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**GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD+**

**EMISSIONS REDUCTION (ER) PROGRAM**

**Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**

**November 2018**

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARAP/ARP Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

BSP Benefit Sharing 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

ER Emission Reduction

ER payments Any monetary or non-monetary goods, services or other benefits related to payments received under the Emission Reduction Payment Agreement by the ER Program

ER Program Program with set of activities aimed at reducing emissions from forest deforestation and degradation and enhance and conserve carbon stocks

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 Program

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

HIA Hotspot Intervention Area

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

PF Process Framework

PNDC Provisional National Defence Council

RAP Resettlement Action Plan

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 World Bank funded projects that may entail direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by; (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in; (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. Site specific Process Frameworks (PFs) will be developed in the affected forest reserves, as needed

This RPF applies to all subprojects of the Ghana Emission Reduction Program project (P160339). It describes the process for screening those subprojects, and for developing and approving resettlement actions plans, as needed. It also describes the principles that will govern compensation for loss of affected properties and restoration of livelihoods.

Addressing deforestation and forest degradation presents several challenges in Ghana due to the complexities of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The implementation of the REDD+ strategy is to offer significant benefits for the society not only in carbon emissions reductions but also in relation to biodiversity conservation, forest industry, agriculture and livelihoods.

 The objective of the Ghana Emission Reduction Program project is to achieve payments for measured, reported and verified Emission Reductions within the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (or ‘Program Area’), and distribute such payments (ER Payments) in accordance with agreed-upon Benefit Sharing Plan and arrangements.

**REDD+ Strategy Options and Potential Social Impacts**

Addressing deforestation and forest degradation presents a number of challenges in Ghana due to the complexities of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The implementation of the REDD+ strategyis to offer significant benefits for the society not only in 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:

1. Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision –making
2. Clarify natural resource rights
3. Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade
4. Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand
5. Address problem of local market supply
6. Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)
7. Strengthen local decentralised management of natural resources
8. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use
9. Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands
10. Address local market demand
11. Improve returns to small-scale enterprise
12. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation Rehabilitation of degraded forest reserves
13. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases

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

However, as REDD+ sub-projects are not known in 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 physical displacement/resettlement, and livelihood restoration assistance in concordance with the WB policy on Involuntary Resettlement. This RPF will therefore apply to all relevant aspects of the REDD+ strategy and the Ghana Emission Reduction Program (P160339).

**Project Description:**

As mentioned, the Ghana Emission Reduction Program project (P160339) aims to achieve payments for measured, reported and verified Emission Reductions within the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (or ‘Program Area’), and distribute ER payments in accordance with agreed-upon Benefit Sharing Plan and arrangements. Mechanisms for ensuring functional and effective Benefit Sharing Plans will be agreed with the WB once an advanced benefit Sharing Plan is available.

The Ghana Emission Reduction Program project (P160339) covers an area of 5.9 million hectares, comprising of some 140,742 cocoa farmers across 6 HIAs (23,457 cocoa farmers per HIA). HIA refers to Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIA). Defined according to a clustering of two to three administrative district boundaries, these target areas were selected due to the predominance of cocoa farming and area of forest and degree of threat. Within each HIA there are numerous farmers and communities, presided over by Traditional Authorities. The beneficiaries of the project are those that contribute directly and voluntarily to the implementation of ER project activities in the ER Program area, that is, they contribute to reducing deforestation; they will also be the ones that will be eligible beneficiaries of the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP). They include HIA landscape stakeholders with a direct influence on forests (land-owners, land-users, communities, and Traditional Authorities, including women and minority populations), government agencies that influence forests, cocoa and land-use, including the FC, COCOBOD, and Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), as well as NGOs who are active in the landscape and the major cocoa and chocolate companies. ER payments to stakeholders are expected to be linked to performance in terms of contribution to reducing deforestation, adoption of CSC practices, and implementation of the HIA landscape governance structures.

The reduction of emissions within the program jurisdiction will be achieved from the implementation of a series of integrated landscape-level activities and policy reforms via consortiums of key stakeholders, investors, landowners and land users that promote sustainable cocoa production, and mitigation of illegal logging and mining. The World Bank will not provide upfront financing for implementation of program activities. World Bank financing will follow post implementation as payments for emissions reductions achieved by the implementation of activities financed by other sources, i.e. the ER Program.

The thrust of investments generating the ERs is on implementation of the climate smart cocoa program and sustainability standard, coupled with additional activities in priority areas to reduce the impact from other drivers. The non-investment activities will focus on land use planning, policy reforms and support, support to adoption of the Climate Smart Cocoa standard, and monitoring, measurement, and verification. These activities and concepts are not new ideas but represent well tested and adopted models, activities, and practices. The program’s implementation plan therefore builds upon what has been shown to work and brings the existing ideas together to operate in concert across the landscape.

Geographically, activities will be focused on the Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs).These areas have been delineated as groups of districts and selected based on the assessment of key parameters and factors that will influence the program’s ability to reduce emissions. These include: (i) a remote sensing assessment of where deforestation and tree-loss is prevalent and thus should be targeted to reduce emissions; (ii) an assessment of the dominant cocoa production areas and districts that can benefit from a climate-smart cocoa production approach ; and (iii) an assessment of the rural population to ensure that the program is not targeting urban or semi-urban areas, but orienting towards rural, forested landscapes with a larger number of smallholder farmers. Each HIA will be governed by a local governance board of land owners, land users, local authority entities and community leaders (including minority groups). The HIA will engage with a formal consortium of private sector cocoa companies, NGOs, and government partners who will work together to bring resources to implement activities on the ground. Annex 4 includes detailed descriptions of the HIAs and a map.

The HIAs will cover about 200,000 ha each and all together account for about 30-40 percent (2-2.5 million ha) of the total ER Program area in the initial program phase of seven years, to ensure manageable intervention landscape sizes.

The table below describes Ghana’s REDD+ Strategy Options (including sub-components) with potential adverse impacts, leading to involuntary resettlement.

| **Proposed REDD+ Strategy Options** | **Sub-components** | **Potential program and project components of concern**  | **Potential Adverse Social Impacts and risks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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  | On-reserve rehabilitation | -Illegal farms and hamlets inside forest reserves (i.e. these are farms and hamlets occurring in forest reserves without the permission or authorization of the Forestry Commission) may be affected. Both economic plants such as cocoa and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, etc are cultivated in forest reserves. Illegal farmers may be displaced and food/cash crops as well as farm structures or farm settlements may be affected. A census or inventory of illegal activities (e.g. farming) will be required to identify and confirm illegal farms/hamlets and owners of such farms/hamlets in the forest reserves. -Reforestation programs in on-reserves to improve timber supply are dominated by monoculture plantation practices, i.e. where one or two tree species are planted, and this affects the biodiversity of the forest. In such situations, the usual traditional rights and practices of local communities to benefit from fuelwood, medicinal plants, wildlife and construction materials from the forest plantation will be diminished. -Forest fringe communities may also face access and use restrictions to the reforestation sites, which will also affect their traditional rights and practices regarding access and use of non-forest resources. -  |
| Off-reserve actions/ Plantation development* - Use of exotic /indigenous tree planting materials
 | -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, and compensation issues may arise.-Land tenure and use rights related conflicts may arise under off-reserve plantation development.-Poor local communities cannot wait for so many years (long gestation period of some plantation tree species especially native species) until they benefit from the plantation project under the emission reduction program. -Such plantations may also deny community members from having access to the trees for fuelwood or charcoal burning especially for plantations that occupy lands where women used to get their fuel wood from. In certain situations, women sometimes may have to walk for miles to gather fuel wood as access to the tree plantations may be restricted.  |
| 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  | Ecosystem friendly cocoa production-Shade trees integrated into Cocoa Farms and agricultural farming systems-Increasing yields via Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC)* Use of exotic /indigenous tree planting materials
* Use of inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides etc

-On-reserve rehabilitation--Forest and admitted farm boundaries demarcation | -Improving shade trees in some existing cocoa farms both on-reserve and off-reserve will require cutting down some cocoa trees to create space for shade trees. Farmers may require compensation for affected cocoa trees.-*Admitted farms*: There are admitted farms in the forest reserves and some of these farmers have expanded their farming activities beyond acceptable boundaries. Over 601 admitted farms have been recorded in the reserves within the HFZ. Forest and admitted farm boundary demarcation may result in conflict with the affected admitted farms and such farmers could lose farms/crops in areas not admitted. Skepticism Farmers will continue to be skeptical about trees on farms when benefit issues and tree ownership and registration are not firmed up.Economic displacement of settler/tenant farmers (i.e. some may lose cocoa farmlands)Provision of access to planting materials, inputs, technical/business services etc is likely to stimulate interest in cocoa farming in the cocoa growing areas among both locals and settler farmers because the risk involved with cocoa farming is now reduced considerably. As the risk in cocoa farming reduces drastically, local farmers who hitherto were not interested in cocoa farming will develop interest and would like to get their lands back from settler/tenant farmers who may then be economically displaced. On the other hand, farm land prices may increase significantly leading to economic displacement of poor land tenants.  |
| Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment.  | -Illegal farms and hamlets in encroached FRs could be affected. Illegal farmers and those living in hamlets could be displaced. In the unlikely case of displacement, both food and cash crops will be affected, and the livelihoods of such farmers will be adversely impacted.  |
| 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 | Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc) | -Land acquisition for woodlot development. Depending upon the land use of the acquired land, a resettlement action plan following the principle of RPF would be prepared as needed. compensation issues may arise.--Land tenure and use rights related conflicts may arise under off-reserve wood plantation development.-Appropriate benefit sharing arrangements by the Forestry Commission are required to minimize conflicts during sharing of benefits from the wood-based projects in communities. |
| L. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation | L1: Implementation by mining companies of EIA requirements for forest rehabilitation following the closure of mining sites enforced L2: Measures to reduce forest degradation as a result of unregulated (sometimes illegal) small scale mining implemented | -Relocation of small scale mining activities in forest reserves | -Individuals and groups carrying out illegal small-scale mining activities in some forest reserves could be affected. Such illegal activities will be stopped, and their equipment tools and shelters compensated. Such affected individuals and groups may lose their livelihoods.-Poverty, unemployment and community perception of farming/agriculture not a rewarding venture/business are major factors underpinning illegal small-scale mining in Ghana. As far as these issues are not holistically addressed, it may be difficult to eliminate illegal small-scale mining activities. Even when the non-locals are driven away from the sites, the local people may continue with the illegal practices.  |
|  |  |  |  |

**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); Minerals and Mining Act (2006), Act 703

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.

Customary land is owned by traditional authorities (commonly referred to as “Stools or Skins”), for families and clans, and is held in trust by the Chief or family head for the benefit of the people and communities, or family concerned (Agidee, 2011). Customary title to land includes ownership of the forests and the Chief or family head has the power to grant user rights to the land and forest resources. However, under Ghana’s statutory laws, the State has the economic management rights to all of the forest and wildlife resources, which are to be held in trust for the landowners (Boakye and Baffoe, 2006)

Every land can hold title once it is registered so it depends on the land owner to get the title

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 designed and implemented 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, supplementary measures (e.g. payment for replacement costs, livelihood enhancement, consultations with host communities) will be taken to meet the standards of World Bank policy OP 4.12. This will be led by the Forestry Commission (national, regional and district safeguards focal persons) in collaboration with key stakeholders such as COCOBOD, MoFA, EPA, CSO, private sector, etc.

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 (the so called Admitted Farms) 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 is planned, the modified taungya system[[1]](#footnote-1) will be adopted. The illegal farmers will be allowed to cultivate while trees are planted and in three to four years, the tree canopy takes over farm in the forest. During the three to four-year period, illegal farmers who find new land outside forest reserves will be supported (through allocation of land and farm inputs) to cultivate such new farms, otherwise these farmers will be relocated to other degraded sites under the modified taungya system. This will be addressed through a RAP once the impact is determined prior to investments in the area in a phased approach, as well as through the site-specific process framework once restriction of access is determined, before the investments are made. Since these crops are commercial in value, and their productivity span several years, a detailed discussion on a ‘Planned restoration’ plans, will be determined in the early stages of the project, to safeguard cocoa farmers and their livelihoods.
* For REDD+ subproject activity, where number of affected persons (including displaced household members) is up to 199 or less, an ARP/ARAP 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 of physical cultural value or heritage 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, and in line with World Bank OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources.
* 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.
* A consultative agreement between communities and forestry authority will be developed to guide access and use restrictions on non-forest and non-timber resources in forest reserves or plantations, through a site-specific process framework.
* 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 or displacement of squatters/illegal farmers in forest reserves, a cut-off date based upon the date of inventory of assets/properties will be used, considering the likely implementation schedule of the sub-project, to minimize encroachment of non-eligible occupants into Project affected spaces.
* People occupying Project-affected land at the cut-off date are eligible for compensation under this project, 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 resettlement assistance (could be land, employment or other assistance as agreed and permitted) for loss of livelihoods as long as they are occupying and deriving livelihoods from such land prior to 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 / relocation.
* 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. The mode of compensation will be agreed with the PAPs.
* Information and consultation will take place before the process leading to displacement is launched in each location concerned by a sub-project.
* Vulnerable people will be specifically taken care of, by being the first to receive the agreed compensation and receiving relocation assistance (e.g. transportation allowance, settlement in sites accessible to social services such as for instance water points, health center, roads, opening of new farms). There form in which compensation will be received will be agreed with the affected persons.
* A dedicated dispute resolution /grievance redress mechanism will be put in place as the first option of managing disputes. This would be supported by leveraging on existing local and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms in the program area.
* The FGRM under this project as described in the RPF, and ESMF will be used to channel feedback and grievances using negotiation, mediation and arbitration to resolve disputes. Existence of the FGRM will not prevent PAPs from seeking to access the courts if they so choose. However, in practice it is expected that the law court will be used as the last option, given the cost and time it would take to resolve cases. The goal of the FGRM is to avoid court cases entirely and offer an accessible and practical mechanism for resolving problems.

**Process Frameworks for ER programs:**

The Ghana ER Program will work in forest reserves with ‘admitted farms/ farmers and will potentially lead to restriction of access through controlled expansion of cocoa farms. The project will therefore develop site specific process frameworks, including livelihood restoration plans in consultation with the affected farmers, following principles of OP 4.12.

Some activities to be undertaken under the ER program may restrict access of communities to resources in legally protected areas / Forest Reserves. Such cases may include ‘admitted’ communities in forest reserves who may not be able to expand beyond their current original permitted area, as farms and settlements in the forest reserves have been one of the factors in reserve degradation. The issue of inheritance and migration has accentuated this challenge, and the project will support activities to develop alternative livelihoods that will support reduction of forest degradation. Issues concerning potential restrictions to access to natural resources during the planning and implementation of the projects and for which participatory mechanisms may address, include such ones as:

* **On-reserve rehabilitation**: affected farms and hamlets inside forest reserves. Both economic crops such as cocoa and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, etc. are cultivated in forest reserves.
* **Plantation development**: Depending on the current use of the land, local farmers, crops, hamlets/structures may be affected, through potential voluntary sale of land to third parties/investors in off reserve plantation development. Such land sales will not be financed by the project, however.
* **Ecosystem friendly cocoa production**: Improving shade trees in some existing cocoa farms may leave less space for cocoa trees to create space for shade trees; it is unlikely that cocoa trees would be removed to create space for shade trees. Farmers may expect compensation for affected cocoa trees or for planting cocoa trees less densely or allowing space for shade trees.
* **Improvement in law enforcement on FR encroachment**: Farms and hamlets in encroached FRs will be affected. The project has no plans to displace these farmers and those living in hamlets.

The type of measures necessary to mitigate adverse impacts, will be determined with the participation of the affected persons throughout the project. The Forestry Commission will then prepare site specific process frameworks acceptable to the Bank, describing the participatory process by which; (a) specific components of the project will be prepared and implemented; (b) the criteria for eligibility of displaced persons will be determined; (c) measures to assist the affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the forest reserves, ; and (d) potential conflicts involving affected persons will be resolved, using the agreed feedback and grievance redress mechanism for this project. The process frameworks will also include a description of the arrangements for implementing and monitoring the process.

**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 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. These entities have at present limited experience with implementation of World Bank OP 4.12. As a result, the frontline staff of the FC regarding RPF implementation must benefit from some capacity building through a training workshop or seminar as part of the implementation of this RPF.

**Funding**

The Government of Ghana will be responsible for payment of compensation under REDD+.

# INTRODUCTION

## 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.

Due to Ghana’s high economic dependence on natural resources, the country now has one of the highest deforestation rates in Africa, at 2% per annum. Unlike other REDD+ countries facing frontier deforestation, Ghana’s deforestation pathway is one of incremental degradation leading to deforestation and the REDD+ Readiness Phase (R-PP) identifies the principal drivers of deforestation and degradation, in order of relevance, as including: (i) uncontrolled agricultural expansion at the expense of forests; (ii) over-harvesting and illegal harvesting of wood; (iii) population and development pressure; and iv) mining and mineral exploitation.

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a requirement for World Bank funded projects that may entail direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by; (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in; (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location;.

Alongside this RPF, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for the REDD+ Mechanism in Ghana and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) have been prepared as separate documents. A Process Framework (PF) developed under the FIP, will also be applied to this project.

## Purpose of the RPF

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a requirement for World Bank funded projects that may entail direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by; (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in; (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

# 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:

1. Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision –making
2. Clarify natural resource rights
3. Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade
4. Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand
5. Address problem of local market supply
6. Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)
7. Strengthen local decentralised management of natural resources
8. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use
9. Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands
10. Address local market demand
11. Improve returns to small-scale enterprise
12. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation Rehabilitation of degraded forest reserves
13. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases

Subsequently, these 13 strategy options have been revised into 7 seven strategy options that are to be applied through implementation of the GCFRP. The strategy options include:

1. Improving the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision-making
2. Clarifying rights regime
3. Addressing unsustainable timber harvesting
4. Mitigating effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)
5. Strengthening local decentralised management of natural resources
6. Expansion of high biomass agroforestry /tree crops systems
7. Improving regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation

**Project Description:**

The proposed Project Development Objective is to achieve payments for measured, reported and verified Emission Reductions within the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (or ‘Program Area’), and distribute ER payments in accordance with agreed-upon Benefit Sharing Plan and arrangements.

The ER Program covers an area of 5.9 million hectares, comprising of some 140,742 cocoa farmers across 6 HIAs (23,457 cocoa farmers per HIA). HIA refers to Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIA). Defined according to a clustering of two to three administrative district boundaries, these target areas were selected due to the predominance of cocoa farming and area of forest and degree of threat. Within each HIA there are numerous farmers and communities, presided over by Traditional Authorities. The beneficiaries of the project are those that contribute directly and voluntarily to the implementation of ER project activities in the ER Program area, that is, they contribute to reducing deforestation; they will also be the ones that will be eligible beneficiaries of the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP). They include HIA landscape stakeholders with a direct influence on forests (land-owners, land-users, communities, and Traditional Authorities, including women and minority populations), government agencies that influence forests, cocoa and land-use, including the FC, Cocobod, and Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), as well as NGOs who are active in the landscape and the major cocoa and chocolate companies. ER payments to stakeholders are expected to be linked to performance in terms of contribution to reducing deforestation, adoption of CSC practices, and implementation of the HIA landscape governance structures.

The reduction of emissions within the program jurisdiction will be achieved from the implementation of a series of integrated landscape-level activities and policy reforms via consortiums of key stakeholders, investors, landowners and land users that promote sustainable cocoa production, and mitigation of illegal logging and mining. The World Bank will not provide upfront financing for implementation of program activities. World Bank financing will follow post implementation as payments for emissions reductions achieved by the implementation of activities financed by other sources, i.e. the ER Program.

The thrust of investments generating the ERs is on implementation of the climate smart cocoa program and sustainability standard, coupled with additional activities in priority areas to reduce the impact from other drivers. The non-investment activities will focus on land use planning, policy reforms and support, support to adoption of the Climate Smart Cocoa standard, and monitoring, measurement, and verification. These activities and concepts are not new ideas but represent well tested and adopted models, activities, and practices. The program’s implementation plan therefore builds upon what has been shown to work and brings the existing ideas together to operate in concert across the landscape.

Geographically, activities will be focused on the Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs).These areas have been delineated as groups of districts and selected based on the assessment of key parameters and factors that will influence the program’s ability to reduce emissions. These include: (i) a remote sensing assessment of where deforestation and tree-loss is prevalent and thus should be targeted to reduce emissions; (ii) an assessment of the dominant cocoa production areas and districts that can benefit from a climate-smart cocoa production approach ; and (iii) an assessment of the rural population to ensure that the program is not targeting urban or semi-urban areas, but orienting towards rural, forested landscapes with a larger number of smallholder farmers. Each HIA will be governed by a local governance board of land owners, land users, local authority entities and community leaders (including minority groups). The HIA will engage with a formal consortium of private sector cocoa companies, NGOs, and government partners who will work together to bring resources to implement activities on the ground. Annex 4 includes detailed descriptions of the HIAs and a map.

The HIAs will cover about 200,000 ha each and all together account for about 30-40 percent (2-2.5 million ha) of the total ER Program area in the initial program phase of seven years, to ensure manageable intervention landscape sizes.

# potential impacts on assets, livelihoods and displacement

## Overview

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

## Assessment of Social Impacts and risks

The potential involuntary resettlement issues likely to be associated with REDD+ sub-projects are described in detail in **Table 3:1.** Rehabilitation of forest reserves will affect illegal farms, illegal mining sites, and hamlets and people who engage in such illegal activities and own such illegal properties will both be physically and economically displaced. Illegal farms or hamlets in forest reserves are farms and hamlets occurring in forest reserves without the permission or authorization of the Forestry Commission and are not also recognized as admitted farms or hamlets. Some admitted farmers in forest reserves have encroached upon the reserve thus going beyond their legal boundaries and such farmers will lose such encroached portions during forest and admitted boundaries demarcations. About 601 admitted farms have been recorded in the forest reserves within the cocoa forest mosaic landscape/HFZ as provided in **Table 3:2** and **Figure 3:1** shows the forest reserves with admitted farms in the HFZ. Site-specific process frameworks will be F prepared and applied to any impacts associated with restriction of access to forest reserves, and other legally protected areas.

Improving shade trees in cocoa farms may require the cutting down of some cocoa trees for the required number of shade trees per hectare of cocoa farm. Such affected cocoa farmers will be entitled to compensation for loss of cocoa trees. A field survey in the form of a census and asset inventory must be carried out within the forest reserves in the HFZ to identify and confirm illegal farms/hamlets as well as admitted farmers who have encroached the reserves.

Some cocoa farmers will continue to be skeptical about trees on farms if benefit issues and tree ownership and registration are not properly addressed. The potential for some farmers to abuse the access to inputs and planting materials under the ERP should be taken seriously. Beneficiary farmers could use some of these inputs and planting materials at unregistered farms/ farms not registered under REDD+/ERP.

Provision of access to planting materials, inputs, technical/business services etc is likely to stimulate interest in cocoa farming in the cocoa growing areas among both locals and settler farmers because the risk involved with cocoa farming will be reduced considerably. As the risk in cocoa farming reduces drastically, local farmers who hitherto were not interested in cocoa farming may develop interest and would like to get their lands back from settler/tenant farmers who may then be economically displaced.

Reforestation programs in on-reserves to improve timber supply are dominated by monoculture plantation practices, i.e. where one or two tree species are planted, and this could affect the biodiversity of the forest. In such situations, the traditional/customary and practices of local communities to benefit from fuelwood, medicinal plants, wildlife and construction materials from the forest plantation will be diminished. Forest fringe communities may also face access and use restrictions to the reforestation sites, which will also affect their traditional rights and practices regarding access and use of non-forest resources.

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.

Land tenure and use rights related conflicts may arise under off-reserve plantation development. Poor local communities cannot wait for so many years (long gestation period of some plantation tree species especially native species) until they benefit from the plantation project under the emission reduction program. Such plantations may also deny community members from having access to the trees for fuelwood or charcoal burning especially for plantations that occupy lands where women used to get their fuel wood from. In certain situations, women sometimes may have to walk for miles to gather fuel wood as access to the tree plantations may be restricted.

Individuals and groups carrying out illegal small-scale mining activities in some forest reserves will be affected. Such illegal mining activities will be stopped and their equipment and tools either resettled or relocated. Such affected individuals and groups may lose their livelihoods.

## Generic Impacts on Assets, Livelihoods, Access and Use Restrictions

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

Table 3:1 Potential Adverse Social Impacts/ Issues

| **Proposed national REDD+ strategy options** | **Sub-component**  | **OP 4.12 likely to be triggered** | **Potential program or project components of concern** | **Potential adverse social impacts and risk** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 | On-reserve rehabilitation-Tree plantations | -Illegal farms and hamlets inside forest reserves (i.e. these are farms and hamlets occurring in forest reserves without the permission or authorization of the Forestry Commission and are not also recognized as admitted farms or hamlets) may be affected. Both economic plants such as cocoa and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, etc are cultivated in forest reserves. Illegal farmers may be displaced and food/cash crops as well as farm structures or farm settlements may be affected. A census or inventory of illegal activities (e.g. farming) will be required to identify and confirm illegal farms/hamlets and owners of such farms/hamlets in the forest reserves. -Reforestation programs in on-reserves to improve timber supply are dominated by monoculture plantation practices, i.e. where one or two tree species are planted and this affects the biodiversity of the forest. In such situations, the usual traditional rights and practices of local communities to benefit from fuelwood, medicinal plants, wildlife and construction materials from the forest plantation will be diminished. -Forest fringe communities may also face access and use restrictions to the reforestation sites, which will also affect their traditional rights and practices with regard to access and use of non-forest resources. -Community health and environmental risks could be associated with the misapplication of herbicides under the re-forestation programs. The misapplied herbicides could pollute some community water sources and improper disposal of herbicide containers may lead to such containers ending up in homes of farmers and some rural folks for use as water or food storage containers.  |
| Off-reserve actions/ Plantation development* - Use of exotic /indigenous tree planting materials
 | -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 and compensation issues may arise.-Land tenure and use rights related conflicts may arise under off-reserve plantation development.-Poor local communities cannot wait for so many years (long gestation period of some plantation tree species especially native species) until they benefit from the plantation project under the emission reduction program. -Such plantations may also deny community members from having access to the trees for fuelwood or charcoal burning especially for plantations that occupy lands where women used to get their fuel wood from. In certain situations, women sometimes may have to walk for miles to gather fuel wood as access to the tree plantations may be restricted.  |
| 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 | Ecosystem friendly cocoa production-Shade trees integrated into Cocoa Farms and agricultural farming systems-Increasing yields via Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC)* Use of exotic /indigenous tree planting materials
* Use of inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides etc

-On-reserve rehabilitation--Forest and admitted farm boundaries demarcation | -Improving shade trees in some existing cocoa farms both on-reserve and off-reserve will require cutting down some cocoa trees to create space for shade trees. Farmers may require compensation for affected cocoa trees.-*Admitted farms*: There are admitted farms in the forest reserves and some of these farmers have expanded their farming activities beyond acceptable boundaries. Over 601 admitted farms have been recorded in the reserves within the HFZ. Forest and admitted farm boundary demarcation may result in conflict with the affected admitted farms and such farmers could lose farms/crops in areas not admitted. Skepticism: Farmers will continue to be skeptical about trees on farms when benefit issues and tree ownership and registration are not firmed up.Abuse of access to inputs and planting materials/system: The potential for some farmers to abuse the access to inputs and planting materials should be taken seriously. Beneficiary farmers could use some of these inputs and planting materials at unregistered farms/ farms not registered under REDD+/ERP. The REDD+ is a new concept to farmers/ communities and interested farmers with two or more cocoa farms are likely not to register all their farms under the programme due to uncertainty with new programmes. However, such farmers may smuggle their cocoa beans to their registered farms to benefit from the likely high premium to be provided under the ERP. Economic displacement of settler/tenant farmers (i.e. some may lose cocoa farmlands)Provision of access to planting materials, inputs, technical/business services etc is likely to stimulate interest in cocoa farming in the cocoa growing areas among both locals and settler farmers because the risk involved with cocoa farming is now reduced considerably. As the risk in cocoa farming reduces drastically, local farmers who hitherto were not interested in cocoa farming will develop interest and would like to get their lands back from settler/tenant farmers who may then be economically displaced. On the other hand, farm land prices may increase significantly leading to economic displacement of poor land tenants. When settler farmers become deprived of land, the likelihood is that they will move to new areas to obtain and clear new lands for farming. This will in effect, become a risk to preservation of forest cover.Food security issues and conversion of other agriculture lands into cocoa farms* More cocoa marginal lands will be developed into cocoa farms if the risk with cocoa farming is reduced under REDD+ due to provision of inputs/incentives.
* Some other agricultural farmlands are likely to be converted into cocoa farms because of the improved support for cocoa and this will affect food crop production. The risk is that most cocoa growing areas could become net importers of food.
* Other tree crop production such as rubber and oil palm could suffer as a result of the improved support for and reduced risk in growing cocoa.
* With increased wealth, the farmers are still capable of expanding their farms (either into forest reserves or other agricultural lands) as there is no legal framework on size of farms one can maintain or possess.

Destruction of cocoa trees from harvesting of some shade trees and conflict issuesHarvesting of some mature shade trees in the cocoa farm will lead to the destruction of some cocoa trees, which will require appropriate compensation payment. Farmers would have to be adequately informed and participate in this process to minimise conflict between farmer, contractor and the Forest Services Division (FSD) who gives out the area to timber utilisation contractors. Increased Agrochemical usage and impacts-The use of agrochemicals may increase, and this could affect river or stream water quality in the REDD+ area. Improper application of agrochemicals through mass spraying without any guidelines for sprayers, (e.g. spraying close to water bodies) will pollute water sources such as the Tano, Pra, Bia among others which serves as water supply sources either for direct domestic use or for treatment and supply for both domestic and industrial usage. -The likely increase in some agrochemicals usage will result in increase in the quantities of agrochemical containers at the farm gate. Proper disposal of these containers is important to minimise impact on land or farmlands and community health in general as children and some rural folks tend to convert some agrochemical containers into water or food storage containers.  |
| Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment. | -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, and the livelihoods of such farmers will be adversely impacted.  |
| 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 | Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc.) | -Land acquisition for woodlot development. Depending upon the land use of the acquired land, compensation issues may arise.--Land tenure and use rights related conflicts may arise under off-reserve wood plantation development.-Appropriate benefit sharing arrangements is required to minimize conflicts during sharing of benefits from the wood-based projects in communities. |
| 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 | K1. Eco-friendly approaches to forest land development K2. Intensification strategy supported | NO | - | - |
| L. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation  | L1: Implementation by mining companies of EIA requirements for forest rehabilitation following the closure of mining sites enforced L2: Measures to reduce forest degradation as a result of unregulated (sometimes illegal) small scale mining implemented  | YES | -Relocation of small scale mining activities in forest reserves | -Individuals and groups carrying out illegal small-scale mining activities in some forest reserves will be affected. Such illegal activities will be stopped and their equipment and tools either resettled or relocated. Such affected individuals and groups may lose their livelihoods.-Poverty, unemployment and community perception of farming/agriculture not a rewarding venture/business are major factors underpinning illegal small scale mining in Ghana. As far as these issues are not holistically addressed, it may be difficult to completely eliminate illegal small scale mining activities. Even when the non-locals are driven away from the sites, the indigenes may continue with the illegal practices.  |
| M. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases  | M. Policy implantation takes account of risks from natural events  | NO | - | - |

Table 3:2 Forest Reserves with Admitted Farms

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



Figure 3:1 Forest Reserves with Admitted Farms/Settlements within program area of about 5.9m ha in the High Forest Zone of Ghana.

Table 3:3 Generic Project Impacts on Assets, Livelihoods and Access & Use Restrictions

| **REDD Strategy Options and Potential program or project component** | **Potential Impact on Assets, Livelihoods and Access & Use Restrictions** | **Mitigation Guides** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Land acquisition | Crops | Cultural sites | Structures | Livelihoods | Access & Use Restrictions |
| D: Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand.**Potential program or project components**(i) On-reserve rehabilitation-Tree plantations(ii) Off-reserve actions/ Plantation development* - Use of exotic /indigenous tree planting materials
 | Land acquisition for off-reserve tree plantation development by individuals or private firms or communities | 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.  | Some community groups especially women may be restricted from access to  | -Prepare an EIA with ARAP to address potential impacts in line with the Ghana EPA and OP 4.01 and OP 4.12 requirements.-Include in the EIA report and ARAP an agreement with community to be able to access forest/ plantations for non-forest and non-timber resources as well as cultural sites.-Communities should be involved in the development of the above agreement and its implementation. |
| On-reserves. No land acquisition required. | Crops cultivated on illegal farms in on-reserves. Both food and cash crops may be affected. | May not be affected | Illegal farm huts or hamlets existing in affected forest reserves | Encroachers or affected illegal farmers’ livelihoods.  | -Forest fringe communities may face access and use restrictions to the reforestation sites and may not benefit from their traditional rights and practices with regard to use of forest and non-forest products. | Prepare Forest Management Plan (FMP). The FMP should (I) follow the FC manual of procedures for forest resources management planning; (ii) include an arrangement with PAPs to allow farmers to harvest mature crops and adequate time to relocate hamlets/huts out of the reserves; (iii) address OP 4.12 issues on compensation if affected crops/ structures have to be destroyed as well as OP 4.36 issues; (iv) an agreement with fringe communities to be able to access forest/ plantations for non-forest and non-timber resources as well as cultural sites and communities should be involved with the implementation of the agreement.-Modified taungya system should be adopted to minimize impact on farmers’ livelihoods.  |
| F: Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ) **Potential program or project components**-Shade trees integrated into Cocoa Farms and agricultural farming systems-Increasing yields via Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC)-On-reserve rehabilitation--Forest and admitted farm boundaries demarcation- Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment. | 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. | Nil | Affected cocoa farmers should be paid compensation for affected cocoa trees to be removed for shade trees. The compensation could be in the form of input support, but it should be agreed with the affected farmer or farmer groups. |
| 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 | Illegal farm huts or hamlets existing in affected forest reserves | Encroachers or affected farmers’ livelihoods.  | -Farmers and fringe communities may face access and use restrictions to forest reserves and may not benefit from their traditional rights and practices with regard to use of forest and non-forest products. | -Modified taungya system should be adopted to minimize impact on farmers’ livelihoods.-Prepare FMP, and the FMP should (I) follow the FC manual of procedures for forest resources management planning; (ii) include an arrangement with PAPs to allow farmers to harvest mature crops and adequate time to relocate hamlets/huts out of the reserves; (iii) address OP 4.12 issues on compensation if affected crops/ structures have to be destroyed as well as OP 4.36; (iv) an agreement with fringe communities to be able to access forest/ plantations for non-forest and non-timber resources as well as cultural sites and communities should be involved with implementation of the agreement.  |
| H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use**Potential program or project components**Develop wood-based fuel supply | 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. | Likely restrictions of access to woodlot sites. | Prepare an EIA with ARAP to address potential impacts in line with the Ghana EPA and OP 4.01 and OP 4.12 requirements.-Make provision in the EIA and ARAP an agreement with community to be able to access non-wood resources as well as cultural sites and communities should be involved with the implementation of the agreement.  |
| L. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation.**Potential program or project components**-Relocation of small scale mining activities in forest reserves | No land acquisition required. Activities to be carried out in on-reserve forests. | Nil | Nil | Equipment/ tools and machines used for small scale mining activities will be affected. | Affected small scale miners will lose their livelihoods | Nil | -Prepare a Reclamation Plan through stakeholder consultations for affected degraded sites in FRs and include in the Plan, a livelihood or resettlement assistance program for affected small scale miners. The Minerals Commission should be consulted to provide indication of areas approved or designated for small scale mining to serve as alternative sites for consideration in the Plan.  |

# LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

## Relevant National Regulatory Framework on Land and Compensation

The legal and institutional framework in Ghana regarding land administration and land tenure is complex. The National Land Policy was prepared in 1999, and the on-going Land Administration Project (LAP) seeks 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 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).
* Mineral and mining Act (2006) Act 703
* Forest Protection Act (1974) NRCD 243

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:

1. *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*
2. *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:

1. *The prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation; and*
2. *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)

Itis 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) provides guidelines for constitution of forest reserves and the protection of forests and other related matters.

## Land Ownership and Tenure System

### Interest in Land

Ghanaian law recognizes the main following four interests in land:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

### 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.

### 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 elaborated 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 outdated 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 behavior.

## 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.

### Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs)

The current local government structure or the district assembly system is established by two main Acts, namely Act 963 and Act 480. Both Act 963 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.

### 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 affected 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 in trust 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 include 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 set 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.

### 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.

### 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](http://www.fcghana.org/page.php?page=46&section=22&typ=1&subs=251) (FSD);
* [Wildlife Division](http://www.fcghana.org/page.php?page=46&section=22&typ=1&subs=254) (WD);
* [Timber Industry Development Division](http://www.fcghana.org/page.php?page=46&section=22&typ=1&subs=253) (TIDD);
* [Wood Industries Training Centre](http://www.fcghana.org/page.php?page=46&section=22&typ=1&subs=255) (Forestry Commission Training School); and
* [Resource Management Support Centre](http://www.fcghana.org/page.php?page=46&section=22&typ=1&subs=252) (RMSC).

### 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.

## World Bank Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a requirement for World Bank funded projects that may entail direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by; (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in; (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. . It includes requirements that:

* This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by
* (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in
* (i) relocation or loss of shelter;
* (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or
* (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to

another location

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.

## 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 and livelihood restorations  | The Replacement Cost Approach (RCA) will be adopted for the calculation of compensation, and livelihood restoration |
| Squatters (\*e.g. illegal farms and hamlets in forest reserves) | No provision. Are deemed not to be eligible and therefore not entitled to any compensation | Are to be provided resettlement assistance (but no compensation for land) and entitled to compensation for assets they may lose (for ex. structures, crops) other than land. | Are to be provided resettlement assistance (but no compensation for land) and entitled to compensation for assets they may lose (for ex. structures, crops) other than land. |
| Resettlement  | In the event where inhabitants have to be physically displaced, the State is to resettle them on *“suitable land with due regard for their economic well-being and social and cultural values”*. | 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. | Resettlement assistance may consist of land, other assets, cash, employment, and so on, as appropriate. | Affected people are to be offered resettlement support to cover a transition period  |
| Vulnerable groups | No specific provision | Particular attention to be paid to vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children. | Particular attention to be paid to vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children. |
| Information and consultation | The owner/occupier of the land must be formally notified at least a week in advance of the intent to enter, and be given at least 24 hours’ notice before actual entry | Displaced persons and their communities are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, (including being involved in site selection of where they are being relocated) and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. | Displaced persons and their communities are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. |
| Grievance | Access to Court of Law and REDD+ FGRM | Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms to be established | Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms to be established  |
| Host Communities?  | Timely access to all relevant information about the projectthe  | Appropriate and effective consultation of host communities on the relocation of affected parties. | appropriate and adequate consultations of the host communities where the resettled persons are relocating.  |

(\*NB illegal farms and hamlets are farms and hamlets occurring in forest reserves/protected areas without the permission or authorization of the Forestry Commission.

## Experience in complying with World Bank policies in the Forest sector in Ghana

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 substantial experience in the private sector with involuntary resettlement as several mining operations have implemented RAPs 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.

# principles and objectives

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

## 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.

## Avoidance and Minimization of Displacement

The option in program design where possible, is to avoid displacement of affected persons, and then followed by other options including minimization of displacement. In line with the World Bank safeguard policy OP 4.12, displacement of people will be minimized through the following:

* 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.
* Where rehabilitation of forest reserves with illegal farmers present, the modified taungya system will be adopted. The illegal farmers will be allowed to cultivate whiles trees are planted and in three to four years, the tree canopy takes over farm in the forest. During the three to four year period, affected illegal farmer could find new land outside the forest reserves and is supported to cultivate the new farm; This will be addressed through a RAP once the impact is determined prior to investments in the area in a phased approach, as well as through the site-specific process framework once restriction of access is determined, before the investments are made. Since these crops are commercial in value, and their productivity span several years, a detailed discussion on a ‘Planned restoration’ plans, will be determined in the early stages of the project, to safeguard cocoa farmers and their livelihoods.
* A RAP/ARAP should be prepared where land acquisition is required for tree plantation by private firms or individuals.
* 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.

## Cut-off date

In accordance with OP 4.12 and for sub-project activities under REDD+, where involuntary land acquisition will be required or squatters/illegal farmers on forest reserves will be affected, a cut-off date considering the likely implementation schedule of the sub-project will be determined. As per the requirement of OP 4.12, the cut-off-date will be based upon the date of the start of the census and the inventory of assets/properties.

## 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 cost.

The “full replacement cost” includes the full cost of materials and labour required to reconstruct a building of similar surface and standing. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets are not taken into account. In other words, the affected person must be able to have their structure/property rebuilt in a different location using the compensation paid for the old building.

## 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 assistance or restoration measures will be described in relevant RAPs and ARAPs depending upon the specific situation of the considered location. They may include the following:

* Alternative land (with some form of ternure security)
* Agricultural development and support measures (agriculture, livestock, provision of inputs/ extension services);
* Micro-finance support (savings and credit), and other small-scale enterprise or business development activities; and
* Skill development and training.

## Vulnerable Persons

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

## 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.

## Community Involvement and Sensitization

Communities within REDD+ designated areas will be sensitized and consulted 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. The Safeguards focal persons at the regional and district level lead consultations with communities and HIAs with supervision from the NRS.

## Categories of Resettlement Plans

The following procedural guidelines will apply when it is determined that a RAP would be developed:

1. All potential PAPs should be identified (through a scoping exercise) and informed about their options and rights pertaining to compensation for land and assets to be acquired by the sub-project(s);
2. PAPs must be consulted about land acquisition and compensation and offered technical and financial options, including the most economically feasible alternatives; and
3. PAPs should receive reasonable compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the sub-project.

**Screening.** This process would lead to the creation of a list of the number and types of investments (including buildings or other structures) that sub-projects will construct that may potentially involve resettlement issues. This list will be presented to affected communities using a sensitization and consultation process. These consultations will be documented for each site (sub-project).

**RAP Preparation.** As soon as the list (sub-projects) is approved by the Forestry Commission and other agencies implementing the Ghana ER program, a consultative and participatory process for preparing a RAP will be started, as follows:

1. A socio-economic survey will be completed to determine scope and nature of resettlement impacts.
2. The socio-economic study will be carried out to collect data in the selected sub-project sites.
3. The socio-economic assessment will focus on the potential affected communities, including some demographic data, description of the area, livelihoods, the local participation process, and establishing baseline information on livelihoods and income, landholding, etc.

The Forestry Commission (FC) will serve as the lead government agency. The REDD+ secretariat at the FC is responsible for REDD+ activities for both on and off reserves and it is also the designated national safeguard focal point for the REDD+.

The REDD+ Secretariat will work with the Cocoa Board, the EPA, and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), as well as other relevant agencies (i.e. these agencies will be represented in the National Safeguard Sub-Working Group) to ensure smooth implementation and the documentation sharing of the lessons learnt.

The main responsibility for implementing the RAP/ARAP rests with the Forestry Commission REDD+ Secretariat and will be supported by, as needed, the EPA and the REDD+ national safeguard sub-working group. The FSD regional managers/Regional safeguard focal persons will oversee the implementation of all actions within their respective operational regions, and also supervise their district managers/district safeguard focal persons to ensure sound management practices at the community level.

Once the FC prepares a ARAP or RAP based on the screening reports, it will sent to the WB, for final approval. See annex 1 and 2 for ARAP/RAP outline.

# VALUATION, ELIGIBILITY AND entitlements

## Valuation

### Basis of Valuation

The bases of the valuation are derived from the World Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy, OP 4.12;; and the States Lands Act 1962; and the Constitution of Ghana.

### 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. In this context, the compensation is the amount required, so far as money can do so, to put the owner or user of a land or building in the same position as if his/her use and enjoyment has not been disrupted. In other words, it is based on the principle of “Full Replacement Cost or Equivalent Re-instatement”.

Land

*The Land Valuation Division* is responsible for the computation of compensation on the basis of market value in the case of land and replacement value for houses and other properties damaged or destroyed as a result of the acquisition*.* The *State Lands Act* defines *market value* as the amount the land would sell for on the open market at the time the wayleave is declared, using the principle of willing buyer – willing seller. ***Replacement value*** is used for compensation if there is no demand or market for the land due to the situation of the land or the purpose for which the land was used when the declaration of intent to acquire the land was made. The replacement value is the amount required for “reasonable reinstatement equivalent to the condition of the land at the date of said declaration”. ***Cost of Disturbance*** is defined as the reasonable expenses incidental to any necessary change of residence of place of business by any person having a right or interest in the land.

Structures

The full Replacement Cost Approach (RCA) will be adopted for the valuation of the structures. The RCA involves finding the estimate of the real replacement cost of a structure which is the estimated cost of constructing a substitute structure, having the same size and features as that existing, at prices current at the relevant date. For the purpose of this valuation, the affected assets/structures and development will not be depreciated in line with the World Bank requirements.

Crops/Economic Plants

The Enumeration Approach will be adopted for the crops affected by the project. The Enumeration Approach involves taking inventory of the affected crops (either by counting or area) and applying updated Land Valuation Division crop rates (updated to reflect market rates at the time of compensation).

The existing approved Land Valuation Division crop rates available is of 2014. Methods used by the Land Valuation Division to calculate rates are not disclosed and are kept confidential. Updated/ realistic valuation rates to be applied under the REDD+ projects will meet the “full replacement cost” requirements under the World Bank standards.

Updated/Realistic valuation rates for the crops will be derived by applying appropriate depreciation, inflationary, labour and production cost factors to the prevailing LVD rates to ensure that the rates are in harmony with the full replacement cost/value requirements.

Alternatively, authentic realistic rates could also be derived through new calculations based on sound valuation principles and methods. Crops to be valued will generally be categorized into annual and perennial crops. The value of annual crops will be based on the cost of production method whiles valuation of perennial crops will be based on the investment method of valuation.

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 (10% of total compensation) will be provided.

### Valuation Responsibility

The Regional Valuation officers from the Lands Valuation Division will be engaged to value affected assets/properties based on the full replacement cost principle. Certified private valuers may also be engaged where necessary or if required to assist the process.

Table 6:1 Summary of valuation methods

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Types** | **Method** |
| Land | Customary lands, private lands | 1. Prevailing market value of the land to be acquired if there is a vibrant and free land market. Otherwise a negotiated price will be agreed.
2. Additional compensation for disturbance to the land owner (estimated at 10% of (1))
3. Supplementary assistance representing loss of income where applicable
 |
| Building structure | Any type of structure, e.g. mud houses with thatch roofing/ sand-crate block houses. | Full Replacement Cost method. No depreciation will be applied.  |
| Farm crops | Economic plants/food crops (cocoa, oil palm tree, cocoyam, plantain etc.) | Enumeration approach and applying updated LVD rates.  |
| Cultural resources | Sacred groves, cemeteries, shrines | 1. First option is avoidance or allowed to remain in forests/plantations2. 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 |

## Eligibility

Project affected persons are described as persons who will lose land or assets or whose livelihood may be adversely impacted because of involuntary land acquisition for a subproject under this REDD+ project.

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

Eligibility criteria will be based on the three criteria given in OP 4:12

* *Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the Ghana);*
* *Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;*
* *Those who have no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land they are occupying.*

The eligibility will be based on the category of losses at the cut-off date (when census begins) identified through the various interest and rights derived from customary laws, common law and international conventions and in specific cases as agreed with the affected community.

Eligible persons would include, but not be limited to those listed in the Table below.

Table 6:2 Types of PAPs and types of compensations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Category of PAPs** | **Type of compensation** |
| Affected persons with formal legal rights to land including customary leaders who hold land in trust for community members. | To be provided compensation for land lost. Compensation to be granted to communities. |
| Affected 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. |
| Affected persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to land they are occupying, e.g. squatters, illegal farmers/illegal settlers 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. |
| Affected farmers/persons or communities with “admitted” farms / Forest fringe communities seeking or requiring forest lands / Cocoa farmers integrating shade trees into farms | -Assistance with agricultural inputs and extension services to improve productivity of legally held lands /non-encroachment areas  |
| Persons encroaching on land after the cut-off date. | Not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. |

**Proof of Eligibility**

The implementing agencies will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility to cover:

* Affected persons with formal legal rights, documented in the form of land title registration certificates, leasehold indentures, tenancy agreements, rent receipts, building and planning permits, business operating licenses, utility bills among others. Unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will not bar eligibility and procedures for confirming authenticity of such documents will be established in the RAP.
* Affected persons with no formal or recognized legal rights -

Criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying particular attention to each situation and its peculiarities. Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:

* Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants;
* Witnessing or evidence by recognized traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders and the general community

## Entitlement Matrix

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

Table 6:3 Entitlement matrix

| Asset | Type of Impact | Affected population/entity | Entitlements | Valuation Method |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LAND** | Off-reserves: Land acquisition  | Landowner (individual, family, stool)Person with formal legal right to land /without formal legal right to land but have claims to property (including customary and traditional rights)Community land – compensation to be granted to communities | Replacement with an equivalent piece of land located in the vicinity of the affected area and cost of taxes, title fees will be paid to the PAPs. If land is not available, then cash compensation at full replacement cost as well as 10% disturbance allowance, livelihood restorations, will also be provided.  | Use the market comparison approach if there is a vibrant and free land market or through direct negotiation between interested individual and landowner if no vibrant and free market. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **CROPS** | Off-reservesDestruction/removal of crops  | Farmer (Have grown the crops) | Cash compensation for crops not ready for harvesting at time of entry. Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop.); Disturbance allowance. | Enumeration approach and apply updated LVD crop rates. |
| On-reservesillegal farms: Destruction or removal of crops/farms | Farmer (Have grown the crops) | * Cash crop compensation for damaged crops and crops not ready for harvesting. Alternatively, modified taungya system can be adopted to gradually take illegal farmers out of reserve.
 | Enumeration approach and apply updated LVD crop rates. |
| **STRUCTURE** | Off-reserve1. Destruction of immovable structures | Confirmed owner (with evidence) of affected structure irrespective of land ownership | * Relocation to a similar dwelling in a similar location, or
* Cash compensation at full replacement value of structure.
* Cost of moving and disturbance allowance
 | Full replacement cost approach. No depreciation to be applied. |
| 2. Movable structures | Owner/occupant | Cost of moving and disturbance allowance (e.g. 3 months rent or as agreed or negotiated) | Full relocation cost method |
| 3. Cultural heritage sites | Community/traditional ruler or authority | 1. To remain in off-reserve plantations as first option.
2. If restriction of access, a process framework will be prepared in consultation with traditional authorities

2. Otherwise, relocation to new sites proposed by community or traditional authority and performance of necessary pacification rites | - |
| On-reserve1.Destruction of illegal structures2. Cultural sites | Confirmed owner (with evidence) of affected structure2. Community/ traditional ruler or authority | * Cash compensation for destroyed structures
* Cost of transportation to the new sites

2. Cultural sites in on-reserves must not be relocated. Access to these sensitive sites to be maintained. | Full replacement cost approach. No depreciation to be applied. |
| **LIVELIHOOD** | Agriculture | Using affected land for agriculture irrespective of ownership situation | * Cash compensation of any loss of income
* Assistance to livelihood restoration
 | Negotiations based on sound income/economic analysis |
| Businesses | Business person operating business on project affected land irrespective of ownership (includes squatters) | Cash compensation for loss of incomeAssistance to livelihood restoration | Negotiations based on sound income/economic analysis |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Access and Use Restrictions** |  |  |  |  |

# FEEDBACK AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (FGRM)

## 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).

## Objective

The objectives of the grievance process are to:

* Provide affected people with easily accessible avenues for making a complaint and 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
* Preempt 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.

## Feedback and Grievance Redress mechanism (FGRM)

The Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) is designed to receive, evaluate and address project-related grievances from affected communities or stakeholders at the community, HIA, region or programme level. Potential conflict sources could be resource use and access, land tree and tree tenure, benefit sharing, gender participation inclusiveness and other related grievances. The national, PMU and district FGRM focal persons will be responsible for FGRM processes. The FGRM is for all project related complaint and not limited to involuntary resettlement.

The Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) will be operationalized in four steps. Parties seeking to have any REDD+ dispute resolved will file their complaint at the district FGRM office within the ER programme area where it will be received and processed before it is communicated to the National FGRM coordinator.

1. If the parties are unable or unwilling to resolve their dispute through negotiation, fact-finding or inquiry a mediator chosen with the consent of both parties would be assigned to assist the Parties to reach a settlement.
2. Where the mediation is successful, the terms of the settlement shall be recorded in writing, signed by the mediator and the parties to the dispute and lodged at the FGRM registry. The terms of the settlement will be binding on all parties.
3. If the mediation is unsuccessful, the Parties will be required to submit their dispute for compulsory arbitration, by a panel of five (5) arbitrators, selected from a national roster of experts.
4. The awards of the arbitration panel will be binding on the Parties and can only be appealed to the Court of Appeal. All questions of law would be referred to the High Court.

The five (5) member Arbitration Panel will be made up of a qualified arbitrator, a lawyer, a forestry/natural resources expert and a governance expert. At least one of them should be a woman. The proposed timelines for the FGRM process is forty-five (45) working days, with the breakdown as shown below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step in Process | Number of Days |
| Grievance update and record acknowledgement | 5 working days |
| Process, research and fact finding | 15 working days |
| Response | 5 working days |
| Implement agreed response | 20 working days |
| Total process timeline | **45 working days** |

## Dissatisfaction and Alternative Actions

Thanks to the existence of the first option or tier and review mechanisms provided in the FGRM 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.

## Documentation and tracing

The grievance redress process will be widely publicized in the project area for any aggrieved party to launch a complain to the grievance committee.

**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 complaint 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 and recommended that photocopies of these documented resolved cases be collated on a quarterly basis into a database held at the Forestry Commission/REDD+ Secretariat. The complaint forms will be filed by FGRM focal points at both the regional and district offices of the Forestry Commission. It is the responsibility of the district and regional officer to keep copies of this documentation and record of actions taken to resolve complaints.

## Financing

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

# vulnerable groups

## Identification of vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups are those people that are more severely at risk due to involuntary resettlement than other segments of the population. They are often more susceptible to hardship and less able than other groups to reconstruct their lives after resettlement. Vulnerable persons need to be identified during the census and specifically taken into account during the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP or ARAP). Vulnerable people may 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.

## 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 cheques);
* 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, subsistence farmers without proper land documents in finding alternative sites for farming, with some form of tenure security;
* Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building
* Health care if required at critical periods: moving and transition period.

## Provisions to be made in RAPs/ARPs

Vulnerable people will be identified at census stage. Each RAP or ARP/ARAP 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/ARAP consultant or national safeguards focal person based at the FC or through the community at the RAP/ARAP 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/ARAP.

# monitoring and evaluation BY THE FORESTRY COMMISSION AND gHANA COCOA BOARD

## 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.

The objective of monitoring is to identify implementation problems and successes early, so that implementation arrangements can be adjusted. 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.

## Internal Monitoring

### 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.

### Monitoring indicators

The Forestry Commission 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 and assets loss 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 by the Forestry Commission based on annual reports prepared by the various districts and regions of the Forestry Commission.

## Evaluation of resettlement process

### Evaluation objectives

Reference documentation for the evaluation of will be the following:

* This Resettlement Policy Framework;
* The Ghanaian laws and regulations as described in this RPF;
* The World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12 on “Involuntary Resettlement”; and
* All compensation reports and Resettlement Plans 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.

### 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.

## Third Party/External Monitoring and Evaluation

The FC REDD+ Secretariat will engage one or two key individual members from the NGOs in the REDD+ National Safeguard Sub-Working Group to carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the RAP/ARP or any compensation programme put in place. The third party or 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,

1. a comparison of income levels before-and-after the RAP;
2. access to livelihoods and employment and other alternative incomes;
3. changes in standards of living/housing conditions of PAPs;
4. number of grievances and their status, time and quality of resolution;
5. number of vulnerable groups identified and assisted, and impact of resettlement assistance provided on them;
6. number of demolitions after giving notice if any, and
7. number of PAPs paid in a given period in comparison with what was planned.

## Completion Audit

The World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12 states that upon completion of resettlement, the project proponent oversees a RAPs/ARAPs resettlement audits prior to start of civil works/release of land for sub-project to determine whether the objectives of the RAP/ARAPt have been achieved. 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. The completion audit will allow the FC REDD+ Secretariat, and other relevant stakeholders to verify that all resettlement measures identified in the RAP/ARP were implemented or otherwise, and that involuntary resettlement have been completed in compliance with OP 4.12. The audit will also evaluate that the actions prescribed in the RAP/ ARP and implemented had the desired effect, in regard to livelihood restoration and enhancement.

Responsibility and Timeframe

The REDD+ Secretariat will engage a local consultant or auditor to carry out the completion audit. The completion audit is to be undertaken after implementation of the RAP/ARP (i.e. compensation programmes).

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

# consultation and disclosure of the rpf

## Consultations

### Introduction

Stakeholder consultations and participation for the SESA also covered the ESMF and RPF, 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 specific sub-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.

### Main Questions Raised Relevant to the RPF and Summary of Concerns, Views and Recommendations during Consultations

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

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

The consultation summary, views, concerns and recommendations on the REDD+ engagement for the preparation of the SESA/ESMF/RPF are provided below.

Summary on Natural Resource Issues, Concerns and Suggestions

* Develop buffer zones around key rivers in the forest to protect the water bodies.
* Increasing usage of agrochemicals under REDD+ could adversely affect soil and water quality.
* REDD+ should promote agro forestry to improve soil fertility and reduce farm erosion.
* Livestock grazing especially during the dry seasons threatens maintenance of young tree plantations.
* REDD+ should promote community woodlots especially in the Savannah zones.
* REDD+ should promote tree crop plantations, community/stools forest or plantations especially in the Transition and Savannah zones.

Summary on Economic Issues, Concerns and Suggestions

* There should be equity in benefit sharing under carbon trading.
* Limited financial resources hamper effective forest management in the country.
* Lack of LVD rates for timber species is a concern as existing LVD rates are limited to only annual and perennial crops.
* LVD rates needs periodic review because sometimes prevailing LVD rates lags behind two or more years.
* During the dry season especially in the savannah zones, limited economic/livelihood activities opportunities puts a lot of pressure on forest resources.
* Uncertainties associated with economic benefits from REDD+ could make some communities to reject REDD+.
* Farmers may not be interested in long gestation periods for tree species/native tree species
* The economic viability and benefits from carbon trading versus tree trading could influence the success of REDD+ as currently farmers/local communities are used to tree trading and not carbon trading.
* REDD+ should create job opportunities and offer long term revenues for beneficiaries.
* There is the need to develop a policy on carbon rights and payment for ecosystem/environmental services.
* Women are generally dependent on men because the men have the dominant access to and use of the main factor of production, land and this limits their economic empowerment.

Summary of Socio-cultural Issues, Concerns and Suggestions

* There is a general demand for forest lands for farming/settlement expansion as the farmers believe that forest lands are much fertile and produce good yield of food/cash crops and they need not incur any fertilizer cost.
* Fringe communities alleged that land for farming and other uses is becoming limited, mainly due to population increase and settlement expansion and hence the need to go into the forest.
* Farmers/local communities were concerned about the possible acquisition of large tracts of land for afforestation projects because it may affect the activities of peasant farmers.
* Food security is a concern because of the emphasis on forestation/afforestation, conservation and not agriculture.
* Admitted and illegal farms/ settlements in forest reserves may not be compatibility with forest conservation principles from the NGO point of view.
* There should be compensation arrangements for affected cocoa tress should number of shade trees be increased in existing cocoa farms.
* The traditional authorities and local communities suggested the need for royalty payments from Game/ wildlife reserves/ parks and GSBAs to traditional authorities and landowners.
* Socio-cultural and traditional norms and customs do affect women access and right to tenure and ownership of land and natural resources.
* Customary land acquisition and conflicts could affect REDD+ implementation and there is need to put in place effective Grievance Redress Mechanism.
* The traditional land tenure and ownership arrangements do not offer security for farmers due to lack of documentation on the land or during the release of the land to the farmer.

Summary of Institutional Issues, Concerns and Suggestions

* The inability of FC/FSD/government to halt illegal farming/activities in FRs was a major concern for stakeholders.
	+ Community involvement in forest management and care has been centred largely on project basis and when such projects are over, community involvement also wanes/declines. The Community Forest Committees (CFC) appear to be limited in existence as they are mostly not functioning well. The communities indicated that the support expected from the FC for the CFC was not forthcoming. The CFCs were identified with production forest reserves while CREMAs were identified with protected areas and the CREMAs appear to be more organized and empowered than the CFCs.
	+ Many of the communities consulted especially in the Western Region allege that mostly the safety and security of community informants/whistle blowers are not sufficiently assured. Informants are usually identified and assaulted and therefore most people are not willing to give out information about forest encroachers.
	+ The community believes FC officials are also to be blamed for divulging names and these informants do not receive any reward or benefit for their efforts. The safety and security of FC field officers is also problematic. The FSD forest guards and range supervisors are not armed unlike their counterpart with the Wildlife Division. Some communities tend to be hostile to FSD field officers who also live in the communities and this usually does not encourage them to implement the law.
* Some conflicting policies in forestry, cocoa and mineral/mining sectors. E.g. Giving mining companies the mineral right to operate in forest reserves and cocoa farms.
* Stakeholders suggested the need to reform the law to enable tenant farmers benefit from naturally occurring trees on their farms during period of occupation.
* Inadequate bye laws at district/ community level against bush fires, group hunting and cutting of wild economic trees such as shea trees and the lack of enforcement of existing ones.
* The lack of a land use plan for Ghana is a major challenge for development.
* Change in government leading to change in policy direction could affect REDD+ implementation.
* There is lack of health and safety regulations in forest/plantation operation.
* There should be transparency at the institutional level during project implementation.
* Misuse of power by some traditional leaders and government officials benefiting from encroachment into FRs may also affect REDD+.
* Frequent adjournment of forest cases in court and low penalties for offenders affects forest protection and conservation.
	+ Farmers who have encroached upon forest reserves usually prefer court action rather than the FSD dispute resolution process. Unfortunately, Court procedures take so long such that illegal activities rather thrive. For example, when an encroacher clears part of a forest reserve and plants cocoa and such an illegal activity is identified by the forestry guards and earmarked for destruction, the farmer quickly goes to the law courts to seek an injunction to stop the FSD from destroying the illegal farm. The delays in the court process sometimes enable the farmer to harvest the cocoa before ruling is given. If the ruling does not favour the farmer, an appeal is made which further delays the justice process. Court penalties are also not deterrent enough and do not encourage district FSD staff to ensure that illegal activities are checked.

### Census/Inventory and Cut-of-Dates

It must be noted that no census of project affected persons or inventory of assets have been carried out yet. No cut-of-dates have been determined yet as each subproject may have its own cut-of-date because various subprojects may have different implementation arrangements. Prior to the implementation of sub-project activities, additional consultations will be carried out at the project level and affected persons/communities will be engaged and parties will agree on when census and inventory will be carried out and cut-of-dates discussed and agreed upon. The cut-of-date will be the date of begin of census inventory of the assets/properties within the project affected area. PAPs will be informed accordingly that there will not be any compensation for any PAP encroaching the area after the census/inventory exercise in an affected area.

Disclosure Requirements

The resettlement instrument will be disclosed by the Forestry Commission in compliance with World Bank operational policy, OP 4.12

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

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

# institutional arrangements and implementation responsibilities

## Institutional Responsibilities

The implementation activities will be under the overall guidance of the Forestry Commission REDD+ Secretariat. The National Safeguard Focal Person at the REDD+ Secretariat 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:

*RAP implementation responsibilities:* The RAP should be clear about the implementation responsibilities of various agencies, offices, and local representatives. These responsibilities should cover (i) delivery of RAP compensation and rehabilitation measures and provision of services; (ii) appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in RAP implementation; and (iii) measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies’ capacities of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring to PAPs some responsibilities related to RAP components (e.g. community-based livelihood restoration; participatory monitoring; etc).

*Implementation Schedule:* An implementation schedule covering all RAP activities from preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation should be included. These should identify the target dates for delivery of benefits to the resettled population and the hosts, as well as clearly defining a closing date. The schedule should indicate how the RAP activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

*Costs and budget:* The RAP for the specific sub-projects should provide detailed (itemized) cost estimates for all RAP activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetable for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds. These should include other fiduciary arrangements consistent with the rest of the project governing financial management and procurement.

*Monitoring and evaluation:* Arrangements for monitoring of RAP activities by the implementing agency, and the independent monitoring of these activities, should be included in the RAP section on monitoring and evaluation. The final evaluation should be done by an independent monitor or agency to measure RAP outcomes and impacts on PAPs’ livelihood and living conditions. The World Bank has examples of performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for RAP activities; involvement of PAPS in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of RAP activities over a reasonable period after resettlement and compensation and using the results of RAP impact monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Table 11:1 Institutional Responsibilities

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Institution** | **Implementation Responsibility**  |
| 1.0 | FC REDD+ Secretariat | Overall supervision of the RPF and Resettlement/Compensation Plan. A National Safeguards Focal Person will be designated at the REDD+ Secretariat to oversee the implementation of resettlement/ compensation related issues.Coordinate screening and preparing of the RAP |
| 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 resettlement action 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 |

## Resources, technical support and capacity enhancement

### 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. To address this, there will be a designated National Safeguard Focal Person at the REDD+ Secretariat, with allocated resources (budget and human resources) to manage, monitor and report environmental and social risks and impacts. In addition, the Secretariat will involve the FC-FSD/WD regional/district offices across the country on resettlement/compensation related issues by appointing regional and district safeguard focal persons at the regional and district FSD or WD offices respectively to provide support to the national safeguard focal person towards the implementation of the RPF. The organogram for the implementation of the RPF is provided in **Figure 11:1**.

REDD+ Secretariat/ National Safeguard Focal Person

REDD+ Safeguard Sub-Working Group

Resettlement Management Teams (e.g. Compensation disbursement team, Grievance Redress Team, Monitoring & Evaluation Team

Regional FSD & WD/ Regional Safeguard Focal Persons

District FSD &WD/ District Safeguard Focal Persons

PAPs

Figure 11:1 Organogram for RPF Implementation

### Technical support and capacity building

Implementation of this RPF 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 will be conducted as part of this RPF. These capacity building programs will be continuous and not one off.

## 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 any land acquisition is involved, (ii) to what extent involuntary land take can be avoided or minimized, for example by considering alternative project design; (iii) 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.

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

The FGRM Team will consist regional/district safeguards focal persons (FC), COCOBOD, EPA, CSO, religious/opinion leaders and other key stakeholders. The team 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 consist regional/district safeguards focal persons (FC), COCOBOD, EPA, CSO, religious/opinion leaders and other key stakeholders and 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.

## 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.

During the collection of socio-economic baseline data, PAPs will be consulted in the survey process; public notices with explanations of the sub-project; RAP implementation of activities; and during the monitoring and evaluation process will all be approaches to be used for further consultations and disclosure activities. Selection of ways to consult, and expand participation by PAPs and other stakeholders, will take into consideration literacy levels prevalent in affected communities; ethnicity and cultural aspects; and practical conditions (like distance).

The role of traditional political and cultural leaders, including the community elders, in the participation strategy will be important. The project and RAP team will ensure that these leaders and local representatives of PAPs are fully involved in designing the public consultation procedures.

Data collecting phase. Consultations during preparation, in particular, the collection of background information, and the social survey or social assessment, are critical for successful data collection. The levels of consultation will vary from households to community groups, based on the particular context of the sub-project(s). The RAP team or consultant will design the questionnaires, but it will be the households, organizations, and institutions that will validate their effectiveness through feedback from focus group meetings with women, and other key stakeholders.

Implementation phase. During implementation, PAPs will be informed about their rights and options. The grievance mechanism will continue to operate, and all grievances will be recorded and effectively and efficiently addressed through the established grievance redress mechanism. The participation of local leaders and PAPs in disseminating information and resolving disputes will be important once RAP implementation starts using a dynamic participatory approach in decision making on RAP related matters and the project as a whole.

Monitoring and evaluation phase. PAPs representatives will participate in the sub-project workshops at mid-term and at the end of RAP implementation. To the extent possible, the RAP should include social accountability tools like citizen report cards (CRCs) and community score cards (CSC) to assess the quality of RAP implementation. PAPs will be able to suggest corrective measures, as needed, to improve RAP implementation in the sub-project(s). Prior to closing the RAP, PAPs will participate in a feedback survey as part of the RAP’s independent impact evaluation exercise.

# budget and funding

## 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$** | **No** | **Total Cost, US$** |
| 1.0Training | 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 |
| 2.0Awareness Creation | Radio Discussions | Local FM Stations | LS | - | 8,000.00 |
| Advertisements | National Dailies | LS | - | 5,000.00 |
| **TOTAL** | **100,000.00** |

## 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

Social Infrastructure and amenities Cost

* Cost associated with improving/providing/scaling up social services at relocated area.

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

Table 12:2 Itemization of budget

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| #  | **ITEM**  | **GHC**  |
| **1.0** | **PREPARATORY PHASE COST** |  |
| 1.1 | Inventory of affected persons, assets and livelihoods |  |
| 1.2 | Valuation fees (LVD or private valuer) |  |
| 1.3 | Preparation of resettlement plans or compensation reports |  |
| ***1.4*** | ***Subtotal 1 (Preparatory phase cost)*** |  |
| **2.0** | **COMPENSATION COST** |  |
| 2.1 | Compensation for permanent acquisition of land  |  |
| 2.2  | Compensation for temporary occupation of land  |  |
| 2.3 | Compensation for destruction of standing crops  |  |
| 2.4 | Compensation for destruction of permanent immoveable structures  |  |
| 2.5 | Compensation for temporary displacement of moveable structures  |  |
| ***2.6*** | ***RAP Implementation Audit*** |  |
| ***2.7*** | ***Communication***  |  |
| ***2.8*** | ***Subtotal 2 (Compensation cost)*** |  |
| **3.0** | **LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION /MITIGATION MEASURES COST** |  |
| 3.1  | Compensation for farmers ' loss of income  |  |
| 3.2  | Compensation for business persons ' loss of income  |  |
| 3.3 | Cost of special assistance to vulnerable persons |  |
| ***3.4*** | ***Subtotal 3 (Livelihood restoration/mitigation cost)*** |  |
| **4.0** | **CAPACITY BUILDING & IMPLEMENTATION COST**  |  |
| 4.1 | Capacity building for key stakeholders  |  |
| 4.2 | Overhead cost for compensation disbursement/grievance redress/monitoring & evaluation |  |
| 4.3  | Legal fees (in case of court dispute) |  |
| ***4.4*** | ***Subtotal 4 (Capacity building & implementation cost)*** |  |
| **5.0** | **TOTAL COST (addition of all subtotals)** |  |
| **6.0** | **CONTINGENCY (5%-10% OF TOTAL COST)** |  |
| **7.0** | **GRAND TOTAL COST (Total Cost + Contingency)** |  |

## 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 In consultation with the Project Affected Persons.

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

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

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

The World Bank- Operational Manual, Safeguard Policies

# ANNEXES

Annex 1: Outline of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Annex 2: Outline of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or ARP

Annex 3: Grievance and Resolution Form for resettlement and compensation disputes

Annex 4: Stakeholders and key questions asked during the Stakeholder Consultations

## Annex 1: Outline of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

**OUTLINE OF A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**

Reference: OP 4.12,

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: Outline of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or ARP

**OUTLINE OF AN ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

Depending on the magnitude of the displacement, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP). .

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 Stakeholders, and key questions asked during the Stakeholder Consultations

**Main Questions Raised during Consultations**

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

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

**List of stakeholders consulted**

**WESTERN REGION**

| Contact person | Position | Contact number | Date |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Forestry Service Division (FSD), Takoradi |
| Mrs Lydia Opoku | Regional Manager |  | 18-03-2014 |
| Emmanuel Yeboah | Assistant Regional Manager | 0200373979 |  |
| Samuel Agyei-Kusi |  | 0270454066 |  |
| Augustine Gyedu | Assistant Regional Manager | 0208170822 |  |
| S. A. Nyantakyi | Assistant District Manager | 0243102830 |  |
| Wildlife Division, Takoradi |
| Felix Nani | Acting Manager | 0206289085 | 19-03-2014 |
| Wildlife Ankasa Camp, Elubo |
| Ezekiel Bannyemanyea | Community Affairs | 0207601311/0245852247 | 19-03-2014 |
| Bismark Ackah | Registry | 0206770907 |  |
| Bona Kyiire | Assistant Wildlife Officer | 0244505192 |  |
| Papa Kwao Quansah | Tourism Officer | 0205957949 |  |
| **Enchi, Aowin District** |
| Mr. Fosu Lawrence | FSD, District Manager | 0244581957 | 20-03-2014 |
| Mr. Okyere Darko | OASL, District Officer | 0244241034 | 21-03-2014 |
| Mr. Oduro Boampong | Aowin District Assembly-DPO | 0244830698 | 21-03-2014 |
| Mr. Yaw Adu | MOFA, District Director | 0249105224 | 21-03-2014 |
| Mr. Felix Appiah | District Cocoa Officer CSSVD/Extension | 0203733102 | 21-03-2014 |
| **Sefwi Wiawso Municipal** |
| Mr. Samuel Obosu | SWMA-MPO | 0244433031 | 24-03-2014 |
| Mr. Andrew Ackah | OASL-Municipal Officer | 0243684078 | 24-03-2014 |
| Mr. Issah Alhassan | CHRAJ-Municipal Officer | 0240195541 | 24-03-2014 |
| Mr. Samuel Amponsah | COCOBOD-Regional CSD Head | 0244560785 | 24-03-2014 |
| Mr. George Dery | FSD-District Manager | 0244684857 |  |
| 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 |
| *Women* |
| 1 | Beatrice Afrifa |  | 28 | Trader |
| 2 | Patricia Amedi |  | 22 | Trader |
| 3 | Grace Anamba |  | 42 | Farmer |
| 4 | Charlotte Amponsah  |  | 33 | Business woman |
| 5 | Irene Amedi |  | 26 | Business woman |
| 6 | Diana Nyuenmawor |  | 25 | Farmer |
| 7 | Ama Musah |  | 42 | Farmer |
| 8 | Christina Ehimaa |  | 35 | Farmer |
| 9 | Vida Nyarko |  | 45 | Farmer |
| 10 | Faustina Anaaba |  | 24 | Farmer |
| 11 | Margaret Fouaa  |  | 32 | Farmer |
| 12 | Akua Abulaih |  | 24 | Farmer |
| 13 | Faustina Ohenewaa |  | 39 | Farmer |
| 14 | Rashalutu Alhassan |  | 45 | Farmer |
| 15 | Hawa Groma |  | 65 | Farmer |
| 16 | Faustina Afia Nyamekye | CEC Treasurer | 53 | Farmer/Business woman |
| 17 | Sophia Ackah |  | 51 | Farmer/Business woman |

**Sefwi Wiawso District**

Akurafo Community Date: 22-03-2014

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name** | **Position/Designation** | **Age** | **Occupation** |
| 1 | Atta Kofi |  | 48 | Suhuma Timber Co |
| 2 | Nana Yaw Fosu | Nkosohene | 40 | Farmer |
| 3 | Yaw Gyabeng |  | 60 | Farmer |
| 4 | Christiana Owusu |  | 54 | SPU-Cocobod |
| 5 | Hannah Mesumekyere |  | 70 | Farmer  |
| 6 | Ama Konadu |  | 67 | Farmer  |
| 7 | Joseph Boakye |  | 45 | Storekeeper |
| 8 | David Nsowah |  | 85 | Farmer |
| 9 | Osumanu Mohammed |  | 35 | Farmer |
| 10 | Lardi Adu |  | 60 | Farmer |
| 11 | Seidu Patron |  | 49 | Farmer |
| 12 | Opong Frimpong |  | 35 | SPU-Cocobod |
| 13 | Isaac Sampa | Assemblyman | 35 | SPU-Cocobod |
| 14 | Joseph Sarkodie |  | 40 | Farmer |
| 15 | Osuman K. Oppong |  | 73 | Farmer |
| 16 | Thomas Sampa |  | 25 | Farmer |
| 17 | Kofi Abudu |  | 48 | Farmer |
| 18 | Kwame Sumaila |  | 35 | SPU-Cocobod |
| 19 | Yaa Mary |  | 31 | Farmer |
| 20 | Felicia Nsowah |  | 36 | Farmer |
| 21 | Adama Asante |  | 82 | Farmer |
| 22 | E. A. Sampah |  | 72 | Farmer |
| 23 | Mary Armah |  | 70 | Farmer |
| 24 | Nicholas Armah |  | 68 | Farmer |
| 25 | Samuel K. Baah |  | 60 | Farmer |
| 26 | Gidi Kwesi |  | 29 | Farmer |
| 27 | Amina Attah |  | 106 | Farmer |
| 28 | Kwame Owusu |  | 45 | CSSCD |
| 29 | L. B. Kuranteng |  | 64 | Farmer |
| 30 | Emmanuel Abusale |  | 45 | Farmer |
| 31 | Sapato Ocloo |  | 51 | Agriculturalist |
| 32 | Asuntaaba Atingah |  | 35 | Farmer |
| 33 | Inusah Mohammed |  | 54 | Agriculturalist |
| 34 | Edward Mensah |  | 16 | Pupil |
| 35 | Sampa Daniel |  | 18 | Mechanic |
| 36 | Emmanuel Tuona |  | 20 | Mechanic |
| 37 | Abdela Mohammed |  | 18 | Pupil |
| 38 | Kofi Gyamfi |  | 31 | Farmer |
| 39 | Ebenezer Coffie |  | 26 | Farmer |

Kunuma community Date: 24-03-2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name** | **Position/Designation** | **Age** | **Occupation** | **Phone contact** |
| 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 Sawn Mill Association | 0247101421 | 25-03-2014 |
| Mallam Yahaya | Member/Truck Driver-Artisanal Sawn Mill Association | 0540583786 | 25-03-2014 |
| S. K. Boafo | Member- Artisanal Sawn Mill Association |  | 25-03-2014 |
| 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 | 10-04-201411-04-2014 |
| 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 Gyiwaa |  | 53 | Farmer |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Helena Anane |  | 46 | Trader/business woman |
| 2 | Naomi Pokua |  | 45 | Farmer |
| 3 | Akosua Kesewa |  | 41 | Farmer |
| 4 | Mary Jato |  | 28 | Dressmaker  |
| 5 | Ramatu Mohammed |  | 39 | Waakye seller |
| 6 | Salamatu Zawe |  | 30 | Dressmaker |
| 7 | Akua Agness |  | 22 | Trader |
| 8 | Saah Florence |  | 22 | Farmer |
| 9 | Georgina Akolowa |  | 40 | Yam seller |
| 10 | Zamabu Seidu |  | 45 | Trader |
| 11 | Margaret Adobea  |  | 48 | Farmer |
| 12 | Comfort Dusie |  | 34 | Farmer |
| 13 | Asin Forsa |  | 40 | Farmer |
| 14 | Asanjia Doko |  | 40 | Farmer |
| 15 | Akua Kandusi |  | 38 | Farmer |
| 16 | Rahinatu Issaku |  | 30 | Farmer |
| 17 | Tada Benedicta |  | 22 | Student |
| 18 | Tukusama Rose |  | 20 | Dressmaker |
| 19 | Akose Churepo |  | 33 | Farmer |
| 20 | Komeol Akose |  | 28 | Farmer |
| 21 | Yaa Appiah |  | 40 | Farmer |
| 22 | Gyasi Emelia |  | 40 | Yam seller |
| 23 | Afia Angelina |  | 30 | Farmer |
| 24 | Afia Gyamea |  | 48 | Farmer/Trader/Queen Mother |
| 25 | Rafatu Muhammed |  | 38 | Trader  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Krabonso Dagombaline – Kintampos Forest District 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 | Dassaan Isaac | 20 | Farmer |
| 11 | Yaawuloza Mohammed | 20 | Farmer |
| 12 | Felimon Nubolanaa | 20 | Farmer |
| 13 | Kwabena Dassaan | 30 | Farmer |
| 14 | Bawuloma Nubosie | 40 | Farmer |
| 15 | Alahassan Iddrissu | 25 | Farmer |
| 16 | Ibrahim Iddrissu | 30 | Farmer |
| 17 | Zakari Osman | 31 | Farmer |
| 18 | Soribo Alfred | 70 | Farmer |
| 19 | Fusena Iddrissu | 80 | Farmer |
| 20 | Abdulai Tanko | 40 | Driver |
| 21 | Wuudo Ada | 55 | Farmer |
| 22 | Abduliman Ibrahim | 56 | Farmer |
| 23 | Isaah Tayii | 20 | Farmer |
| 24 | Yakubu Idrissu | 32 | Farmer |
| 25 | Abdulai Razak | 28 | Farmer |
| 26 | Amentus Karpiyie | 65 | Farmer |
| 27 | Siedu Ibrahim | 39 | Farmer |
| 28 | Latif Alhassan | 42 | Farmer |
| 29 | Jato Dassaan | 45 | Farmer |
| 30 | Alidu Karih | 32 | Farmer |
| 31 | Nbuli Dassaan | 40 | Farmer |
| 32 | Imoro Mohammed | 32 | Teacher |
| 33 | Isahaku Amadu | 25 | Farmer |
| 34 | Tayii Isaaku | 33 | Farmer |
| 35 | Yamusa Awudu | 53 | Teacher |
| 36 | Bawa Jannaa | 75 | Farmer |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Tikayi Bawa | 60 | Farmer |
| 2 | Lukaya Amidu | 40 | Farmer |
| 3 | Afukyetu Abdulai | 40 | Farmer |
| 4 | Naapo Yeyereku | 35 | Farmer |
| 5 | Alociyo Cynthia | 41 | Farmer |
| 6 | Polina Kando | 34 | Farmer |
| 7 | Faalinbon Akosua | 42 | Farmer |
| 8 | Moolesia Mathew | 38 | Farmer |
| 9 | Kambrenya Selina | 39 | Farmer |
| 10 | Ayesetu Yakubu | 44 | Farmer |
| 11 | Tanpo Daana | 38 | Farmer |
| 12 | Akosua Deri | 46 | Farmer |
| 13 | Afua Abdulai | 38 | Farmer |
| 14 | Latif Ibrahim | 39 | Farmer |
| 15 | Alishetu Mohammed | 40 | Farmer/NPP Women organiser |
| 16 | Ama Ankomah | 22 | Farmer |
| 17 | Janet Dorzea | 23 | Farmer |
| 18 | Sakinatu Alidu | 30 | Farmer |
| 19 | Abiba Mohammed | 32 | Farmer |
| 20 | Asana Mohammed | 36 | Farmer |
| 21 | Felicia Akua | 45 | Farmer |
| 22 | Faati Martha | 42 | Farmer |
| 23 | Afua Gyinapo | 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 Yirikubayele | 45 | Farmer |
| 12 | Kipo Musah | 23 | Student/Farmer |
| 13 | Denyi Beyinar | 30 | Farmer |
| 14 | Kwame Beyinor | 25 | Farmer |
| 15 | Tinwah Dasaah | 35 | Farmer |
| 16 | Gbiale Gbentuota | 30 | Farmer |
| 17 | Yanyele Yawkrah | 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 |
|  | *Women* |  |  |
| 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 | Soletey 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 Brafi | 42 | Trader |
| 11 | Sahaana | 51 | Farmer |
| 12 | Nayorli Limah | 32 | Farmer |
| 13 | Mabel Dawo | 23 | Farmer |
| 14 | Yaatel Dawo | 30 | Farmer |
| 15 | Yiri Binana | 48 | Farmer |
| 16 | Yaa Nebina | 45 | Farmer |
| 17 | Grace Temale | 35 | Farmer |
| 18 | Rita Ayulo | 41 | Farmer |
| 19 | Victoria Alamina | 42 | Farmer |
| 20 | Bena Yare | 40 | Farmer |
| 21 | Wamuni | 33 | Farmer |
| 22 | Dusama | 35 | Farmer |
| 23 | Sudiri | 40 | Farmer |
| 24 | Rophina | 30 | Farmer |
| 25 | Sentey Chabb | 31 | Farmer |
| 26 | Hanna Mopu | 42 | Farmer |
| 27 | Yiley | 37 | Farmer |
| 28 | Adams Gyikye | 35 | Farmer |
| 29 | Adams Nafisa | 32 | Farmer |
| 30 | Janet Solomey | 40 | Farmer |
| 31 | Manno Dare | 55 | Farmer |
| 32 | Nkaayene Sankuma | 35 | Farmer |
| 33 | Adwoa Tireh | 35 | Farmer |
| 34 | Sofaa Yiri | 22 | Farmer |
| 35 | Comfort Tire | 30 | Farmer |
| 36 | Maa Adwoa | 37 | Farmer |
| 37 | Afua Mumuni | 27 | Farmer |
| 38 | Yaa Angelina | 22 | Farmer |

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

**UPPER EAST REGION**

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

1. The Modified Taungya System (MTS) is the legally-binding land lease in which farmers are considered co-owners of the plantation with FC and are entitled to the MTS plots till the tree crops mature, instead of being excluded after 3 years, as practiced under the old taungya system. The benefit sharing agreement among key stakeholders is such that FC is entitled to 40% share of tree revenues, farmer(s) entitled to 40% (plus 100% of the agricultural crop proceeds), whereas landowners and forest fringe communities are entitled to 15% and 5% plantation proceeds respectively. (Agyeman VK (2OO6) Promoting Smallholder plantation in Ghana. Arborvitae Newsletter 31:6) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)