



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

**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL  
ASSESSMENT (SESA) FOR REDD+  
MECHANISM IN GHANA**

**Stakeholder Engagement Report**  
**(SESA Report Annex 4)**

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August 2016



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AfDB	African Development Bank
ALP(s)	Alternative Livelihood Programme(s)
AR	Ashanti Region
BA	Brong Ahafo
BAR	Brong Ahafo Region
CBO(s)	Community Based Organisation(s)
CFC	Collaborative Forest Committee
COCOBOD/Cocobod	Ghana Cocoa Board
CR	Central Region
CREMA	Community Resource Management Areas
CRMC	Community Resource Management Committee
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
DA	District Assembly
EC	Energy Commission
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plans
ER	Eastern Region
FC	Forestry Commission
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FORIG	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana
FSD	Forest Services Division
FR(s)	Forest Reserve(s)
GIS	Global Information System
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GSBA	Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas
HFZ	high forest zone
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAP	Land Administration Project
LC	Lands Commission
MTD	Medium Term Development
MoFA/MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO(s)	Non-governmental Organisation(s)
NREG	Natural Resources and Environmental Program
NR	Northern Region
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OASL	Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
PPEs	personal protective equipment
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REDD+	Reducing Emissions of Deforestation and Degradation
RMSC	Resource Management Support Centre
SADA	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SESA	Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment
SRA	Social Responsibility Agreement
TA	Traditional Authority
ToR	Terms of Reference
TUC	Timber Utilization Contract
UER	Upper East Region
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VCS	Voluntary Carbon Sequestration
VRA	Volta River Authority
WD	Wildlife Division
WR	Western Region

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF CONCERNS AND ISSUES FROM THE CONSULTATIONS

### 1.1 Introduction

The SESA consultant carried out initial consultations with selected stakeholders in the Western, Central, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern and Upper East Regions between March and June 2014. **Section 6 of this report provides detailed list of stakeholders engaged during the field visits.**

#### *Methodology*

The SESA consultants visited the stakeholders in the various regions/districts and communities and had personal interviews with the institutions and community group discussions at the community level. At the community level, three separate meetings were held: (i) meeting for men/boys (ii) meeting for women/girls (iii) meeting for all (i.e. both men/women). This approach was adopted in order for the consultant to clearly appreciate gender issues related to REDD at the community level. The communities were selected based upon interaction with the Regional/District FSD Managers with regard to issues and drivers of deforestation/forest degradation in the area as.

### 1.2 Summary of concerns and issues from the initial stakeholder consultations

The summary of stakeholder concerns and issues arising from the field engagements from March to June 2014 as provided in the SESA Scoping Report of July 2014 is presented below.

#### 1.2.1 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
  - Delays from bilateral and multilateral donors
    - E.g. Lack of funding or delays in funding the REDD+ pilot projects is affecting the very objective of learning lessons from the pilot sites
  - Lack of funds from government /government commitments not being honoured
- Need for donor flexibility and monitoring
  - Donors should appreciate and recognise in-country weaknesses in institutional capacity with programme/project management especially on large-scale levels
  - All parties should agree on realistic timelines and should adhere to it
- Lack of transparency at the institutional level during project(s) implementation
- Need for fairness in carbon trading and or carbon credit prices
  - Availability of carbon markets
  - Lack of regulation in the international market/largely depends on market forces
- Risk in selling carbon credits on a future market
  - Stable prices cannot be guaranteed
- Considerable financial loss for under performance of REDD+ projects

- Project developers must prove addition and performance before payments are received
- Lack of funds for effective monitoring/poor monitoring records
- Inability of FC/FSD and the government to halt illegal farms in FRs (e.g. Manzan, Sukusuku, Bia-Tawya, Tano-Ehuro among others in the Western Region) when it became an issue in the 1970s encouraged illegal farmers to extend their activities onto other forest reserves.
- Some community members/individuals using politics/politicians or political influence to gain access to forest reserves or to be allowed to farm in forest reserves
- 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
  - Lack of political will
- 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
  - FC/FSD should have oversight responsibility for contracting and supervision instead of the sector Ministry
  - Early identification of site
  - Seedlings should be made available in the rainy season
  - Timely release of resources to start nursery/plantations
  - Selected contractors should have the know-how
  - In flood prone areas, better to plant after floods start receding
- Need to do sensitization/workshop on REDD+ at the community level than at the regional/district level/Communication strategy should target communities/TAs at the village level.
  - Sensitisation/education of community should respect busy periods of the community

### 1.2.2 Legal and Policy

- Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/mining sectors
  - Mining appears to have the upper hand when it comes to surface right issues
  - Mining occurring in forest reserves
  - Illegal cocoa farms remaining in forest reserves for a long time
- Resolve tree tenure rights
  - Reform law to enable individuals/tenant farmers benefit from naturally occurring trees on their farms during period of occupation
  - Farmers gave the following reasons why they are not wholly embracing shade trees or have their own reservations to shade trees:
    - Forestry Commission gives out cocoa farms to lumber contractors to harvest mature shade trees (timber species). This results in destruction of their cocoa trees.
    - Sometimes little or no compensation is paid for destroyed cocoa trees. Most cases, farmers disagree with compensation values.
    - Farmers not informed by FC when such areas are given out to timber contractors. Selected contractors go and show permit to farmers that the area including their farm has been allocated for timber harvesting
    - Most often, farmers' consents are not sought.
    - Farmers do not benefit either in cash or in kind (using part of tree for their building projects) from the shade trees harvested even though they have contributed to its

growth. Though the stool benefits, it is unfair to them as their efforts and labour are not recognized.

- It is more difficult to convince FC officials that native timber tree species occurring in cocoa farms were grown and or nurtured by farmer.
- Make cost, time and requirements for registration of trees planted by individuals, farmers, and communities less expensive, not time consuming and simple.
  - Challenge is that support in terms of provision of tree seedlings for planting is irregular and untimely. Occasionally, farmers get some support from NGOs. Sometimes tree seedlings come at the time when the rainy season is over.
  - Tree registration process is not cost effective. Currently, every interested farmer has to make a trip to the district FSD office to register. The District FSD covers three or more political districts and so a lot of communities may not be close to the district FSD office. Farmers have accommodation challenges if they have to spend some nights outside.
    - Instead of farmers travelling to FSD district offices for registration, FSD officers should go to communities to register farmers
  - Farmers are not able to satisfy tree registration requirements when it comes to the provision of agreement/ indenture to cover farmlands.
- 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. Examples of perennial crops captured include wild economic plants such as shea butter tree, dawadawa; teak,
  - Does not cover indigenous timber species and other woodlot species
  - No rates for tree carbon
- Reform law to help implement artisanal milling
  - Chain saw operations and illegal logging a major cause of off-reserve deforestation. This is an important business and livelihood issue. E.g. in the Assin Fosu areas
- Need for regulation on charcoal production
- Need for policy on alternative livelihoods for forest fringe communities
- Frequent adjournment of forest cases in court and need to review penalties on forest law offenders
  - Farmers benefit from frequent adjournments and injunctions by continuing with farming activities in FRs.
    - E.g. when an encroacher clears part of a forest reserve and cultivates cocoa, and the forestry guards earmark the farm for destruction, farmer quickly goes to court to seek an injunction to stop the FSD from destroying this illegal farm. The delays in court process sometimes permits the farmer to harvest the cocoa before ruling is given. If the ruling does not favour the farmer, an appeal is made which further delays the justice process.
      - Need for FC to also seek court injunction to restrain the farmer from continuing with farming activity until case is settled
  - Penalties from court on forest law offenders/illegal encroachers in FRs does not deter farmers from continuing their illegal farming activities
  - Need for action by setting up environmental courts
- Security of Land tenure and ownership
  - Lack of land agreement or lease documents between tenant farmers and landowners for farmlands acquired through customary land tenure systems, e.g. 'Abunu' or 'Abusa'

- Lack of farmland registration with Lands Commission by tenant farmers
- Cost of preparing farmland documents (site plan, indenture/lease agreements) expensive for farmer/local community.
  - No proper site plan is usually prepared by farmers.
- Customary Land acquisition challenges
  - Not fully codified rules of customary tenure, which remain complex and tenure between local authorities, with lack of transparency and accountability.
  - Land can be accessed through crop sharing arrangement. 'Abunu' System is mostly practised in cocoa growing areas. The Abunu system is of two kinds, (i) where cultivated farmland is divided into two equal parts between tenant farmer and landowner. In such a case, tenant farmer may claim some form of ownership of land though the lease period is not properly defined. Land usually reverses to owner for re-negotiation with tenant farmer when cash crop is cleared or removed due to disaster or diseases or when life span of crop is over. (ii) where only the crop is divided into two equal parts between landowner and tenant farmer, tenant farmer has no claim of ownership of land.
  - Lack of proper documentation and registration of customary lands
  - Unclear boundary demarcations between different families or stools/skins resulting in boundary disputes
    - Challenge is where farm or plantations are likely to cross traditional boundaries
  - Challenge with identifying who holds the alloidal title. Is it the stool/skin or family/clan
  - Chieftaincy disputes affecting land acquisition and registration
  - The LAP is trying to address customary land access challenges but customary land demarcation is demand driven and this tends to slow down the process.
  - REDD+ projects in off-reserve areas could start in areas which has customary land secretariat and with customary land boundary demarcation done or ongoing
  - Customary land demarcation could be used as one of the criteria for selection of REDD+ beneficiary areas.
- Lack of swift resolution of land disputes
- Costly and time consuming land administration services especially at local community level
  - Access to professional land surveyors/licensed surveyors a challenge
- Imbalance in the permanent forest estate with regard to production and protection areas
  - Need to convert some production areas into protection areas to enhance conservation
    - Current state is 80% production and 20% protection
- Opportunity to regularise cocoa certification for the cocoa sector
- 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 Fulani herdsmen from farmlands onto forest reserves is not the solution but rather transfers the problem from one area to the other

### 1.2.3 Environmental Issues

- Acquisition of large tracts of land for plantation/afforestation by private firms at the expense of other land uses



- 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
  - Need for timber processing and standard setting for the timber industry
  - Need to encourage recycling and reuse of timber waste
  - Appropriate technology for legal chainsaw operations and to curb illegal chainsaw activities
- 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
- Need to 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
- Need to revive and empower fire volunteer groups at community level
  - Develop economic or livelihood opportunities for community fire volunteers
  - Community byelaws on fire should be developed and should deal with offenders at community level
  - Fire volunteers should be empowered to arrest offenders
  - Provide volunteers with basic tools for bush fire control,

#### 1.2.4 Socio-economic and cultural Issues

- Presence of admitted and illegal farms and settlements in Forest Reserves and their progressive expansion are a threat to and not compatible with forest conservation principles.
  - E.g. in the WR, Suhuma forest reserve has 25 admitted farms; Krokosua has 38 admitted farms; Sui forest reserve has 58 admitted farms.
  - E.g. Kofikrom, an admitted settlement in a forest reserve in the WR has a population of about 834. Kobo village, an admitted settlement in the Suhuma forest reserve cover an area of about 3.89 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Illegal and admitted farms are many and are widely scattered over the affected FRs.
- Forest fringe communities within 5km radius are many and spread around the affected FRs.
  - E.g. Bia North FRs has over 40 communities. Ankasa Game Production/Nini Suhien National Park/Draw River FR all as one unit has over 25 communities spread around. Boi Tano and Tano Nimiri together have about 24 communities around within 5km radius. Sui River FR has over 45 communities. Sui, Tano Ehuro and Tano Anhwia have over 30 communities
- Demand for forest lands for farming/settlement expansion
  - The farmers believe that forest lands are much fertile and produce good yield of food/cash crops and need not incur any fertilizer cost
  - Forest fringe communities in general face challenges with land for farming and other uses, mainly due to population increase and settlement expansion and periodically writes to FC for release of portion of forest land
- 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

- E.g. Jomoro and Assin areas – Gradually, rubber plantations coming up and may be competing with other economic trees (e.g. oil palm, cocoa, citrus) in the near future (due to access to credit facilities and support from Ghana Rubber Estates Limited (GREL))
- Enchi areas – Some land owners giving out their cocoa farms/land for galamsey activities
- Demand for land for food crop farming, cash crop farming and for settlement and urban expansions
- Respect for farmers' rights when TUCs are being allocated off-reserve/ Weakly implemented law
  - Landowners/stools approval usually sought but affected farmer usually ignored or unaware of authorization
- Use of prime land suitable for agricultural for afforestation/plantations activities a major concern
- 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
- Limited or scarcity of land in some forest fringe communities a major concern
  - Some fringe communities are sandwiched between reserves
  - In the cocoa areas with forest reserves, land is used for forest and cocoa and land available for food crops is limited.
- 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, e.g. 50 years, otherwise unless tenant farmers fully acquire through complete purchase of such lands in which an indenture/agreement will be prepared.
- 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
  - In ability to carry through some previous projects /suspension of projects
    - E.g. some communities involved in the modified taungya have not yet benefited and are confused and do not know what is going on, as to whether project has been abandoned or not.
  - Forest projects making use of community labour and not fully paying for labour as agreed
    - E.g. Some contractors involved with the national tree plantation projects (about three years ago) still own the communities which provided labour for the works.
  - Various engagements by various NGOs/CSOs on different projects but communities not realising major improvements in their economic lives
- Risk of land acquired for forestry/plantation projects by NGOs at off-reserve areas being converted into other land uses and land acquired for forestry/plantation project not developed for a long time
- Risk of people buying land for future sale to strategic investors likely to increase cost of land acquisition in off-reserve areas and could create problems
- 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
  - Adopt some tree crops for REDD+ projects, e.g. Mango, dawadawa, shea nut tree etc

- Opportunity to promote group/individual and community woodlots especially in the guinea and coastal savanna zones
  - To help reduce pressure on forest reserve trees being used for charcoal production
  - To help reduce pressure on non-private fuel woodlots fetching for fish smoking and charcoal production especially along the coast of Central Region
- Lack of economic activity during the dry season up north puts pressure on the forest reserves
  - Trees are cut for sale as fuel wood and for charcoal production
  - Opportunity to develop irrigation farming for forest fringe communities in the northern zone for dry season farming
- Poverty in most communities make people to prefer short term interventions which addresses their economic needs to long term interventions
  - REDD+ projects should seek to address this gap by incorporating tree crops
- 'High' cost of LPG making fuel wood/charcoal business boom
- Likely displacement of small scale farmers through large land-take for forestry activity
  - Likely to increase food insecurity in the communities
- Sustainable alternative livelihood schemes for persons/farmers heavily dependent on forest resources
  - Alternative livelihood programmes implemented have largely not resulted in weaning the beneficiaries off forest dependence
- Need for transparency and fairness in benefit-sharing arrangement
  - Communities expect returns or benefits to be clearly defined, simplified and without much technicalities
- The economic viability and benefits from carbon trading versus tree trading must be discussed
- Customary practices inhibiting customary boundary demarcation
  - In parts of Northern Region, it is not customary for a chief to show boundary of land
- In the Northern/Upper regions, low and erratic rainfall patterns make farmers to cultivate crops close to river banks thus farming in the buffer zones which could be used as a forestation area
- The Northern/Upper Regions not attractive to plantation developers
  - Bush fire threats
  - Inadequate rainfall
- Opportunity exist in the Northern Region for REDD+ projects
  - Land availability
- There is more pressure on Western Region lands
  - Hosts about 60% of forest reserves in the country
  - A major cocoa growing area and for other plantations – rubber, oil palm
  - A major legal and illegal mining and mineral exploitation area
  - The main region with upstream oil and gas infrastructure/ servicing companies
  - Population increase and settlement expansions

#### 1.2.5 Institutional and Administrative Issues

- Need for FC to improve forest law enforcement/weak law enforcement
  - Motivation for FC/FSD officers
    - Review and improve salaries, field allowances and condition of service of FC workers in general and forestry guards and rangers in particular. FC officials believe their

- current salaries/wages is inadequate and not comparable with their counterparts in other government institutions
  - Lack of clear cut policy on promotion and upgrading of staff. Both field and office staff at the regions/districts bemoaned the lack of promotion in the organisation. Some complained of lack of promotion despite over 10 years of active service.
- FSD district offices/field personnel are hampered in the execution of their duties by lack of personnel/forest guards, lack of equipment/supplies.
  - Field officers complaint of lack of logistics/support for effective field monitoring. (Lack of transport and appropriate PPEs)
- Frequent court adjournment, low fines/penalties for forest law offenders dampen morale and enthusiasm of field officers
- Need for support from local government authorities/TAs for the efforts of regional/district officials in their effort to protect forest reserves
- Vastness and remoteness of forest reserves requires serious attention be given to accessibility, mobility, and means of communication.
  - An individual guard is responsible for protection of about 10 sq km of forest: a responsibility which includes clearing of external boundary as well as inspection of forest land to check trespassing
- Community involvement in forest management and care has been pushed largely on project basis and when such projects are over, community involvement also wanes/declines. The Collaborative Forest Committee (CFC) in the communities visited existed in name but mostly not functional. The support expected from FC/FSD for CFC was not forthcoming. The CFCs were identified with production forest reserves while CREMAs were identified with protected areas. The CREMAs appear to be more organized and empowered than the CFCs.
- Safety and security of community informants/whistle blowers
  - Key informants are usually identified and assaulted and therefore community members are unwilling to give out information about forest encroachers. The communities believe FC officials are also to blame for not able to keep secrets
  - Key informants occasionally receive some reward or benefit from FSD officers for their efforts but such rewards are not formalized.
- Unwillingness of some communities to provide accommodation for guards, making guards who stay in villages outside reserves cover long distances each day to carry out their duties.
- Illegal farmers/chain saw and galamsey operators usually regard guards as a threat to their interests and are generally hostile towards them.
  - This makes guards harbour some fear for their lives which affects their duties.
  - Field officers are sometimes assaulted and killed. About 3 guards were killed in 2012/2013
- Game and wildlife reserve guards are armed whiles FSD guards are unarmed.
- Need to regularise artisanal milling
- Some FC/FSD officials benefitting from illegal activities and therefore not encouraged to enforce law.
- 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

- REDD+ Secretariat is a unit and not under any of the FC divisions. The regional and district offices of FC who shall be key in REDD+ implementation are under other divisions – FSD, WD, TIDD
- Projects could be technically and financially demanding with long implementation periods and could put a heavy strain on institutional capacity, monitoring, data storage/management.
- Institutional capacity building for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) at the FC
  - Technically robust monitoring, verification and reporting required.
  - Need to acquire remote sensing and GIS data and resources for monitoring
- 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
  - Need for an armed rapid response unit as part of Minerals Commission set up to check 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 for employment
  - FC headoffice should agree with Regional FSD/Wildlife on selection criteria but actual selection should be done at regional level instead of national for transparency and effectiveness
- Limited coordination and monitoring of alternative livelihood projects undertaken by various NGOs at MMDA level
  - Need for DAs to require registration of all projects undertaken in the district at the assembly
- 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, cemeteries in forested areas

#### 1.2.6 Gender Issues

- Women access to land 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
- Equity issues during inheritance

- Customary law appears to override statutory law – PNDC law 111 (1985) when it comes to sharing of property at the community level
- Need to educate communities and traditional authorities on PNDC law 111 (1985)
- Current review of the intestate succession law should as much as possible eliminate most forms of discrimination against women with regard to property right issues
- Some benefit sharing arrangements between spouses and individual farmers existed, with differences in tribe and ethnicity dictating issues of benefit sharing.
- Restrictions into Forest Reserves for fuel wood needs (for cooking etc) are major concerns of women.
- Women claim the modified taungya system was very beneficial to them economically and expects such a system to be brought back

## 2.0 WESTERN AND CENTRAL REGIONS

### 2.1 Key environmental, social and sustainability Issues and concerns

#### Major drivers of forest deforestation

The major drivers of forest degradation identified during the consultations include:

- Illegal farming and admitted farming in the forest reserves – both food and cash crops
  - Illegal farms from encroachment into forest reserves
  - Admitted farms have increased beyond original allotted areas in the reserves
  - Food crops include plantain, cassava, cocoyam
  - Main cash crop is cocoa, especially in the Enchi, Sefwi Wiaso and Juabeso forest areas
- Illegal small scale mining/Galamsey, especially within the Tarkwa and Bibiani areas
- Admitted settlements/villages in the forest reserves

Other drivers include:

- Chain saw operations especially in off-reserve areas
- Illegal Logging of timber, especially in off-reserve areas
- Legal exploitation of timber

#### *Off Reserve: Access to Land/ Land Tenure/ Land Ownership*

- Land can be obtained from individuals, family or stool
- Land can be accessed through crop sharing arrangement. 'Abunu' System is mostly practised in these areas. The Abunu system is of two kinds, (i) where the cultivated farmland is divided into two equal parts between the tenant farmer and the landowner. In such a case, the tenant farmer has some form of ownership to land. Land usually reverts to owner for re-negotiation with tenant farmer when cash crop is cleared or removed due to disaster or diseases or when life span of crop is over. (ii) where only cash crop is divided into two equal parts between landowner and tenant farmer. With the second case, the tenant farmer has no ownership to land.
- Land/Farmland documentation challenges
  - No proper site plan is done by farmers.
    - Farmers claim cost of site plan is expensive.
  - 'Special' site plan is usually done –using GPS to pick key points for plotting.
  - Land agreement or indenture on land is not usually done.
  - OASL is undertaking a pilot project on agricultural tenancy agreement (see **Appendix 1**) under the LAP in the Enchi district and four other districts of the WR.
- Lease period unclear or undefined in most cases between owner and tenant farmer even when land is obtained through the Abunu system
- Tenant farmers pay farm rent to the stool through OASL after getting land via 'Abunu' system
- Land conflicts occur in the area mostly due to improper and inadequate documentation on land and is mostly exacerbated when one party dies/incapacitated and or from inheritance issues.

#### *Off Reserve: Deforestation/ Tree Plantation Issues*

- Competing land use interest : Competition and Demand for Land
  - Jomoro and Assin areas – Gradually, rubber plantations coming up and may be competing with other economic trees (e.g. oil palm, cocoa, citrus) in the near future (due to access to credit facilities and support from Ghana Rubber Estates Limited (GREL))
  - Enchi areas – Some land owners giving out their cocoa farms/land for galamsey activities

- Demand for land for food crop farming, cash crop farming and for settlement expansion
- Land availability and access for tree plantations
  - In cocoa growing areas, it may be difficult for tenant farmers to have access to land (through customary land tenure system) for tree plantations, unless tenant farmer fully acquire or purchase such lands with indenture/agreement from landowners/stool
  - Forest reserve fringe communities face challenges with land for farming. Tree plantations in such communities will put more pressure on community land use. Non-fringe communities are more likely to have land/access to land for tree plantations.
- Chain saw operations and illegal logging a major cause of off-reserve deforestation
  - Is a serious business and livelihood issue especially in the Assin Fosu areas
- Fuel wood fetching and charcoal production especially along the coast of Central Region
  - Fuel wood for commercial fish smoking
- Lack of land use control
  - Timber tree species on the land are under the control of FC but the land use is under the control of the landowner-individual, family or stool.
- 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, cemeteries in forested areas

#### *Cocoa and Shade Trees*

- Farmers clear land by slash and burn practices
  - As a result lot of old cocoa farms (at Elubo, Enchi, Wiawso areas) are without or with less shade trees.
    - The farmers' reason for that was ignorance.
- The interaction revealed that most farmers through bad experience and some through education now know and accept that shade trees enhance cocoa production.
- Farmers gave the following reasons why they are not wholly embracing shade trees or have their own reservations to shade trees:
  - The Forestry Commission (FC) gives out shade cocoa farms to lumber contractors to harvest the mature shade trees (timber species). This results in destruction of their cocoa trees.
  - Sometimes no compensation is paid for destroyed cocoa trees and where compensation is paid, the value is not commensurate with cocoa trees destroyed/damaged. Most cases, farmers disagree with compensation values.
  - Farmers not informed by FC when such areas are given out to lumber contractors. Rather, the contractors go and show their permit to farmers that the area including timber species in their farmers have been given out for harvesting
  - Even though the contractor is to seek their consent/permission as well before any harvesting is done, usually farmers' consents are not sought.
  - Farmers do not benefit either in cash or in kind (using part of tree for their building projects) from the shade trees harvested even though they have contributed to its growth. Though the stool benefits, it is unfair to them as their efforts and labour are not recognized.
  - It is more difficult to convince FC officials that native timber tree species occurring in cocoa farms were grown and or nurtured by farmer.
  - Though farmers are being encouraged to register trees they have planted in the cocoa farms, the support and registration process is challenging:



- Support in terms of provision of tree seedlings for planting is irregular and untimely. Occasionally, get some support from NGOs.
- Sometimes tree seedlings come at the time when the rainy season is over
- Tree registration process is not cost effective. Currently, every interested farmer has to make a trip to the district FSD as part of the registration process. The District FSD is larger and covers three or more political districts and so a lot of communities may not be close to the district FSD office. Farmers have accommodation challenges if they have to spend some nights outside.
- Farmers are not able to satisfy tree registration requirements when it comes to the provision of agreement/ indenture to cover the farmland.
- Cocoa certification: NGOs encouraging and assisting farmers to plant shade trees.
- Farmers not interested in long gestation species/native species

#### *Forest Reserve Degradation/ Rehabilitation Issues*

- Admitted farms and settlements in the forest reserves have served as fertile grounds for reserve degradation. These farms and settlements allowed in the forest reserves are expanding beyond their original permitted area when the reserves were constituted. The issue of inheritance and migration has perpetuated this act.
  - E.g. in the WR, Suhuma forest reserve has 25 admitted farms; Krokosua has 38 admitted farms; Sui forest reserve has 58 admitted farms.
  - Increasing population of admitted settlements in the forest reserves also putting a lot of pressure on the reserve. E.g. Kofikron, an admitted settlement in a forest reserve in the WR has a population of about 834. Kobo village, an admitted settlement in the Suhuma forest reserve cover an area of about 3.89 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Demand for forest lands for farming/settlement expansion
  - The farmers believe that forest lands are much fertile and produce good yield of food/cash crops and they need not incur any fertilizer cost
  - Fringe communities in general face challenges with land for farming and other uses, mainly due to population increase and settlement expansion
- Weak law enforcement
  - Community involvement in forest management and care has been pushed largely on project basis and when such projects are over, community involvement also wanes/declines. The Collaborative Forest Committee (CFC) in the communities visited existed in name but was not functional. The communities indicated that the support expected from the FC for the CFC was not forthcoming. The CFCs were identified with production forest reserves while CREMAs were identified with protected areas. The CREMAs appear to be more organized and empowered than the CFCs.
  - Safety and security of community informants/whistle blowers
    - Key informants are usually identified and assaulted and therefore most people are not willing to give out information about forest encroachers. The community believe FC officials are also to blame for not able to keep secrets
    - Key informants do not receive any reward or benefit for their efforts
  - Safety and security of FC field officers
    - FSD forest guards and range supervisors are not armed unlike their counterpart at the Wildlife Division

- Some communities tend to be hostile to FSD field officers who also live in the communities and this usually does not encourage them to be strict
- Dispute resolution, court injunctions and adjournments
  - Farmers who have encroached upon forest reserves usually prefer the court than the FSD dispute resolution process
  - Court injunctions and adjournments make illegal activities to thrive
    - ✓ E.g. when an encroacher clears part of a forest reserve and plant cocoa and such illegal activity is identified by the forestry guards and earmarked for destruction, the farmer quickly goes to the court to seek an injunction to stop the FSD from destroying the illegal farm. The delays in the court process sometimes make the farmer to harvest the cocoa before ruling is given. If the ruling does not favour the farmer, an appeal is made which further delays the justice process
- Court penalties not deterrent enough
  - According to regional and district FC officials, court penalties given out to offenders are not deterrent enough and does not encourage them to ensure that illegal activities are brought to book.
- Motivation for FC/FSD officers
  - FC officials believe their current salaries/wages is nothing to write home about as compared to their counterparts in other government institutions
  - Both field and office staff at the regions/districts bemoaned the lack of promotion in the organisation. Some complaint of the lack of promotion for the past 10 to 18 years.
  - Field officers complaint of lack of logistics/support for effective field monitoring. (Lack of 4x 4 vehicle, Lack of appropriate PPEs)
  - Field officers indicated that there is the need to review by reducing the forest area given out to the forest guards and rangers to take care of due to increasing pressure on the forest reserves

#### *Key Social Issues*

1. Growth in population and demand for land for survival
2. Benefit sharing in tree planting
3. Tree ownership system vis-à-vis the laws operated
4. Complex land tenure systems
  - a. with verbal agreement
  - b. third party ownership/tenure
5. Economic Livelihood drive –
  - a. Land for expansion of farms
  - b. Land for food crop

## **2.2 Gender Issues**

### **Summary of Gender Issues:**

- *Co-ownership by spouses (e.g. cocoa, economic trees) often bring conflict resulting in divorce and rancour (sharing arrangements contentious)*
- *Many women face land disputes and litigation alone from land tenure/inheritance issues.*
- *Lease acquisition and documentation- Affordability Issues.*

- *Women do a lot of food cropping in cocoa areas and are faced with shortage of farmlands for food cropping*
- *Restrictions into Forest Reserves for fuel wood needs (for cooking etc) are major concerns of women.*
- *Tree species to be planted should have double usage (should also be used as fuel wood)*
- *Ownership and benefit sharing of trees planted as shade cocoa trees not concluded by government and is discouraging farmers*
- *Both men and women are aware of restrictions into forest reserves and men are major violators of forest regulations and laws at the community level*
- *Violations of women with regard to forest regulations/laws include:*
  - *providing services like carrying sawn lumber, financing charcoal burning, purchasing chain saws for illegal loggers*
- *Women appear to benefit most from alternative livelihood programmes*
- *Women act as 'middlemen' in the sale of forest products and resources*
  - *Illegally hunted game, wood trading*
- *Community members expect women to be freed on moral grounds when arrested.*
- *Negligible percentage of women in leadership and decision-making positions in the Forestry Commission.*
- *Working as forest rangers and guards are thought to be a man's job and dangerous for women.*
- *All 3 or so forest guards/rangers killed for the past 2 years are all men even though there are few women forest guards/rangers. The worst that happened to a women was severe beating, undressing (no rape mentioned)*
- *Women are very much involved in the activities of CREMAs as well as men.*

### **Gender Roles and Responsibilities in Forest Management**

Women and men are both actors in forest management, degradation and deforestation. They both contribute to emissions by encroaching, destroying trees during preparation of land for farming and illegal exploitation of trees for commercial purposes.

Whereas men mostly hunt wildlife, cut trees and expand their cocoa and food crop farms into the forest reserves and off reserves, women complement their efforts by collecting snails, herbs, pestles, mushrooms, wood fuel and cultivate vegetables and other food crops to protect cocoa trees or supplement family income, these activities considered as having minimal effects on the environment.

Individual women own farmlands off reserve but also illegally expand their farms into forests and finance or purchase illegally acquired resources from reserves. They also support their husbands or partners to undertake illegal practices that destroy or degrade forests and wildlife, such as selling game, carrying illegally sawn lumber from forests to vehicles and undertake illegal mining operations, popularly known as "galamsey".

However, both men and women are aware of the implications of illegally degrading forests. They are aware of the rules and regulations about entry into reserves and the penalties of encroachment.

Preparation of land for farming requires a lot of physical and financial "strength". Individual owners of farms hire labour to prepare land for cultivation of cocoa and food crops.

- From the above, there is the indication that both men and women are contributors to deforestation and forest degradation.

- However, considering the extent of activities by men and women or males and females, males perpetrate destruction of forests more than females. Though different from community to community, district to district, ethnicity to ethnicity, women's contributions are far below that perpetrated by their male counterparts
- A small percentage of women own individual farms, most of them having co-ownership with their husbands.
- Women perform domestic and reproductive services and roles to support men in the sale and management of forest resources and products, whether legally acquired or not.
- Issues of illegal encroachment and poaching in forest reserves have also led to litigation with government authorities. The judicial system

### **Gender Access and Control: Land Ownership/Land Tenure/Tree Tenure**

In all communities visited, both men and women have access to land for farming purposes. Both settler and local farmers can own or purchase land. These lands are usually vested in the Chiefs and Family Clans. Indigenes usually own family lands while settlers buy land from chiefs or indigenes who own family lands.

Men usually access land and co-share with their wives. Interestingly, most of women interviewed shared farmlands and crops with their husbands. However, individual women owned lands and went into tenureship on their own. A few women owned lands that they shared with their husbands, having gotten gifts from parents or inherited them.

Settler farmers lease land from Chiefs or families for 50 years as stipulated, a site plan indicating some form of ownership. Landowners are reluctant to prepare indentures on the land for fear of a complete takeover by "strangers".

Land tenure systems practiced in most of the communities visited comprise of "Abuna", where benefits are divided equally (50%) or Abusa", (divided into three portions). Many women are involved in these popular systems and have acquired their own farms as a result of actively participating in them. Many women indicated the benefits of the systems and recommended it.

### **Issues arising**

- Competition and demand for land is high in all the communities, promoting encroachment on forest reserves for forest resources and products. Women do not often have the financial means to expand or lease land for farming.
- Co-ownership of spouses often bring conflict resulting in divorce and rancour
- Conflict between settler farmers and chiefs and indigenes are common with many women having to face land disputes and litigation alone.
- Traditional and cultural forms of inheritance-matrilineal and patrilineal- often bring about conflict. Women face many challenges –mostly widows- battling protracted litigation for their husbands' property and farms.
- Women Settler farmers become victims of long disputes over land borders and sharing of proceeds from farms under the land tenure systems.
- Acquiring leases and the right documents of lease is unaffordable to most farmers, particularly women settler farmers.
- Lacking of farmlands
- Lack of firewood for baking and cooking because all the land has been cultivated and entry into the forest for firewood is restricted.
- Cultivating valuable trees is essential but cannot be used for firewood
- Women's roles and responsibilities include cleaning the community, take care of family members and resolving conflict.

- Ownership of trees planted to provide shade to cocoa trees have not been determined by government discouraging farmers from planting them. Indeed some have threatened to cut them to make way for food crop cultivation.

### **Gender Mainstreaming in Policies, Laws and Regulations and Administration of Forest Management**

Most forest management laws and regulations in the country have gender sensitivities enshrined in them. In deed the Constitution of Ghana guarantees the right to land.

From conversations with communities it was clear members have been educated in one way or the other on laws on entry into restricted forest reserves, exploited of resources and products in reserves and off reserves and the penalties that go with violating these.

Women particularly spoke about inhibitions and restrictions of access to forest reserves and its resources, even though they have need of more land for food crop cultivation. For women the cultivation of commercial trees has deprived them of much-needed farmlands for food crop cultivation.

### **Issues Arising**

- Serious violations of the policies and laws abound in communities. Though women also contribute to violations, this is on a low scale. However women participated in the illegal trade, albeit on a very small scale providing services like carrying sawn lumber, financing charcoal burning, purchasing chain saws for illegal loggers and illegally hunted game and being predominantly in the wood trade.
- Poor women have been hauled to court for violating restrictions to forest reserves such as carrying sawn lumber for chainsaw operators.

### **Community /Economic/Social/Alternative Livelihoods**

Livelihoods abound with encroachment and poaching of forest resources. However most of the inhabitants of communities visited are farmers cultivating cocoa and food crops. Women engage in trading and acting as middlemen for forest resources, such as game and food crops.

Forest officials grant some permits for hunting of certain species of animals but most people illegally hunt game. It is interesting to note that the women do not participate directly in hunting but obtain permits to purchase game for sale to restaurants.

Whereas men engage in illegal tree felling and extension of farms into forest reserves, women participate partially by supporting their husbands and families. On a small scale, individual women farm owners purchase chainsaws for men to operate.

To address encroachment and poaching in off and on reserves, the Forestry Services Division and the Wildlife Division in the Jomoro and Enchi districts have undertaken alternative livelihood programmes to provide economic activities for farmers to work on. These include sheep rearing, soap-making, bee-keeping, seedling nurseries and aquaculture such as fish farming.

Women have been trained in business skills to enable them keep proper accounts, etc.

### **Issues Arising**

- Both men, women and children are aware of the regulations prohibiting intrusion into the forests
- Men are major violators of forest regulations and laws
- Women perform secondary acts of violation
- Women also benefit most from the alternative livelihood programmes
- Women undertake reproductive roles, while men undertake productive work
- Women act as middlemen in the sale of forest products and resources

- Whereas men use proceeds to pay for children's education, women take care of the welfare of families. This area has been a bone of contention among married couples and families, with spelt out roles and responsibilities for females and males.
- Traditional norms and customs compounds conflict among couples and families as a result of inheritance systems and patriarchy. Polygamous marriages create conflict on death of a spouse, mostly men.
- Community members expect to be freed on moral grounds when arrested, especially when they are women.
- Lack of formal education for women
- Women lack credit to undertake alternative livelihood activities.
- Preparation of land is expensive for women as they have to pay for labour from men.
- Women also face conflicts during the initial acquisition of land and documents
- Women face discrimination in the supply of pesticides and lack the financial resources to purchase them
- The period of spraying cocoa farms is appropriate to women and men and women complain of politicizing the spraying of farms
- Women face cheating from purchasing companies-issues with weighing scales being tampered with to cheat.
- Many women are not familiar with the programme of certification by companies

#### **Gender and Institutional Forest Management:**

**FC/FSDs/TIDD/Wildlife Division/ CREMA/Cocoa Extension Services/District Agricultural Offices/District Assemblies/Stool Lands Administrator/CHRAJ/NGOs/CBOs**

All the above ministries and offices have direct links, from the top down in forest conservation and preservation. The Forestry Commission overlooks three divisions, namely the Forestry Services Division, the Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD) and the Wildlife Division based in the regional capitals and districts. The Cocoa Extension Services Division and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture offices in the districts and District Assemblies also complement the work of the Forestry Commission.

In most of government decentralised departments and stakeholders interviewed it was clear that there is gender imbalance both at the leadership, middle and lower levels of governance and administration. Only two women occupy the leadership levels of the FC, while two women are regional managers. Very few are range supervisors while in most forests there are not many forest guards.

The security and safety of staff has numerous challenges as they lack the proper accoutrement for their work. Present laws prevent them from using ammunition to protect themselves and the forests from illegal logging and poaching. Lack of proper transportation and equipment makes tracking encroachers difficult and dangerous, with 63 forest guards and rangers have been killed, while a female rangers have been raped and maimed.

Poor remuneration is a demotivating factor for staff of the FC in particular, most staff without promotions since employment, some for 18 years or above.

The MOFA and Cocoa Services work hand in hand with the FSD and WLD to preserve the environment and teach good farm practices and provide technical advice to farmers.

District decentralised departments are part of the District Assemblies and have been presenting plans towards the medium term planning.

At the grassroots community, to complement efforts of the above in the communities to preserve the environment, Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAS) have been created to help protect the off reserve forests areas from encroachment. CREMAS form buffer zones. Traditional leaders provide support to CREMAS with the Chiefs and Queenmothers nominating members of communities for the leadership of the CREMAS.

CREMAS constitute important forms of law enforcement and work according to constitutions drawn by the communities. Every community member is a member of the CREMA, ensuring that encroachers are arrested. CREMAS have been trained on the laws and are conversant with them. Communities indicate that before the establishment of CREMAS the laws were flouted and many people entered reserves and harvested commercial trees from the forests. With the coming of the CREMAS, people are complying much better.

Other NGOs and Companies have complemented efforts of the FC by funding specific projects on natural resource management or environmental protection. The LAP project undertaken by the ... enabled the creation of an Agricultural Tenancy Agreement to address issues of land and farm tenancy in the Enchi district.

## **Issues Arising**

### **Decentralised departments**

- Negligible percentage of women in leadership and decision-making positions in the Forestry Commission
- Very few women rangers however get the cooperation and respect of male workers
- Working as forest rangers and guards are thought to be a man's job and dangerous for women.
- Poor remuneration is cause for corruption and compromise on protection among staff
- Female staff combining care of family to work
- Lack at gender desks at district decentralised departments. Where they exist, they lack the requisite knowledge on gender to sensitize and educate staff and undertake gender planning and programmes. Departments fail to include gender in budgetary planning.

### **CREMAS**

- Women are very much involved in the activities of CREMAS as well as men. In some communities women are more active than men.
- Few women are in leadership positions in CREMAS and have formed other welfare associations.
- With the formation of the CREMAS there's less encroachment and destruction of forests and trees.
- Alternative livelihood programmes are helping CREMAS undertake other economic ventures.
- Education on forest conservation through the CREMAS has yielded positive results with communities enforcing the laws of protecting the forests and trees.
- CREMAS are able to enforce the laws of protection, especially arresting illegal miners and chain saw operators in the reserves.
- CREMAS have worked with the Police and Army enforce the laws
- However, the Rapid Task forces do not have women for reasons of fear for their safety, though women have expressed interest in joining.

## **2.3 Brief on Western Region Forest Reserves**

The WR has 46 forest reserves, 17 GSBA's (some are total, others partial), 2 game reserves – Ankasa (Ellebelle) and Bia (Juaboso/Bia). There are also 7 forest districts each managed by district manager. All are managed by a Regional Manager and 2 deputies. Sixty (60) per cent of Ghana's standing timber is in the Western Region.



Western Region covers 24,040 square kilometers of which 16,408 square kilometers are forest areas. The key threat is the issue of admitted farms and settlements within the FRs. To safeguard the situation the government has to relocate those admitted farms in Suhuma FR. The Krokosua FR has admitted farms covering an area of 2,579 ha. Crops cultivated include:

- Cocoa, food crops, cocoyam, plantain.

#### **Some FRs in the WR under serious attack**

- Tano Ehuro FR (Enchi district) completely taken over by cocoa farmers schools, settlement
- Manzan FR in Juaboso – Bia FR
- Sukusuku –Juaboso Bia FR
- Bodi –Juaboso Bia FR. Taken over
- Bia Tawya currently under attack.
- Tano Suraw FR –Bibiani district
- Anhwiaso FR
- Krokosua hills FR-part of it is GSBA
- Sui River FR
- Suhuma FR

## **2.4 Brief about Wildlife Division and Wildlife Issues**

Act 43, 1960-establish the Wildlife Division of the FC. Act 685 (1983)-expanded mandate outside to the off-Reserves. Ankasa was Gazetted in 1930 under the Forestry Department and in 1976 Gazetted formerly under WD. It covers 509km<sup>2</sup>. It bordered by the following districts:

1. Jomorrow
2. Ellembele
3. Aouwim Suaman
4. Prestea Huni Valley

#### **Conflicts and conservation issues**

The main areas of conflict are cocoa production and land use policy. These issues affect both the on-Reserve and off-Reserve areas, i.e., the protected areas. The WD is mandated to protect wild life in Ghana, both on-and off-Reserves.

Mechanism for conservation of PA is the CREMA concept which dwells on collaboration. They help:

- communities to identify suitable land
- come up with own constitution to form CRMCS
- Select CREMA executive committees

In WR, Ankasa has 9 CREMAs and Bia with 3 CREMAs. The arrangement is that all community members are part of the CREMA. They

- Undertake surveys to know the baseline of the place
- Develop constitutions
- Develop bye-laws to be adopted by the DA
- Ministry of LNR - Sector minister gives the power of devolution
- For effective operations the CREMAS help the WD. Ankasa conservation area include Nui-Suhien National Park, Ankasa Park. There are 2 advisory units- for north and south - which incorporate communities, DA reps (planning) MOFA Director.



### Challenges

- Lands use conflict, example Kakum-crop raiding by elephants, Bia is also affected
- Attack (shooting) of guards
- Court cases - Ankasa court cases on encroachment by farmers who have cultivate cocoa, food crops. These are mostly settler farmers from Volta Region. They were paid to relocate. Example Nkwanta community in Ankasa PA.
- Poaching in all the reserves in the country. Grass cutters are allowed to be hunted but with a permit (no close season, other animals – close season 1 Aug – 1 Dec.

Survey by Coastal Resources (Hen Mpoano Initiative – an NGO) has revealed that the people are prepared for:

- Sustainable fisheries
- Implementing the fisheries laws
- Wetlands management.

### Challenges

- Inadequate funds
- Staff strength is low - Staff size 59; 58 men, 1 woman
- Demarcate into bits and ranges
- Access –poor road networks for tourism
- Accommodation for tourism in a bad state
- Formation of natural resource committee in DA under Act 462 not achieved

### Suggested Alternative Livelihood Programmes

- Aquaculture
- Bee-keeping
- Soap making
- Pepper growing
- Sheep rearing
- Seedlings

Digya Reserves faces these challenges

- Cattle Ranch invasion
- Complain of finished land for crop production
- Migration. Immigrant into the fringe communities
- Rubber plantation coming up in off Rs
- Guard shot by a poacher
- Red river horse (Kotote) raid farms – cassava
- Elephants – cocoa, plantain

## 2.5 Forest Reserves in Central Region and degradation Issues

### List of forest reserves

#### DUNKWA FOREST DISTRICT

No.	Forest Reserve	Forest Type	Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Admitted Farms	Estimated Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	State of deforestation
1.	Bonsa Ben	ME	155.40	19	10.07	Slightly degraded
2.	Minta	ME	21.76	0	0	Slightly degraded
3.	Ben East	ME	25.38	10	8.06	Slightly degraded
4.	Bowiye	ME	120.18	24	15.37	Good
5.	Opon Mansi	ME	116.55	14	14.75	Slightly degraded
			439.27	67	48.25	

#### ASSIN FOSO FOREST DISTRICT

No.	Forest Reserve	Forest Type	Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Admitted Farms	Estimated Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	State of deforestation
1.	Bimpong	ME	104.12	21	8.81	Slightly degraded
2.	Supong	MSSE	35.74	7	2.50	Mostly degraded
3.	Wawahi	MSSE	138.90	0	0	Mostly degraded
4.	Bako	MSSE	13.00	3	2.40	Mostly degraded
5.	Krochua	ME	10.62	0	0	Mostly degraded
6.	Ochi Blk I	ME	17.63	25	9.63	Slightly degraded
7.	Ochi Blk II	ME	21.03	11	5.49	Mostly degraded
8.	Apimanim		11.40	6	3.29	Slightly degraded
9.	Ajuesu		9.60	0	0	Mostly degraded
			362.04	73	32.12	

#### CAPE COAST FOREST DISTRICT

No.	Forest Reserve	Forest Type	Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Admitted Farms	Estimated Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	State of deforestation
1.	Pra Suhien Blk I	ME	38.87	6	0.20	Good
2.	Pra Suhien Blk II	ME	65.12	7	0.32	Mostly degraded
3.	Brimso	SM/DS	10.62	6	3.21	Slightly degraded
4.	Ankaful	SM	2.10	0	0	
5.	Komenda	SM	2.10	0	0	
			118.81	19	3.73	

**WINNEBA FOREST DISTRICT**

No.	Forest Reserve	Forest Type	Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )
1.	Yenku	SM	29.31
2.	Gomoa Akyemfo		5.01
3.	Winneba State		5.11
4.	Senya Bereku		4.38
5.	Prop. Kwei Dabanyin		16.27
6.	Prop. Appran Hills		9.58
7.	Opimbo	DSIZ	7.10
8.	Akrabong	SM	7.31
9.	Obotumfo	SM	5.41
10.	Ahirsu I & II	SM	4.16
11.	Abasumba	SM	3.48
			97.12

- TOTAL AREA OF FOREST RESERVES IN CENTRAL REGION : 1,010.24Km<sup>2</sup>
- TOTAL LAND AREA OF CENTRAL REGION : 9,826Km<sup>2</sup>
- THERE ARE NO ADMITTED SETTLEMENTS WITHIN FOREST RESERVES IN CENTRAL REGION

## Major challenges faced with Central Region Forestry

- Lack of adequate equipment for field work e.g. measuring tools for surveys, road-worthy vehicles, etc
- Untimely release of operational funds for development and protection works.
- Untimely payment of allowances for field teams (stock survey)
- Front line staff ( Range Supervisors and Forest Guards) are not well motivated for lack of clearly defined systems of promotion.
- Political interference in resource management
- Unsustainable land use practices for farming which impact negatively on forest conservation systems
- Massive dependence on wood products in the region (fuel wood and wood for construction) which exceeds the supply capacity of the forests in the region.

## 2.6 WR Community Meetings -Photographs



Meeting with chief, opinion leaders and youth of Nsuano community in Jomoro District



Meeting with women' group at Nsuano community in Jomoro District





Meeting with Kunuma community in the Sefwi Wiawso District



Meeting with chief and opinion leaders of Akurafo community in the Sefwi Wiawso District

### 3.0 ASHANTI AND BRONG AHAFO REGIONS

Stakeholder	Discussion - Activities, Issues, Concerns, Suggestions, Expectations
<b>ASHANTI REGION</b>	
FORIG, Kumasi Dr. Emmanuel Marfo Senior Research Scientist Forest Livelihood & Governance Division  9 <sup>th</sup> April, 2014	<p><b>Forest Policy</b></p> <p>-2012 Forest and Wildlife Policy launched. Contains very useful instruments. Need for the Master Plan to come out quickly to detail the specific interventions required. The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to be involved with preparing timetable for development of master plan for 2012 F&amp;W Policy.</p> <p>-1994 Master Plan: Aspect of developing the tertiary industry fell short a bit.</p> <p><b>Forest Laws</b></p> <p>Gaps and conflict of law situations exist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Need to reform law to help implement artisanal milling</li> <li>-Need to reform law to rights for benefit sharing</li> <li>-Laws to improve accountability and representation of stakeholder institutions               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FC accountability to the public</li> <li>• DA accountability to the public. DA gets 55% of forest revenue.</li> <li>• Give effect to Article 36 (8) of the Constitution (The State shall recognise that ownership and possession of land carry a social obligation to serve the larger community and, in particular, the State shall recognise that the managers of public, stool, skin and family lands are fiduciaries charged with the obligation to discharge their functions for the benefit respectively of the people of Ghana, of the stool, skin, or family concerned and are accountable as fiduciaries in this regard).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Alternative livelihood, local governance and wastage in forest product life cycle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No policy on alternative livelihoods for forest fringe communities.</li> <li>-Need to use timber waste products, e.g. sawn dust for briquettes</li> <li>-In most cases, alternative livelihood activities are designed on project basis and when project is over, there is reversal of activity. How it is integrated into existing institutions is not well worked out. (e.g. DA's should be able to continue with alternative livelihood programmes in their districts. DA's should have alternative livelihood units.)</li> <li>-NGOs and other bodies which undertake alternative livelihood projects normally take away the project documents and reports-monitoring/-evaluations and assessment reports. Institutional/project memory lacking at the DA level due to lack of reports</li> <li>-Need for DAs to have intervention desk. E.g. National service persons can be used.</li> <li>-Local government concept not properly understood.</li> <li>-Sustainability of projects rests at the local level or government</li> <li>-Every project must be registered at the DA level</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Sustainability issues for REDD+</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Good governance</li> <li>-Institutional involvement and participation</li> <li>-Resolve tenure rights</li> <li>-Equitable benefit sharing arrangement</li> <li>-Improve forest laws enforcement</li> <li>-Resolve carbon rights</li> </ul> <p><b>FC and FORIG relationship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Need to have a research desk at the FC to serve as a formal channel of disseminating research information, utilizing FORIG research products to develop policy briefs for FC and MLNR</li> </ul>
<p>Tropenbos International (TBI), Kumasi Bernice Agyekwena, Communication Officer email: <a href="mailto:anisce732001@yahoo.com">anisce732001@yahoo.com</a> / <a href="mailto:agyekwenabernice@yahoo.com">agyekwenabernice@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>April 9, 2014</p>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To promote conservation of forest</p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce forest fringe communities to alternative livelihood programmes to enhance standard of living.</li> <li>• Develop forest projects – e.g. charcoal projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Developing more efficient way of improving charcoal production through technologies – improve kilns</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Trying to put in place governance arrangements for charcoal production at the local level – e.g. Pilot at Atebubu –An association formed to that effect– to ensure tree to use for charcoal production not promoting forest depletion, what trees to use and how to cut trees efficiently, establishing woodlots and tree plantations</li> <li>• Promoting the artisanal milling concept. Have chain saw projects. The objective is to save trees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Chain saw activities waste trees/wood. About 34% of trees cut is utilized by chain saw operations.</li> <li>◦ Artisanal mill utilize over 54% of trees cut</li> <li>◦ Constituted association for the artisanal millers and encouraging them to go into tree plantations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Offer scholarships to students at KNUST, FORIG (to do PhD programmes), take interns both local and foreign</li> </ul> <p>Project: Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS): The TLAS is linked to the FLEGT VPA. The main aim is to ensure that there is legal timber on the local market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ghana's new policy on the supply of legal timber on the domestic market would allow artisanal milling to replace illegal chainsaw milling</li> <li>• Artisanal milling is on a pilot basis and need to scale up to national level</li> </ul> <p><b>Partnership and funding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-TBI partner FC and FORIG</li> <li>-Activities funded mainly by Dutch government. After 2016, Dutch government likely to pull out from funding forestry issues</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Funding for wood misers for artisanal millers</li> <li>-Funding for charcoal associations/charcoal production association activities</li> <li>-Export of charcoal issues</li> <li>-No national regulations on charcoal production</li> <li>-Artisanal milling projects is on a pilot basis and need to scale up to national</li> </ul> <p><b>REDD + sustainability issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- good governance</li> <li>- equitability</li> <li>- benefit + sharing right</li> <li>- enforcement of existing regulations</li> <li>- carbon right and how much to be paid</li> </ul>
<p>TBI, K. S. Nketiah, Programme Director</p> <p>10<sup>th</sup> April, 2014</p>	<p><b>High forest zone</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sustainable cocoa management is key</li> <li>-Admitted settlements in FRs was a short sighted decision</li> </ul> <p><b>Transition zone</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Wood fuels/charcoal – Sustainable production key</li> </ul> <p><b>Sustainability and alternative livelihoods</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Political economy very key. Change in government and change in government policy due to change in government can affect the sustainability of REDD+</li> <li>-Alternative livelihood programmes should factor anthropological dimension of proposed interventions.</li> <li>-(Visit TBI website on alternative livelihoods)</li> </ul> <p><b>Suggestion on tree registration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Use of a mobile team to go to farming communities to register trees on farms will be very helpful than making farmers travel to the various forest districts to complete registration of trees in their farms</li> </ul>
<p>Forest Services Division (FSD) Mr. Isaac Noble Eshun Assistant Regional Manager, Ashanti Region 09-04-2014</p>	<p><b>Forest districts and forest reserves</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Have 7no. forest district in Ashanti Region. There are 61 FRs in AR with a total area 3891.47 km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>-Total area of FR under protection is 101,932.02 ha and area under production is 126,412.03 ha.</li> <li>-Most of the reserves in the AR are degraded.</li> <li>-There is an admitted settlement inside Tano-Offin forest reserve (Kyekyewere community under Nyinahin under Nkawie forest district) and is a serious challenge. The key challenges include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension of farms in the reserve</li> <li>• Presence of illegal chainsaw people</li> </ul> </li> <li>-There are several admitted farms in the FRs. The admitted farms are major drivers of deforestation/forest degradation.</li> <li>-Rightful ownership of admitted farms is a problem due to inheritance challenges. With assistance of chiefs, people make claims of ownership of abandoned admitted farms. Most admitted farms are turned into food crop farms. Admitted farmers connive with chainsaw operators to cut trees.</li> </ul>



	<p>-Total area of admitted farms is about <b>10,433.39 ha or 25.770.47</b></p> <p>-There is admitted settlement in Kumawu forest reserve called Ananekrom. The community has put new structures without consulting FSD.</p> <p><b>key drivers of deforestation/forest degradation and Wildfires</b></p> <p>-Farming, Chainsaw and wild fire. Illegal mining is also an issue.</p> <p>-Wildfire areas include Kumawu forest district, Mampong forest district and Offin to Techiman forests.</p> <p>-In Kumawu, presence of Fulani herdsmen is one of the causes of wildfires.</p> <p><b>Admitted farms documentation</b></p> <p>-Most original maps are missing because of demarcation or breaking of old districts into new ones leading to transfer of records, damage data or records</p> <p><b>Challenges with interventions which introduces farmers into FRs</b></p> <p>-A lot of farmers have been introduced into reserves through the taungya system and this has become a problem because the farmers do not want to leave and devise any means to remain farming in the forest by killing the trees. Under this system, TUCs were given areas in the FRs to intercrop tree seedlings with food crops and by 3<sup>rd</sup> year, canopy takes over the farms. Was introduced in the 1970s.</p> <p>-The modified taungya system also had its problem with benefit sharing. Mistrust came in.</p> <p><b>Chainsaw</b></p> <p>-All forest reserves are affected. But Tano-Offin FR and forest reserves in Bekwai are more affected because timber trees are found in these reserves.</p> <p><b>illegal mining/ galamsey</b></p> <p>-Illegal mining occur in Nkawie and Bekwai forest areas.</p> <p>-Using soldiers to flush out galamsey is very expensive</p> <p>-Galamseymen carry out soil elsewhere and so no material for reclamation</p> <p>-Rapid Response Unit come from Accra to assist in destroying farms in the Bekwai forest areas</p> <p><b>Political will</b></p> <p>-Flushing out illegal farmers on FRs most times bring interference from political leaders. Farmers complain to politicians and politicians interfere and plead on farmers behalf to be allowed to farm in the reserve.</p> <p>-Cattle raiding from fulanis. Fulani herdsmen relocated from farms into forest reserves.</p> <p><b>FSD Staff and challenges</b></p> <p>-Seriously under staffed in terms of forest guards/rangers. Have deficit of 11 forest guards. About 73 range supervisors in AR.</p> <p>-Two guards killed in past two years at Offinso.</p> <p>-In Bekwai, 3 forest guards and supervisors were kidnapped and tortured at Nkawie.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Guards use mostly motorbikes</li> <li>-Have women range supervisors. Women forest guards restricted to nurseries. Female and male ratio of guards in AR is 1:9.</li> <li>- Forest districts do not appoint forest guards but the district request, interview people and submit list to head office in Accra. Sometimes shortlisted people are not selected.</li> <li>-Supply of PPEs for guards/T.Os not forthcoming</li> <li>-Fuel for motorbikes not paid</li> <li>-Outstation or night allowance not paid</li> </ul> <p><b>Forest management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-System of management now is collaborative forest management. FSD contracted community members to do cleaning of 3no forest reserves (Opro river, Afram East and Afram West, (all in Offinso) and the guards were laid off. but when funds stopped, community members stopped doing the cleaning of the reserves. So now nobody to do the cleaning.</li> <li>-No Cremas in AR. Used to have CFC but not active now. CFCs were formed under a project so after project is over CFC declines.</li> <li>-FSD do not do livelihood projects</li> </ul> <p><b>ARCDM (Afforestation Reforestation Clean Development Mechanism)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A company in Offinso (Form Ghana at Akomadan) benefitted from this CDM. They grow and trade in teak.</li> <li>-CDM is a project that will reduce carbon in the atmosphere. Measure baseline, after 5 years measure again to see if there is difference.</li> </ul>
<p>Regional Stool Lands Officer, Kumasi Nana Nsuase Poku Agyeman III, Otumfuo's Akyiamehene (Spokes person or chief linguist)</p> <p>09/04/2014</p>	<p><b>Off-reserves and on-reserves</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-It is better to start the REDD+ programme/projects from the on-reserves</li> <li>-Most FRs in the Ahafo Ano north district are becoming cocoa farms</li> <li>-Off-reserves are typical stool lands and difficult to manage. Need to work hand in hand with stools and tenant farmers</li> <li>-TAs can liase between tenant farmers and landowners. Because TAs have very good rapport with tenant farmers</li> </ul> <p><b>Tenant farmer issues/ challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Most tenant farmers have not demarcated their farms properly</li> <li>-Boundary disputes all over the place</li> <li>-Tenancy agreement not registered at the Lands Commission</li> <li>-Conflicts crop up when tenant farmer dies</li> <li>-No security of tenure</li> <li>-The LAP is trying to demarcate farmlands in some areas at no cost to the landowners/TAs – Bekwai traditional area and</li> <li>-Done registration of tenant farmers at Gyadem in the Asante Akyem South District under LAP</li> <li>-Survey fee is very expensive for tenant farmers</li> </ul> <p><b>Asanteman lands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-All lands in Asanteman belong to Asantehene.</li> <li>-Once a chief is elevated to paramountcy status, he enjoys all the benefits on the land.</li> </ul>

	<p>-Asantehene is also Kumasihene and paramount chief of Kumasi Traditional Area. All lands within Kumasi T.A come under the Asantehene.</p> <p>-Kumasi T.A. covers all KMA areas as well as all lands in Asanteman which are not part of a paramountcy. E.g. All lands from Kumasi to Abesiwe (last town of AR before BA) is under Kumasi T.A.</p> <p>-No family lands in AR. The alloidal title rests in the stool. The stool recognizes usefactory rights by families.</p> <p>-When development catches up in an area and the land is required for other uses, about ¼ of land revenue is given to the family who farms or tills the land.</p> <p>-Families can give land to tenant farmers but cannot do papers or land documents on the land for the farmer. When families do so, they have transferred their usefactory right to you and you have to see the stool to have your papers or land documents prepared for you.</p> <p><b>Farm rent and land tenure/title issues</b></p> <p>-Migrant /tenant farmers pay farm rent to the office of the OASL who pays the stool and DAs according to the criteria. The family does not benefit.</p> <p>-Farm rent is on acreage basis and is GHC10 per acre for cash crops</p> <p>-For land tenure system, the Abunu system prevails and two types of abunu system are in place and these are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share land or produce</li> <li>• Share crop at end of harvest</li> </ul> <p>-Land title for agricultural activity (perennial crops) is for 50 years and you renew after this.</p> <p>-Land title for residential is 99 years for Ghanaians and for commercial activity is for 50 years.</p> <p>-Land title for maize is about 10 years</p> <p>-Processing land documents at Lands Commission takes time. Sometimes files get missing</p> <p>-LAP project will last for 25 years (it started in 2003)</p>
<p>Lands Commission, Kumasi Afia Abrefi, Senior Lands Officer-PVLMD Benjamin Nti, Lands Officer-PVLMD</p> <p>9<sup>th</sup> April, 2014</p>	<p><b>Application for lease/title</b></p> <p>-Only few apply for lease/title. It could be due to ignorance or cost and time</p> <p>-Clauses in title which may not be favourable. e.g. if land is &gt;50 acres, publication by the DA is required</p> <p>-Rural titling project under LAP</p>
<p>Land Registration Division (LRD) Mr. Karikari Divisional Head of Lands Registration Division 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2014</p>	<p><b>Land registration</b></p> <p>-For security of tenure, it is better for farmers to register their farmlands/lands</p> <p>-Cost of registration expensive for farmers. Government should assist with demarcation of farmlands.</p> <p>-Documentation of farmlands can help farmers access bank loans.</p> <p>-Agricultural lands are for 50 years</p> <p>-Survey Department to do the cadastral plan or scientific plan</p> <p>-Land title registration currently covers Gt. Accra and Kumasi areas</p>

	<p><b>Stages</b> (Site plan (with allocation paper) then to TA or otumfuo to confirm from master plan then proceed for search then to TA for indenture) then to purchase Form from LRD and pay prescribed fee. LRD then will give yellow card or acknowledgement card. Submit yellow card at Survey Department with letter and site plan. Surveyor goes to do scientific or cadastral plan with heading land title. Plan to be advertised for 2 weeks or 14 days. Then Land title application committee to resolve disputes if any from advert. Registration of land proceeds if no objection arises). (The land register/certificate is divided into three parts: (1) Description (2) Ownership and (3) Encumbrances).</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b> -Voluntary title registration for areas where title does not currently cover should be encouraged. -Rural titling project should be encouraged. -Tree tenure should go with title. -Need for education on title. -Need for renewable clause in land agreement. -Non-renewable clause in land agreement should be removed.</p> <p><b>Advantages</b> -Title lands/documented lands usually free from conflicts and disputes -FC/TAs will know the people on the land, lease period and rent payable. -Lease/title to land will reduce incidence of landowners/TAs giving or selling tenant farms or cocoa farms to galamsey operations.</p>
<p>Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD), Kumasi Isaac Buckman- Contract and Permit Officer  10<sup>th</sup> April 2014</p>	<p><b>Timber export issues</b> -To export, one needs contract and export permit. -Collaboration with customs, GPHA and GCnet not very effective as expected. Due to the stringent measures required, a lot of things pass through the backdoor. Effective institutional collaboration is required to check illegal exportation of timber -Dwindling resource base affecting timber export. -EU/USA markets want timber from legal and sustainably managed forests -Since 1995, export of logs has been banned except for teak poles. -It appears illegal exporters do not suffer like legal exporters at border posts. Illegal exporters usually give bribes at border posts and are allowed to go</p> <p><b>Local timber and chainsaw issues</b> -The local market is dominated by mostly illegal timber from chainsaw operations -The question is should chainsaw be legalized or not?? -A lot of chainsaw operators are in the system and is a livelihood issue</p> <p><b>Staff Issues</b> -Lack of motivation -Weak law enforcement</p>

<p>TIDD, Kumasi Anthony Amamoo Eshun, Head –TIDD, AR 11<sup>th</sup> April 2014</p>	<p><b>Regulation and dwindling resource base issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-20% of timber production on domestic market. This provision is difficult to enforce. -Timber producers prefer to export than sell on the domestic market.</li> <li>-Local users complain of quality of timber put on the domestic market. Normally timber not good for export are put on the domestic market.</li> <li>-Some companies given timber utilization permits complain that concession is not well stocked. Also illegal chainsaw operators steal from their concession.</li> <li>-Big time companies do not often use some lesser known species on their concessions. These can be given out to smaller companies to harvest but the issue of trespassing and monitoring if not effective could bring serious conflict between the two groups.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chainsaw issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-TBI undertaking projects that will help minimize chainsaw activities. Doing education and providing them with mobile processing mills (e.g. wood mizer). Two groups were initially selected from BA and ER.</li> <li>-it appears FC has lost the battle with chainsaw in the forest. Need to arrest chain saw people at the market places or sales points.</li> <li>-Do not get support from the police enough for arresting chainsaw woods along the road check points. (<i>The rumour is that Police refer to booty obtained from illegal timber hauling at checkpoints as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lebanon</i>)</li> <li>- Crossing of Ghana border with Burkina Faso with illegal timber is normally done between 12 midnight and 2am.</li> <li>-FSD has the taskforce to arrest illegal timber dealers but unfortunately FSD dispose of illegal wood without informing TIDD.</li> </ul> <p><b>Suggestions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--<i>Ghana should consider importing lumber/logs from Cameroon, Congo for processing in Ghana</i></li> <li>-Attack market with police and military to arrest illegal timber sellers</li> <li>-Need for political will to support arrest of illegal timber dealers</li> </ul> <p><b>Off-reserve issues and tenure issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Off-reserve forests left include sacred groves, patches of forest and secondary forests</li> <li>-Need to encourage natural recovery and plantation development</li> <li>-Currently, it is the State which owns all natural occurring timber trees.</li> <li>-The timber utilization law has been modified to enable individuals who plant and grow trees to own such trees</li> <li>-Transition zone: Need for reduction of wild fires.</li> </ul> <p><b>Carbon benefits</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Question: For naturally occurring forests/ trees, who owns the carbon benefit??</li> </ul> <p><b>Staff</b></p>
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	<p>-Staff strength is very low. Workers who have retired have not been replaced. But the big question is <i>sawn mills are collapsing due to dwindling resource base and so what do we need more personnel for???</i></p>
<p>KNUST-IRNR Dr. Emmanuel Acheampong  10<sup>th</sup> April, 2014</p>	<p><b>REDD+ - key issues</b></p> <p>-Three key issues which have to be resolved are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land tenure</li> <li>• Tree tenure</li> <li>• Benefit sharing arrangement</li> </ul> <p>What has happened to the REDD+ Phases 1, 2 and 3 programmes?</p> <p><b>Cocoa sector and chainsaw issues</b></p> <p>-Does cocoa qualify as a forest tree?</p> <p>-In off-reserve areas, farmers do not benefit from trees on their farms when cut and so arrange with chainsaw operators so that they can benefit.</p> <p>-Lack of political will from decision-makers.</p>
<p>RMSC Mr. Alex Asare, Manager, Collaborative Resource Management Department (CRMD)  10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> April 2014</p>	<p><b>The RMSC is</b> the technical and research wing of the FC. It provides services to all the other three divisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production forest: timber utilization permitted. For SRA, 5% to the community.</li> <li>• Protected forest: for conservation purposes.</li> <li>• Conversion forest: converting natural forest reserve into plantation development</li> </ul> <p><b>Taungya and modified taungya systems</b></p> <p>-Farmers allowed to grow food crops in part reserves degraded while FC plant trees in same area and by third year canopy takes over.</p> <p>-For modified taungya, 40% share of tree goes to farmer.</p> <p>-Have established over 100,000 ha under the modified taungya system.</p> <p>-Modified taungya is a partnership arrangement between farmers and FC and is mutually beneficial</p> <p>-FC plantations being stolen but modified taungya is not seriously affected.</p> <p>-Taungya trees – poles, woodlots, economic trees</p> <p>-Farmers could benefit starting from 5-7 years under the modified taungya system</p> <p><b>REDD+ issues</b></p> <p>-Need to start from the known to the unknown. Inclusion of indigenous knowledge very key to success</p> <p>-REDD+ should be packaged to suit our local situation</p> <p>-Consistency with policy key to success. Change of government should not affect implementation or cessation of REDD+ interventions.</p>

**BRONG AHAFO REGION**

Stakeholder	Discussions, issues, concerns
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<p>District Manager FSD, Goaso</p> <p>12<sup>th</sup> April, 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-FSD issues permit for commercial removal of NTFPs</li> <li>-Illegal chainsaw people usually come from Mim. Mim youth are used to timber business because of history</li> <li>-Chainsaw operations not widely spread in the Ayum forest</li> <li>-Disposal of confiscated logs/lumber: Committee is formed for the disposal of confiscated logs/lumber and the district manager is not part of the committee</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges and Concerns</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Logistics</li> <li>-Personnel: Average age of forest guards above 50 years</li> <li>-Replacement for retired forest guards is a problem</li> <li>-Need to recruit local people</li> <li>-Lack of vehicle for operations</li> <li>-CFCs were created through NGOs (e.g DANIDA) support and when support stopped CFC activities also collapsed</li> <li>-Some old CFC members have become key informants</li> <li>-Management plans make room for communal rights for NTFPs but this opportunity is being abused.</li> <li>-NTFPs allowed for domestic purposes but permit is required for commercial purposes</li> <li>-Most reserves are without admitted farms and settlements.</li> <li>-Reserves at Sankore are gradually coming under threat.</li> </ul> <p><b>Way forward for SRA distribution</b></p> <p>Need to form a bigger CFC of all the blocks. Have a pool for funding and the beneficiary communities near the reserve share proceeds as and when funds accrue. (Similar to what Newmont is doing for both North and South Ahafo Mines. Currently Newmont if mining at South Ahafo but communities at North Ahafo also benefit from social responsibility arrangements).</p>
<p>District Manager FSD, Kintampo</p> <p>14<sup>th</sup> April, 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-2no. forest reserve in the district. (i) Buru FR, not gazette, about 302.25 km<sup>2</sup> and (ii) Bosomoa FR, about 150.50km<sup>2</sup></li> <li>- The two reserves are covered with plantations, mostly teak and milina trees.</li> <li>-It is a transitional zone, teak was used so that it can resist fire.</li> <li>-There are still patches of degraded areas in the reserves especially the Dagombaline.</li> <li>-Dagombaline village has asked to be given the patches for farming</li> <li>-Soil fertility in the reserve is very good, so most farmers want to farm in the reserve</li> <li>-Some farmers kill the trees by setting fire under and around the tree</li> <li>-Bosomoa has 51 admitted farms. Their boundaries are blocked but RMSC has brought schedule for re-demarcation of admitted farm boundaries</li> <li>-Admitted farm sizes can reach up to 50ha or less</li> <li>-Ampoma community is an admitted settlement. Their shrines, cemeteries are all inside the reserve.</li> <li>-Bosomoa FR covers four political districts and has about 12 fringe communities.</li> <li>-The biggest fringe community is Jema, capital of Kintampo South District</li> </ul> <p><b>Royalties</b></p>

	<p>-FSD not aware of how DAs use their royalty share from forest revenue</p> <p>-Fringe communities benefit from SRA and not from royalties. DAs and Stools benefit from royalties.</p> <p>-Stumpage fees have been reviewed upwards</p> <p>-Off-reserve communities also benefit from SRA</p> <p><b>Major activities and challenges</b></p> <p>-Management of the teak</p> <p>-on-going project – national forest plantation project</p> <p>-Collaborate with DA in tree plantation</p> <p>-Register private plantations – mostly teak growers</p> <p>-Give people permits to operate off-reserve. E.g. grant salvage permits</p> <p>-Need additional forest guards especially for off-reserve areas</p> <p><b>Key challenges</b></p> <p>-Farmers destroying trees to have land for farming</p> <p>-indigens wanting land in the FR though they can access land elsewhere just because some settler farmers have access to forest lands</p> <p>-Annual bushfires from floaters/group poachers/group hunters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Floaters come from kintampo township in groups and come with guns, sticks, cutlasses and wild dogs</li> <li>▪ Contact with the assemblies to make by-laws</li> </ul> <p>-Chainsaw operation – illegal logging of rose wood, black wood from off-reserve areas and export to Asia- China and India</p> <p>-Off-reserve: Sometimes, landowners ask FSD, land is not for you, what do you want here?</p> <p>-Community and chief do want contractors operating in off-reserve areas changed to their choices</p> <p><b>Less known species</b></p> <p>-Formally rose wood, black wood were all classified under lesser known species. But market in China for such species has put value and attention on them.</p> <p>-These species were used for local charcoal production and were of no significant value</p> <p>-One single axle truck of black wood sells at GHC3,000</p> <p>-Rose wood export was banned in December 2013</p> <p><b>Offences/penalty issues</b></p> <p>-Stolen logs/lumber when impounded are usually given to registered timber company with valid operating documents after announcements are made for interested firms to respond</p> <p>-Punishment for illegal logging not deterrent enough. E.g. Court fines person GHC200 for logging tree worth GHC1,200 from the forest</p> <p>-Court cases drag on for a long time, increasing cost of adjudication</p>
<p>Samuel Abisgo DPO Kintampo South D.A</p> <p>14<sup>th</sup> April, 2014</p>	<p><b>Challenges with DA operations</b></p> <p>-It is a new district, deprived and poor.</p> <p>-Sandwiched between Techiman, Wenchi and Kintampo North districts</p> <p>-Has very limited revenue generation options</p> <p>-Depends mostly on common fund and DDF.</p> <p>-If common funds do not come regularly, DA activities are hindered</p>



	<p>-Not able to fully fund budget of decentralized bodies e.g. NADMO etc</p> <p><b>Challenges in the district</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Bushfire is a major challenge in the district</li> <li>-Floaters/group hunters from Kintampo do hunting using fire</li> <li>-Access to land for tenant farmers to grow economic trees such as cashew, teak, is a problem</li> </ul> <p><b>Suggestion</b></p> <p>-Consider sensitization and alternative livelihood for floaters/group hunters (Lessons from World Vision success story from Atebubu may be useful)</p>
<p>University of Energy and Natural Resources, Sunyani</p> <p>Dr. Isaac Kwaku Abebrese (Dean, Natural Resources)</p> <p>Dr. (Mrs) Mercy A. A. Derkyi (Department of Forestry Science)</p> <p>April 15, 2014</p>	<p><b>Forestry training and plantation development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have certificate courses in Natural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Certificate in forest ecology (see proposed curricula in <b>Appendix 2.</b>)</li> <li>○ Diploma</li> <li>○ Degree- (top-up programmes for diploma holders to upgrade to BSc)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• FC can collaborate so that the University develops curricula for technical personnel for the Forestry Commission so that there won't be any need for FC to re-establish another forestry school.</li> <li>• Need support from the FC to train people they will absorb.</li> <li>• Need assistance from FC for release of one or two degraded forest reserve (e.g. Tain II) for training of students in practical forestry activities and to use students to enrich forest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ University has nursery to raise seedlings</li> <li>○ University has capacity to go into commercial plantation arrangement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institutions will like to maintain their integrity and will thus undertake the plantations well.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Programs on gender run at first year. Gender is linked to contemporary issues.</li> <li>• University can handle some forest inventory contracts for FC</li> </ul> <p><b>Collaborative forest management/taungya system</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modified taungya system was largely successful in spite of challenges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It improved the livelihood of the people.</li> <li>▪ Benefit sharing was clearly stated – e.g. 25 years</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Can there be system of growing food under canopy?</li> <li>▪ FC should have extension department.</li> <li>▪ Forests are open resources and people can enter and conflicts are bound to occur</li> <li>▪ Admitted communities verses fringe communities in Taungya system. Their roles and benefits?</li> </ul> <p><b>REDD+ issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Communities have immediate needs to meet such as food as against long term benefit from REDD+</li> <li>▪ Benefit sharing – the strategy should be made clear to the people and the people should accept it</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create a market for trees. State should serve as a broker like COCOBOD. Right price regime required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If trees are planted, who buys the carbon and at what price?</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Transparent and effective monitoring arrangement required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Need for FC to step up its supervision and monitoring for REDD+</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Conflict resolution mechanism should include traditional system and ADR, which is usually preferred by local people</li> <li>▪ Develop more eco-tourism sites which will serve as conservation, using especially GSBAs as ecotourism sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Currently, most GSBAs are in the WR and TAs do not benefit</li> <li>▪ Other TAs enjoy royalties from production forests but TAs with GSBAs do not enjoy any benefit</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Chiefs/landowners should benefit from ecosystem service provided by GSBAs / and other protected areas such as game reserves/ national parks</li> <li>▪ Proposed trees to be planted should be both indigenous and exotic</li> <li>▪ Has FC done any assessment of the modified taungya to learn lessons for the REDD+? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaboration between FC and universities/research institutions needed to tailor activities to suit community needs and to provide ideas/solutions to likely problems/challenges to emerge during implementation</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ How do you convince people into REDD+ as carbon trading on the international market is going down and cannot be guaranteed</li> </ul> <p><b>Sustainability issues for REDD+</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Need for exist strategy as part of REDD+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If the practice ends abruptly, the community people will cut down the trees and continue to farm.</li> <li>▪ There should be a clear vision to sustain the system</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. Integrating project into national agenda.</li> <li>c. REDD+ should not be project driven. It should be part of national agenda.</li> <li>d. REDD+ be issue for all sector related.</li> <li>e. Mainstream the project into national program.</li> <li>f. Ensure strategy should be made part of project from start.</li> <li>g. Learn lessons from failure of previous projects.</li> <li>h. Benefit sharing and carbon market very key</li> </ol>
Assistant Regional Manager FSD, Sunyani  April 15, 2014	<p><b>Background</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-6no. forest districts in BA – Sunyani, Goaso, Dormaa Ahenkro, Bechem, Kintampo, and Atebubu.</li> <li>-Total coverage of FR is 2937 sq km and total BA area is about 39,487 sq km</li> <li>-Each district mapped by a professional forester with at least first degree. Each district supported by 2 assistant district managers. Have district managers attached to the regions</li> <li>-The region is within both HFZ and Transition zone.</li> <li>-Have 9 forest reserves in Goaso district alone.</li> <li>-No forest reserve at Atebubu. Main activity is plantation development off-reserve</li> </ul> <p><b>Main activity</b></p>

	<p>-Plantation development and protection activities</p> <p>-Management of FR/off-reserves include exploitation of timber resources in both off and on reserves</p> <p><b>Forest reserve issues</b></p> <p>-<b>Appendix 3</b> shows BAR FRs and degraded ones.</p> <p>Some FRs within Dormaa, Bechem, Sunyani and Kintampo districts degraded.</p> <p>-FRs in Goaso under threat of degradation.</p> <p>-Have earmarked 2 areas for CREMAS (movement of wildlife/elephants from Bediako to Kasapin).</p> <p><b>Main drivers</b></p> <p>-Annual fires – Fulani herdsmen are one of the major causes of fire</p> <p>-Over exploitation</p> <p>-Chain saw operations at Sankore areas under Goaso district</p> <p><b>Timber utilisation</b></p> <p>-For a permit you need a letter of consent from the chiefs/ TAs.</p> <p>-At Sunyani district, it is exploitation of teak for local and for export</p> <p><b>Major NGOs</b></p> <p>-FoE, Form Ghana. FC has arranged with Form Ghana to operate commercial plantation in Tain II (teak plantation) for carbon trading.</p> <p>-NGOs providing more forest investment</p> <p><b>Application for farming in FRs</b></p> <p>-FSD receives applications from fringe communities for release of portions of degraded FRs for farming. Last 3 years when Zoil tree plantation started, the applications stopped and it started last year when FSD projects started.</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>-Operational challenges – Timely release of allocations/ funds; operational vehicles/ equipment and tools inadequate</p> <p>-Staff strength – forest guards needed</p> <p>-Promotion and motivation for staff</p> <p>-Chain saw operations at Sankore areas. -Community refusing accommodation for forest guards.</p> <p>-Investment in forestry /timber has long gestation period and requires strong political will.</p> <p>-off-reserve challenge is access to land</p> <p><b>Suggestions</b></p> <p>-Massive reforestation/plantation needed. Nation benefitting from plantation projects carried out in the 1970s.</p> <p>-In service training for FSD officials needed to prevent situations where officials sneak out to upgrade themselves.</p> <p>-Orientation on timber needs should be changed. Lesser known species should be researched into and considered.</p> <p><b>Staff Requirements</b></p>
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Range Supervisors = 11</li> <li>2. Forest guards = 53</li> <li>3. Foresters = 3</li> <li>4. Cartographers = 2</li> <li>5. Janitors = 3</li> <li>6. Drivers = 1</li> <li>7. Office clerk = 2</li> </ol> <p>Total = 75</p>
Regional OASL 16 <sup>th</sup> April, 2014	<p><b>Land ownership and access</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To access land for farming, negotiations start from individual or family level for food or small scale farm projects. For big commercial projects, negotiations start from the paramount chief level.</li> <li>-Have vested lands in the region, which are managed by the LC. E.g. Goaso, Sankore, Kasapin lands. Inventory of vested lands not proper. Chiefs still allocating lands in such areas.</li> <li>-Commercial farm owners get site plan and agreement for 50 years.</li> <li>-Rural parcel demarcation project – enabling farm sizes to be demarcated. But challenge is that correct farm sizes are being made know to chiefs and landowners, which previously was not done by farmers and farmers do not want to be exposed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Farm rent and plantation issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of site plan for peasant farmers.</li> <li>-Large tracks of land being taken by NGOs for plantation development at the expense of other land uses. Eg. Acquisition of 50,000 acres by Africa Sustainable. Development Plantation for electricity generation using woodfuel between Pru and Sene rivers. Other large land take occurring at Atebubu, Kwame Danso.</li> <li>-Commercial agric NGOs sometimes change land use from agric to residential at off-reserve areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate staff</li> <li>-Lack of data on vested lands</li> <li>-Lack of documentation on farm sizes- farm sizes not known, making farm rent collection difficult</li> </ul> <p><b>Suggestion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Community should be involved in approving large tracks of stool/skin lands being acquired by NGOs through community forum/hearing and publication</li> </ul>
Department of Community Development, Sunyani  16 <sup>th</sup> April, 2014	<p><b>Background</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Part of Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. Part of the 11 decentralised departments of the district assembly.</li> <li>-Have 25 vocational and technical institutions in Ghana.</li> <li>-Regional department is for supervision and monitoring</li> </ul> <p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Community education and sensitization</li> <li>-Mass education – Involved with government interventions. Department involved with education on NHIL, HIVs at community level.</li> </ul>

	<p>-Identify community based income generation groups, women income generating groups for home science extension education.</p> <p>-Involved in community water and sanitation programmes. Identify communities that needs water and sanitation projects.</p> <p>-Identify community priority needs</p> <p>-Carry out extension services. Collaborate with other agencies such as MoFA, MoH; -Recruit field officers for NGOs.</p> <p>-Organize trainer of trainees</p> <p>-Participate in NGO programmes in the region- World Vision, Action Aid, by assisting with community awareness and sensitization.</p> <p><b>Re-forestation education</b></p> <p>-Department did education on reforestation programme at Techiman. Organised focus groups, interest groups such as seamstress, market women.</p> <p><b>Role in REDD+?</b></p> <p>-Has rich experience in community development issues and can assist FC/FSD with identification of communities for REDD+.</p>
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## BRONG AHAFO REGION – Community consultations

Boadikrom settlement 11/04/2014

### Background

- Is a settler community in the Goaso Forest District. A village under Kasapin.
- Mr. Boadi, the founder of the settlement is from Asante Mampong in the Ashanti Region. Came there purposely to acquire land and grow cocoa.
- The settlers are largely caretakers of cocoa farms. Cocoa farm owners are absentee farmers.
- Other tribes apart from Asante are Kussasi, Dagarti, Lobi, Akuapim
- No school in the community. Attend primary school at Akwaboah and JHS at Kasapin.

### Cocoa, shade trees, pesticide use, extension services

- There are currently only few shade trees in the cocoa farms and these trees are natural, that is, were not planted by the farmers.
- Alleged that extension services do not often come to the area but when cocoa matures, various agents/buys troop to the area
- Farm owners provide pesticides and the caretakers engage sprayers from nearby settlements to do the spraying
- Have their cocoa farms fringing the forest reserve and therefore take keen interest in controlling any fire within or outside the forest reserve.

### Land issues

- Land in the area belongs to the Akwaboah stool lands, which is under the Asantehene
- Land can be accessed for cocoa cultivation through the customary land tenure system, via the Abunu system of shared cropping.
- For food cropping, land can be accessed through the Abusa system for maize, and Abunu for cassava.
- The community claim that there is land scarcity in the area

### Issues with forest reserves

- Settlement close to Ayum forest reserve.
- It is a production forest reserve which has been give out as TUC
- Both the forest reserve guards and the timber contractor guards do prevent them from accessing the forest reserves for NTFPs
- They go to the reserves illegally for NTFPs

#### **Fire**

- Experienced fire outbreak in the reserve in 1983 and 1993
- Community assist with creation of fire belts
- Community observe measures like no fire hunting

Akwaboah II Community

11/04/2014

#### **Background**

Is a settler community in the Goaso Forest District. A village under Kasapin. Forest reserve fringed by community is Ayum forest reserve. Community owns allegiance to the Asantehene. Ethnic groups are Ahafo, Kussasi, Dagarti, Basare, Gruma, Asante, Akuapim, Bono, Krobo

#### **Land tenure, ownership and major crops**

- The area is under Akwaboah stool land under Asantehene.
- Cocoa is mostly grown.
- Use patches of land for food crops
- Some farmers have bought the land for farming; others are on Abunu system.
- Normally, indentures are prepared for outright sale of farm or land in the area
- Abunu farmers who get their farms destroyed do not lose their land as in other places such as the Sefwi areas in the Western Region.

#### **Farm support issues and challenges**

- Care International helps with provision of cocoa seedlings, and farmer awareness creation
- No access to credit facility
- Do not have easy access to pesticides, e.g. confidol. Chemicals marked not for sale are on the market. Cocoa input shops/ offices have none
- Sometimes obtain pesticides from illegal sources
- Community is of the view that Cocobod should make pesticides marked not for sale available on the open market legally because it is illegally being sold.

#### **Shade vs sunshine cocoa**

- Most farms are without shade trees
- Some trees like emire, ofram, sapa help as shade trees
- Logging in farms go on
- Contractors show documents to farmers to indicate that the area has been given to them by FSD as their contract. Compensation for destroyed cocoa trees is always an issue/problem
- If farmers will benefit equally from shade trees, then shade trees will be accepted
  - Access to use of trees by farmer is a problem.
  - Suggest that government should change policy that all timber trees are vested in the state.
  - Suggest that farmers should be allowed to use shade trees local building and roofing

#### **Suggestions for Community afforestation and shade cocoa tree planting**

1. Establish community committees
2. Identify cocoa farmers and their lands
3. Community and cocoa farmers should be supported with tree seedlings
4. Seedlings should be provided at the right time, during the rainy season and distributed to farmers
5. Community and farmers should know benefit to be obtained from growing tree

6. Community and farmer should be assisted with land documentation. Cost of site plan is expensive.
7. Develop rules to guide farm after demise of farmer so that when family members want to share cocoa farm, farm will still remain
8. Tenant farmers and land owners should both benefit from trees on farm.

#### **Forest benefits/management issues**

- NTFP – community members not allowed free entry into forest to harvest canes, pestles, etc unless permitted by FSD
- The community protects the forest.
- Employment – local people not considered for employment.
- Community alleges that guards connive with people to harvest wood from the forest and this makes or pushes local people to also enter forest illegally to do same
- Recruitment process: FSD district level does interview and but selection of applicants is done in Accra.
- Community suggest that selection of applicants should be done at the district/regional level
- Community members should be empowered with I.D cards to arrest chainsaw operators
- Local people be given some authority from the FSD/ FC to protect the forest

#### **Social Responsibility and community concerns**

- Community aware of 5% but they claim that they are not getting their due. They claim that the stool usually benefit more from this.
- Conveyance of logs/lumber through communities poses safety threat to residents and suggest that rules for safety of residents/community from contractor conveyance of logs should be put in place
- Community members should be empowered to arrest illegal chainsaw operators
- The timber contractors operating in the area do not assist them.
- The timber contractors do bulk harvest over a period of time before leaving the forest. Community not made aware when contractor is expected to leave the area or block for another place.

Community: Dagombaline Village

Date: 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2014

Kintampo Forest District

Transition Zone

Forest Reserve: Bosomoa Forest reserve

#### **Access to off-reserve land and challenges**

- Community made of largely settler farmers.
- Stool land owners are Ampomahene and Nkoranza paramount chief
- To obtain land for farming, one has to see land owner (mainly family heads) and arrange through customary way
- Land is very scarce for settler farmers in the area as forest reserve has taken a chunk of the land
  - Settler farmers do rent land for annual food crops from landowners at a price or annually or for 2 years depending on type of food crop to be cultivated
  - Landowners do not allow settler farmers to plant cash/economical trees like mango
- Landowners grow or plant cash/economic plants and allow settler farmers to grow annual food crops in the farm in order to take care of the cash/economic plants

#### **Access to forest lands and challenges**

- Most settler farmers accessed the forest lands illegally for their farming activities while a few admitted farmers also exit in the area
- FSD allow some settler farmers to farm (annual food crops only) at a degraded area of the reserves which is to be planted with trees.



- Farmers are allowed to farm at such identified areas for about 3 to 4 years in which time tree canopy may not permit farming activities to continue and farmer is expected to leave
- Because farmers who have access to forest lands do not want to leave the forest lands they do things to stay in the reserve, some of which are
  - intentionally damaging or destroy tree seedlings planted on farm
  - degrading other portions of the reserve so that they can be sent there

#### **Benefits from forest and challenges**

- Produce from illegal farms in reserve do well and fetches money for farmers when sold and farmers do not use fertilizers on such farms. Cost of farming in forest reserve much lower than off-reserve
- Obtain trees for roofing/building illegally, i.e. without permit from FSD
- Do illegal hunting because FSD do not allow them to enter and hunt
- No forest guards or CFC in the area

#### **Fire issues**

- When fire is observed in the forest, villagers/farmers refuse to take action to control or put out fire because they will be taken as suspects. They prefer to stay aloof for fire to engulf reserve
- Group hunters (commonly referred to as floaters) from Kintampo come and hunt in the reserve and also set fire to aid their hunting.
  - Group hunters are usually armed with cutlasses, sticks, guns and so community do not confront them and they come in cars and with dogs
  - Usually set fire to kill or make animals come out from forest
- There was no recognized fire volunteer group operating in the community during the visit
- Community confirmed that GNFS have come to train fire volunteers in the village before and took photographs of volunteers but because there was no periodic support in terms of provision of cutlasses, boots for volunteers, group was not effective or became non-existent with time.
- Trained fire volunteers were promised ID cards and working gears but this did not materialize
- Fire volunteers and individuals involved in tree plantations make some money from FSD through tree plantation and creation of fire belt

#### **Reforestation/ Tree plantation issues and challenges**

- Benefitted from the modified taungya system a lot and want programme to be revived
- Some private companies (e.g. Zoil, Ecoteck) that were used for tree plantation programme in the area in 2012 still owns farmers or labourers in 6 - 8 months wages.
  - Farmers are losing faith or trust in forestry projects because their labour is being taken for granted
  - Farmers claim that this was not so when FSD were directly in charge of reforestation/tree plantation in the area
- FSD making effort to pay Zoil debt to community but there are still outstanding payments of about 4 months to be made
- If forest reserve is re-stocked or replanted without any serious alternative livelihood programme to take illegal farmers or encroachers off the reserve, the forest will be re-attacked as farmers need to survive

#### **Major problems in the area**

- Lack of land or farmland for farming
- No sustainable alternative livelihood programme in place
- Off-reserve lands are given in very small sizes, at best 1acre and are expensive and so very difficult to embark on large scale commercial farming.

#### **Suggestions from community**

- Want to be allowed to cultivate remaining patches of degraded areas in the reserve

- Alternative livelihood programme is urgent for the community to take them off the reserve
  - E.g. of ALP suggested include animal farming (sheep, goats), soap making for women preferred to pomade making and screen printing

Nante community  
Kintampo Forest District

14-o4-2014

### **Access to land for farming/customary land access/acquisition**

- To access or acquire land via customary means, one has to contact the odikro first and then to the Nkoranza Chief. Farmer also has to see the family taking care of the lands and negotiate for use of land as well
- For shared cropping, the Abusa system prevails
- Chief's do not permit tree or economic tree plantations for land obtained through customary means.
- Land owners give land to farmers for food crops and the landowners plant tree crops
- Land can also be rented for cultivation of food crops
- Land can be made available for REDD+ project

### **Forest reserve issues and benefits**

- Patches of degraded areas still exist for rehabilitation
- Individuals from community contacts district officials of FSD and some patches are released to them for farming whiles FSD plants trees in such areas
- Some individuals also illegally enter reserves to farm. Illegal farmers do not attack or assault FSD workers. FSD officers do not destroy illegal farms but cease farmers tools and sent them to office
- Farmers in forest reserves intentionally kill trees to make way for crops to grow properly
- Farmers also use local political leaders to get access to forest reserves for farming
- FSD plans to re-demarcate admitted farm boundaries
- Complaints from community on lack of payment for tree plantation projects by Zoil services and SADA (SADA projects were off-reserves)
- Farm and get proceeds from the forest.
- Get NTFPs for construction of their homes. Usually ride on the owners of admitted farms to enter forests for NTFP
- Community helps protect the forest – cease illegally harvested wood/teak for the FSD/FC – get a share
- Are trained as fire volunteers to protect it and assist with fire belt creation
- Had CFC but it is no longer effective
- Community confirmed benefitting from SRA
  - SRA is received by Unit Committee through the DA. E.g. SRA used for community clinic.

### **Charcoal business**

- Community noted for charcoal making. Obtain wood from both on and off reserve and farmlands for charcoal production
- Women more involved with charcoal production and sale than men
- Charcoal production done on individual or family level, not as cooperatives or groups
- Sold locally by women along the road

### **Farming and alternative livelihoods**

- Men are more involved in farming than women
- Women hire labour for their farming work
- Community suggest
  - Potential for burnt brick business
  - Irrigation farming using Nante stream – According to community is a project that has been in the pipeline for long

- Animal husbandry
- Confirmed that some women received training in tie and dye, soap making, ointment making but lack of funds have affected progress or use of

### Major challenge

- Chieftaincy dispute at the local level – odikro level

## Gender Issues

### Gender Roles and Responsibilities: Farm Roles

Caretaker farmers, mostly migrants from northern Ghana tend cocoa farms, cultivating food crops as their share of proceeds from farms. Male farmers and their families undertake the responsibilities of managing farms for land owners who are most Chiefs and indigenes.

Whereas men undertake the strenuous tasks of cutting trees and preparing the land for cultivation, women supported by weeding, harvesting cocoa and food crops and transporting them to markets for sale. They also supported the drying of cocoa beans, playing a significant role in the cultivation and processing of cocoa trade.

Women also have the additional responsibility of ensuring sale of food crops and feeding the family with proceeds from food sold.

### Gender Access and Control: Land Tenure Systems/Land/Tree Ownership

Land is owned mostly by Chiefs and indigenes in the communities visited. Transactions for land begin with acquiring land from individuals and Chiefs and regularizing ownership or lease from Chiefs.

Farm practices are undertaken by farmers who act as caretakers for land owners. Migrant farmers do not own land but are employed as caretakers of cocoa farms, cultivating large tracts of land for landowners. Most caretakers are men, with women helping to weed farms, carry cocoa after harvesting and cultivating food crops for domestic use.

Indigenes inherit from parents of family relations and there tend to be custodians of family farms. These category of farmers including many women own farms with their spouses. They work for a common goal of sharing benefits equally for their welfare.

Individual settler women farmers also constitute and undertake caretaking roles of planting cocoa trees, tending, harvesting, breaking and drying cocoa beans in a male dominated field. These are either widowed or determined women who to have entrepreneurial spirits to have their own farms.

In some communities it was realised that many women request for land but men lead applications for land. The FSD grants permission to both female and male farmers who cultivate trees, providing opportunity for them to cultivate food crops as their share of benefits.

There's also the absence of formal documentation (Plans) on land acquired for farming with both male and female peasant farmers acquiring land for cropping after presenting customary gifts to the Chiefs or landowners as an informal form of ownership.

Vested lands are however administered by the Lands Commission, which collects rent from tenant farmers. Rents of 10GHC per acre is collected and paid annually. Very few women are able to own lands.

According to the Stool Lands Administration there are various forms of acquiring land for commercial purposes, which involves taking leases of 50 years. Land for commercial agricultural purposes are particularly leased for up to 90 years or more, renewable automatically.

### **Gender and Benefit Sharing**

Farm owners use the “Abusa” system to provide a third of proceeds to caretakers through simple agreements, unofficially institutionalized to avoid conflicts.

Caretakers mostly farm food crops cultivated as their share of tending, weeding and managing cocoa farms for farm owners and do not pay for the lands. In that sense, sharing of benefits is by simple consensus and agreements that have prevented conflict.

Sharing of benefits within married couples does not necessarily involve sharing monies but monies are used to cater for the welfare of families. While this is done, some proceeds are repatriated “home” for housing projects and care of families.

Farm proceeds and shared benefits are used for daily stipend (“chopmoney”), children’s education, construction of shelter and healthcare. Some benefits are sent to families in original homes, such as parents, grandparents and siblings.

Individual women caretakers gain proceeds from the farms cared for by themselves, using proceeds to pay children’s school fees and general welfare.

Children in Boadikrom indicated that parents could not afford to pay fees or buy school supplies during the lean season when money is scarce. They indicate that parent adopt all kinds of coping strategies such as hunting in the forest, which is illegal. Children want their parents provided with alternative sources of livelihood, such as tailoring, to prevent dependence on farming which contribute to degrading of forests.

### **Gender Mainstreaming in Policies, Laws and Regulations**

Both female and male farmers were very conversant with the laws and regulations governing entry into forest reserves. They knew of prohibitions and the consequences of encroachment and illegal entry into reserves. They acknowledged that the FSD and other organizations had sensitized and educated them on the rules and regulations but they had no alternatives.

Farmers were also aware of the ownership of trees, whether in the off-reserves or on-reserves and were careful not to violate them. There were aware of the prohibitions of burning charcoal and hunting.

Communities request for degraded lands from forest reserves from the FSD for farming.

### **Gender and Institutional Forest Management:**

Women’s potential in providing protective services in forest reserve has gone fundamentally untapped due to perceptions of fear for their safety, marital and familial reasons and ethnocentric reasons. As a result very few women are found in organizations that work in the forestry sectors and institutions.

Only about 30% of students at the University of Energy and Natural Resources (UEN) are females undertaking courses outside forestry. The area is supposed to be male-dominated.

### **Summary of Gender Issues Arising**

- Significantly most men and women also shared benefits in the “Abunu” system with their spouses, sharing proceeds equally among themselves. Many individual women however owned their farms

through the caretaker system and had sole ownership of the proceeds from farms in addition to sharing with husbands.

- According to the Brong Ahafo Regional Stool Lands Administrator, Queen mothers who nominate chiefs to the stools do not play any significant roles in administration of stool lands, especially those of providing land to farmers for lease. This is a result of the patriarchal systems of traditional norms and customs.
- Significantly too, Queen mothers do not directly receive royalties from land sales as even the Constitution does not make provision for them. This affects benefit sharing and breeds discontent among the female farmers.
- Serious issues of benefit sharing in the cultivation of the trees have generated loss of interest among farmers to manage and tend trees. As farmers do not benefit economically from trees they cultivate.
- New settler farmers could not access enough land for farming. Acquisition of huge tracts of land by private companies to develop electricity and cultivation of commercial trees pose a threat to farming communities who might need to be resettled. Women are particularly going to be affected by these threats as they originally do not own lands due to cultural, inheritance and traditional customs and norms.
- In the Brong Ahafo region, less than 20% of farmers who pay rent are women, an indication of fewer women accessing lands for farming on their own. Most women in the region either access lands belonging to their husbands or family lands for farming mostly food crops.
- The soil was also degraded and not very suitable for vegetable cultivation. The land has been overtaken by weeds (the “danku” weed in particular) and women farmers could not afford weedicides. These made it difficult for farmers to recoup labour costs and to gain enough
- Issues of perceived cheating by concessionists and officials have eroded confidence in nurturing of commercial trees on farms, resulting in some farmers burning them. Farmers have not been paid by organizations using their services to plant trees.
- Social Responsibility funds do not reach the local people, with chiefs particularly taking all of royalties paid to them
- Some communities share resentment against concessionists for destroying their cocoa and food crops while others blame government officials with conniving with encroachers and illegal loggers.
- Farmers prefer acquiring farm lands to planting trees as a result of problems of benefit sharing and would go at length to fell trees presumed to be threats to their farms.
- Only males turned up for meetings indicated they were not aware females were to be present, an indication of absence of females in issues concerning decision-making, land tenure, community conversations and dialogue. Women also stayed away because they were not invited or considered men as spokespeople or whose voices had to be considered. This is an accepted patriarchal norm of role of men
- Men didn’t consider women’s roles of planting, weeding cropping of trees and others in farming as “work”. “It’s a difficult task so they can’t do it,” they intoned, confirming consideration of women’s work as mainly reproductive and unproductive. Men weeded while women planted the crops.

- Women offered labour on other people's farms to cater for themselves and their children, mostly healthcare and educational needs. They claim they are mostly not aware how men utilize their proceeds from farming. "They keep them in their pockets, or hide them somewhere.
- Whereas migrant farmers, both males and females, owned individual farms, farmers in the Brong Ahafo region were mainly caretakers of farms belonging to absentee farmers or indigenous landowners.
- There is still dependency on husbands for farming and acquisition of farm contracts and control of proceeds by them. Many financial problems emanated from lack of transparency in spouses' disclosure of proceeds to each other. Men 'hid' their gains while women used their proceeds for family care, women intimidated. Men said the same.
- The same issues of benefit sharing between spouses and individual farmers existed in both areas, with differences in tribe and ethnicity dictating issues of benefit sharing. However, there is less conflict among spouses as to sharing of benefits as both play the role of caretaker farmers and work equally on the farms.
- Decision of benefit sharing, for women working together with their husbands, depended on the men choice of providing some of the benefits to them. Husbands decided to give some profits to their wives or not. As a result "wiser" women decided to cultivate their own farms to avoid dependency on their husbands.
- Most women intimidated that recognition was given to their contributions to managing farms for farm owners and they benefited reasonably from proceeds, albeit how small. There were however few cases of domestic violence resulting from sharing of proceeds among spouses.
  - Conforming to traditional customs and norms encouraged northern women to prefer peaceful settlement of issues of benefit sharing, thereby minimizing conflicts and divorce.
  - Significantly many individual women had made much progress in their individual work as caretakers of peoples' farms
  - Women exhibited entrepreneurial skills in charcoal production, competing almost equally with their male counterparts in the destruction of forest lands.
  - Women lack credit or alternative sources of livelihood leading sole dependence on farming. However, a significant minority undertake other jobs, such as petty trading, hairdressing, dressmaking, etc.

### **Community Suggestions and Demands**

- Farmers want more land for cultivation of food crops as tree planting/forest has taken over their lands.
- Access to fertilizer and weedicides to regenerate the farmlands and improve farm yields.
- Access to credit for women in particularly, for to enable them hire farm labour.
- Women proposed access to credit for trading or micro-enterprise - soap making, pito brewing - to stop felling trees for firewood or charcoal production.
- REDD+ projects should consider other tree species, economic trees.



- Need for a regulatory marketing body for bio-carbon /tree projects to regularize benefit sharing to guarantee stable price for farmers.

### 3.1 BAR Community Meetings -Photographs



Akwaboah II community meeting – Goaso district



Meeting with a cross-section of women – Akwaboah II community





These cocoa chemicals (sidalco and confidor) are not for sale as indicated on the bottles. But Akwaboa community indicated that these are being sold illegal. Recommend that the chemicals should be sold legally so that farmers can have access to them.



Meeting at Dagombaline village – Kintampo district



Meeting with women at Dagombaline village



Meeting at Nante community – Kintampo district

## 4.0 NORTHERN AND UPPER EAST REGIONS

### 4.1 Northern Region Engagement

01-05-2014

#### Community: ZAKAYILI

**GPS Location:** N 09° 23.489'; W 000° 36. 744'

ZAKAYILI community is in the Tamale Metropolis

#### Land – process to acquire

The land belongs to the skin. To acquire a piece of land for any activity one has to consult the chief. Money referred to as cola is paid to the elders who in turn present it to chief. The elders will be asked to lead you to search for a suitable location. Though the elders may have land they have to first inform the chief. The chief then consult a superior chief who finally sends the one to Tampion chief.

- Land available for release for project – tree plantation

#### Benefits from Forest Reserve

The local residents obtain a number of benefits including:

- Roofing materials (grass).
- Termites for feeding fowls.
- Fetch/ hew dried wood from the forest.
- Have sacred groves in the forest.

Farming: because they are limited to areas they can have access to farm, there is a call for part of forest for farming. That, the lands around their homesteads is not fertile. They can also use this means to help control fire in the forest. The local people have been trained by GSBA through a project. Causes of fire are not immediately known but are suspected to be partly contributed by Fulani herdsmen.

#### Tenure system

No money is collected. Part of proceeds from the farm is sent to chief – the quantity sent is based on good will of the farmer. Crops cultivated include – cassava, soya beans, yam, maize, rice.

#### Problems in farming

- Dependency on rainfall
- Lack of irrigation facilities
- High cost of agrochemicals/fertilizers
- Cost of tractor services

#### Economic activities

Major economic activities are farming and charcoal making. Rearing of domestic animals is common with households. No individual has plantation. Charcoal production is by both men and women. Fuel wood is mostly hewed by women.

#### Alternative Livelihood Programmes Suggested

- Trading. Buy farm produce to sell from other hamlets nearby.
- Animal rearing.

Community management of forestry project – main concerns:

- What will they have to do to ensure that the trees are not cut down for other purposes?
- How to manage benefit for the community.

- How to operate a community account.

### Challenge

- Meeting fatigue – no benefit or action follows. Fear of this situation
- Eco – Tech (2012) undertook tree plantation and employed the local people. Payment not uniform with regard to daily wage. Those employed for the tree plantations were not fully paid, raising apathy for future projects of a kind.

01-05-2014

### Community: MOYA –

**GPS Location:** N 09° 31. 464'; W 000° 37.957'

### Nanton District

### Land – process to acquire

- Contact chief through elders.
- No money paid. Tiller gives something (proportion of produce) to chief.

For local people, no payment is made for bigger land parcels. The farmer cultivates annual crops. Any time the person moves out the land reverts to the skin/land owner. Approval is sought from the chief of Tampion.

### Issues for plantations

Questions: types of tree to be planted depend on what will grow well in the area. Currently there are no plantations in the area. They now need plantations because most of the trees are cut down already for fuel purposes.

### Benefit from Forest Reserves

- Serve as wind break.
- Serve as resources – grass for roofing.
- Dry wood collected by women.
- Harvesting honey
- Shrine in the forest, and that they are allowed by FSD to perform rights.
- They have modified taungya farms

### Production levels

They farm both in the reserve and off-reserve areas. Lands are given to the people with arrangements to replenish depleted forest reserve areas. The claim is that lands outside the reserve are less fertile. That they pay for services like tractors to plough. They cultivate maize, rice, yam, groundnuts. Areas for rice production are in the reserve where there is stream/dam for that purpose.

### Economic activities:

- Farming, fuel wood, charcoal making and animal rearing.

### Protection of FR

They have neither received any training or equipment for fighting fire in the area.

### Causes of wild fires

- Mass hunting (floaters) – where fire is intentionally set at one end and track the animals at another end for game
- Unknown causes.
- Harvesting honey from the reserves



**Alternative Livelihood Programmes Suggested**

- Construct dam to help them do all-year-round farming. Worware stream runs through the area
- Animal rearing: sheep, goats.
- People involved in the afforestation project in a type of modified taungya system.

**Community plantation management**

- Use the money for communal project – water, school, dam, etc.
- Would like to work together as one group instead of apportioning to individuals.
- Easy to form a community committee to manage the project/ funds.

**Community: GRUPE: (near Damango)**

**GPS Location:** N 09° 13.862'; W 002°3.280'

**Central Gonja District**

**Land and tenure Arrangements**

- Individuals own land. One has to contact the owner for the necessary arrangement.
- For annual crops production, it can be free or at a cost. Goodwill also prevails.

**Forest –challenges/benefits****Challenges**

Grupe is sandwiched by Mole National Park game reserve and Kanikani forest reserves. As a result,

- Cannot expand as regard physical development
- They have no off reserve space to farm near the community
- Now forced to depend on the forest without asking the FSD before they farm. Basically the cultivate annual crops only including: maize, yam, millet, groundnut, sorghum
- Unauthorized farms are sometimes destroyed by the FSD field staff
- People are leaving the community to areas they can have access to land for farming and have space to put up structures (homes).
- FSD had a group that was protecting the forest but had no protective equipment.
- When the farmers were stopped from farming in the forest, they also stopped guarding the forest. They think that the group people are close to the forest and could be incorporated in its management. They want the modified Taungya system in the area

**Tree planting**

- Where crops were allowed in the reserves farmers were asked to plant trees. However, seedlings were not provided early and could not survive in 2013 drought period.

**Benefits from the forest reserve**

- Proceeds from farms in the forest yield high and therefore get enough revenue to pay for their wards fees.
- Roofing grass
- Charcoal making – from area they farm

**Alternative Livelihood Programmes Suggested**

- Animal (domestic) rearing.
- Bee keeping does not survive because of annual fires

**Nasouryiri –****GPS Location:** N 09°13.976'; W 002°18. 777'**District: Central Gonja**  
**Kenikani FR**

The community has a teak plantation

**Benefits from forest**

1. Farming and related income and uses
2. Fuel wood/ charcoal
3. Forest plantation gave employment (planted teak)
4. Roofing materials
5. Shea nuts gathering
6. Land for forestation/ plantation as a woodlot for local harvesting
7. There will be a place but not as big as the forest may give

**Challenges/benefit**

- The community people sometimes clear part of the forest without the approval of the District FSD and cultivate food crops for livelihood, but crops are either cut down by the forestry authorities or asked to abandon the farm.
- Constant fear due to threats from forestry authorities to leave the farms. Because of this, they run away when they hear them coming (on motor bikes or vehicle) to avoid arrest.
- Destruction of the trees – some farmers burn the base of the tree as a subtle means of clearing more farm space than what is allocated.

**The chief proposal**

- Collaboration between FC and community. That the people get livelihood from the forest.
  - Problem on land issue for farming came up in 2013. A parcel was released to them and was asked to plant trees as they farm and was accepted. Later a Technical Officer met a farmer and asked why he was in the forest reserve. Misunderstanding ensued and farmers' bikes/ motors were destroyed. This caused threat/ harassment – some farmers fleeing those farms. The people still are interested to plant trees once seedlings are supplied to those farming in the area.
- Stand-off:** while the FSD wants the people to farm on block basis they want individuals to be allowed to select where they want to farm. But the FSD indicates that they could not adopt that since it will out of control

**Protection**

- The people are prepared to protect the forest once they have a share through Taungya system

**Alternative Livelihood Programmes Suggested**

- Animal rearing
- They think that farming is the ultimate priority and must be given to them for farming.

**Sector Institutions****LANDS COMMISSION – LVD****Challenges**

1. No urgency for registration of farm lands
2. Cost of surveying and processing land document

3. The value of the land vis-à-vis the cost of processing. The cost of processing is higher than the cost used to purchase the land - disincentive
4. Boundary disputes: Boundary demarcation is done by the elders/ messengers. Chiefs are not allowed in the Dagbon Traditional area to indicate the extent of their boundaries.

**LAP** – Northern region is to be mapped out as part of the project.

- Establishment of customary land secretariat to assist the traditional authorities – to keep records of land lease/ use activities. Pilot areas are Savelugu, Salaga, Banboi, Nanton, Tamale
- Customary land demarcation. It is demand driven – interest has to be shown by the land owner.
- The Dagbon skin crisis. Because there is **no overlord**, it is difficult to complete processing any lease.
- Problem of centralization

#### **Acquisition process:**

- Individual negotiation with title holder/owner; pay for the value, acquire cadastral map from geological/ survey department and register.

### **OASL – Tamale**

#### **Challenges**

- Who owns the land? Individuals do not own the lands in the Northern Region. They have rights to use. They move to settle there to work on the land for some time and move to other areas.
- Fuel wood for charcoal is common. If a project is meant for a community they will protect it
- How the benefits will be shared by the stakeholders.

#### **Benefits**

- All will have shares in it – DA, traditional authorities, community
- If the trees will not be cut, then they must determine the royalties and indicate how the traditional authorities will benefit.
- There is greater sense of community involvement. The people livelihoods depend on the forest – need to set up woodlots for periodic harvesting.
- Sensitization of the people and the chiefs – more lands are being acquired for other land use purposes – physical development.
- Documentation: e.g., SADA projects – no documentation were made. If the traditional authorities and the community release land for project, it must be documented. Spell out the ownership and benefit sharing, etc.
- Game reserve exploited through tourism does not get any revenue to the stool lands.

#### **Wild fire**

- Reasons: Land clearing method and game

#### **Boundaries**

Customary land – the argument is that they live peaceful and need not show the boundaries. Chiefs resist. Land is now commoditized and they need to look at it to avoid conflicts

- For project areas of this nature, there is the need to demarcate the areas.
- Emergence of new districts has compounded issues of demarcation.

**Paramountcies:** there are 6 paramountcies in the Northern region.

1. Overlords/ Paramountcy
2. Dagbon – Yaa Na



3. Gonja – Yagbonwura
4. Mamprugu – Nayirc – Narelgu
5. Nanumba - Bimbila Naa
6. North Mo – Bamboi

### Ground/ farm rents

- Few areas for farm rent. They are mostly for commercial farms
- Cocoa research institute.
- Parcels to Individuals Company, churches, mosque. etc.

### Challenges

- Religious users of land do not want to pay. Once a parcel is acquired they have to pay.
- Undeveloped property – they do not want to pay though they have exclusive rights.
- Lands are acquired for rights and not the land for specific period.
- Once you secure the land you have obligations there-of to honor.
- Oral contract/acquisition of land.
- Inadequate staff and logistics.

### Sensitization

Is mainly through DAs, Radio, community

There are 7 customary secretariats under LAP Phase I, namely: Gukpegu, Damango, North Mo, Bole, Kpenbe – Gonja east, Yoo (Savelugu) and Nanton – Salaga

### TREE AID – GHANA, TAMALE

- Started by retired forester in UK. It uses trees as a vehicle for poverty reduction in dry lands (savanna) – work up to latitude 8° kintampo. It works in W/A: Northern Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

### Program content

- Income from trees – sustainable – NTFP: e.g. Fruits nuts – the Village Tree Enterprise Project ses
- FAO market analysis and development model - Ensure continuity of the raw material
- Community livelihood – encourage tree in Agronomic practices. ( classified Agro forestry)
- Train to raise seedlings.
- Maintenance.
- Nurture trees – fast growing trees.
- Look at what is needed to plant.

**Tree food** – how to encourage tree food to sustain food security (complement to conventional Agriculture)

- Invest in tree food for supplementary/ nutritional food.
- National tree crop policy – make direct investment (dawadawa, Shea nut)

### Governance

- Danger of over exploitation and conflict.
- Tree tenure – benefit and control to protect interest of all stakeholders
- Build local consensus, build an MOU and sign.

Work with NGO partners – manage funding mechanisms

## Gender

The project has focus on women with 60% of project participants who received skill training. Best results came from women.

## Village Tree Enterprise Project

2006 – Piloted with FC in Ghana.

Start: income generation – sustainability becomes reality

Northern Ghana NTFP

Value – chain approach to facilitate linkages and synergy for actors – market information

- Provide technical training in terms of processing and packaging, standardization. Baobab fruits/powder market in UK
- REDD + introduction of fruit trees –collect fruits, carbon stock
- Community mobilization and sensitization
- Attempts should be made to study the opportunities and constraints in planting indigenous trees.

## Natural Resource Component

Systematic tree planting need to have registered individuals planting trees and locate them. Calculate carbon stock

## Challenges

Shea nut plantations on large scale: there is the need to work out a mechanism to ensure traditional women in the industry are not weeded out. E.g., Burkina Faso has **classified reserve** and **off reserve** Rights and responsibilities of local users, clarify tenure issues.

- Draft local MOU
- Passed on to the government (Min. of Environment Science and Technology) to synchronize with the national laws.
- Then passed on to the community.
- Communities know their responsibilities.

Taxation on front usage to ensure re-forestation

River Tree Valley Project – done in collaboration with the water resources commission

## Key socio-economic challenges

Poverty is pervasive

- People want short term solution. Support them in cultivating crops that are annual to get immediate income
- Traditional farming didn't incorporate tree crops.
- Sustain sensitization.
- Annual bush fire.
- Livestock – in free range – the livestock destroy the trees that are grown.
- Need co-operation and collaboration among different segments of community.
- Willingness of the different interest in the community to sustain agro-pastoral practices
- Tree plantations require longer time engagement because of long gestation period.
- Plan project in phases and report on each than end evaluation

## EPA – NR, Tamale

### Issues

1. Sensitization.

## 2. Benefit farming.

### Drivers

- Take into consideration the farming practices – shifting cultivation verses REDD+ objectives.
- Wildfires – target the people to move away from it. Hunting, farming.
- Drive towards fuel wood and charcoal – economic demand – LPG – expensive.
- Livelihood – harvest wood for sale/ produce charcoal.
- Rainfall pattern not good to support 2 farming seasons – many therefore farm near river bodies.

### Way out

Structures at the community level

- Environmental management committee
- Involve key people chiefs, tindana, and youth in making by-laws to protect their areas.
- To be done through continuous awareness.
- Be mindful of community sensitive areas – groves, shrines, sacred areas should be not encroached.

### Sustainable ALP – to get people off the forest.

Ghana Environmental Management Project (GEMP) at the district and community level.

GEMP established nurseries supplying seedlings up to about 50000/year

Traditional authorities – should be involved because they give land/permit to people.

EPA supported the GNFS to train fire control volunteers

### Negative Strategy

The herdsmen feed their animals between 12am and 3am on plantations. Devastation are seen the next morning on farms and woodlot projects.

## GNFS – Regional office Tamale

### Challenges rural fire department

- No financial allocation for wild fires.
- Shortage of personnel.
- Have capacity building – trainer of trainee project.
- 20 communities benefited from the GEMP program.
- Peaceful activities – the project start something and stopped along the way, with 2260 people from 50 communities in 19 districts.

### Communication strategy

Basically they employ education, prevention, suppression

- Must let communities know the projects are theirs.
- Fire volunteers are not stable. Have to reactivate from time to time. They need to have livelihoods so that they can continue to work in an area assigned.
- Tools/equipment for volunteers.
- Create database for people they engage at community level – name, house, age, contact.
- Report system/ data on fires

### Package

- Registration.
- Physical education and mental faculty screening

- Training/ drills for disciple/ take instruction
- Areas / consequence of bush fire.
- Causes and effect of bush fire
- Classroom education at the basic level

### Causes

Bush fire law 229 (PNDCL 229)

- Hunting, farming, honey hunting and charcoal making. These occur between October – May
- To overcome these there is the need to enact by-laws by traditional authorities. This will be useful and effective.

**Tools for volunteers:** cutlass, hoe, fire beaters.

Management of bush fires

- Use certain weeds at the borders of farms to serve as fire breakers/ belt.
- Collaboration with related institutions needed.
- Use local technologies.
- Help the local people. Controlled prescribed burning by officers/ rangers

During the period almost 100% of the NRs vegetative cover is destroyed.

### Time to work with communities

- Early morning
- Evening
- Training
- Passing out
- ID cards

This will boost the morale of the volunteers

## LANDS COMMISSION – NR, TAMALE

### Challenges

Large scale – registration

- Boundaries become a problem as the chiefs do not show boundaries.
- 50acres and 1000 acres – the processing is done at the region with forum – (a policy)
- 1000acres + - processing has to go to Accra, becomes inconvenience
- The forum helps the communities to be aware of land take to enable them seek alternative.
- Farmers are allocated to another fertile land at the expense of the investor.
- In Dagbon areas, alloidal holder is the Yaa Naa, all others are caretakers
- Dagbon issue: registration needs the ascent of the overlord/Yaa Naa which is delaying issues
- Land conflicts between the various ethnic groups.
- Value of land verses processing fee posing a challenge.
- Use of intermediaries for registration – charge of unapproved fees.
- Disputes over boundaries most of the authorities do not have plans indicating the extent of their lands.
- Staffing and access: few people to go through rough terrain.
- Chiefs encroach on public land using the 1992 constitution provision: Article 257(3). The vested lands were de-vested for NR, UE, and UW.

## Department of Community Development, NR – Tamale.

Department of Community Development is part of the Regional Environmental Committee.

### Areas of intervention:

1. Community entry processes for the community to own the project (accept)
2. Sensitization – to make the people understand and invoke their participation at the community level.
3. Cultural hindrances towards managing/ mismanaging forest e.g. bush burning, charcoal making.
4. Introduce programs to break social and cultural barriers.

### Challenges

1. Financial constraints
2. Lack of working tools and logistics – problem of inadequacy has moved to unavailability.
3. Recruitment and training: have the staff recruited but have no training for them. They have to train staff for any particular projects/ program.

### Collaborating agencies:

Ghana Health Service

UNICEF

Environmental Health Service

EPA

NGOs

Northern Ghana Network for – education and health, School for Life

Environmental challenges

1. Bushfire – millions of natural trees die – young, mature, seedlings.
2. Charcoal making – easy to do because it is for solving economic difficulty
3. Tree logging (illegal) - Timber for export, VRA and contractors – cut down trees while the law permits only trimming.

### Cultural issues

- Pastoral living
- Burn bush for new grass to sprout.
- Fulani/ alien herdsman do same as they care for cattle for local people.
- Use fire to clear new lands – slash and burn. These are done without control leading to wild fires.

### Presence of NGOs

- a. Low knowledge base in NR leading to resistance of interventions
- b. Women are put behind and not allowed for active participation, precipitated by
  - Religious inclination
  - Cultural restriction for women to talk at gathering and shake hands with men.

*Agro – forestry projects* are facilitated in:

Sawla – Tuna Kalba and East Gonja districts

- Woodlot – women are keen in woodlot programs because of charcoal activities in their area.
- Fruit tree: traditional women don't own land and find it a problem accessing land. Men have to front for women who want to have access.

Challenge – if a woman plant fruit trees, harvesting and ownership is for the man.

Breaking the barriers

1. Through chiefs – in terms of land ownership, Tindanas are losing their power and grip of land. Chiefs becoming powerful to sell land without the consent of the Tindanas. Specific approach to the chief to release land to women and elders is encouraged.
2. Bushfire – need draconian laws to be handed to the chiefs to enforce – empowering the chiefs – managing environment from the community level. E.g. Bongo district in upper east region where the chiefs have instituted punitive measure against bush burning is working effectively.
3. Charcoal – special project for ALP support.
  - It more urban people use LPG at cheaper rate.
  - Have ALP for charcoal making.

#### **ALP schemes:**

- Rearing of small ruminants and birds. The animals may not have to be confined.
- Processing forest resources e.g. Cashew plantations owners are not getting the market.
- Need crushes and millers.
- Mango - need more sophisticated machines.
- Farming – irrigation – sprinklers – using PVC pipes. Less capital intensive.
- Petty trading – in relative bigger towns.

#### **RCC – NR – Tamale**

Environmental degradation – leading factors

##### **Group hunting**

- Laws to ban on hunting.
- How to ensure community benefit.
- OFR community plantation for harvesting and regenerating

##### **Threat over land**

- Rush to sell lands.
- No land use plan.
- Trade authorities selling government lands.
- How community can protect the lands/ forest.

##### **The agencies:** try to work independently

- Realign the laws for decentralized departments.
- NGOs – activities
- Try to coordinate and monitor the activities.

##### **Bushfire**

- Enforce the regulations.
- Protection from community level – people and chiefs.

#### **MOFA – NR – Tamale**

##### **MOFA**

- Have field officers
- Plant species that can be used for animals during the dry season and as mulch for plants.
- Piloting shea tree and Dawadawa for plantation

##### **Animal rearing**

- Provide skill and technology for production – transfer technology.

##### **Objectives**

Institutional collaboration and home and farm visit – extension

### Challenges

- District offices
- Logistics
- Mobility

### CARE –Ghana –Tamale

The NGO operates in East Mamprusi and Garu Timpani

Activities for community base adoption

- To hazards, etc.
- Encourage tree planting to serve as wind brakes, floods, etc.
- Harvesting rain water into dams for dry season farming.
- Alternative livelihoods to agric.
- Weather forecast with meteor service
- Notice of the pattern of rainfall
- Crops with gestation and resistance.
- Smart agric.
- Encourage community woodlots for usage to avoid cutting economic trees.
- Plant fruit economic trees 5yrs program. Started in 2010 – ending in 2014. Extended to 2015

### Areas of Work

- Influence policy – especially climate change – FC, MOFA.
- Link up with institutions in the districts.
- Use the DAs to assist in getting resources.
- Work on NDPC – assembly MTD plans to fix into the sphere.

### Challenges

- DA structures – issues of vertical hierarchy and approach affect organizations and functioning.

### ACDEP, Tamale

#### Network of developing

- Into agriculture and sustainable livelihood
- Gender and climate change
- NRGp

#### Climate change

- Conservation practices and sustainable livelihood.
- Improved energy saving stoves
- Promote tree planting
- ACDEP is coordinating Northern Ghana climate working group
- Training of community based fire volunteer group in the operating districts. GNFS does the training.
- Capacity building at all levels. Risk Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (RVCA).
- Come out with adaption plans in line with the DAs plans e.g. West Mamprusi.
- Promote individuals and community woodlots – chiefs' gives land for projects (teak, mahogany, acacia) economic tree like mango.
- Diversify agriculture – into other areas – like honey production, soap making etc. to allow for switching activity.
- Promote drought resistance crops.
- Promote disease resistant breed (animals).
- Train community livestock production – considering health issues – MOFA train the people.



- Dry seasoning gardening. That is where there are water bodies
- Link them to markets

### Land release

While lands are released in the NR by the chiefs that of UE are released by clan heads

**Gender:** women are culturally not allowed to plant trees

All activities are based on weather forecasting for the rainfall pattern

- River bed tree planting.
- Local by-laws work in tree management
- Documented local knowledge with weather forecasting.
- Linked communities to weather forecast provider services – daily forecast for farmers is provided by IGNITIA weather forecast based in Accra. Farmers receive text messages/ symbols. they have registered 10 people in each community and send the message. Then inform the rest of the community.

### FSD NR-Tamale

#### Key challenges

1. Lack of operational vehicles for the regional office (for 2 years). Tamale (for 3 years) and Walewale (for 4 years) forest districts.
2. Lack of motorbikes for 23 Range Supervisors (frontline staff)
3. Deplorable states of over thirty (30) staff accommodations and five (5) office buildings
4. Low staff strength (currently stands at 183)
5. Fear of FC staff to work in the NR- Need for change management expert to look into this
6. Inadequate and untimely release of funds for operational activities

## 4.2 Threats on FRs in the Northern Region

The major threats affecting forest reserves in the Northern Region are issues of wildfire, illegal tree harvesting, galamsey activities, grazing etc. (See **Appendix 4**).

### 4.3 NR Community Meetings- Photographs



Meetings at Grupe – village sandwiched between Kenikeni FR and Mole National Park



Meeting with Nasoryili community



Meeting with Zakaryili community



Meetings at Moya village

#### 4.4 Upper East Region

##### FSD – UER- Bolga

##### FSD

##### Staffing

108 Staff strength

3 districts manager (degree holders)

4 assistant district managers (degree holders)

1 regional manager

1 department regional manager

0 Services officer (administrative officer)

1 Office manager – typist / manager

Of these no woman is at the regional office. Out of the 108 staff currently working, 7 are women and distributed as follows: Bawku - 1; Navrongo – 2; Bolga – 4. Few women from the region are trained in the service. Women normally don't apply for recruitment when advertised.

##### FR Coverage

The FRs in the UER are provided in **Appendix 5**.

##### Challenges

Staffing situation is inadequate. To overcome this they resorted to engaging local people on contract basis for boundary clearing. It is done when resources are available – once a year. Boundary clearing should be twice a year. Need more staff to assist.

##### 1. Logistics

- They have 6 bikes; 2 at each district office
- Forest range supervisors and guards use their own motor bikes (no maintenance fee)
- Bawku crisis – men are not allowed to ride motor bikes – impeding the work of the FSD staff.
- Use hoe in clearing the boundaries – tedious.



## 2. Incentives

- There are no promotions since 1992. Promotions seen only in annual slight increase in salary

## 3. Encroachments

- Illegal mining especially in Bolga district – Red Volta West, Tanikudi East and Yinkoko FRs.
- Fulani herdsmen – invade the forest to feed animal – a big threat to plantation developers.
- Illegal farming – some areas have no lands for farming – especially along river beds.
- General scarcity of wood for fuel for homes. Hewing wood from the FRs for domestic energy supply and as a source of livelihood (charcoal making) has developed into antagonistic relationship with the FSD (but no violence incidents)
- Red Volta west FR has admitted community.
- Many fringe communities around the FRs pose threat conservation when animals are released to go into the forest to feed.
- Bushfires: hunting
- The cost of establishing plantations is high – have to fence it all through to ensure that the area is not used as feeding grounds for animals.

## Community FR Management

- Community forest management concept is welcome. They however want to experience the benefits and if it does not, they become apathetic.
- Modified taungya system: the practice has a challenge in the area. People want to occupy an allocation for long to enable them continue farming. To achieve this intention they destroy the trees to ensure that there is no total canopy.
- Most of the areas have less land for cultivation – especially Bolgatanga. It is difficult then to go into woodlots/plantation.

## Alternative Livelihood Programmes Suggested

- Animal rearing.
- Crop farming.
- Non-farm business.
- Fruit production potential. Mango, water melon.
- Vegetable production – with irrigation support.
- Vetiver grass for baskets leather works smock.

## Plantations

Timely release of resources is necessary. Start nursery preparations so that the seedlings are in good strength before transplanted and on time to avoid long drought periods

## Challenges with contractors involved with tree planting

- Planted anyhow.
- No qualified supervisors.
- Benefit minded persons.

Ensure commitment to be on the ground. Private plantation in UER is not easy to achieve. To have a woodlot you have to fence it. Animals do destroy trees when young especially in the dry seasons.

For REDD + plantations and carbon trading, there should be a regime for benefit sharing e.g. Selective harvesting as part of benefits should be adopted.

**Rosewood harvesting**

- No commercial harvesting at the moment hence the need to control its harvesting.
- Few teak trees planted in the regions are matured for harvesting.
- Blackwood and ebony are found at shrines/ grave yards

**Lands Commission****Challenges- land**

1. No documentation on farmlands
2. No registration of large scale farms and plantations in the region
3. Mostly annual crops are grown
4. Mostly verbal arrangement on annual basis between farmer and land owner
5. Encroachment on public lands after divestiture
6. No resident license surveyor in the region

Site plan/registration cost

Cost for site plan preparation for farmlands depends on type of vegetation on the land, which will affect cost of line cutting. Differences exist between residential and farm land registration processes. In terms of registration, farm lands attract low charges/ fees. E.g. 500 acres of land registered at Kintampo in the Brong Ahafo Region cost about GHC5,000.

- Lands Commission can collaborate with FC in land registration issues.

**Land holding/ Ownership**

Mostly family lands prevail in the region. Mostly family lands are endorsed by the chief/ Tindana.

1. Back yard farming.
2. Large farms outside homes.

**Customary land demarcation project**

Bongo traditional authority has applied and customary land demarcation is currently ongoing. Under LAPI, Sandema was enrolled and will be revisited. Bawku and Bolga have applied. Customary land demarcation involves

- Social impact assessment
- ADR- alternative dispute resolution
- Land surveying

**Challenges**

- There are some land disputes. Claim for land are carried out at the courts.
- In the 3 northern regions, chiefs or elders do not normally pinpoint the boundaries of their land.

**OASL, Bolgatanga**

- Mostly family lands prevail in the Upper East Region. However in Wa (Upper West) mostly stool lands prevail. In the Volta Region also, family lands prevail. It is possible to do free hold on family lands but not on stool lands. The law frowns on granting free hold on stool lands.
- No fees are collected as farm rent. That is, do not get any revenue from farm rent in the region.
- Do land documentation on pilot bases
- Preparation of site plans by farmers can be useful for OASL
- Customary Boundary Demarcation Project will reduce land conflict. Collaboration with the Survey Division can make things easier for registration of lands.

## Challenges

- OASL has just started an office in the region. Free hold system allows for outright release.
- Article 267(5) of the Constitution deals with lease regarding stool lands.
- There are 17 paramount areas in UER. About 12 more are coming up.
- Land use policy/planning lacking – E.g. for Agric, forestry, industry, parks/recreation etc .
- Urban growth – Need to control growth of cities.
- Poor record keeping

## EPA – Bolga (UER)

The Agency is implementing the GEMP and the SLWMP in the region

### SLWMP

Sustainable Land and Water Management Program (SLWMP) started in 2011. It aims at:

- Reversing land degradation.
- Protecting water sheds. Macro water sheds in NR,UE, UW – Sissili Volta rivers
- Selecting Communities close to identified rivers to implement project

The process involve

- Identifying communities
- Prioritise communities
- Sensitize communities by introducing them to the programme

Is a collaborative programme between key stakeholders such as EPA, MOFA, FC. The project selected communities to run sensitization program. Institutions used included:

- GNFS- to sensitize communities on fire/bush fire risks
- MOFA- best farming practices
- FC/WD- Deforestation, hunting and alternative livelihoods
- SADA -Spatial planning

Communities submitted sub-projects for consideration for approval and implementation. FC can learn lessons from the SLWMP.

### Water shed management

- Communities assisted to develop Water Shed management plan.
- Capacity building of communities.

### Alternative Livelihood Programmes

- Bee keeping – done in the forest. Harvesting is done with controlled fire. They involve the Fire Service personnel during honey harvesting. Aim is to protect forest so that they can continue with their bee keeping.
- Soap making.
- Small ruminants.
- Guinea fowl.
- Loans and saving assistance.

They are committed to protect the forest. Land problems mostly deal with ownership and soil fertility. Proceeds from community projects are kept in a safe box with 3 separate locks and keys. Savings are recorded. Most of the groups are women.

Small ruminants – mostly in small communities – free range is practiced already.

### Encouraging savings

The project is also intended to encourage savings among the village folks. Village Savings and loans Association has been formed. About 30 people can form an association. The Association keeps a money box and three persons have keys to the money box. The money box idea was developed by Orgis, an NGO. How much you save can determine how much you take as a loan. The groups are dominated by women.

### GEMP

1. Under GEMP, about 20 schools were selected and environmental clubs formed at each school. The clubs were engaged in tree planting within the schools. Schools selected have large open spaces/school compounds that can be used for tree planting.
2. The GEMP also has a fire component which includes:
  - Training of fire volunteers
  - Fire management plans
  - Radio education
  - Supply of basic implements for trained fire volunteers

### 3. Asset for food programme. World Food Programme

The aim is to encourage tree growing. Communities benefit from food (cereals, maize, oil, beans) depending on success with tree growing project – fruit trees mango/drafted mango are grown. Land acquisition is done at the local or community level. An agreement (MOU) between tenant farmer and landowner (tindanas/chief) is done. MOU has witnesses which are key/prominent people in the village. -Collaborate with WRC to confirm buffer zones. Buffer zones normally used are given below:

- 0 - 20 m =for stabilization of river bank. No planting is done here
- 20 -50 m = fast growing trees, e.g. cassia, mahogany,etc are grown
- 50 – 90 m = economic trees such as mango, guava, cashew are grown.

### Wild Life Division– FC – Bolga

- The WD at Bolga takes care of the three northern regions
- Two key protected areas are Mole National Park and Gbale Resource Reserve in Upper West
- There are 3 CREMAs around Mole National Park: 2no. in Upper West and 1no in both Upper West and Upper East. CREMAs serve as buffer to the park. There is no admitted community.
- Mole has a management plan: Fire control: early burning regime done to reduce dry vegetation. wild fires sometimes affects portions of the conserved areas. Moreover, harmattan fires can jump into the park.
- 

### Administrative Challenges

- Vehicle – old
- Staff inadequate: 3 offices, 2 technical staff
- Need about
  - 6 more TOs
  - 2 in Tamale to handle off reserve issues in NR
  - 2 in Wa to manage UWR
- Koyolo – Tono irrigation farms not in shape



### Challenges with CREMAs

- Financial – not much revenue is generated. But some have started benefiting –getting income through tourism –Watching of Hippos in the Black Volta. Some have been supported to do bee keeping, Eco-tourism in Eco-village

### Other challenges

- Communities do hunting (poaching)
- No benefit sharing scheme for the traditional authorities (Gonja). They argue that once the lands have been put under conservation and generates income through tourism, some form of benefits (royalty) should be paid.
- Farm raid – by elephants around Kayolo and Gambaga areas.
- No compensation by WD for crop raid

## GNFS – UER – Bolgatanga

### Challenges

#### Rural Fire Department

- Lack of funds/resources for the Department
- Lack of motivation to fire volunteers
- Lack of vehicles/ motor bikes and resource to maintain
- **Volunteers** – to be well resourced and motivated
  - After training fire volunteers, the following are given as motivation
    - T-shirt
    - Certificate
    - ID cards
    - Firefighting equipment
- Fire volunteers – be given the opportunity to apply and plant the trees.
- Trained volunteers should be considered for recruitment into the FSD as guards.
- Lack of bye laws on bush fires at district and community levels

### Collaboration

The WD of FC do assist. They provide vehicle for GNFS

### Causes of wild fires

- Group hunting is a major issue.
- Individuals set fire.
- In Sandema, GNFS experience show that women burn to drive away ghost

### Mitigation

- Need for by-laws for the sub-chiefs – empowering local chiefs with law e.g., Bongo traditional area. No burning of stalks – successful.
- Controlled fire activities:
  - Fire festivals - the FS supervise the burning.
  - Domestic fires especially from, September to December
  - PNDC law 229(1990) fire enforcement law. It is unlawful to start bush fires.
  - Control of alien herdsmen
  - Community by-laws prescribing the local punishment.
  - Reporting – cell numbers off FS officers are announced to them.

**Success story**

- Bongo has been largely successful with no burning after harvesting and during working. The chief has been very instrumental in this. Cooperation of chiefs is key.

**Lessons learnt from GEMP**

- Not the best to give cash to locals to plant trees. The cash will be used for other purposes.
- Instead of using money, do food for success
- Fire volunteers should also be trained to plant trees

**FORIG – UER- Bolgatanga****Challenges**

- Bushfires.
- Long dry season – destroy new plants.
- Traditional way of free range animals after harvesting. Animals destroy plants (affect natural vegetation). Natural regeneration is very difficult because of the free range livestock rearing
- Illegal mining – *galamsey* operations
- VRA/ECG/GRIDCO/NEDCO; cut down trees extensively for transmission lines. The law allow for trimming and not cutting e.g., Bolga – Navrongo road
- Prefer to grow indigenous economical fruit – mango, shea, dawadawa
- Tree does well in the north; e.g., *Faidherbia albida* (*goat biscuit*) –*for agroforestry*
- Cultural belief of indigenous trees and death if one plants them and it start fruiting one will die
- Shea plantation development not yet. Shea is in the natural

Common woodlots – acacia and neem tree: Teak doesn't grow fast in the region.

Anogisis – woodlot takes long time to grow. Used for fuel wood and rattles

FSD/FC now doing own research instead of using FORIG.

FORIG – provides technology knowledge to partners (NGOs/institutions) ACDEP, WVI

Farmer managed forest regeneration – eg. Talensi district.

**Mitigation - Long drought**

- Water harvesting
- Do small size plantations instead of big plantations.
- Rehabilitate broken down dams

**Challenges to processes**

Change in family headship and validity of verbal agreement affects land ownership

**Policy change**

REDD + - redefine the policies, streamline the tenure system and tree ownership issues.

There is no forest policy local communities are not in the known of the REDD + Trans boundaries collaboration.

Need to do pilots before going nationwide

**MOFA - UER – Bolga**

The area had marginal lands and degraded lands. Use degraded and marginal lands for afforestation/plantation projects. Emphasize on individual plantations because that may work better

than communal plantations. Buffer zones around rivers can be used. However, farms are close to river banks because pumps used by farmers are weak and capacity is low.

### Mitigation

- Can use deep rooted trees to stabilize the soil.
- Planting grafted mangos in front of homes.
- Distance (Bush) farm plantation in degraded farms.
- Need to have bigger and powerful pumps to lift water to distances.

### Food security

- Use degraded and marginal lands for afforestation projects. MOFA can identify marginal lands in a region.
- Local lands not good: import food from neighboring districts and Burkina faso.
- Projects are designed with climate change in mind: incorporate tree plantations.
- Local wood demand is high: start fast growing trees for local use.
- Good agriculture practices
  - Organic manure is not enough. Composting good for small gardeners.
  - Micro water harvesting.
- Collection of animal droppings banned in some areas because animals destroy farms when they stray into it.
- Provide value chain to farm - the brokers cheat farmers

### Bush fire

- Collaboration with EPA, GNFS to raise platforms and discuss with the farmers

### Policy on REDD + /benefit sharing

- Encourage fast growing trees as well as fruit trees. Mango plantations is an emerging opportunity for the region
- Benefit sharing in cash or in kind should be discussed or arranged at community level
- Major challenge will be price negotiation for carbon. In a value chain, those who hold the market control the system.
- Sustainable land management project - for benefit sharing, use proceeds instead of using carbon
- Yet to be adopted, *draft incentives structures for payment for environmental service*
- The individual plantations are more successful. Would other species like Dawadawa, Shea, Baobab tree

### Alternative Livelihood Programmes

Animal rearing - small ruminant - rabbits

Apiculture – Tatale, Zebila – mango plantation with bees

Guinea fowl – now doing well - The local people pick the interventions and work with it. The challenge is kid mortality

Bee keeping doing well at Talensi district

### Food for Assets

- Thinks it is not sustainable. People take the food and sell it. Now WRP want to give cash.

09-05-2014

### Water Resources Commission

The WRC:

- Pilot policies on the ground to identify gaps.
- Regulate the withdrawal and use of fresh water.

Buffer zone policy – has cabinet approval started with communities to agree to limits set. Incentives needed for communities farming along the banks. WRC do not own the buffer lands. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) support project for piloting of buffer zone policy. Was done in Bawku West, Garu Timpani. Done in collaboration with other sectors.

Institutions involved

- FSD – nursing of seedlings and planting.
- MOFA – advice and support in extension services provision.
- NGO – community entry processes/ support services.
- APA – capacity building

### Climate change adaption

- Water harvesting.
- Buffer zone protection

Best practice – natural rejuvenation takes longer periods – hence resorting to exotic trees – long term environmental impact

- Upper West: Care International – funding and material resources. West African water partnership under consideration
- 

Buffers are set based on slopes and location - Used indigenous knowledge e.g., on taboo days to set buffer.

Afforestation need resources and ALP for the communities. Else they will go back and destroy them. Note: the role of other institution e.g. Roads and Highways, VRA, etc. should take permit from FSD for proper things to be done – mandated to have EIAs before projects – they will sit up and do right things.

Water harvesting - Run-off mostly for animals, roof top for public facilities – schools, mosque, church etc.

Sub-surface harvesting - Rock water harvesting – build reservoir at the base, pipe the water – Sisala West.

*Incentives for buffer community*

- *WRC did not do compensation*
- *Give incentives e.g. Pumps to lift water for irrigation beyond buffer zones and also to do dry-season cropping.*

Collaboration with NRG

- Flooding: plant just after flooding.
- Planting mango along river banks may not work out well from experience

### REDD+ areas

There are areas available along river banks for REDD+ projects, especially the White Volta. Huge potential for FC to collaborate with WRC to undertake REDD+ projects along river banks.

09-05-2014

### NADMO – UER Bolga

NADMO – Act 576 mandates it to:

- Coordinate institution with management of disaster.
- Establish. National, regional, district, zonal offices
- Stakeholders. GNFS, WRC, EPA, Traditional Authorities, NGOs CWV care
  - Disaster Volunteer Groups – disaster volunteer groups at the community level.

- They are idle and can be used
- Have no technical expertise but rely on other stakeholders such as WRC, GNFS, EPA etc

World Vision supported Farmer managed natural rejuvenation (FMNR) project in the region. The project does not support planting but pruning of existing trees for them to grow well.

Partner with schools – the communities are tree less. Provide seedlings to school to grow.

### **Preventive measures**

- Prevention education. Do sensitization mostly on radio.
- Provide seedlings for plantation. The focus is on woodlot plantation to leave the forest.

### **Suggestions**

Future projects should target community chiefs/ assembly members because the people obey them.

Let technical people meet farmers and show them how to do it

Use mango seedlings as bait to plant other trees as many farmers want it.

### **Poverty vs. development**

Individual ethics on environment

Early burning/ control burning when there is wetness

Education on watering – when and how to do it

## **RCC – UER – Bolga**

We need to grow trees and not plant trees.

### **Challenges to afforestation**

- Start planting seedlings from mid-May. SADA planting trees in August not the best.
- Bushfires – major causes are children hunting mice using fire; and charcoal burners. In Tamale bushfires caused by group hunting but not the case in Bolga
- Erratic rainfall pattern
- Weak law enforcement

### **Issues/ Suggestions**

- Need to take care of immediate needs of communities
- Irrigation helps all year round farming – small irrigation dams are the answer. Huge dams are not effective because it is expensive to maintain.
- It is believed that shea trees have to be burnt before they fruit.
- Sometimes control burning is necessary. E.g. If shea trees become bushy, snake bites will kill the women who pick nuts.
- Burrow pits and damming.
- Good Practice Centre visits - in Burkina Faso every minister must have a farm.

## 5.0 OTHER CONSULTATIONS

Stakeholder	Activities, Issues, Concerns, Suggestions, Expectations
<p>SNV, Accra Quirin Laumans Country Sector Leader – Agriculture <a href="mailto:giaumans@snvworld.org">giaumans@snvworld.org</a></p> <p>Emmanuel Aziebor Associate Advisor – Renewable Energy <a href="mailto:aziebor@snvworld.org">aziebor@snvworld.org</a></p> <p>Date: April 7, 2014</p>	<p><b>Cocoa landscape/sector:</b> Engaged in cocoa eco project. Aim is to increase cocoa production and to improve eco-system services delivery. <i>-Cocoa is one of the main agents for deforestation</i> -Promoting sustainable cocoa forestry system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shade cocoa farms, integrated pest management, focus on traceability of cocoa to farm level. Now it is up to society level.</li> <li>• Implementing project with Akuapa cocoa farmers union. Have 10 business development centres. Akuapa cocoa has about 60,000 members</li> <li>• Going to set up demonstration farms – will help farmers with shade tree species, IPM, agric fertilizers, environmental conservation practices.</li> <li>• Selection of shade trees done in consultation with CRIG. Appropriate shade tree species are also important for IPM</li> </ul> <p>-Cocoa as a cash crop is a motivation for farmers and some prestige attached to being a cocoa farmer. Is an opportunity for people to earn a decent living at the community level. -Work closely with IITA – Sustainable Tree Crop Project – helping with knowledge, experience -Use experiences from SNV Asia (e.g. Vietnam) -Have funding for one more year, up to 2015.</p> <p><b>Challenges/Problems/Issues</b> -Tree tenure and land tenure -Cocoa farm sizes getting smaller and smaller because of inheritance issues -Average age of cocoa farmers is about 57 years –SNV baseline survey -Engage with farmers and local/regional governments -Sustainability issues: Need to work with government -Akuapa cocoa is 100% certified by Fairtrade. Other certification bodies such as Rainforest/Oxfam can be expensive. Akuapa cocoa is a farmers' union and is transparent -How to balance the long term benefits and short term interest of farmers -Farmers did not cause the climate change problems. -Need for a tool box for discussion of climate change problems at farm /community level.</p> <p><b>Assisting farmers</b> -Explain to farmers that if you apply right amount of input you will get increase in production. -Encourage farmers to adopt book keeping practices. -Farmers should be educated to treat farming as a business.</p> <p><b>Renewable Energy Sector</b> <u>Coastal forest:</u> (i) Natural forest, (ii) Woodlots, (iii) Mangroves -Mangrove sequestration – a lot of carbon -Removal or harvesting of mangroves at the eastern part of Ghana, e.g. at Anyanui in the Volta Region is very serious and need to be checked</p>

	<p>-Woodlots at Central and Western Regions also being affected/depleted</p> <p>-Some fuel wood obtained from cocoa areas</p> <p>-Encouraging mangrove plantation at Ada. Has mangrove nursery at Ada.</p> <p>-Working with Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission</p> <p><u>Uses:</u> Pitto brewing, fish smoking</p> <p><u>Planting of trees at community level:</u></p> <p>-Competing interest for land use is a major issue.</p> <p>-Land tenure system is a major issue.</p> <p>-When money comes in, land ownership issues become a problem. More interest and claims on land arise.</p> <p>-Land use policy at the district level lacking?</p> <p>-Allied economic activities</p> <p>-Generational benefit issue: one generation may benefit others may not. Time lag of waiting.</p> <p>-How do you connect an informal system to a formal system</p> <p><u>Galamsey issues:</u> Issue of regularization should be considered.</p> <p><u>Shea tree issues:</u> Cutting of shea trees for fuel wood, charcoal.</p> <p>-In part of Upper West Region, to encourage local communities to regulate shea tree cutting and bush burning</p>
<p>Energy Commission</p> <p>Julius Nyarko</p> <p>Senior Programme Officer</p> <p>16-05-2014</p>	<p><b>Charcoal export</b></p> <p>-EC has developed license manual for service providers in the renewable energy industry (charcoal export license).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce charcoal yourself</li> <li>• Produce from sustainable sources – grow your own trees/woodlots</li> <li>• Can use forest off-cuts from sawn mills</li> <li>• Need permit from EPA</li> <li>• EC collaborates with Forestry Commission and sawn mills: requires letter from FC to confirm sources of tree/tree used for charcoal were grown. If waste woods from sawn mills are to be used for charcoal, require agreement from sawn millers.</li> <li>• EC visits site for verification</li> </ul> <p>-EC working on equipment used to produce charcoal –e.g improved kilns technology</p> <p><u>Challenges with charcoal export</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Illegal exporters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How EC is solving this problem: EC now gives charcoal production license before issuing out charcoal export permit/license</li> <li>○ Using GCNet to make sure all export conditions are met</li> </ul> </li> <li>- People over exploiting the charcoal export permit by conniving with custom officials to export above approved quantities. E.g. EC approve 2 containers for charcoal exporter but he ends up exporting 5 containers.</li> </ul> <p><u>Charcoal for local consumption</u></p> <p>-EC to streamline midstream activities first through a pilot programme and if successful will target production activities.</p>



## 6.0 LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONTACTED

### WESTERN REGION

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
<b>Forestry Service Division (FSD), Takoradi</b>			
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S. A. Nyantakyi	Assistant District Manager	0243102830	
<b>Wildlife Division, Takoradi</b>			
Felix Nani	Acting Manager	0206289085	19-03-2014
<b>Wildlife Ankasa Camp, Elubo</b>			
Ezekiel Bannyemanyea	Community Affairs	0207601311/0245852247	19-03-2014
Bismark Ackah	Registry	0206770907	
Bona Kyiire	Assistant Wildlife Officer	0244505192	
Papa Kwao Quansah	Tourism Officer	0205957949	
<b>Enchi, Aowin District</b>			
Mr. Fosu Lawrence	FSD, District Manager	0244581957	20-03-2014
Mr. Okyere Darko	OASL, District Officer	0244241034	21-03-2014
Mr. Oduro Boampong	Aowin District Assembly-DPO	0244830698	21-03-2014
Mr. Yaw Adu	MOFA, District Director	0249105224	21-03-2014
Mr. Felix Appiah	District Cocoa Officer CSSVD/Extension	0203733102	21-03-2014
<b>Sefwi Wiawso Municipal</b>			
Mr. Samuel Obosu	SWMA-MPO	0244433031	24-03-2014
Mr. Andrew Ackah	OASL-Municipal Officer	0243684078	24-03-2014
Mr. Issah Alhassan	CHRAJ-Municipal Officer	0240195541	24-03-2014
Mr. Samuel Amponsah	COCOBOD-Regional CSD Head	0244560785	24-03-2014
Mr. George Dery	FSD-District Manager	0244684857	
Mr. Justice Niyuo	FSD Assistant District Manager	0242171767	24-03-2014
<b>Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD), Takoradi</b>			
Dr. Benjamin Donkor	Executive Director	0203893725	26-03-2014
Mr. Yaw Kumi	Contracts & Permits Manager	0244503857	
Mr. Faakyee Collins	Timber Grading & Inspection Manager	0208135037	
Mr. Peter Zomelo	Trade & Industry Development Manager	0244376246	

### Jomoro District

Amokwah CREMA

Date: 21-03-2014

1. Paul Kodjo, Chairman, 0208412085
2. Ama Foriwaa, Executive member, 0209874607
3. Barima Moro, Executive member, 0209167883

Nsuanu Community

Date: 21-03-2014

No.	Name	Position/Designation	Age	Occupation
1	John Amponsah	CEC Secretary	58	Farmer

2	Nana Mbala	Chief of Nsuano		Farmer
3	Samuel Akowa	Chief-Tenant farmers		Farmer
4	Francis Amo	Youth Leader		Farmer
5	Lolonyo			Farmer
6	Kofi Kusase			Farmer
7	Agyemang Nketia	Elder/Opinion Leader		Farmer
8	Ewoku Ndele	Linguist		Farmer
9	Nuro James		37	Farmer
10	Collins Coffie		22	Farmer
11	Sampson Kombate		32	Farmer
12	Issa Alhassan		41	Business man
13	Kwabena Peter		34	Farmer
14	Yaw Abanga		31	Farmer
15	Appiah Josh		34	Farmer
16	Ohene George		33	Farmer
17	Zufura Seidu		43	Farmer
18	Musah Anbela		48	Farmer
19	Opanin Samuel Obuobi		60	Farmer
20	Kwame Manu		38	Farmer
21	Nana Yaw	Ahohohene	59	Farmer
22	Robert Gyimah		46	Farmer
23	Augustine Tawiah		34	Farmer
<i>Women</i>				
1	Beatrice Afrifa		28	Trader
2	Patricia Amedi		22	Trader
3	Grace Anamba		42	Farmer
4	Charlotte Amponsah		33	Business woman
5	Irene Amedi		26	Business woman
6	Diana Nyuenmawor		25	Farmer
7	Ama Musah		42	Farmer
8	Christina Ehimaa		35	Farmer
9	Vida Nyarko		45	Farmer
10	Faustina Anaaba		24	Farmer
11	Margaret Fouaa		32	Farmer
12	Akua Abulaih		24	Farmer
13	Faustina Ohenewaa		39	Farmer
14	Rashalutu Alhassan		45	Farmer
15	Hawa Groma		65	Farmer
16	Faustina Afia Nyamekye	CEC Treasurer	53	Farmer/Business woman
17	Sophia Ackah		51	Farmer/Business woman

**Sefwi Wiawso District**

Akurafo Community

Date: 22-03-2014

No.	Name	Position/Designation	Age	Occupation
1	Atta Kofi		48	Suhuma Timber Co
2	Nana Yaw Fosu	Nkosohene	40	Farmer
3	Yaw Gyabeng		60	Farmer
4	Christiana Owusu		54	SPU-Cocobod
5	Hannah Mesumekyere		70	Farmer
6	Ama Konadu		67	Farmer
7	Joseph Boakye		45	Storekeeper
8	David Nsowah		85	Farmer

9	Osumanu Mohammed		35	Farmer
10	Lardi Adu		60	Farmer
11	Seidu Patron		49	Farmer
12	Opong Frimpong		35	SPU-Cocobod
13	Isaac Sampa	Assemblyman	35	SPU-Cocobod
14	Joseph Sarkodie		40	Farmer
15	Osuman K. Oppong		73	Farmer
16	Thomas Sampa		25	Farmer
17	Kofi Abudu		48	Farmer
18	Kwame Sumaila		35	SPU-Cocobod
19	Yaa Mary		31	Farmer
20	Felicia Nsowah		36	Farmer
21	Adama Asante		82	Farmer
22	E. A. Sampah		72	Farmer
23	Mary Armah		70	Farmer
24	Nicholas Armah		68	Farmer
25	Samuel K. Baah		60	Farmer
26	Gidi Kwesi		29	Farmer
27	Amina Attah		106	Farmer
28	Kwame Owusu		45	CSSCD
29	L. B. Kuranteng		64	Farmer
30	Emmanuel Abusale		45	Farmer
31	Sapato Ocloo		51	Agriculturalist
32	Asuntaaba Atingah		35	Farmer
33	Inusah Mohammed		54	Agriculturalist
34	Edward Mensah		16	Pupil
35	Sampa Daniel		18	Mechanic
36	Emmanuel Tuona		20	Mechanic
37	Abdela Mohammed		18	Pupil
38	Kofi Gyamfi		31	Farmer
39	Ebenezer Coffie		26	Farmer

## Kunuma community

Date: 24-03-2014

No.	Name	Position/Designation	Age	Occupation	Phone contact
1	Bona Isaac		39	Teacher	0242541653
2	Kyere Dacosta		26	Farmer	0248994346
3	Opoku Antwi		27	Farmer	0549260706
4	Freeman Dollar		54	Farmer	0246519040
5	Nana Boamah	Reagent	70	Farmer	
6	Abu Sulam	Assemblyman	46	Farmer	0240849350
7	Osei George	Unit Committee member	40	Farmer	0241988330
8	Boamah Stephen		30	Farmer	0242072936
9	Mammud Moro		38	Farmer	0240170484
10	Kwasi Badu		64	Farmer	
11	John Azubi		53	Farmer	0543648473
12	Philip Gyabeng		42	Farmer	0243753771
13	Kwasi Ninkyin		35	Farmer	0246559443
14	Appiah Isaac		41	Farmer	0540560701
15	Charles Yaw		37	Farmer	
16	Michael Nkuah		60	Farmer	0247113896
17	Jacob Ackaah		46	Farmer	0548789780
18	Ibrahim Alhassan		39	Farmer	0242549346
19	Naomi Appiah		30	Farmer	0249091093

20	Agatha Kwesi		67	Farmer	
21	Ama Antobam		67	Farmer	
22	George Opoku Mensah		47	Driver	
23	Amoah Johnson (K.O)		47	Farmer	
24	Adu Frimpong		50	Farmer	
25	Opanyin Kwame owusu		89	Farmer	
26	John Boadu		59	Farmer	
27	Paul Yeboah		47	Farmer	
28	Kwadwo Nyarko		56	Farmer	
29	Anthony Osei		27	Farmer	
30	Joseph Alhassan		32	Farmer	
31	Elder Asiedu		64	Farmer	0249233768
32	Kwabena Kra		42	Farmer	0541784659
33	Kwadwo Fodwo		70	Farmer	
34	Vincent Kwarteng		29	Farmer	0246831047
35	Gyabeng Daniel		31	Farmer	
36	Attah Kofi		45	Farmer	
37	Thomas Baidu		57	Farmer	
38	Teacher Attah		55	Teacher/Farmer	
39	Kwabena Prah		39	Farmer	
40	Teacher Amoah		54	Teacher/Farmer	0248694596
41	Kofi Oduro		31	Farmer	0248907968
42	Kwabena Abokye		39	Farmer	0209285024
43	Asumang Adu Benedict		26	Farmer	0240877735
44	Sulley Mbugre		42	Farmer	0245128446
45	Asante Richmond		29	Farmer	0244562794
46	Musah Gjarro		70	Farmer	
47	Rebecca Kyei		35	Farmer	0274386626
48	Cecilia Mensah		42	Farmer	
49	Charity Afful		25	Farmer	
50	Grace Brun		45	Farmer	
51	Agnes Asoh		45	Farmer	
52	Alimatu Gjarro		27	Farmer	
53	Akosua Boatema		45	Farmer	
54	Mercy Oduro		26	Farmer	
55	Akosua Vivian		30	Farmer	
56	Adwoa Broni		55	Farmer	
57	Gloria Fosuah		36	Farmer	
58	Cynthia Yeboah		29	Farmer	
59	Theresa Nsiah		40	Farmer	
60	Vivian Owusu		43	Farmer	
61	Abena Gyaako		32	Farmer	
62	Margaret Opoku		52	Farmer	
63	Nana Ama		33	Farmer	
64	Akyaa Nyame		45	Farmer	
65	Zinabu Lareba		40	Farmer	
66	Abena Badu		29	Farmer	
67	Georgina Mensah		30	Farmer	
68	Charlotte Asante		22	Farmer	0540827119
69	Yaa Tano		25	Farmer	0548757849
70	Serwaah Mokuah		38	Farmer	
71	Faustina Opoku		37	Farmer	0242262780
72	Mary Nkrumah		55	Farmer	
73	Grace Mensah		30	Farmer	

74	Dede Faustina		30	Farmer	
75	Ama Nyame		70	Farmer	
76	Mary Agyeman		26	Farmer	

**CENTRAL REGION**

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
<b>Assin Fosu District</b>			
Mr. Kyei Samuel	FSD-District Manager	0248991337	25-03-2014
Mr. Nifaa Boyir Chrisantus	FSD-Assistant District Manager	0208988256	25-03-2014
Rose Adjei Okyere	FSD-Technical Officer/Ranger		25-03-2014
Mr. Jonathan McCarthy	MOFA-Extension Officer	0242211477	25-03-2014
Mr. Samuel Bawah	MOFA Crops Officer	0244946406	25-03-2014
Mr. Samuel Kwakye	Project Coordinator-Oasis Foundation International	0264057217	25-03-2014
Mr. Yaw Ansah	Chairperson-Artisanal Sawn Mill Association	0247101421	25-03-2014
Mallam Yahaya	Member/Truck Driver-Artisanal Sawn Mill Association	0540583786	25-03-2014
S. K. Boafo	Member- Artisanal Sawn Mill Association		25-03-2014
<b>Cape Coast</b>			
Mr. Asiedu Okrah	FSD-District Manager		
Mr. Daniel Adjei	FSD-Asst district manager		
Ms Eunice Ompon Peprah	FSD-District Range supervisor	0272847785	
Ms Christie Ofoe Tsatsu	FSD-District Ranger supervisor	0244590475	
Mr. Solomon Bagasel	FSD-District Customer service	0208291000	
Mr. Alex Oduro Barnie	FSD-Regional Manager		

**ASHANTI REGION**

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
<b>FSD, RMSC, TIDD Kumasi</b>			
Isaac Noble Eshun	Assistant FSD Regional Manager	0243556188	09-04-2014
Alexander Boamah Asare	Manager, Collaborative Forest Management, CRMD-RMSC	0208149194	10-04-2014 11-04-2014
Isaac Buckman	TIDD, Contract & Permit Officer	0242312630	10-04-2014
Antony Amamoo	TIDD, Regional Manager	0208142192	11-04-2014
<b>FORIG, Kumasi</b>			
Dr. Emmanuel Marfo	Senior Research Scientist- Policy & Governance	0244627274/ 0264627274	09-04-2014
<b>Tropenbos International (TBI)-NGO</b>			
Bernice Agyekwena	Communication Officer	0276478083	09-04-2014
K. S. Nketia	Project Director	0208150148	10-04-2014
<b>OASL, Kumasi</b>			
Nana Nsuase Poku Agyeman III	Regional Stool Lands Officer/ Otumfuo's Akyeamehene/ Chief Linguist	0244461057	09-04-2014
<b>Land Commission, Kumasi</b>			
Afia Abrefa	Senior Lands Officer-PVLMD	03220-26402	09-04-2014
Benjamin Nti	Lands Officer- PVLMD		
A. Karikari	Divisional Head-Land Registration Division, Ashanti Reg	02033221111	10-04-2014
<b>Institute of Renewable Natural Resources - KNUST</b>			
Dr. Emmanuel Acheampong	Senior Lecturer		10-04-2014

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
<b>Form Ghana</b>			
Marius Krijt	Operations Manager	0544441441	
Mariam Awuni	HR & Development Manager	0266374047	

**BRONG AHAFO REGION**

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
<b>Goaso</b>			
Joseph Bempah	FSD District Manager	0244804624	12-04-2014
Edward Nyamaah	Forester/ Range Supervisor	0243462897	12-04-2014
<b>Kintampo</b>			
Edward Opoku Antwi	FSD District Manager	0244043657	14-04-2014
Samuel Abisgo	DPO-Kintampo South D. A.	0208288577	14-04-2014
<b>Sunyani</b>			
Mariam Awuni	Form Ghana - HR & Development Manager	0266374047	15-04-2014
Isaac Kwaku Abebrese	Dean-School of Natural Resources-University of Energy & Natural Resources	0200863738/ 0277825094	15-04-2014
Dr (Mrs) Mercy A. A. Derkyi	Lecturer (NRM governance, policy and conflict management-Dept. of Forest Science, University of Energy & Natural Resources	0242186155	15-04-2014
Clement Amo Omari	FSD Assistant Regional Manager	0244549463	15-04-2014
Geoffrey Osafo-Osei	OASL-Regional Stool Lands Officer	0243536375	16-04-2014
Daniel Acheampong	OASL-Assistant Regional Officer	0246375788	16-04-2014
Nat Opoku Tandoh	OASL- Accountant	0209153153	16-04-2014
I.K.A Baffor Anane	Department of Community Development - Regional Director	0208162334	16-04-2014

**Boadikrom settlement, Ayum Forest Reserve, Goaso Forest District**

12-04-2014

No.	Name	Position/Designation	Occupation
1	Abdulai Alhassan	-	Farmer
2	Kobina Mensah	-	Farmer
3	Kwame Matthew	-	Farmer
4	Sika Sanvia	-	Farmer
5	Daniel Boadi	Odikro/ 0205253201	Farmer

**Akwaboa No. 2 Community, Ayum Forest Reserve, Goaso Forest District**

12-04-2014

No.	Name	Position/Designation	Age	Occupation
1	Yaw Amoah		58	Marketing clerk
2	Abu Samual		29	Farmer
3	Kwasi Basare		61	Farmer
4	Adams Fuseini		21	Student
5	Akwasi Addai		35	Farmer
6	Nii Ogye		50	Farmer
7	Isaac Tetteh		10	Student
8	Kwame Amagro		40	Farmer
9	Dogo Busanga		85	Farmer
10	Nana Beng		75	Farmer
11	Yakubu Adams	Chief's spokesman	40	Farmer
12	Emmanuel Tetteh		60	Farmer

13	Osei Tutu Kontre	Opinion Leader	54	Farmer (0203737205)
14	Nana Akwasi Badu	Chief		Farmer
15	Akwasi Agoda		38	Farmer
16	Mohammed Lamini		34	Farmer
17	S. B. Emini		57	Teacher
18	Osei Prince		24	Student
19	Boateng		20	Student
20	Ali Mohammed		23	Student
21	Kwame owusu		14	Student
1	Charlotte Atawiah		22	Farmer
2	Alberta Adampaka		20	Farmer
3	Mary Forkua		24	Farmer
4	Adams Ramatu		20	Farmer/hairdresser
5	Mary Serwah		32	Farmer
6	Ruth Lamisi		37	Farmer/hairdresser
7	Afia Wusuwah		35	Farmer/hairdresser
8	Grace Mansah		52	Farmer/Trader
9	Akua Cecilia		38	Farmer
10	Comfort Asieduwaa		22	Farmer
11	Naomi Odartey		40	Farmer
12	Yaa Comfort		31	Farmer
13	Gladys Brago		32	Farmer
14	Maame Mali		50	Farmer
15	Rita Kondadu	Queen mother	44	Trader
16	Esther Amadu		23	Farmer
17	Abena Leyoma		30	Farmer
18	Janet Yaye		35	Farmer/Trader

## Bosomoa Forest reserve, Kintampo Forest District

## Nante Community –

14-04-2014

No.	Name	Position/Designation	Age	Occupation
1	Kofi Asante	-	40	Farmer
2	Kwaku Taapen		28	Farmer
3	Pena Daniel		45	Farmer
4	Idrisu Salemana		25	Farmer
5	Adamu Ibrahim		45	Farmer
6	Abukari Sudisu		25	Farmer
7	Yakubu Atteh		21	Farmer
8	Issaka Adam		20	Driver's mate
9	Alhaji Sofo Alhassan	Imam/CFC chairperson	57	Farmer
10	Atta Kofi	Roman Catechist	50	Farmer
11	Kofi Yamawule		30	Farmer
12	Abubakari Bibioboto		28	Driver
13	Yakubu Isahaku		35	Farmer
14	Abubakari Abdul Rahamadu		28	Farmer
15	Abdul Razak Yaya		20	Student
16	K. Asuman		31	Storekeeper/trader
17	Osei Prince		18	Mason Apprentice
18	Rashid Adoku		19	Carpentry apprentice
19	Kwabena Badu		46	Farmer
20	Ibrahim Nuhu		36	Machine operator
21	Gyan Kwame		32	Carpenter
22	Kwaku Gyamfi		25	Driver



23	Kojo Asante		29	Farmer
24	Kojo Damoah		31	Carpenter
25	Tassil Kwabena		27	Bar owner
26	Adu Amponsah	Youth leader	38	Farmer
27	Yaw Apaw		52	Farmer
28	Hon Cpl Gyiwa		53	Farmer
1	Helena Anane		46	Trader/business woman
2	Naomi Pokua		45	Farmer
3	Akosua Kesewa		41	Farmer
4	Mary Jato		28	Dressmaker
5	Ramatu Mohammed		39	Waakye seller
6	Salamat Zawe		30	Dressmaker
7	Akua Agness		22	Trader
8	Saah Florence		22	Farmer
9	Georgina Akolowa		40	Yam seller
10	Zamabu Seidu		45	Trader
11	Margaret Adobea		48	Farmer
12	Comfort Dusie		34	Farmer
13	Asin Forsa		40	Farmer
14	Asanjia Doko		40	Farmer
15	Akua Kandusi		38	Farmer
16	Rahinatu Issaku		30	Farmer
17	Tada Benedicta		22	Student
18	Tukusama Rose		20	Dressmaker
19	Akose Churepo		33	Farmer
20	Komeol Akose		28	Farmer
21	Yaa Appiah		40	Farmer
22	Gyasi Emelia		40	Yam seller
23	Afia Angelina		30	Farmer
24	Afia Gyamea		48	Farmer/Trader/Queen Mother
25	Rafatu Muhammed		38	Trader

Krabonso Dagombaline – Kintampos Forest District

14-04-2014

Forest reserve - Bosome

No.	Name	Age	Occupation
1	Potuo Bilaba	65	Farmer
2	Latif Alhassan	18	Farmer
3	Azizu Alhassan	20	Farmer
4	Yaw Sangi	20	Farmer
5	Mohammed	35	Farmer
6	Abduli	35	Farmer
7	Hadi Adama	20	Farmer
8	Yaw Bawuu	30	Farmer
9	Kari Wagi	23	Farmer
10	Dassan Isaac	20	Farmer
11	Yaawuloza Mohammed	20	Farmer
12	Felimon Nubolanaa	20	Farmer
13	Kwabena Dassan	30	Farmer
14	Bawuloma Nubosie	40	Farmer
15	Alahassan Iddrissu	25	Farmer
16	Ibrahim Iddrissu	30	Farmer
17	Zakari Osman	31	Farmer

18	Soribo Alfred	70	Farmer
19	Fusena Iddrissu	80	Farmer
20	Abdulai Tanko	40	Driver
21	Wuudo Ada	55	Farmer
22	Abduliman Ibrahim	56	Farmer
23	Isaah Tayii	20	Farmer
24	Yakubu Idrissu	32	Farmer
25	Abdulai Razak	28	Farmer
26	Amentus Karpiyie	65	Farmer
27	Siedu Ibrahim	39	Farmer
28	Latif Alhassan	42	Farmer
29	Jato Dassaana	45	Farmer
30	Alidu Karih	32	Farmer
31	Nbuli Dassaana	40	Farmer
32	Imoro Mohammed	32	Teacher
33	Isahaku Amadu	25	Farmer
34	Tayii Isaaku	33	Farmer
35	Yamusa Awudu	53	Teacher
36	Bawa Jannaa	75	Farmer
1	Tikayi Bawa	60	Farmer
2	Lukaya Amidu	40	Farmer
3	Afukyetu Abdulai	40	Farmer
4	Naapo Yeyereku	35	Farmer
5	Alociyo Cynthia	41	Farmer
6	Polina Kando	34	Farmer
7	Faalinbon Akosua	42	Farmer
8	Moolesia Mathew	38	Farmer
9	Kambrenya Selina	39	Farmer
10	Ayesetu Yakubu	44	Farmer
11	Tanpo Daana	38	Farmer
12	Akosua Deri	46	Farmer
13	Afua Abdulai	38	Farmer
14	Latif Ibrahim	39	Farmer
15	Alishetu Mohammed	40	Farmer/NPP Women organiser
16	Ama Ankomah	22	Farmer
17	Janet Dorzea	23	Farmer
18	Sakinatu Alidu	30	Farmer
19	Abiba Mohammed	32	Farmer
20	Asana Mohammed	36	Farmer
21	Felicia Akua	45	Farmer
22	Faati Martha	42	Farmer
23	Afua Gyinapo	48	Farmer
24	Adwoa footi	35	Farmer
25	Akosua Juliet	36	Farmer
26	Grace Tan	37	Farmer
27	Akosua Nyobeaa	42	Farmer
28	Akua Dordaa	44	Farmer
29	Rahina Alhassan	39	Farmer
30	Mariama Tuahilu	50	Farmer
31	Ama Wajuli	60	Farmer
32	Philomena Soo	42	farmer/NDC women organiser

**NORTHERN REGION****Zakaryili community****01-05-2014**

No.	Name	Age/ description	Occupation
1	Alhassan Adu	Elderly	Farmer
2	Sherasu Alhassan	Youth	Farmer
3	Mohammed Abdul –Latif	Youth	Farmer
4	Alhassan Iddrisu	Youth	Farmer
5	Yakubu Iddrisu	Youth	Farmer
6	Alhassan Mohammed	Youth	Farmer
7	Fuseini Rashid	Youth	Farmer
8	Fuseini Abdulai	Youth	Farmer
9	Yakubu Wambei	Elderly	Farmer
10	Baba Alhassan	Elderly	Farmer
11	Abdul Rahiman	Elderly	Farmer
12	Yakubu Bawa	Elderly	Farmer
13	Alhassan Iddrisu	Elderly	Farmer
14	Sualisu Yusif	Youth	Farmer
15	Iddrisu Amin	Youth	Farmer
16	Iddrisu Abdulai	Youth	Farmer
1	Abiba Alhassan	Elderly	Farmer
2	Amina Fuseini	Youth	Farmer
3	Amina Yakubu	Elderly	Farmer
4	Fatimata Baba	Elderly	Farmer
5	Abiba Mohammed	Elderly	Farmer
6	Adisa Abdul-Rahman	Youth	Farmer
7	Abibatu Yusif	Youth	Farmer
8	Zulaiha Yakubu	Youth	Farmer
9	Sumayatu Yakubu	Youth	Farmer
10	Arishitu Alhassan	Youth	Farmer
11	Sanatu Alhassan	Youth	Farmer
12	Fatimata Latifu	Youth	Farmer
13	Mohammed Sahada	Youth	Farmer
14	Ayi Yakubu	Youth	Farmer
15	Rabi Sherazu	Youth	Farmer
16	Senatu Iddrisu	Youth	Farmer
17	Fuseina Yakubu	Youth	Farmer
18	Arahimatu Iddrisu	Youth	Farmer
19	Filila Alhassan	Youth	Farmer
20	Samatu Mohammed	Elderly	Farmer
21	Arishitu Baba	Youth	Farmer
22	Mariama Yakubu	Youth	Farmer
23	Abiba Sherazu	Elderly	Farmer
24	Abibata Alhassan	Youth	

**Elderly: >45 years****Youth: >18 and <45 years****Moya community****01-05-2014**

No.	Name	Age	Occupation
1	Abukari Danna (Chief)	75	Farmer
2	Issahaku Azuma	50	Farmer
3	Abukari Mohammed	40	Farmer
4	Yakubu Abukari	30	Farmer
5	Baba Fuseini	40	Farmer

6	Karim Nina	40	Farmer
7	Sulemanna Azindo	38	Farmer
8	Zakariya Fuseini	35	Farmer
9	Alhassan Abubakari	50	Farmer
10	Ibrahim Mamudu	40	Farmer
11	Alhassan Yusif	42	Farmer
12	Alhassan Azindo	20	Farmer
13	Iddrisu Azima	40	Farmer
14	Abubakari Mansuru	20	Farmer
15	Abdulai Fuseini	30	Farmer
16	Shaibu Nina	43	Farmer
17	Sualisu Nina	45	Farmer
18	Amadu Majid	35	Farmer
19	Zakari Abukari	40	Farmer
20	Alhassan Bawa	45	Farmer
21	Abubakari Shaibu	70	Farmer
1	Sanatu Azuma	50	Farmer
2	Alimatu Zakariya	40	Farmer
3	Awabu Mahamatu	35	Farmer
4	Mariama Baba	29	Farmer
5	Zinabu Alhassan	30	Farmer
6	Mariama Alhassan	60	Farmer
7	Sakina Zakari	23	Farmer
8	Filila Alhassan	35	Farmer
9	Rahimatu Ibrahim	35	Farmer
10	Sulaya Iddrisu	28	Farmer
11	Azara Damba	60	Farmer
12	Mamunatu Abdul-Nasiri	18	Farmer
13	Mariam Majeed	32	Farmer
14	Sikina Shaibu	50	Farmer
15	Fati Alhassan	52	Farmer
16	Awabu Sulemana	18	Farmer
17	Abana Rashid	23	Farmer
18	Sanatu Azima	53	Farmer
19	Nima Alhassan	18	Farmer
20	Ashitu Abubakari	50	Farmer
21	Anatu Karim	38	Farmer
22	Fatima Sulemana	28	Farmer
23	Martha Bawa	60	Farmer
24	Fatimata Adam	40	Trader/Farmer
25	Adamu Moro	34	Trader
26	Fatimatu Osman	20	Farmer
27	Fati Fuseini	30	Farmer
28	Awabu Yussif	35	Farmer
29	Adamu Issah	60	Farmer
30	Hawa Fuseini	60	Farmer
31	Sanatu Yahaya	62	Farmer
32	Asana Abdulai	25	Farmer
33	Fushina Abukari	38	Trader
34	Larbi Issahaku	29	Trader

**Kenikeni Forest Reserve and Mole National Park****Grupe Community****02-05-2014**

No.	Name	Age	Occupation
1	Dari Naatida	30	Farmer
2	Kwaku Bayowo	30	Farmer
3	Awule Donkoyiri	52	Farmer
4	Dare Tan	28	Farmer
5	Simon Bugla	53	Farmer
6	Lamin Abdulai	20	Farmer
7	Kipo Simole	23	Farmer
8	Disuri Berviley	31	Farmer
9	Attah Zinkoni	50	Farmer
10	Pentu Aliasu	20	Farmer
11	Kular Yirikubaye	45	Farmer
12	Kipo Musah	23	Student/Farmer
13	Denyi Beyinar	30	Farmer
14	Kwame Beyinor	25	Farmer
15	Tinwah Dasaah	35	Farmer
16	Gbiale Gbentuota	30	Farmer
17	Yanyeke Yawkraah	55	Farmer
18	Kpibari Vinn	45	Farmer
19	Dramani Salisu	21	Student
20	Dramani Saaka	50	Farmer
21	Sunwale Kpankpori	45	Farmer
22	Adams Gbolosu	27	Farmer
	<i>Women</i>		
1	Jemi Aness	20	Farmer
2	Hawa Seidu	45	Farmer
3	Kpandzana Duntze	45	Farmer
4	Magazia Zinatuna	50	Farmer
5	Bamba Barah	20	Farmer
6	Wiagu Diana	45	Farmer
7	Alberta Tinnah	40	Farmer
8	Attah Fiah	29	Farmer
9	Yaa Jang	32	Farmer
10	Beyiwor	45	Farmer
11	Akua Dari	30	Farmer
12	Kwame Tanpogo	35	Farmer
13	Kulpor Anawa	35	Farmer
14	Attah Kipo	45	Farmer
15	Zinatornor Bawizia	50	Farmer
16	Kipo Abutu	40	Farmer
17	Yao Akosua	30	Farmer
18	Abiba Seidu	28	Farmer
19	Kulpor Ados	30	Farmer
20	Tampor Porlina	30	Farmer
21	Asata Mumuni	30	Farmer
22	Afisah Dari	35	Farmer
23	Adwoa Zore	45	Farmer
24	Fati Dramani	40	Farmer
25	Vorsana Dramani	25	Farmer

**Kenikeni Forest Reserve and Mole National Park****Nasoyiri Community****02-05-2014**

No.	Name	Age	Occupation
1	Nasoyiri Wura	-	Farmer
2	Sey Nalotey	-	Farmer
3	Sansan Bidintey	50	Farmer
4	Bisen Kontome	35	Farmer
5	Ollo Sonyitey	43	Farmer
6	Nyolina Taba	30	Farmer
7	Bitoyiri	22	Farmer
8	Andrew Selli	23	Farmer
9	Dokobo Ditey	25	Farmer
10	Jacob Bale	35	Farmer
11	Bashiru Fornule	40	Farmer
12	Fotey Lifatey	45	Farmer
13	Soletay Sansa	50	Farmer
14	Dale Kpoku	30	Farmer
15	Bitoyiri	56	Farmer
16	Sekentey	60	Farmer
17	Adam Natorma	46	Farmer
18	Tensare Selle	58	Farmer
19	Banala Kani	48	Student
20	Botwo Sontey	47	Farmer
21	Kyilentey Chichutey	56	Farmer
22	Dare Bola	54	Farmer
23	Maalyir	23	Farmer
24	Glikoli Gariba	54	Farmer
25	Yasotey	45	Farmer
	<b>Women</b>		
1	Bugula	43	Farmer
2	Nowenuma	35	Farmer
3	Sawala	58	Farmer
4	Juliana Akosua	20	Farmer
5	Gbollo	35	Farmer
6	Parreh	33	Farmer
7	Zanabu	34	Farmer
8	Phillipa Amoh	21	Farmer
9	Joana Turema	19	Farmer
10	Yaa Brafi	42	Trader
11	Sahaana	51	Farmer
12	Nayorli Limah	32	Farmer
13	Mabel Dawo	23	Farmer
14	Yaatel Dawo	30	Farmer
15	Yiri Binana	48	Farmer
16	Yaa Nebina	45	Farmer
17	Grace Temale	35	Farmer
18	Rita Ayulo	41	Farmer
19	Victoria Alamina	42	Farmer
20	Bena Yare	40	Farmer
21	Wamuni	33	Farmer
22	Dusama	35	Farmer
23	Sudiri	40	Farmer
24	Rophina	30	Farmer
25	Sentey Chabb	31	Farmer

26	Hanna Mopu	42	Farmer
27	Yiley	37	Farmer
28	Adams Gyikye	35	Farmer
29	Adams Nafisa	32	Farmer
30	Janet Solomey	40	Farmer
31	Manno Dare	55	Farmer
32	Nkaayene Sankuma	35	Farmer
33	Adwoa Tireh	35	Farmer
34	Sofaa Yiri	22	Farmer
35	Comfort Tire	30	Farmer
36	Maa Adwoa	37	Farmer
37	Afua Mumuni	27	Farmer
38	Yaa Angelina	22	Farmer

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
<b>FSD, Tamale, Bole</b>			
Ebenezer Djablety	Regional FSD Manager	0244639643	30-04-2014 / 01-05-2014
Emmanuel Okrah	Tamale District FSD Manager	0243716352	30-04-2014
Nii Kwei	Tamale Assist. Dist. Manager	0200122333	30-04-2014 / 01-05-2014
Paul Hinneh	Bole Assist Dist. FSD Manager	0244934324	02-05-2014
Joseph Akuoko	Bole-TO/Range Supervisor	0242108943	02-05-2014
Saviour Attu	Bole – TO/Range supervisor	0243141630	02-05-2014
<b>Lands Commission, Tamale</b>			
Samuel Anini	Head- LVD	0244618902	05-05-2014
Osei Owusu	Head- PVLMD	0244633902	06-05-2014
Yaw Aboagye	Regional Lands Officer/ Head-Survey & Mapping	0244798808	06-05-2014
<b>Tree Aid Ghana - NGO</b>			
Andrew Dokurugu	Country Director	0208882226 <a href="mailto:andrew.dokurugu@treeaid.org.uk">andrew.dokurugu@treeaid.org.uk</a>	05-05-2014
<b>OASL, Tamale</b>			
Franklin Oppong Obiri	Regional Stool Lands Officer	0207339887/ 0244496668	05-05-2014
<b>EPA, Tamale</b>			
Musa Adam Jafaru	Programme Officer	0244445831/ 0501301601	05-05-2014
Jimah Louly	Programme Officer	0543315665/ 0501301600	05-05-2014
Abu Iddrisu	Regional Director		05-05-2014
<b>GNFS, Tamale</b>			
Douglas Koyiri	Regional Fire Commander	0208284332	05-05-2014
<b>Department of Community Development</b>			
Williams Alagma	Regional Director	0244845045/0206277359 <a href="mailto:alagwillie@yahoo.com">alagwillie@yahoo.com</a>	06-05-2014
<b>MOFA, Tamale</b>			
William Boakye Acheampong	Regional Director	0244216918	06-05-2014
<b>RCC, Tamale</b>			
Alhassan Issehaku	RCD	0208236483	06-05-2014
<b>Care International-NGO</b>			



Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
Francis Avura	Local Governance & Advocacy Officer	0208137503	07-05-2014
Nuhu Suleimana	Livelihood and Disaster Risk Reduction Officer	0248406305	07-05-2014
<b>Association of Church-Based Development NGOs (Acdep)</b>			
Pealore Zachary	ECCRING Project Manager	0206151928/ <a href="mailto:razackpealore@acdep.org">razackpealore@acdep.org</a>	07-05-2014
Michael Pervarah	Project Manager	0244777442	07-05-2014

**UPPER EAST REGION**

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
<b>FSD - Bolga, Navrongo</b>			
James K. Ware	Regional FSD Manager	0207142090	07-05-2014
Robert Deri	Bolga District FSD Manager	0208158736	07-05-2014
Kobina Baiden	Bolga Assist. Dist. Manager	0208316214	07-05-2014
Awuah Oteng	Navrongo Dist. FSD Manager	0243373059	07-05-2014
Agbontor Raymond	Navrongo ADM	0209161881	07-05-2014
<b>Wildlife Division</b>			
John Naada Majam	Regional Wildlife Div. Manager	0244167419	08-05-2014
<b>Lands Commission, Bolga</b>			
Alhassan B. Zakariah	Head- LVD	0209123550	08-05-2014
Eric Mwim	Head- PVLMD	0202857941	08-05-2014
Seidu Zakari Abu	Ag. Regional Lands Officer/ Head-Survey & Mapping	0209656296	08-05-2014
<b>Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL), Bolga</b>			
Larri John Kwame	Regional Stool Lands Officer	0246361631	08-05-2014
<b>EPA, Bolga</b>			
Hamidu Abdulai	Assist. Programme Officer	0268861474	08-05-2014
Agbenyeka Godfred		0249990930	08-05-2014
Benedict Agamah		0242342376	08-05-2014
Freda Amizia		0203217602	08-05-2014
<b>GNFS, Bolga</b>			
Albert A. Ayamga	Regional Fire Commander	0208240499/0242569152	08-05-2014
Albert Adongo Ayamga	Rural Fire Department-Officer	0208384171/0245914619	08-05-2014
<b>FORIG, Bolga</b>			
Stephen Akpalu	Research Scientist	0207392105	09-05-2014
Gloria Adeyiga	Research Scientist	0207327391	09-05-2014
<b>MOFA, Bolga</b>			
Zimri Alhassan	Assist. Regional Ext. Officer	0240399482	09-05-2014
Ben Issah	Reg. Extension Officer	0244838789	09-05-2014
<b>WRC- Volta Basin, Bolga</b>			
Aaron Aduna	Volta Basin Officer	0242074137/0208234442 <a href="mailto:aaronaduna@yahoo.com">aaronaduna@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:aaronaduna@gmail.com">aaronaduna@gmail.com</a>	09-05-2014
<b>NADMO, Bolga</b>			
Paul Wooma	Deputy Chief Disaster Control Officer	0206381927	09-05-2014
<b>RCC, Bolga</b>			
Paul K. Abdul Korah	RCD/Chief Director	0244632151	09-05-2014

1. Energy Commission-Accra 16-05-2014  
Julius Nyarko, Senior Programme Officer  
0546995989

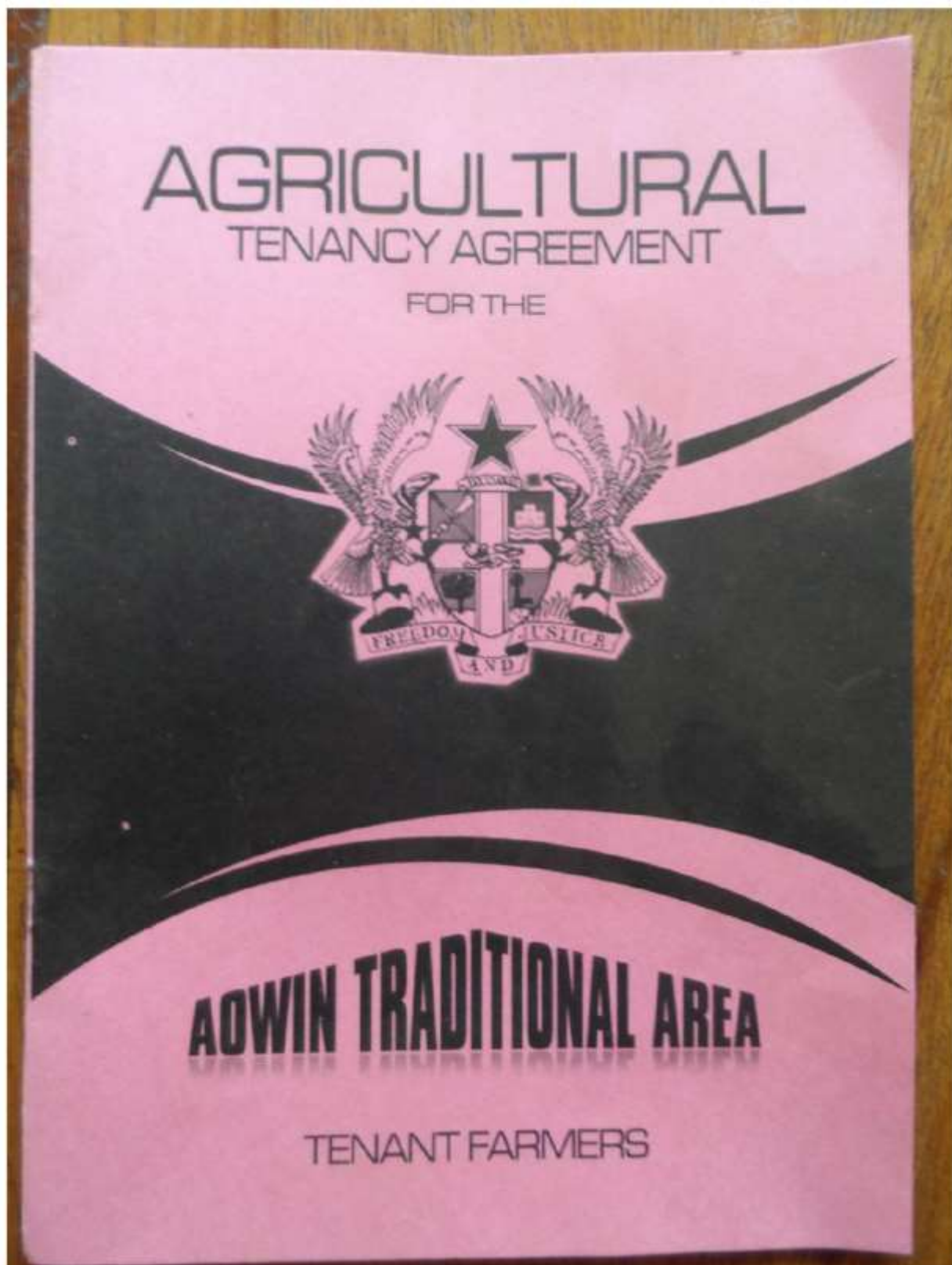
2. SNV, Accra Date: April 7, 2014  
Quirin Laumans  
Country Sector Leader – Agriculture  
[giaumans@snvworld.org](mailto:giaumans@snvworld.org) /0546 487 855

Emmanuel Aziebor  
Associate Advisor – Renewable Energy  
[aziebor@snvworld.org](mailto:aziebor@snvworld.org) / 0246 444 225

**APPENDICES**

Appendix 1	Sample land agreement between farmers and landowners –by OASL for LAP
Appendix 2	UENR Curricula for Certificate in Natural Resources
Appendix 3	BAR Forest Reserves and degraded areas
Appendix 4	NR forest reserves showing threats
Appendix 5	UER list of FRs

**Appendix 1      Sample land agreement for Aowin TA: Agricultural Tenancy Agreement between farmers and landowners –under LAP**



## AGRICULTURAL TENANCY

THIS AGRICULTURAL TENANCY is made on the ..... day of ..... 20..... **BETWEEN** ..... Stool (hereinafter called "**THE LANDLORD**") which expression shall include his/her successors in title according to customary law and tradition and any succession law recognized in Ghana) acting by its representative ..... Chief of ..... in the ..... District of the ..... Region of the Republic Ghana acting with the consent and concurrence of the elders of the said ..... Stool whose consent and concurrence are requisite or necessary according to customary law for the valid grant of land or other property of the said stool which consent and concurrence are testified by the elders of the said stool of the one part **AND** ..... of ..... (hereinafter called "**THE TENANT**") on the part which expression where the context so requires shall include his/her successors in title according to customary law and tradition and any succession law recognised in Ghana).

The Landlord grants to the Tenant **ALL THAT** farmland(s) situated and lying and being at ..... covering an approximate area of ..... acres more particularly delineated on the Survey Plan(s) attached hereto and thereon edged **PINK:-**

**TO HOLD** onto the tenancy for a term of **50 YEARS** commencing from the day of this agreement and **PAYING THEREFORE** for the said term a yearly rent of **GH₵** ..... per acre per annum in advance to the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands subject to revision every **5 years** of the term and conditions herein stated.

The Landlord acknowledges receipt of an amount of **Gh₵** ..... together with ..... bottles of drinks/ ..... sheep from the Tenant as customary drink money for the purpose of granting the land described in this agreement.

## AGRICULTURAL TENANCY

### THE LESSEE COVENANTS WITH THE LESSOR AS FOLLOWS:

1. To use the land primarily for agricultural purposes (i.e. cocoa, etc.) and the other purposes incidental thereto and for no other purpose except with the prior written consent of the landlord.
2. To pay the rent thereby reserved in the specified manner ( to the office of the Administrator of Stool Lands)
3. To adopt good agricultural practices to maintain the farm especially to operate with extension services staffs of the Ministry of Agriculture.
4. To perform Annual Customary Service to the chief, that is purification fee of the cedi equivalent of half a bag of cocoa beans for farmlands of 1 to 10 acres and one bag of cocoa for farmlands of more than 11 acres at the prevailing rate announced by the Government of the Republic of Ghana.
5. The Tenant shall within three (3) years of the date of this agreement cultivate at least 25% of the land so granted.
6. To give back to the landlord any land which he/she is unable to cultivate after the land has been left uncultivated for a period of three (3) years within four (4) years of grant of the tenancy.
7. To allow the landlord or his accredited agents to inspect the land at reasonable time to see whether the land is being cultivated with prior consent of an agent of the office of the Administrator of stool Lands in charge of the area.
8. Not to use or permit anything to be done upon the land granted or any part thereof which may be or become a nuisance or cause damage to the landlord, his tenants or the occupiers of adjacent or adjoining lands.
9. To maintain all farm structures and residences in good and tenantable repair and hygienic conditions in accordance with the District Assembly bye laws and any other laws of the Republic of Ghana relevant to the area herein.



## AGRICULTURAL TENANCY

10. To conserve Wetlands, protect rivers, Streams, Tourists sites and other state resources within the parcel allocated to the farmer in accordance with the general policy of the state.

11. Not to abandon the said land or allow same to remain idle or go to ruins for a period of more than two (2) years without reasonable cause.

12. On the death of the Tenant the successor in title is to inform the landlord and to seek his permission to continue this tenancy on the same terms or any additional terms as the parties may agree upon and if there may not be an agreement, to inform the Administrator of Stool Lands or his accredited agent for a solution.

13. Not to assign, sublet, subdivide, mortgage or charge or in any manner whatsoever encumber or part with possession of the said land or any part thereof or interest therein or concerning the same or attempt to assign, sublet, subdivide, mortgage or charge encumber or part with possession of said land without such prior written consent of the landlord.

### THE LESSOR COVENANT WITH THE LESSEE AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Lessee paying the rent hereby reserved and in the manner herein specified and observing or performing the covenants on his part herein contained shall peaceably hold and enjoy the land hereby granted without any unlawful disturbance from or by the landlord or any person claiming under, through or in trust of him.

2. To give the Tenant the option to renew the grant for a further term of 30 YEARS at the expiry of the term hereby granted if there shall not be any breach or non-observance of the terms and conditions hereby created.

### PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT:

1. If and wherever there shall be a breach by the tenant of any of the provisions herein above contained or if the tenant shall be insolvent or if any execution shall be levied upon his goods or upon the said land or if he shall remove or offer for sale the greater part of his stock or goods or crops the landlord may re-enter upon



## AGRICULTURAL TENANCY

any part of the said land in the whole and thereupon the grant shall determine/cease without prejudice to the Landlord's remedies for any antecedent breach of covenant by the tenant.

2. In all cases of dispute under this agreement and subject to the agreement of the parties any conflict as to interpretation or rights and or liabilities under this agreement shall first be resolved by the offices of OASL. Any party not satisfied with the decision pronounced by the office may seek redress in the law courts.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands this day and year first above written.

SIGNED by the said LANDLORD ..... }  
 OF ..... in the presence of: } **LANDLORD**

NAME.....  
 ADDRESS.....  
 .....  
 SIGNATURE.....

SIGNED/ THUMB PRINTED by the said  
 tenant..... }  
 of..... }  
 after the contents have been read over and interpreted  
 to him in the..... } **TENANT**  
 Language by and he appeared to understanding the  
 content before appending his mark in the presence of: }

NAME.....  
 ADDRESS.....  
 .....  
 SIGNATURE.....

## Appendix 2 UENR Curricula for Certificate in Natural Resources

### 7.0 CERTIFICATE IN NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

#### 7.1 Programme Rationale

Through providing instruction in both the practical and theoretical aspect of the Science, art and business of Natural Resources Management and related sciences, this programme will produce technicians skilled and efficient in planning, implementing and supervising Natural Resources operations. This programme will introduce participants to a wide range of technical knowledge and skills related to the management, Development, harvesting and utilization of Renewable Natural Resources. It will also provide the basis for further higher education and training.

To achieve the above objectives, the programme will ensure that participants:

- Acquire a good basic grounding in biological and related sciences;
- Become acquainted with such technical knowledge and skills as the Management Development, protection, utilization of Forest and Wildlife resources etc.;
- Acquire good understanding of the basis for various accepted forestry ethics/practices;
- Acquire such skills and attitudes as will enable participant perform to the satisfaction of the employer, other workers and him/herself;
- Improve upon his/her capacity as a team member;
- Obtain such qualifications as will enable him secure a rewarding job and also as a basis for further training and education.

#### 7.2 Scheme of Programme/ Course Structure

The Certificate programme in Natural Resources Management is organized in 4 Modules. Modules 1 and 2 shall comprise 6 courses each and modules 3 and 4 shall comprise 5 courses each. The modules shall run for two months in each quarter. This arrangement is to enable participants go back to their work schedules for one month in each quarter. Thus the whole programme will take 8 months.

Alternatively, the programme could be organized in 2 semesters of 16 weeks per semester, in which case 2 modules will be covered per semester.

- Introduction to general forestry practices (Modules 1 & 2) for the first semester.
- Field practice at participants work place for the first semester break;
- Regular classes (Modules 3 & 4) at Brosankro near Tepa for the second semester

The proposed course structure is arranged in modules and quarters as follows:

**MODULE I:**

**1<sup>st</sup> Quarter January- March**

Forest Ecology	3	2	3
Forest Botany and Systematic	3	3	3
Land Surveying	2	3	3
Forest Measurement and Inventory	3	3	3
Basic Statistics	2	0	2
Introduction to Computer Science	2	1	2
			16

**MODULE II:**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter April-June**

Introduction to Wildlife and Range Management	2	2	3
Watershed Management	1	2	2
Introduction to Soil Science	2	2	2
Agro forestry	2	1	2
Forest Protection	3	3	3
Technical Communication	2	1	2
			14

**MODULE III:**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter July- September**

Forest Governance	3	2	3
Introduction Remote Sensing and GIS	2	2	2
Forest Products Utilization	2	1	2
Natural Resources Management	2	2	2
Forest Silviculture and Nursery Management	3	2	3

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**MODULE IV:****4<sup>TH</sup> Quarter October –December**

Forest Roads Engineering	2	1	2
Ergonomics and Work Study	2	2	2
Introduction to Wood Technology	2	1	2
Timber Grading and Marketing	2	1	2
Seminar/Long Essay	-	-	4
			12

**7.3 Assessment**

There shall be formal Examinations in all courses at the end of each semester. Continuous assessment will be by course work, attendance, semester examinations, field work/ laboratory work and seminars.

**7.4 Requirement for Graduation**

The minimum entry requirement shall be

- (i) BECE with 3 years' work experience in the relevant field; Applicant should not be less than 18 years of age.
- (ii) SSSCE/WASSCE with passes in Mathematics, English Language and Integrated Science;

In addition to the minimum entry requirement, candidates must satisfy the examiners in the written examinations in all courses and should have obtained **a minimum of 40 credit hours and satisfy all other course requirements.**

**8.0 BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROGRAMME**

- i. The certificate in Natural Resources Management programme shall be useful to the Forestry Commission, NGO's, Plantation Companies and other Governmental institutions including D/M/M Assemblies.
- ii. The certificate programme shall be of one year duration

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## Appendix 3 BAR Forest Reserves showing degraded reserves

## FOREST RESERVES IN BRONG AHAFO REGION

*Degraded I/R*

FOREST DIST	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	FOREST RESERVE	AREA (KM <sup>2</sup> )	PERIMETER (KM)	TOTAL DIST PERIMETER (KM)
1. Bechem	Tano	1.Aparapi ✓ 2.Bosomkese ✓	19.04 138.41	24.12 66.43	90.55
2.Dormaa	Dormaa/Jaman	1.Pamu-Berekum ✓ 2.Mpameso ✓	189.07 322.56	101.57 63.88	165.45
3.Goaso	Asunafo  Asunafo/Asutifi Asutifi	1.Bonkoni ✓ 2.Bonsambepo ✓ 3.Ayum ✓ 4.Subim ✓ 5.Abonyire ✓ 6.Bia Shelterbelt ✓ 7.Bia-Tano ✓ 8.Goa shelterbelt ✓	67.78 135.90 112.85 238.28 41.18 29.55 181.97 23.75	42.51 64.96 69.24 79.24 43.64 30.87 57.38 34.90	422.74
4.Kintampo	Kintampo/Nkoranza Sene/Atebubu	1.Bosomoa ✓ 2.Buru ✓	150.45 302.15	51.30 47.46	98.76
5.Sunyani	Wenchi  Wenchi/Sunyani Berekum/Sunyani Sunyani Asutifi/Dormaa	1.Tain I ✓ 2.Nsemere ✓ 3.Sawsaw ✓ 4.Yaya ✓ 5.Tain II ✓ 6.Amama ✓ 7.Asukese ✓	30.56 18.13 62.88 51.36 482.67 44.03 269.36	31.35 20.04 39.60 27.48 269.43 68.48 139.27	595.65
6.Atebubu	Sene Pru Atebubu/Amantin	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>2,911.93</b>	<b>1,373.15</b>	<b>1,373.15</b>

NB: degraded reserves are those that have been ticked. About 13 of them are degraded.

## Appendix 4 NR forest reserves showing threats

DISTRICT	FOREST RESERVE	ESTIMATED AREA (HA)	CURRENT THREATS
DAMONGO (5)	Yakombo	1,116.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc.</li> </ul>
	Damongo Scarp	2.94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc.</li> </ul>
	Bombi	1.47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc.</li> </ul>
	Damongo Plantation	0.43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc.</li> </ul>
	Nyangbong	3.81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
TAMALE (4)	Sinsanblegbinni	72.52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Tamale Waterworks	0.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Tamale Fuelwood Bk I	0.34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	GES Plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>

NEWALE	Nasia Tributaries	314.68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Gambaga Scarp West Blk I	114.99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Gambaga Scarp West Blk II	222.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Gambaga Scarp East	127.53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Morago East	88.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
YENDI	Yendi Town Plantation Block I	0.36 64 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Yendi Town Plantation Block II	0.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Kulpene	2.31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Daka	145.66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Kumbo	164.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>



	Lambo	113.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>• Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Baligu	56.73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>• Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	karaga	24.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> </ul>
BOLE	Yerada	424,81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
	Kenikeni	517,98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues of wildfire, indiscriminate tree harvest.</li> <li>• Illegal activities encroachment (galamsey) cattle grazing etc) sand winning etc</li> </ul>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,515.92</b>	

## Appendix 5 UER list of Forest Reserves

**UPPER EAST FOREST RESERVES**

FOREST DISTRICT	FOREST RESERVE	POLITICAL DISTRICT	PERIMETER (km)	AREA (km <sup>2</sup> )
Bolga	1. Tankwiddi West	Bolga municipal	38.14	193.21
	2. Red volta West	Nabdam & Talensi	88.01	261.59
	3. Nyokoko	Bolga municipal	3.01	0.41
	sub total		129.16	455.21
Navrongo	1. Kologo naga	Kassena Nankana East	33.12	45.33
	2. Assebilika	Kassena Nankana East & Builsa South	15.79	38.85
	3. Tankwiddi West	Kassena Nankana East	33.26	119.14
	4. Pogi	Builsa South	23.70	26.06
	5. Gia	Builsa South	21.70	21.69
	6. Wiaga	Builsa North	13.18	9.84
	7. Kadembilli	Builsa North	26.37	22.83
	8. Wiaga Kadema	Builsa North	25.44	97.34
	9. Saboro	Kassena Nankana East	2.39	0.37
	10. Dedoro	Kassena Nankana East	10.96	3.11
	11. Tankara	Kassena Nankana East	12.38	4.82
	12. Chianna hills 1	Kassena Nankana West	21.69	43.59
	13. Chianna hills 2	Kassena Nankana West	32.71	72.52
	14. Sissili north	Kassena Nankana West	37.72	82.88
	15. Sissili Central	Kassena Nakana West	44.15	155.09
	16. Bepona	Kassena Nankana West	47.72	61.75
	17. Fumbisi Kanjarga	Builsa South	9.60	12.95
	sub total		411.88	818.16
Bawku	1. Upper Tamne BLK 1-2	Pusiga		
	1. Upper Tamne BLk 3-5	Bawku East	61.69	17.25
	2. Morago West	Garu Tempane	45.08	39.76
	3. Red Volta East	Bawku West	201.13	217.60
	4. Bazua bridge	Bawku West	7.50	2.18
	5. Zawse	Bawku East	6.63	2.29
	6. Zawse hills 1&2	Bawku East	17.98	7.85
	7. Bumbugu Extention	Binduri	3.22	0.46
	8. Bumbugu plantation	Binduri	14.48	4.14
	sub total		357.71	291.53
total			898.75	1564.90