



FORESTRY COMMISSION OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Republic of Ghana

REDD+ MECHANISM IN GHANA

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Updated RPF

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	Civil Society Organisation(s)
DAs	District Assemblies
DRM	Dispute Resolution Mechanism
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
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
GHG	Green House Gas
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPRS I	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GWCL/PMU	Ghana Water Company/Project Management Unit
HFZ	High Forest Zone
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology
LAP	Land Administration Project
LI	Legislative Instrument
LVD	Land Valuation Division
MC	Minerals Commission
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NREG	Natural Resources and Environmental Governance
NTFPs	Non Timber Forest Products
OASL	Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
PNDCL	Provisional National Defence Council Law
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REDD+	REDD plus sustainable management of forest, forest conservation, enhancement of carbon stocks

RMSC	Resource Management Support Centre
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
TAs	Traditional Authorities
TIDD	Timber Industry Development Division
ToR	Terms of Reference
TUC	Timber Utilization Contract
UENR	University of Energy and Natural Resources, Sunyani-Ghana
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WB	World Bank
WD	Wildlife Division
WRC	Water Resources Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The preparation of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a requirement for projects that may entail involuntary resettlement, acquisition of land, impact on livelihood, or restricted access to natural resources under the World Bank safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). The RPF will provide project stakeholders on how to address compensation issues as related to affected properties/livelihoods including land and income generation activities during Project implementation.

REDD+ Strategy Options and Potential Social Impacts

Addressing deforestation and forest degradation presents a number of challenges in Ghana due to the complexities of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The implementation of the REDD+ strategies is to offer significant benefits for the society not only in the area of carbon emissions reductions but also in relation to biodiversity conservation, forest industry, agriculture and livelihoods. The list of proposed strategy options for addressing the identified drivers of deforestation/forest degradation include:

- A. Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision –making
- B. Clarify natural resource rights
- C. Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade
- D. Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand
- E. Address problem of local market supply
- F. Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)
- G. Strengthen local decentralised management of natural resources
- H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use
- I. Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands
- J. Address local market demand
- K. Improve returns to small-scale enterprise
- L. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation Rehabilitation of degraded forest reserves
- M. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases)

The identified strategies likely to cause potential social impacts (i.e. on assets, livelihoods, displacement and access to natural/cultural resources) are provided in the table below.

Proposed REDD+ Strategy Options	Potential Adverse Social Impacts
D: Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand	<u>On-reserve rehabilitation</u> Illegal farms and hamlets inside forest reserves may be affected. Both economic plants such as cocoa and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, etc are cultivated in forest reserves. Illegal farmers may be displaced and food/cash crops as well as farm structures or farm settlements may be affected. A census or inventory of illegal activities (e.g. farming) will be required to identify and confirm illegal farms/hamlets and owners of such farms/hamlets in the forest reserves.
E/J. Address problem of local market supply and demand	<u>Plantation development</u> Off-reserve plantation development by individuals or private firms may require land acquisition. Depending on the land use of the acquired land, local farmers, crops, hamlets/structures may be affected.

F: Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	<u>Ecosystem friendly cocoa production</u> -Improving shade trees in some existing cocoa farms both on-reserve and off-reserve will require cutting down some cocoa trees to create space for shade trees. Farmers may require compensation for affected cocoa trees. - <i>Admitted farms</i> : There are admitted farms in the forest reserves and some of these farmers have expanded their farming activities beyond acceptable boundaries. Over 601 admitted farms have been recorded in the reserves within the HFZ. <u>Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment</u> -Illegal farms and hamlets in encroached FRs will be affected. Illegal farmers and those living in hamlets will be displaced. Both food and cash crops will be affected.
H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	<u>Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc)</u> Land acquisition for woodlot development. Depending upon the land use of the acquired land

However, as REDD+ sub-projects are not known in sufficient detail at the time of preparing this Resettlement Policy Framework, provisions are made in the RPF to accommodate all potential situations, including cases that may entail actual displacement/resettlement, and livelihood restoration assistance in concordance with the WB policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

National legal and regulatory provisions

The relevant legal and regulatory provisions include: (i) The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992; (ii) The State Lands Act, 1962; (iii) Forest Ordinance of 1927 (Cap 157).

Land ownership may be categorized into these 2 main forms:

- Customary land comprising stool and family lands; and
- Public land comprising state and vested lands.

Key Institutions involved in Land Administration in Ghana include:

- Land Commission (comprising Land Title Registry, Survey & Mapping Division, Land Valuation Division)
- Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
- Forestry Commission
- Traditional Authorities

Proposed resettlement/compensation policy and principles

Any impact of REDD+ sub-project activity on land and/or people shall be addressed in compliance with the Constitution of Ghana, with other Ghanaian regulations, and with the World Bank safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). Where there are gaps or inconsistencies between Ghanaian laws and the World Bank policy, the World Bank policy OP 4.12 will apply.

Driving principles of the resettlement policy are as follows:

- Land owners, traditional authorities, communities and farmers who already own and or have access to lands will be considered as priority in REDD+ programme. Communal or stool lands vested in the traditional authorities or government and public lands will also be considered for REDD+ in all cases to minimise land acquisition.

- Where rehabilitation of forest reserves with illegal farmers present, the modified taungya system will be adopted. The illegal farmers will be allowed to cultivate while trees are planted and in three to four years time the tree canopy takes over farm in the forest. During the three to four year period, the farmer finds new land outside the forest reserves and is supported to cultivate the new farm.
- For REDD+ subproject activity, where number of affected persons is 50 or less, a simple compensation report will be prepared; where number of PAPs is from 51 to 199, an ARP will be prepared and where number of PAPs is 200 and above, a RAP will be prepared for implementation.
- Wherever inhabited permanent dwellings/structures, or communal properties such as cemeteries or religious places/sites may potentially be affected by a REDD+ sub-project, the sub-project shall be reassessed to avoid any impact on such permanent dwellings or communal properties and to avoid displacement/relocation accordingly.
- Culturally sensitive sites such as cemeteries, shrines and groves will be allowed to remain in forests, plantations and access given to local communities to visit such sites.
- Costs associated with displacement and resettlement will be internalized into sub-project costs to allow for fair comparison of processes and sites.
- For each sub-project involving land acquisition of displacement of squatters/illegal farmers in forest reserves, a cut-off date will be determined, taking into account the likely implementation schedule of the sub-project, to avoid massive encroachment of non-eligible occupants into Project affected spaces.
- People occupying Project-affected land at the cut-off date are eligible to Project resettlement policy, which includes both those who have legal rights to land, including customarily recognized rights, and occupants who have no legal right to the land they are occupying. In practice, this means that people usually considered in Ghana as “squatters”/ illegal occupants will be entitled to Project assistance as long as they are present on site at the cut-off date.
- Where impact on land is such that people may be affected in the sustainability of their livelihoods, preference will be given to land-for-land solutions rather than cash compensation, and livelihood restoration measures will be taken.
- Compensation shall be paid prior to displacement / land entry.
- Compensation will be at full replacement value.
- *Compensation payment procedure:* Each eligible affected person will sign a compensation payment form together with the authorized representative or witness to confirm acceptance of compensation conditions.
- Information and consultation will take place before the process leading to displacement is launched in each particular location concerned by a sub-project.
- Vulnerable people will be specifically taken care of.
- A dedicated dispute resolution /grievance redress mechanism will be put in place as the first option of managing disputes.
- The law courts will be the last option for handling disputes.

Implementation Institutions

The main institutions involved with the implementation of the resettlement activities are:

- Forestry Commission REDD+ Secretariat;
- Regional/district FSD/WD
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA);
- COCOBOD
- Regional/District Land Valuation Division;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);

- District Assemblies (DAs); and
- Consultant/NGOs

The implementation activities will be under the overall guidance of the office of the Forestry Commission REDD+ Secretariat.

Implementation responsibilities are detailed in this RPF. Much of the work load will fall under the FC REDD+ Secretariat and the regional/district FSD/WD. It is observed that these entities have at present limited experience with implementation of World Bank OP 4.12. As a result, it is advised that the frontline staff of the FC with regard to RPF implementation should benefit from some capacity building through a training workshop or seminar as part of the implementation of this RPF.

Funding

The World Bank does not disburse against compensation and therefore the Government of Ghana will be responsible for payment of compensation under REDD+.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is a proposed global mechanism to mitigate climate change, while mobilizing financial resources for socio-economic development in forest countries. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), facilitated by the World Bank, brings together 50 donor and forest country participants with the aim of supporting the forest countries in the preparation and subsequent implementation of their REDD+ Strategies.

Ghana is a key participant country in the FCPF and the Government is currently implementing its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) with regards to the REDD+ Readiness phase, and has requested a FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant to support the design of its REDD+ Strategy.

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is prepared to contribute to the smooth implementation of the REDD+ strategies with regards to social impacts, e.g. livelihoods, physical or economic displacement. The contract to prepare the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for the REDD+ Mechanism in Ghana also includes the preparation of this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as well as an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as separate documents.

1.2 Purpose of the RPF

The development of an RPF is a requirement for projects that may entail involuntary resettlement, issues of compensation, acquisition of land, impact on livelihood, or restricted access to natural resources under the World Bank safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). The RPF will also provide stakeholders on how to address compensation issues as related to affected properties/livelihoods including land and income generated activities during REDD+ project implementation. The application of OP 4.12 also ensures participation, enhances sustainability and social cohesion.

1.3 Report Outline

The RPF has the following outline:

1. Introduction
2. The Proposed REDD+ Strategy Options
3. Potential Impacts on Assets and Livelihood
4. Relevant Legal and Institutional Framework
5. Principles and Objectives
6. Valuations, Eligibility and Entitlements
7. Grievance Redress Mechanisms
8. Vulnerable Groups
9. Monitoring and Evaluation
10. Consultations and Disclosure
11. Institutional Arrangement for Implementation
12. Budget and Funding
13. Bibliography

2.0 THE PROPOSED REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS

Addressing deforestation and forest degradation presents a number of challenges in Ghana, though success in REDD+ policy making would offer significant benefits for the society not only in the area of carbon emissions reductions but also in relation to biodiversity conservation, forest industry, agriculture and livelihoods. Below is a list of proposed strategy options for addressing the preliminary identified drivers, according to the R-PP:

- N. Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision –making
- O. Clarify natural resource rights
- P. Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade
- Q. Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand
- R. Address problem of local market supply
- S. Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)
- T. Strengthen local decentralised management of natural resources
- U. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use
- V. Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands
- W. Address local market demand
- X. Improve returns to small-scale enterprise
- Y. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation Rehabilitation of degraded forest reserves
- Z. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases)

Table 2:1 provides details of the indicative REDD+ strategies. In summary, REDD+ achieves GHG emissions reductions through one or a mixture of the following forestry strategies:

- reduced deforestation and forest degradation;
- forest conservation;
- sustainable management of forests; and
- enhancement of forest carbon stocks (afforestation and reforestation).

Table 2:1 Proposed REDD+ Strategy Options

THEME: FOREST SECTOR POLICY, LEGISLATION AND GOVERNANCE ACTIVITIES			
Challenge / Immediate Driver of Deforestation	Candidate element within national REDD strategy	Sub-component	Activities proposed under R-PP
Gaps in Forest Policy, and Policy Realisation	A: Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision – making	A: Strengthened National Forest Policy Forum and improved Forest Information Dissemination	A. Maintain links to ongoing Forest Policy Review
	B. Clarify rights regime	B. Carbon rights allocated	B. National Expert Consultation on the Allocation of Carbon Rights, to review terrestrial carbon rights, benefit sharing and tree tenure
	C. Improved FLEGT	C. Implement VPA and related actions	C. Maintain links to VPA process, and integrate actions as appropriate
	D: Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand	D: Policy measures to ensure a sustainable timber industry, including on-reserve rehabilitation, plantations development and off-reserve actions (incl. tree tenure reform and REDD-friendly cocoa)	D. National Expert Consultation on Provisioning of the Timber Supply
	E. Address problem of local market supply	E. Better regulation of small scale lumbering (SSL), sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand, implemented	E: Working Group on Local Market Timber Supply (or amalgamate with proposed VPA action)
Demographic Pressures	F: Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	F1. Support Ecosystem-friendly Cocoa Production F2. Improve productivity of farmland F3. Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment F4. Promote ecosystem-friendly agro-industry development	F. Liaise with MoFA, COCOBOD and Cocoa Research Institute F. Working Group on REDDplus-friendly Cocoa Production (Cocoa Carbon) F. Working Group on Low Carbon Agro-industrial Development
	G. Strengthen local decentralised management of natural resources	G1: Support training in forest and resource management at district level administrations (already part of NREG) G2: Support pilot projects in decentralised environmental	G. Maintain links to existing NREG strategy and Ghana's long-term development plan (under preparation; successor to GPRSII)

		management and resource planning, through national agencies (EPA, MLGRD)	
	H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	H1: Implement policy measures and fuel efficiency initiatives projects that will reduce carbon emissions arising from charcoal and fuel wood use. H2: Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc.) H3: Develop alternatives to primary fuels	H: Working Group on Charcoal and Fuel wood
	I. Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	I. Policy and practical measures to address degradation caused by fire in the agricultural and livestock production cycles (e.g. rangeland zoning strategies; alternative grass control methods, incentives for community fire management; payments for ecosystem services)	I1. Maintain links with National Wildfire Policy and Sustainable Land Management Programme I2. Challenge Fund for projects on Fire Control
Economic Forces	J. Address local market demand	J. Timber supply situation rationalized	A-E above
	K. Improve returns to small-scale enterprise	K. Eco-friendly approaches to forest land development K. Intensification strategy supported	F, G, I above
	L. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	L: Implementation by mining companies of EIA requirements for forest rehabilitation following the closure of mining sites enforced L: Measures to reduce forest degradation as a result of unregulated (sometimes illegal) small scale mining implemented	Maintain links to NREG
Natural causes [NC]	M. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases	M. Policy implantation takes account of risks from natural events	M. Review permanence and liability issues as the R-PP develops

(Source: Revised Ghana R-PP, Final December 2010)

3.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ASSETS, LIVELIHOODS AND DISPLACEMENT

3.1 Overview

This policy framework is triggered in anticipation that the REDD+ project activities may have some impacts on assets and livelihoods and may result in either economic or physical displacement. This RPF makes provisions for minimizing resettlement and identifying other alternatives when possible; and also minimizing impacts from land acquisition through involvement of landowners, traditional authorities, farmers and communities as a whole in off-reserves.

However, as REDD+ sub-projects are not known in sufficient detail at this stage of preparing this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), provisions are made in the RPF to accommodate all potential situations, including cases that may entail actual displacement and livelihood restoration assistance in accordance with the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).

3.2 Assessment of Social Impacts

The potential social impacts/issues likely to be associated with REDD+ sub-projects are described in the **Table 3:1**. Rehabilitation of forest reserves will affect illegal farms, illegal mining sites, and hamlets and people engage in such illegal activities and owns such illegal properties will both be physically and economically displaced. Some admitted farmers in forest reserves have encroached upon the reserve thus going beyond their legal boundaries and such farmers will lose such encroached portions. About 601 admitted farms have been recorded in the forest reserves within the cocoa forest mosaic landscape/HFZ as provided in **Table 3:2** and **Figure 3:1** shows the forest reserves with admitted farms in the HFZ.

Improving shade trees in cocoa farms may require the cutting down of some cocoa trees for the required number of shade trees per hectare of cocoa farm. Such affected cocoa farmers will demand compensation for loss of cocoa trees.

A field survey in the form of a census or inventory must be carried out within the forest reserves in the HFZ to identify and confirm illegal farms/hamlets as well as admitted farmers who have encroached the reserves.

Off-reserve plantation development by individuals or private firms may require land acquisition. Depending on the land use of the acquired land, local farmers, crops, hamlets/structures, cultural heritage sites may be affected.

3.3 Generic Impacts on Assets and Livelihoods

Table 3:3 shows in generic terms what impacts/issues on assets (land, crops, and structures) and livelihoods can be expected given the types of activities envisioned under REDD+.

Table 3:1 Potential Adverse Social Impacts/ Issues

Proposed national REDD+ strategy options	Sub-component	Involuntary resettlement policy, OP 4.12 likely to be triggered	Potential adverse social impacts
A: Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision –making	A: Strengthened National Forest Policy Forum and improved Forest Information Dissemination	NO	-
B. Clarify rights regime	B. Carbon rights allocated	NO	-
C. Improved FLEGT	C. Implement VPA and related actions	NO (actions on-going)	-
D: Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand E/J. Address problem of local market supply and demand	D: Policy measures to ensure a sustainable timber industry, including on-reserve rehabilitation, plantations development and off-reserve actions (incl. tree tenure reform and REDD-friendly cocoa) E. Better regulation of small scale lumbering (SSL), sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand, implemented J. Timber supply situation rationalized	YES	<u>On-reserve rehabilitation</u> Illegal farms and hamlets as well as cultural sites such as cemeteries, shrines inside forest reserves may be affected. Both economic plants such as cocoa and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, etc exist in forest reserves. Farmers occupying or farming in the reserves illegally may be affected and properties may include food/cash crops as well as farm structures or farm settlements. <u>Plantation development</u> Off-reserve plantation development by individuals or private firms may require land acquisition. Depending on the land use of the acquired land, local farmers, crops, hamlets/structures, cultural heritage sites may be affected.

F: Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	<p>F1. Support Ecosystem-friendly Cocoa Production</p> <p>F2. Improve productivity of farmland</p> <p>F3. Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment</p> <p>F4. Promote ecosystem-friendly agro-industry development</p>	YES	<p><u>Ecosystem friendly cocoa production</u></p> <p>-Improving shade trees in some existing cocoa farms will require cutting down some cocoa trees to create space for shade trees. Farmers may require compensation for affected cocoa trees.</p> <p><u>Admitted farms</u></p> <p>There are admitted farms in the forest reserves and some of these farmers have expanded their farming activities beyond acceptable boundaries. Over 601 admitted farms have been recorded in the reserves within the HFZ.</p> <p><u>Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment</u></p> <p>-Cocoa farmers occupying or farming in the reserves illegally will be affected. Such farmers occupying the reserves may be displaced and their properties such as hamlets and farms may be destroyed. Both food and cash crops such as cocoa, cocoyam, plantain will be affected.</p>
G. Strengthen local decentralised management of natural resources	<p>G1: Support training in forest and resource management at district level administrations (already part of NREG)</p> <p>G2: Support pilot projects in decentralised environmental management and resource planning, through national agencies (EPA, MLGRD)</p>	NO	-
H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	<p>H1: Implement policy measures and fuel efficiency initiatives projects that will reduce carbon emissions arising from charcoal and fuel wood use.</p> <p>H2: Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc.)</p> <p>H3: Develop alternatives to primary fuels</p>	YES	<p><u>Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc)</u></p> <p>Land acquisition for woodlot development. Depending upon the land use of the acquired land</p>

I. Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands	I. Policy and practical measures to address degradation caused by fire in the agricultural and livestock production cycles (e.g. rangeland zoning strategies; alternative grass control methods, incentives for community fire management; payments for ecosystem services)	NO	-
K. Improve returns to small-scale enterprise)	K. Eco-friendly approaches to forest land development K. Intensification strategy supported	NO	-
L. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation	L: Implementation by mining companies of EIA requirements for forest rehabilitation following the closure of mining sites enforced L: Measures to reduce forest degradation as a result of unregulated (sometimes illegal) small scale mining implemented	YES	<u>On-reserve rehabilitation</u> Individuals and groups carrying out illegal small scale mining activities in some forest reserves will be affected. Such illegal activities will be stopped and their equipment and tools relocated. Such affected individuals and groups may lose their livelihoods from this illegal activity.
M. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases	M. Policy implantation takes account of risks from natural events	NO	-

Table 3:2 Forest Reserves with Admitted Farms

RESERVE_NAME	NO. OF ADMITTED FARMS	ESTIMATED AREA OF ADMITTED FARMS (HA)
Pamu Berekum	20	492
Bosumkese	36	2969
Asufu S'belt/east	4	70
Ofin Headwaters	10	109
Krogwam	7	314
Tano Ofin	20	2401
Anum Su North	18	449
Desiri	156	1700
Worobong South (Akim)	8	159
Jimira	2	676
South Fomangsu	3	572
Asenanyo	3	1091
Dome River	6	17
Muro	7	42.93
Bosumtwi Range	8	869
Auro River	4	13
Bowiye Range	24	127
Nkonto Ben	1	7
Ben West	5	158
Boi Tano	16	192
Cape Three Points	5	65
Dampia Range	9	67
Upper Wassaw	4	789
Ben East	10	139
Yoyo	8	85
Jade Bepo Ext.	1	9
Suhuma	25	706.47
Krokosua	38	-
Sui River	58	844.20
Kunsimoa	5	1.66
Nyamebe Bepo	3	1.6
Bonsa Ben	19	1007
Opon Mansi	14	1475
Pra Suhien Blk I	6	20
Pra Suhien Blk II	7	32
Bimpong	21	881
Supong	7	150
Bako	3	240
TOTAL	601	18096.66

Forest Reserves With Admitted Farms And Settlements Within The Cocoa-Forest Mosaic Landscape (HFZ)

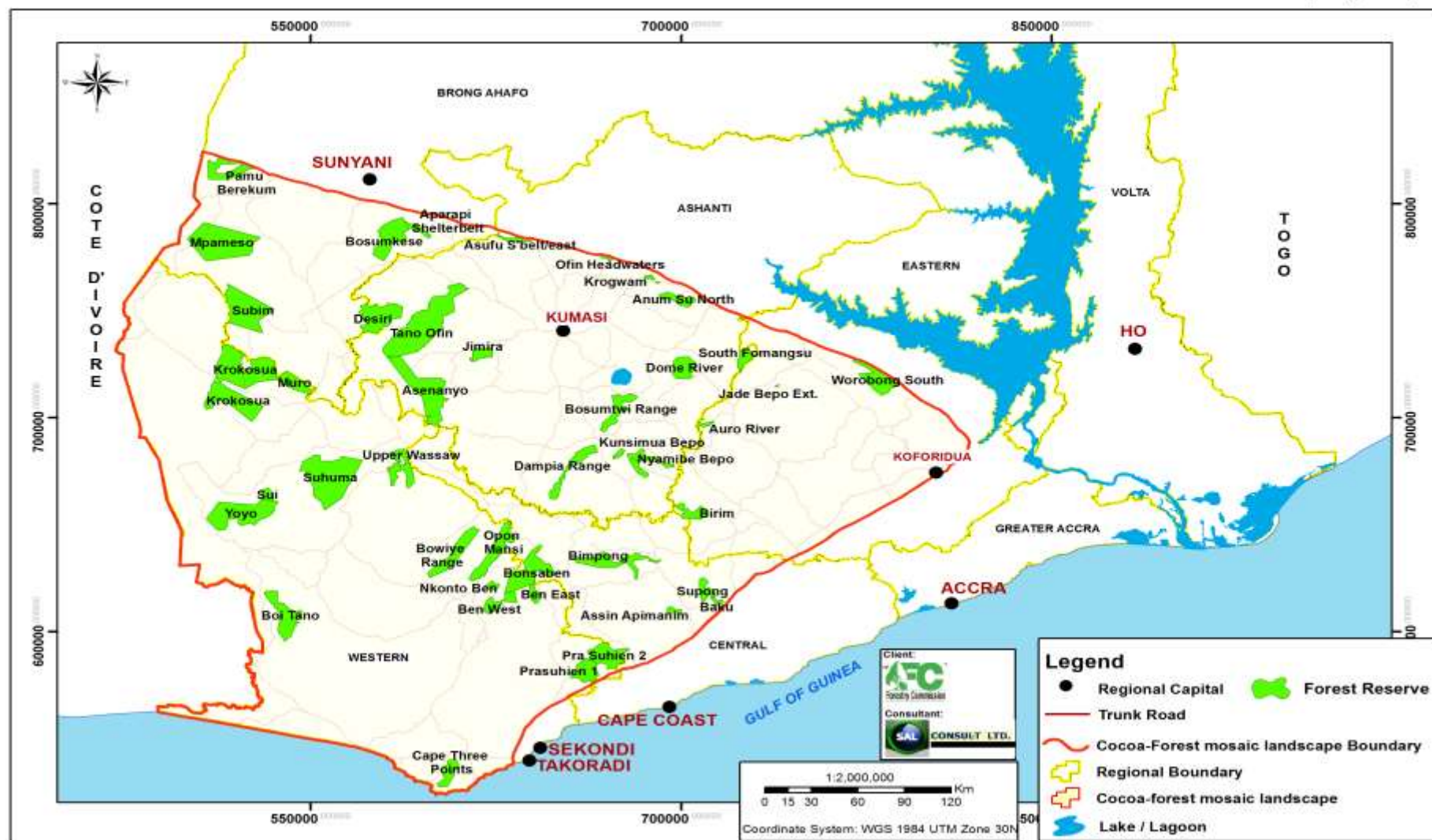


Figure 3:1 Forest Reserves with Admitted Farms/Settlements within the High Forest Zone

Table 3:3 Generic Project Impacts on Assets and Livelihoods

REDD Strategy Option	Potential Impact on Assets and Livelihoods				
	Land acquisition	Crops	Cultural sites	Structures	Livelihoods
D: Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand.	Land acquisition for off-reserve tree plantation development by individuals or private firms	Depending upon land use, crops may be affected	Depending upon land use of acquired site, existence of family/community cultural sites such as sacred grove or shrines or cemeteries could be affected.	Whatever structures exist on such land may be affected. Usually farm huts or hamlets may be affected	Affected farmers' livelihoods
	On-reserves. No land acquisition required.	Crops cultivated in on-reserves. Both food and cash crops may be affected.	May not be affected	Farm huts or hamlets existing in affected forest reserves	Encroachers or affected illegal farmers' livelihoods. Modified taungya system should be adopted to minimize impact on farmers' livelihoods.
F: Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)	Off-reserve cocoa farms: land acquisition may not be required.	Removal of cocoa trees to make way for shade trees in some existing cocoa farms.	May not be affected	May not be affected	Livelihood impact on affected cocoa farmers will be minimal. May not require livelihood support.
	On-reserves. No land acquisition required.	Crops cultivated in on-reserves by illegal farmers. Both food and cash crops may be affected.	May not be affected	Farm huts or hamlets existing in affected forest reserves	Encroachers or affected illegal farmers' livelihoods. Modified taungya system should be adopted to minimize impact on farmers' livelihoods.
H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	Land acquisition for off-reserve woodlot development	Depending upon land use, crops may be affected.	Depending upon land use of acquired site, existence of family/community cultural sites such as sacred grove or shrines or cemeteries could be affected.	Whatever structures exist on such land may be affected. Usually makeshift farm huts or hamlets may be affected.	Affected farmers' livelihoods if farms exist on such lands.

4.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Relevant National Regulatory Framework on Land and Compensation

The legal and institutional framework in Ghana over land administration and land tenure is complex. The National Land Policy was prepared in 1999, and the on-going Land Administration Project (LAP) seek among other things, to streamline the myriads of laws regulating land administration and/ or establishing mandates for different land administration agencies in the country.

The key laws pertaining to most relevant to REDD+ Mechanism are:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992;
- The State Lands Act 1962, Act 125; and
- Forest Ordinance of 1927 (Cap 157).

The 1992 Constitution of Ghana and the Protection of Individual Property

The Constitution includes some provisions to protect the right of individuals to private property, and also sets principles under which citizens may be deprived of their property in the public interest (described in Articles 18 and 20). Article 18 provides that

“Every person has the right to own property either alone or in association with others.”

In Article 20, the Constitution describes the circumstances under which compulsory acquisition of immovable properties in the public interest can be done:

“No property of any description, or interest in, or right over any property shall be compulsorily taken possession of or acquired by the State unless the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) *The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning or the development or utilization of property in such a manner as to promote the public benefit; and*
- b) *The necessity for the acquisition is clearly stated and is such as to provide reasonable justification for causing any hardship that may result to any person who has an interest in or right over the property.”*

Article 20 of the Constitution provides further conditions under which compulsory acquisition may take place: no property “*shall be compulsorily taken possession of or acquired by the State*” unless it is, amongst other purposes, “*to promote the public benefit* (Clause 1).

Clause 2 of Article 20 further provides that:

“Compulsory acquisition of property by the State shall only be made under a law which makes provision for:

- a) *The prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation; and*
- b) *A right of access to the High Court by any person who has an interest in or right over the property whether direct or on appeal from any other authority, for the determination of his interest or right and the amount of compensation to which he is entitled.”*

Clause 3 adds that:

“Where a compulsory acquisition or possession of land effected by the State in accordance with clause (1) of this article involves displacement of any inhabitants, the State shall resettle the displaced inhabitants on suitable alternative land with due regard for their economic well-being and social and cultural values.”

The State Lands Act 1962, Act 125

The State Lands Act 1962, Act 125 vests in the President of the Republic the authority to acquire land for the public interest via an executive instrument.

In addition, the State Lands Act, 1962, details the different elements to be taken into consideration when calculating compensation and these include:

- “Cost of disturbance” means the reasonable expenses incidental to any necessary change of residence or place of business by any person having a right or interest in the land;
- “Market value” means the sum of money which the land might have been expected to realize if sold in the open market by a willing seller or to a willing buyer,
- “Replacement value” means the value of the land where there is no demand or market for the land by reason of the situation or of the purpose for which the land was devoted at the time of the declaration made under section 1 of this Act, and shall be the amount required for reasonable re-instatement equivalent to the condition of the land at the date of the said declaration; and
- “Other damage” means damage sustained by any person having a right or interest in the land or in adjoining land, by reason of severance from or injurious affection to any adjoining land.

Forest Ordinance of 1927 (Cap 157)

It is the principal statute governing the constitution and management of forest reserves in Ghana. The ordinance vests in the central government the power to create forest and protected area reserves. Forests Ordinance (Cap 157) provided guidelines for constitution of forest reserves and the protection of forests and other related matters.

4.2 Land Ownership and Tenure System

4.2.1 Interest in Land

Ghanaian law recognizes the main following four interests in land:

- I. Allodial interest is the highest interest recognized by customary law. It is equivalent to freehold. Allodial titles are normally vested in stools or skins, and also in families or individuals, depending on areas and ethnic groups.
- II. Customary law freehold is a perpetuity interest vested in members of the community that holds the allodial title. Customary law freehold implies that the holder can occupy the land and derive economic use of it.
- III. Common law freehold is an interest that results from sale or gift to a non-member of the community that holds the allodial title by the custodian of this title.
- IV. Leasehold is a right to occupy and develop the land granted for a certain period (up to 99 years for Ghanaian citizens and 50 for non-Ghanaian), usually against the payment of a rent.

4.2.2 Existing forms of land ownership

Land ownership and tenure in Ghana is governed by a system of common law and customary land law, from which have emerged the following categories of landholdings:

- Customary owned;
- State owned; and
- Customary owned but State managed land (also known as vested land).

Customary Ownership

Customary ownership occurs where the right to use or to dispose of use-rights over land is governed by the customary laws of the land owning community, based purely on recognition by the community of the legitimacy of the holding. Rules governing the acquisition and transmission of these rights, which vary from community to community depending on social structures and customary practices, are normally not documented but are generally understood by community members.

The Allodial title, equivalent to common law freehold rights, forms the basis of all land rights in Ghana. Allodial rights are vested either in a stool, a clan, a family, an earth priest or a private individual person. Lesser interests, such as tenancies, licenses and pledges, emanate from the Allodial title.

Customary lands are managed by a custodian (a chief-for stool/skin lands or a head of clan or family for family lands) together with a council of principal elders appointed in accordance with the customary law of the land owning community. They are accountable to the members of the land owning community for their stewardship. All grants of land rights by the custodian require the concurrence of at least two of the principal elders for the grant to be valid.

State Land

State land includes tracts specifically acquired by government under an appropriate enactment using the state powers of eminent domain. Currently the principal acquiring legislation is the State Lands Act of 1962, Act 125, for public purposes or in the public interest. Under such ownership, Allodial rights become vested in government who can then dispose of the land by way of leases, certificate of allocations, and licenses to relevant beneficiary state institutions as well as private individuals and organizations. The boundaries of these land parcels are cadastral surveyed and are scattered throughout the country.

Vested Land

Vested land is owned by a chief, but managed by the State on behalf of the land owning stool or skin. Under such ownership legal rights to sell, lease, manage, or collect rent is taken away from the customary landowners by application of specific laws on that land and vested in the State. Landowners retain equitable interest in the land (i.e., the right to enjoy the benefits from the land). This category of land is managed in the same way as State land. Unlike State land however, the boundaries are not cadastral surveyed and they are usually larger, covering wide areas.

4.2.3 Land tenure rights and issues

The customary owners (stools, clans, families, and Tendamba) who hold the allodial title, own about 78% of the total land area in Ghana. Of the remaining 22% the state is the principal owner of about 20%, while 2% is held in dual ownership (i.e. the legal estate in the Government and the beneficiary/equitable interest in the community). Customary owners hold land in custody for communities and various arrangements

on land use for community members prevail. The situation has been further complicated by internal migration related primarily to expanding cocoa and in many areas more than 50% of the population are from other parts of Ghana engaged through various arrangements, (lease, share-cropping etc.) in cocoa and other farming activities. Even though the state has elaborate institutional and legal structures for the management of all these types of land, the management of this resource is characterized by incoherent, conflicting and sometimes out-dated legislations.

The separation of land from the resources on land, such as naturally growing trees, is complicating tenure and benefit sharing as well as reducing incentives for maintaining trees on off-reserve lands. Insufficient consultation and engagement of stakeholders in land management has contributed to increased encroachment of acquired lands (including forest reserves), unapproved and haphazard development schemes, uncertainties about titles to land and land litigation. The complexity is illustrated by the number of land litigation cases before the courts, estimated at about 60,000 in 2002. The effect of this is continuous conflicts, overburdening of the judicial processes, over centralization of authority in urban capitals and rent seeking behaviour.

4.3 Land Administration and Institutional Framework

Key institutions involved in land administration in Ghana include:

- Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs);
- Lands Commission;
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL);
- Forestry Commission; and
- Traditional Authorities.

4.3.1 Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs)

The current local government structure or the district assembly system is established by two main Acts, namely Act 462 and Act 480. Both Act 462 and Act 480 designate the District/Municipal/Metropolitan Assembly as the planning authority, charged with the overall development of the district. Both Acts provide that local people (communities) must participate in the formulation of the District Development Plan.

A key feature of this Assembly System is the involvement of communities or zones or whole villages who elect their representatives (Assemblymen) to the Assembly. The structure of the Assembly comprises Unit Committees which are usually formed at the community levels, and the Urban/Town/Area Councils.

The district assemblies have limited role in the process of land acquisition but may assist and support communities in the inventory of PAPs. The Town & Country Planning Department, established in 1945, is responsible for designing plans (planning schemes) and controlling settlements. It is no longer an independent department but currently forms part of the Assembly Structure. The Town and Country Planning Department have limited role in the process of land acquisition but responsible for designing plans and controlling settlements.

4.3.2 The Lands Commission Act 2008, Act 767

The Lands Commission Act 2008 establishes the Lands Commission to integrate the operations of public service land institutions in order to secure effective and efficient land administration to provide for related matters. The objectives of the Commission include among others to:

- Promote the judicious use of land by the society and ensure that land use is in accordance with sustainable management principles and the maintenance of a sound eco-system; and
- Ensure that land development is effected in conformity with the nation's development goals.

Currently, the commission has the following divisions:

- Survey and Mapping;
- Land Registration;
- Land Valuation; and
- Public and Vested Lands Management.

Public and Vested Lands Management Division

The Public and Vested Lands Management Division of the Lands Commission (established by the Lands Commission Act, 2008, Act 767) is the principal land management organisation of the government. All public land is vested in the President of Ghana and held in trust by him for the people of Ghana. The Public and Vested Lands Management Division manages all public land on behalf of the President. In each of the ten regions of Ghana, a branch, known as the Regional Lands Commission, performs the functions of the Lands Commission. In addition to managing public lands on behalf of government, its other mandates includes among others:

- Advise the government and local authorities on policy matters, and to ensure that the development of individual parcels of land is consistent with area development plans; and
- Advise on, and assist in the execution of a comprehensive programme of land title registration.

The acquisition of any rights of exclusive possession over public lands would necessitate discussions with the relevant Regional Lands Commission for a lease over the selected site.

Land Valuation Division (LVD)

It was established in 1986 (PNDC Law 42) as Land Valuation Board (LVB), through a merger of valuation divisions operating within different ministries. However, the LVB was brought under the Lands Commission as the Lands Valuation Division with the promulgation of the new Lands Commission Act 2008, Act 767. The LVD is responsible for all valuation services for the government, including assessing compensation to be paid as a result of land acquisition or damage to an asset in view of a government project. The Division keep rates for crops which are applicable nation-wide. The LVD has offices in all the ten (10no.) regions of Ghana and 44 district offices. The district offices are involved only in 'rating valuation' and that any valuation taking place has to be undertaken by the Regional offices which have certified valuers. The LVD also keep records of private sector certified valuers.

Land Registration Division of the Lands Commission

It was established in 1986 as the Title Registration Advisory Board under Section 10 of the Land Title Registration Act, 1986. However, it was brought under the Lands Commission as the Lands Registration Division with the promulgation of the Lands Commission Act 2008, Act 767. The Division ensures registration of title to land and other interests in land; maintains land registers that contains records of

land and other interests in land; ensures registration of deeds and other instruments affecting land, among other functions.

Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission

It was established in 1962 under the Survey Act 1962, Act 127 as the Survey Department. The Department was brought under the Lands Commission as the Survey and Mapping Division with the promulgation of the Lands Commission Act 2008, Act 767. The Division supervises, regulates and controls the surveys and demarcation of land for the purposes of land use and land registration. It also supervises, regulates, controls and certifies the production of maps. It is responsible for planning all national surveys and mapping among other functions.

4.3.3 Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL)

The OASL Act 1994, Act 481 establishes the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands as enshrined in Article 267 (2) of the 1992 Constitution and it is responsible for establishment of stool land account for each stool, collection of rents and the disbursement of such revenues. The Administrator is charged with the management of stool lands and in accordance with the provisions in the 1992 Constitution, 10% of the gross revenue goes to the Administrator of Stool Lands for administrative expenses whilst the remainder is disbursed as follows:

- 25% to the stool through the traditional authority for the maintenance of the stool;
- 20% to the traditional authority;
- 55% to the District Assembly, within the area of authority of which the stool lands are situated.

Administration of Lands Act of 1962 (Act 123)

The Administration of Lands Act of 1962 (Act 123) gives the President power to acquire stool land that will be held in trust (in the public interest) and vests the management of all stool land revenue in the central government.

4.3.4 Forestry Commission

Forestry Commission Act, 1999 (Act, 571) repealed Act 453 and re-establish the Forestry Commission as a semi-autonomous corporate body and also brought under the Commission, the forestry sector agencies implementing the functions of protection, development, management and regulation of forest and wildlife resources. The Forestry Commission of Ghana is responsible for managing and protecting areas designated as forest reserves be it for production or for protection.

The Commission embodies the various public bodies and agencies that were individually implementing the functions of protection, management, the regulation of forest and wildlife resources. These agencies currently form the divisions of the Commission:

- Forest Services Division (FSD);
- Wildlife Division (WD);
- Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD);
- Wood Industries Training Centre (Forestry Commission Training School); and
- Resource Management Support Centre (RMSC).

4.3.5 Traditional Authorities

In the 1992 Constitution, chieftaincy together with its traditional councils is guaranteed and protected as an important institution in the country. Article 267 (1) of the 1992 Constitution avers that all stool lands in the country shall vest in the appropriate stool on behalf of, and in trust of the subjects of the stool in accordance with customary law and usage.

In Ghana, people of common descent owe allegiance to a symbol of collective authority, such as the 'stool' for the Akans of southern Ghana or the 'skin' for the northern peoples. Traditional authorities play a role in the administration of the area and customary land control. At the village level, family and land disputes and development issues are also traditionally dealt with by the village chief and elders.

In addition to providing an important leadership role, especially in the more rural areas, chiefs act as custodians of stool/skin land, can mobilise their people for developmental efforts and arbitrate in the resolution of local disputes. Although chiefs have no direct political authority, some are appointed by the Government on District Assemblies.

4.4 World Bank Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The World Bank's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement, OP 4.12, (December 2001) is to be complied with where involuntary resettlement, impacts on livelihoods, acquisition of land or restrictions to access to natural resources, may take place as a result of the project. It includes requirements that:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimised, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons physically displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

According to OP 4.12, the resettlement plan should include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributed directly to the project.

If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan should include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

- Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan also should include measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

- offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
- provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

4.5 Gaps between Ghana Regulations and World Bank Policies

There are significant gaps between Ghanaian regulations and World Bank policies. These are summarized in **Table 4:1**.

Table 4:1 Comparison of Ghanaian Regulations with World Bank Policies

Topic	Ghana legislation requirement	WB policy requirement	Gaps Filling Procedures
Timing of compensation payment	Prompt	Prior to displacement	Compensation payments are done prior to displacement.
Calculation of compensation	Fair and adequate	Full replacement cost	The Replacement Cost Approach (RCA) will be adopted for the calculation of compensation.
Squatters/ illegal farmers in forest reserves	No provision. Are deemed not to be eligible	Are to be provided resettlement assistance (but no compensation for land)	Are to be provided resettlement assistance (but no compensation for land)
Resettlement	In the event where inhabitants have to be physically displaced, the State is to resettle them on <i>"suitable land with due regard for their economic well-being and social and cultural values"</i> .	Affected people who are physically displaced are to be provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites at least equivalent to the old site. Preference to be given to land-based resettlement for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	Physically displaced PAPs are to be provided with housing sites at least equivalent to the old site. Preference to be given to land-based resettlement for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based (i.e. farmers, etc.)
Resettlement assistance	No specific provision with respect to additional assistance and monitoring.	Affected people are to be offered support after displacement, for a transition period	Affected people are to be offered resettlement support to cover a transition period
Vulnerable groups	No specific provision	Particular attention to be paid to vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children.	Particular attention to be paid to vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children.
Information and consultation	The owner/occupier of the land must be formally notified at least a week in advance of the	Displaced persons and their communities are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on	Displaced persons and their communities are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement

Topic	Ghana legislation requirement	WB policy requirement	Gaps Filling Procedures
	intent to enter, and be given at least 24 hours' notice before actual entry	resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.	options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.
Grievance	Access to Court of Law and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) options	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms to be established	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms to be established via the ADR approach

4.6 Experience in complying with World Bank policies in Ghana

There is substantial experience in the Ghanaian public sector in implementing World Bank compliant resettlement policy frameworks/ resettlement action plans. Mention can be made of GWCL under the Water Sector Restructuring Programme during the First Year Investment Programme (FYIP) and Subsequent Year Investment Programme (SYIP); Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP); various Road Sector Projects – e.g. Achimota Road, Tetteh-Quarshie Mallam Road under USA Millenium Challenge Accounts etc; Energy Sector-VRA 330 kV Aboadze-Volta Transmission Line among others.

The Forestry Commission has limited experience with regard to their involvement in any resettlement activities based on World Bank safeguard policies. Capacity building aspects especially for frontline FC staff are addressed in the Resettlement Training Plan.

There is also substantial experience in the private sector as several mining operations have implemented RAPs in compliance with WB policies as they were seeking funding from Equator Principles signatory institutions. Some Ghanaian consultants, as well as foreign firms using Ghanaian experts, have gained significant experience in this respect.

5.0 PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

These principles are intended to minimize negative impacts. However, it will not be always feasible to avoid displacement or land acquisition, hence this RPF.

5.1 Regulatory Framework

Any impact of the REDD+ on land and/or people (land acquisition, physical displacement/resettlement, livelihood restoration of affected people) will be addressed in compliance with the Constitution of Ghana, with other Ghanaian regulations, and with the World Bank safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). Where there are gaps or inconsistencies between Ghanaian laws and the World Bank policy, this RPF which is consistent with the World Bank policy OP 4.12 will apply.

5.2 Minimising compensation payment for land acquisition

Land owners, traditional authorities, communities and farmers who already own and or have access to lands will be considered as priority in REDD+ programme. Communal or stool lands vested in the traditional authorities or government and public lands will also be considered for REDD+ in all cases.

5.3 Minimization of Displacement

In line with the World Bank safeguard policy OP 4.12, displacement of people will be minimized through the following:

- Where rehabilitation of forest reserves with illegal farmers present, the modified taungya system will be adopted. The illegal farmers will be allowed to cultivate while trees are planted and in three to four years time the tree canopy takes over farm in the forest. During the three to four year period, affected farmer finds new land outside the forest reserves and is supported to cultivate the new farm;
- Where land acquisition is required for tree plantation by private firms or individuals, such lands should not have or host settlements or dwellings such that affected persons will be more than 50 which will require the preparation of ARP or RAP;
- Wherever inhabited permanent dwellings/structures, or communal properties such as cemeteries or religious places may potentially be affected by a component of a REDD+ sub-project, the sub-project shall be reassessed to avoid any impact on such permanent dwellings or communal properties and to avoid displacement/relocation accordingly;
- Culturally sensitive sites such as cemeteries, sacred groves and shrines as much as possible will stay put in forests or plantations and not be relocated; and
- Costs associated with displacement and resettlement will be internalized into sub-project costs to allow for fair comparison of processes and sites.

These principles are intended to minimize negative impacts. However, it will not be always feasible to avoid land acquisition for REDD+ programmes.

5.4 Cut-off date

In accordance with OP 4.12 and for sub-project activities under REDD+, that land acquisition will be required or affected squatters/illegal farmers on forest reserves will involved, a cut-off date will be determined, taking into account the likely implementation schedule of the sub-project.

5.5 Compensation

One cardinal principle of the World Bank safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) is that project affected persons should be “*no worse-off if not better off*” after the compensation or resettlement has taken place. The compensation package will include loss of income or livelihood restoration assistance or relocation assistance as appropriate.

Compensation principles will be as follows:

- Compensation shall be paid prior to displacement / land entry;
- Compensation will be at full replacement value.

By contrast with the depreciated or net value of a structure, the “full replacement value” includes the full cost of materials and labour required to reconstruct a building of similar surface and standing. In other words, the affected person must be able to have their structure rebuilt in a different location using the compensation paid for the old building.

5.6 Income and livelihood restoration

One paramount principle of World Bank safeguards is that where people are affected by land take, the aim of resettlement must be that they should be “*no worse-off if not better off*” after the resettlement has taken place.

Where impact on land use is such that people may be affected in the sustainability of their livelihoods, preference will be given to land-for-land solutions rather than cash compensation, in consistency with the Constitution of Ghana and with OP 4.12. This applies to people who are not necessarily physically displaced but who are affected by a land loss that affects their sustainability.

Livelihood restoration measures will be assessed in relevant RAPs and ARPs depending upon the specific situation of the considered location. They may include the following:

- Agricultural development measures (agriculture, livestock);
- Micro-finance support (savings and credit), and other small scale enterprise or business development activities; and
- Skill development and training.

5.7 Vulnerable Persons

During inventory of project affected persons under REDD+ activity with impact on livelihoods or displacement of affected people, vulnerable persons will be identified in order for special assistance or measures to be put in place for them.

5.8 Consultation and Grievance mechanisms

The application of these will require:

- meaningful information and consultation to take place before the process leading to displacement is launched in each particular area or location affected by a REDD+ subproject; and
- a specific grievance registration and processing mechanism to be put in place.

5.9 Community Involvement and Sensitization

Communities within REDD+ designated areas will be sensitized on the project and likely project impacts and the extent of their involvement to ensure project success. Measures instituted to address negative project impacts if any will be well communicated to the community.

5.10 Categories of Resettlement Plan Reporting

Whether land acquisition is involved or not, the number of affected people will determine whether the process is to include the preparation of a full RAP or an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) or the preparation of a simple compensation report. The Forestry Commission will use its district offices to determine the number of affected persons under any REDD+ project activity that is likely to generate resettlement related or compensation impact. The following provisions in the table below are recommended for REDD+ which is consistent with the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12.

Table 5:1 Categories of resettlement plan reporting

No.	Category of resettlement plan	No. of affected persons (PAPs)	Remarks
1	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	200 or more	If possible avoid. Use a consultant to prepare RAP for implementation. The RAP should be consistent with this RPF. Annex 1 shows an outline for RAP.
2	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP)	51 – 199	If possible avoid. ARP can be prepared by the valuation team and FC and should be consistent with this RPF. Annex 2 shows an outline for ARP.
3	Compensation Report	1 - 50	The valuation report and guidance from this RPF should be adequate for implementation. Can be prepared by the Valuation team.

6.0 VALUATION, ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 Valuation

6.1.1 Basis of Valuation

The bases of the valuation are derived from the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy, OP 4.12; the Resettlement Policy Framework developed for the REDD+ projects; and the States Lands Act 1962; and the Constitution of Ghana.

6.1.2 Valuation Methods

Table 6:1 provides the general guideline for cost preparation and method for valuing affected assets/properties taking a cue from sampled RPFs prepared for the public sector especially MoFA and GWCL/PMU.

Land

The Market Comparison Approach (MCA) will be adopted for the valuation of land. It involves the direct comparison of the property's value determining features with those of the immediate and surrounding vicinity that sold recently. In applying this method, values of plots of land from the neighbourhood of the sites will be collected, compared, adjusted to take account of minor differences, and applied to arrive at the reported values. This is to ensure that the values obtained would be adequate to secure in-kind alternative land or cash compensation for the affected owners. Alternatively, the negotiation approach could also be adopted, in which case the investor or interested individual will negotiate with the land owner and agree upon an amicable price for the leasing of the land.

Structures

The Replacement Cost Approach (RCA) will be adopted for the valuation of the structures. The RCA is based on the assumption that cost and value are related. It involves finding the estimate of the gross replacement cost of a structure which is the estimated cost of constructing a substitute structure, having the same gross area as that existing, at prices current at the relevant date.

Crops/Economic Plants

The Enumeration Approach will be adopted for the crops affected by the project. The Enumeration Approach involves taking census of the affected crops (either by counting or area) and applying flat realistic rate approved by the Land Valuation Division.

Livelihood (Supplementary Assistance)

Losses of income for farmers/businesses will be estimated from net monthly/annual profit of the farm/business verified by an assessment of visible stocks and activities. In addition to the compensation, disturbance allowances (e.g. 10% of total compensation) will be considered.

6.1.3 Valuation Responsibility

The Regional/District Valuation officers from the Lands Valuation Division will be engaged to value affected assets/properties based on government approved standards or rates. Certified private valuers may also be engaged where necessary or if required to assist the process.

Table 6:1 General guidelines and methods for costs preparation

Item	Types	Method
Land	Customary lands, private lands	1. Prevailing market value of the land to be acquired 2. Disturbance to the land owner (estimated at 10% of (1)) 3. Supplementary assistance representing loss of income where applicable
Building, structures	Any type of structure, e.g. mud houses with thatch roofing/sandcrete block houses,	Replacement Cost method
Farm crops	Economic plants/food crops (cocoa, oil palm tree, cocoyam, plantain etc)	Enumeration approach and applying LVD rates
Cultural resources	Sacred groves, cemeteries, shrines	1. First option is avoidance or allowed to remain in forests/plantations 2. Relocation/Replacement cost method would be used and should be done in consultation with and acceptable to the traditional authorities or community leaders.
Losses of income and livelihood	Farming, etc.	Estimation of net monthly/annual profit for farm/business based on records; application of net monthly/annual profit to the period when farm/business is not operating.
Disturbance allowance	-	10% of total compensation

6.2 Eligibility

Project affected persons are described as persons affected by land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes associated with the acquisition of land and/or other assets, and restriction of access to legally designated sites and protected areas.

It is not possible to provide an exhaustive list of such persons at this REDD+ preparatory stage. However, based on an understanding of the social structure of the rural community and the nature of the REDD+ strategy options or sub-components, it is possible to suggest that the most likely affected persons will comprise both individuals, farmers, traditional authorities and communities as a whole.

Table 6:2 Eligibility criteria

Category of affected persons	Assets	Type of compensation
Persons with formal legal rights to land including customary leaders who hold land in trust for community members.	Physical and non- physical assets such as residential structures, productive lands, economic trees, farm lands, cultural sites commercial/ business properties, tenancy, income earning opportunities, and social and cultural networks and activities	To be provided compensation for land lost. Compensation to be granted to communities.
Persons with customary claims of ownership or use of property recognized by community leaders (including the landless and migrants)		To be provided compensation for land lost and other assistance. Users to be provided with alternative lands to use.
Persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to land they are occupying, e.g. squatters, illegal farmers in forest reserves		To be provided resettlement or livelihood assistance in lieu of compensation for land occupied or loss of farming activities in forest reserves
Persons encroaching on land after the notification.		Not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance

6.3 Generic Entitlement Matrix

Table 6:3 hereunder presents the matrix of entitlements for the different categories of impacts, likely to be encountered. The entitlement could be in the form of replacement of assets if possible, cash compensation, livelihood assistance, relocation assistance or as agreed between the parties involved. The principle of the valuation for such entitlements is the full replacement cost approach.

Table 6:3 Generic entitlement matrix

Asset	Type of Impact	Eligibility criteria	Entitlements	Valuation Method
LAND	Off-reserves: Land acquisition	<u>Landowner (individual, family, stool)</u> Person with formal legal right to land /without formal legal right to land but have claims to property (including customary and traditional rights)	Replacement with an equivalent piece of land located in the vicinity of the affected area. If land is not available then cash compensation at full replacement value as well as disturbance allowance to be determined and agreed upon. From experience with some past RAP projects, (e.g. Ghana Water Company First Year Investment Program) disturbance allowance has been estimated at 10% of the value of affected property. Community land – compensation to be granted to communities.	Use the market comparison approach or through direct negotiation between interested individual and landowner.
	On-reserves: No acquisition	-	-	-
CROPS	<u>Off-reserves</u> Destruction/removal of crops	Farmer (Have grown the crops)	Cash compensation for crops not ready for harvesting at time of entry, with realistic rates applied (e.g. Realistic rates may be determined using the prevailing LVD rates with the necessary inflationary, depreciation etc applied or it could be determined from first principle through the investment method of production); Disturbance allowance	Enumeration approach and apply realistic crop rates.
	<u>On-reserves</u> illegal farms: Destruction or removal of crops/farms	Farmer (Have grown the crops)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash crop compensation for damaged crops, with realistic rates applied. (Alternatively modified taungya system can be adopted to gradually take illegal farmer out of reserve) 	Enumeration approach and apply realistic crop rates.
STRUCTURE	<u>Off-reserve</u> 1. Destruction of immovable structures	Confirmed owner (with evidence) of affected structure irrespective of land ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation to a similar dwelling in a similar location, or Cash compensation at full replacement value of structure. Cost of moving and Disturbance allowance 	Full replacement cost approach.

Asset	Type of Impact	Eligibility criteria	Entitlements	Valuation Method
	2. Movable structures	Owner/occupant	Cost of moving and Disturbance allowance (e.g. 3 months rent or as agreed or negotiated)	Full relocation cost method
	3. Cultural heritage sites	Community/traditional ruler or authority	1. To remain in off-reserve plantations as first option. 2. Otherwise, relocation to new sites proposed by community or traditional authority and performance of necessary pacification rites	-
	<u>On-reserve</u> 1. Destruction of illegal structures 2. Cultural sites	Confirmed owner (with evidence) of affected structure 2. Community/ traditional ruler or authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for destroyed structures Cost of moving 2. Cultural sites in on-reserves must not be relocated. Access to these sensitive sites to be maintained.	Full replacement cost approach.
LIVELIHOOD	Agriculture	Using affected land for agriculture irrespective of ownership situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation of any loss of income Assistance to livelihood restoration 	Negotiations based on sound income/economic analysis
	Businesses	Business person operating business on project affected land irrespective of ownership (includes squatters)	Cash compensation for temporary loss of income Assistance to livelihood restoration	Negotiations based on sound income/economic analysis
	Use of communal resources	Users of affected communal resources (e.g. for livelihood)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide local communities opportunities to access natural resources such as non-timber forest products (NTFP) Assistance to identify and access similar resource elsewhere 	-

7.0 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS MECHANISMS

7.1 General grievances/disputes related to resettlement/ compensation program

Usually, grievances and disputes that arise during the course of implementation of a resettlement and compensation program may be related to one or more of the following issues:

- Disagreement on land or property boundaries;
- Disagreement on plot/property valuation and valuation rates applied;
- Mistakes in inventorying or valuing properties;
- Disputed ownership of a given asset (two or more people claiming ownership of an affected property);
- Successions, divorces, and other family issues resulting in disputed ownership or disputed shares between inheritors or family members;
- Disagreement on resettlement package (e.g. location of resettlement site not being suitable to them, proposed housing or resettlement plot characteristics/agricultural potential not adequate or suitable);
- Disputed ownership of businesses and business related assets (e.g. owner and operator of a business may be distinct individuals, which gives rise to disputes in the event of compensation).

7.2 Objective

The objectives of the grievance process are to

- Provide affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the course of the implementation of REDD+ strategy actions or projects;
- Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and
- Avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

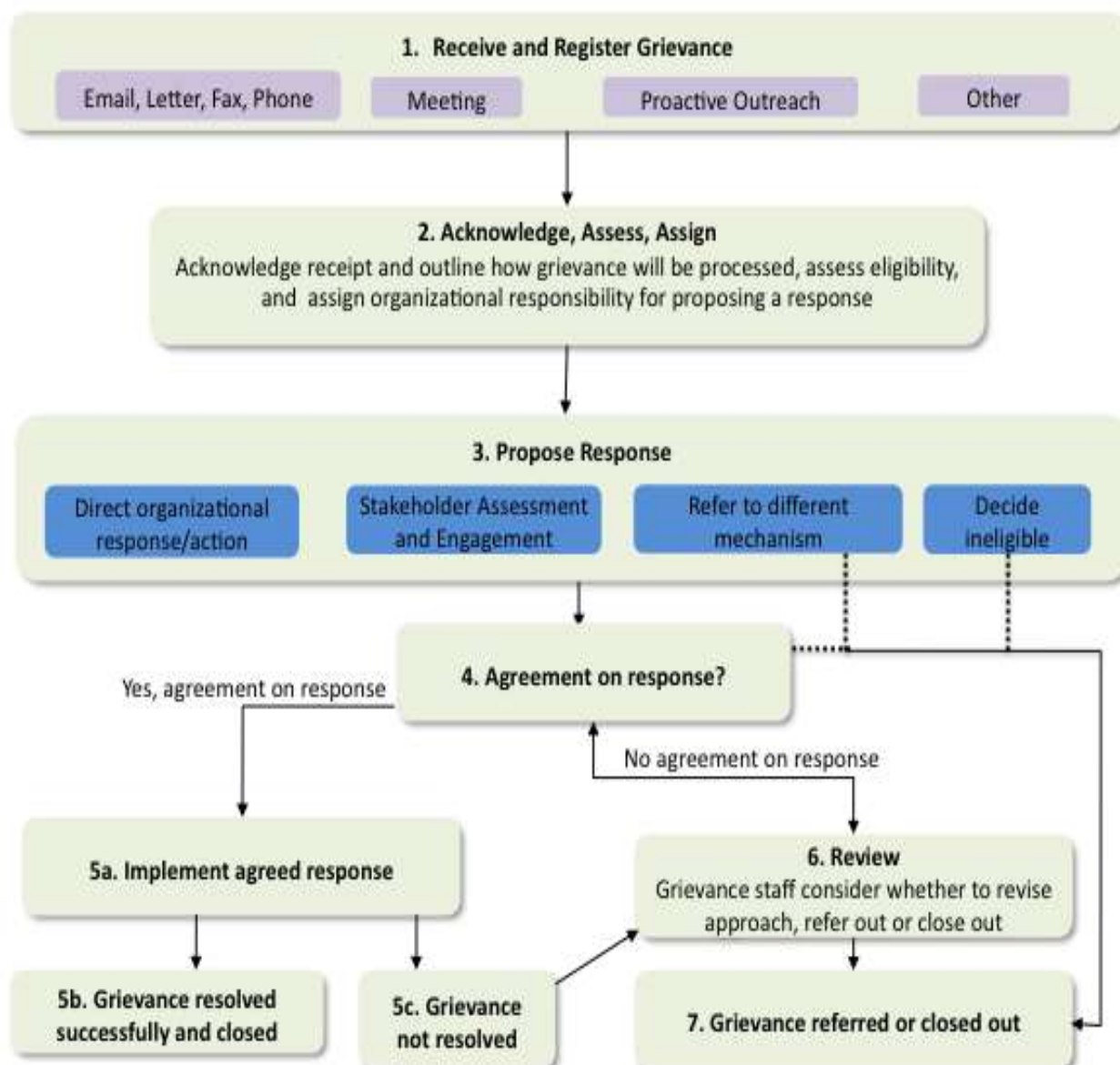
Court cases are known to be cumbersome and take a long time before settlements are reached and usually one party is still not satisfied. It is therefore proposed to adopt a simple procedure for affected persons to be able to follow easily, and which will provide aggrieved people with an avenue for amicable settlement without necessarily opening a Court case.

7.3 Proposed grievance management and redress mechanism

The Forestry Commission engaged a consultant to specifically develop a Dispute Resolution Mechanism (DRM) for the REDD+ Mechanism in Ghana and the processes and procedures outlined in the REDD+ DRM document will be used to address disputes and conflicts arising from resettlement/compensation related issues. The DRM for REDD+ also proposes amicable settlement/mediation as a first option, which is in line with the stated above objectives under this RPF.

In compensation and resettlement operations, it often appears that many grievances derive from misunderstandings of project policy and procedures, land/asset valuations, property demarcations and boundaries among other as mention above, which can usually be solved through adequate mediation using customary rules and some mediation. This is why a first instance of dispute handling will be set up with the aim of settling disputes amicably.

The proposed DRM for the REDD+ recommends the model provided below.



Source: Proposed DRM model for REDD+ presented at the SESA Workshop in Kumasi- Ghana, July 2014

Figure 7:1 Proposed DRM Structure for the REDD+ Mechanism

The proposed DRM for the REDD+ mechanism recommends four key steps as follows:

- Receive and Register grievances or complaints;
- Acknowledge, Assess and Assign (Acknowledge receipt of grievance, outline how grievance will be processed, assess eligibility and assign responsibility)
- Propose Response
- Agreement on Response
 - If agreement is reached, implement agreement
 - If agreement is not reached, review case and if no agreement is reached under the review process, then the case can be referred to the law courts.

The proposed DRM for the REDD+ also recommends various levels of institutional arrangements in addressing the disputes/grievance and these include:

- Options 1: Resolve disputes/ grievance within
 - Community level (Community Resource Management Centres (CRMCs))
 - District level (District Dispute Resolution Team)
 - National level (National Dispute Resolution Team)
- Option 2: refer to outside bodies
 - Use or delegate functions to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) centres (National and District)

Details of the grievance resolution process, institutional arrangements, composition, and capacity needs requirements for all the levels (community, district, national) are all provided in the DRM for the REDD+ Mechanism which will be the basic document for addressing grievances and disputes under REDD+.

7.4 Dissatisfaction and Alternative Actions

Thanks to the existence of the first option or tier and review mechanisms provided in the DRM for REDD+, Courts of law will be a “last resort” option, which in principle should only be triggered where first instance amicable mechanisms and review processes have failed to settle the grievance/dispute. However the Constitution allows any aggrieved person the right of access to Court of law.

7.5 Documentation and tracing

Annex 3 presents a template form for the grievance redress process. The Grievance Redress Management team at each level (i.e. community, district or national) will file the completed form (as shown in **Annex 3**) appropriately as part of data keeping /documentation and for future reference to confirm resolution of grievance. It is also advised that photocopies of these documented resolved cases be collated on a quarterly basis into a database held at the Forestry Commission/REDD+ Secretariat.

7.6 Financing

The entire GRM process will be financed by the Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

7.7 Recommended Grievance Redress Timeframe for resettlement/compensation issues

Resettlement and compensation issues or disputes are unique and may differ from the general REDD+ potential conflict issues such as land and tree tenure and carbon tenure conflicts, benefit sharing conflicts, economic concessions-timber rights in project areas, illegal chainsaw milling, land clearing for agriculture, encroachments, social responsibility issues etc.

It is therefore recommended different timelines for addressing resettlement/ compensation disputes/ conflicts. The table below presents recommended timeframes for addressing grievance or disputes related to resettlement and compensation. It is envisaged that resettlement/ compensation disputes could be resolved at the community or district levels.

Table 7:1 Suggested timeframe for resettlement/compensation issues

Step	Process	Time frame
1	Receive and register grievance	within 5 Days
2	Acknowledge, Assess grievance and assign responsibility	within 14 Days
3	Development of response	within 14 Days
4	Implementation of response if agreement is reached	within 1 Month
5	Close grievance	within 7 Days
6	Initiate grievance review process if no agreement is reached at the first instance	within 1 Month
7	Implement review recommendation and close grievance	within 2 Months
8	Grievance taken to court by complainant	-

8.0 VULNERABLE GROUPS

8.1 Identification of vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups are those at risk due to the displacement, compensation, and resettlement process. Vulnerable persons need to be ascertained in the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) when project scope and activities are properly identified and confirmed. Vulnerable people identified include but not limited to:

- The elderly, usually from 60 years and above;
- Widows;
- Women and children;
- Physically challenged persons;
- Mentally challenged/highly depressed persons;
- Female heads of households; and
- Migrant/settler farmers without proper land documents.

8.2 Assistance to vulnerable people

Assistance to vulnerable persons may take various forms and may also depend upon vulnerable persons' requests and needs. Assistance to vulnerable people may include but not limited to the following:

- Assistance in financial literacy training especially for women and assistance in compensation payment procedures (e.g. going to the bank with them to cash the compensation cheque);
- Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery;
- Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and assistance at the moving stage;
- Assistance in locating and growing of fodder banks for herdsmen for cattle grazing;
- Assistance to migrant/settler farmers without proper land documents in finding alternative sites for farming;
- Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building houses; and
- Health care if required at critical periods: moving and transition period.

8.3 Provisions to be made in RAPs/ARPs

Vulnerable people will be identified at census stage. Each RAP or ARP developed under the REDD+ will make precise provisions with respect to assistance to vulnerable groups.

Identification of vulnerable people and identification of the cause and impacts of their vulnerability, either through direct interviews by the RAP/ARP consultant or Project sociologist or through the community at the RAP/ARP stage is critical because often vulnerable people do not participate in community meetings, and their disability/vulnerability may remain unknown.

Identification of required assistance at the various stages of the process: negotiation, compensation, moving; Implementation of the measures necessary to assist the vulnerable person; and monitoring and continuation of assistance after resettlement and/or compensation, if required will be discussed with vulnerable people during the preparation of RAP/ARP.

9.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 General objectives of monitoring and evaluation

Evaluation and monitoring are key components of the Resettlement Policy Framework. The general objectives are:

- Monitoring of specific situations or difficulties arising from the implementation, and of the compliance of the implementation with objectives and methods as set out in this Resettlement Policy Framework;
- Evaluation of the impacts of the Resettlement/Compensation Actions on PAPs' livelihood, environment, local capacities, on economic development and settlement.

Monitoring aims to correct implementation methods during the course of the project, as required, while evaluation is intended at checking whether policies have been complied with and providing lessons learnt for amending strategies and implementation in a longer term perspective. Monitoring will be internal and evaluation will both be internal and external.

9.2 Internal Monitoring

9.2.1 Scope and content

Monitoring will address the following aspects:

- Social and economic monitoring: follow-up of the status of displaced persons, re-establishment of livelihoods including agriculture and other activities;
- Technical monitoring: supervision of infrastructure and housing construction where relevant;
- Grievances and grievance management system;
- Assistance in livelihood restoration: agriculture and business re-establishment and assistance.

9.2.2 Monitoring indicators

The Forestry Commission and or the REDD+ Secretariat will keep the following statistics on an annual basis:

- Numbers of households/individuals/farmers affected by REDD+ Project activities,
- Numbers of households/individuals/farmers relocated as a result of REDD+ Project activities and their destinations;
- Amounts of compensation paid; and
- Number of grievances registered and number resolved.

An annual monitoring report will be developed internally by the Forestry Commission/REDD+ Secretariat based on annual reports prepared by the various districts and regions of the Forestry Commission.

9.3 Evaluation

9.3.1 Evaluation objectives

Reference documentation for the evaluation will be the following:

- This Resettlement Policy Framework;
- The Ghanaian laws and regulations as described in this RPF;

- The applicable World Bank Safeguard Policies, i.e. OP 4.12 “Involuntary Resettlement”; and
- Any compensation report or Resettlement Plan prepared for the REDD+ project activity if any.

The evaluation has the following specific objectives:

- General assessment of the compliance of the implementation of resettlement activities with objectives and methods as set out in this RPF;
- Assessment of the compliance of the implementation of resettlement activities with laws, regulations and safeguard policies as stated above;
- Assessment of resettlement and compensation procedures as they have been implemented;
- Evaluation of the impact of the resettlement and compensation programs on incomes and standard of living, with focus on the “no worse-off if not better-off” requirement;
- Identification of actions to take as part of the on-going monitoring to improve the positive impacts of the programme and mitigate its possible negative impacts, if any.

9.3.2 Internal Evaluation

Evaluation of resettlement and compensation activities will be part of general assessment and review activities undertaken for the REDD+ Project activities as a whole by the Forestry Commission/REDD+ Secretariat. Internal evaluation arrangements will be carried out for the implementation of compensation reports and ARPs.

9.3.3 External Evaluation

The Independent External Evaluation (IEE) will be done soon after the completion of a RAP implementation. The independent evaluation will determine:

- If compensation payments have been completed in a satisfactory manner; and
- If there are improvements in livelihoods and well-being of PAPs.

Several indicators will be used to measure these impacts. These include, among others,

- (i) a comparison of income levels before-and-after the RAP;
- (ii) access to livelihoods and employment and other alternative incomes;
- (iii) changes in standards of living/housing conditions of PAPs;
- (iv) number of grievances and their status, time and quality of resolution;
- (v) number of vulnerable groups identified and assisted and impact of resettlement assistance provided on them;
- (vi) number of demolitions after giving notice if any, and
- (vii) number of PAPs paid in a given period in comparison with what was planned.

10.0 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

10.1 Consultations

10.1.1 Introduction

Stakeholder consultations and participation for the SESA also covered the ESMF and RPF as provided in the ToR, and the engagement involved community and institutional stakeholders in a manner consistent with Ghanaian laws and the World Bank safeguard policies. The list of stakeholders consulted for the SESA/ESMF/RPF, which included government agencies, NGOs, traditional authorities, local communities, and farmers is provided in **Annex 4**. Field consultations were held from March 2014 to May 2014.

Because detailed specific projects from the proposed strategy options for the REDD+ have not been developed yet, it was difficult for people/stakeholders to appreciate the nature of resettlement and compensation issues under REDD+. More so, it is envisaged that not much resettlement/compensation issues will arise with carbon stock enhancement activities in off-reserves or on-reserves.

10.1.2 Main Questions Raised during Consultations

Generally, stakeholders major questions raised during consultations with regard to resettlement/compensation related issues included:

- What will happen to existing cocoa farms if shade trees will be improved? Will there be compensation for farmers who may lose their cocoa trees?
- Issues with livelihoods/food security and possible displacement from acquisition of large tracts of land for tree plantation projects by private firms?
- Rehabilitation of forest reserves, what will be the faith of farmers occupying or farming in the reserves illegally?
- Will benefit sharing arrangements be transparent and equitable?
- Most settler/migrant farmers do not have proper documentation to their farmlands. Will they benefit or will the landowners take all benefits?
- What happens to joint ownership of farms (especially husband and wife)? Will there be any arrangements with regard to benefit sharing among spouses?
- How can poor settler/migrant farmers who are not satisfied with their compensation or benefit sharing get redress?

10.1.3 Census/Inventory and Cut-of-Dates

It must be noted that no census of project affected persons or inventory of assets have been carried out yet. No cut-of-dates have been determined yet. Prior to the implementation of sub-project activities, additional consultations will be carried out at the project level and affected persons/communities will be engaged and parties will agree on when census and inventory will be carried out and cut-of-dates discussed and agreed upon. Preferably, the cut-of-date will agree with the last date of the census and inventory exercise within the project affected area.

10.2 Disclosure Requirements

The resettlement instrument will be disclosed in compliance with World Bank operational policy, OP 4.12, which states that:

"As a condition of appraisal of projects involving resettlement, the borrower provides the Bank with the relevant draft resettlement instrument which conforms to this policy, and makes it available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them. Once the Bank accepts this instrument as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes it available to the public through its InfoShop. After the Bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner."

As provided under the WB policy OP 4.12 and the ToR for the SESA/ESMF/RPF, copies of the draft documents will be made available to the public through the website of the Forestry Commission, World Bank for CSOs, NGOs and private sector institutions to access and comment appropriately. Hard copies will be made available at the EPA Head office, Regional /District Forestry Offices and the District Assemblies if critical areas have been identified.

The REDD+ Safeguard Officer will make available a summary of the reports to the Regional and District Forestry officers, which can be shared with local communities and traditional authorities.

11.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

11.1 Institutional Responsibilities

The implementation activities will be under the overall guidance of the Forestry Commission REDD+ Secretariat. The Gender/Safeguards Desk Officer will ensure that the necessary plans are prepared and implemented for relevant REDD+ sub-projects. The main institutions involved with the implementation of the resettlement activities are:

Table 11:1 Institutional Responsibilities

No.	Institution	Implementation Responsibility
1.0	FC REDD+ Secretariat	Overall supervision of the RPF and Resettlement/Compensation Plan
2.0	Regional/district FSD officers	-Preliminary assessment of resettlement/compensation issues under specific sub-projects and identification of number of PAPs under specified sub-projects -Regional/district supervision of RAP/ARP/RPF implementation and reporting to FC REDD+ Secretariat at the Head office
3.0	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Review and monitor Social Impact Assessment
4.0	Regional/ District Land Valuation Officers of the Lands Commission	To assist in the valuation and compensation payment process and reporting
5.0	RCC/District Assembly	To assist with monitoring and implementation of plans (e.g. payment of compensation)
6.0	Traditional authorities/ MoFA/ COCOBOD	To represent community/farmers and assist in inventory of affected persons/ farms and implementation of plans/RPF as appropriate (e.g. witnesses, confirmation of PAPs identity)
7.0	Consultant/NGOs	-Preliminary assessment of resettlement/compensation issues and identification of number of PAPs under specific sub-projects -Assist with RAP/ARP preparation and with implementation and capacity building

11.2 Resources, technical support and capacity enhancement

11.2.1 Resources available to deal with resettlement issues

The FC REDD+ Secretariat has few human resources available to deal with REDD+ issues in general and resettlement/compensation related issues in particular. However, the Secretariat will involve the FC-FSD/WD regional/district offices across the country on resettlement/compensation related issues.

11.2.2 Technical support and capacity building

Compliance with World Bank policies needs some capacity building at the levels of both Project management (FC REDD+ Secretariat) and Project implementation at the regional/district level (FC FSD/WD regional/district offices). A training workshop or seminar is proposed as part of this RPF.

11.3 Priority Tasks

As soon as REDD+ sub-projects are determined in sufficient details, preliminary screening or assessment of resettlement/ compensation related issues should be carried out to confirm (i) if land acquisition is involved, (ii) if implementation of subproject activities will impact on livelihoods and assets of people and (iii) if implementation of subproject activities will also cause physical or economic displacement of people.

If any of these is triggered, then the number of affected people should be estimated to confirm which category of resettlement instrument to be prepared for implementation.

11.4 Resettlement Management Teams

The REDD+ Secretariat will set up Resettlement Management Teams which will consist of three smaller teams namely:

- Compensation Disbursement Team;
- Grievance Redress Team; and
- Monitoring and Evaluation Team.

The Compensation Disbursement Team will be responsible for organising and ensuring that compensations payable to PAPs are made in line with the provisions and procedures of this RPF. The Team will comprise representatives from: FC REDD+ Secretariat, Regional/district FSD, DA, LVD, and Traditional authorities.

The Grievance Redress Team, which will form part of the Dispute Resolution Mechanism developed for REDD+, will be responsible for receiving and logging complaints and resolving disputes. The team will undertake follow-ups on all measures taken to resolve each grievance or dispute to ensure that redress actions are implemented by whoever is mandated to undertake such action.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Team will be responsible for the monitoring of the RPF/ARP/RAP implementation programme to ensure that stated targets are met and project affected persons are duly compensated in line with the resettlement instrument requirements.

11.5 Procedures for delivery of entitlements

Entitlements may range from cash payments to the provision of new land, new structures/homes and compensation for other lost properties.

Consultations: The affected persons will be engaged in active consultations at the beginning of any sub-project identified to impact on livelihoods and assets and may also cause displacement. The PAPs will be involved in the preparation of the appropriate resettlement instrument and be encouraged to provide input. Consultations will happen in local language where possible; women should be consulted separately if that is more appropriate. The consultation process should ensure sizeable participation of women, youth, migrants, and groups at risk of exclusion, and also ensure prior distribution of project information in a form that is accessible to community members, etc.

Notification: Affected persons will be notified through both formal (in writing) and informal (verbal) manner, for example at community meetings called by district FSDs or DAs for that purpose.

Documentation: The names and addresses of affected persons will be compiled and kept in a database including claims and assets. The district/regional FSDs will maintain records of these persons as well as the REDD+ Secretariat. The records are also important especially for future monitoring activities. Documentation will include documents relevant to land transactions.

Time Provisions: The affected persons may negotiate with the Compensation Disbursement Team on time frames and terms of payment. Compensation payments will be made to affected persons before commencement of subproject activity.

Compensation payment procedure: Each eligible affected person will sign a compensation payment form together with the authorized representative or witness. The compensation payment form will clarify mutual commitments as follows:

- on the Project side: commitment to pay the agreed compensation, including all its components (resettlement package, in-kind compensation and cash compensation);
- on the affected person's side: commitment to comply with resettlement/compensation conditions (e.g. vacating land by an agreed date, vacating forest reserves etc).

The format for the compensation payment form will be developed in order to be as easily understandable as possible to affected persons.

12.0 BUDGET AND FUNDING

12.1 Estimated Budget for Training in WB Resettlement Instrument

The estimated budget for training of key personnel responsible for implementing the RPF as well as awareness creation and logistical support to the REDD+ Secretariat is presented in **Table 12:1** below.

Table 12:1 Estimated Budget for Training and Awareness Creation toward RPF Implementation

Activity	Description	Item	Unit cost, US\$	No	Total Cost, US\$
Training	MLNR and FC/FSD front line staff - REDD+ Secretariat, district and regional FSD/Wildlife Division staff	Seminar – Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12 and this RPF	8000.00	2	16,000.00
	MoFA, COCOBOD, NGOs/CSOs operating in the cocoa sector/landscape within the High Forest Zone, TAs, DAs	Seminar – Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12 and this RPF	8000.00	2	16,000.00
Awareness Creation	Radio Discussions	Local FM Stations	LS	-	8,000.00
	Advertisements	National Dailies	LS	-	5,000.00
Logistical Support	Forestry Commission- REDD+ Secretariat Safeguards	Transport (Vehicle - 4x4)	55,000.00	1	55,000.00
TOTAL					100,000.00

12.2 Budget for Preparation and Implementation of RAPs/ARPs

The budget will be developed from the specific community social assessment studies and mitigation/livelihood restoration measures to be developed. It will cover resettlement activities including compensation cost for affected assets.

The cost will be derived from expenditures relating to (1) the preparation of the resettlement/compensation plan, (2) relocation and transfer, (3) income and means of livelihood restoration plan, and (4) administrative costs. These bullet points give the cost centres:

Preparation of Plan

- Cost of survey of affected persons, valuation and inventory of assets
- Compensation payments for affected assets

Relocation Issues, if relevant

- Cost of moving and transporting items
- Cost of site and infrastructure development and services
- Subsistence allowance during transition
- Cost of replacement of businesses and downtime

Income and means of livelihood restoration plans

- Cost of estimating income losses
- Cost of income restoration plans

Administrative costs

- Operation and support staff
- Training and monitoring
- Technical assistance

Table 12:2 is a template for the itemization of budgets to be prepared under the resettlement plans with mainly cash compensation in mind. No resettlement housing is included. The template could be modified to suit local situation.

Table 12:2 Itemization of budget

#	ITEM	GHC
1.0	PREPARATORY PHASE COST	
1.1	Inventory of affected persons, assets and livelihoods	
1.2	Valuation fees (LVD or private valuer)	
1.3	Preparation of resettlement plans or compensation reports	
1.4	Subtotal 1 (Preparatory phase cost)	
2.0	COMPENSATION COST	
2.1	Compensation for permanent acquisition of land	
2.2	Compensation for temporary occupation of land	
2.3	Compensation for destruction of standing crops	
2.4	Compensation for destruction of permanent immovable structures	
2.5	Compensation for temporary displacement of moveable structures	
2.6	Subtotal 2 (Compensation cost)	
3.0	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION /MITIGATION MEASURES COST	
3.1	Compensation for farmers ' loss of income	
3.2	Compensation for business persons ' loss of income	
3.3	Cost of special assistance to vulnerable persons	
3.4	Subtotal 3 (Livelihood restoration/mitigation cost)	
4.0	CAPACITY BUILDING & IMPLEMENTATION COST	
4.1	Capacity building for key stakeholders	

4.2	Overhead cost for compensation disbursement/grievance redress/monitoring & evaluation	
4.3	Legal fees (in case of court dispute)	
4.4	Subtotal 4 (Capacity building & implementation cost)	
5.0	TOTAL COST (addition of all subtotals)	
6.0	CONTINGENCY (5%-10% OF TOTAL COST)	
7.0	GRAND TOTAL COST (Total Cost + Contingency)	

12.3 Arrangements for funding

According to its Involuntary Resettlement policy (OP 4.12), *“the Bank does not disburse against cash compensation and other resettlement assistance paid in cash, or against the cost of land (including compensation for land acquisition). However, it may finance the cost of land improvement associated with resettlement activities.”*

Compensation and land acquisition for resettlement sites (if relevant) will be funded by the Government of Ghana. Fund channeling arrangements are to be determined by the MLNR and the Forestry Commission.

13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

CWSA, 2010. Revised Report, Resettlement Policy Framework for the Sustainable Rural Water & Sanitation Project. SAL Consult Ltd., March 2010.

Ghana Water Company Limited, 2004. Ghana Water Sector Restructuring Project- Resettlement Policy Framework, Draft Final Report. AY&A consult and Royal Haskoning, Accra.

MoFA, 2011. *Final Draft Report*, Resettlement Policy Framework for the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project study on Accra Plain Irrigation Development Project. SAL Consult Ltd., December 2011.

The World Bank- Operational Manual, Safeguard Policies

ANNEXES

Annex 1	RAP Outline
Annex 2	ARP Outline
Annex 3	Grievance Redress Form
Annex 4	List of stakeholders contacted for the SESA/ESMF/RPF
Annex 5	World Bank comments on the RPF and Responses to the comments

Annex 1: RAP Outline

OUTLINE OF A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

Reference: OP 4.12, annex A.

1. Description of the sub-project and of its potential land impacts
 - 1.1 General description of the project and identification of the project area
 - 1.2 Potential impacts. Identification of
 - 1.2.1 Project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;
 - 1.2.2 Zone of impact of such component or activities;
 - 1.2.3 Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and
 - 1.2.4 Mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.
2. Objectives. The main objectives of the resettlement program
3. Socio-economic studies and census of affected assets and affected livelihoods. The findings of socio-economic studies and census to be conducted with the involvement of potentially displaced people include:
 - 3.1 Standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
 - 3.2 The magnitude of the expected loss—total or partial—of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic.
 - 3.3 Information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for in OP 4.12, para. 8, for whom special provisions may have to be made;
 - 3.4 Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.
 - 3.5 Other studies describing the following
 - 3.5.1 Land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
 - 3.5.2 The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
 - 3.5.3 Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
 - 3.5.4 Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
4. Legal and Institutional Framework.
 - 4.1 Summary of the information included in this RPF
 - 4.2 Local legal specificities if any
 - 4.3 Local institutional specificities
 - 4.3.1 Identification of agencies locally responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;

- 4.3.2 Assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and
5. Eligibility and entitlements. Based on the definitions and categorization in this RPF (see entitlement matrix), definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.
 6. Valuation of and compensation for losses. The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.
 7. Resettlement measures:
 - 7.1 Description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see OP 4.12, para. 6).
 - 7.2 Site selection, site preparation, and relocation. Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected.
 - 7.3 Legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.
 - 7.4 Housing, infrastructure, and social services.
 - 7.5 Environmental protection and management.
 - 7.6 Community participation. Involvement of resettlers and host communities
 - 7.7 Integration with host populations. Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities
 - 7.8 Specific assistance measures intended for vulnerable people, to be identified for instance amongst those listed in section 9 of the RPF
 8. Grievance procedures. Based on the principle mechanisms described in this RPF, description of affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
 9. Organizational responsibilities. The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.
 10. Implementation schedule. Based on the template presented in the RPF, present an implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.
 11. Costs and budget. Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities (see Section 13 of this RPF), including special assistance to vulnerable persons and other contingencies.
 12. Monitoring and evaluation. Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Annex 2: ARP Outline

OUTLINE OF AN ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Depending on the magnitude of the displacement, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) should be between 10 and 25 pages.

1. Brief Description of the Sub-Project
 - 1.1. Sub-Project Land Needs
 - 1.2. Land Needs Justification and Minimization
2. Census Survey of Displaced Persons and Valuation of Assets
 - 2.1. Methodology
 - 2.2. Results
3. Affected Assets
4. Socio-Economic Features and Affected People's Livelihoods
5. Description of Compensation and Other Resettlement Assistance
6. Consultation with Displaced People
7. Procedures for Grievance Redress
8. Monitoring and Evaluation
9. Institutional Responsibilities and Arrangements for Implementation
10. Timetable, Budget and Funding Arrangements

Annex 3: Grievance and Resolution Form for resettlement and compensation disputes*REDD+ Form R1**GRIEVANCE AND RESOLUTION FORM***GHANA REDD+ MECHANISM*****-GRIEVANCE AND RESOLUTION FORM FOR RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION-*****Name (Filer of Complaint):****ID Number** (PAPs ID number):**Contact Information** (house number/ mobile phone) :**Nature of Grievance or Complaint:****Date****Individuals Contacted****Summary of Discussion**

.....

.....

.....

Signature.....

Date:

Signed (Filer of Complaint):

Name of Person Filing Complaint (if different from Filer):

Position or Relationship to Filer:

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session:

Was Filer Present?:

Yes

No

Was field verification of complaint conducted?

Yes

No

Findings of field investigation:.....

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion.....

Issues.....

Was agreement reached on the issues?

Yes

No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:

If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below:

.....

.....

Signed (Conciliator):

Signed (Filer):

Signed:

(Independent Observer)

Date:

Annex 4 Stakeholder Consultations

Main Questions Raised during Consultations

Generally, stakeholders major questions raised during consultations with regard to resettlement/compensation related issues included:

- What will happen to existing cocoa farms if shade trees will be improved? Will there be compensation for farmers who may lose their cocoa trees?
- Issues with livelihoods/food security and possible displacement from acquisition of large tracts of land for tree plantation projects by private firms?
- Rehabilitation of forest reserves, what will be the faith of farmers occupying or farming in the reserves illegally?
- Will benefit sharing arrangements be transparent and equitable?
- Most settler/migrant farmers do not have proper documentation to their farmlands. Will they benefit or will the landowners take all benefits?
- What happens to joint ownership of farms (especially husband and wife)? Will there be any arrangements with regard to benefit sharing among spouses?
- How can poor settler/migrant farmers who are not satisfied with their compensation or benefit sharing get redress?

List of stakeholders contacted

WESTERN REGION

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
Forestry Service Division (FSD), Takoradi			
Mrs Lydia Opoku	Regional Manager		18-03-2014
Emmanuel Yeboah	Assistant Regional Manager	0200373979	
Samuel Agyei-Kusi		0270454066	
Augustine Gyedu	Assistant Regional Manager	0208170822	
S. A. Nyantakyi	Assistant District Manager	0243102830	
Wildlife Division, Takoradi			
Felix Nani	Acting Manager	0206289085	19-03-2014
Wildlife Ankasa Camp, Elubo			
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	
Enchi, Aowin District			
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
Sefwi Wiawso Municipal			
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	

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
Mr. Justice Niyuo	FSD Assistant District Manager	0242171767	24-03-2014
Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD), Takoradi			
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

Nsuano 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
Women				
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
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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 Gjaro		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 Gjaro		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
Assin Fosu District			
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 Sawm Mill Association	0247101421	25-03-2014
Mallam Yahaya	Member/Truck Driver-Artisanal Sawm Mill Association	0540583786	25-03-2014
S. K. Bofo	Member- Artisanal Sawm Mill Association		25-03-2014
Cape Coast			
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
FSD, RMSC, TIDD Kumasi			
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

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
Antony Amamoo	TIDD, Regional Manager	0208142192	11-04-2014
FORIG, Kumasi			
Dr. Emmanuel Marfo	Senior Research Scientist- Policy & Governance	0244627274/ 0264627274	09-04-2014
Tropenbos International (TBI)-NGO			
Bernice Agyekwena	Communication Officer	0276478083	09-04-2014
K. S. Nketia	Project Director	0208150148	10-04-2014
OASL, Kumasi			
Nana Nsuase Poku Agyeman III	Regional Stool Lands Officer/ Otumfuo's Akyeamehene/ Chief Linguist	0244461057	09-04-2014
Land Commission, Kumasi			
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
Institute of Renewable Natural Resources - KNUST			
Dr. Emmanuel Acheampong	Senior Lecturer		10-04-2014
Form Ghana			
Marius Krijt	Operations Manager	0544441441	
Mariam Awuni	HR & Development Manager	0266374047	

BRONG AHAFO REGION

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
Goaso			
Joseph Bempah	FSD District Manager	0244804624	12-04-2014
Edward Nyamaah	Forester/ Range Supervisor	0243462897	12-04-2014
Kintampo			
Edward Opoku Antwi	FSD District Manager	0244043657	14-04-2014
Samuel Abisgo	DPO-Kintampo South D. A.	0208288577	14-04-2014
Sunyani			
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 Gyiwaa		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	Salamatu 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
Forest reserve - Bosome

14-04-2014

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	Dassaan Isaac	20	Farmer
11	Yaawuloza Mohammed	20	Farmer
12	Felimon Nubolanaa	20	Farmer
13	Kwabena Dassaan	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 Karpiye	65	Farmer
27	Siedu Ibrahim	39	Farmer
28	Latif Alhassan	42	Farmer
29	Jato Dassaan	45	Farmer
30	Alidu Karih	32	Farmer
31	Nbuli Dassaan	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 Gynapo	48	Farmer
24	Adwoa footi	35	Farmer
25	Akosua Juliet	36	Farmer
26	Grace Tan	37	Farmer
27	Akosua Nyobea	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	Yanyele Yawkra	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	Olo 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
	Women		
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 Braf	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
FSD, Tamale, Bole			
Ebenezer Djabletey	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
Lands Commission, Tamale			
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
Tree Aid Ghana - NGO			
Andrew Dokurugu	Country Director	0208882226 andrew.dokurugu@treeaid.org.uk	05-05-2014
OASL, Tamale			
Franklin Oppong Obiri	Regional Stool Lands Officer	0207339887/ 0244496668	05-05-2014
EPA, Tamale			
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

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
GNFS, Tamale			
Douglas Koyiri	Regional Fire Commander	0208284332	05-05-2014
Department of Community Development			
Williams Alagma	Regional Director	0244845045/0206277359 alagwillie@yahoo.com	06-05-2014
MOFA, Tamale			
William Boakye Acheampong	Regional Director	0244216918	06-05-2014
RCC, Tamale			
Alhassan Issehaku	RCD	0208236483	06-05-2014
Care International-NGO			
Francis Avura	Local Governance & Advocacy Officer	0208137503	07-05-2014
Nuhu Suleimana	Livelihood and Disaster Risk Reduction Officer	0248406305	07-05-2014
Association of Church-Based Development NGOs (Acdep)			
Pealore Zachary	ECCRING Project Manager	0206151928/ razackpealore@acdep.org	07-05-2014
Michael Pervarah	Project Manager	0244777442	07-05-2014

UPPER EAST REGION

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
FSD - Bolga, Navrongo			
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
Wildlife Division			
John Naada Majam	Regional Wildlife Div. Manager	0244167419	08-05-2014
Lands Commission, Bolga			
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
Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL), Bolga			
Larri John Kwame	Regional Stool Lands Officer	0246361631	08-05-2014
EPA, Bolga			
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
GNFS, Bolga			
Albert A. Ayamga	Regional Fire Commander	0208240499/0242569152	08-05-2014
Albert Adongo Ayamga	Rural Fire Department-Officer	0208384171/0245914619	08-05-2014
FORIG, Bolga			
Stephen Akpalu	Research Scientist	0207392105	09-05-2014
Gloria Adeyiga	Research Scientist	0207327391	09-05-2014
MOFA, Bolga			
Zimri Alhassan	Assist. Regional Ext. Officer	0240399482	09-05-2014
Ben Issah	Reg. Extension Officer	0244838789	09-05-2014

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
WRC- Volta Basin, Bolga			
Aaron Aduna	Volta Basin Officer	0242074137/0208234442 aaronaduna@yahoo.com aaronaduna@gmail.com	09-05-2014
NADMO, Bolga			
Paul Wooma	Deputy Chief Disaster Control Officer	0206381927	09-05-2014
RCC, Bolga			
Paul K. Abdul Korah	RCD/Chief Director	0244632151	09-05-2014

Annex 5 World Bank Comments on the RPF and Responses to the Comments

	COMMENTS ON THE RPF	RESPONSES
33	It is a well-written document with good detail. It still lacks some calculation of magnitude of impact.	Data on magnitude of impact not available at this stage.
34	The Executive summary is good. However, potential social impacts are not just on assets and livelihoods. The RPF makes it clear later that physical resettlement may be required in some cases. The RPF should have a rough quantification of people who may be affected; estimates of # of people in forest reserves and in bordering communities. What are the degrees of magnitude here? Then a strong qualification that the expected impact of any activities would be likely.	Estimates of number of people likely to be affected or number of people living in communities bordering forest reserves not possible at this stage as data is not available. However about 601 admitted farms have been recorded in the high forest zone and this is included in the Executive summary as well as Section 3.2 and Table 3:2.
35	In the overview (page 5) there should be information about minimizing resettlement and identifying other alternatives when possible (please see page 15) so that the principles and objectives in section 5 are reflected in the beginning as well. As of now, there is a disconnect.	Appropriate statement/information provided accordingly under Section 3.1 (2 nd sentence).
36	3.2 summarizing the potential social impacts and livelihood impacts: The tables are good, but there should be a quick summary to introduce that material, discussing the categories of people who are affected. Similarly, the document should not refer to “illegal farmers” but to farmers using or occupying land illegally. This is a subtle point, but it has implications.	Summary to introduce the discussion in the table provided under Section 3.2. Use of the phrase “illegal farmers” corrected appropriately in the document
37	The Legal review is thorough and clear. We acknowledge the point about that there is private sector experience in handling resettlement.	-
	The matrix is tricky, given that this is for a strategy and not for a project. Additional data about the valuation method and responsibilities could be added in a matrix. We note that this is in the text elsewhere. Rather than repeat it, we would recommend that an introduction to the entitlement matrix that notes the connection explicitly.	Matrix revised and valuation method added as column, see Table 6:3 at pages 27 and 28. An introduction to the entitlement matrix provided as required, see Section 6.3 page 26.
38	Good documentation of the consultations. We would recommend adding the main questions raised during consultations and then noting the procedure for the census and establishing cut-off dates for any RAPs or abbrev RAPs to be prepared. There may be considerable time lag from when these consultations occurred and any actions. Similarly, would there be some form of summary available in the communities? Our concern here is that there may be confusion about what will happen next.	See Section 10.1.2 (Main questions raised) as well as the first part of Annex 4. See Section 10.1.3 (Census, inventory and cut of dates at page 36). See Section 10.2 page 37, last paragraph (a summary to be provided for the regional and district officers to share with local communities and traditional authorities.