

# **Non-carbon Benefits in REDD+ Implementation: Insights from Africa**

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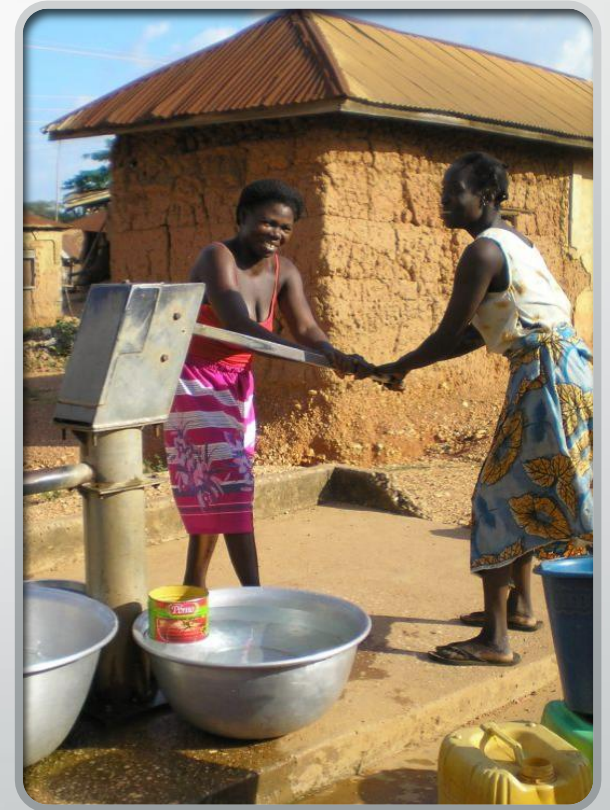
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# Introduction

- REDD+ represents the implementation of activities referred to in Decision 1/CP.16, para. 70
- Non-Carbon Benefits are a range of positive outcomes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities in association with carbon emission reductions as acknowledged in Decision 18/CP.21
- The Paris Agreement gives recognition to a REDD+ mechanism in Article 5 for creating GHG emission reductions or removals.
- Article 5.2 also reaffirmed the importance of incentivizing non-carbon benefits accruing from implementation of REDD+
- In the African context, local community dependence on forests for social, economic and cultural benefits is key as evidenced by national forest policies, national forest programs, national REDD+ strategies or action plans and national environment policy.

# Importance of NCBs in the Context of REDD+

- Article 5.2 reaffirmed the importance of incentivizing non-carbon benefits accruing from implementation of REDD+
- NCBs are tied to outcome of REDD+ implementation hence should be integrated in the design and cost of implementation of any REDD+ project, program or process.
- Range of NCBs to be achieved in a project or program depends on the type of REDD+ activity (ies) or initiative to be implemented on the ground.



# Categories of NCBs

**Governance benefits** – land rights or reforms, security of land and tree tenure systems, local participation in policy formulation, transparency etc.

**Ecosystem services provision** – watershed conservation, biodiversity conservation, etc.

**Adaptation and increased resilience** of natural and human systems to impacts of climate change

**Economic & livelihood benefits** – income, employment, health and well being

**Social & cultural benefits** – population security, promotion of traditional knowledge, preservation of cultural & spiritual sites





# Challenges of NCBs in REDD+ Implementation

- Quantification of costs of REDD+ activities that generate NCBs
- Tracking of NCBs during REDD+ implementation on the ground.
- Integration of NCBs in national REDD+ strategy, policy or framework
- Access to funds to implement REDD+ and its associated NCBs

# Opportunities for NCB Support

- Generation of NCBs ensure the long term sustainability of REDD+ programs and projects and has cost implications.
- It is therefore appropriate to channel support to generate NCBs from multilateral, bilateral, public and private sources during all 3 phases of REDD+ process.
- Support should be in the form of:
  - Capacity building on aspects related to different NCBs
  - Technology transfer related to the generation of different NCBs
  - Financial support to cover costs associated with the generation of NCBs during REDD+ implementation

Readiness/National Strategies  
(Bilaterals, GEF, Govt., FCPF RF, UNREDD, GCF etc.)

Implementation  
(Bilaterals, GEF, FIP, Govt., Multilaterals, Private sector, UNREDD, GCF etc.)

Results-based Payments  
(Bilaterals, FCPF CF, Govt., BioCF, CDM, GCF etc.)

# Opportunities for Support (Contd.)

- NCBs facilitate delivery of emission reductions in Phase 3 to access results-based payments
- NCBs are crucial for ensuring environmental quality of emission reductions by reducing risk of reversals and displacement.
- NCBs are closely linked to sustainable development goals by providing social, economic and environmental benefits that are consistent with national priorities
- NCBs are likely to receive and increase political support for implementation under REDD+

# Ghana's Experience

Ghana's REDD+ Cocoa Emission Reduction program aims to reduce deforestation and degradation in the Cocoa Forest Mosaic Landscape covering 5.9 million hectares and to generate substantial non-carbon benefits as well as carbon emission reductions to access the Carbon Fund of FCPF.



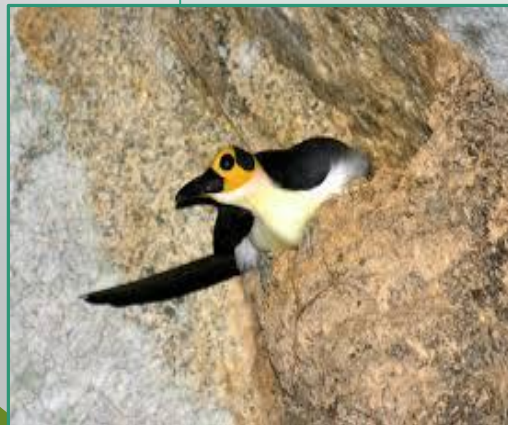


# Anticipated NCBs under REDD+ Cocoa Program



## Livelihoods

- 800,000+ cocoa farm families
- 30% of Ghanaians rely directly upon the sector
- Increase access to farming resources
- **Doubling yield, increase income per hectare**
- At scale, over 10 years, could result in \$4.3 billion in additional revenue for farmers.
- Women represent 25% of cocoa farmers, but disproportionately low access to cocoa resources, which program would address



## Biodiversity

- Program area encompasses national parks, GSBA, biologically diverse Forest Reserves
- Overlaps Guinean Forest Biodiversity Hotspot which is home to numerous threatened & endangered species
- ER program will help to maintain & conserve forest & trees for biodiversity in the landscape
- Insects, soil fauna play critical role in pollination and maintenance of soil fertility
- Reduced landscape fragmentation

# Anticipated NCBs (Contd.)

## Tenure & Rights

- ER program (Phase 3) and FIP (Phase 2) will create the needed political momentum to catalyze the implementation of tenure reforms
- Mapping of cocoa farms will strengthen land tenure reforms & implement land use planning at local level
- Secure farmers and landowners right to manage & benefit from trees on farms

## Sustainability & Security of Cocoa Supply Enhance integrity of forests

- Cocoa threatened by climate change & loss of forest ecosystem services & program will reduce impact
- Reducing deforestation & climate-smart production systems will enhance resilience & adaptive capacity of agriculture in the landscape
- Program will secure cocoa beans for global supply chain to yield increased revenue.



**THANK YOU**