area, to compensate for lower food crop production. This risk is lowest in a strategy of tree tenure reform, as this

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<p>both creates ‘win-wins’ for cocoa and timber and discourages reckless deforestation for agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk would be greater if a strategy of crop intensification preferred - as this will increase demand for both cocoa and agricultural land; <i>ditto</i> ref. attempts to find alternative land-dependent opportunities, as these could well supplement rather than replace dominant cocoa crop, increasing overall pressure on the land.
<p>Key Actors to Engage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of MLNR, MoFA, Ministry of Local Government, and civil society. • Establish links with institution managing ‘carbon rights, benefit-sharing and tree tenure review’ process. • Link to legal reform, and establishment of credible conflict resolution mechanisms.
<p>Next Steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Working Group (ToRs as below), ensuring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate cross-sectoral participation ○ Strong links to ‘carbon rights, benefit-sharing and tree tenure review’ process.

Candidate Strategy:	G: Strengthen local decentralised management of natural resources
Theme:	Forest Sector Policy, Legislation & Governance
<p>Summary/Rationale/Main Activities</p> <p>All deforestation and forest degradation takes place at a local level, but decentralised government institutions have little capability or incentive to become involved in local environmental management. Although much of the responsibility for forest management lies within the centralised Forestry Commission, local authorities have to deal with issues regarding conflicts over natural resources, local level planning and land use questions, land tenure disputes, and environmental management more generally. The NREG programme includes components on improved local environmental management, and the establishment of environment and NR departments within districts, and their training and capacity building. District assemblies are often very concerned about local forest loss and destruction, and the impacts on local farming conditions, opportunities for youth employment (as are traditional authorities & chiefs). There is an opportunity to complement the NREG programme, with a focus on local environmental management from the perspective of reducing emissions from D&D. The key elements of this strategy are therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. G1: to support training and capacity building in forest and resource management at district level (district assemblies, chiefs, unit committees, local officials, civic unions, etc) including land use planning, plantations (timber, woodlots, bio fuels), charcoal production, illegal 	

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<p>chainsaw lumbering, forest legislation, enforcement and taxation.</p> <p>ii. G2: support for pilot projects in decentralized environmental management and resource planning, to demonstrate the impacts of local level planning. (this can build on past experiences of government agencies (e.g. MEST) and NGOs (e.g. the DEAR project).</p>
<p>Institutional Arrangements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead agency for the training at district level - to be determined EPA, FC, MLGRD • Lead agency for the pilot projects at district level - to be determined EPA, FC, MLGRD
<p>Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Policy:</i> Strengthens local level environmental management; supplements the central level controls by the Forestry Commission (which have largely failed) with stronger local decentralised management and support
<p>Costs & Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs]
<p>Feasibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experimental - pilot work has been done which indicates feasibility at local level, but institutionalisation of the approach is likely to be resisted by centralised agencies. • Decentralisation in Ghana is relatively weak, and few functions have been effectively decentralised. However, the urgency of tackling deforestation means that this approach merits pilot work, especially as it complements initiatives within NREG for strengthened district level environmental management.
<p>Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies:</p> <p>Sustainability will depend on the success of overcoming centralised tendency.</p> <p>Links with other sector policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoG espoused strategy on decentralisation; NDPC long term development plan • NREG consultation processes, and NREG financing for related activities (especially EPA) • Environment and Natural Resource Sector Group meetings, reviews and discussion processes
<p>Risk of Domestic Leakage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No direct leakage risk (depends on policies followed)
<p>Key Actors to Engage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD (local government); District Assemblies (enforcement, local taxation; local level NGOs and Forest Fora; MLNR (lead forest sector ministry); GFC; MoFEP (local budget implications); Police (enforcement); Law Reform Commission and Attorney General's Dept (legislative reform); • Forestry Commission (VPA team); EU and other NREG donors (VPA) • Private sector trade associations, local associations and representatives

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- Civil society, local communities, land owners (chiefs, families and traditional authorities)

Next Steps:

- Develop pilot proposals in discussion with EPA, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, and interested NGOs

Candidate Strategy:	H: Improve sustainability of fuelwood use
Theme:	Agro-forestry Carbon Conserving Activities
Summary/Rationale/Main Activities	
<p><i>Policy measures and fuel efficiency initiatives to reduce carbon emissions from the energy sector.</i></p> <p>Charcoal and wood are the preferred cooking fuels for the majority of the urban and rural populations, and alternatives are feasible only for the cash rich. Their production dominates the economy of the transitional zone and parts of the north, but is widely viewed as a major driver of DD. However, production systems are varied, and not all have negative carbon profiles. More research is needed to understand which production systems are destructive and should be suppressed, and alternatively, which should be promoted as rational activities in marginal areas. Establishing woodlots may be one possibility, though more research is needed to assess the relative merits of the alternatives - environmentally, economically and socially.</p> <p><i>Main Activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G1: Working Group on charcoal and fuelwood • G2: Establishment of woodlots, on an experimental basis • G3: Investigation of alternative fuel sources • G4: Investigation of ways to increase efficiency of charcoal production • G5: Comparative studies of management innovations elsewhere in the sub-region (e.g. Niger) 	
Institutional Arrangements:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lead organisation:</i> MinEST 	
Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic pressures and economic forces - creating high demand for fuelwood and charcoal 	
Costs & Benefits:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs] 	
Feasibility:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No immediate alternatives available, so substitution heavily dependent on research leading to improved efficiency in existing production methods and identification of possible 	

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alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imminent petroleum economy may create new opportunities for fuel substitution
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: Charcoal is produced with various systems some of which are relatively sustainable, some less so. The strategy must privilege the former. Links include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GTZ Programme in the transitional zone Savannah Development Project NCRC/Forest Trends Sustainable Charcoal Project
Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present profile balances high production of timber in HFZ with charcoal and fuelwood production in transitional and savannah zones (where there are few viable alternative livelihoods); some risk of shifting production southwards, with deleterious environmental and economic effects, while impacting negatively on poverty levels in the north.
Key Actors to Engage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District assemblies; charcoal wholesalers (often linked to producers on an ethnic basis); traditional authorities; farmer associations; EPA; MoFA.
Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch Working Group Commission experimental activities in woodlot and fuel substitutes (perhaps through a challenge fund mechanism, as with fire control).

Candidate Strategy:	I: Improve the quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands
Theme:	Agro-forestry Carbon Conserving Activities
Summary/Rationale/Main Activities <i>Reduce the incidence of wildfires and loss of forests due to uncontrolled use of fire.</i> Fire is widely used in agricultural and livestock production systems in Ghana, and provides a number of benefits (soil fertility, land clearance, disease control). Non-anthropogenic wildfires are also common in the transitional and savannah zones. All this is destructive of forest cover, as well as dangerous to human life. However, alternatives are not readily available that are feasible in local conditions or compatible with the labour supply situation. An experimental approach is thus needed if fire-control methods are to be found which contribute effectively to the reduction of forest loss due to uncontrolled wildfires and bushfires. Main Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I1. Maintain links with National Wildfire Policy and Sustainable Land Management Programme I2: Creation of a Challenge Fund to support projects on fire control It is proposed that a <u>Challenge Fund on Fire Control</u> be established to support projects to work	

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<p>with local communities in finding ways to improve fire management. This Challenge Fund might commend itself for NGO management, and could be ideally be managed by one of the stronger savannah based NGOs (or a consortium of partners). Its brief would be to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support projects that work with local communities to address the causes of fire in agricultural areas, both anthropogenic and natural; Fund research initiatives that assess the effectiveness of existing mechanisms to control fire, and community views on their functioning, and propose ways to improve their functioning; Consider the potential of other mechanisms to substitute for fire use in the agricultural cycle, and their viability in Ghana conditions; also to provide support for pilot initiatives in such areas. Consider (similarly) fire use in the livestock production cycle, and viability in Ghana conditions (taking account of the regional dimensions of livestock production; the 'ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of People among the Member States'; etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I2: Pilot Interventions and measures in Grazing systems.
<p>Institutional Arrangements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead agency: NGO agency or consortium to manage the challenge fund
<p>Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation:</p> <p>Addresses three main proximate DDs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural expansion Rangeland depletion Natural causes (natural fire events) <p>Links: particularly with the National Fire Programme (GoG and Netherlands Embassy)</p>
<p>Costs & Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs]
<p>Feasibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infeasible to suppress fire use in the agricultural and livestock cycles without viable alternatives; thus, heavily dependent on identification of alternatives; danger of encouragement to 'rent-seeking behaviour' with no clear benefits for the resource. A major constraint is the high mobility of pastoralists (who range across wide areas of West African savannah); ECOWAS principles disfavour border controls.
<p>Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies:</p> <p>Sustainability heavily dependent on benefits in terms of returns to labour and land.</p> <p>Links include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing national fire control policy Other similar NGO and private sector managed funds (e.g. RAVI, G-RAP) provide models for challenge fund management

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Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppression strategies would need to offer ‘win-wins’ if not merely to transfer DD to neighbouring areas. • Strategies which diminish returns from agriculture could increase pressure on other land areas.
Key Actors to Engage: NGO community; district assemblies; traditional authorities; fire control committees; pastoralists.
Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge fund to be developed; • Review to be commissioned of existing fire control policies

Candidate Strategy:	J: Address local market demand
Theme:	Agro-forestry, carbon conserving activities
Summary/Rationale/Main Activities *See box ‘E: Address problem of local market supply (above) <i>Main Activities:</i>	
Institutional Arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lead organisation:</i> 	
Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
Costs & Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs] 	
Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: Links include:	
Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
Key Actors to Engage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

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Candidate Strategy:	K: Expansion of agroforestry, tree crops, biofuels and agro-industries
Theme:	Agro-forestry, carbon conserving activities
Summary/Rationale/Main Activities Analyse and identify opportunities for reduced carbon emissions from tree crops (i.e. other than cocoa, such as cashew and other beverage crops), biofuels and agroindustries. <i>Main Activities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1: Working Group on low-carbon agro-industrial development 	
Institutional Arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lead organisation:</i> MoFA 	
Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: Much of the interest here is prospective and protective, as the sub-sectors in question have not yet developed as intended by the GoG, and thus have not yet contributed seriously to DD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy gaps leading to weak plantations sector • Economic forces encouraging biofuels, etc. 	
Costs & Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs] 	
Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of agro-industry was a priority of the last Government, though targets will not now be met. • Experience to date has not been encouraging, and high political commitment is required to advance the policy. • Land policy is a constraint, though being addressed by the LAP. 	
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: Links include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Special Initiative • Land Administration Project, MLNR (LAP) • National Forest Plantation Development Policy • SLM • FASDEP 	
Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk, particularly if land policy is not reformed. 	
Key Actors to Engage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ministries, including MLNR and Ministry of Trade and Industry; • COCOBOD • President's Office 	

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- Farmers, investors, civil society.

Next Steps:

- Launch Working Group
- Collate recent studies on biofuels etc.

Candidate Strategy:	L: Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation; support current initiatives under NREG to better regulate mining
Theme:	Agro-forestry, carbon conserving activities
Summary/Rationale/Main Activities Mining operations destroy and degrade forests either because (i) large scale mining operations do not comply with re-forestation and rehabilitation requirements following mine closure and the cessation of formal mining operations, or (ii) because of the impacts of unregulated and often dispersed small scale mining. Both of these issues are being address within the NREG programme in Ghana, but REDD investments may be able to complement planned activities/	
Main Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L: Support for the enforcement of the implementation by mining companies of EIA requirements for forest rehabilitation following the closure of mining sites • L: Support a package of measures to reduce forest degradation as a result of unregulated (sometimes illegal) small scale mining (e.g. small scale mining licenses; dedicated sites for small scale miners; strengthened law enforcement) 	
Institutional Arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lead organisation:</i> MLNR, MC 	
Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D&D due to poorly regulated mining operations. 	
Costs & Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs) 	
Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasible - initiatives in these areas already being considered within the NREG programme 	
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: Links include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NREG • Chamber of Mines • MC 	

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Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• low.
Key Actors to Engage: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relevant ministries, including MLNR and Ministry of Trade and Industry;• Chamber of Mines• Mining companies, artisanal miners association• Farmers, investors, civil society.
Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liaise with NREG.

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Candidate Strategy:	M. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases)
Theme:	Agro-forestry, carbon conserving activities
Summary/Rationale/Main Activities <p>While Ghana does not suffer from the extreme weather events encountered in some countries there exist a number of natural causes of deforestation. These natural causes may result in deforestation despite the best policy of project based efforts of the country. Two approaches to addressing these challenges within the context of REDDplus accounting must thus be developed. Those that reduce the impact of such events and those that are able to provide a buffer within the national and subnational accounting to reduce the impact of events financially at a single point in time.</p> <p><i>Main Activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M. Review permanence and liability issue as R-PP Implementation Develops • I1. Maintain links with National Wildfire Policy and Sustainable Land Management Programme • I2: Creation of a Challenge Fund to support projects on fire control • G. Strengthen local decentralised management of natural resources 	
Institutional Arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lead organisation:</i> MoFEP will need to assess means of developing an appropriate accounting and financial buffer system for REDDplus credits 	
Linkages with Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: Natural Causes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wind & natural fire events 2. Floods, 3. Pests and diseases 	
Costs & Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (To be determined) [Opportunity costs, transaction costs, implementation costs] 	
Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfire Policy is already in place and several initiatives have already worked on addressing natural causes of deforestation • May become more difficult with increasing extremes of weather 	
Sustainability and Links with Other Sector Policies: Links include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Wildfire Policy • SLaM project for regeneration of degraded lands • MoFA Extension workers looking at supporting sustainable farming practices reducing the likely hood of flood events 	

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Risk of Domestic Leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Low</i>
Key Actors to Engage: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmers• Communities• MoFA, MLNR, MEST. MoFEP• Civil Society• Private sector timber contractors
Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none">•

Annex 2c: REDD Implementation Framework

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Annex 2d: Social and Environmental Impact Assessment

Social and Environmental Impacts - Terms of Reference (ToR)

1. Introduction and Objectives

Social and environmental impact assessment is a key component of Ghana's Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). This component is essential for both avoiding negative impacts ("do no harm") and enhancing positive or "additional" REDD benefits, especially in terms of social or livelihood benefits, governance and wider environmental or biodiversity benefits. Specifically the FCPF recommends that Ghana undertakes a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) as part of the Phased approach of the FCPF Readiness Mechanism (preparation of the R-PP and subsequent Preparation for REDD).

The SESA is a tool that should help find the answers to various critical questions:

What are the likely or potential positive and negative impacts of Ghana's REDD strategy options and implementation framework?

Who are the likely winners and losers from REDD activities?

What are the political, social and institutional risks and trade-offs of the proposed REDD interventions?

How can we ensure effective and equitable stakeholder consultation, community participation and governance so that REDD policies are more likely to be socially sustainable?

Is due diligence being followed, especially in relation to the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards?

What are the potential activities or instruments for mitigating possible adverse environmental and social impacts?

The overall objectives of this proposed SESA analysis are therefore to promote due diligence; identify the likely social and environmental impacts (negative and positive) of proposed REDD strategies; assess the potential additional benefits of REDD (especially biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation); and to inform the design of the national REDD strategy

so that it avoids or mitigates negative social/environmental impacts and encourages positive ones. A strong SESA analysis will promote integration of social and environmental issues into the upstream policy-making process, thereby promoting more sustainable and equitable REDD policies.

It should also promote a more inclusive and transparent REDD decision-making and policy implementation process, partly by involving primary stakeholders in identifying the likely benefits and costs/risks, and ensuring that the views of affected groups are made known to decision-makers. Apart from strengthening the participatory basis of REDD, this will build grass-roots acceptance or ownership (or at least reduce the tendency for REDD to be seen as another top-down exercise by donors and government). Over time, the government should recognize that better quality participation and wider acceptance of REDD strategies increases effectiveness and sustainability.

In accordance with FCPF guidance, special consideration should be given to livelihoods, rights, cultural heritage, gender, vulnerable groups, governance, capacity building and biodiversity. Given that most REDDplus activities will be neutral or positive as regards biodiversity, hydrological and other environmental effects, the risks of negative environmental impacts appear much lower than negative social impacts. Therefore these TOR focus mainly on the likely social impacts, while not ignoring the need to check for possible negative environmental impacts (e.g., at the stakeholder consultations).

Finally, it is proposed that this SESA analysis be implemented when there is a clearly articulated set of REDD strategies and policies. A SESA analysis prior to this would be unproductive: it would always conclude with the unhelpful comment that the impacts will depend on what the REDD strategies and activities are.

2. Tasks/Activities

The tasks and activities of the Consultants, comprising one international advisor and one or two leading Ghanaian social analysts (possibly drawn from one of the leading NGOs or from academic circles), are broken down into five main stages:

Initial (largely desk-based) diagnostic analysis;

Consultative or field-based stakeholder analysis and discussions;

Analysis of the World Bank Social and Environmental Standards;

National SESA Workshop;

On-going SESA monitoring.

2.1 Initial Diagnostic Analysis

This should be conducted in 3-4 key REDD situations or areas where deforestation or degradation pressures are high², taking account of regional differences and allowing for natural overlap between the main themes as set out below.

2.1.1 *Political economy context analysis*

Analysis of the political economy context of deforestation and identification of key challenges to REDD should be undertaken initially by reviewing key literature or reports (see Annex 1 for some suggested references). Complemented by discussions with key informants and use of rapid rural appraisal techniques (e.g., focus groups), the political economy analysis should assess (in each REDD area):

the role of forests in local social and economic development;

policies, laws and institutions affecting natural resource management;

land and tree rights/tenure³ (*de jure* and *de facto*) and use analysis, including the possible allocation of carbon property rights;

deforestation and degradation drivers not already assessed in (i-iii)

2.1.2 *Institutional and governance assessment*

An initial institutional and governance assessment should focus firstly on the capacity of national, district and local institutions to implement REDD policies and strategies effectively

² A possible framework for selecting key REDD areas is provided by the Ghana 'REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise' conducted by the Katoomba Group (2009)

³ Special attention must be given to distinctions between forest reserves and off-reserve areas; to issues and potential conflicts associated with migrant cocoa/food crop farmers holding long-term leases from landowning indigene farmers; and more generally to multiple use rights or claims in forest areas.

and equitably. This analysis should include a map of the roles and responsibilities, especially over social and environmental issues, of different organizations operating in the forestry and land use sectors (especially land uses associated with degradation or deforestation), including their legal frameworks, how well they carry out their remits (e.g., legal compliance), and transparency/accountability mechanisms. This analysis should include the role and effectiveness of civil society organizations and local stakeholder groups.

The Consultants should particularly draw on the governance and institutions analysis undertaken during the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) process (discussions with the Forest Watch NGO Network would be a good place to start). Particular attention should also be given to analysis of the likely REDD incentive structures and benefit sharing mechanisms. At the macro or planning level, some attention should be given to issues of inter-sectoral coordination (or lack of it) given the cross-sectoral nature of the main deforestation/degradation (DD) drivers.

2.1.3 Initial stakeholder and trade-off analysis

Based initially on discussions with key informants and available literature⁴, and using established social assessment methods, the Consultants should map out the stakeholder groups and sub-groups (including women, landless, minorities and other groups, as well as illegal operators), and for each stakeholder group set out the likely positive and negative (opportunities and risks) REDD impacts. This should be undertaken in 3-4 main REDD areas.

The Consultants should also carefully analyse the results of the various previous or on-going multiple stakeholder consultations (e.g., IUCN's DANIDA funded REDD Pro-Poor Project; the Growing Forest Partnership "People's Diagnostics" study implemented by FAO/IIED/IUCN), not to mention the R-PP regional stakeholder discussions.

Given that tree crops, especially cocoa, as well as food crops (also grown in association with tree crops during the establishment phase) are key DD drivers in the high forest areas, special attention should be given to the trade-offs between REDD, cocoa production and poverty reduction objectives (bearing in mind that cocoa is a small farmer's crop, especially grown by migrants). Trade-offs may be particularly acute in the Western Region where there is an intense demand for land by poor families (migrant or indigene farmers). REDD policy as regards the already heavily degraded Western Region forest reserves will also be critical: to

⁴ On-going IUCN work to develop a national field manual based on the Forests-Poverty Toolkit oriented to REDD, and using case study data around on cocoa and trees in the Western Region should be particularly useful for the SESA stakeholder analysis (ref Gill Shepherd – gillshepherd@compuserve.com).

the extent they restrict cocoa production, there will be major trade-offs with social and economic objectives, including export earnings. On the other hand there are important potential synergies, for example, if REDD can be used to promote sustainable shaded cocoa systems, and even more obviously, via off-reserve tree tenure reform which could dramatically increase the profitability of shaded cocoa production including timber trees⁵.

Similarly restrictions on logging activities⁶ or policies like timber industry downsizing will have trade-offs with employment and social benefits, at least in the short term, as documented in the impact assessment of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement, although social benefits would far outweigh the costs if the full costs of unsustainable logging were computed (Mayers et al, 2008). Another set of trade-offs could be around efforts to control unsustainable charcoal/fuelwood extraction as pointed out in the R-PP Background Paper (IDL Group, 2009). To the extent that REDD policies restrict use or access rights by the rural poor, there will be serious livelihood and coping strategy impacts.

Another type of trade-off could be between mitigation and adaptation⁷ policies, while noting the international movement towards Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Activities (NAMAs). If Ghana develops a NAMA this may reduce this type of trade-off. The Consultant should also bear in mind the possible problem of perverse incentives where the incentive framework is based on reducing current deforestation levels as opposed to a system which rewards forest managers or communities for historically good stewardship.

2.2. Consultative (field-based) Stakeholder Analysis and Discussions

The Consultants should conduct a full stakeholder analysis in 2-3 key REDD regions with representatives of stakeholder groups (especially representing affected communities, traditional authorities/stools, civil society, District Assemblies, central government and the

⁵ Many high value timber trees are excellent shade trees, but current tree tenure and lack of compensation for damage by logger concessionaires means there is a strong disincentive for farmers to keep them (Richards & Asare, 1999).

⁶ To the extent that logging is restricted there will be a loss of stumpage revenue to the current recipients, especially Forestry Commission. This needs to be recognized, although it can be argued that the present distribution of timber revenues is inequitable in relation to roles and responsibilities and itself constitutes a political economy type barrier to reform (see Birkarong, 2007).

⁷ It should also be noted that a social (impact) assessment study of Ghana's adaptation options is currently being conducted by the World Bank:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTCC/0,,contentMDK:22111684~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:407864,00.html>

private sector) to identify likely benefits and costs, trade-offs and risks associated with clearly defined REDD strategies. The Consultant should check the basis on which the stakeholder representatives were selected.

Consultative stakeholder analysis will not be effective unless local and other stakeholders do not have a sound understanding of REDD. Therefore the first task should be to build up a good understanding of REDD among local stakeholders. Careful consideration needs to be given as to how and who is best to do this. This should include getting agreement about the main DD drivers in the area, and understanding as clearly as possible the proposed REDD strategies and policies in response to these drivers.

The Consultants should then present in a highly accessible way the initial stakeholder/institutional/political economy analysis as a basis for discussion. The stakeholder groups should then modify and elaborate on the initial analysis, and in the process identify and prioritise the main social and environmental concerns, risks and opportunities. They should also be given the opportunity to suggest modifications to the proposed REDD strategies and potential mitigating actions where it would appear difficult to avoid some negative impacts (as for some of the likely trade-offs discussed above).

Given the likely trade-offs between stakeholder interests, there may need to be alternative sets of suggestions for modified REDD strategies and mitigation actions. Ultimately the differences in stakeholder group (and sub-group) interests will need to be resolved through a higher level decision-making process, but one of the tasks of the Consultant is to ensure that the REDD decision-makers are made aware of the range of stakeholder views on what REDD should look like.

Another participatory and multiple stakeholder exercise should be to agree on some monitoring indicators on the progress and success of REDD (e.g., effectiveness and equity of benefit sharing; gender and minority group impacts; impact of REDD on local environmental services such as water quality, etc.).

Key outcomes from the stakeholder consultations could therefore include:

- a list of priority social and environmental concerns expressed, including who (stakeholder groups or sub-groups) expressed them;

- single or multiple proposals for modified REDD strategies and/or mitigation actions to counter perceived negative impacts;

- a set of capacity building actions to increase the voice and communication channels for local actors to exert increased upwards social accountability on the national REDD process;

a set of agreed local level monitoring indicators for REDD.

Analysis of World Bank Safeguards

Following the field-based stakeholder discussion, in which the Consultants will have heard a range of risks and issues, they must carefully analyse each of the World Bank Safeguard policies (see <http://go.worldbank.org/WTa1ODE7T0>) in order to double check that they will not be “triggered”. Special attention should be given to the following Safeguard policies:

Forests: this include the rights and welfare of forest dependent people;

Environmental Assessment: this includes some social issues as well as guidance on environmental mitigation measures;

Involuntary resettlement: this could be triggered if an exclusionary REDD strategy were adopted, e.g., evicting farmers/communities from Forest Reserves;

Indigenous peoples: while the concept of indigenous peoples does not really apply in Ghana, many of the safeguards for indigenous people can be related to the rights of local communities.

Other Safeguard Policies which should be checked, but are unlikely to be applicable in the Ghana REDD context are *Natural Habitats* and *Disputed Areas*.

National SESA Workshop and SESA Briefing Paper

Following the previous stages, the Consultants should organize, together with the relevant government bodies and concerned NGOs, a national SESA workshop at which the SESA findings would be presented and discussed with the aim of modifying (as necessary) current REDD strategies so that the priority social and environmental concerns are integrated. The various stakeholder groups would present their perspectives and reflections on the SESA results. The Consultants would also write a Briefing Paper for the SESA Workshop.

2.5 On-Going SESA Monitoring and Annual Updates

The social and environmental impacts of REDD strategies are to some extent unpredictable; depending on the policies and incentives framework (e.g., reduced deforestation basis), REDD could cause perverse incentives. Other REDD policies and institutional strategies could prove

problematic and operate in unexpected ways, and their improvement is bound to be an iterative process. For example, early approaches to benefit sharing will almost certainly require modifications to increase accountability and transparency in the institutional channeling, or a fundamental redesign if the incentives do not materialise.

The on the ground effectiveness and equity impacts of REDD policies must be fed back to the policy makers so that they can be improved. To do this it will be critical to identify and agree on a set of basic monitoring indicators as already discussed. The Consultants will be responsible for an annual report to the relevant national REDD decision-making bodies based on the monitoring and further rounds of stakeholder group discussions using the 2010 stakeholder analysis as a baseline. Based on these continued consultations and reports, the Consultants would continue to engage with REDD decision makers, and write short briefing papers on the social and environmental impacts.

Annex 1. Some Useful References for SESA Diagnostic Analysis

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Shepherd, G. & Nyame, S.K. (Forthcoming). Forests-Poverty Toolkit - National Level Analysis and Action Manual. IUCN, Ghana

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Annex 3: Reference Scenario

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Annex 4: Monitoring System

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Annex 6: Program Monitoring and Evaluation

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