



Republic of Ghana

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

**FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAMME
(FIP)- ENHANCING CARBON STOCKS
IN NATURAL FORESTS AND
AGROFOREST LANDSCAPES**

Process Framework

Final Report

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Table of contents

Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	ii
Acronyms and Abbreviations	iii
Executive summary	v
1.0 INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 BACKGROUND	9
1.2 PURPOSE OF THE PROCESS FRAMEWORK	9
2.0 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM	11
2.1 BACKGROUND	11
2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	12
2.3 IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS	17
3.0 RELEVANT LEGAL, REGULATORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORKS	18
3.1 RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	18
3.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	19
3.3 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICY OP 4.12- INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	26
4.0 POTENTIAL PROJECT RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS AND LIVELIHOODS	28
4.1 POTENTIAL CASES OF RESTRICTIONS OF ACCESS TO PROTECTED AREAS	28
4.1.1 <i>Rationale and Scope of Application of Process Framework</i>	28
4.2 DESCRIPTION OF SOME POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACT ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH PROJECTS	28
4.2.1 <i>Description of communities in the target area</i>	28
4.2.2 <i>Consultation with communities in the target area</i>	30
5.0 PRELIMINARY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROPOSED MEASURES TO ASSIST AFFECTED PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES	34
5.1 DESCRIPTION OF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	34
5.2 RESTORATION MEASURES AND ACCESS TO ALTERNATIVE RESOURCES	35
6.0 PARTICIPATORY ARRANGEMENT TO IMPLEMENT PROPOSED MEASURES TO ASSIST AFFECTED PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES	37
7.0 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING INCLUDING DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS	39
7.1 SEQUENCE OF IMPLEMENTATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES	39
7.2 PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD SCHEMES	39
7.3 MONITORING PLANS AND INDICATORS	41
8.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS	43
8.1 DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS	44

9.0	REFERENCES/ BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	45
	ANNEX.....	48

List of Tables

Table 1: Socio- economic and Governance baseline survey- Population and Housing Data in Target Areas	29
Table 2: FIP sub-project activities and associated potential social impact issues/ concerns	32
Table 3: Eligibility criteria	34
Table 4: Institutional Framework	37
Table 5: Sequence of implementation tasks and institutions	39
Table 6: Monitoring indicators and verification means	42

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
CFC	Collaborative Forest Committee
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	Civil Society Organisation(s)
DAs	District Assemblies
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People and Local Communities
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ELCIR+	Engaging Local Communities in REDD+
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FASDEP	Food and Agricultural Sector Development Policy
FC	Forestry Commission
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FDMP	Forest Development Master Plan
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FORIG	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana
FP	Focal Point
FSD	Forest Services Division
GFTN	Global Forest and Trade Network (WB/WWF)
GHG	Green House Gas
GIS	Global Information System
GoG	Government of Ghana
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPRS I	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSBA	Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas
GTA	Ghana Timber Association
GTMO	Ghana Timber Millers Organisation
HFZ	High Forest Zone
IFC	International Finance Corporation

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LI	Legislative Instrument
LVD	Land Valuation Division
LULUCF	Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MC	Minerals Commission
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MESTI	Ministry of Environment Science Technology and Innovation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
MoFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
NCRC	Nature Conservation Research Center
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NREG	Natural Resources and Environmental Governance
NFF	National Forest Forum
NRCD	National Redemption Council Decree
NTFPs	Non Timber Forest Products
NTSC	National Tree Seed Centre
OASL	Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
PF	Process Framework
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
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
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SRI	Soil Resource Institute of Ghana
SRA	Social Responsibility Agreement
TAs	Traditional Authorities
ToR	Terms of Reference
VCS	Voluntary Carbon Sequestration
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WB	World Bank
WD	Wildlife Division
WRC	Water Resources Commission

Executive Summary

The Bank's Enhancing Natural Forests and Agro-forest Landscapes Project is designed to address the sectoral and environmental challenges through improved policy implementation, improved management practices in targeted landscapes in one corridor of the High Forest Zones, targeted capacity building, and systematic outreach and communications efforts to improve understanding and practices and to prepare for wider replication. The project will have four main components with a total budget of US\$29.5 million. The components are as follows:

Component 1: Policy Reforms and Institutional Strengthening

Component 2: Pilot Investments for Improved Forest and Landscape

Management Component 3: Innovation, Capacity Building, and Communications

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Coordination

The Process Framework has been prepared because the project may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The Framework establishes a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve resettlement policy objectives, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities. Specifically, the process framework describes participatory processes by which activities under the project will be accomplished

The relevant national policies, legal instruments and institutional mandates have been described in the report and include the following:

- Forestry Commission Act, 1999 Act 571
- Timber Resource Management Act, 1997 - Act 547:
- Timber Resources Management Act 617 (Amendment) Act, 2002:
- The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana 1992

Some key institutions participating in the project will include:

- Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
- Forestry Commission
- FORIG
- COCOBOD
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Traditional Authorities and other communities leaders and persons
- NGOs/ CSOs

The key pilot projects comprise:

Pilot 2.1: Enhancing Trees and Climate-Smart Practices in Agroforestry Corridors and Cocoa Landscapes on Farms with Communities; and

Pilot 2.2: Pilot Investments on Forest Reserves for Reducing Degradation, Enrichment Planting, Nurseries, and Plantation Development for Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes

The project activities which would potentially have social impact comprise the following:

- Tree Plantation- On Reserve
- Enrichment Planting On Reserve
- Tree Plantation- Off Reserve
- Model Forest Nurseries for Native Species
- Shade Tree Planting in Cocoa Farms
- Landscape Planning for corridors
- Cocoa Marketing Incentives and Sustainability Production
- Plantation Field Trials/ Models/ Innovations On Reserve

The participatory approach has been followed during the project preparatory phase. During the development of this Process Framework and other safeguards instruments, numerous one-on-one and group interviews and meetings were held with key officials and community opinion leaders to gauge level of awareness and involvement with the project, and their concerns about the project design and implementation. The consultations also served to gather information on the mandates and permitting requirements to inform the development of the Project. The various community meetings in the Western and Brong Ahafo Regions also served to identify pertinent issues of concern to the communities and solicited their suggestions to mitigate potential adverse situations. These have been well documented in the Annex of this report.

Some activities to be undertaken under the FIP may restrict access of communities to resources in legally protected areas / Forest Reserves. Such cases may include 'admitted' communities in forest reserves who may not be able to expand beyond their current original permitted area, as farms and settlements in the forest reserves have been one of the factors in reserve degradation. The issue of inheritance and migration has accentuated this challenge, and the project will support activities to develop alternative livelihoods that will support reduction of forest degradation.

Issues concerning potential restrictions to access to natural resources during the planning and implementation of the projects and for which participatory mechanisms may address, include such ones as:

- *On-reserve rehabilitation*: affected farms and hamlets inside forest reserves. Both economic crops such as cocoa and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, etc are cultivated in forest reserves.
- *Plantation development*: Depending on the current use of the land, local farmers, crops, hamlets/structures may be affected, through potential voluntary sale of land to third parties/investors in off reserve plantation development. Such land sales will not be financed by the project, however.
- *Ecosystem friendly cocoa production*: Improving shade trees in some existing cocoa farms may leave less space for cocoa trees to create space for shade trees; it is unlikely that cocoa trees would be removed to create space for shade trees.. Farmers may expect compensation for affected cocoa trees or for planting cocoa trees less densely or allowing space for shade trees.

- *Improvement in law enforcement on FR encroachment:* Farms and hamlets in encroached FRs will be affected. The project has no plans to displace these farmers and those living in hamlets.

This Process Framework is based on the outcome of field-based consultations with project affected persons and communities/ institutions. Concerns raised by the communities provide guidance to the development, identification and implementation of possible eligible activities and how the communities in the project area will participate in implementation of the project components. Furthermore, community consultation has provided input into project design and identified both potential adverse impacts and possible mitigating measures. These criteria may be refined further through site-specific community consultations through which the affected persons will identify adverse impacts, establish mitigation measures, eligibility criteria and choose eligible mitigation measures, and procedures for specific activities and their phasing for particular project areas.

The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources has the overall responsibility for preparing and implementing the PF with World Bank approval. It will ensure that all compensation, restoration and rehabilitation activities are carried out in a participatory manner and satisfactorily.

The MLNR/FC will give responsibility to the regional FSD to organize the regional and district orientation and training for the District FSDs and the various government departments likely to be involved in the process, to be ready to implement alternative livelihood schemes and the payment of compensation, and other activities in a timely manner. The regional FSD will ensure that progress reports reach the head office regularly.

Much of the work will be done at the district level. The Regional FSD through the District Assembly which is the local administrative authority, will ensure that

- Community participation mechanisms are convened regularly and feedback from the communities is integrated into the planning process,
- Communities are properly and adequately informed in a timely manner
- Coordinate activities between different communities implementing project activities Ensure timely implementation of plans and provision of project benefits or activities
- Attend to any grievances submitted by the affected persons/ communities

The District FSD through the community leaders and CREMAs will engage and involve all sections of the community in discussions on the Plan. They will

- Convene open meetings , both information-sharing and planning and facilitate the meetings on specific issues and follow-up Identify impacts on members of the community in terms of access to resources
- Identify means by which community members can participate in various pilots and project activities

Some of the participatory arrangements will include the following:

Alternative livelihood planning and implementation committee: The committee will comprise the MLNR/FC, representatives of the affected persons/ community (2 persons.), representatives of the

Metropolitan, Municipal, or District Assemblies (MMDA), Land Valuation Division (LVD), EPA and Traditional authorities. The committee will be chaired by the representative of the MMDA.

Consultations: The affected persons/ community should be engaged in active consultations at the beginning of the project activities, continuing on previous consultations, and any planned or proposed access restriction should be well explained in advance. .

Notification: Affected persons will be notified through both formal (in writing) and informal (verbal) manner, for example at community meetings called by MMDA.

Documentation: The names and addresses of affected persons in the community will be compiled and kept in a database. The MMDA as well as the RCC will maintain records of these persons. *Time Provisions:* The affected community or persons may negotiate with the Planning Committee on time frames. *Redress of grievances:* If affected communities/persons are not satisfied with proposed alternative schemes or its implementation, they can seek redress through their Assembly member, MMDA or the MLNR/ FC. The MMDA will liaise with the MLNR/ FC to address any challenges. If the affected persons are still not satisfied they could take it up further with the EPA or the RCC and possibly, the CHRAJ. All grievances will be expressed in writing. Grievance redress approach will be consistent with the provisions in the ESMF for the FIP.

Financial obligations: It is the responsibility of the MLNR/ FC to finance the implementation of these schemes.

The participatory monitoring programme will provide regular feedback on the implementation of the Process Framework. Monitoring teams at the district and regional FSD levels will be constituted and led by appointed Focal Points, who will report regularly at the national level (MLNR) through the national Focal Point at the FC. The district team will comprise the DA, District FSD, community groups, and Regional FSD while the regional team will be constituted by the Regional FSD, DAs, and RCC.

An evaluation programme will be implemented periodically to also check on compliance with policy and provide lessons to amend strategies, especially in the longer term. The evaluation will be based on current WB procedures and also national provisions on access restriction /compensation. It will identify actions which will improve policy and offer higher guarantees of implementation success. The process will be incorporated in the general assessment and review usually undertaken for the project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Forest Investment Program finances three inter-related projects in Ghana, implemented by the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Finance Corporation (WBG). The overall goal of these FIP-financed activities in Ghana is to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, while reducing poverty and conserving biodiversity. The FIP set of activities collectively aim to ensure the integrity, restoration and sustainable forest management of Forest Reserves by introducing more inclusive management and benefit sharing models, financial incentives, and investments; restore forest cover in off-reserve areas by securing tree tenure and benefits, forest plantations and landscape restoration, and rehabilitation of degraded forest land; increase trees and enhance carbon stocks in the farming system by promoting sustainable cocoa and agriculture practices; and develop viable alternative livelihoods for local communities by addressing a broad range of technical, financial and market incentives, to reduce pressure on existing forests.

The project will support interventions toward more sustainable forest and land management by enhancing policies, incentives and practices for better stewardship and reduced degradation in both forest reserves and off reserve areas, which will also enhance carbon stocks. The project also aims to enhance and increase social benefits and community empowerment by focusing on groups that depend on natural resources, as well as food, water and energy. The project will pilot test innovative and inclusive Participatory Forest Management (PFM) models (related to rights, benefit sharing and landscape planning), which is expected to build social capital and empower communities and their institutions, including for women. The project expects to contribute economic benefits and help to reduce poverty by creating opportunity for revenue generation and job creation through empowerment of community based resource management institutions, improvements in the cocoa landscape, forest restoration, plantation and agroforestry development in off reserve areas. Wider benefits will include enhancing agricultural biodiversity, conserving soils, habitat connectivity and ecosystem services, such as sustaining water supplies.

This Process Framework has been prepared to contribute to the smooth execution of the Project by providing guidelines to address potential adverse social (particularly, livelihood) impacts. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) report has also been prepared as a separate document.

1.2 Purpose of the Process Framework

A process framework is prepared when projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design

of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve resettlement policy objectives, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities.

Specifically, the process framework describes participatory processes by which the following activities will be accomplished

(a) Project components will be prepared and implemented and briefly describes the project and components or activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on natural resource use. It also describes the process by which potentially displaced persons participate in project design.

(b) Criteria for eligibility of affected persons will be determined. It establishes that potentially affected communities will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing of the significance of impacts, and establishing of the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary.

(c) Measures to assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area will be identified. It describes methods and procedures by which communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided to those adversely affected, and procedures by which adversely affected community members will decide among the options available to them.

(d) Potential conflicts or grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved. It describes the process for resolving disputes relating to resource use restrictions that may arise between or among affected communities, and grievances that may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with the eligibility criteria, community planning measures, or actual implementation.

Additionally, the process framework describes arrangements relating to Administrative and legal procedures as well as monitoring arrangements.

2.0 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

2.1 Background

The Government of Ghana (GoG) recognizes both the growing costs of natural resource degradation and the developmental threat of climate change. The cost of environmental degradation is estimated to be as high as 10 percent of GDP annually (about half of Ghana's Official Development Assistance). In 2008, the GoG launched a five-year Natural Resources and Environmental Governance (NREG) program to help ensure economic growth, alleviate poverty, increase revenues and improve environmental protection. The GoG has a comprehensive National Climate Change Policy (2012), which aims to achieve a climate resilient economy while achieving sustainable development and equitable low carbon economic growth.

Civil society engagement and dialogue on the natural resource sectors, climate change, and the REDD+ process has been increasing. In 2010, the Civil Society Review of the Natural Resources and Environment Sector was established to provide a forum for CSO inputs into the government's own review of the sector. A National Forest Forum is a platform to influence policy formulation, promote good governance and sustainable forest management. Much of the engagement and dialogue occur in Accra with representation of advocacy and technical civil society organizations. Some observers see a need for more engagement at grass roots level and with field-based organizations. The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities – a FIP-financed mechanism to promote dialogue, capacity, and engagement – aims to address that need.

All forest sector issues converge in Ghana's high forest zone (HFZ), where deforestation rates and carbon stocks are highest. The HFZ is also a core cocoa production area with significant degradation. There is good potential to move toward more sustainable forest and land management (and reduce emissions and store carbon) by enhancing policies, incentives, and practices for better stewardship, agroforestry, and farming approaches. The GoG has initiatives to reduce the cocoa frontier expansion by providing incentives for rejuvenating old cocoa plantations and bringing old cocoa fallows under more sustainable agroforestry-based cultivation. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture also promotes certification of sustainable cocoa production, but there are several different systems and standards advocated by different organizations.

Financing from the Forest Investment Program (FIP) provides an opportunity to finance transformative co-management and benefit sharing approaches. The FIP will finance policy and institutional reforms, capacity building, and communication (building on NREG TA and FCPF). The FIP-supported program will also pilot test innovative applications of community based planning and management, including tree management rights with communities and farmers. Based on a consultative process, FIP investments (implemented by World Bank, IFC and African Development Bank) will focus on results-based interventions on the High Forest Zone in the Western and the

Brong Ahafo regions, where deforestation rates and carbon stocks are high. The proposed FIP-financed project will also complement and enhance the NREG TA effort (approved in June 2013), and build on consultation and measurement work that began under the FCPF (approved in November 2012).

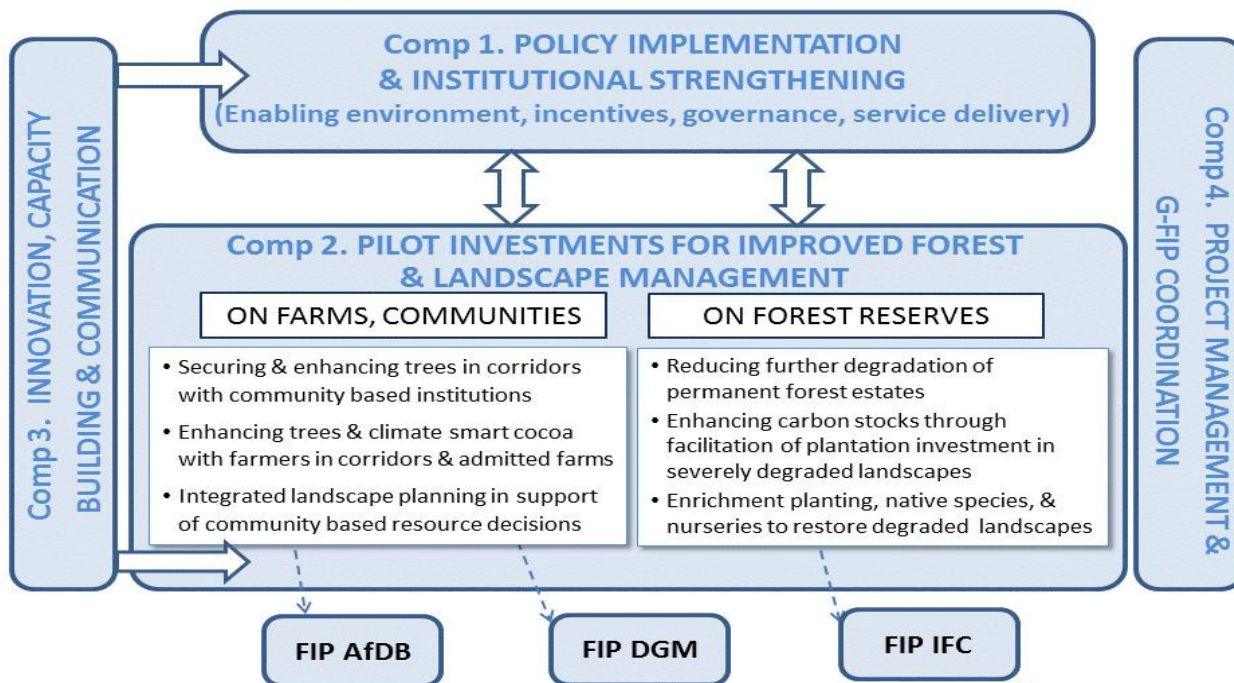
2.2 Project Description

The Bank's Enhancing Natural Forests and Agro-forest Landscapes Project is designed to address the sectoral and environmental challenges mentioned above through improved policy implementation, improved management practices in targeted landscapes in one corridor of the HFZ, targeted capacity building, and systematic outreach and communications efforts to improve understanding and practices and to prepare for wider replication. The project will have four main components, as follows:

Comp. 1: Policy Reforms and Institutional Strengthening	\$ 2,700,000
Comp. 2: Pilot Investments for Improved Forest and Landscape Management	\$21,310,000
Comp. 3: Innovation, Capacity Building, and Communications	\$ 2,440,000
Comp. 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Coordination	\$ 3,050,000
TOTAL	\$29,500,000

The organization and relations among the four components are illustrated below. The core of the project (Component 2) is a set of pilot activities implemented in a few target landscapes, designed to address key drivers of deforestation. The policy implementation, institutional strengthening, capacity building, and communications activities in other components aim to support the field demonstration of improved management practices, and lay the ground work for later scale up. A final component covers management, monitoring, and coordination across the range of FIP-financed activities. Each of the components is further described below.

Ghana FIP: World Bank Project Enhancing Forests & Agroforest Landscapes



Location of Field Activities: The map below shows all the proposed locations for field activities in the Western and Brong Ahafo Regions, as described in the text above, including work with communities on cocoa and agroforestry in the corridor, enrichment planting in specific forest reserves and model plantation sites. The total area of the corridor is about 195,000 hectares linking the key forest reserves in the Western Region. Each of the components is further described below.

and support for multi-stakeholder governance platforms and consultative processes. The first set of activities will support analysis of options, review of legal frameworks, gathering and dissemination of evidence on the effectiveness of various options, and development of pilot testing approaches in collaboration with stakeholders. Improving policy “practice” means changing the translation and interpretation of the way policies are deployed on the ground – as well as incentives (including delivery of services, capacity, inputs, and information) to improve the enabling environment for sustainable landscape and forest management.

The second will strengthen the institutional procedures, guidelines and institutional models to ensure that policy implementation improves on the ground. Changes in institutional practices, embedded in guidance documents and training, will influence the working norms of government officials in their approaches to and interactions with stakeholders (e.g., timely delivery of services and inputs should become a norm). Capacity development activities, based on an institutional needs assessment, will enhance the skills of staff and the quality of service delivery by the Forest Commission to support field implementation and extension activities at landscape level. The third set of activities will provide support to sustain, refine and expand consultation and governance platforms initiated under NREG and FCPF at both national and local level. The MLNR will support and enhance a Stakeholder Forum (Traditional Authorities, Civil society groups, local communities and public sector institutions) to consult and engage toward consensus around the issues and incentives that influence landscape management practices and tree/forest stewardship by communities.

Component 2: Pilot Investments for Improved Forest and Landscape Management with Communities. As noted, field- and community-based investments are the core of this Ghana FIP project. These will aim to establish and demonstrate improved forest and landscape management practices, while building the case for wider replication in terms of results. These pilots represent up-front investments required to restore/ protect/ reduce deforestation, and thus build on the REDD+ Readiness Process. Pilots will be supported by efforts to consolidate lessons from implementation to improve policy implementation and institutional practices, as well as outreach efforts that encourage replication to landscapes beyond the target corridors. Pilot demonstration activities will be implemented in two main landscape areas: on farms and in communities in a specific landscape corridor and on forest reserves as follows.

Pilot 2.1: Enhancing Trees and Climate-Smart Practices in Agroforestry Corridors and Cocoa Landscapes on Farms with Communities. This pilot will focus on drivers of deforestation and land degradation on community managed agroforestry and cocoa cultivation landscapes in selected corridors in a target corridor linking several Forest Reserves of the HFZ. Activities will aim to secure and enhance trees in corridors with community-based institutions, enhance trees and climate smart cocoa with farmers both in corridor landscapes and on admitted farms (these are farmers or cultivators who had their farms in forest reserve areas before their designation as reserves and they are entitled to continue to farm in designated areas) and to deploy integrated landscape planning in support of community based resource decisions. Activities will enhance carbon stocks in the agroforestry and cocoa landscape by scaling up support (a combination of

extension, inputs, certification, and incentives) to smallholder farmers to increase protection of existing trees, planting of new trees, practicing agroforestry and shade grown climate smart cocoa production. Activities will aim to improve the care and maintenance of trees on private farmland, by devolving management responsibilities and improving incentives, coupled with extension and communication efforts. Communities will have the opportunity to manage land and wildlife under the CREMA institutional approach. Farmers and communities can choose the types of trees for shade, including fruit or other non-timber products. For plantation development, especially at local/community level, farmers and communities will be engaged in choosing species and scale base on local needs. The DGM has an important role in providing information, training, and intermediate service providers who can assist communities with these choices. Pilot efforts will be developed in consultation with communities and land users in targeted zones.

Activities to be financed will include: (i) securing and enhancing trees in key landscapes/corridors with communities, (ii) enhancing trees and smart cocoa practices in admitted farms within forest reserves, and (iii) support integrated landscape level planning in support of community based resource use decisions. The project will also provide training in extension services for FSD Field Staff related to planting and maintenance of trees within the off-reserve landscape corridor and provide training to the CBOs on fire prevention, fire pre-suppression, and fire suppression strategies. This includes field equipment and logistical means for delivering goods and services to communities and farmers in remote landscapes and the fringes of forest reserves. This will also increase the presence of FC staff in the field for management and monitoring purposes.

Pilot 2.2: Pilot Investments on Forest Reserves for Reducing Degradation, Enrichment Planting, Nurseries, and Plantation Development for Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes. This pilot will aim to reduce further degradation of permanent forest estates; enhance habitat and carbon stocks through enrichment planting and nursery development, and facilitate enabling conditions for plantation investment. It will target severely degraded landscapes, emphasize community involvement and promote ecologically and commercially important native species, thus helping to address the imbalance in timber supply and demand. This activity will augment the supply of important native species within the high forest ecosystem, while also creating incentives and employment opportunities and markets for native seed stock, for communities and farmers to engage in the planting and preservation of native tree species, rather than encroachment into forests.

Activities to be financed will include: (i) reducing further degradation of permanent forest estates (by engagement with admitted farms and CBOs), (ii) enhancing carbon stocks through facilitation of plantation investment in severely degraded landscapes, and (iii) enrichment planting, nurseries and native species for restoring degraded forest and agricultural landscapes.

Component 3: Innovation, Capacity Building and Communications. This component will support communication, capacity building, and monitoring activities to support innovation, engage communities, and provide information relevant for improved landscape management practices. It will support the field demonstration activities described above by supplying

information, improved approaches, and training materials needed to achieve improved outcomes. Activities in support of innovation will involve consolidation of economic, environmental and social assessments to provide knowledge and specific cultivation techniques to improve the acceptability and uptake of native trees in landscapes and in plantations. Communication, outreach and dissemination will be supported with development of strategic communication approaches, improving existing communication channels and capacities (in GoG), improving and targeting communication materials aimed at local institutions and stakeholder groups, using practical and efficient dissemination technologies (e.g., mobile phone, radio, etc). Communication efforts will be supplemented by technical know-how developed for practical uptake by farmers and landscape managers at the local institutional level. Research and dissemination efforts will be informed through surveys and feedback from target groups, so that outreach, community relations and management practices can be constantly improved and aimed at the people who need to apply the information to effect change on the ground. This activity will also support development of information materials and campaigns and will aim to engage locally appropriate delivery agents. Links with DGM-financed activities and related institutions are being developed and defined. This component will also include training, development of innovations, communication and MRV.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Coordination. This component will support project management and oversight, project monitoring and evaluation system, and wider coordination of the range of FIP-financed activities, including reporting at the international level. It provides support to the GoG in regular communication and coordination among FIP-financed interventions and related activities, to promote synergies among all FIP projects (WB, AfDB, IFC, DGM), as well as information and knowledge sharing with other FIP countries. The activities to be financed include project coordination, financial management, procurement management, contract management equipment and supplies, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

2.3 Implementing and collaborating institutions

The main responsible ministry is the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) with the Forestry Commission as the lead implementing agency. The Forestry Commission will work with partners with skills in communication, community engagement, landscape management practices especially those already engaged with CREMA development. Others are stakeholders in the cocoa landscape supply chain and will include COCOBOD, licensed buying companies, private agents and extension agents and service providers (Solidaridad, NCRC, IUCN etc) , research institutions (FORIG and CRIG) .

The project will also support the GoG in regular communication and coordination among FIP financed interventions and related activities, to promote synergies among all FIP projects (WB, AfDB, IFC, DGM) as well as information and knowledge sharing among other FIP countries.

3.0 RELEVANT LEGAL, REGULATORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORKS

3.1 Relevant National Legislative Framework

Some key relevant laws are described briefly below. Other applicable laws are listed in the **Annex**

Forestry Commission Act, 1999 Act 571

An Act to re-establish the Forestry Commission in order to bring under the Commission the main public bodies and agencies implementing the functions of protection, development, management and regulation of forests and wildlife resources and to provide for related matters.

Timber Resource Management Act, 1997 - Act 547:

An ACT to provide for the grant of timber rights in a manner that secures the sustainable management and utilization of the timber resources of Ghana and to provide for related purposes.

Timber Resources Management Act 617 (Amendment) Act, 2002:

An ACT to amend the Timber Resources Management Act 1997 (Act 547) to exclude from its application land with private forest plantation; to provide for the maximum duration, and maximum limit of area, of timber rights; to provide for incentives and benefits applicable to investors in forestry and wildlife and to provide for matters related to these.

The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana 1992

The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana 1992 makes provisions that protect the right to private property and sets principles under which citizens may be deprived of their property in the interest of the public.

The following laws and regulations listed below have also been identified as part of the study.

Administration of Lands Act of 1962 (Act 123)
Lands Commission Act 2008 (Act 767)
Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act 1994 (Act 481)
Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 Act 490
Environmental Assessment Regulations 1999, LI 1652
Control of Bush Fires Law of 1983 (PNDCL 46)
Control and Prevention of Bush Fires Act 1990
Energy Commission Act 1997, Act 541
Renewable Energy Act, 2011, Act 832
Water Resources Commission Act, 1996 Act 522
The Labour Act 2003, Act 651
The Children's Act 1998, act 560
Ghana National Fire Service Act 1997,

3.2 Institutional Framework

The main institutions with urgent bearing are described below:

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

The Ministry has the oversight responsibility for the land and natural resources sector and its functions include: Policy formulation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation, Validation of Policies, Programmes and Projects, Supervision of Sector Departments and Agencies; and Negotiations with Development Partners.

The Ministry's aims and objectives are:

- Develop and manage sustainable lands, forest, wildlife and mineral resources;
- To facilitate equitable access, benefit sharing from and security to land, forest and mineral resources;
- Promote public awareness and local communities participation in sustainable forest, wildlife and land use management and utilization;
- To review, update, harmonise and consolidate existing legislation and policies affecting land, forest and mineral resources;
- To promote and facilitate effective private sector participation in land service delivery, forest, wildlife and mineral resource management and utilization;
- Develop and maintain effective institutional capacity and capability at the national, regional, district and community levels for land, forest, wildlife and mineral service delivery; and
- Develop and research into problems of forest, wildlife, mineral resources and land use.

MLNR is the sector Ministry to which the Forestry Commission reports. It is also responsible for Ghana's Forest Investment Program (FIP). MLNR will serve on the Program's Coordination and Management Committee to ensure integration with FIP projects and related activities.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

The Ministry is responsible for:

- Mobilization of external and internal resources
- Allocation of resources to all sectors of the economy
- Ensuring sustainability of public debt
- Preparation and implementation of the annual budget and economic and financial statement of Government
- Management of public expenditure
- Development and implementation of financial sector policies

This ministry is also the supervisory ministry for the cocoa sector.

Forestry Commission

The Forestry Commission of Ghana is responsible for the regulation of utilization of forest and wildlife resources, the conservation and management of those resources and the coordination of policies related to them. 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
- Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD)
- Wood Industries Training Centre (Forestry Commission Training School)
- Resource Management Support Centre (RMSC)

The Climate Change Unit, established in 2007 as a unit of the Commission has a mandate to manage forestry-sector initiatives related to climate change mitigation, including REDD+. It hosts the National REDD+ Secretariat and serves as the National REDD+ focal point.

It is the aim of the Commission to be a corporate body of excellence in the sustainable development management and utilization of Ghana's forest and wildlife resources meeting both national and global standards for forest and wildlife resource conservation and development.

Lands Commission

The Lands Commission manages public lands and any other lands vested in the President by the Constitution or by any other enactment or the lands vested in the Commission. The Commission advises the Government, local authorities and traditional authorities on the policy framework for the development of particular areas to ensure that the development of individual pieces of land is co-ordinated with the relevant development plan for the area concerned.

The Commission formulates and submits to Government recommendations on national policy with respect to land use and capability; advise on, and assist in the execution of, a comprehensive programme for the registration of title to land throughout the Republic. Currently, the Commission has the following divisions:

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

Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL)

The functions of the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands as provided for under Article 267(2) of the 1992 Constitution and Sections 2, 9 and 10 of Act 481 of 1994 are:

- Establishment of a Stool Lands account for each stool into which shall be paid all rents, dues, royalties, revenue or other payments whether in the nature of income or capital from stool lands.
- Collection of stool lands revenue and accounting for same to the beneficiaries.

- Disbursement of stool land revenue to beneficiaries in the proportion of 25% to the Stool through the traditional authority, 20% percent to the traditional authority and 55% to the district assembly within the area of authority of which the stool land is situated
- Consultation with stools and other traditional authorities on matters relating to the administration and development of stool lands.
- Co-ordination with Lands Commission and other relevant Public Agencies and other stakeholders in preparing policy framework for the rational and productive development of stool lands.
- Facilitation of the establishment of Land Secretariats for traditional authorities.
- Research into stool land issues and collection and storage of relevant information and data on stool lands and making same available.

Minerals Commission

In broad terms, the responsibility vested with the Mineral Commission is to oversee regulation and management of the utilization of the mineral resources of Ghana, and to co-ordinate the policies in relation to them. The main functions of the MC include the following:

- Formulate recommendations of national mining policies and monitor their implementation
- Monitor the operations of all bodies or establishments with responsibility for minerals and report to the Minister;
- Receive and assess development agreements relating to minerals and report to Parliament;
- Secure comprehensive data collection on national mineral resources; and
- Perform such other functions as the Minister may assign to it.

A foremost responsibility of the MC is the administration of minerals rights. For this purpose, the MC maintains a cadastral system and a register of mineral rights. The various mining and mineral permits include reconnaissance license, prospecting license, and mining lease. Actual decisions in matters of mineral rights are taken by the Minister of Mining, but only after recommendation of the MC.

For the promotion and administration of Small Scale Mining, the MC maintains District Offices. The MC has been overwhelmed by the activities of illegal small scale mining popularly known as galamsey and the Commission has not been able to bring it under control or get rid of it even with the recent introduction of the Presidential Task Force.

Environmental Protection Agency

As the law stipulates, the EPA is statutorily mandated to ensure that the implementation of all undertakings do not harm the environment. The Agency has eleven (11) regional offices, which are accessible and staffed and equipped to perform its functions. It is expected that sub-projects that will require the preparation of EIA will abide by statutory requirements and the implementing institutions will liaise sufficiently with the Agency to ensure compliance. The EPA is the National Focal Point for Climate Change and is responsible for all national communications to the UNFCCC.

Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG)

This is one of the 13 institutes of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). By Act of Parliament (Act 405) the Institute was transferred from the CSIR to the Forestry Commission in 1980. In 1993, by another Act of Parliament (Act 453) the Institute was reverted to the CSIR. The goals of the Institute include to:

1. Conduct high quality user-focused forestry research that generates scientific knowledge and appropriate technologies.
2. Disseminate forestry related information for the improvement of the social, economic and environmental well-being of the Ghanaian people.
3. To enhance the sustainable development, conservation and efficient utilisation of Ghana's forest resources.
4. To foster stronger linkages through collaborative research across disciplines among its scientists, stakeholders and external Institutions.

The Institute has research centres in 5 research stations strategically located in one or more ecological zones of the country – Benso in the wet/moist evergreen zone in the Western Region, Kubease, Amantia and Abofour respectively in the moist semi-deciduous-N/E, moist semi-deciduous-S/E and dry semi-deciduous in the Ashanti Region; and Bolgatanga in the northern savanna.

Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD)

The Board is directly under the Ministry of Finance and the functions of COCOBOD centre on the production, research, extension, internal and external marketing and quality control. The functions are classified into two main sectors; Pre-harvest and Post-harvest. The Pre-harvest Sector functions are performed by the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG), the Seed Production Unit (SPU) and the Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease Control Unit (CSSVDCU) deal with fundamental issues on actual cocoa production at the farm gate level.

The Post-harvest Sector functions are undertaken by the Quality Control Division (QCD) and the Cocoa Marketing Company (CMC) Limited. The Post-harvest activities of COCOBOD start with quality control measures of QCD which farmers must observe to facilitate the acceptance of their produce at the buying centres by the licensed buying companies engaged in internal marketing of cocoa at the time.

Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG)

CRIG is the research wing and a division of COCOBOD. CRIG's research policy and directions are underpinned by the following outcomes:

- Increase productivity
- Facilitation of environmental sustainability
- Adaptation of farming practices to climate change
- Farmers' find CRIG'S mandated crops attractive

Ministry of Food and Agriculture

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture is the ministry responsible for the development and growth of agriculture in the country. The primary roles of this ministry are the formulation of appropriate agricultural policies, planning and coordination, monitoring and evaluation within the overall economic development. The Ghana Irrigation Authority (GIDA) falls under this ministry. MoFA mandate relating to forestry include provision of extension services on agro-forestry and tree crops.

Water Resources Commission

The Water Resources Commission (WRC) was established by an Act of Parliament (Act 522 of 1996) with the mandate to regulate and manage Ghana's Water Resources and co-ordinate government policies in relation to them. The Act stipulates that ownership and control of all water resources are vested in the President on behalf of the people. The functions of the WRC as established under Act 522 among other things are to:

- Formulate and enforce policies in water resources conservation, development and management in the country;
- Coordinate the activities of the various agencies (public and private) in the development and conservation of water resources;
- Enforce, in collaboration with relevant agencies, measures to control water pollution; and
- Be responsible for appraising water resources development project proposals, both public and private, before implementation.

Energy Commission

The Energy Commission and the Public Utilities and Regulatory Commission (PURC) regulate the electricity supply industry. The Energy Commission, in addition to being responsible for technical regulations in the power sector, also advises the Minister for Energy on matters relating to energy planning and policy.

Ghana National Fire Service

The objective of the Service is to prevent and manage undesired fire. For the purpose of achieving its objective, the Service shall organise public fire education programmes to create and sustain awareness of the hazards of fire, and heighten the role of the individual in the prevention of fire; provide technical advice for building plans in respect of machinery and structural layouts to facilitate escape from fire, rescue operations and fire management.

The GNFS has the rural fire department which is expected to take care of bush/wild fires. However, the department has not performed effectively especially in the three northern regions where bush/wild fires are ripe due to lack of logistics and or funds.

Local Government Authorities

The Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and the District Assembly (DA) are responsible for the overall development of the region and district respectively and their functions include: to prepare and submit development plans and budgets to superior institutions for approval and

implementation. These institutions were set up by an Act of Parliament, to serve as the planning authority for the region and district respectively.

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.

With regard to environmental management at the district level, the District Environmental Management Committees (DEMC) has been set up by law (Act 462) to among other things:

- promote and provide guidelines for the establishment of community level environmental committees to put into effect the environmental programmes of the Assembly in the community;
- Plan and recommend to the DA, strategies and activities for the improvement and protection of the environment with emphasis on fragile and sensitive areas, river courses etc.

Traditional Authorities

Traditional authorities encompass chiefs or traditional rulers, and traditional councils. In Ghana, the traditional authority system comprises:

- Chiefs;
- Queen Mothers;
- Linguists;
- Family/lineage/clan heads;
- Head of 'asafo' companies; and
- Priests and priestesses.

In pre-colonial times, traditional authorities constituted the axis for the exercise of executive, legislative and judicial powers. Traditional authorities are now largely the custodians of the traditions and customs of their subjects. Chiefs (or other traditional rulers) have important role as custodians of communal land and exercise traditional authority over people living within their areas.

Forestry has had diverse impacts on traditional authority systems, especially as they relate to authority over land. The regulation, allocation and management of land have been a responsibility and right of traditional authority and structures. Chiefs are recipients of part of royalties from the forestry sector and land rent payable in private tree plantation operations. Traditional councils, who assist the chiefs, also receive a share of royalties. Traditional authorities are key players in decision-

making. Traditional authorities sit on important boards such as the Forestry Commission board and the National REDD Working Group.

The 1992 constitution under Article 270(1) guarantees the institution of chieftaincy together with its traditional councils as established by customary law and usage. The Constitution also makes provision for an elaborate system of House of Chiefs. This includes several traditional councils, each of which elects members to one of ten Regional Houses of Chiefs (RHCs), and then five members from each RHCs to the National House of Chiefs.

Private Sector

International and national private investors and entrepreneurs form an essential pillar of the development of the Ghanaian economy. Two major groups in the forestry sector include the Ghana Timber Association (GTA), which is made up of loggers and the Ghana Timber Millers Organisation (GTMO), which comprises of the milling and export companies. These bodies are managed on daily basis by an elected executive committee headed by an elected President. Other players in the industry include the Furniture and Wood Workers Association of Ghana (FAWAG) comprising of a wide range of members from small wood workers to large furniture companies. There are also the retailers of lumber in the domestic market forming the Domestic Lumber Traders Association (DOLTA).

Generally, investors and entrepreneurs focus on the breaking even of their investments and the generation of profits in relation to financial risks, rather than on sustainability. Mechanisms to promote responsible entrepreneurship such as timber processing and standard setting for the timber industry, which urge companies to minimise wastage and also comply with environmental norms need to be developed for the timber industry.

NGOs/ Civil Society

There are thousands of NGOs/Civil society groups both national and international in Ghana, and can be found operating in all the ten regions of the country in one way or the other. According to the Department of Social Welfare, the official government agency charged with overseeing NGOs, there were some 4,463 registered NGOs in Ghana as of 2009. This is somewhere around one NGO to every 5,000 Ghanaians. Their activities cut across exploitation of natural resources (forestry, mining), agriculture especially the cocoa subsector, protection of water bodies to climate change issues. These NGOs or civil society groups have advocated for good governance in the natural resource sector, transparency, respect for human rights, fairness, accountability etc.

Within the forestry sector group alone, there are in total over seventy (70) registered NGOs (TBI, 2008). Some relevant international NGOs operating within the forestry sector and or on climate change related issues include IUCN, TBI, SNV, Solidaridad, Conservation Alliance, Oxfam, and Nature Conservation Research Center (NCRC). At the community level, one can identify such civil society groups as local forest users, traditional authorities (chiefs/landowners), women's groups, hunters and minor forest products' collectors such as herbalists whose livelihoods depend on forests.

Several civil society coalitions and platforms are also emerging. A key example is the Forest Watch Ghana, which claims a representation of civil society interests in ensuring good governance in the forestry sector. For example, under the FLEGT VPA process, the Forest Watch Ghana represents the civil society stakeholders in the VPA Steering committee and is consulted regularly on developments with respect to implementation of the VPA (Marfo, E., E. Danso and S.K. Nketiah. 2013).

Other groups that can be classified under CSOs include research and academic institutions such as KNUST, FORIG, UENR; professional bodies such Ghana Institute of Foresters; Religious associations, trade unions among others.

Development Partners

Development partners play a key role in the general development of the country by providing funding required to support the implementation of policies/plans/programmes/projects across almost all the sectors including forestry, which has been greatly influenced by donor support. These Bilateral and multilateral donors –e.g. World Bank, AfDB etc not only provide funding but also ensure that the implementation of the interventions satisfy their prescribed environmental and social safeguards or requirements or standards.

3.3 World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12- Involuntary Resettlement

Bank experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, 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 the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons³ 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.

This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by:

- a. the involuntary taking of land resulting in
 - i. relocation or loss of shelter;
 - ii. loss of assets or access to assets; or
 - iii. loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
- b. the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

This policy applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, that in the judgment of the Bank, are

- directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project,
- necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and
- carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

In projects involving involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, the nature of restrictions, as well as the type of measures necessary to mitigate adverse impacts, is determined with the participation of the displaced persons during the design and implementation of the project. In such cases, the borrower prepares a process framework acceptable to the Bank, describing the participatory process by which

- specific components of the project will be prepared and implemented;
- the criteria for eligibility of displaced persons will be determined;
- measures to assist the displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area, will be identified; and
- potential conflicts involving displaced persons will be resolved.

The process framework also includes a description of the arrangements for implementing and monitoring the process.

To achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

For projects involving restriction of access, the borrower provides the Bank with a draft process framework that conforms to the relevant provisions of this policy as a condition of appraisal. In addition, during project implementation and before enforcing of the restriction, the borrower prepares a plan of action, acceptable to the Bank, describing the specific measures to be undertaken to assist the displaced persons and the arrangements for their implementation. The plan of action could take the form of a natural resources management plan prepared for the project.

4.0 POTENTIAL PROJECT RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS AND LIVELIHOODS

This policy framework is triggered in anticipation of the FIP sub- project activities impacting on assets and livelihoods and resulting in economic restrictions. No physical displacement is contemplated under this project. This PF makes provisions to minimize impacts through involvement of landowners, traditional authorities, farmers and communities as a whole where practical in order to minimize livelihood impact concerns. Although the FIP sub-projects are not known in detail, this PF outlines the means by which the affected communities will participate in the further planning and implementation of the sub-projects. The PF approach is consistent with the overall project approach of involving communities in identification and management of activities which will reduce forest degradation.

4.1 Potential cases of Restrictions of Access to Protected Areas

4.1.1 Rationale and Scope of Application of Process Framework

The development of the Process Framework is a requirement for projects that may entail restricted access to legally designated parks and protected areas that result in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of affected persons. Some activities to be undertaken under the FIP may restrict access of communities to legally protected areas which could result in adverse impacts on their livelihoods.

Such cases may include ‘admitted farms’ and fringe communities who may be limited in expanding their settlements and farms.. The project will not support restriction of access to community sacred groves, or to convert existing lands into expanded reserve areas. Some of such issues identified during consultations as issues of concern by community members are more general sectoral issues and are not activities which are supported under the project.

A key activity under this study is to clearly indicate the potential social issues and concerns, both positive and negative, to be elicited by the project. The World Bank FIP sub projects which may be of social impact significance are associated with the following Pilots:

Pilot 2.1: Enhancing Trees and Climate-Smart Practices in Agroforestry Corridors and Cocoa Landscapes on Farms with Communities; and

Pilot 2.2: Pilot Investments on Forest Reserves for Reducing Degradation, Enrichment Planting, Nurseries, and Plantation Development for Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes

4.2 Description of some potential social impact issues associated with projects

4.2.1 Description of communities in the target area

A socio-economic survey was conducted in the target area to identify baseline information on the population in the target area. The following table summarizes population and household

characteristics for a number of villages in key districts. Many, but not all of these villages, will be targeted for participation in project activities, either through livelihoods support, training, participation in CREMA or planning discussions, or provision of improved inputs and skills to improve agricultural productivity, especially in cocoa production.

Table 1: Socio- economic and Governance baseline survey- Population and Housing Data in Target Areas

Region	Expected Activity	District	Community	Population			No. of Houses	Households	
				Total	Male	Female		Number	Average Size
Brong-Ahafo (Savanna Transition Zone)	Forest Reserve/ Plantation	Kintampo South	Anyima	3881	1881	2001	568	719	5.4
			Hyereso	1338	713	625	147	183	7.3
			Ampoma	2377	1168	1210	277	449	5.3
			Krabonso	2577	1318	1260	371	560	4.6
		Tain	Odumase	18	7	11	3	3	6.5
			Nsuatre	25557	12073	13484	1906	4259	6.0
			Kotaa	977	502	475	93	153	6.4
			Namasua	1613	851	763	251	310	5.2
		Dormaa	Asenso No 1&2	80	49	31	16	15	5.4
			Koradaso	427	230	197	62	89	4.8
			Abrikaso	34	24	9	22	14	2.5
			Twumkrom	1214	610	603	182	253	4.8
		Berekum	Nkyenkyemamu	1069	558	512	131	227	4.7
		Botokrom	2334	1359	975	220	376	6.2	
	Livelihood Activities	Kintampo North	Nante	3521	1898	1623	468	503	7.0
			Attakuraa	8	5	3	1	1	6.0
			Babator	521	286	235	167	124	4.2
			Bawa Akura	18	9	8	1	3	6.5
			Dawadawa	3254	1721	1532	355	478	6.8
		Pru	Kojoboffour	1895	883	1013	293	379	5.0
			Kamampa	1939	995	944	165	231	8.4
			Abease	3568	1816	1752	352	541	6.6
		Atebubu-Amantin	Patuda	150	84	66	19	26	5.8
			Komfia	19	14	5	1	4	4.7
			Praprabon	915	429	486	88	125	7.3
			Beposo	2936	1443	1493	236	408	7.2
Sene West		Krenkuase	373	209	163	61	56	6.6	
	Bodinka	1820	918	902	246	294	6.2		
	Kyeamekrom	18	7	11	5	5	3.3		
Western	Forest	Juabeso-Bia	Bodi	9354	4433	4921	883	1799	5.2

(Bia-Krokrosua-Ankasa Corridor)	Reserve/ Cocoa Landscapes		Juabeso	4913	2341	2572	571	1068	4.6
			Juabeso Nkyanta	1983	1041	942	270	348	5.7
			Benchenma	3073	1598	1474	360	521	5.9
			Nkatieso	3127	1620	1507	379	568	5.5
		Bia West	Kunkunso	2099	1037	1062	238	437	4.8
			Akatiso	3352	1666	1686	635	780	4.3
			Adabokrom	4261	2225	2036	483	789	5.4
			Camp 15	560	294	266	149	127	4.4
			Elluokrom	2346	1168	1179	298	405	5.8
		Juaboso	Asempaneye	1717	857	860	224	350	4.9
			Obengkrom	695	365	331	124	166	4.2
			Adwumamu	101	51	50	27	24	4.2
			Asafo	9216	4463	4753	1139	1707	5.4
			Kankyiabo	7	3	4	1	1	5.0
			Suiso	597	321	275	97	113	5.3
		Aowin	Beseakaso	867	414	452	146	177	4.9
			Asantekrom	8	3	5	1	1	6.0
			Damoakrom	313	167	146	63	70	4.5
			Mpeasem	1823	890	933	259	309	5.9
			Gyomura	509	284	225	115	124	4.1
			Datano	1096	556	540	158	219	5.0
			Enchi	12515	5949	6565	981	3209	3.9
			Jema Assamkrom	3210	1729	1481	315	803	4.0
TOTAL				132,191	65,534	66,656	14,627	24,902	

4.2.2 Consultation with communities in the target area

As part of the project preparatory activities, there has been extensive consultation with project institutions and communities and the outcome has been documented in the Annex

Among the overall issues raised were the following:

- It should be taken into account in this respect that many poor local communities cannot wait for so many years until they benefit from a land rehabilitation project. These community forests need to produce a variety of products and services from the early years on.
- Commercial tree plantations often deny local communities from having access. In certain situations, women sometimes have to walk for miles to gather fuel wood as they cannot enter the tree plantations which have occupied the lands where they used to get their fuel wood from. It was clarified that project resources will not finance private commercial plantations.
- It should be taken into account in this respect that many rural households may not have the budget to buy their fuel. There is a clear need to support such communities in their efforts to develop small-scale, biologically diverse agroforestry systems, forest gardens and tree

plantations which provide a diversity of goods and services to the community, including fuelwood, medicinal plants, soil fertility, wildlife, and construction materials. These communities also need market access for the sustainable products they produce.

With respect to the issue of admitted farms discussed above, in the Western Region, the Suhuma forest reserve has 25 admitted farms; Krokosua has 38 admitted farms, the Sui forest reserve has 58 admitted farms. E.g. Kofikron, an admitted settlement in a forest reserve in the Western Region has a population of about 834 persons. Kobo village, an admitted settlement in the Suhuma forest reserve covers an area of about 3.89 km².

The communities when interviewed suggest that, there is a general demand for forest lands for farming/settlement expansion as the farmers believe that forest lands are much fertile and produce good yield of food/cash crops and they need not incur any fertilizer cost. Fringe communities in general face challenges with land for farming and other uses, mainly due to population increase and settlement expansion. Due to the rather weak enforcement of the law, community involvement in forest management and care has been centered largely on project basis and when such projects are over, community involvement also wanes/declines. The Community Forest Committees (CFC) appear to be limited in existence as they are mostly not functioning well. The communities indicated that the support expected from the FC for the CFC was not forthcoming. The CFCs were identified with production forest reserves while CREMAs were identified with protected areas. The CREMAs appear to be more organized and empowered than the CFCs. Many of the communities consulted especially in the Western Region allege that mostly the safety and security of community informants/whistle blowers are not sufficiently assured (see notes on community consultations in the Annex). Informants are usually identified and assaulted and therefore most people are not willing to give out information about forest encroachers. The community believes FC officials are also to be blamed for divulging names and these informants do not receive any reward or benefit for their efforts. The safety and security of FC field officers is also problematic. The FSD forest guards and range supervisors are not armed unlike their counterpart with the Wildlife Division. Some communities tend to be hostile to FSD field officers who also live in the communities and this usually does not encourage them to implement the law. Historically, key areas that have generated grievances pertaining to forest resource management in Ghana are illegal logging, community-FSD interactions, benefit sharing arrangements and community forestry.

Farmers who have encroached upon forest reserves usually prefer court action rather than the FSD dispute resolution process. Unfortunately, Court procedures take so long such that illegal activities rather thrive. For example, when an encroacher clears part of a forest reserve and plants cocoa and such an illegal activity is identified by the forestry guards and earmarked for destruction, the farmer quickly goes to the law courts to seek an injunction to stop the FSD from destroying the illegal farm. The delays in the court process sometimes enable the farmer to harvest the cocoa before ruling is given. If the ruling does not favour the farmer, an appeal is made which further delays the justice process. Court penalties are also not deterrent enough and do not encourage district FSD staff to ensure that illegal activities are checked. Finally, FC officials believe their current salaries/wages are not commensurate with the work they do. This indicates a need for more timely

intervention/response to new encroachment, more effective engagement with admitted farmers and communities, more use of traditional conflict adjudication mechanisms and grievance redress mechanisms.

The table below lists some significant potential social impact issues summarized from community consultations and subsequent analysis (see also notes from community consultations provided in the Annex). While many of these potential impacts would not derive from FIP project activities, the range of concerns provide guidance to the overall concerns of communities in the target areas.

Table 2: Potential social impact issues/ concerns

Potential Impact Issues/ concerns
<p><u>Land tenure and ownership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ lack of adequate documentation ✓ lack of clear understanding of land use and occupancy ✓ Conflicts in land claims ✓ increased values in land prices leading to economic displacement of poor land tenants ✓ Transparent rules for benefit sharing of carbon payments between land owner and farmer tenants ✓ Rules and agreements in place for traditional chiefs revenue sharing with locals and other stakeholders ✓ Land acquisition and compensation issues ✓ Discrimination, lack of grievance mechanisms for all land users and tenants
<p><u>Maintaining Livelihoods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enhance food security through improved agriculture production on farmed lands to reduce forest pressures ✓ Potential expansion of negative activities by admitted settlements and farms that result in biodiversity loss, ecosystem changes, depletion of natural resources ✓ Increasing demand for forest lands for farming/ settlements by fringe communities because productive lands not available; ✓ Adequate, documented and transparent compensation for admitted farmers in order to vacate unauthorised sections of forest
<p><u>Farmer Rights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Farmers have little say in the harvesting of mature shade trees ✓ Little or no compensation for farmers for destroyed cocoa trees during harvesting of shade trees; ✓ Higher income from improved yields; ✓ No financial benefit to farmers for planting and nurturing shade trees; ✓ Difficulties in registering shade trees ✓ Unreliable supply of seedlings ✓ Long gestation period of native species.
<p><u>Forest Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fire prevention and control ✓ Plantation security ✓ Community inclusion in management decisions ✓ Community participation in surveillance and enforcement ✓ Protection of rights to use forest resources ✓ Alternative uses for forest waste – charcoal and biogas
<p><u>Cultural Heritage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limited access to shrines

Potential Impact Issues/ concerns

- ✓ Preservation of local cultural identity and heritage
- ✓ Compensation issues
- ✓ Community pride and support
- ✓ Community relinquishing/ sharing heritage for greater good

Resource Access and Possible Restriction

- ✓ Rights to question and have individual considerations addressed
- ✓ Possible alternative options
- ✓ Established grievance redress options

5.0 PRELIMINARY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROPOSED MEASURES TO ASSIST AFFECTED PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES

5.1 Description of Eligibility Criteria

This preliminary set of criteria provides guidance on eligible activities and recipients for the livelihood restoration assistance. These criteria may be refined further through site-specific community consultations through which the affected persons will identify adverse impacts, establish mitigation measures, eligibility criteria and choose eligible mitigation measures, and procedures for specific activities and their phasing for particular forest reserves. Consultations on livelihoods impacts and possible mitigation activities will discuss the following:

- Identification and ranking of site-specific impacts.
- Criteria and eligibility for livelihood assistance
- The rights of persons who have been legally ‘admitted’ into forest reserves or using forest resources or the associated land to be respected.
- Brief description and identification of available mitigation measures alternatives, taking into account the provisions of applicable local legislation, and the available measures for mitigation actively promoted via project activities and considering any additional *sound* alternatives, if proposed by the affected persons.

Table 3 Eligibility criteria

Project interventions	Category of affected persons/ communities	Assets	Type of compensation
Establishment of tree plantations and enrichment planting Model forest nurseries for native species	Communities with ‘admitted’ farms	Physical and non- physical assets such as productive lands, farm lands, communal resources, income earning opportunities, and social and cultural networks and activities	Agricultural inputs and extension to improve productivity of legally held lands /non encroachment areas Assisted with land preparation Alternative livelihood schemes
	Forest fringe communities		Same as above
Shade Trees integrated into Cocoa Farms and agricultural farming systems	Admitted settlements and farms		Same as above
	Communities with no legal rights (squatters) to resource		To be assisted to access alternative resources Assisted with alternative livelihood schemes
Landscape Planning for corridors			

Cocoa Marketing and Sustainability Production Plantation Field Trials/ Models/ Innovations On Reserve	Persons without formal legal rights to resource but have claims to property recognized by community leaders		Restoration of livelihood/ alternative livelihood schemes
	Persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to resources		Assistance to access alternative resources
	Persons/ communities encroaching on forest resources after the notification of boundaries		Not eligible for compensation or any form of assistance

5.2 Restoration measures and access to alternative resources

The potential social impacts to be addressed within the context of preparing this framework document are generalized as previously shown in **Table 1**. The framework for the compensation/ restoration will then be applied incorporating specific (1) institutional arrangements, (2) livelihood restoration/ compensation eligibility criteria, (3) implementation procedures, (4) financial responsibilities, and (5) monitoring and evaluation plan.

The livelihood restoration measures will consider issues such as (1) income levels of affected communities/persons, (2) other non- monetary sources of livelihood, (3) constraints and opportunities for income generation, (4) number of persons not able to revert to previous occupation, and (5) existing skills and project preferences of affected persons.

In the case of alternative resources, measures will include identification of these resources with the active involvement of the affected persons/ communities and assistance to access these resources.

Project component 2 specifically targets activities that will assist with livelihood restoration and development of alternative livelihoods. Support (a combination of extension, inputs, certification, and incentives) will be scaled up to smallholder farmers to increase protection of existing trees, planting of new trees, practicing agroforestry and shade grown climate smart cocoa production. Communities will have the opportunity to manage land and wildlife under the CREMA institutional approach, under which the community members themselves determine the management rules and guidelines. Farmers and communities can choose the types of trees for shade, including fruit or other non-timber products, so as to encourage the development of sustainable forestry. For plantation development, especially at local/community level, farmers and communities will be involved in choosing species and scale based on local needs.

Under Component 3, training and information will support the development of alternative means of livelihoods consistent with the goals of the overall program. It will support the field demonstration activities.

Information and improved access to knowledge and specific cultivation techniques to improve the acceptability and uptake of native trees in landscapes and in plantations will support this shift away from non-sustainable practices. Communication efforts will be supplemented by technical know-how developed for practical uptake by farmers and landscape managers at the local institutional level. The combination of activities, investment and information, target a shift in usage and practices, rather than a complete substitution of one set of livelihood practices for another.

The complementary project, the Dedicated Grant Mechanism, will provide grant resources for which community members can apply to leverage the investments. The mechanism will be demand-driven, which will complement the participatory and piloting approach adopted under the FIP. Activities such as marketing support and development of alternative fuel sources are among the possible activities raised in consultation which could be supported under the DGM

6.0 PARTICIPATORY ARRANGEMENT TO IMPLEMENT PROPOSED MEASURES TO ASSIST AFFECTED PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES

A workable administrative and institutional arrangement to preempt future problems arising from restrictions imposed on individual and community access to resources is identified as follows:

Table 4 Institutional framework

No.	Institution	Responsibility –Implementation	Responsibility -Grievance Redress
1.0	MLNR/ Forestry Commission	Overall supervision of the PF and Restoration/Compensation Plans To provide funds for restoration/compensation activities	To assist in resolving issues referred to it by the Regional FSD or RCC
2.0	Regional FSD	Regional supervision of Plan and reporting to head office	To assist in resolving issues referred to it by the District FSD/DA/RCC
3.0	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Review and monitor Social Impact Assessment	-
4.0	District Land Valuation Officers	To assist in the valuation and compensation payment process and reporting	To assist in re-valuing disputed values of communal properties
5.0	District Assembly	To oversee implementation of plans	To assist in resolving issues received directly or referred to it by the District FSD and communities
6.0	District FSD	Trigger the process through inventory of affected persons and assets and implement plan in close consultation with regional FSD/Community/ Consultant	To receive complaints from community or affected individuals and liaise with DA and regional FSD to resolve issues
7.0	Community leaders/ CREMA	To represent community and assist in inventory of affected persons	To receive complaints at community level and liaise with District FSD and DA to resolve issues
8.0	Consultant, if required	Prepare plans and assist with implementation and capacity building	-

The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources has the overall responsibility for preparing and implementing the PF with World Bank approval. It will ensure that all compensation, restoration and rehabilitation activities are carried out satisfactorily.

The Regional FSD will organize the regional and district orientation and training for the District FSDs and the various government departments likely to be involved in the process, to be ready to implement alternative livelihood schemes and the payment of compensation, and other activities in

a timely manner. The regional FSD will ensure that progress reports reach the head office regularly. The project administration and restoration planning will run concurrently.

Much of the work will be done at the district level. The Regional FSD through the District Assembly which is the local administrative authority, will ensure that

- Communities are properly and adequately informed (timely, and also their rights and options relating to their properties that may be affected by the project
- Coordinate activities between different communities implementing the restoration or compensation plans
- Ensure timely implementation of plans and provision of compensation, in cash and/ or kind
- Attend to any grievances submitted by the affected persons/ communities

The District FSD through the community leaders and CREMAs will engage and involve all sections of the community in discussions on the Plan. They will

- Schedule open meetings to ensure that all community members are informed and they are fully aware of their rights and options regarding the restoration activity
- Identify impacts on lands and assets and the members of the community to be affected and to what extent they will be affected

7.0 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING INCLUDING DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS

7.1 Sequence of implementation and responsibilities

The sequence of implementation activities and responsibilities is summarized in the table below:

Table 5 Sequence of implementation tasks and institutions

No	Task	Institutions
1.0	Identification of sub project and preparation of plans for plantation development and other sub projects	FSD/
2.0	Preliminary assessment of restoration issues	regional FSD
3.0	Assessment of the need to re- design sub project	Regional and district FSD/ community/
4.0	Re- design of sub- project	
6.0	Confirm need for restoration/compensation actions	Regional and district FSD/ community/
7.0	Assess the restoration options	Regional and district FSD/ community/ /District Land Valuation Board
8.0	Assess the number of affected persons	District FSD/ Community
9.0c	Prepare Action Plan for World Bank approval.	Consultant/District and Regional FSD
10.0	Use RP to trigger the process required to undertake land acquisition and compensation payments, if any (Annex 1)	Regional and district FSD/ FC/ District Land Valuation Board/ DA
11.0	Review Plans	Regional and district FSD/ FC/DA
12.0	Budgeting of costs	FC/ Regional FSD
13.0	Confirm arrangements for managing funds	FC/ Regional FSD
14.0	Implement Plans	Regional and district FSD/ community

** MLNR or FC may employ consultants to undertake some activities

7.2 Procedures for Implementation of Alternative Livelihood Schemes

Participatory plans for mitigation of restriction of community access to resources by provision of alternative livelihoods will consist of the following mechanisms:

Alternative livelihood planning and implementation committee: The committee will comprise the MLNR/FC, representatives of the affected persons/ community (2 persons.), MMDA, LVD, EPA and Traditional authorities. The committee will be chaired by the representative of the MMDA.

Consultations: The affected persons/ community should be engaged in active consultations at the beginning of the project and any planned or proposed access restriction should be well explained in advance. Their input to the process is essential and their cooperation will be forthcoming when the

project objective is adequately explained to them. They should have access to the Livelihood Restoration Plan and be encouraged to provide input.

Notification: Affected persons will be notified through both formal (in writing) and informal (verbal) manner, for example at community meetings called by MMDA.

Documentation: The names and addresses of affected persons in the community will be compiled and kept in a database including claims and assets. The MMDA as well as the RCC will maintain records of these persons. The records are also important especially for future monitoring activities.

Time Provisions: The affected community or persons may negotiate with the Planning Committee on time frames but no construction work can begin until the alternative schemes have been fully provided.

Redress of grievances: Ghanaian law and practice provide for multiple entry points for grievance redress. Within the context of the participatory approach adopted under the Process Framework, communities can choose to follow a specific grievance redress form, but such an adoption would not preclude affected individuals from pursuing other avenues. If affected communities/persons are not satisfied with proposed alternative schemes or its implementation, they can seek redress through their Assembly member, MMDA or the MLNR/ FC. The MMDA will liaise with the MLNR/ FC to address any challenges. If the affected persons are still not satisfied they could take it up further with the EPA or the RCC and possibly, the CHRAJ. There is additionally a customer service process within the FC that logs complaints. A grievance complaint registration process is the first step. Within the context of the FIP, this can be done with simple standard complaint form that should capture who is lodging the complaint, date and place, what the main issues are and what specific actions/remedies are being sought for and signature/thumbprint. The second step is for the responsible FC officer to acknowledge receipt and include an assessment of how the dispute will be processed for settlement should be conducted within a specific period, such as 3 working days. Such forms can be available in the project areas with either traditional leaders, assembly members, or other district officials and the responsible FC officer will take stock on a monthly basis of what complaints have been registered, how the grievance will be settled, and identify what steps are necessary for follow-up, depending on the nature of the grievance. Community outreach under the project will include information on contact points and define the parameters of issues relevant under the project activities.

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 2010 outlines dispute mediation procedures and customary arbitration procedures that are applicable to grievance redress. A party to any agreement may with the consent of the other party submit any dispute arising out of that agreement to mediation by an institution or a person agreed on by the parties. This may be made in writing, or any other form of verbal or electronic communication. Mediation proceedings commence when the other party accepts the invitation for mediation. Mediation is invalidated if the second party fails to accept the invitation within 14 days.

The parties to a mediation may appoint any person or institution the parties consider acceptable to serve as a mediator (this can include traditional leaders). The A mediator in consultation with the parties shall determine the date and time of each mediation session. Subject to the mediator choosing a convenient place, the parties shall determine the place for the mediation. Not later than eight days before the first mediation session or within such period of time as the parties may mutually agree upon, each party shall present to the mediator and the other parties a memorandum setting out the party's position with regard to the issues which require resolution.

Traditional dispute resolution begins with the level of the Odikro or caretaker chief. An individual will go to the chief who then subsequently invites the parties to the dispute and witnesses where applicable to meet. Dispute which have the potential of escalating into violence are usually resolved quickly and may involve moving up the hierarchy of chiefs. Issues such as boundary disputes or benefit sharing are usually resolved within a period of two weeks; similar disputes are grouped together.

The National House of Chiefs is also a dispute resolution institution in the formal system. At the lowest rung is the traditional council from whom decisions can be appealed to the Regional House of Chiefs and then the Judicial Committee of the House of Chiefs. From there, there can only be an appeal to the Supreme Court of Ghana. The informal judicial system, which is made up of but not limited to having members of the Clergy, Chieftaincy, and Heads of Family has a role in adjudicating disputes between parties. In most cases, the parties themselves would submit their issue to them for it to be resolved. In other cases, it would be because the matter would come to them in the course of performing their duties. Their mediation of disputes that by law should be adjudicated by the judiciary has no legal or administrative backing as there are no legislative instruments authorizing this. Yet they are used by Ghanaians as a form of "court of first instance" precisely because they are cheaper, simpler, less procedural and deliver a result more quickly than the formal court system. If the disputing parties are not satisfied with the outcome there is always the option of the formal court system.

It is the responsibility of the MLNR/ FC to finance (through the project) the implementation of the maintenance of a grievance redress log, collection of information on grievances raised, methods used to resolve and resolution and to facilitate access of individuals in the project areas to appropriate grievance mechanisms.

7.3 Monitoring Plans and Indicators

The monitoring programme will provide a regular feedback on the implementation of the Process Framework. Monitoring teams at the district and regional FSD levels will be constituted and led by appointed Focal Points, who will report regularly at the national level (MLNR) through the national Focal Point at the FC. The district team will comprise the DA, District FSD, community groups, and Regional FSD while the regional team will be constituted by the Regional FSD, DAs, and RCC.

It is necessary to periodically juxtapose the objectives of the restoration plan alongside achievements regarding whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced. In case deviations are observed, then appropriate correcting actions are immediately implemented to fall in line with the original intended results. The scope of monitoring will comprise social and economic considerations as well as technical components, which may further look at any physical infrastructure provided for the affected persons/ community.

The monitoring indicators should cover areas such as (1) basic information on affected persons' households, (2) restoration of living standards and livelihoods, (3) levels of affected persons' satisfaction determined by number of grievances registered, and (4) effectiveness of restoration planning. Some indicators are suggested in the Table 9 below, which are consistent with provisions within the ESMF for the project.

An evaluation programme will be implemented periodically to also check on compliance with policy and provide lessons to amend strategies, especially in the longer term. The evaluation will be based on current WB procedures and also national provisions on access restriction /compensation. It will identify actions which will improve policy and offer higher guarantees of implementation success. The process will be incorporated in the general assessment and review usually undertaken for the project.

Table 6: Monitoring indicators and verification means

Potential Impact Issues/ concerns	Indicator	Verification
<i>Land tenure and ownership</i>	<p>Key indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proper documentation available ✓ Disputes registered ✓ Grievances resolved and recorded 	Field inspections Site reports
<i>Maintaining Livelihoods</i>	<p>Key indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Alternatives provided ✓ Support and incentives available ✓ Proper and acceptable results documented 	Special audits by project Third party audits
<i>Farmer Rights</i>	<p>Key indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Local customary land rights respected ✓ Grievances documented and resolved 	Annual monitoring by E&S
<i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<p>Key indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cultural rites agreed and documented 	Focal Point

8.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

A stakeholder engagement process was followed during project preparation which included several interactions with affected communities. The methodology included desk studies and qualitative and quantitative survey in the project areas. This was based on focus groups and in-depth interviews with communities of the project areas, representatives of civic associations, local NGOs, and representatives of local commercial enterprises and district assemblies as well as gender advocacy groups.

In order to engage PAPs successfully, the strategies used include involving the assembly men/women to assist in accessing the chiefs and people of communities and in the identification of PAPs/contact persons/ stakeholders/ focal persons etc.

Other methods employed include (i) National Newspapers, (ii) local FM stations, (iii) beating of Gong-gong and (iv) oral presentations at social gatherings (churches, mosques, funeral grounds, durbars etc).

The objective of these meetings was to: (a) assess the existing social conditions; (b) determine the potential negative impacts of the component, if any; (c) serve as a vehicle for community consultations and participation on the project; and (d) inform the ongoing component design.

The issues/ concerns arising out of the consultations in the Western and Brong Ahafo Regions for both the FIP and the SESA for the REDD+ mechanism in Ghana are summarised below under four main headings: (1) Natural Resources; (2) Institutions; (3) Economic; and (4) Socio- cultural Issues. The list of consultees and a detailed presentation of the issues are provided in the **Annex**.

Natural resources

- Need to develop buffer zones around key river/ water bodies in forest;
- Likely increase in agrochemical usage and its associated effect on soil and water bodies
- Need to promote agroforestry as a measure to improve soil fertility and check farm erosion
- Need to address wasteful use of timber resources
- Livestock grazing on young tree plantations especially during the dry seasons
- Need to promote tree crop plantations especially in the Transition and Savannah zones
- Need for group/ individual and community woodlots especially in the Savannah areas

Institutional issues

- Inability of FSD/FC and the government to halt illegal farms in forest reserves
- Conflicting policy for forestry, cocoa and mineral/ mining sectors
- Need to reform law to enable tenant farmers benefit from naturally occurring trees on their farms during period of occupation
- Lack of policy on carbon rights and payment for ecosystem/ environmental services;

- Security of land tenure and ownership
- Lack of legal framework for plantation development and harvesting in forest reserves
- Inadequate by - laws at district/ community level on bush fires, group hunting and cutting of wild economic trees such as shea trees
- Need to enhance institutional capacity for monitoring, data storage and management
- Community/ traditional authority roles in management of off reserves forests not clearly defined.

Economic issues

- Equity in benefit sharing in carbon revenues
- Insufficient financial resources for effective forest management
- Land Valuation Division compensation rates limited to annual and perennial crops and not timber species
- Lack of economic/ livelihood activities during the dry season in the savannah zones putting pressure on forest resources
- Risk of some communities rejecting REDD+ due to uncertainty with economic benefits
- Farmers not interested in long gestation tree species/ native tree species.

Socio- cultural issues

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

The comments and issues raised have consolidated the mitigation measures proposed in this PF document.

8.1 Disclosure Requirements

The resettlement instrument will be disclosed in compliance with relevant Ghanaian regulations and the World Bank resettlement policy. The public/ community will be allowed up to 21 days to comment on any proposals prior to implementation.

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ANNEX

ANNEX 1: Screening Checklist

Preliminary Environmental Information:	Yes/No	Refer to Process Framework	Comments
Will there be restrictions or loss of access to using natural resources in any traditional areas including medicinal plants or those of economic value for livelihoods?		✓	
Are there any new or changing forest management planning or activities?		✓	
Any cultural heritage/sacred sites in project area?		✓	

Preliminary Social and Land Information:	Yes/No	Refer to Process Framework	Comments
Has there been litigation or complaints of any environmental nature directed against the proponent or subproject?		✓	
Will the subproject require the acquisition of land?			
What is the status of the land holding (customary, lease, community lands, etc)?		✓	
Is there evidence of land tenure status of farmers and/or occupants (affidavit, other documentation)?		✓	
Are there outstanding land disputes?		✓	
Has there been proper consultation with stakeholders?		✓	
Is there a grievance process identified for PAPs and is this easily accessible to these groups/individuals?		✓	
Will there be any changes to livelihoods?		✓	
What are the main issues associated with farmer benefits and community benefits?		✓	
Will any restoration or compensation be required with "admitted" farmers?		✓	

ANNEX 2: Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder institutions and communities have been consulted in the two regions:

BRONG AHAFO REGION	
Stakeholder	Discussions, activities, issues, concerns, suggestions
District Manager FSD, Goaso 12 th April, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -FSD issues permit for commercial removal of NTFPs -Illegal chainsaw people usually come from Mim. Mim youth are used to timber business because of history -Chainsaw operations not widely spread in the Ayum forest -Disposal of confiscated logs/lumber: Committee is formed for the disposal of confiscated logs/lumber and the district manager is not part of the committee <p>Challenges and Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Logistics -Personnel: Average age of forest guards above 50 years -Replacement for retired forest guards is a problem -Need to recruit local people -Lack of vehicle for operations -CFCs were created through NGOs (e.g DANIDA) support and when support stopped CFC activities also collapsed -Some old CFC members have become key informants -Management plans make room for communal rights for NTFPs but this opportunity is being abused. -NTFPs allowed for domestic purposes but permit is required for commercial purposes -Most reserves are without admitted farms and settlements. -Reserves at Sankore are gradually coming under threat. <p>Way forward for SRA distribution</p> <p>Need to form a bigger CFC of all the blocks. Have a pool for funding and the beneficiary communities near the reserve share proceeds as and when funds accrue. (Similar to what Newmont is doing for both North and South Ahafo Mines. Currently Newmont if mining at South Ahafo but communities at North Ahafo also benefit from social responsibility arrangements).</p>
District Manager FSD, Kintampo 14 th April, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -2no. forest reserve in the district. (i) Buru FR, not gazette, about 302.25 km² and (ii) Bosomoa FR, about 150.50km² - The two reserves are covered with plantations, mostly teak and milina trees. -It is a transitional zone, teak was used so that it can resist fire. -There are still patches of degraded areas in the reserves especially the Dagombaline. -Dagombaline village has asked to be given the patches for farming -Soil fertility in the reserve is very good, so most farmers want to farm in the reserve -Some farmers kill the trees by setting fire under and around the tree -Bosomoa has 51 admitted farms. Their boundaries are blocked but RMSC has brought schedule for re-demarcation of admitted farm boundaries -Admitted farm sizes can reach up to 50ha or less -Ampoma community is an admitted settlement. Their shrines, cemeteries are all inside the reserve. -Bosomoa FR covers four political districts and has about 12 fringe communities. -The biggest fringe community is Jema, capital of Kintampo South District <p>Royalties</p>

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

	<p>-Access to land for tenant farmers to grow economic trees such as cashew, teak, is a problem</p> <p>Suggestion</p> <p>-Consider sensitization and alternative livelihood for floaters/group hunters (Lessons from World Vision success story from Atebubu may be useful)</p>
<p>University of Energy and Natural Resources, Sunyani</p> <p>Dr. Isaac Kwaku Abebrese (Dean, Natural Resources)</p> <p>Dr. (Mrs) Mercy A. A. Derkyi (Department of Forestry Science)</p> <p>April 15, 2014</p>	<p>Forestry training and plantation development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have certificate courses in Natural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Certificate in forest ecology ○ Diploma ○ Degree- (top-up programmes for diploma holders to upgrade to BSc) • FC can collaborate so that the University develops curricula for technical personnel for the forestry services. • Need support from the FC to train people they will absorb. • Need assistance from FC for release of one or two degraded forest reserve (e.g. Tain II) for training of students in practical forestry activities and to use students to enrich forest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ University has nursery to raise seedlings ○ University has capacity to go into commercial plantation arrangement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutions will like to maintain their integrity and will thus undertake the plantations well. • Programs on gender run at first year. Gender is linked to contemporary issues. • University can handle some forest inventory contracts for FC <p>Collaborative forest management/taungya system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modified taungya system was largely successful in spite of challenges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It improved the livelihood of the people. ▪ Benefit sharing was clearly stated – e.g. 25 years ▪ Can there be system of growing food under canopy? ▪ FC should have extension department. ▪ Forests are open resources and people can enter and conflicts are bound to occur ▪ Admitted communities verses fringe communities in Taungya system. Their roles and benefits? <p>REDD+ issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communities have immediate needs to meet such as food as against long term benefit from REDD+ ▪ Benefit sharing – the strategy should be made clear to the people and the people should accept it ▪ Create a market for trees. State should serve as a broker like COCOBOD. Right price regime required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If trees are planted, who buys the carbon and at what price? ▪ Transparent and effective monitoring arrangement required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for FC to step up its supervision and monitoring for REDD+ ▪ Conflict resolution mechanism should include traditional system and ADR, which is usually preferred by local people ▪ Develop more eco-tourism sites which will serve as conservation, using especially GSBAs as ecotourism sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently, most GSBAs are in the WR and TAs do not benefit ▪ Other TAs enjoy royalties from production forests but TAs with GSBAs do not enjoy any benefit ▪ Chiefs/landowners should benefit from ecosystem service provided by GSBAs / and other protected areas such as game reserves/ national parks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed trees to be planted should be both indigenous and exotic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Has FC done any assessment of the modified taungya to learn lessons for the REDD+? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collaboration between FC and universities/research institutions needed to tailor activities to suit community needs and to provide ideas/solutions to likely problems/challenges to emerge during implementation ■ How do you convince people into REDD+ as carbon trading on the international market is going down and cannot be guaranteed <p>Sustainability issues for REDD+</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Need for exist strategy as part of REDD+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the practice ends abruptly, the community people will cut down the trees and continue to farm. ■ There should be a clear vision to sustain the system b. Integrating project into national agenda. c. REDD+ should not be project driven. It should be part of national agenda. d. REDD+ be issue for all sector related. e. Mainstream the project into national program. f. Ensure strategy should be made part of project from start. g. Learn lessons from failure of previous projects. h. Benefit sharing and carbon market very key
Assistant Regional Manager FSD, Sunyani April 15, 2014	<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -6no. forest districts in BA – Sunyani, Goaso, Dormaa Ahenkro, Bechem, Kintampo, and Atebubu. -Total coverage of FR is 2937 sq km and total BA area is about 39,487 sq km -Each district mapped by a professional forester with at least first degree. Each district supported by 2 assistant district managers. Have district managers attached to the regions -The region is within both HFZ and Transition zone. -Have 9 forest reserves in Goaso district alone. -No forest reserve at Atebubu. Main activity is plantation development off-reserve <p>Main activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Plantation development and protection activities -Management of FR/off-reserves include exploitation of timber resources in both off and on reserves <p>Forest reserve issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Some FRs within Dormaa, Bechem, Sunyani and Kintampo districts degraded -FRs in Goaso under threat of degradation -Have earmarked 2 areas for CREMAS (movement of wildlife/elephants from Bediako to Kasapin) <p>Main drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Annual fires – Fulani herdsmen are one of the major causes of fire -Over exploitation -Chain saw operations at Sankore areas under Goaso district <p>Timber utilisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -For a permit you need a letter of consent from the chiefs/ TAs. -At Sunyani district, it is exploitation of teak for local and for export <p>Major NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -FoE, Form Ghana. FC has arranged with Form Ghana to operate commercial plantation in Tain II (teak plantation) for carbon trading.

	<p>-NGOs providing more forest investment</p> <p>Application for farming in FRs -FSD receives applications from fringe communities for release of portions of degraded FRs for farming. Last 3 years when Zoil tree plantation started, the applications stopped and it started last year when FSD projects started.</p> <p>Challenges -Operational challenges – Timely release of allocations/ funds; operational vehicles/ equipment and tools inadequate -Staff strength – forest guards needed -Promotion and motivation for staff -Chain saw operations at Sankore areas. -Community refusing accommodation for forest guards. -Investment in forestry /timber has long gestation period and requires strong political will. -off-reserve challenge is access to land</p> <p>Suggestions -Massive reforestation/plantation needed. Nation benefitting from plantation projects carried out in the 1970s. -In service training for FSD officials needed to prevent situations where officials sneak out to upgrade themselves. -Orientation on timber needs should be changed. Lesser known species should be researched into and considered.</p>
Regional OASL 16 th April, 2014	<p>Land ownership and access -To access land for farming, negotiations start from individual or family level for food or small scale farm projects. For big commercial projects, negotiations start from the paramount chief level. -Have vested lands in the region, which are managed by the LC. E.g. Goaso, Sankore, Kasapin lands. Inventory of vested lands not proper. Chiefs still allocating lands in such areas. -Commercial farm owners get site plan and agreement for 50 years. -Rural parcel demarcation project – enabling farm sizes to be demarcated. But challenge is that correct farm sizes are being made know to chiefs and landowners, which previously was not done by farmers and farmers do not want to be exposed.</p> <p>Farm rent and plantation issues -Lack of site plan for peasant farmers. -Large tracks of land being taken by NGOs for plantation development at the expense of other land uses. Eg. Acquisition of 50,000 acres by Africa Sustainable. Development Plantation for electricity generation using woodfuel between Pru and Sene rivers. Other large land take occurring at Atebubu, Kwame Danso. -Commercial agric NGOs sometimes change land use from agric to residential at off-reserve areas.</p> <p>Challenges -Inadequate staff -Lack of data on vested lands -Lack of documentation on farm sizes- farm sizes not known, making farm rent collection difficult</p> <p>Suggestion -Community should be involved in approving large tracks of stool/skin lands being acquired by NGOs through community forum/hearing and publication</p>

<p>Department of Community Development, Sunyani</p> <p>16th April, 2014</p>	<p>Background</p> <p>-Part of Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. Part of the 11 decentralised departments of the district assembly.</p> <p>-Have 25 vocational and technical institutions in Ghana.</p> <p>-Regional department is for supervision and monitoring</p> <p>Activities</p> <p>-Community education and sensitization</p> <p>-Mass education – Involved with government interventions. Department involved with education on NHIL, HIVs at community level.</p> <p>-Identify community based income generation groups, women income generating groups for home science extension education.</p> <p>-Involved in community water and sanitation programmes. Identify communities that needs water and sanitation projects.</p> <p>-Identify community priority needs</p> <p>-Carry out extension services. Collaborate with other agencies such as MoFA, MoH; - Recruit field officers for NGOs.</p> <p>-Organize trainer of trainees</p> <p>-Participate in NGO programmes in the region- World Vision, Action Aid, by assisting with community awareness and sensitization.</p> <p>Re-forestation education</p> <p>-Department did education on reforestation programme at Techiman. Organised focus groups, interest groups such as seamstress, market women.</p> <p>Role in REDD+?</p> <p>-Has rich experience in community development issues and can assist FC/FSD with identification of communities for REDD+.</p>
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Community consultations

Boadikrom settlement

11/04/2014

Background

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

Cocoa, shade trees, pesticide use, extension services

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

Land issues

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

Issues with forest reserves

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

Fire

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

Akwaboah II Community

11/04/2014

Background

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

Land tenure, ownership and major crops

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

Farm support issues and challenges

- Care International helps with provision of cocoa seedlings, and farmer awareness creation
- No access to credit facility
- Do not have easy access to pesticides, e.g. confidol. Chemicals marked not for sale are on the market. Cocoa input shops/ offices have none

- Sometimes obtain pesticides from illegal sources
- Community is of the view that Cocobod should make pesticides marked not for sale available on the open market legally because it is illegally being sold.

Shade vs sunshine cocoa

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

Suggestions for Community afforestation and shade cocoa tree planting

1. Establish community committees
2. Identify cocoa farmers and their lands
3. Community and cocoa farmers should be supported with tree seedlings
4. Seedlings should be provided at the right time, during the rainy season and distributed to farmers
5. Community and farmers should know benefit to be obtained from growing tree
6. Community and farmer should be assisted with land documentation. Cost of site plan is expensive.
7. Develop rules to guide farm after demise of farmer so that when family members want to share cocoa farm, farm will still remain
8. Tenant farmers and land owners should both benefit from trees on farm.

Forest benefits/management issues

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

Social Responsibility and community concerns

- Community aware of 5% but they claim that they are not getting their due. They claim that the stool usually benefit more from this.

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

Community: Dagombaline Village Date: 14th June, 2014 Kintampo Forest District
Transition Zone
Forest Reserve: Bosomoa Forest reserve

Access to off-reserve land and challenges

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

Access to forest lands and challenges

- Most settler farmers accessed the forest lands illegally for their farming activities while a few admitted farmers also exist in the area
- FSD allow some settler farmers to farm (annual food crops only) at a degraded area of the reserves which is to be planted with trees.
 - Farmers are allowed to farm at such identified areas for about 3 to 4 years in which time tree canopy may not permit farming activities to continue and farmer is expected to leave
- Because farmers who have access to forest lands do not want to leave the forest lands they do things to stay in the reserve, some of which are
 - intentionally damaging or destroy tree seedlings planted on farm
 - degrading other portions of the reserve so that they can be sent there

Benefits from forest and challenges

- Produce from illegal farms in reserve do well and fetches money for farmers when sold and farmers do not use fertilizers on such farms. Cost of farming in forest reserve much lower than off-reserve

- Obtain trees for roofing/building illegally, i.e. without permit from FSD
- Do illegal hunting because FSD do not allow them to enter and hunt
- No forest guards or CFC in the area

Fire issues

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

Reforestation/ Tree plantation issues and challenges

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

Major problems in the area

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

Suggestions from community

- Want to be allowed to cultivate remaining patches of degraded areas in the reserve
- Alternative livelihood programme is urgent for the community to take them off the reserve

- E.g. of ALP suggested include animal farming (sheep, goats), soap making for women preferred to pomade making and screen printing

Nante community
Kintampo Forest District

14-o4-2014

Access to land for farming/customary land access/acquisition

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

Forest reserve issues and benefits

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

Charcoal business

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

Farming and alternative livelihoods

- Men are more involved in farming than women
- Women hire labour for their farming work
- Community suggest
 - Potential for burnt brick business
 - Irrigation farming using Nante stream – According to community is a project that has been in the pipeline for long
 - Animal husbandary
- Confirmed that some women received training in tie and dye, soap making, ointment making but lack of funds have affected progress or use of

Major challenge

- Chieftaincy dispute at the local level – odikro level

Gender Issues

Gender Roles and Responsibilities: Farm Roles

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

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

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

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

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

Farm practices are undertaken by farmers who act as caretakers for land owners. Migrant farmers do not own land but are employed as caretakers of cocoa farms, cultivating large tracts of land for

landowners. Most caretakers are men, with women helping to weed farms, carry cocoa after harvesting and cultivating food crops for domestic use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gender and Benefit Sharing

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gender Mainstreaming in Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

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

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

Gender and Institutional Forest Management:

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

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

Summary of Gender Issues Arising

- Significantly most men and women also shared benefits in the “Abunu” system with their spouses, sharing proceeds equally among themselves. Many individual women however owned their farms through the caretaker system and had sole ownership of the proceeds from farms in addition to sharing with husbands.
- According to the Brong Ahafo Regional Stool Lands Administrator, Queen mothers who nominate chiefs to the stools do not play any significant roles in administration of stool lands,

especially those of providing land to farmers for lease. This is a result of the patriarchal systems of traditional norms and customs.

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

invited or considered men as spokespeople or whose voices had to be considered. This is an accepted patriarchal norm of role of men

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

- Women lack credit or alternative sources of livelihood leading sole dependence on farming. However, a significant minority undertake other jobs, such as petty trading, hairdressing, dressmaking, etc.

Community Suggestions and Demands

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

Western Region:

- Regional Forest Service Division officials, Tarkoradi
- Regional Wildlife Division officials, Takoradi
- Timber Industry Development Division officials, Takoradi
- Regional COCOBOD, Sefwi Wiaso
- Ankasa Wildlife Camp, Elubo
- Nsuano community in the Jomoro District, fringe community
- Amokwaw CREMA executives
- Forest Service Division –District Manager, Enchi
- Aowin District Assembly – District Planning Officer, Enchi
- MOFA – District Director, Enchi
- CSSVCD/Extension Service, Enchi
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL) – District Officer, Enchi
- Forest Service Division, District officials, Sefwi Wiaso
- Sefwi Wiaso Municipal Assembly –Municipal Planning Officer
- CHRAJ, Sefwi Wiaso
- OASL, Sefwi Wiaso
- Akurafo community-fringe community
- Kunuma community-fringe community

Key environmental and social Issues discussed

Major drivers of forest deforestation

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

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

Other drivers include:

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

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

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

Off Reserve: Deforestation/ Tree Plantation Issues

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

- Land availability and access for tree plantations
 - In cocoa growing areas, it may be difficult for tenant farmers to have access to land (through customary land tenure system) for tree plantations, unless tenant farmer fully acquire or purchase such lands with indenture/agreement from landowners/stool
 - Forest reserve fringe communities face challenges with land for farming. Tree plantations in such communities will put more pressure on community land use. Non-fringe communities are more likely to have land/access to land for tree plantations.
- Chain saw operations and illegal logging a major cause of off-reserve deforestation
 - Is a serious business and livelihood issue especially in the Assin Fosu areas
- Fuel wood fetching and charcoal production especially along the coast of Central Region
 - Fuel wood for commercial fish smoking
- Lack of land use control
 - Timber tree species on the land are under the control of FC but the land use is under the control of the landowner-individual, family or stool.
- Community/traditional authority involvement in managing and caring for off-reserve forests not clearly defined except for traditionally/culturally protected areas such as sacred groves, cemeteries in forested areas

Cocoa and Shade Trees

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

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

Forest Reserve Degradation/ Rehabilitation Issues

- Admitted farms and settlements in the forest reserves have served as fertile grounds for reserve degradation. These farms and settlements allowed in the forest reserves are expanding beyond their original permitted area when the reserves were constituted. The issue of inheritance and migration has perpetuated this act.
 - E.g. in the WR, Suhuma forest reserve has 25 admitted farms; Krokosua has 38 admitted farms,; Sui forest reserve has 58 admitted farms.
 - Increasing population of admitted settlements in the forest reserves also putting a lot of pressure on the reserve. E.g. Kofikron, an admitted settlement in a forest reserve in the WR has a population of about 834. Kobo village, an admitted settlement in the Suhuma forest reserve cover an area of about 3.89 km².
- Demand for forest lands for farming/settlement expansion
 - The farmers believe that forest lands are much fertile and produce good yield of food/cash crops and they need not incur any fertilizer cost
 - Fringe communities in general face challenges with land for farming and other uses, mainly due to population increase and settlement expansion
- Weak law enforcement
 - Community involvement in forest management and care has been pushed largely on project basis and when such projects are over, community involvement also wanes/declines. The Community Forest Committee (CFC) in the communities visited existed in name but was not functional. The communities indicated that the support expected from the FC for the CFC was not forthcoming. The CFCs were identified with production forest reserves while CREMAs were identified with protected areas. The CREMAs appear to be more organized and empowered than the CFCs.
 - Safety and security of community informants/whistle blowers

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

Gender Issues: Land Ownership and Access/ Land Tenure/ Forest Reserves/ Governance

- Co-ownership by spouses (e.g. cocoa, economic trees) often bring conflict resulting in divorce and rancour (sharing arrangements contentious)
- Many women face land disputes and litigation alone from land tenure/inheritance issues.
- Lease acquisition and documentation- Affordability Issues.
- Women do a lot of food cropping in cocoa areas and are faced with shortage of farmlands for food cropping

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

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
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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	Dasaan Isaac	20	Farmer
11	Yaawuloza Mohammed	20	Farmer
12	Felimon Nubolanaa	20	Farmer
13	Kwabena Dasaan	30	Farmer
14	Bawuloma Nubosie	40	Farmer
15	Alahassan Iddrissu	25	Farmer

16	Ibrahim Iddrissu	30	Farmer
17	Zakari Osman	31	Farmer
18	Soribo Alfred	70	Farmer
19	Fusena Iddrissu	80	Farmer
20	Abdulai Tanko	40	Driver
21	Wuudo Ada	55	Farmer
22	Abduliman Ibrahim	56	Farmer
23	Isaah Tayii	20	Farmer
24	Yakubu Idrissu	32	Farmer
25	Abdulai Razak	28	Farmer
26	Amentus Karpiyie	65	Farmer
27	Siedu Ibrahim	39	Farmer
28	Latif Alhassan	42	Farmer
29	Jato Dasaan	45	Farmer
30	Alidu Karih	32	Farmer
31	Nbuli Dasaan	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 organiser Women
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 organiser women