

TYPES OF BENEFITS

- Non-Monetary Benefits (98%)**
 - Farming Input Package (Fertilizers, equipment, other farming tools)
 - Improved Planting Material for Cocoa Production
 - Tree Seedlings for Shade Cocoa Systems
 - Community Development Projects
 - Safeguards Compliance Monitoring
 - Law Enforcement.

Monetary Benefits (2%)
 - Royalties

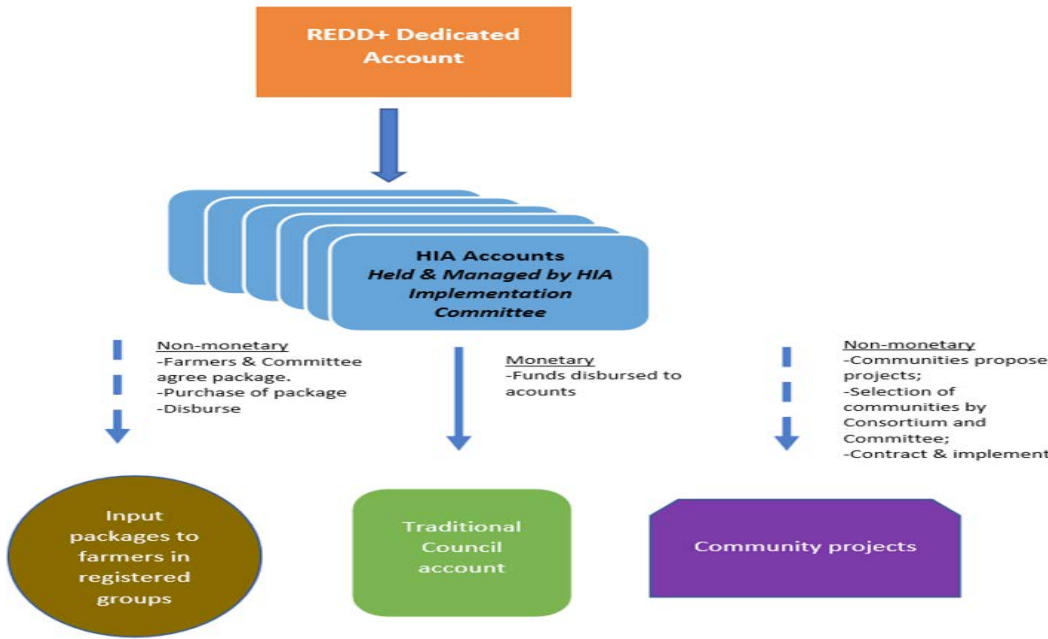


SCALE OF BENEFITS

By implementing the GCFRP, Ghana expects to produce 10 MT of emission reductions, which will generate approximately USD\$ 50 million in CF payments. The allocation of ERPA revenue shall be distributed to the various beneficiaries based on demonstrated performance against indicators of the total carbon payments, 4% will cover the program’s annual fixed costs, while 69% is designated for HIA Stakeholders

and 27% for government stakeholders. After fixed costs, 3% of performance-based payments will go into a temporary benefit sharing buffer to cover potential short-falls that could result from under-performance. However, if left unspent, it would be distributed to beneficiaries during the final disbursement

MODALITIES OF DISTRIBUTION



KEY MESSAGES / LESSONS

- Community Consultations are very key and important to an equitable Benefit Sharing Plan
- Constant Emphasis on Performance is key to managing expectations
- The achievement of Emission Reductions should have a solid Non-Carbon Benefits base as those are readily tangible
- Non-Monetary Benefits offer a more Sustainable approach to Equitable Benefit Sharing
- Community Development Projects enhance inclusivity as there are often a lot of passive but important actors.

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ADVANCED DRAFT BENEFIT SHARING PLAN

GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD+ PROGRAMMES



INTRODUCTION

The Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) elaborates an equitable benefit sharing mechanism that is intended to effectively distribute carbon and non-carbon benefits as originally articulated by the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme. It describes the various beneficiaries, their eligibility, roles and responsibilities while specifying the scale and modalities for distribution. Additionally, the BSP describes the type of benefits to be transferred to the beneficiaries, the timing of the distribution, and the conditions (roles and responsibilities) to be satisfied for the payment of the benefits, and the appropriate indicators for monitoring, measuring and verifying compliance with modalities for distributing benefits to beneficiaries.



Community Consultations are very key and important to an equitable Benefit Sharing Plan

DESIGN OF THE BSP

It was designed based on extensive field study (focus group discussions and key informant interviews), broad stakeholder consultations at the local and national levels and multiple expert reviews. Precisely, thirty (30) focus group discussions were conducted comprising 413 individuals. This includes 304 men and 109 women. In addition to the focus group discussions, twenty-seven (27) key informant interviews were conducted at the local level for informed indi-

PRINCIPLES & CRITERIA FOR THE BSP

- Gender Responsiveness
- Compliance with applicable national laws
- Transparency
- Inclusivity
- Evidence of Performance to receive Benefits, either through direct performance or facilitation
- Actors Legal Rights to Trees and Forests
- Highest Percentage Share of Benefits to Local Community Level
- Periodic Review and Update of the BSP to reflect Program Implementation Elements

vidualized perspectives. Also, several consultative meetings with local communities, private sector players, civil society organizations, government, and expert groups were conducted to ascertain views on the draft benefit sharing plan. In all seven different consultative and expert review meetings were conducted.



The GCFRP focuses more on non-carbon benefit rather than carbon benefit

BENEFICIARIES

Hotspot Intervention Area (HIA) landscape stakeholders include farmers, communities and TA. They are all present in the landscape but roles and responsibilities towards producing ERS are distinct, as will be the types and scales of benefits to be received.

•Groups of farmers registered under the program:

The types of farmers include (but are not limited to) cocoa farmers, Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) harvesters, and food crop farmers. The program will not operate via individual farmers but rather through farmer groups registered under an active HIA, Sub-HIA or similar CBNRM structure, who are willing participants who know their responsibilities and rights in the program.

•Communities: Communities located within active HIAs/ Sub-HIAs who are willingly and actively participating in the governance of the landscape.

Traditional Authorities: TA refers to the structure of traditional leaders (chiefs and queen mothers), as represented and organized under a Traditional Council (or similar body), with jurisdiction over all or part of an HIA/Sub-HIA landscape.

•Government agencies with the responsibility to coordinate the program and/or implement key activities and actions at HIA or program level that affect outcomes within HIAs or across the entire GCFRP landscape. They include:

•Forestry Commission: The main divisions of the FC to be involved include the Climate Change Department (CCD) which hosts the National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS), Forest Services Division (FSD), the Legal Department (LD), and the Wildlife Division (WD).

Cocoa Board: The main divisions at Cocobod include Cocoa Health & Extension Division (CHED), and the Research & Monitoring Division (RMD). Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies: As the local branch of administrative government under the Ministry of Local Government, MMDAs operating within HIAs/Sub-HIAs will be involved. Private Sector

•Cocoa Companies: Cocoa companies include licensed cocoa buying companies (LBCs), cocoa traders, cocoa processors, and end-user chocolate companies.

•Other private sector companies: It is possible that other companies from the forestry sector, agriculture sector, or financial and climate risk management sectors will play a role in and benefit from the program.

