



FORESTRY COMMISSION OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Republic of Ghana

REDD+ MECHANISM IN GHANA

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Final Report

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

REDD+ Strategy Options and Impacts on Assets and Livelihoods

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

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

The identified strategies likely to cause potential social impacts (i.e. on assets and livelihoods) are provided in the table below.

| Proposed REDD+ strategy options | Potential adverse social impacts |
|--|--|
| D: Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand | <u>On-reserve rehabilitation</u> Illegal farms and hamlets inside forest reserves may be affected. Both economic plants such as cocoa and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, etc are cultivated in forest reserves. Illegal farmers may be displaced and food/cash crops as well as farm structures or farm settlements may be affected. |
| E/J. Address problem of local market supply and demand | <u>Plantation development</u> Off-reserve plantation development by individuals or private firms may require land acquisition. Depending on the land use of the acquired land, local farmers, crops, hamlets/structures may be affected. |

| | |
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| F: Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ) | <u>Ecosystem friendly cocoa production</u> -Improving shade trees in some existing cocoa farms will require cutting down some cocoa trees to create space for shade trees. Farmers may require compensation for affected cocoa trees. <u>Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment</u> -Illegal farms and hamlets in encroached FRs will be affected. Illegal farmers and those living in hamlets will be displaced. Both food and cash crops will be affected. |
| H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use | <u>Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc)</u> Land acquisition for woodlot development. Depending upon the land use of the acquired land |

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

National legal and regulatory provisions

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

Land ownership may be categorized into these 2 main forms:

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

Key Institutions involved in Land Administration in Ghana include:

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

Proposed resettlement/compensation policy and principles

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

Driving principles of the resettlement policy are as follows:

- Land owners, traditional authorities, communities and farmers who already own and or have access to lands will be considered as priority in REDD+ programme. Communal or stool lands vested in the traditional authorities or government and public lands will also be considered for REDD+ in all cases to minimise land acquisition.
- Where rehabilitation of forest reserves with illegal farmers present, the modified taungya system will be adopted. The illegal farmers will be allowed to cultivate while trees are planted and in three to four years time the tree canopy takes over farm in the forest. During the three to four year

period, the farmer finds new land outside the forest reserves and is supported to cultivate the new farm.

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

Implementation Institutions

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

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

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

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

Funding

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

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

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

1.2 Purpose of the RPF

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

1.3 Report Outline

The RPF has the following outline:

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

2.0 THE PROPOSED REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS

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

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

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

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

Table 2:1 Proposed REDD+ Strategy Options

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

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

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

3.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ASSETS AND LIVELIHOODS

3.1 Overview

This policy framework is triggered in anticipation that the REDD+ project activities may have some impacts on assets and livelihoods and may result in either economic or physical displacement. This RPF makes provisions to minimize impacts through involvement of landowners, traditional authorities, farmers and communities as a whole where practical in order to minimize land acquisition cases.

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

3.2 Assessment of Social Impacts

The potential social impacts/issues likely to be associated with REDD+ sub-projects are described in the **Table 3:1**.

3.3 Generic Impacts on Assets and Livelihoods

Table 3:2 shows in generic terms what impacts/issues on assets (land, crops, and structures) and livelihoods can be expected given the types of activities envisioned under REDD+.

Table 3:1 Potential adverse social impacts/ issues

| Proposed national REDD+ strategy options | Sub-component | Involuntary resettlement policy, OP 4.12 likely to be triggered | Potential adverse social impacts |
|--|---|---|---|
| A: Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision –making | A: Strengthened National Forest Policy Forum and improved Forest Information Dissemination | NO | - |
| B. Clarify rights regime | B. Carbon rights allocated | NO | - |
| C. Improved FLEGT | C. Implement VPA and related actions | NO (actions on-going) | - |
| D: Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand E/J. Address problem of local market supply and demand | D: Policy measures to ensure a sustainable timber industry, including on-reserve rehabilitation, plantations development and off-reserve actions (incl. tree tenure reform and REDD-friendly cocoa) E. Better regulation of small scale lumbering (SSL), sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand, implemented J. Timber supply situation rationalized | YES | <u>On-reserve rehabilitation</u> Illegal farms and hamlets as well as cultural sites such as cemeteries, shrines inside forest reserves may be affected. Both economic plants such as cocoa and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, etc exist in forest reserves. Illegal farmers may be displaced and food/cash crops as well as farm structures or farm settlements may be affected. <u>Plantation development</u> Off-reserve plantation development by individuals or private firms may require land acquisition. Depending on the land use of the acquired land, local farmers, crops, hamlets/structures, cultural heritage sites may be affected. |
| F: Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ) | F1. Support Ecosystem-friendly Cocoa Production F2. Improve productivity of farmland F3. Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment F4. Promote ecosystem-friendly agro-industry development | YES | <u>Ecosystem friendly cocoa production</u> -Improving shade trees in some existing cocoa farms will require cutting down some cocoa trees to create space for shade trees. Farmers may require compensation for affected cocoa trees. <u>Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment</u> -Illegal farms and hamlets in encroached FRs will be affected. Illegal farmers and those living in hamlets will be displaced. Both food and cash crops such as cocoa, cocoyam, plantain will be affected. |

| | | | |
|---|---|-----|--|
| G. Strengthen local decentralised management of natural resources | G1: Support training in forest and resource management at district level administrations (already part of NREG) G2: Support pilot projects in decentralised environmental management and resource planning, through national agencies (EPA, MLGRD) | NO | - |
| H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use | H1: Implement policy measures and fuel efficiency initiatives projects that will reduce carbon emissions arising from charcoal and fuel wood use. H2: Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc.) H3: Develop alternatives to primary fuels | YES | <u>Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc)</u> Land acquisition for woodlot development. Depending upon the land use of the acquired land |
| I. Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands | I. Policy and practical measures to address degradation caused by fire in the agricultural and livestock production cycles (e.g. rangeland zoning strategies; alternative grass control methods, incentives for community fire management; payments for ecosystem services) | NO | - |
| K. Improve returns to small-scale enterprise) | K. Eco-friendly approaches to forest land development K. Intensification strategy supported | NO | - |
| L. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation | L: Implementation by mining companies of EIA requirements for forest rehabilitation following the closure of mining sites enforced L: Measures to reduce forest degradation as a result of unregulated (sometimes illegal) small scale mining implemented | NO | - |
| M. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases | M. Policy implantation takes account of risks from natural events | NO | - |

Table 3:2 Generic project impacts on assets and livelihoods

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

4.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Relevant National Regulatory Framework on Land and Compensation

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

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

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

The 1992 Constitution of Ghana and the Protection of Individual Property

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

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

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

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

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

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

Clause 2 of Article 20 further provides that:

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

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

Clause 3 adds that:

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

The State Lands Act 1962, Act 125

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

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

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

Forest Ordinance of 1927 (Cap 157)

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

4.2 Land Ownership and Tenure System

4.2.1 Interest in Land

Ghanaian law recognizes the main following four interests in land:

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

4.2.2 Existing forms of land ownership

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

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

Customary Ownership

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

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

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

State Land

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

Vested Land

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

4.2.3 Land tenure rights and issues

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

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

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

4.3 Land Administration and Institutional Framework

Key institutions involved in land administration in Ghana include:

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

4.3.1 Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs)

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

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

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

4.3.2 The Lands Commission Act 2008, Act 767

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

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

Currently, the commission has the following divisions:

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

Public and Vested Lands Management Division

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

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

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

Land Valuation Division (LVD)

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

Land Registration Division of the Lands Commission

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

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

Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission

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

4.3.3 Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL)

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

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

Administration of Lands Act of 1962 (Act 123)

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

4.3.4 Forestry Commission

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

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

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

4.3.5 Traditional Authorities

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

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

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

4.4 World Bank Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5 Gaps between Ghana Regulations and World Bank Policies

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

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

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

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

4.6 Experience in complying with World Bank policies in Ghana

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

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

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

5.0 PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

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

5.1 Regulatory Framework

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

5.2 Minimising compensation payment for land acquisition

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

5.3 Minimization of Displacement

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

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

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

5.4 Cut-off date

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

5.5 Compensation

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

Compensation principles will be as follows:

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

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

5.6 Income and livelihood restoration

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

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

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

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

5.7 Vulnerable Persons

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

5.8 Consultation and Grievance mechanisms

The application of these will require:

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

5.9 Community Involvement and Sensitization

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

5.10 Categories of Resettlement Plan Reporting

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

Table 5:1 Categories of resettlement plan reporting

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

6.0 VALUATION, ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 Valuation

6.1.1 Basis of Valuation

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

6.1.2 Valuation Methods

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

Land

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

Structures

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

Crops/Economic Plants

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

Livelihood (Supplementary Assistance)

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

6.1.3 Valuation Responsibility

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

Table 6:1 General guidelines and methods for costs preparation

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

6.2 Eligibility

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

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

Table 6:2 Eligibility criteria

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

6.3 Generic entitlement matrix

Table 6:3 hereunder presents the matrix of entitlements for the different categories of impacts, likely to be encountered.

Table 6:3 Generic entitlement matrix

| Asset | Type of Impact | Eligibility criteria | Entitlements |
|------------|--|---|--|
| LAND | Off-reserves: Land acquisition | <u>Landowner (individual, family, stool)</u> Person with formal legal right to land /without formal legal right to land but have claims to property (including customary and traditional rights) | Replacement with an equivalent piece of land located in the vicinity of the affected area. If land is not available then cash compensation at full replacement value as well as disturbance allowance (10%) Community land – compensation to be granted to communities. |
| | On-reserves: No acquisition | - | - |
| CROPS | <u>Off-reserves</u> Destruction/removal of crops | Farmer (Have grown the crops) | Cash compensation for crops not ready for harvesting at time of entry, with LVD rates applied; Disturbance allowance |
| | <u>On-reserves</u> illegal farms: Destruction or removal of crops/farms | Farmer (Have grown the crops) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash crop compensation for damaged crops, with LVD rates applied. (Alternatively modified taungya system can be adopted to gradually take illegal farmer out of reserve) |
| STRUCTURE | <u>Off-reserve</u> 1. Destruction of immovable structures | Confirmed owner (with evidence) of affected structure irrespective of land ownership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation to a similar dwelling in a similar location, or Cash compensation at full replacement value of structure. Cost of moving and Disturbance allowance (10%) |
| | 2. Movable structures | Owner/occupant | Cost of moving and Disturbance allowance (3 months rent) |
| | 3. Cutural heritage sites | Community/traditional ruler or authority | 1. To remain in off-reserve plantations as first option. 2. Otherwise, relocation to new sites proposed by community or traditional authority and performance of necessary pacification rites |
| | <u>On-reserve</u> 1. Destruction of illegal structures 2. Cultural sites | Confirmed owner (with evidence) of affected structure 2. Community/ traditional ruler or authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for destroyed structures Cost of moving 2. Cultural sites in on-reserves must not be relocated. |
| LIVELIHOOD | Agriculture | Using affected land for agriculture irrespective of ownership situation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation of any loss of income Assistance to livelihood restoration |
| | Businesses | Business person operating business on project affected land irrespective of ownership (includes squatters) | Cash compensation for temporary loss of income Assistance to livelihood restoration |
| | Use of communal resources | Users of affected communal resources (e.g. for livelihood) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to identify and access similar resource elsewhere Cash compensation of temporary loss of income |

7.0 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS MECHANISMS

7.1 General grievances/disputes related to resettlement/ compensation program

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

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

7.2 Objective

The objectives of the grievance process are to

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

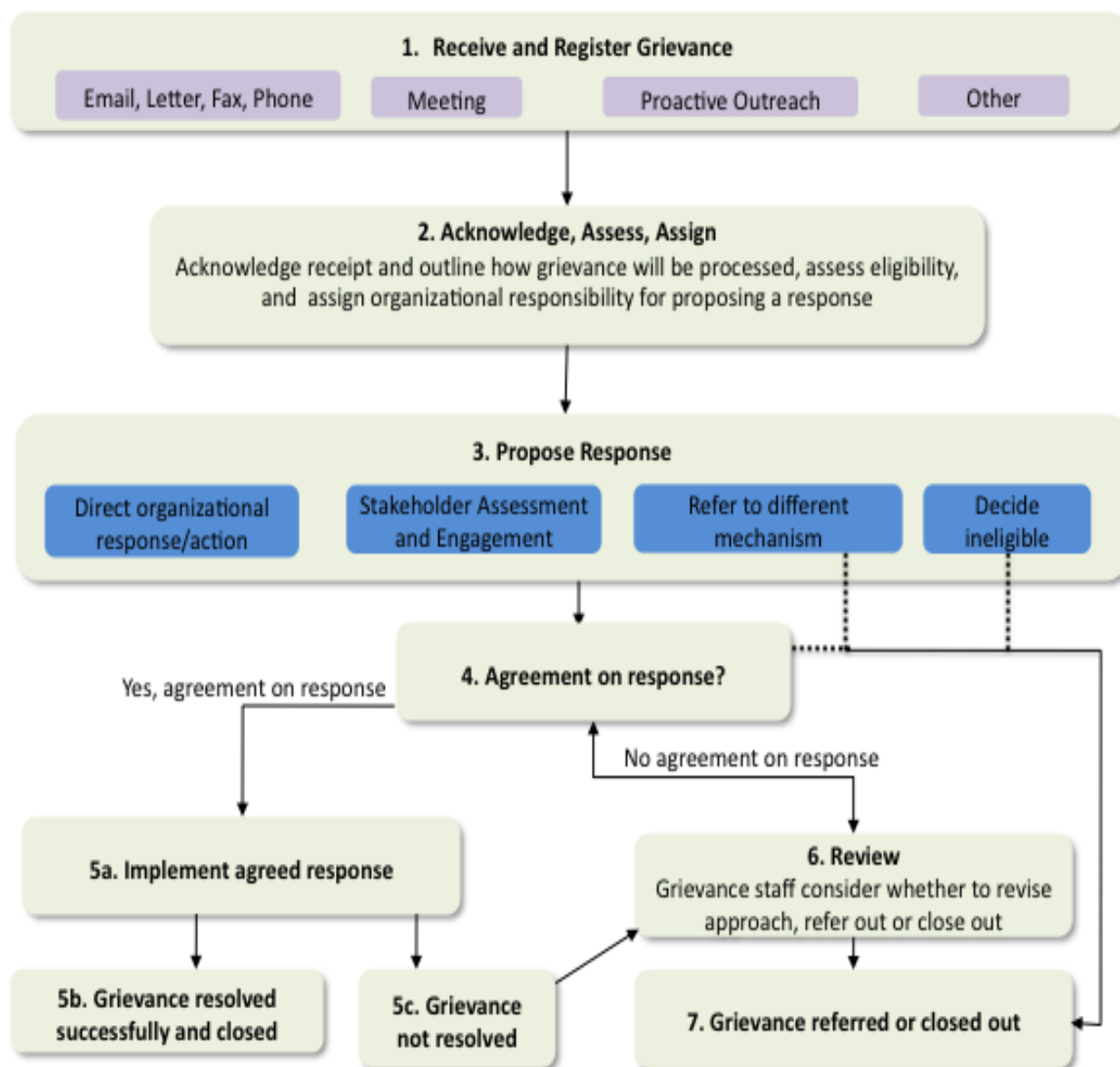
Court cases are known to be cumbersome and take a long time before settlements are reached and usually one party is still not satisfied. It is therefore proposed to adopt a simple procedure for affected persons to be able to follow easily, and which will provide aggrieved people with an avenue for amicable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

7.3 Proposed grievance management and redress mechanism

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4 Dissatisfaction and Alternative Actions

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

7.5 Documentation and tracing

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

7.6 Financing

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

7.7 Recommended Grievance Redress Timeframe for resettlement/compensation issues

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

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

Table 7:1 Suggested timeframe for resettlement/compensation issues

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

8.0 VULNERABLE GROUPS

8.1 Identification of vulnerable groups

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

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

8.2 Assistance to vulnerable people

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

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

8.3 Provisions to be made in RAPs/ARPs

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

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

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

9.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 General objectives of monitoring and evaluation

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

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

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

9.2 Internal Monitoring

9.2.1 Scope and content

Monitoring will address the following aspects:

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

9.2.2 Monitoring indicators

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

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

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

9.3 Evaluation

9.3.1 Evaluation objectives

Reference documentation for the evaluation will be the following:

- This Resettlement Policy Framework;

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

The evaluation has the following specific objectives:

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

9.3.2 Internal Evaluation

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

9.3.3 External Evaluation

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

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

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

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

10.0 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

10.1 Consultations

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

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

Generally, key stakeholder social concerns that came up during the consultations included:

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

10.2 Disclosure Requirements

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

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

As provided under the WB policy OP 4.12 and the ToR for the SESA/ESMF/RPF, copies of the draft document will be made available to the public through the websites of the EPA and Forestry Commission, World Bank. Hard copies will be made available at the EPA offices and the District Assemblies if critical areas have been identified. Copies will also be sent to relevant public sectors institutions, civil society and the private sector to solicit input and comments.

11.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

11.1 Institutional Responsibilities

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

Table 11:1 Institutional Responsibilities

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

11.2 Resources, technical support and capacity enhancement

11.2.1 Resources available to deal with resettlement issues

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

11.2.2 Technical support and capacity building

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

11.3 Priority Tasks

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

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

11.4 Resettlement Management Teams

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

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

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

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

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

11.5 Procedures for delivery of entitlements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12.0 BUDGET AND FUNDING

12.1 Estimated Budget for Training in WB Resettlement Instrument

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

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

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

12.2 Budget for Preparation and Implementation of RAPs/ARPs

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

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

Preparation of Plan

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

Relocation Issues, if relevant

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

Income and means of livelihood restoration plans

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

Administrative costs

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

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

Table 12:2 Itemization of budget

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

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

12.3 Arrangements for funding

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

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

13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ANNEXES

| | |
|---------|--|
| Annex 1 | RAP Outline |
| Annex 2 | ARP Outline |
| Annex 3 | Grievance Redress Form |
| Annex 4 | List of stakeholders contacted for the SESA/ESMF/RPF |

Annex 1: RAP Outline

OUTLINE OF A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

Reference: OP 4.12, annex A.

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

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

resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Annex 2: ARP Outline

OUTLINE OF AN ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Signature.....

Date:

Signed (Filer of Complaint):

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

Position or Relationship to Filer:

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session:

Was Filer Present?:

Yes

No

Was field verification of complaint conducted?

Yes

No

Findings of field investigation:.....

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion.....

Issues.....

Was agreement reached on the issues?

Yes

No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:

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

.....

.....

Signed (Conciliator):

Signed (Filer):

Signed:

(Independent Observer)

Date:

Annex 4 List of stakeholders contacted –Initial Consultations**WESTERN REGION**

| Contact person | Position | Contact number | Date |
|--|---|-----------------------|------------|
| Forestry Service Division (FSD), Takoradi | | | |
| Mrs Lydia Opoku | Regional Manager | | 18-03-2014 |
| Emmanuel Yeboah | Assistant Regional Manager | 0200373979 | |
| Samuel Agyei-Kusi | | 0270454066 | |
| Augustine Gyedu | Assistant Regional Manager | 0208170822 | |
| S. A. Nyantakyi | Assistant District Manager | 0243102830 | |
| Wildlife Division, Takoradi | | | |
| Felix Nani | Acting Manager | 0206289085 | 19-03-2014 |
| Wildlife Ankasa Camp, Elubo | | | |
| Ezekiel Bannyemanyea | Community Affairs | 0207601311/0245852247 | 19-03-2014 |
| Bismark Ackah | Registry | 0206770907 | |
| Bona Kyire | Assistant Wildlife Officer | 0244505192 | |
| Papa Kwao Quansah | Tourism Officer | 0205957949 | |
| Enchi, Aowin District | | | |
| Mr. Fosu Lawrence | FSD, District Manager | 0244581957 | 20-03-2014 |
| Mr. Okyere Darko | OASL, District Officer | 0244241034 | 21-03-2014 |
| Mr. Oduro Boampong | Aowin District Assembly-DPO | 0244830698 | 21-03-2014 |
| Mr. Yaw Adu | MOFA, District Director | 0249105224 | 21-03-2014 |
| Mr. Felix Appiah | District Cocoa Officer CSSVD/Extension | 0203733102 | 21-03-2014 |
| Sefwi Wiawso Municipal | | | |
| Mr. Samuel Obosu | SWMA-MPO | 0244433031 | 24-03-2014 |
| Mr. Andrew Ackah | OASL-Municipal Officer | 0243684078 | 24-03-2014 |
| Mr. Issah Alhassan | CHRAJ-Municipal Officer | 0240195541 | 24-03-2014 |
| Mr. Samuel Amponsah | COCOBOD-Regional CSD Head | 0244560785 | 24-03-2014 |
| Mr. George Dery | FSD-District Manager | 0244684857 | |
| Mr. Justice Niyuo | FSD Assistant District Manager | 0242171767 | 24-03-2014 |
| Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD), Takoradi | | | |
| Dr. Benjamin Donkor | Executive Director | 0203893725 | 26-03-2014 |
| Mr. Yaw Kumi | Contracts & Permits Manager | 0244503857 | |
| Mr. Faakye Collins | Timber Grading & Inspection Manager | 0208135037 | |
| Mr. Peter Zomelo | Trade & Industry Development Manager | 0244376246 | |

Jomoro District

Amokwah CREMA

Date: 21-03-2014

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

Nsuano Community

Date: 21-03-2014

| No. | Name | Position/Designation | Age | Occupation |
|-----|---------------|----------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 | John Amponsah | CEC Secretary | 58 | Farmer |
| 2 | Nana Mbala | Chief of Nsuano | | Farmer |
| 3 | Samuel Akowa | Chief-Tenant farmers | | Farmer |
| 4 | Francis Amo | Youth Leader | | Farmer |

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

Sefwi Wiawso District

Akurafo Community

Date: 22-03-2014

| No. | Name | Position/Designation | Age | Occupation |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|-----|------------------|
| 1 | Atta Kofi | | 48 | Suhuma Timber Co |
| 2 | Nana Yaw Fosu | Nkosohene | 40 | Farmer |
| 3 | Yaw Gyabeng | | 60 | Farmer |
| 4 | Christiana Owusu | | 54 | SPU-Cocobod |
| 5 | Hannah Mesumekyere | | 70 | Farmer |
| 6 | Ama Konadu | | 67 | Farmer |
| 7 | Joseph Boakye | | 45 | Storekeeper |
| 8 | David Nsowah | | 85 | Farmer |
| 9 | Osumanu Mohammed | | 35 | Farmer |
| 10 | Lardi Adu | | 60 | Farmer |
| 11 | Seidu Patron | | 49 | Farmer |
| 12 | Opong Frimpong | | 35 | SPU-Cocobod |

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

Kunuma community

Date: 24-03-2014

| No. | Name | Position/Designation | Age | Occupation | Phone contact |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|-----|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Bona Isaac | | 39 | Teacher | 0242541653 |
| 2 | Kyere Dacosta | | 26 | Farmer | 0248994346 |
| 3 | Opoku Antwi | | 27 | Farmer | 0549260706 |
| 4 | Freeman Dollar | | 54 | Farmer | 0246519040 |
| 5 | Nana Boamah | Reagent | 70 | Farmer | |
| 6 | Abu Sulam | Assemblyman | 46 | Farmer | 0240849350 |
| 7 | Osei George | Unit Committee member | 40 | Farmer | 0241988330 |
| 8 | Boamah Stephen | | 30 | Farmer | 0242072936 |
| 9 | Mammud Moro | | 38 | Farmer | 0240170484 |
| 10 | Kwasi Badu | | 64 | Farmer | |
| 11 | John Azubi | | 53 | Farmer | 0543648473 |
| 12 | Philip Gyabeng | | 42 | Farmer | 0243753771 |
| 13 | Kwasi Ninkyin | | 35 | Farmer | 0246559443 |
| 14 | Appiah Isaac | | 41 | Farmer | 0540560701 |
| 15 | Charles Yaw | | 37 | Farmer | |
| 16 | Michael Nkuah | | 60 | Farmer | 0247113896 |
| 17 | Jacob Ackaah | | 46 | Farmer | 0548789780 |
| 18 | Ibrahim Alhassan | | 39 | Farmer | 0242549346 |
| 19 | Naomi Appiah | | 30 | Farmer | 0249091093 |
| 20 | Agatha Kwesi | | 67 | Farmer | |
| 21 | Ama Antobam | | 67 | Farmer | |
| 22 | George Opoku Mensah | | 47 | Driver | |
| 23 | Amoah Johnson (K.O) | | 47 | Farmer | |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|----|----------------|------------|
| 24 | Adu Frimpong | | 50 | Farmer | |
| 25 | Opanyin Kwame owusu | | 89 | Farmer | |
| 26 | John Boadu | | 59 | Farmer | |
| 27 | Paul Yeboah | | 47 | Farmer | |
| 28 | Kwadwo Nyarko | | 56 | Farmer | |
| 29 | Anthony Osei | | 27 | Farmer | |
| 30 | Joseph Alhassan | | 32 | Farmer | |
| 31 | Elder Asiedu | | 64 | Farmer | 0249233768 |
| 32 | Kwabena Kra | | 42 | Farmer | 0541784659 |
| 33 | Kwadwo Fodwo | | 70 | Farmer | |
| 34 | Vincent Kwarteng | | 29 | Farmer | 0246831047 |
| 35 | Gyabeng Daniel | | 31 | Farmer | |
| 36 | Attah Kofi | | 45 | Farmer | |
| 37 | Thomas Baidu | | 57 | Farmer | |
| 38 | Teacher Attah | | 55 | Teacher/Farmer | |
| 39 | Kwabena Prah | | 39 | Farmer | |
| 40 | Teacher Amoah | | 54 | Teacher/Farmer | 0248694596 |
| 41 | Kofi Oduro | | 31 | Farmer | 0248907968 |
| 42 | Kwabena Abokye | | 39 | Farmer | 0209285024 |
| 43 | Asumang Adu Benedict | | 26 | Farmer | 0240877735 |
| 44 | Sulley Mbugre | | 42 | Farmer | 0245128446 |
| 45 | Asante Richmond | | 29 | Farmer | 0244562794 |
| 46 | Musah Gjaro | | 70 | Farmer | |
| 47 | Rebecca Kyei | | 35 | Farmer | 0274386626 |
| 48 | Cecilia Mensah | | 42 | Farmer | |
| 49 | Charity Afful | | 25 | Farmer | |
| 50 | Grace Brun | | 45 | Farmer | |
| 51 | Agnes Asoh | | 45 | Farmer | |
| 52 | Alimatu Gjaro | | 27 | Farmer | |
| 53 | Akosua Boatema | | 45 | Farmer | |
| 54 | Mercy Oduro | | 26 | Farmer | |
| 55 | Akosua Vivian | | 30 | Farmer | |
| 56 | Adwoa Broni | | 55 | Farmer | |
| 57 | Gloria Fosuah | | 36 | Farmer | |
| 58 | Cynthia Yeboah | | 29 | Farmer | |
| 59 | Theresa Nsiah | | 40 | Farmer | |
| 60 | Vivian Owusu | | 43 | Farmer | |
| 61 | Abena Gyaako | | 32 | Farmer | |
| 62 | Margaret Opoku | | 52 | Farmer | |
| 63 | Nana Ama | | 33 | Farmer | |
| 64 | Akyaa Nyame | | 45 | Farmer | |
| 65 | Zinabu Lareba | | 40 | Farmer | |
| 66 | Abena Badu | | 29 | Farmer | |
| 67 | Georgina Mensah | | 30 | Farmer | |
| 68 | Charlotte Asante | | 22 | Farmer | 0540827119 |
| 69 | Yaa Tano | | 25 | Farmer | 0548757849 |
| 70 | Serwaah Mokuah | | 38 | Farmer | |
| 71 | Faustina Opoku | | 37 | Farmer | 0242262780 |
| 72 | Mary Nkrumah | | 55 | Farmer | |
| 73 | Grace Mensah | | 30 | Farmer | |
| 74 | Dede Faustina | | 30 | Farmer | |
| 75 | Ama Nyame | | 70 | Farmer | |
| 76 | Mary Agyeman | | 26 | Farmer | |

CENTRAL REGION

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

ASHANTI REGION

| Contact person | Position | Contact number | Date |
|---|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| FSD, RMSC, TIDD Kumasi | | | |
| Isaac Noble Eshun | Assistant FSD Regional Manager | 0243556188 | 09-04-2014 |
| Alexander Boamah Asare | Manager, Collaborative Forest Management, CRMD-RMSC | 0208149194 | 10-04-2014 11-04-2014 |
| Isaac Buckman | TIDD, Contract & Permit Officer | 0242312630 | 10-04-2014 |
| Antony Amamoo | TIDD, Regional Manager | 0208142192 | 11-04-2014 |
| FORIG, Kumasi | | | |
| Dr. Emmanuel Marfo | Senior Research Scientist- Policy & Governance | 0244627274/ 0264627274 | 09-04-2014 |
| Tropenbos International (TBI)-NGO | | | |
| Bernice Agyekwena | Communication Officer | 0276478083 | 09-04-2014 |
| K. S. Nketia | Project Director | 0208150148 | 10-04-2014 |
| OASL, Kumasi | | | |
| Nana Nsuase Poku Agyeman III | Regional Stool Lands Officer/ Otumfuo's Akyeamehene/ Chief Linguist | 0244461057 | 09-04-2014 |
| Land Commission, Kumasi | | | |
| Afia Abrefa | Senior Lands Officer-PVLMD | 03220-26402 | 09-04-2014 |
| Benjamin Nti | Lands Officer- PVLMD | | |
| A. Karikari | Divisional Head-Land Registration Division, Ashanti Reg | 02033221111 | 10-04-2014 |
| Institute of Renewable Natural Resources - KNUST | | | |
| Dr. Emmanuel Acheampong | Senior Lecturer | | 10-04-2014 |
| Form Ghana | | | |
| Marius Krijt | Operations Manager | 0544441441 | |
| Mariam Awuni | HR & Development Manager | 0266374047 | |

BRONG AHAFO REGION

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

Boadikrom settlement, Ayum Forest Reserve, Goaso Forest District

12-04-2014

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

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

12-04-2014

| No. | Name | Position/Designation | Age | Occupation |
|-----|------------------|----------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1 | Yaw Amoah | | 58 | Marketing clerk |
| 2 | Abu Samual | | 29 | Farmer |
| 3 | Kwasi Basare | | 61 | Farmer |
| 4 | Adams Fuseini | | 21 | Student |
| 5 | Akwasi Addai | | 35 | Farmer |
| 6 | Nii Ogye | | 50 | Farmer |
| 7 | Isaac Tetteh | | 10 | Student |
| 8 | Kwame Amagro | | 40 | Farmer |
| 9 | Dogo Busanga | | 85 | Farmer |
| 10 | Nana Beng | | 75 | Farmer |
| 11 | Yakubu Adams | Chief's spokesman | 40 | Farmer |
| 12 | Emmanuel Tetteh | | 60 | Farmer |
| 13 | Osei Tutu Kontre | Opinion Leader | 54 | Farmer (0203737205) |
| 14 | Nana Akwasi Badu | Chief | | Farmer |
| 15 | Akwasi Agoda | | 38 | Farmer |
| 16 | Mohammed Lamini | | 34 | Farmer |
| 17 | S. B. Emini | | 57 | Teacher |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------|----|--------------------|
| 18 | Osei Prince | | 24 | Student |
| 19 | Boateng | | 20 | Student |
| 20 | Ali Mohammed | | 23 | Student |
| 21 | Kwame owusu | | 14 | Student |
| | | | | |
| 1 | Charlotte Atawiah | | 22 | Farmer |
| 2 | Alberta Adampaka | | 20 | Farmer |
| 3 | Mary Forkua | | 24 | Farmer |
| 4 | Adams Ramatu | | 20 | Farmer/hairdresser |
| 5 | Mary Serwah | | 32 | Farmer |
| 6 | Ruth Lamisi | | 37 | Farmer/hairdresser |
| 7 | Afia Wusuwah | | 35 | Farmer/hairdresser |
| 8 | Grace Mansah | | 52 | Farmer/Trader |
| 9 | Akua Cecilia | | 38 | Farmer |
| 10 | Comfort Asieduwaa | | 22 | Farmer |
| 11 | Naomi Odartey | | 40 | Farmer |
| 12 | Yaa Comfort | | 31 | Farmer |
| 13 | Gladys Brago | | 32 | Farmer |
| 14 | Maame Mali | | 50 | Farmer |
| 15 | Rita Kondadu | Queen mother | 44 | Trader |
| 16 | Esther Amadu | | 23 | Farmer |
| 17 | Abena Leyoma | | 30 | Farmer |
| 18 | Janet Yaye | | 35 | Farmer/Trader |

Bosomoa Forest reserve, Kintampo Forest District

Nante Community –

14-04-2014

| No. | Name | Position/Designation | Age | Occupation |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1 | Kofi Asante | - | 40 | Farmer |
| 2 | Kwaku Taapen | | 28 | Farmer |
| 3 | Pena Daniel | | 45 | Farmer |
| 4 | Idrisu Salemana | | 25 | Farmer |
| 5 | Adamu Ibrahim | | 45 | Farmer |
| 6 | Abukari Sudisu | | 25 | Farmer |
| 7 | Yakubu Atteh | | 21 | Farmer |
| 8 | Issaka Adam | | 20 | Driver's mate |
| 9 | Alhaji Sofo Alhassan | Imam/CFC chairperson | 57 | Farmer |
| 10 | Atta Kofi | Roman Catechist | 50 | Farmer |
| 11 | Kofi Yamawule | | 30 | Farmer |
| 12 | Abubakari Bibioboto | | 28 | Driver |
| 13 | Yakubu Isahaku | | 35 | Farmer |
| 14 | Abubakari Abdul Rahamadu | | 28 | Farmer |
| 15 | Abdul Razak Yaya | | 20 | Student |
| 16 | K. Asuman | | 31 | Storekeeper/trader |
| 17 | Osei Prince | | 18 | Mason Apprentice |
| 18 | Rashid Adoku | | 19 | Carpentry apprentice |
| 19 | Kwabena Badu | | 46 | Farmer |
| 20 | Ibrahim Nuhu | | 36 | Machine operator |
| 21 | Gyan Kwame | | 32 | Carpenter |
| 22 | Kwaku Gyamfi | | 25 | Driver |
| 23 | Kojo Asante | | 29 | Farmer |
| 24 | Kojo Damoah | | 31 | Carpenter |
| 25 | Tassil Kwabena | | 27 | Bar owner |
| 26 | Adu Amponsah | Youth leader | 38 | Farmer |
| 27 | Yaw Apaw | | 52 | Farmer |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------|--|----|----------------------------|
| 28 | Hon Cpl Gyiwa | | 53 | Farmer |
| 1 | Helena Anane | | 46 | Trader/business woman |
| 2 | Naomi Pokua | | 45 | Farmer |
| 3 | Akosua Kesewa | | 41 | Farmer |
| 4 | Mary Jato | | 28 | Dressmaker |
| 5 | Ramatu Mohammed | | 39 | Waakye seller |
| 6 | 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 – Kintampo Forest District

14-04-2014

Forest reserve - Bosome

| No. | Name | Age | Occupation |
|-----|--------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 | Potuo Bilaba | 65 | Farmer |
| 2 | Latif Alhassan | 18 | Farmer |
| 3 | Azizu Alhassan | 20 | Farmer |
| 4 | Yaw Sangi | 20 | Farmer |
| 5 | Mohammed | 35 | Farmer |
| 6 | Abduli | 35 | Farmer |
| 7 | Hadi Adama | 20 | Farmer |
| 8 | Yaw Bawuu | 30 | Farmer |
| 9 | Kari Wagi | 23 | Farmer |
| 10 | Dassan Isaac | 20 | Farmer |
| 11 | Yaawuloza Mohammed | 20 | Farmer |
| 12 | Felimon Nubolanaa | 20 | Farmer |
| 13 | Kwabena Dassan | 30 | Farmer |
| 14 | Bawuloma Nubosie | 40 | Farmer |
| 15 | Alahassan Iddrissu | 25 | Farmer |
| 16 | Ibrahim Iddrissu | 30 | Farmer |
| 17 | Zakari Osman | 31 | Farmer |
| 18 | Soribo Alfred | 70 | Farmer |
| 19 | Fusena Iddrissu | 80 | Farmer |
| 20 | Abdulai Tanko | 40 | Driver |
| 21 | Wuudo Ada | 55 | Farmer |
| 22 | Abduliman Ibrahim | 56 | Farmer |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 23 | Isaah Tayii | 20 | Farmer |
| 24 | Yakubu Idrissu | 32 | Farmer |
| 25 | Abdulai Razak | 28 | Farmer |
| 26 | Amentus Karpiye | 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 | Moollesia Mathew | 38 | Farmer |
| 9 | Kambrenya Selina | 39 | Farmer |
| 10 | Ayesetu Yakubu | 44 | Farmer |
| 11 | Tanpo Daana | 38 | Farmer |
| 12 | Akosua Deri | 46 | Farmer |
| 13 | Afua Abdulai | 38 | Farmer |
| 14 | Latif Ibrahim | 39 | Farmer |
| 15 | Alishetu Mohammed | 40 | Farmer/NPP Women organiser |
| 16 | Ama Ankomah | 22 | Farmer |
| 17 | Janet Dorzea | 23 | Farmer |
| 18 | Sakinatu Alidu | 30 | Farmer |
| 19 | Abiba Mohammed | 32 | Farmer |
| 20 | Asana Mohammed | 36 | Farmer |
| 21 | Felicia Akua | 45 | Farmer |
| 22 | Faati Martha | 42 | Farmer |
| 23 | Afua Gynapo | 48 | Farmer |
| 24 | Adwoa footi | 35 | Farmer |
| 25 | Akosua Juliet | 36 | Farmer |
| 26 | Grace Tan | 37 | Farmer |
| 27 | Akosua Nyobea | 42 | Farmer |
| 28 | Akua Dordaa | 44 | Farmer |
| 29 | Rahina Alhassan | 39 | Farmer |
| 30 | Mariama Tuahilu | 50 | Farmer |
| 31 | Ama Wajuli | 60 | Farmer |
| 32 | Philomena Soo | 42 | farmer/NDC women organiser |

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

| No. | Name | Age/ description | Occupation |
|-----|------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1 | Alhassan Adu | Elderly | Farmer |
| 2 | Sherasu Alhassan | Youth | Farmer |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------|--------|
| 3 | Mohammed Abdul –Latif | Youth | Farmer |
| 4 | Alhassan Iddrisu | Youth | Farmer |
| 5 | Yakubu Iddrisu | Youth | Farmer |
| 6 | Alhassan Mohammed | Youth | Farmer |
| 7 | Fuseini Rashid | Youth | Farmer |
| 8 | Fuseini Abdulai | Youth | Farmer |
| 9 | Yakubu Wambei | Elderly | Farmer |
| 10 | Baba Alhassan | Elderly | Farmer |
| 11 | Abdul Rahiman | Elderly | Farmer |
| 12 | Yakubu Bawa | Elderly | Farmer |
| 13 | Alhassan Iddrisu | Elderly | Farmer |
| 14 | Sualisu Yusif | Youth | Farmer |
| 15 | Iddrisu Amin | Youth | Farmer |
| 16 | Iddrisu Abdulai | Youth | Farmer |
| | | | |
| 1 | Abiba Alhassan | Elderly | Farmer |
| 2 | Amina Fuseini | Youth | Farmer |
| 3 | Amina Yakubu | Elderly | Farmer |
| 4 | Fatimata Baba | Elderly | Farmer |
| 5 | Abiba Mohammed | Elderly | Farmer |
| 6 | Adisa Abdul-Rahman | Youth | Farmer |
| 7 | Abibatu Yusif | Youth | Farmer |
| 8 | Zulaiha Yakubu | Youth | Farmer |
| 9 | Sumayatu Yakubu | Youth | Farmer |
| 10 | Arishitu Alhassan | Youth | Farmer |
| 11 | Sanatu Alhassan | Youth | Farmer |
| 12 | Fatimata Latifu | Youth | Farmer |
| 13 | Mohammed Sahada | Youth | Farmer |
| 14 | Ayi Yakubu | Youth | Farmer |
| 15 | Rabi Sherazu | Youth | Farmer |
| 16 | Senatu Iddrisu | Youth | Farmer |
| 17 | Fuseina Yakubu | Youth | Farmer |
| 18 | Arahimatu Iddrisu | Youth | Farmer |
| 19 | Filila Alhassan | Youth | Farmer |
| 20 | Samatu Mohammed | Elderly | Farmer |
| 21 | Arishitu Baba | Youth | Farmer |
| 22 | Mariama Yakubu | Youth | Farmer |
| 23 | Abiba Sherazu | Elderly | Farmer |
| 24 | Abibata Alhassan | Youth | |

Elderly: >45 years

Youth: >18 and <45 years

Moya community**01-05-2014**

| No. | Name | Age | Occupation |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 | Abukari Danna (Chief) | 75 | Farmer |
| 2 | Issahaku Azuma | 50 | Farmer |
| 3 | Abukari Mohammed | 40 | Farmer |
| 4 | Yakubu Abukari | 30 | Farmer |
| 5 | Baba Fuseini | 40 | Farmer |
| 6 | Karim Nina | 40 | Farmer |
| 7 | Sulemanna Azindo | 38 | Farmer |
| 8 | Zakariya Fuseini | 35 | Farmer |
| 9 | Alhassan Abubakari | 50 | Farmer |
| 10 | Ibrahim Mamudu | 40 | Farmer |
| 11 | Alhassan Yusif | 42 | Farmer |

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

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

| No. | Name | Age | Occupation |
|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|
| 1 | Dari Naatida | 30 | Farmer |
| 2 | Kwaku Bayowo | 30 | Farmer |
| 3 | Awule Donkoyiri | 52 | Farmer |
| 4 | Dare Tan | 28 | Farmer |
| 5 | Simon Bugla | 53 | Farmer |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|----|----------------|
| 6 | Lamin Abdulai | 20 | Farmer |
| 7 | Kipo Simole | 23 | Farmer |
| 8 | Disuri Berviley | 31 | Farmer |
| 9 | Attah Zinkoni | 50 | Farmer |
| 10 | Pentu Aliasu | 20 | Farmer |
| 11 | Kular Yirikubaye | 45 | Farmer |
| 12 | Kipo Musah | 23 | Student/Farmer |
| 13 | Denyi Beyinar | 30 | Farmer |
| 14 | Kwame Beyinor | 25 | Farmer |
| 15 | Tinwah Dasaah | 35 | Farmer |
| 16 | Gbiale Gbentuota | 30 | Farmer |
| 17 | Yanyeke Yawkra | 55 | Farmer |
| 18 | Kpibari Vinn | 45 | Farmer |
| 19 | Dramani Salisu | 21 | Student |
| 20 | Dramani Saaka | 50 | Farmer |
| 21 | Sunwale Kpankpori | 45 | Farmer |
| 22 | Adams Gbolosu | 27 | Farmer |
| | <i>Women</i> | | |
| 1 | Jemi Aness | 20 | Farmer |
| 2 | Hawa Seidu | 45 | Farmer |
| 3 | Kpandzana Duntze | 45 | Farmer |
| 4 | Magazia Zinatuna | 50 | Farmer |
| 5 | Bamba Barah | 20 | Farmer |
| 6 | Wiagu Diana | 45 | Farmer |
| 7 | Alberta Tinnah | 40 | Farmer |
| 8 | Attah Fiah | 29 | Farmer |
| 9 | Yaa Jang | 32 | Farmer |
| 10 | Beyiwor | 45 | Farmer |
| 11 | Akua Dari | 30 | Farmer |
| 12 | Kwame Tanpogo | 35 | Farmer |
| 13 | Kulpor Anawa | 35 | Farmer |
| 14 | Attah Kipo | 45 | Farmer |
| 15 | Zinatornor Bawizia | 50 | Farmer |
| 16 | Kipo Abutu | 40 | Farmer |
| 17 | Yao Akosua | 30 | Farmer |
| 18 | Abiba Seidu | 28 | Farmer |
| 19 | Kulpor Ados | 30 | Farmer |
| 20 | Tampor Porlina | 30 | Farmer |
| 21 | Asata Mumuni | 30 | Farmer |
| 22 | Afisah Dari | 35 | Farmer |
| 23 | Adwoa Zore | 45 | Farmer |
| 24 | Fati Dramani | 40 | Farmer |
| 25 | Vorsana Dramani | 25 | Farmer |

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

| No. | Name | Age | Occupation |
|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|
| 1 | Nasoyiri Wura | - | Farmer |
| 2 | Sey Nalotey | - | Farmer |
| 3 | Sansan Bidintey | 50 | Farmer |
| 4 | Bisen Kontome | 35 | Farmer |
| 5 | Ollo Sonyitey | 43 | Farmer |
| 6 | Nyolina Taba | 30 | Farmer |
| 7 | Bitoyiri | 22 | Farmer |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|---------|
| 8 | Andrew Selli | 23 | Farmer |
| 9 | Dokobo Ditey | 25 | Farmer |
| 10 | Jacob Bale | 35 | Farmer |
| 11 | Bashiru Fornule | 40 | Farmer |
| 12 | Fotey Lifatey | 45 | Farmer |
| 13 | Soletay Sansa | 50 | Farmer |
| 14 | Dale Kpoku | 30 | Farmer |
| 15 | Bitoyiri | 56 | Farmer |
| 16 | Sekentey | 60 | Farmer |
| 17 | Adam Natorma | 46 | Farmer |
| 18 | Tensare Selle | 58 | Farmer |
| 19 | Banala Kani | 48 | Student |
| 20 | Botwo Sontey | 47 | Farmer |
| 21 | Kyilentey Chichutey | 56 | Farmer |
| 22 | Dare Bola | 54 | Farmer |
| 23 | Maalyir | 23 | Farmer |
| 24 | Glikoli Gariba | 54 | Farmer |
| 25 | Yasotey | 45 | Farmer |
| | Women | | |
| 1 | Bugula | 43 | Farmer |
| 2 | Nowenuma | 35 | Farmer |
| 3 | Sawala | 58 | Farmer |
| 4 | Juliana Akosua | 20 | Farmer |
| 5 | Gbollo | 35 | Farmer |
| 6 | Parreh | 33 | Farmer |
| 7 | Zanabu | 34 | Farmer |
| 8 | Phillipa Amoh | 21 | Farmer |
| 9 | Joana Turema | 19 | Farmer |
| 10 | Yaa Braf | 42 | Trader |
| 11 | Sahaana | 51 | Farmer |
| 12 | Nayorli Limah | 32 | Farmer |
| 13 | Mabel Dawo | 23 | Farmer |
| 14 | Yaatel Dawo | 30 | Farmer |
| 15 | Yiri Binana | 48 | Farmer |
| 16 | Yaa Nebina | 45 | Farmer |
| 17 | Grace Temale | 35 | Farmer |
| 18 | Rita Ayulo | 41 | Farmer |
| 19 | Victoria Alamina | 42 | Farmer |
| 20 | Bena Yare | 40 | Farmer |
| 21 | Wamuni | 33 | Farmer |
| 22 | Dusama | 35 | Farmer |
| 23 | Sudiri | 40 | Farmer |
| 24 | Rophina | 30 | Farmer |
| 25 | Sentey Chabb | 31 | Farmer |
| 26 | Hanna Mopu | 42 | Farmer |
| 27 | Yiley | 37 | Farmer |
| 28 | Adams Gyikye | 35 | Farmer |
| 29 | Adams Nafisa | 32 | Farmer |
| 30 | Janet Solomey | 40 | Farmer |
| 31 | Manno Dare | 55 | Farmer |
| 32 | Nkaayene Sankuma | 35 | Farmer |
| 33 | Adwoa Tireh | 35 | Farmer |
| 34 | Sofaa Yiri | 22 | Farmer |
| 35 | Comfort Tire | 30 | Farmer |

| | | | |
|----|--------------|----|--------|
| 36 | Maa Adwoa | 37 | Farmer |
| 37 | Afua Mumuni | 27 | Farmer |
| 38 | Yaa Angelina | 22 | Farmer |

| Contact person | Position | Contact number | Date |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|
| FSD, Tamale, Bole | | | |
| Ebenezer Djabletey | Regional FSD Manager | 0244639643 | 30-04-2014 / 01-05-2014 |
| Emmanuel Okrah | Tamale District FSD Manager | 0243716352 | 30-04-2014 |
| Nii Kwei | Tamale Assist. Dist. Manager | 0200122333 | 30-04-2014 / 01-05-2014 |
| Paul Hinnah | Bole Assist Dist. FSD Manager | 0244934324 | 02-05-2014 |
| Joseph Akuoko | Bole-TO/Range Supervisor | 0242108943 | 02-05-2014 |
| Saviour Attu | Bole – TO/Range supervisor | 0243141630 | 02-05-2014 |
| Lands Commission, Tamale | | | |
| Samuel Anini | Head- LVD | 0244618902 | 05-05-2014 |
| Osei Owusu | Head- PVLMD | 0244633902 | 06-05-2014 |
| Yaw Aboagye | Regional Lands Officer/ Head-Survey & Mapping | 0244798808 | 06-05-2014 |
| Tree Aid Ghana - NGO | | | |
| Andrew Dokurugu | Country Director | 0208882226 andrew.dokurugu@treeaid.org.uk | 05-05-2014 |
| OASL, Tamale | | | |
| Franklin Oppong Obiri | Regional Stool Lands Officer | 0207339887/ 0244496668 | 05-05-2014 |
| EPA, Tamale | | | |
| Musa Adam Jafaru | Programme Officer | 0244445831/ 0501301601 | 05-05-2014 |
| Jimah Louly | Programme Officer | 0543315665/ 0501301600 | 05-05-2014 |
| Abu Iddrisu | Regional Director | | 05-05-2014 |
| GNFS, Tamale | | | |
| Douglas Koyiri | Regional Fire Commander | 0208284332 | 05-05-2014 |
| Department of Community Development | | | |
| Williams Alagma | Regional Director | 0244845045/0206277359 alagwillie@yahoo.com | 06-05-2014 |
| MOFA, Tamale | | | |
| William Boakyie Acheampong | Regional Director | 0244216918 | 06-05-2014 |
| RCC, Tamale | | | |
| Alhassan Issehaku | RCD | 0208236483 | 06-05-2014 |
| Care International-NGO | | | |
| Francis Avura | Local Governance & Advocacy Officer | 0208137503 | 07-05-2014 |
| Nuhu Suleimana | Livelihood and Disaster Risk Reduction Officer | 0248406305 | 07-05-2014 |
| Association of Church-Based Development NGOs (Acdep) | | | |
| Pealore Zachary | ECCRING Project Manager | 0206151928/ razackpealore@acdep.org | 07-05-2014 |
| Michael Pervarah | Project Manager | 0244777442 | 07-05-2014 |

UPPER EAST REGION

| Contact person | Position | Contact number | Date |
|------------------------------|----------|----------------|------|
| FSD - Bolga, Navrongo | | | |

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