



**REPORT ON SUB-NATIONAL
STAKEHOLDER
ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS -
UPDATES AND
DISCUSSIONS FOR
ENHANCING GCFRP
IMPLEMENTATION**

Climate Change Directorate
2020

INTRODUCTION

The National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS) through the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP) has been coordinating activities of stakeholders to achieve deforestation-free cocoa-forest landscapes and support the development of Climate-Smart Cocoa, through the sub-national community-based governance structures set up in six Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs). On the account of the finalized Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) arrangements and upon the receipt of the Upfront Advance Payment (UAP) as part of Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) from the World Bank, the NRS engaged stakeholders within three of the HIAs. The selected HIAs are currently in advanced stages in their governance development processes. The three HIAs and the dates for engagements are indicated in table 1 below

Table 1: Dates for engaging the three HIAS

Hotspot Intervention Area	Date for engaging stakeholders
Juabeso/Bia	19 th – 20 th November, 2020
Sefwi Wiawso/Bibiani	17 th – 18 th November, 2020
Kakum	12 th – 13 th November, 2020

To this effect, stakeholders were sensitized on the finalized BSP for the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme and updated on the work plan for Upfront Advance Payment (UAP). The meeting also provided equal opportunity to discuss implementation plan for the GCFRP and to build concerted-based actions for the way forward. The meeting therefore set out to achieve the following specific objectives:

1. To sensitize stakeholders on the agreed percentage and commensurate benefits due them according to the BSP;
2. To explain the modalities of receiving payments, Upfront and Actual;
3. To update stakeholders on the rationale for the UAP and the utilization thereof.
4. Discuss the GCFRP implementation planning and progress in context of meeting first monitoring report requirements

GENERAL APPROACH

At each HIA, two days were committed to hold the engagement meetings with the stakeholders. In line with Covid 19 protocols, each day's meeting lasted for two (2) hours.

The agenda for the first day focused on the Upfront Advance Payment, general updates on the GCFRP and landscape work updates from Partners whilst the second day presentation was mainly on the finalized Benefit Sharing Plan.

Representatives from the Private sector, Landscape Governance Management Board (HIA & LMB), MMDAs, MTS group, youth groups, FC, COCOBOD, CSOs and NGOs and other stakeholders were invited. In the end, 86 number of participants participated in the meeting.

The report has therefore been structured to reflect the agenda for days 1 and 2 respectively. The questions and respective answers on the presentations are in Appendix I.

DAY 1

PRESENTATION ON THE UPFRONT ADVANCE PAYMENT

The same presentation was made across the 3 HIAs (Annex I).

The presentation which was led by the Manager for budgeting and Monitoring, highlighted ERPA as the condition of sales and purchases between the government of Ghana and the World Bank for any potential Emission Reductions from the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme. He added that there were four reporting periods within the ERPA, which were 2019, 2020/2021, 2022/2023, and 2024 respectively. Participants were updated on two achievements in line with the ERPA: fulfilment of the three conditions of effectiveness (Benefit Sharing Plan, Signing of Framework Agreement, Declaration on Legal Transfer of Title) and the receiving of the Upfront Advance Payment (UAP). On receiving the UAP, a work plan with outlined activities was developed and had been sent to the World Bank. He stated some of the approved activities under the work plan as enrichment planting, provision of shade trees (Trees on Farm), MTS, monitoring of activities, recruitment of additional staff, support FGRM operationalization and additional/alternative livelihoods. For this reason, the key stakeholders were urged to show maximum support once the activities kick-start.

The presentation also extended deep dives into ‘AccelREDD’, a special purpose vehicle by the World Bank meant to accelerate progress on GCFRP activities. The participants were enlightened that on the account of the AccelREDD, the following had been done:

- REDD+ Safeguards refresher training workshop was undertaken from 3rd to 5th March, 2020 for 34 Safeguards Focal Persons within the GCFRP area.
- Two consultancies signed by the World Bank with Tropenbos Ghana (TBG) and Yaw Osafo (independent consultant) to deliver on Landscape Governance Approaches and REDD+ Fund Flow Mechanism respectively.
- Initial results from FAO assignment on review of the sub-national Forest Reference Level produced and currently undergoing review.

Additionally, the participants were updated on projected activities NRS intended to coordinate:

- Implement activities in the upfront advance payment work plan
- Prepare first monitoring report for the GCFRP
- Continue national/landscape level engagements on the GCFRP with all stakeholders
- Engender sensitization of all regional and district managers on roles and responsibilities of Forestry Commission in GCFRP implementation
- Initiate a consultation process with stakeholders on results from FAO work



Presentations on the Upfront Advance Payment at Sefwi Wiawso, Assin Fosu, and Juabeso respectively.

KEY UPDATES ON REDD+ RELATED MATTERS

- Participants were directed to visit the Forestry Commission's website as well as Safeguard information system platform to access valuable resources on safeguards, benefit sharing plan etc. It was explained that, for further clarity and/or explanation of subject matter, participants could channel them via the Safeguards Information Centre as well as the designated focal persons for redress.
- A GCFRP Implementation Committee consisting of Climate Change Directorate, Forest Services Division, Wildlife Division, RMSC, COCOBOD, and WCF has been formed. The committee is chaired by the FSD. The Committee shall develop detailed strategies for achieving anticipated emission reductions and improve overall coordination for effective implementation of the GCFRP.
- Supported, Proforest is developing engagement principles for the GCFRP
- Tropenbos Ghana is providing technical and financial support to develop a safeguards training manual.
- Training on Farmer Business School (FBS) and Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC) carried out for selected farmers in Juaboso-Bia HIA.

UPDATES ON WORK DONE BY PARTNERS

Partners in each of the three HIAs gave updates as follows:

KAKUM HIA

NATURE CONSERVATION RESEARCH CENTRE:

According to the representative:

- i. Unlike in other jurisdictions where there were already existing CREMAs, for this HIA it was a fresh start. And this started with putting together governing structures needed to run the CREMA.
- ii. Four CREMAs are now fully established within the Eti sub HIA, with all the necessary governing structures in place. That is, the constitutions and executives in place to run it. All this was done last two weeks.

- iii. Work has started on the establishment of new CREMAs that will be moved up North.
- iv. Development of M&E system is still ongoing. This M&E will be available to all HIA. Several drafts are already in place and a trial has been conducted and expert reviews will be conducted too.
- v. A military team has been established for the Eti sub HIA as part of the monitoring team and further training will be done after the expert reviews.
- vi. An app is being created, together with a partner from the UK, to aid in all our programmes and other climate smart interventions.
- vii. There was distribution of some shade tree seedlings under the CFC while training some trainers for CREMA CFC teams because it is intended to have the CREMAs themselves having their own climate smart cocoa teams that will lead their extension activities instead of relying only on the government and CFC.
- viii. There is now a successfully established market for certain produce that will help fuel the activities of the CREMAs and the HIA as a whole.

OLAM:

According to the representative:

- i. GPS coordinates and mapping are now being used in the traceability system to ensure registered cocoa farms are not encroaching on protected areas. This helps to ensure cocoa is not sourced from farms that are in protected areas.
- ii. A collaborative effort with the Kakum authorities was put in place to check existing cocoa farms to ensure they were not encroaching on protected areas.
- iii. A software with information on the cocoa and its source has been made available to OLAM staff and partners to make use of in other to ensure credibility.
- iv. Shade tree and cocoa hybrid seedlings nurseries are being established to help the cocoa farmers who have cut down trees or carried out bush burning on their farms. They are further cautioned against repeating the acts.
- v. Farmers have been supported with some inputs. This is not a cash premium but rather in kind, where farmers are supported with cutlasses, boots, pesticides, etc.

WILDLIFE DIVISION:

According to the representative:

- i. Wild life volunteers have been given boots, cutlasses, raincoats, etc to aid them in their work, since payments cannot be made in cash.
- ii. Aid is being given to OLAM in their cocoa farms GPS and mapping endeavors.

FOREST SERVICES DIVISION KAKUM:

According to the representative:

- i. YEA plantings have exceeded the set target of 48 hectares and is now at 53.4 hectares.
- ii. Targets for enrichment planting have also exceeded the set 200 hectares and is now at 263.16 hectares.
- iii. 114,715 out of 200,000 seedlings have been supplied to farmers.
- iv. 46 hectares of industrial plantation have been achieved.

WIAWSO HIA

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY- WIAWSO

- i. Working hand-in-hand with key stakeholders involved in the landscape programme especially the local communities, with support of the LMB executives.
- ii. The Assembly together with its partners have sensitized over 50 communities on climate-change related activities
- iii. Have secured a rice-processing plant and that has helped to tremendously increase production (15000 bags of rice a processed per day)
- iv. Supplied free fertilizers to over 200 beneficiaries.

OLAM GHANA

- i. Olam with support from P4F have supported farmers on climate smart cocoa
- ii. Raised and distributed over 200,000 seedlings of shade trees to farmers
- iii. Trained farmers on climate smart cocoa

LMB

- i. LMB executives have trained about 80 lead farmer to engender farmer-level trainings
- ii. Have pursued increased community-level awareness relating to climate change and landscape based programmes in over 50 communities through radio and community information centers.
- iii. Have trained over 100 beneficiaries in additional livelihoods: beekeeping, snail rearing as well as vegetable farming. The additional livelihoods selected were informed by a research conducted by UCC on the market survey as well as needs assessment.
- iv. Have collaborated with Forest Watch Ghana to assist in forest monitoring against bushfires, illegal logging and illegal mining
- v. Under the guidance of Forestry Commission, the LMB executives have taken lead in engaging farmers in tree registration exercise. So far, 400 farmers have registered.

FOREST SERVICES DIVISION- WIAWSO

- i. Have contributed to farmers' livelihoods through MTS
- ii. Provided free seedlings to farmers to undertake agroforestry activities on their farms to improve resilience.
- iii. Have conducted trainings on tree planting and maintenance to selected groups of farmers
- iv. Under the FIP, the district has established seed orchard to help collect seeds of extinct species

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

- i. Engage communities on awareness on forest protection and agroforestry practices (tree planting activities) during festivals and durbars.
- ii. Encourage farmers to adopt climate smart cocoa approaches to improve resilience, productivity as well as carbon stock enhancement
- iii. Settle disputes relating to land tenure and help to create equal access to land among various users especially vulnerable groups (women)

- iv. Conveyed good-will message to stakeholders (Olam, Rainforest Alliance, Forestry Commission and Tropenbos Ghana) for their deep involvement in the landscape governance programme that are yielding early results.
- v. Thrown support to the landscape programme and indicated their ever-readiness to support whenever they are called upon.

BODI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

- i. The district has been selected among 80 districts nationwide under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project- an initiative between World Bank and Government of Ghana to rehabilitate degraded lands with coconut trees.
 - a. A total of 15ha has been demarcated for the GPSN project in five (5) communities: Denchemoasue, Datano, Krayawkrom, Attaboka and Kwafukaa.
 - b. About 10,745 coconut seedlings have been planted and additional 10,000 seedlings have been nursed.
 - c. A total of 456 small-scale farmers have been selected as direct beneficiaries of the project.
 - d. The project significantly contributes to improving the livelihoods of the beneficiaries as they benefit from more than GHS 200,000 for the various services they render: nursery management, land-clearing, transplanting
- ii. Under the Planting for Export and Rural Development programme, the District has more than 5,000 coconut seedlings that have been nursed and supplied to 74 farmers to help diversify their produce and income.

JUABOSO-BIA HIA

RAINFOREST ALLIANCE

- i. Train and engage farmers on climate smart cocoa
- ii. Support farmer-based groups through: diversification, re-afforestation and community-level engagements.
- iii. Have ensured the successful establishment of tailored supply chain services through three major pillars: advocacy, landscapes and community as well as cocoa certification programme.

- iv. Have led the set-up of landscape governance structures at Sefwi Wiawso.

FIRE SERVICE

- i. In close collaboration with forest fringe communities, the fire service department has successfully trained and set up fire volunteers at selected communities.
- ii. Carried out awareness creation and sensitization on fire management through community-level engagements and radio programmes.

POLICE

- i. In close collaboration with Forestry Commission, the police department carries out regular monitoring in and around forest reserves to ensure increased protection.
- ii. Ensures the arrest of offenders who engage in various forms of forest infractions. So far, the Police department has caused six arrests on cases relating to unlawful entry, encroachment and illegal logging.
- iii. Provides support to FC through community outreaches to engender discussion on law enforcement and forest protection.
- iv. Have contributed to reducing forest infractions within the entire landscape area.

TROPENBOS GHANA

- i. Contributed to forest protection through setting up community forest monitors who provide real time monitoring reports on forest infractions for immediate redress.
- ii. Distributed over 15,000 shade trees to selected farmers to improve forest cover as part of adaptation and mitigation measures.
- iii. Have successfully engaged communities on green businesses to help improve resilience to climate change as well as to diversify and improve the livelihoods of rural folks.
- iv. Raised over 4,000 trees and piloted tree planting around watershed areas to protect water resources.
- v. Have worked to increase awareness on the dangers of illegal mining among selected communities.
- vi. Led and assisted in development of Sub-HIA constitutions and bye-laws.
- vii. Have created community maps of all CRMCS forming part of the HIA structure.

AGRO-ECO

- i. Through its flagship initiative, Timber Cocoa Agroforestry, Agro-Eco has planted over 80,000 shade trees on 1,000ha cocoa farms which cover six communities.
- ii. Supported farmers to regularly prune, to help control shade.
- iii. Have built the capacity of community folks on tree management.
- iv. Have conducted farmer-level training on succession planning.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY- JUABOSO

- i. Have ensured effective coordination of all the partners involved in the landscape governance processes: Touton, Agro-Eco, Forestry Commission, COCOBOD, etc
- ii. Rely on partners' outputs for reporting
- iii. Work with HIA executives throughout the development of HIA constitution and bye-laws.
- iv. Built capacity and awareness on the programmes the assembly undertake and created platforms for building partnerships.
- v. Considered HIA activities in the assembly's budgeting

TOUTON

- i. Facilitated the setting-up of landscape governance structures.
- ii. Supported the development of climate smart landscape standards.
- iii. In collaboration with other partners, Touton has supported in the development of base maps showing areas of forest encroachments.
- iv. As a milestone achievement, Touton and its partners through the 3PRCL project has successfully mobilized traditional authorities for community level action relating farm registration on on-reserve areas.
- v. Have improved social safety net of farmer based groups by facilitating the setting-up of VSLA groups which provides access to loans.

CHED

- i. In collaboration with NRS, CHED has carried out training on climate smart cocoa for selected farmer groups.
- ii. Successfully rehabilitated old and diseased farms for selected farmers
- iii. Have planted over 50,000 shade trees in cocoa farms to reduce climate impacts
- iv. Trained farmers in additional livelihoods e.g. Bee-keeping etc.

HMB

- i. Supported in the development of Sub-HIA bye-laws and constitutions.
- ii. Embarked on community-level sensitization to raises awareness on GCFRP and climate change.
- iii. Carried community-level engagements on the promotion of climate smart agriculture to farmers.
- iv. Engaged farmers on alternative livelihoods through bee-keeping, soap making, vegetable farming.

MTS GROUP

- i. More than 133 farmers have been selected as MTS beneficiaries.
- ii. Received free seedlings from FC
- iii. Receive regular monitoring and guidance
- iv. Arrangements on benefit sharing agreed and completed
- v. Improved livelihoods through the diversification of food crops.

FORESTRY COMMISSION –JUABOSO

- i. Under MTS and YEA the district planted:
 - a. 676,599 tree seedlings over 600ha in Krokosue and Bia forest reserves in 2018.
 - b. 1,021,009 tree seedlings over 919 ha in Krokosue and Bia forest reserves in 2019
 - c. 688,820 tree seedlings over 620 ha in Krokosue and Bia forest reserves in 2020
- ii. From 2016-2019, the district planted shade trees in and around watershed (Sui and Bia River)- 122ha in all.
- iii. Have established seed orchard over 30 ha.
- iv. Promoted model plantation in selected communities (Tiabante and Debiso)
- v. The district has supplied free shade tree seedlings to farmers (100,000) and Game Wildlife (50,000)
- vi. Carried out enrichment planting on over 775 ha in Krokosue and 128 ha in BIA

DAY 2

PRESENTATION ON THE BENEFIT SHARING PLAN

The Manager for Budgeting and Monitoring introduced participants to what the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) is and its purpose (Annex II). He mentioned the following as the purpose of the BSP:

- It elaborates an equitable benefit sharing mechanism that is intended to effectively distribute carbon and non-carbon benefits
- It describes the various beneficiaries, their eligibility, roles and responsibilities while specifying the scale and modalities for distribution.
- It describes the type of benefits to be transferred to the beneficiaries, the timing of the distribution, and the conditions (roles and responsibilities) to be satisfied for the payment of the benefits, and the appropriate indicators for monitoring, measuring and verifying compliance with modalities for distributing benefits to beneficiaries.

He mentioned an extensive field study (30 focus group discussions with 413 individuals and 27 interviews) and broad stakeholder consultations were undertaken as the design process for the BSP. He proceeded by explaining the different types of benefits in the BSP. He explained carbon benefits as monetary or non-monetary goods, services, or other benefits related to performance-based payments received under the ERPA; and non-carbon benefits as financial benefits (in kind) produced by or in relation to the implementation or operation of the ER Programme, other than those that directly derive from performance-based payments for ERs. He then introduced participants to the various carbon and non-carbon beneficiaries, the type of benefit, the description of benefits and source of benefits. The Manager used pictorial presentations to summarise the path for distribution of the UDS 50 million among stakeholders. He ended his presentation by giving the way forward:

- Consultancy to develop Fund Flow Mechanism underway.
- Another Consultancy to develop the governance structures of the remaining 4 HIAs
- Develop monitoring reports



Presentations on the Upfront Advance Payment at Sefwi Wiawso, Assin Fosu, and Juabeso respectively.



Updates from stakeholders in the various landscapes

Appendix I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM UAP PRESENTATION - KAKUM

Q1. Can you repeat the monetary gains per ton of emission reduction?

Ans. A ton is priced at \$5 so the expected 10 million tons would amount to \$50 million.

Q2. Looking at the rate of deforestation before, afforestation and reforestation were given more priority, has there been improvements?

Ans. The numbers are positive and we hope it gets better as more people get involved and no adverse setbacks are encountered.

Q3. Is the monitoring system set to target just specific areas like HIA?

Ans. No. It is made to monitor the whole country.

Q4. Will the performance assessment be focused on national, landscape or HIA based?

Ans. It will be HIA based.

Q5. Can an individual go into plantation in other to benefit from this?

Ans. Absolutely. And the forestry staff can help you with that.

Q6. Will beneficiaries receive payment in cash directly or through some sort of channel?

Ans. A fund flow mechanism is in the works to address this.

Q7. Can the \$5 rate be changed?

Ans. Yes, but only after the current agreement has ended and renegotiations for a new one take place.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM UAP PRESENTATION – WIAWSO HIA

Q1. What activities feature in the upfront advance payment work plan?

Ans. The work plan envisages the following activities:

- i. Community-level outreach to improve awareness on the REDD+ programme via radio and community information centres.
- ii. Support FC at the district levels to reinforce its operations in the area of forest protection and forest restoration.
- iii. Support HIA communities to carry out additional livelihood programmes e.g. Vegetable farming, bee keeping etc.
- iv. Supply shade trees to farmers

Q2. Most farmers have been informed of pending monetary benefits resulting from practising CSC and so how will they receive such benefits?

Ans. There is a laid down Benefit Sharing Plan which specifies how various stakeholders would benefit including farmers. However, farmers will not receive direct monetary benefits.

Q3. Do you intend to scale up the training on FBS and Climate Smart Cocoa?

Ans. Yes, plan is in place to scale up trainings on said areas to cover more HIA areas to ensure maximum outreach.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM BSP PRESENTATION-KAKUM

Q1. How will the farmer groups be identified for the benefits?

Ans. The recognized farmer groups are the ones approved within the HIAs or sub HIAs.

Q2. Is the PMU involved in the implementation of these governance structures or it is given to other bodies to handle?

Ans. These are placed under the government, thus the entirety of the forestry commission and as such, it is not solely the PMU.

Q3. Are any benefits derived from private plantations solely that of the private body or government takes portions?

Ans. The benefits are for the private body alone to do with as pleased.

Q4. Do chiefs still receive royalties aside the benefits from the programme?

Ans. Yes, that is a separate thing that has to be done in other to gain their cooperation.

Q5. Why are the benefits of the MMDAs stated as non-monetary but it shows an allocation of 7.5% in the total share of the benefits?

Ans. This only means the MMDAs would not get money directly like other stakeholders but rather given support to carry out activities and projects.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM BSP PRESENTATION-WIASO

Q1. What if the benefits detailed in the BSP do not meet the needs of the beneficiary especially tree growers?

Ans: For the mean time such groups may receive the same benefits as cocoa farmers as indicated in the BSP. However, going forward such groups will be identified and their individual performance rewarded.

Q2. Will you register all communities in Ghana who grow trees?

Ans. We work with already registered farmer groups.

Q3. Will the LMB receive special benefit from the carbon fund to help run the structures?

Ans: Yes, because the LMB form part of category to benefit from the carbon fund.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM BSP PRESENTATION-WIASO

Q1. Which farmer groups will benefit from the carbon fund?

Ans: Registered climate Smart Cocoa farmers.

Q2. How can unregistered farmer groups benefit from the carbon?

Ans: Unregistered farmer groups cannot benefit as the programme deals with registered farmer groups. Hence, communication will be enhanced to raise awareness on the farmer registration to include everyone.

Q3. What if the 10 TCO₂ is not achieved?

Ans: Emission reduction trends show that the programme has exceeded the initial target of 300000 TCO₂ for 2019/2020 accounting period. So far 1 M TCO₂ has been recorded. This shows that the programme is on course to achieve its targets,

Q4. Will MTS groups (as well as tree growers) benefit from the carbon fund?

Ans: Yes, they will be identified and registered.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM OTHER FORESTRY RELATED MATTERS

Q1. Can the monitoring system NCRC is undertaking be further explained?

Ans. The monitoring system addresses cocoa and forest related issues, this monitoring system is infused with earlier successful monitoring protocols for the CREMAs. It would have a social, ecological, and sustainable aspect amongst other.

Q2. Are there any alternative livelihood plans for illegal loggers and hunters?

Ans. Yes, there are training facilities available for such people.

Q3. What happens to farmers who have planted into the buffer zone of the forest reserves?

Ans. Farming along the boundary is allowed, but farmers that have encroached into the buffer zone when detected are warned and not bought from.

SUGGESTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

- Leaflets and pamphlets should be made available during these meetings.
- Allocation should be made for more portions of the benefits to be used to support the forestry field officers at the district level to strengthen forest monitoring.
- Continuous stakeholder engagement on the BSP
- Farmers and other groups should be sensitized to see the business side of the REDD+ programme so as to be encouraged to go into tree plantation.
- All stakeholders should help in encouraging farmers to join community based cooperatives to help position them to benefit from wide-range of supports including the carbon fund.
- CCD is pleaded with to print out T-shirts to aid visibility of the REDD+ programme at HIA level.
- The landscape executives in collaboration with the LBCs should be considered as key stakeholders in the registration of the CSC farmers.
- Sustainable funding mechanism should be put in place to support the activities of the HIA executive members.

Annex 1

AGENDA
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON THE UPFRONT ADVANCE
PAYMENT FOR THE GCFRP

DAY 1

9:00 - 10:00am **Arrival/Registration**

10:00 - 10:10am **Opening Prayer and Self-Introductions**

10:10 – 10:15am **Welcome Remarks by District Manager**

10:15 – 10:20am **Statement of Purpose by CCD**

10:20-10:50am **Stakeholders Update on GCFRP implementation in the Landscape**
by

(FSD, WD, NCRC, Hershey, Ecom, Olam etc.)

10:50- 11:10am **Discussions**

11:10 – 11:40am **Updates on the GCFRP by CCD**

11:40-12:00pm **Discussions**

12:00pm

End of Day 1/Lunch

DAY 2

10:00 - 10:05am

Opening Prayer

10:05- 10:40am

Welcome Address and Opening Remarks

10:40- 11:00am

Presentation on the BSP and Upfront Advance Payment by Charles S. Duah

11:00 – 12:00pm

Discussions and Next Steps

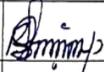
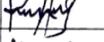
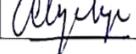
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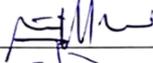
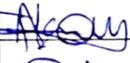
Lunch/ Close

PARTICIPANTS ATTENDANCE SHEET

FORESTRY COMMISSION LANDSCAPE ENGAGEMENT AT JUABOSO
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL CONFERENCE ROOM, JUABOSO, 19TH -20TH
NOVEMBER, 2020

DAY 1 (19/11/2020)

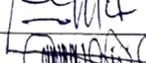
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PARTICIPANTS ATTENDANCE SHEET
FORESTRY COMMISSION LANDSCAPE ENGAGEMENT AT JUABOSO
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL CONFERENCE ROOM, JUABOSO, 19TH -20TH
NOVEMBER, 2020

DAY 2 (20/11/2020)

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