



FORESTRY COMMISSION OF GHANA
MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Republic of Ghana

REDD+ MECHANISM IN GHANA

Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

**Regional Workshops Report
(SESA Report Annex 7)**

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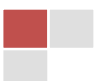


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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFD	French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement)
CFC	Collaborative Forest Committee
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	Civil Society Organisation(s)
CSSVDCU	Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease Control unit
DAs	District Assemblies
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People and Local Communities
DOLTA	Domestic Lumber Traders Association
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ELCIR+	Engaging Local Communities in REDD+
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FASDEP	Food and Agricultural Sector Development Policy
FAWAG	Furniture and Wood Workers Association of Ghana
FC	Forestry Commission
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FDMP	Forest Development Master Plan
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FORIG	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana
FSC	Forest Social Certification
FSD	Forest Services Division
FWP	Forest and Wildlife Policy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFTN	Global Forest and Trade Network (WB/WWF)
GHG	Green House Gas
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
GIS	Global Information System
GIZ	German Development Agency
GoG	Government of Ghana
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPRS I	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSBA	Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas
GTA	Ghana Timber Association
GTMO	Ghana Timber Millers Organisation

ha	hectare
HFZ	High Forest Zone
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ITTO	International Timber Trade Organisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology
LI	Legislative Instrument
LVD	Land Valuation Division
LULUCF	Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MC	Minerals Commission
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MESTI	Ministry of Environment Science Technology and Innovation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
MW	mega watts
NCRC	Nature Conservation Research Center
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NREG	Natural Resources and Environmental Governance
NFF	National Forest Forum
NRCD	National Redemption Council Decree
NTFPs	Non Timber Forest Products
NTSC	National Tree Seed Centre
OASL	Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
PNDCL	Provisional National Defence Council Law
PURC	Public Utilities and Regulatory Commission
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REDD+	REDD plus sustainable management of forest, forest conservation, enhancement of carbon stocks
RMSC	Resource Management Support Centre
RoG	Republic of Ghana
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SRI	Soil Resource Institute of Ghana
SRA	Social Responsibility Agreement
TAs	Traditional Authorities
TBI	Tropenbos International
TIDD	Timber Industry Development Division
ToR	Terms of Reference
TUC	Timber Utilization Contract
UENR	University of Energy and Natural Resources, Sunyani-Ghana
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

VCS	Voluntary Carbon Sequestration
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WB	World Bank
WD	Wildlife Division
WRC	Water Resources Commission

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives of the SESA Study

The overall objective of the SESA is to ensure that strategic environmental and social assessment principles are applied to integrate environmental and social considerations into Ghana's REDD+ readiness process in a manner consistent with Ghana's environmental laws and regulations and the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies.

In accordance with FCPF guidelines, special consideration will be given to livelihoods, rights, cultural heritage, gender, vulnerable groups, governance, capacity building and biodiversity. The specific objectives of the strategic environmental and social assessment are to:

- Integrate environmental management and socio-economic decisions at the earliest stages of planning the undertaking/ investment; and
- Provide avenues for the involvement of the public, communities/landowners, proponents, private interest groups and government agencies in the assessment and review of the proposed interventions among others.

1.2 Objective of the Regional Workshops

The objectives of the SESA regional workshops were:

- to bring together stakeholders and present to them the outcome of the SESA scoping study and solicit their comments, inputs, and concerns on the SESA study;
- to make presentations on the various SEA tools recommended by the Ghana EPA and to make participants apply some of the key SEA tools to the various REDD+ strategy options and the key issues emanating from the scoping study;
- to provide the platform for other REDD+ consultants with activities related to SESA to make presentations to the stakeholders on their various assignments and to solicit stakeholder concerns and inputs; and
- to further create awareness on the progress with the implementation of the REDD+ Mechanism in the country among stakeholders.

1.3 The Regional Workshops

Three regional workshops were organised between 20th July and 2nd August, 2014. Participants were drawn from all the ten regions of the country for the three workshops. The country was divided into three major belts for the regional workshops as follows:

- Northern Belt, which comprises of the Northern Region, Upper East Region and Upper West Region, and was held in Tamale;
- Middle Belt, which comprises of the Brong Ahafo, Ashanti, Eastern, and Volta Regions, and was held in Kumasi; and
- Southern Belt, which comprises of the Western, Central and Gt. Accra Regions, and was held in Takoradi.

The purpose of having three regional workshops was to ensure that at least one workshop is held in each of the three major ecological zones of the country, e.g. Savannah Zone for the Northern Belt, Transition Zone for the Middle Belt, and Forest Zone for the Southern Belt. It must also be noted that budgeting constraints and economic reasons were also factored into consideration in order to be cost effective. Example, it was not cost effective to send stakeholders in the coastal savannah zone to be part of the savannah zone or northern belt workshop.

1.4 Organisers of the Workshop

The Climate Change Unit/REDD+ Secretariat of the Forestry Commission in collaboration with the SESA Environmental Consultant, SAL Consult Limited of Accra-Ghana, organized the three regional workshops. The two organizations agreed on the stakeholders to be invited for the workshops taking into consideration the stakeholders identified for the SESA, stakeholders initially consulted during the Scoping study, and stakeholders not yet consulted. The Commission did the invitation for all three workshops. Copy of the invitation letter is provided in **Annex 1**.

2.0 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

2.1 Summary of Activities

Venue and Dates

The table below provides details on the venue and dates for the workshops.

No	Regional Workshop	Host Town/Venue	Date
1	Northern Belt/Savannah Zone	Tamale/ Modern City Hotel and Conference Centre	21 st to 22 nd July, 2014
2	Middle Belt/ Transition Zone	Kumasi/ NODA Hotel and Conference Centre	24 th to 25 th July, 2014
3	Southern/High Forest Zone	Takoradi/ Akroma Plaza Hotel	31 st July and 1 st August, 2014

Workshop Programmes

The workshop programmes are provided under **Annex 1**. The table below summarises the activities that took place throughout the workshop period and the responsible organisations/official(s) for each activity shown.

Summary of Activities for the 2 days Tamale Workshop

Activity	Performed by
DAY 1	
Registration of Participants	Hilma and Roselyn of FC
Opening Prayer	Participant
Welcome Address	Moderator/Mr. Robert Bamfo - FC
Presentations on Overview of REDD+ Readiness Process	Mr. Robert Bamfo
Questions on REDD+	Participants
Presentation on Draft REDD+ Strategy Options	Charles of PriceWaterHouse Coopers (Pwc)
Presentation on SESA Scoping Report	Mr. Adu-Nyarko – SAL Consult
Presentation on Benefit Sharing	Mr. William Dumenu-FORIG
Questions, Comments and Contributions on all three presentations above	Participants
Presentation on Ghana SEA Tools	Mr. Badu Yeboah, Director EAA Division of the EPA
Grouping of participants for assessment	M. Seth Larmie, SESA Team Leader
Closing Prayer	Participant
DAY 2	
Group Work	Participants
Group Presentations	Participants
Closing Remarks	Mr. Robert Bamfo and Mr. Seth Larmie
Closing Prayer	Participant

NB: Workshop Moderator was Mr. Yaw Kwakye of the Climate Change Unit of the FC.

Summary of Activities for the 2 days Workshop – Kumasi and Takoradi

Activity	Performed by
DAY 1	
Registration of Participants	Hilma and Roselyn of FC
Opening Prayer	Participant
Welcome Address	Moderator/Mr. Robert Bamfo - FC
Presentations on Overview of REDD+ Readiness Process	Mr. Robert Bamfo - FC
Questions on REDD+	Participants
Presentation on Draft REDD+ Strategy Options	Charles for Kumasi Workshop and Bridgett for Takoradi Workshop – Pwc
Presentation on SESA Scoping Report	Mr. Adu-Nyarko – SAL Consult
Presentation on Benefit Sharing	Mr. William Dumenu-FORIG
Presentation on Dispute Resolution	Dr. Emmanuel Marfo -
Questions, Comments and Contributions on all three presentations above	Participants
Presentation on Ghana SEA Tools	Mr. Badu Yeboah, Director EAA Division of the EPA
Grouping of participants for assessment	M. Seth Larmie, SESA Team Leader
Closing Prayer	Participant
DAY 2	
Group Work	Participants
Group Presentations	Participants
Closing Remarks	Mr. Robert Bamfo and Mr. Seth Larmie
Closing Prayer	Participant

NB: Kumasi Workshop Moderator was Mr. Sule Adamu of the Climate Change Unit of the FC.

NB: Takoradi Workshop Moderator was Mr. Yaw Kwakye of the Climate Change Unit of the FC.

2.2 Stakeholders and Participation

The stakeholder groups invited to the workshops included:

- Forestry Services Division/TIDD/Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission
- NGOs/CBOs
 - Timber /Sawn Mill Associations
 - Forest Forum
 - IUCN, SNV, Tropenbos, Conservation Alliance, NCRC, Abantu for Development, FIDA
- EPA
- MoFA
- Universities -KNUST/UDS
- Forest Research Institute (FORIG)
- COCOBOD
- CRIG
- Local government authorities (RCC, district assemblies)
- Traditional authorities/Councils
- Lands Commission
- OASL
- NADMO
- GNFS
- Minerals Commission

A total of 120 invited participants excluding the REDD+ Secretariat Team, Resource Persons (REDD+/SESA Consultants) attended the three workshops. **Annex 2** presents the list of the participants for the three regional workshops. The table below summarises the number of participants for the workshops.

No	Regional Workshop	Regions involved	Number invited to workshop	Number participated in workshop
1	Northern Belt/Savannah Zone	Northern Region	21	16
		Upper East Region	15	13
		Upper West Region	8	10
		<i>subtotal</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>39 (88.6%)</i>
2	Middle Belt/ Transition Zone	Ashanti Region	27	20
		Brong Ahafo Region	10	10
		Eastern Region	14	8
		Volta Region	7	8
		<i>subtotal</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>46 (79.3%)</i>
3	Southern/High Forest Zone	Western Region	21	15
		Central Region	14	11
		Gt. Accra Region	12	9
		<i>subtotal</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>35 (74.5%)</i>
4	Total		149	120 (80.5%)

2.3 Facilitators/ Resource Persons

The facilitators of the SESA workshop are provided in the tables below.

Tamale Workshop

No.	Name	Position/Designation	Organisation
1	Seth Larmie	Team Leader, SESA Consultants	SAL Consult Ltd
2	Emmanuel Acquah	Environmental, SESA Consultants	SAL Consult Ltd
3	Andorful Adu-Nyarko	Stakeholder Engagement Expert/Socio-economic Expert, SESA Consultants	SAL Consult Ltd
4	Faustina Boakye	Gender Expert, SESA Consultant	SAL Consult Ltd
5	Kwabena Badu-Yeboah	Director, Environmental Assessment and Audit (EAA) Division of the EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
6	Robert Bamfo	Head, Climate Change Unit/REDD+ Secretariat	Forestry Commission
7	Yaw Kwakye	Manager, CCU/NRS	Forestry Commission
8	Sulemana Adamu	Assist. Manager, REDD+/CCU/NRS	Forestry Commission
9	Roselyn Adjei-Zuta	Assist. Manager, REDD+-Safeguards	Forestry Commission
10	Hilma Manan	Management Trainee	Forestry Commission

Kumasi and Takoradi Workshops

No.	Name	Position/Designation	Organisation
1	Seth Larmie	Team Leader, SESA Consultant	SAL Consult Ltd
2	Emmanuel Acquah	Environmental, SESA Consultant	SAL Consult Ltd
3	Andorful Adu-Nyarko	Stakeholder Engagement Expert/Socio-economic Expert, SESA Consultant	SAL Consult Ltd
4	Faustina Boakye	Gender Expert, SESA Consultant	SAL Consult Ltd
5	Ansu Gyeabour	GIS/Mapping Expert, SESA Consultant	SAL Consult Ltd
6	Dr. James Adomako	Biodiversity/Forest Expert, SESA Consultant	SAL Consult Ltd
7	Kwabena Badu-Yeboah	Director, Environmental Assessment and Audit (EAA) Division of the EPA, and member of the EPA SEA Unit	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
8	Robert Bamfo	Head, Climate Change Unit/REDD+ Secretariat	Forestry Commission
9	Yaw Kwakye	Manager, CCU/NRS	Forestry Commission

10	Sulemana Adamu	Assist. Manager, REDD+/CCU/NRS	Forestry Commission
11	Roselyn Adjei-Zuta	Assist. Manager, REDD+-Safeguards	Forestry Commission
12	Hilma Manan	Management Trainee	Forestry Commission

2.4 Opening Statement

Participants were officially welcome to all three regional workshops by the respective moderator for the workshop. The official opening statement was preceded by an opening prayer by a participant and introduction of participants.

2.5 Highlights of the SESA Presentations

The highlights of the presentations are shown below.

Presentations on Overview of REDD+ Readiness Process

The Head of the Climate Change Unit of the FC touched on the REDD+ policy framework and Ghana's readiness process and indicated that the REDD+ Secretariat or the nation do not want to formulate strategies that will make society worse-off. The salient points of his presentation covered the following while the full text is attached as **Annex 3**

- UNFCCC KEY DECISIONS on REDD+
- Timeliness for the REDD+ Readiness Process;
- Overview of Ghana's REDD+ readiness process under FCPF; and
- REDD+ Readiness Progress Update.

Presentation on the Outcome of the Scoping Study

The presentation on the Outcome of the Scoping Study highlighted

- What is REDD+
- The SESA Scoping Study Methodology/ TOR
- Summary of the Strategy Options
- The Scoping Study Results

Tamale and Kumasi Workshops

The scoping study results were first grouped into the following and presented at the Tamale and Kumasi workshops:

- Political and Economic Issues
- Legal and Policy Issues
- Environmental Issues
- Socio-economic and Cultural Issues
- Institutional and Administrative Issues
- Gender Issues

The presentation is summarized below.

Political and Economic Issues

- Change in governments leading to change in policy/programme direction and lack of commitment to previous government's interventions
- REDD+ should be seen as a national programme instead of a sectoral programme
- Low in-country, community/public and institutional awareness on the whole concept of REDD+ and lack of sustained national awareness creation mechanism

- Upfront demands for funds to carry out REDD+ project feasibility, design, validation, implementation and monitoring
- Need for donor flexibility and monitoring
- Lack of transparency at the institutional level during project(s) implementation
- Need for fairness in carbon trading and or carbon credit prices
- Risk in selling carbon credits on a future market
- Considerable financial loss for under performance of REDD+ projects
- Inability of FC/FSD and government to halt illegal farms in FRs (e.g. Manzan, Sukusuku, Tano-Ehuro among others in the Western Region in 1970s)
- Misuse of power by some traditional leaders and government officials in order to benefit from encroachment into FRs
- Conflicts of interest in which government/ traditional representatives are commercially involved in one or multiple sectors
- Insufficient financial resources for effective forest management
- Seedlings for tree plantations coming late – in the dry season or when rains have almost subsided
- Need for proper planning for contract tree plantation execution
- Sensitization on REDD+ should be carried out at community levels than at regional/ district levels.

Legal and Policy Issues

- Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/mining sectors
- Resolve tree tenure rights – farmer/land owner/gov't.
- NREG Tree tenure review should address the tree tenure issues
- Lack of policy on carbon rights and payment for ecosystem/environmental services
- LVD compensation rates limited to annual and perennial crops. No rates for most tree species
- Reform law to help implement artisanal milling
- Regulation on charcoal production and export
- Policy on alternative livelihoods for forest fringe communities required
- Frequent adjournment of forest cases in court and need to review penalties on forest law offences
- Customary Land acquisition challenges and security of land tenure and ownership
- Lack of swift resolution of land disputes
- Costly and time consuming land administration services especially at community/village level
- Imbalance in the permanent forest estate with regard to production and protection reserves-80%/20 % respectively
- Opportunity to regularise cocoa certification
- Lack of legal framework for plantation development and harvesting
- Workers' health and safety provisions in forest/plantation operations need to be developed
- Lack of bye laws at district/community level on bush fires, group hunting and cutting of wild economic trees such as shea nut
- Lack of coherent policy on Fulani/alien herdsmen activities-Relocating from agriculture lands to forest reserves

Environmental Issues

- Acquisition of large tracts of land for plantation/afforestation (by private firms)
- Opportunity to develop buffer zones around key rivers/water bodies into forest
- Likely increase in agrochemical usage and its associated effect on soil and water bodies
- Opportunity to promote agroforestry as a measure to improve soil fertility and check farm erosion
- Opportunity to address wasteful use of timber
- Opportunity for community/stools/skins to develop their own forests/plantations
- Opportunity to carry out studies/research into certain tree crops as fitting into the definition of Ghana's REDD+ forest definition –e.g. cocoa, shea trees, mango, rubber, cashew etc.
- Start REDD+ on pilot levels and learn lessons for up-scaling

- Threat from group hunters and Fulani/alien herdsmen in on- and off-reserves and plantations
- Threat from local and influential livestock owners up north who release animals to graze especially during the dry seasons. These animals damage/ destroy/feed on young tree plantations
- Revive and empower fire volunteer groups at community level

Socio-economic and cultural Issues

- Presence of many admitted and illegal farms and settlements in Forest Reserves and their progressive expansion are a threat to and not compatible with forest conservation principles.
- High demand for forest lands for farming/ settlement expansion.
- Non-forest fringe communities are more likely to have land/access to land for tree plantations than forest fringe communities.
- Competing land use interest: Competition and Demand for off-reserve land
- Respect for farmers' rights when TUCs are being allocated off-reserve/ weakly implemented law
- Use of prime land suitable for agriculture for afforestation/ plantations activities
- Employment opportunities/Job creation and long term revenues for beneficiaries
- Community expectations not being met and this comes with a backlash of animosity against project
- Farmers not interested in long gestation tree species/native tree species
- Risk of some communities rejecting REDD+ due to uncertainty with market, technicalities/ complexity with mechanism
- Land conflicts occurring over customary lands acquired for projects when a chief or family head dies or is incapacitated/removed and or from inheritance.
- Use degraded lands or low fertile lands for REDD+ in off-reserve areas
- Migrant/settler farmers not likely to benefit unless there are reforms in customary land acquisition to make long term land lease possible
- Improving shade tree coverage in existing cocoa farms will result in cutting down cocoa trees and issues of compensation may arise
- Risk of community fatigue, scepticism and mistrust
- Risk of land acquired for forestry/plantation projects by NGOs at off-reserve areas being converted into other land uses and long delays in developing land acquired for forestry/plantation project
- Risk of people buying land for future sale to strategic plantation/forest investors likely to increase cost of land
- Communities expressing interest in the modified taungya system and wish its return due to numerous benefits it brought to them
- Lack of royalty payment from game/wildlife reserves/parks to TAs/landowners
- Opportunity to promote tree crop plantation, especially in the Transition and Savanna zones
- Opportunity to promote group/individual and community woodlots especially in the guinea and coastal savanna zones
- Lack of economic activity during the dry season up north puts pressure on forest reserves
- Poverty in most communities make people to prefer short term interventions which addresses their economic needs than long term interventions
- 'High' cost of LPG making fuel wood/charcoal business boom
- Likely displacement of small scale farmers through large land-take for forestry activity
- Sustainable alternative livelihood schemes for persons/farmers heavily dependent on forest resources
- Need for transparency and fairness in benefit-sharing arrangement
- The economic benefits from carbon trading versus that of tree trading
- Customary practices inhibiting customary boundary demarcation
- In the Northern/Upper regions, low and erratic rainfall patterns make farmers to cultivate crops close to river banks and could increase cost of afforestation of buffer zones

- The Northern/Upper Regions not attractive to plantation developers
- Opportunity exist in the Northern Region for REDD+ projects
- There is more pressure on Western Region lands

Institutional and Administrative Issues

- Need for FC to improve forest law enforcement
- Effective control of illegal farms by FC/FSD in the FRs appear to be impracticable
- Need for collaboration between key institutions- FC, COCOBOD and MoFA for HFZ REDD+ projects
- Need for better co-operation among FC divisions and units, especially FSD, Wildlife and REDD+ Secretariat
- Projects could be technically and financially demanding with long implementation periods and could put a heavy strain on institutional capacity, monitoring, data storage/management.
- Institutionalisation of a forum for continuous stakeholder engagement
- National or regional land use planning and control required
- Inability of the Minerals Commission to control *galamsey* activities
- Lack of resources/funding for the Rural Fire Department of the GNFS in the Savanna zone
- Need for FC to develop a collaborative intervention with GNFS for bush/wild fire control activities for REDD+
- Need for FC, MOFA, GNFS, District Assemblies and traditional authorities to collaborate to enforce the Control and Prevention of Bushfire law, PNDCL 229
- The Regional FSDs/Wildlife Divisions should be empowered to make recruitments and to do final selection of applicants
- Limited coordination and monitoring of alternative livelihood projects undertaken by various NGOs at MMDA level
- Community/traditional authority involvement in managing and caring for off-reserve forests not clearly defined except for traditionally/culturally protected areas such as sacred groves

Gender Issues

- Women access to land and participating in decision making a major challenge due to cultural norms and customs
- Economically, women are generally dependent on men because the men have the dominant access to and use of the main factor of production, land.
- Women's right to land affected by marriage, divorce and inheritance
- Socially, women's multiple roles in the household, in production and reproduction limit their free time to engage effectively in other social and economic ventures/activities
- High illiteracy rates among women affects their participation in decision making programmes where English is the medium of communication and the use of technical jargons also hinders their understanding.
- Customary law usually does not recognise the non-monetary contribution of a wife during the marriage
- Equity issues during divorce and inheritance

Takoradi Workshop

The scoping study results were re-grouped into the following (with the content maintained) to conform to the Ghana SEA sustainability pillars recommended by the EPA and presented at the Takoradi workshop:

- Natural Resources Issues
- Economic Issues
- Socio-cultural Issues
- Institutional Issues

Natural Resource Issues

- Acquisition of large tracts of land for plantation/afforestation (by private firms)
- Impact on soil and water bodies from likely increase in agrochemical usage
- Opportunities:
 - Develop buffer zones around key rivers/water bodies into forest
 - Community/stools/skins to develop their own forests/plantations
 - Carry out studies/research into certain tree crops as fitting into the definition of Ghana's REDD+ forest definition – e.g. cocoa, shea trees, mango, rubber, cashew etc.
 - Promote agroforestry as a measure to improve soil fertility
- Threat from group hunters and herdsmen in off-reserves/FRs and plantations
- Threat from local and influential livestock owners up north who release animals to graze especially during the dry seasons.
- Imbalance in the permanent forest estate: production and protection of reserves
- Improving shade tree coverage in existing cocoa farms (any compensation?)

Economic Issues

- Upfront demands for funds to carry out REDD+ activities & donor flexibility
- Misuse of power/conflict of interest by some traditional leaders and government officials in order to benefit from encroachment into FRs
- Customary Land acquisition challenges: costly & time consuming, security of tenure
- Job creation opportunities and long term revenues for beneficiaries
- Farmers not interested in long term interventions- slow growing trees (*poverty*)
- Call for fairness in carbon trading, credit prices & future market stability
- Considerable financial loss for under performance of REDD+ projects
- Insufficient financial resources for effective forest management
- Resolve tree tenure rights among parties: NREG tree tenure review
- Lack of policy on carbon rights and payment for ecosystem/environmental services
- LVD compensation rates do not cover most tree species
- Regulation on charcoal production and export
- Speculative buying of land for future sale to strategic investors – pressure on WR lands
- Call for re-introduction of modified taungya system
- Promote tree crop plantation, especially in the Transition and Savanna zones
- Promote woodlots especially in the guinea and coastal savanna zones (pressure on forest reserve)
- High cost of LPG (pressure on other energy sources)
- Policy on alternative livelihoods for forest fringe communities required
- The economic benefits from carbon trading versus that of tree trading
- Economically, women are generally dependent on men because the men have the dominant access to and use of the main factor of production, land.

Socio-cultural Issues

- Presence of many admitted and illegal farms and settlements in Forest Reserves (threat & not compatible with forest conservation principles).
- Competition and Demand for off-reserve lands (peasant farmers at risk)
- Respect for farmers' rights when TUCs are being allocated in off-reserve areas
- Unmet community expectations & animosity against project
- Risk of communities rejecting REDD+ mechanism due to technicalities/ complexities
- Food security implications for REDD+
- Customary land conflicts resulting from succession issues (loss of benefit to migrant/settler farmers)
- Women access to land and participating in decision making a major challenge due to cultural norms and customs
- Women's right to land and equity issues affected by marriage, divorce and inheritance

- Socially, women's multiple roles in the household, in production and reproduction limit their free time to engage effectively in other social and economic ventures/activities
- High illiteracy rate in most farming communities affect their participation in decision making programmes where English is the medium of communication and the use of technical jargons also hinders their understanding.
- Customary law usually does not recognise the non-monetary contribution of a wife during the marriage

Institutional Issues

- Change in governments leading to change in policy/programme direction
- Low in-country, community/public and institutional awareness on REDD+ concept
- Lack of transparency at the institutional level during project(s) implementation
- Inability of FC/FSD and government to halt illegal farms in FRs
- REDD+ should be seen as a national programme
- Start REDD+ on pilot levels and learn lessons for up-scaling
- Proper planning for contract tree plantation execution & late delivery of seedlings
- Frequent adjournment of forest cases in court and need for review of penalties
- Lack of legal framework for plantation development and harvesting
- Health and safety provisions in forest/plantation operations need to be developed
- Enforcement of bye laws at district/community level on bush fires, group hunting and cutting of wild economic trees
- Lack of coherent policy on herdsmen activities – Relocating from agriculture lands to forest reserves
- Opportunity to regularise cocoa certification
- Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/mining sectors
- Reform law to help implement artisanal milling and address waste
- Lack of land use plan in Ghana
- Effective control of illegal farms by FC/FSD in the FRs appear to be impracticable
- Need for collaboration between key institutions- FC, COCOBOD and MoFA for HFZ REDD+ projects
- Need for better co-operation among FC divisions and units, especially FSD, Wildlife and REDD+ Secretariat
- Projects could be technically and financially demanding with long implementation periods and could put a heavy strain on institutional capacity, monitoring, data storage/management.
- Institutionalisation of a forum for continuous stakeholder engagement
- Inability of the Minerals Commission to control *galamsey* activities
- Revive and empower fire volunteer groups at community level
- Need for FC to develop a collaborative intervention with GNFS for bush/wild fire control activities for REDD+ - resource Rural Fire Department
- Need for FC, MOFA, GNFS, District Assemblies and traditional authorities to collaborate to enforce the Control and Prevention of Bushfire law, PNDCL 229
- The Regional FSDs/Wildlife Divisions should be empowered to make recruitments and to do final selection of applicants
- Limited coordination and monitoring of alternative livelihood projects undertaken by various NGOs at MMDA level
- Community/traditional authority involvement in managing and caring for off-reserve forests not clearly defined except for traditionally/culturally protected areas such as sacred groves

Presentation on the Ghana Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tools

The presentation on the Ghana SEA tools touched on:

- Compatibility Matrix (Internal Consistency Matrix)

- Compound Matrix
- Opportunity and Risk Matrix
- Sustainability Test

The presentations on the SEA tools are attached as **Annex 4**.

2.6 Comments, Questions and Answer Section on the SESA Scoping Report – Tamale Workshop

No.	Questions/Comments	Response	Remarks
1	Do we have hope of benefiting from carbon credit? – Wa House of Chief Rep.	Banking our hopes on REDD+. Accounting will be done at the national level. Leakages will be experienced if farmers plant trees and cut them down. CDM prices will appreciate by Dec. 2014. Currently, about \$5 per tonne of carbon. We also have to think about the non-carbon benefits.	
2	Where does savannah zone stand?	Two mechanisms being embarked upon: (i) CDM and (ii) REDD+. If the land is not a forest by definition, you can use CDM to convert to forest. Savannah by definition is not disqualified for REDD+. <i>Forest definition = 5m height, 15% canopy and 1 ha size (1x5x15).</i> -For REDD+, scale is very important in order to break even or make profit. Rule of thumb is 20,000 ha minimum.	
3	Some communities are not enjoying timber in the forest up-north but are hoping to get something from the forest under REDD+ – Mr. Oteng –FSD Navrongo	REDD+ benefits derived from performance. Need to meet so many requirements including <u>safeguards</u> . Need to look at biodiversity conservation, carbon credit verification through an assessment, need functional MRV in place.	
4	What about those who degenerate, i.e. emit carbon into the atmosphere? – Wa House of Chief Rep.	The world wants to take the path of sustainability. Developed countries have set some emission targets. Developing country contribution is to embark on REDD+. REDD+ is not emission reduction target. Current climate change agreement is being reformed to include all countries. Common differentiated responsibility part of the agreement. <i>Annex 1</i> countries to provide funding	
5	How will credits be paid? Is it annually or five years interval?	FORIG to come out with REDD+ benefit/credit sharing. Will put in place national REDD funding management. Have secured \$5 million to do this. We are not there yet. Starting at pilots to sub-national/regional and then to national. FIP has secured \$50 million for implementation at sub-national, which will generate REDD+ credits.	
6	In the northern section, there is potential for REDD+, use of isolated patches of sacred groves can be used and TAs should be made aware so that these are protected.	-	Noted

7	Where does the aviation industry position itself with REDD+?	Talking to airlines like KLM, Emirates, British airways. These air lines have come under scrutiny. Airlines taking initiative to talk to FC. FC is not able to quantify airline emissions. No communication with maritime industry yet. Airlines are part of REDD+ actors. FC has invited an expert in carbon trading to make presentation on voluntary carbon trading/verified carbon standards	
8	Why SESA consultants missed UWR is not good?	It was the approach. Not all regions were selected for the initial consultations.	Noted. The SESA team to consider.
9	We do not know the extent of deforestation with shea trees. Charcoal production comes from shea trees as well. Worried about charcoal export/ regulation.		
10	At community level, both men and women do not understand jargons. Should not be referred to women alone.		Noted.
11	EPA-NR: Women access to land. Women given lands close to homes. Women don't get fertile lands.		Noted
12	Does REDD+ takes into consideration desertification?	Have convention on desertification. EPA spearheads desertification issues	
13	WRC rep.: Regrouping the strategy options into 3 main strategic areas. Hope critical details were not lost? E.g. road construction up-north leading to increase in charcoal production along the routes.		
14	Issues of vulnerable groups, disabilities. Were they involved?	Aged, disability, (Landless farmers, tenant/migrants with verbal agreements are vulnerable.)	
15	Question to Mr. Bamfo: Will GSBA be part of REDD+? -FSD-NR: Need to include GSBAs in benefit sharing scheme.		
16	FSD UER: Will SAL provide solutions to the issues identified at the scoping?		
17	The ration of 80% production areas to 20% protected areas is not correct	The ratio is provided in the 2012 Forest and Wildlife Policy document	
18	FIDA rep: Women access to land is limited. Women involved in tree felling than men. LPG price should be looked at again. Reduce cost of LPG. Perception that LPG usage is dangerous should be mitigated.		Noted.
19	There are perennial fires in the savannah zone.		Noted
20	Use degraded lands for forest		Noted

21	Non-forest fringe communities having more lands than forest fringe communities. <i>This assertion should be re-examined.</i>		Noted
22	Halting of illegal logging in off-reserves a major challenge		Noted

2.7 Comments, Questions and Answer Section on the SESA Scoping Report–Kumasi Workshop

No.	Questions/Comments	Response	Remarks
1	No legal framework for plantation development and harvesting? Statement not wholly true.	<i>(Have taken note of plantation development/framework existing. FC developing guidelines on carbon stock enhancement)</i>	Noted
2	Forest trend analysis that was done has revealed issues of deforestation/forest degradation. <i>FC should make available such maps to district FSDs to aid monitoring</i>	FC officials have taken note of concern.	FC noted.
3	RMSC: FPP did in depth analysis of forest cover and that the FPP study shows that forest cover has increased.	(Response from participant) -The SESA maps support what is on the ground. The FIPP study was for plantation areas	
4	TBI: The FC should specifically engage experts to critically critique the consultants' reports		Noted
5	Dr. Achie-KNUST: Promote cocoa agroforestry so that cocoa landscape will qualify -Need to include ToR in the presentation		Noted
6	We have national parks, resource reserves and this should be clear in the maps. -Suggestion that the regional managers should recruit- In the case of WD, the PAs do that so WD do not have this problem		Noted.
7	<i>Opportunity to carry out research into tree crops for REDD+. Do you have a list of trees/crops for REDD+?</i>	No preferred species for REDD+. The criterion is that the land has to be a forest. If land is not a forest, it does not qualify. You can use CDM to convert to forest. We do not expect you to create a monoculture. You have to consider biodiversity. (Mr. Bamfo). (People going for rubber recently. Rubber will sequester carbon (applicable to CDM) but does not qualify for REDD+ - issue with biodiversity)	
8	Start looking at sustainable forest management		Noted
9	<i>Lack of policy at district/community on bush fires.</i> Agree and disagree. There are district bye laws but not gazette so not given the teeth to bite. (Sunyani bye laws gazetted)		

2.8 Comments, Questions and Answer Section on SESA Scoping Report–Takoradi Workshop

No.	Questions/Comments	Response	Remarks
1	SESA consultants should review laws and tell FC which laws are working for REDD+ and which laws are against REDD+		Noted.
2	When Mr. Bamfo was speaking, he mentioned some amount of money but no currency was mentioned.	Figure is in US dollars. \$50 million for FIP from the climate investment fund from the World Bank. (UN REDD –FAO, UNDP, UNEP)	
3	Question to Mr. Bamfo Do rubber plantations qualify for REDD+?	Do not want situation where natural forests will be converted into rubber plantations for REDD. Such situations will be discouraged. REDD+ is not different from what we are doing. REDD+ difference is that it is coming with incentives for those communities protecting the forest.	
4	Question to Mr. Bamfo: Under the Context of REDD, does the definition of forest affect any segment of the country negatively? And what is being done?	-Under the UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol, a stakeholder consultation was done to define forest as tree height 5m, ground/canopy cover 15%, minimum area of 1 ha. -Under REDD+, the definition of forest under Kyoto Protocol has been adopted. -In the Savannah zones, CDM can be applied to convert the area into a forest. -If the land in question does not qualify as forest by definition, we use CDM to convert into a forest.	
5	Question to Mr. Bamfo: What are the other sources of funding apart from donors? Donors have not lived up to expectation.		
6	Question to Mr. Bamfo: There are new rubber plantations coming up, what collaboration is there?		
7	There are legal cocoa farms in forest reserves – FSD RM WR		
8	IUCN question to Pwc: Concerning the 13 options, what does each strategy option contribute to REDD+? Your ToR says do cost-benefit analysis for the options.		
9	Minerals Commission's fight with galamsey. Need to task national security to work on that.		Noted.
10	NCRC: Mentioned TUCs but no mention of TUP? Is it working?	Will have to check on that.	
11	Weak institutional willingness to implement REDD projects –Any incentives for short-term?		
12	NCRC: Can we pre-empt what is in the proposed land use and spatial bill?		

13	Forest fires do not occur frequently. Forest fires cannot be classified as act of God. What we have is bush fires.		
14	<i>Inadequate by laws at district/ community level on bush fires.</i> -Training of fire volunteers needs improvement -Any study conducted on bush fires (forest fires)? -Do not classify wild fires as bush fires		Noted
15	IUCN: Acquisition of large tracts of land (by private firms). Does rubber fit into REDD+. Suggestion: -Promoting tree crop in the transition and savannah zones (Is a national issue) – incorporate farm forestry -Need for collaboration between ministries (e.g. MoFA) -Recognition of district/community level institutions key (e.g. CREMA)		
16	There is legal framework for plantation development and harvesting.		
17	Don't know of legal framework for harvesting		
18	Want to have copy of SESA scoping report.	FC to facilitate that.	
19	Nana Agyeman/Chief: Institutional collaboration at the district/local level don't work. E.g. Minerals Commission issuing exploration permits to firms when chiefs/locals are not aware of it. -Language technicalities at the local level is a concern. -Legal aspect and mandate of institutions -How do we make it to work at the local level?		
20	Nana (lady): (i). Who are the financiers of galamseys? Who are purchasing these equipment/machine for the galamsey people? The financiers must be brought to book and not only the operators. (ii). Who issue license for timbers? And for minerals? -Law says post reclamation bond for restoration. What happens to the bond? iii). There are problems with all institutions in the country		
21	Want to know whether Bonsa forest reserve and Kakum National Park have been captured.	The forest cover trends restricted to the Ankasa-Krokosua-Bia Corridor	
22	Admitted farms were there from the onset of the FR and their descendants have been benefitting from the farm usage since then.		
23	illegal timber operators in the off-reserve areas. -Compensation issues for cocoa farmers are major concerns -Sensitization of communities required		

24	<p>Nana (lady): Galamsey operators issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delays in processing of permits at EPA is an issue -Publishing of land papers at the DA. The DAs paste the land papers at the Assembly but not at the community level where project will be carried out. -Public notice on land papers should rather be at the community level. 		
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Day 2 comments/questions

25	<p><i>Cocobod/CRIG comment on opportunity to regularize cocoa certification</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Certification is expensive. -Farmers not in a position to pay. -Too many certification bodies in the country. -The certification should ensure that there is a mandatory way to produce cocoa with no incentive attached to it. 		
26	<p><i>Cocobod/CRIG: We have a dilemma- cocoa industry and galamsey operators. How do you convince the cocoa farmer not to sell his land to galamsey people?</i></p>		
27	<p><i>Where there is vested interest, how do you achieve sustainability?</i></p>		

2.9 Group Work and Presentation of Findings

With coordination from Mr Seth Larmie, the Lead SESA Consultant, the Participants were grouped into six (6no):

- to prioritise a summary of the environmental and social issues from the scoping study which were grouped under the four pillars of sustainability, namely NATURAL RESOURCES, ECONOMIC, SOCIO-CULTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL; and
- apply the SEA tools to the 13 indicative strategy options for the REDD+ mechanism.

Each group represented by a rapporteur made a presentation on their findings. Groups 1 to 4 applied the compound matrix and each Group concentrated on a specific sustainability pillar, while Groups 5 and 6 applied the compatibility matrix (internal consistency matrix) to all 13 strategy options. The SESA consultant with assistance from the EPA facilitator summarised the presentations into the four pillars of sustainability for the Group Work as provided below. The prioritisation at the Group level was based upon consensus from group members.

Summary of Key environmental and social issues and concerns into the four pillars of sustainability

Natural Resource

- Develop buffer zones around key rivers/water bodies into forest
- Likely increase in agrochemical usage and its associated effect on soil and water bodies
- Promote agroforestry as a measure to improve soil fertility and check farm erosion
- Address waste in timber resource use
- Livestock grazing on young tree plantations especially during the dry seasons
- Promote tree crop plantation, especially in the Transition and Savanna zones

- Promote group/individual and community woodlots especially in the savanna zones

Institutions

- Inability of FC/FSD and the government to halt illegal farms in FRs
- Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/mining sectors
- Reform law to enable female/male tenant farmers benefit from naturally occurring trees on their farms during period of occupation. (Resolve tree tenure rights).
- Lack of policy on carbon rights and payment for ecosystem/environmental services
- Security of Land tenure and ownership
- Lack of legal framework for plantation development and harvesting in forest reserves
- Inadequate bye laws at district/community level on bush fires, group hunting and cutting of wild economic trees such as shea nut tree
- Enhance institutional capacity for monitoring, data storage/management
- Community/traditional authority roles in management of off-reserve forests not clearly defined

Economic





- Equity in benefit sharing in carbon trading
- Insufficient financial resources for effective forest management
- LVD compensation rates limited to annual and perennial crops and not timber species
- Lack of economic/livelihood activity during the dry season in the savanna zones puts pressure on forest resources
- Risk of some communities rejecting REDD+ due to uncertainty with economic benefits
- The economic viability and benefits from carbon trading versus tree trading
- Farmers not interested in long gestation tree species/native tree species

Socio-cultural

- Acquisition of large tracts of land for afforestation projects
- Food security implications from REDD+
- Admitted and illegal farms/ settlements in Forest Reserves not compatible with forest conservation principles.
- Increasing shade tree coverage in existing cocoa farms may result in compensation payments
- Lack of royalty payment from game/wildlife reserves/parks to TAs/landowners
- Sustainable alternative livelihood schemes for persons/farmers heavily dependent on forest resources
- Women access and right to tenure and ownership of land and natural resources face major challenges due to cultural and traditional norms and customs

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Major Environmental Concerns	Natural Resources					Socio-cultural					Economic					Institutional				
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making																				
Clarify right regime																				
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade																				
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand																				
Address problem of local market supply																				
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)																				
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources																				
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use																				
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands																				
Address local market demand																				
Improve returns to small scale enterprise																				
Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation																				
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)																				

- Conditions are likely to be positive + and a colour code of green 
- Conditions are likely to be negative - and a colour code of red 
- Conditions are likely to be neutral o and a colour code of yellow 
- Conditions are uncertain ? 

Compatibility Matrix for REDD+ Strategy

No	REDD+ Strategies	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	Clarify right regime	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	Address problem of local market supply	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	Address local market demand	Improve returns to small scale enterprise	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making													
2	Clarify right regime													
3	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade													
4	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand													
5	Address problem of local market supply													
6	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)													
7	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources													
8	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use													
9	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands													
10	Address local market demand													
11	Improve returns to small scale enterprise													
12	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation													
13	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)													

- Where two strategy options were mutually supportive with each other this was recorded by marking a ✓ in the relevant box.
- Where two strategy options had the potential to conflict with each other this was recorded by marking an X in the relevant box.
- If there is no significant interaction this was recorded by O.

2.9.1 Tamale Workshop Group Work and Presentations

Group and tools applied

GROUP NO	Sustainability Pillar/Strategy Options	SEA TOOL
1	Natural Resources	Compound Matrix
2	Institutional	Compound Matrix
3	Economic	Compound Matrix
4	Socio-cultural	Compound Matrix
5	All 13 strategy options	Compatibility Matrix
6	All 13 strategy options	Compatibility Matrix

Output of Group 1 – Natural Resources

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Pillars of sustainability	Natural Resources Issues (Prioritized)				
	Promote tree crop plantation, especially in the Transition and Savanna zones	Promote agroforestry as a measure to improve soil fertility and check farm erosion	Promote group/individual and community woodlots especially in the savanna zones	Develop buffer zones around key rivers/water bodies into forest	Livestock grazing on young tree plantations especially during the dry seasons.
Major Environmental Concerns					
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	+	+	+	+	+
Clarify right regime	+	+	+	+	+
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	+	+	+	+	+
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	+	+	+	0	-
Address problem of local market supply	+	+	+	0	-
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	+	+	+	0	-
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	+	+	+	0	-
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	+	+	+	+	-
Address local market demand	+	+	+	0	-
Improve returns to small scale enterprise	+	+	+	+	0
Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	+	+	+	+	0
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	+	+	+	+	+

Key concerns from Group 1:

Group 1 was very much concerned about livestock grazing on young tree plantations especially in the dry season and were of the opinion that adequate measures should be put in place during the implementation of the following strategy options in order not to impact negatively on livestock grazing on young tree plantations especially during the dry season.

- Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand
- Address problem of local market supply
- Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)
- Improve sustainability of fuel wood use
- Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands
- Address local market demand

Output of Group 2 - Institutional

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Pillars of sustainability	Institutional Issues (Prioritized)				
	Inability of FC/FSD and the government to halt illegal farms in FR	Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/mining sectors	Lack of policy on carbon rights and payment for ecosystem/environmental services	Inadequate bye laws at district/community level on bush fires, group hunting and cutting of wild economic trees such as shea nut tree	Community/traditional authority roles in management of off-reserve forests not clearly defined
Major Environmental Concerns					
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	+	+	+	+	+
Clarify right regime	+	+	+	+	+
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	+	+	+	+	+
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	0	0	0	0	0
Address problem of local market supply	0	0	0	0	0
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	+	+	+	0	+
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	0	0	+	+	+
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	0	0	+	+	0
Address local market demand	0	0	0	0	0
Improve returns to small scale enterprise	0	0	+	+	0

Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	+	+	+	+	+
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	0	0	+	+	+

Concerns from Group 2

Group 2 was of the opinion that the implementation of the various strategy options will have either a positive impact or neutral with regard to the issues concern.

Output of Group 3 - Economic

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Pillars of sustainability	Economic Issues (Prioritized)				
	Equity in benefit sharing	Insufficient Finance for forest Mgt	Lack of economic activities during dry season put pressure on forest resources	Risk of some communities rejecting REDD+ due to uncertainty with economic benefits	Farmers not interested in Long gestation tree species
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	+	0/+	+	+	+
Clarify right regime	+ /- (depending on who owns the rights)	+	+	+	+ /0
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	+	+	+	+	+ /0
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand					
Address problem of local market supply					
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	0	+	0	0	0
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	0	+	+	0	0
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	0	+	0	0	+
*Address local market demand					
*Improve returns to small scale enterprise					
Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	0	+	+	0	0
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	0	+	0	0	+

Concerns from Group 3

Group 3 was of the opinion that the implementation of the various strategy options will have either a positive impact or neutral with regard to the issues concern. However, the group was not too clear or could not determine the weather the implementation of the following strategy options could have positive or negative or neutral implications on the issues concern:

- Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand
- Address local market demand
- Improve returns to small scale enterprise

Output of GROUP 4 –Socio-cultural

Major Environmental Concern	Socio-Cultural Concerns (Prioritized)				
	Acquisition of large tracts of land for afforestation projects	Sustainable alternative livelihoods schemes for persons/farmers heavily dependent on forest resources	Food security implications from REDD+	Admitted and illegal farms/settlements in Forest Resources not compatible with forest conservation principles	Women access and right to tenure and ownership of land and natural resources face major challenges due to cultural and traditional norms and customs
Strategies					
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholders dialogue and decision making	+	+	+	+	+
Clarify right regime	+	+	+	+	+
Improve forest law enforcement , governance and trade	+	?	(red) - ?	+	?
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	+	0	0	0	0
Address problem of local market supply	?	?	?	?	?
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	(red) -	?	(red) -	(red) -	0
Strengthened decentralized	+	+	+	+	+

Major Environmental Concern	Socio-Cultural Concerns (Prioritized)				
Strategies	Acquisition of large tracts of land for afforestation projects	Sustainable alternative livelihoods schemes for persons/farmers heavily dependent on forest resources	Food security implications from REDD+	Admitted and illegal farms/settlements in Forest Resources not compatible with forest conservation principles	Women access and right to tenure and ownership of land and natural resources face major challenges due to cultural and traditional norms and customs
management of natural resources					
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	+	0	?	+	+
Improve quality of fires-affected forest and rangelands	0	+	+	+	+
Address local market demand	?	?	?	?	?
Improve returns to small scale enterprise	+	+	+	+	+
Improve regulations of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	+	0	+	+	?
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events , floods, pest and diseases)	+	+	+	+	+

KEY /Legend:

- Conditions are likely to be positive + and a colour code of green
- Conditions are likely to be negative - and a colour code of red
- Conditions are likely to be neutral 0 and a colour code of yellow
- Conditions are uncertain ?

**Group 4 concerns**

Group 4 was very much concerned that improving FLEGT will have negative implications for food security; Mitigating effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ) will have some negative implications for acquisition of large tracts of land for plantation activities, food security and admitted and illegal farms

Output of Group 5 – Compatibility/Internal Consistency Matrix

Compatibility Matrix for REDD+ Strategy for Group 5 of Six Members

No	REDD+ Strategies	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	Clarify right regime	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	Address problem of local market supply	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	Address local market demand	Improve returns to small scale enterprise	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and
	✓ X 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Clarify right regime			✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
3	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Address problem of local market supply						0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)							✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
7	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use									✓	0	✓	0	0
9	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands										✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Address local market demand											✓	✓	✓
11	Improve returns to small scale enterprise												✓	✓
12	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation													✓

13	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)																	
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Record/Comment Sheet

1	Strategies	Comments/Explanations
1	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	1. Gives opportunity for all stakeholders to stake their roles and responsibilities and also to state their claims 3. Law enforcement agencies should have been part of this dialogue session. 6. Though positive, why particular emphasis on cocoa. There is need to look at the woodland savannah areas and shea 13. Collective action to address acts of God can be achieved by multi-stakeholder dialogue
2	Clarify right regime	4. View of the sub-component issues of carbon rights, benefit sharing and tree tenure. 5. The local market supply is more related to compliance
3	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	
4	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	6. In respect of REDD+ cocoa
5	Address problem of local market supply	
6	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	
7	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	
8	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	10 is neutral because it does not add or supply to timber
9	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	
10	Address local market demand	
11	Improve returns to small scale enterprise	
12	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	
13	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	

Output of Group 6 –Compatibility /Internal Consistency Matrix

Compatibility Matrix for REDD+ Strategy

No	REDD+ Strategies	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	Clarify right regime	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	Address problem of local market supply	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	Address local market demand	Improve returns to small scale enterprise	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	Clarify right regime			+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
3	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade				+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
5	Address problem of local market supply						+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)							+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources								+	+	+	+	+	+
8	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use									+	+	+	+	+
9	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands										+	+	+	+
10	Address local market demand											+	+	+
11	Improve returns to small scale enterprise												+	+
12	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation													+

13	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)																	
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COMPATIBILITY MATRIX -RECORD SHEET

No.....

National Environmental Policy Group No: _____

Policy No. (Column)	Policy No. (Row)	Reasons for incompatibility
2	6	Compatibility will be based on the commodity price of carbon and cocoa on the world market.

General Comments on Group Work and Scoping Report in Tamale

Natural Resources

The following should also be considered:

- Ranching;
- Fodder Banks; and
- Land use planning should include integrated land use planning

Economic

- The committee on carbon rights should speed up work to clearly define the rights
- Issue of clarity in terms of language and needs to be refined
- The high demand for timber outstripping supply is the issue. Looking for intervention to address demand-supply gap

Socio-cultural

- Integrated farming systems
- Overlap of socio-cultural indicators/issues in the scoping. Need to review them.

2.9.2 Kumasi Workshop

Group and tools applied

GROUP NO	Sustainability Pillar/Strategy Options	SEA TOOL
1	Natural Resources	Compound Matrix
2	Socio-cultural	Compound Matrix
3	Economic	Compound Matrix
4	Institutional	Compound Matrix
5	All 13 strategy options	Compatibility Matrix
6	All 13 strategy options	Compatibility Matrix

Output of Group 1 – Natural Resources

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

No	Pillars of sustainability	Natural Resources (Prioritized)				
		Major Environmental Concerns	Develop buffer zones around key rivers/water bodies into forest	Promote agro-forestry as a measure to improve soil fertility and check farm erosion	Address waste in timber resource use	Promote tree crop plantation, especially in the Transition and Savanna zones
1	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	+	+	+	+	+
2	Clarify right regime	+	+	0	+	+
3	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	+	+	+	+	+
4	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	+	0	+	0	0
5	Address problem of local market supply	0	0	+	0	+
6	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	+	+	0	+	+
7	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+
8	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	0	+	+	+	+
9	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	+	+	+	+	+
10	Address local market demand	0	+	+	+	+
11	Improve returns to small scale enterprise	0	+	+	+	+
12	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	+	+	+	+	+
13	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	+	+	+	+	+

NB: No major concerns from this group

Output of Group 2 – Socio-cultural

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Pillars of sustainability	Socio-cultural (Prioritized)				
	AFFOR	Food sec.	Livelihood	Illegal farms	Shade trees
Major Environmental Concerns					
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	+	- red	+	0	0
Clarify right regime	+	-	+	+	+
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	+	- red	+	0	+
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	+	- red	+	- red	+
Address problem of local market supply	+	0	+	- red	0
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	+	0	+	- red	+
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	0	0	0	0	0
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	+	0	+	0	0
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	+	0	+	0	+
Address local market demand	+	0	0	0	0
Improve returns to small scale enterprise	+	0	+	0	0
Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	0	0	0	0	0
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	+	0	0	0	+

Group concerns

Food security issues need to be addressed during the implementation of Strategy options 1, 2, 3 and 4. The implementation of the strategy options 4, 5, and 6 are likely to have negative implications for admitted farms and illegal farms.

Output of Group 3 – Economic

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Pillars of sustainability	Economic (Prioritized)				
	Major Environmental Concerns	Lack of economic/livelihood activity during the dry season in the savanna	Insufficient financial resources for effective forest management	Equity in benefit sharing in carbon trading	The economic viability and benefits from carbon trading versus tree trading
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	+	+	+	0	+
Clarify right regime (carbon right)	0	0	+	+	+
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	0	+	+	+	+
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	+	+	0	+	- red
Address problem of local market supply	+	+	0	0	0
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	0	+	0	0	+
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	+	+	0	0	+
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	+	+	0	?	+
Address local market demand	+	+	0	- red	+
Improve returns to small scale enterprise	+	+	0	- red	- red
Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	+	+	0	0	+
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	+	+	0	0	+

Group concerns

There is risk of some communities rejecting REDD+ from implementation of strategy option 4 (address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic /regional timber demand. Also the group was of the opinion that addressing local market demand could have negative implication for benefits from carbon versus tree trading.

Output of Group 4 – Institutional

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Pillars of sustainability	Institutions (Prioritized)				
	Inability of FC/FSD and the government to halt illegal farms in F	Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/mining sectors	Security of Land tenure and ownership	Lack of policy on carbon rights and payment for ecosystem/environmental services	Reform law to enable female/male tenant farmers' benefit from naturally occurring trees on their farms during period of occupation. (Resolve tree tenure rights)
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making		+	+	+	+
Clarify right regime	0	0	+	+	+
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	+	+	+	+	+
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	+	+	+	+	+
Address problem of local market supply	0	+	+	- red	+
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	+	+	+	+	+
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	+	0	+	- red	+
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	+	0	+	+	+
Address local market demand	0	0	0	0	0
Improve returns to small scale enterprise	+	0	+	+	+
Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	0	+	+	+	+
Implement activities to mitigate against acts of nature address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	+	+	+	+	+

Group 5

Compatibility Matrix for REDD+ Strategy Options

No	REDD+ Strategies	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	Clarify right regime	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	Address problem of local market supply	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	Address local market demand	Improve returns to small scale enterprise	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
2	Clarify right regime			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
3	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
4	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
5	Address problem of local market supply						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
6	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)							✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
7	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources								✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
8	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use									✓		✓	✓	✓
9	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands											✓	✓	✓
10	Address local market demand											✓	✓	✓
11	Improve returns to small scale enterprise												✓	✓
12	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation													✓

13	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)																		
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COMPATIBILITY MATRIX -RECORD SHEET

No.....

National Environmental Policy Group No: _____

Policy No. (Column)	Policy No. (Row)	Reasons for incompatibility
10	2	The higher the local market demands the more trees required to be felled (carbon). This will ultimately reduce benefits as far as carbon is concerned. Remedy: Sustainable management of the resources.
11	2	The higher the returns to small scale farmers, the higher the demand for more trees and hence the more carbon w lost. This will ultimately reduce benefits Remedy: Sustainable management /improved equipment /machinery /increased efficiency
		Others
	6	Clear definition of ecosystem friendly cocoa
	1	Capacity of all stakeholders to be properly built so they can participate effectively in decision making

Group 6

Compatibility Matrix for REDD+ Strategy Options

No	REDD+ Strategies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Clarify right regime		√	√/-		-	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√
3	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade			√		√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√
4	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Address problem of local market supply						√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0
6	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)							0	√	√	√	√	0	√
7	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources								√	√	√	√	√	√
8	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use									√	√	√	√	√
9	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands										√	√	√	√

10	Address local market demand											√	√	0	
11	Improve returns to small scale enterprise												√	0	
12	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation													√	
13	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)														

COMPATIBILITY MATRIX -RECORD SHEET

No.....

National Environmental Policy Group No:

Policy No. (Column)	Policy No. (Row)	Reasons for incompatibility
1	2	
2	4	In a forest reserve (purely for gov.) carbon is not an issue but on the off-reserve , farmers will protect their timber for carbon credits
2	5	Because the interest will be in the carbon stock, supply of wood will be negatively affected
2	10	Carbon rights cannot address local market demand for wood.
3	10	Improved forest law enforcement, governance and trade will supply of wood

2.9.3 Takoradi Workshop

Group and tools applied

GROUP NO	Sustainability Pillar/Strategy Options	SEA TOOL
1	Natural Resources	Compound Matrix
2	Institutional	Compound Matrix
3	Economic	Compound Matrix
4	Socio-cultural	Compound Matrix
5	All 13 strategy options	Compatibility Matrix
6	All 13 strategy options	Compatibility Matrix

Group 1-Natural Resources

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Pillars of sustainability	Natural Resources				
	Promote tree plantation, especially in the Transition and Savanna zones	Develop buffer zones around key rivers/water bodies into	Promote agroforestry as a measure to improve soil fertility and check farm erosion	Promote group/individual and community woodlots especially in the savanna zones	Address waste in timber resource use
Major Environmental Concerns					
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	+	+	+	+	+
Clarify right regime	+	+	+	+	+
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	+	+	+	+	+
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	+	+	+	+	+
Address problem of local market supply	+	0	+	+	+
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	+	+	+	+	+
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	+	0	+	+	+
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	+	+	+	+	+
Address local market demand	+	0	+	+	+
Improve returns to small scale enterprise	+	+	+	+	+
Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	0	+	+	+	0
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	0	+	+	+	0

Group 2-Institutional

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Pillars of sustainability	Institutional				
	Inability of FC/FSD and the government to halt illegal	Enhance institutional capacity for monitoring, data	Security of Land tenure and ownership	Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/mining sectors	Reform law to enable female/male tenant farmers' benefit from naturally occurring trees on their farms during period of occupation. (Resolve tree tenure rights)
Major Environmental Concerns					
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	+	+	+	+	+
Clarify right regime	0	+	+	+	+
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	+	+	+	+	+
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	+	+	+	+	+
Address problem of local market supply	+	+	+	+	+
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	+	+	+	+	+
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	0	+	+	0	+
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	+	+	0	0	+
Address local market demand	0	+	+	+	+
Improve returns to small scale enterprise	0	+	+	+	+
Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	+	+	+	+	+
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	+	+	+	+	+

Group 3-Economic

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Pillars of sustainability	Economic				
Major Environmental Concerns	Farmers not interested in long gestation tree species/native tree species	Risk of some communities rejecting REDD+ due to uncertainty with economic benefits	The economic viability and benefits from carbon trading versus tree trading	Equity in benefit sharing in carbon trading	Insufficient financial resources for effective forest management
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	+	+	0	+	0
Clarify right regime	+	0	0	+	0
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	+	+	+	+	+
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	0	0	+	+	+
Address problem of local market supply	0	0	0	0	+
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	+	+	+	0	+
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	+	+	+	+	+
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	+	+	+	+	+

Address local market demand (Tackled with under improving local market supply)	0	0	0	0	+
Improve returns to small scale enterprise	+	+	+	0	+
Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	+	+	+	0	+
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease) Modification: Implement activities to address natural disasters Reason: One cannot plan for natural disasters	+	+	+	0	+

Economic

No.	Economic Issue	Reason
1	Farmers not interested in long gestation tree species/native tree species	Cash crop give returns in short periods as against some native trees e.g. Cocoa take 3-4 years while Odum takes 150 years
2	Risk of some communities rejecting REDD+ due to uncertainty with economic benefits	Abstract nature of REDD+ to the local farmer. Limited understanding of REDD+ due to high technicality
3	The economic viability and benefits from carbon trading versus tree trading	Current price of carbon is low compared to what we get from timber. tone of carbon = \$ 13 and 1 cubic meter of tree is over 200 Ghana cedis. Costing tangible goods like timber is easier than intangible product like carbon
4	Equity in benefit sharing in carbon trading	Incentive to be proportional to effort by actors for REDD+ to be successful
5	Insufficient financial resources for effective forest management	Expensive nature of managing forest resources in Ghana. E.g. maintenance, law enforcement patrols, personnel to guard.

Group 4-Socio-cultural

Compound Matrix for Analysis of REDD+ Strategies against Key Environmental Concerns

Pillars of sustainability	Socio-cultural				
Major Environmental Concerns	Sustainable alternative livelihood schemes for persons/farmers heavily dependent on forest resources	Admitted and illegal farms/settlements in Forest Reserves not compatible with forest conservation principles.	Women access and right to tenure and ownership of land and natural resources face major challenge due to cultural and traditional norms and customs	Acquisition of large tracts of land for afforestation projects	Lack of royalty payment from game/wildlife reserves/parks to TAs/landowners
Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	+	+	+	+	+
Clarify right regime	+	+	0	+	+
Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	+	+	+	+	+
Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	+	+	+	+	0
Address problem of local market supply	0	0	0	+	0
Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	+	+	+	+	+
Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+
Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	+	+	+	+	+
Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	+	+	+	+	+
Address local market demand	0	0	0	+	0
Improve returns to small scale enterprise	+	+	+	+	0
Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	+	+	+	+	+
Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)	+	+	+	+	0

Group 5

Compatibility Matrix for REDD+ Strategy

No	REDD+ Strategies	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	Clarify right regime	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	Address problem of local market supply	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	Address local market demand	Improve returns to small scale enterprise	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	Clarify right regime			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	Address problem of local market supply						+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)							+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources								+	+	+	+	+	+
8	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use									+	+	+	+	+
9	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands										+	+	+	+
10	Address local market demand											+	+	+
11	Improve returns to small scale enterprise												+	+
12	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation													+
13	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)													

Group 6

Compatibility Matrix for REDD+ Strategy

No	REDD+ Strategies	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making	Clarify right regime	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	Address problem of local market supply	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	Address local market demand	Improve returns to small scale enterprise	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	Clarify right regime			+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand					+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
5	Address problem of local market supply						+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)							+	+	+	+	0	+	+
7	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources								+	+	+	+	+	+
8	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use									+	+	+	+	+
9	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands										+	+	+	+
10	Address local market demand											+	+	+
11	Improve returns to small scale enterprise												+	+
12	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation													+
13	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)													

COMPATIBILITY MATRIX -RECORD SHEET

No.....

National Environmental Policy Group No: _____

Policy No. (Column)	Policy No. (Row)	Reasons for incompatibility
1	2	
4	9	The issues are unrelated
6	11	The issues are unrelated

2.10 Clarifications on Group Work

The participants were given the forum to ask questions and also seek clarification over the presentations made by rapporteurs for the different groups in all three regions. The session was coordinated by Mr. Badu Yeboah, from the EPA.

2.11 Closing Statement

The Closing remarks were given by the Head of the Climate Change Unit, Mr. Robert Bamfo and the SESA consultant team leader, Mr. Seth Larmie.

Mr. Bamfo appreciated the involvement of the EPA and the application of the SEA tools and reiterated the need for SEA capacity building for FC frontline staff. Mr. Seth Larmie thanked all participants for devoting their time to support the success of the SESA regional workshop and indicated that some of them are likely to be invited to the national validation workshop where necessary. He also mentioned that SEA is a process and they should not hesitate to send any concerns on the SESA to the FC.

3.0 SESA REGIONAL WORKSHOPS OUTPUT AND LESSONS

3.1 Regional Workshops Output

Introduction

The three regional workshops provided a good platform for the stakeholders to appreciate the key environmental and social issues related to the REDD+ mechanism and the application of Ghana SEA Tools for the assessment of the strategy options.

The participation of the stakeholders from all the ten regions has further improve upon awareness on the REDD+ mechanism country wide and helped strengthen the already existing relationship between the FC REDD+ Secretariat and stakeholders.

At the end of the workshops, participants:

- Developed an appreciation of SEA/SESA and REDD+;
- Acquired information to enable them contribute towards the successful implementation of the SEA for the REDD+; and
- Appreciated the critical role of each stakeholder (individual and organisation) in the SEA process
- Provided useful comments and suggestions for the SESA work
- Applied the compatibility and compound matrices to assess the strategy options

Summary of Prioritized Environmental/Social Concerns (1st five major issues) at the Workshops

Natural Resources	Economic	Socio-cultural	Institutional
Tamale			
1. Promote tree crop plantation, especially in the Transition and Savanna zones	1. Equity in benefit sharing	1. Acquisition of large tracts of land for afforestation projects	1 Inability of FC/FSD and the government to halt illegal farms in FR
2. Promote agroforestry as a measure to improve	2. Insufficient Finance for forest Mgt	2. Sustainable alternative livelihoods schemes for persons/farmers	2 Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/ mining sectors
	3. Lack of economic activities during dry season		3 Lack of policy on carbon rights and payment for

<p>soil fertility and check farm erosion</p> <p>3. Promote group/individual and community woodlots especially in the savanna zones</p> <p>4. Develop buffer zones around key rivers/water bodies into forest</p> <p>5. Livestock grazing on young tree plantations especially during the dry seasons</p>	<p>put pressure on forest resources</p> <p>4. Risk of some communities rejecting REDD+ due to uncertainty with economic benefits</p> <p>5. Farmers not interested in Long gestation tree species</p>	<p>heavily dependent on forest resources</p> <p>3. Food security implications from REDD+</p> <p>4. Admitted and illegal farms/settlements in Forest Resources not compatible with forest conservation principles</p> <p>5. Women access and right to tenure and ownership of land and natural resources face major challenges due to cultural and traditional norms and customs</p>	<p>ecosystem/ environmental services</p> <p>4 Inadequate bye laws at district/community level on bush fires, group hunting and cutting of wild economic trees such as shea nut tree</p> <p>5 Community/ traditional authority roles in management of off-reserve forests not clearly defined</p>
Kumasi			
<p>1 Develop buffer zones around key rivers/water bodies into forest</p> <p>2 Promote agro-forestry as a measure to improve soil fertility and check farm erosion</p> <p>3 Address waste in timber resource use</p> <p>4 Promote tree crop plantation, especially in the Transition and Savanna zones</p> <p>5 Promote group/individual and community woodlots especially in the savanna zones</p>	<p>1 Lack of economic/livelihood activity during the dry season in the savanna</p> <p>2 Insufficient financial resources for effective forest management</p> <p>3 Equity in benefit sharing in carbon trading</p> <p>4 The economic viability and benefits from carbon trading versus tree trading</p> <p>5 Risk of some communities rejecting REDD+ due to uncertainty with economic benefits</p>	<p>1. Large tracts of land for afforestation projects</p> <p>2. Food security issues</p> <p>3. Sustainable alternative livelihood issues</p> <p>4. Illegal farms in forest reserves</p> <p>5. Shade trees</p>	<p>1. Inability of FC/FSD and the government to halt illegal farms in FR</p> <p>2. Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/mining sectors</p> <p>3. Security of Land tenure and ownership</p> <p>4. Lack of policy on carbon rights and payment for ecosystem/environmental services</p> <p>5. Reform law to enable female/male tenant farmers' benefit from naturally occurring trees on their farms during period of occupation. (Resolve tree tenure rights)</p>
Takoradi			
<p>1. Promote tree crop plantation, especially in the Transition and Savanna zones</p> <p>2. Develop buffer zones around key rivers/water bodies into forest</p>	<p>1. Farmers not interested in long gestation tree species/native tree species</p> <p>2. Risk of some communities rejecting REDD+ due to uncertainty with economic benefits</p>	<p>1. Sustainable alternative livelihood schemes for persons/farmers heavily dependent on forest resources</p> <p>2. Admitted and illegal farms/settlements in Forest Reserves not</p>	<p>1. Inability of FC/FSD and the government to halt illegal farms in FRs</p> <p>2. Enhance institutional capacity for monitoring, data storage/management</p> <p>3. Security of Land tenure and ownership</p>

<p>3. Promote agroforestry as a measure to improve soil fertility and check farm erosion</p> <p>4. Promote group/individual and community woodlots especially in the savanna zones</p> <p>5. Address waste in timber resource use</p>	<p>3. The economic viability and benefits from carbon trading versus tree trading</p> <p>4. Equity in benefit sharing in carbon trading</p> <p>5. Insufficient financial resources for effective forest management</p>	<p>compatible with forest conservation principles.</p> <p>3. Women access and right to tenure and ownership of land and natural resources face major challenge due to cultural and traditional norms and customs</p> <p>4. Acquisition of large tracts of land for afforestation projects</p> <p>5. Lack of royalty payment from game/wildlife reserves/parks to TAs/landowners</p>	<p>4. Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/mining sectors</p> <p>5. Reform law to enable female/male tenant farmers' benefit from naturally occurring trees on their farms during period of occupation. (Resolve tree tenure rights)</p>
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Summary of Major outcome of compound matrix evaluation from the workshops

No	REDD+ Strategy options / Key environmental/social issues	Livestock grazing on young tree plantations especially during the dry seasons	Food security implication	Acquisition of large tracts of land	Weak law enforcement- Admitted and illegal farms	The economic viability and benefits from carbon trading versus tree trading	Communities rejecting REDD+ due to uncertainty with economic benefits	Lack of policy on carbon rights and payment for ecosystem/environmental services
1	Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision making							
2	Clarify right regime		KR					
3	Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade		TR KR					
4	Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic/regional timber demand	TR	KR		KR		KR	
5	Address problem of local market supply	TR			KR			KR
6	Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	TR	TR	TR	TR, KR			
7	Strengthened decentralised management of natural resources							
8	Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	TR						KR
9	Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	TR						
10	Address local market demand	TR				KR		
11	Improve returns to small scale enterprise					KR	KR	
12	Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation							

13	Implement activities to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and disease)							
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NB: TR = Indicated 'RED' at Tamale workshop

KR = indicated RED at Kumasi workshop

NB: The 'RED' colour indications imply adequate mitigation measures need to be put in place to avert any potential negative implication on the environmental/social criteria during the implementation of the respective strategy options.

Summary of Outcome of the Compatibility Matrix from the workshops

From the three regional workshops, the various Groups that carried out the compatibility matrix generally confirmed that:

- The REDD+ strategy options were compatible with each other.
- In some cases, there is no significant interaction between the strategy options
- In Tamale and Takoradi, there was no record of strategy options likely to work against each other or being incompatible.

However, in Kumasi, there was concern raised on the strategy options with regard to FLEGT and local timber market demand as likely to work against each other. The key reason being that:

- There are illegal logging/chain saw operations which is helping to meet the local market demand and therefore strict enforcement of the forestry law may create problems with local demand.
- It was recommended that if the law is reformed to help implement artisanal milling in order to provide legal timber to the local market, then the concerns will be addressed.

3.2 Lessons

The following general lessons were deduced from the regional workshops:

- Stakeholder engagement process should be intensified and strengthened.
- SESA/SEA workshop requires much longer time (at least 2 to 3 full days) due to the application of SEA tools and the need to complete the record sheets for both compound and compatibility matrices for reference purposes.
- Adequate financial resources are needed for an effective SEA/SESA workshops in view of the number of stakeholders involved and the possible allowances to be provided.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 Copies of Invitation Letters for the three regional workshops

Annex 2 Lists of Participants

Annex 3 Presentation on REDD+

Annex 4 Presentation on SEA Tools

