

DISTRICT FORESTRY PLAN

Assin Fosu Forest District

2011

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Foreword

The District Forestry Plan concept is a new concept that essentially seeks to help optimise the contribution of forests to local livelihoods by broadening participation in forest management at the district level. The concept was born out of the United Nations Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All types of Forests (NLBI), which is being piloted in Ghana by the Forestry Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). A District Forestry Plan outlines the forests and forest resources in the given district, their contribution to local livelihoods, challenges to their sustainable and equitable management, and an action plan for optimising their contribution to local livelihoods. In assisting the District Assemblies to integrate forestry issues into their respective district development plans, Ghana is implementing one of the four (4) Key Priority Areas of the NLBI national policies and measures which were agreed upon by a national stakeholder process: *further develop and integrate forestry programmes into national development plans.*

A District Forestry Plan will facilitate the effective participation of the District Assembly and other stakeholders in forestry matters. Currently, the District Forestry Office reports to the Regional Forestry Office, with little or no accountability to the district and community level stakeholders. The situation does not encourage a form of forestry that appreciates the importance of forest and wildlife resources to local livelihoods and national development. This will ensure that the resource management activities respond to the livelihood needs of the people in the district.

The Assin Fosu District Forestry Plan was developed with the participation of the relevant stakeholders under the facilitation of Tropenbos International Ghana and the Forestry Commission. A workshop involving the key stakeholders was held where the idea of developing a District Forestry Plan was discussed. The workshop, held on November

19, 2010, was attended by representatives of the Forest Services Division, Wildlife Division, Resource Management Support Centre of the Forestry Commission, Assin North Municipal and Assin South District Assemblies, National and District Forest Forums, Traditional Authorities, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and civil society groups. The objectives and activities to pursue in the Plan were developed at the workshop.

It is expected that the Administrative Districts in the Assin Fosu Forest District shall customise the plan to their districts and implement them under the leadership of the respective District/Municipal Assemblies. The specific stakeholders responsible for the various activities are expected to develop operational plans with budgets for implementing the activities assigned to them. Appendix A presents samples of Operational Plans for pursuing some activities in the Plan. The specific activity in question will determine the best funding option to explore out of the funding possibilities listed in the Plan.

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Acronyms

CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
DA	District Assembly
DFF	District Forest Forum
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FC	Forestry Commission
FSD	Forest Services Division
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPDP	Government Plantation Development Programme
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MTS	Modified Taungya System
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NFF	National Forest Forum
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLBI	Non-Legally Binding Instrument
NNPDP	New National Plantation Development Programme
REDD	Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

SH	Stakeholder
SMFE	Small and Medium Forest Enterprise
SRA	Social Responsibility Agreement
TA	Traditional Authority
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
WD	Wildlife Division

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

Ghana's forestry sector is beset with a lot of sustainability and governance challenges. Major national initiatives to address the challenges include the adoption of the 1994 Forest and Wildlife Policy, which seeks to promote the conservation and sustainable management of the country's forest and wildlife resources for the maintenance of environmental quality and perpetual flow of optimum benefits to all segments of society. In the quest for additional measures to address the challenges facing the sector, Ghana has committed herself to a Non Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI) (commonly called the Forest Instrument) which falls under the purview of the United Nations Forum on Forests.

1.2 The Non Legally Binding Instrument (NLBI)

The Non Legally Binding Instrument (NLBI) on All Types of Forests is an international initiative by the United Nations. The initiative was adopted in 2007 at the seventh United National Forums on Forests (UNFF 7). Ghana is the first developing country taking concrete steps to pilot the implementation of the initiative with funding from the German Government, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the National Forest Programme Facility.

The programme has the following objectives:

- To strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement effectively, sustainable management of all types of forest and to achieve shared global objectives on forests.

- To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability
- To provide a framework for national action and international cooperation

The key implementation activities are: awareness creation, situational assessment in relation to 25 national policies and measures of the NLBI, prioritisation of policies and measures, inventory of forestry sector initiatives, implementation of priority actions, monitoring and evaluation, and sharing of lessons learnt. The project has established collaboration with other ongoing forestry initiatives like the Voluntary Partnership Agreement and the REDD-plus initiative. Steps have been taken to incorporate the priority areas identified under the programme into the Forestry Development Master Plan. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system has been developed, which has linkages with the existing M&E systems.

The four key prioritized national policies and measures of the NLBI, with the respective actions agreed upon through stakeholder consultations in Ghana are outlined below:

- **Cross-sectoral coordination:** to enhance visibility of forestry sector contribution to GDP and national development
- **Strengthen law enforcement:** enhance the watch-dog role of civil society
- **Develop effective financing strategies for sustainable forest management:** enhance financial literacy and access to funding sources
- **Further develop and Integrate forestry programmes into national plans:** enhance the capacity of District Assemblies to develop and implement District Forestry Plans.

The fourth key prioritized national policy, under which this Plan was developed, seeks to incorporate the key priority four (4) into the District Assemblies Medium Term National Development Policies.

1.3 Definition of Key Concepts

District Forest Programme: A District Forest Programme is the totality of all forestry issues in the district including forestry related livelihood issues and forest governance issues in the district.

District Forestry Plan: A District Forestry Plan captures the aspirations of the District with respect to forestry. This would include aspirations as regards the management of reserved forests, off-reserve forests, local livelihoods and forest governance.

Forest Management Plan: A Forest Management Plan is an operational plan for the management of a given forest area.

Operational Plan: An operational plan is a description of how the activities of a plan will be executed.

Annual Plan/ Work Plan: An Annual Plan/ Work Plan is a plan of goals for the year ahead, noting the actions, delegations, time lines, and financial and other resources required.

A District Forestry Plan is intended to promote good forest governance at the district level to ensure that forest resources contribute optimally to local livelihoods and poverty alleviation. A District Forestry Plan also enables District Assemblies to take responsibility for the management of the forest resources in their respective jurisdictions.

A District Forestry Plan should include the following:

- Resources available in the district, taking into consideration the

- extent of the forest, location and the types of resources,
- General management objectives for the forest resources,
 - Management plans (ecotourism, watershed management, regulation of the use of forest and wildlife resources, nursery formation, plantation development, etc),
 - Roles and responsibilities including resources required,
 - Expected revenue,
 - Forestry, livelihoods and governance issues and
 - Action plan and monitoring framework.

Chapter Two

Forests And Forest Resources

2.1 Forest and Land Resources in the Assin Fosu Forest District

The Assin Fosu Forest District covers four Administrative Districts: the Assin North Municipal, and Assin South, Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa and Twifo-Henmang-Lower Denkyira Districts (Figure 1).

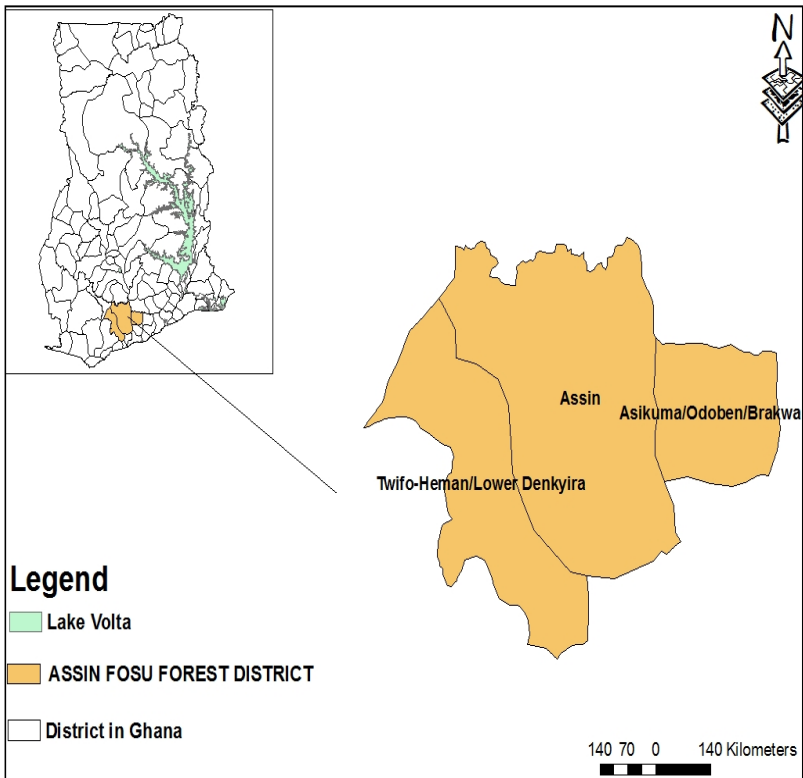


Figure 1: Map of the Assin Fosu Forest District

The District is endowed with natural resources, which offer potential for development. They include gold deposits, rocks, sand and stone deposits, clay deposits and forest resources (especially timber). Timber species like Odum (*Milicia excelsa*), Mahogany (*Khaya ivorensis*) and Wawa (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*) are being exploited by timber firms in the forest.

There are eight forest ranges in the District: Anyinambirim, Manso, Akropong, Breku, Bimpong East, Bimpong West, Jamera and Asikuma ranges. There are ten (10) forest reserves covering a total land area of 383.91 km². There is one game reserve, one production forest reserve, five convalescence forest reserves and three reserves under plantation development employing the various plantation schemes (Modified Taungya, HIPC and the new National Plantation Development Programme).

Modified Taungya System (MTS): With this strategy, the Forest Services Division provides technical support while the farmers provide labour. The farmers, in addition to the food crops they harvest, have a 40% share in the returns from the investment. The Government also has a 40% share while the landowner and community will have a 15% and 5% share respectively.

HIPC Plantation: This strategy was employed by the Government Plantation Development Programme (GPDP) which was funded through the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) benefits. Under this scheme the plantations developed are owned by government and the respective landowners who are entitled to royalty payments.

New National Plantation Development Programme (NNPDP): Under the NNPDP, plantations are established in both on and off reserves. Plantation activities are carried out by contractors with technical support from the FSD.

A total of 914.93 ha of plantations have been established in both the reserves and off-reserve areas. Bimpong, Supong, Bako and Apimanim are the four reserves currently under the plantation scheme. The areas of plantations established are 30.28 Ha for Bimpong reserve, 262 Ha for Supong reserve, 200 Ha for Bako reserve, and 150 Ha for Apimanim reserve. For plantations at the off-reserves, there is 99.59 Ha and 73.06 Ha of plantations in Assin North and Assin South respectively.

2.2 Resource management challenges

The challenges facing the management of forest and wildlife resources in the Forest District include resource depletion, illegal chain sawing and logging, contractor-farmer conflicts, human-wildlife conflicts, slow pace of plantation development and poaching. The District is also faced with inadequate logistics and staffing (especially Range Supervisors and Forest Guards).

2.3 Resource management objectives

To improve the management of forest and wildlife resources in the District, the Plan shall pursue the following resource creation and management objectives:

- Reduce contractor-farmer conflict
- Increase plantation forest coverage
- Reduce human-wildlife conflicts
- Reduce illegal logging/chainsaw operation
- Reduce poaching in the wildlife reserves

Chapter Three

Forest, Livelihoods And Poverty Reduction

3.1 Contribution of forestry to livelihoods and poverty reduction

The forests in the Assin Fosu District provide a lot of benefits to the local people. In terms of contribution to local livelihoods, the forests have provided conducive microclimate for agriculture, protected water sources, provided wood for building houses and huts, provided non-timber forest products and conserved biodiversity. The plantation initiatives (NNPDP and HIPC) have provided employment for about 900 local people. The initiatives have also provided access to degraded forest lands for food crop production. The mobile mill (Logosol) operation at the Adwenase community forest has engaged some people. Social Responsibility Agreements (SRAs) between timber contractors and local communities have provided infrastructure in some communities. In terms of revenue contribution, the reserved forests and off-reserve areas have respectively contributed GH¢ 50,515.49 and GH¢ 43,687.30 to the four District Assemblies from 2008 to 2010.

3.2 Optimisation of forestry contribution to local livelihoods

The contribution from forests to livelihoods could be optimised through value addition. This calls for modern technology, value chain analysis, exploration of market niches and market development. There is the need for review of the access and permit system to make it sensitive to the needs of small scale entrepreneurs. Additionally,

institutional support for small and medium forest enterprises is required.

3.3 Livelihood objectives

To sustain and enhance the contribution of forests to local livelihoods, the Plan shall pursue the following livelihood enhancement objectives:

- Promote small and medium forest enterprises (SMFEs)
- Establish Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs)
- Identify and work with organisations working on forestry livelihoods (e.g. Rainforest Alliance)

Chapter Four

Forest Governance

4.1 Good Forest Governance

Good forest governance involves decision arrangements that reinforce social justice and sustainable forest management. Forest governance is about:

- how and to what ends forests are managed (processes, mechanisms and institutions in place)
- how decisions on forest are taken and who are involved (actors and stakeholders)
- how forest policies, laws and regulations are enforced on the ground
- how conflicts with regards to forest and tree resources are mediated.

A forest governance arrangement is said to be good when it is transparent, responsive, effective, efficient, equitable, inclusive, participatory, consensus oriented, accountable and in line with the rule of law.

4.2 Forest Governance challenges

The governance challenges facing the management of forests in the district include lack of transparency, non-involvement of some stakeholders in governance processes and weak law enforcement.

4.3 Governance objectives

To enhance forest governance in the District, the Plan shall pursue the following governance objectives:

1. Promote participation of relevant stakeholders in forest governance
2. Promote transparency and accountability
3. Enhance law enforcement

Chapter Five

Capacity Building For All Stakeholders

Capacity building constitutes an important aspect of the District Forestry Plan. The Plan shall pursue capacity building in resource development and management, local livelihood improvement, local adaptation to climate change and forest governance.

5.1 Resource development

Under resource development, the Plan shall pursue capacity building in nursery establishment, tree planting in degraded reserves and on farms, agro forestry and cultivation of non timber forest products.

5.2 Livelihoods and poverty reduction

Under livelihoods and poverty reduction, the Plan shall pursue education of people who exploit the forest on the impacts their livelihood activities on the forest and how they could contribute to sustainable resource management. Also, the Plan shall pursue capacity building for effective and efficient forest based enterprises. The rationale will be to enhance the earnings from the enterprises and also their sustainability. The Plan shall also pursue training of local communities in income generating activities that are compatible with forest conservation or do not depend on forests. The training shall include managerial training.

5.3 Climate change

Under climate change, the Plan shall pursue awareness creation on climate change issues. The capacity of relevant personnel like District Assembly, MOFA and Forestry officials shall be built in climate change

adaptation and mitigation issues. The officials shall in turn educate community people on the threats climate change poses and how they can adapt their activities to the threats.

5.4 Governance

Under governance, the Plan shall pursue capacity building for:

- Enhanced law enforcement, particularly bye-laws.
- Functional community-based natural resource management committees.

Enhanced participation of all stakeholders in forest governance.

Chapter Six

Action Plan For The District Forestry Plan

Theme	Objective	Intervention/Activity	Resource required	Responsible agency	Time frame
A. Forest Resources	1. To reduce contractor-farmer conflict	1.1 Identify TUP areas and educate farmers in the area on the activities of loggers, SRAs, guidelines for the payment of compensation 1.2 Review old guidelines for crop damage valuation to reflect current value of tree. 1.3 Ensure prompt payment of compensations	Human resources Financial resources (motorbikes, fuel)	District Forest Forum, DA District Forestry Forum, FSD Unit committee, District Forest Forum	5 years
	2. To increase plantation forest coverage	2.1 Acquire sites for plantation 2.2 Prepare site for Plantation 2.3 Acquire seedlings for plantation	Human Financial	Traditional Council, District Environmental Sub-Committee, DFF, FSD	
	3. Reduce human-wildlife conflicts	3.1 Identify human-wildlife conflict areas 3.2 Educate and create public awareness 3.3 Train people in conflict areas in the use of techniques	Human Financial	District Forest Forum, Unit Committee, DA, FSD	
	4. Reduce illegal logging/chainsaw operations	4.1 Organize workshop to educate and sensitize the police and the judiciary 4.2 Sensitize and educate the general public 4.3 Enforce national laws on illegal logging and chainsaw 4.4 Establish permanent district taskforce	Resource Persons Financial Resources	District Environmental Sub Committee, FSD, DA Judiciary and Security FSD	

		4.5 Ensure deterrent punishment for offenders			
	5. Reduce poaching in Wildlife reserves	4.6 Grant permit to identifiable groups who mill for local market	Information van Resource Person Financial Resource Human resource	DA, TA Unit Committee, District Forest Forum TA, the police service	
B. Livelihoods	1. To promote small and medium forest enterprises (SMFEs)	5.1 Create awareness and educate community members 5.2 Form community taskforce in the forest fringe communities 5.3 Conduct regular patrol 1.1 Conduct needs assessment 1.2 Identify appropriate enterprises 1.3 Identify target and interested communities 1.4 Develop business plan for appropriate enterprises	Human (experts) finances	FSD ,DFF DA (BAC) BUSAC,	
	2. To establishment CREMAS	2.1 Conduct resource assessment and identify communities 2.2 Create awareness, educate and sensitize communities 2.3 Establish governance structure 2.4 Train and build capacity of community members on CREMA establishment and management 2.5 Ecological Monitoring	Human and financial	DA, FSD, TA' DFF, DA, FSD DA District Environmental Sub-committee	

	3. To identify and work with organisations working on forestry livelihoods	3.1 Identify organizations working on forestry livelihoods within the district. 3.2 Establish network and collaborate on common issues	Human resources Financial resources	DA, District Forest Forum District Environmental Sub Committee	
C. Forest Governance	1. To promote participation of relevant stakeholders	1.1 Identify all relevant stakeholders 1.2 Sensitize and train stakeholders in forest governance 1.3 Assign roles to the various stakeholders	Logistics and funding	DA, FSD, District Environmental sub committee	Six months
	2. To promote transparency and accountability	2.1 Sensitize and build capacity of stakeholders on allocation issues 2.2 Involve stakeholders in allocation of resources 2.3 Disseminate information to stakeholders	Human resource Financial resource	DA, FSD, District Environmental Sub Committee	All year
	3. Law enforcement	3.1 Sensitize community members on forestry and wildlife laws 3.2 Form CBOs and assign roles 3.3 Equip stakeholders with Logistics 3.4 Motivate the SH involved	Funds Law Documents	FSD, WD District Environmental sub committee, DA	All year

Chapter Seven

Funding

To implement the activities prescribed in the Plan, funding will be sought from the following possible sources:

- The Natural Resources and Environmental Governance (NREG) funding facility of the Forestry Commission
- The District Assembly's share of forestry revenues
- The District Assembly Common Fund
- Government budgetary allocation to Ministries, Department and Agencies
- Donor organisations

The NREG funding facility is a multi-donor sector budget support facility under which money is available for undertaking some of the activities in the Plan. The fund is being administered by the Forestry Commission.

Chapter Eight

Monitoring Framework

THEME	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Forest Resources	Objective 1: To reduce contractor – farmer conflict			
	Activity 1.1 Identify TUP areas and educate farmers in the area on the activities of loggers, SRAs, and the guidelines for payment of compensation.	District Forest Forum, DA	Farmers' awareness of activities of loggers, SRAs, and guidelines for payment of compensation	Interview with communities
	Activity 1.2 Review old guidelines for crop damage valuation to reflect current value of crops.	FSD, District Forest Forum	Reviewed guidelines for crop damage valuation	Reports
	Activity 1.3 Ensure prompt payment of compensation	Unit committee, District Forest Forum	Payment of compensation to farmers	Interview with farmers
				Willingness of contractors to accept new value of tree.
	Objective 2: To increase plantation forest coverage			
	Activity 2.1 Acquire sites for plantation	Traditional council, District environmental sub-committee	Sites acquired for plantation	Field survey, Reports
	Activity 2.2 Prepare site for Plantation	District Forest Forum, District Environmental Sub-committee	Sites prepared for plantation	Field survey, Reports
	Activity 2.3 Acquire seedlings for plantation	FSD, District Forest Forum	Seedlings for plantation acquired	Reports
				Availability of seedlings, Timely release of funds
Objective 3: To reduce Human-wildlife conflicts				
	Activity 3.1 Identify human-wildlife conflict areas	District Forest Forum, unit committee,	Human-wildlife conflict areas identified	Reports
				Funds available

	Activity 3.2 Educate and create public awareness	District Forest Forum, DA	Public educated	Reports	Availability of expertise
	Activity 3.3 Train people in conflict areas in the use of techniques	DA, FSD	People in conflict areas aware of the techniques	Interviews with communities	Willingness of the people to be trained, availability of trainers
Objective 4: To reduce illegal logging/chainsaw operations					
	Activity 4.1 Organise workshop to educate and sensitize the police and the judiciary	District Environmental Sub Committee, FSD	Police and judiciary educated and sensitized	Reports	Funds available
	Activity 4.2 Sensitize and educate the general public	District Assembly	General public educated and sensitized	Reports	The public interested
	Activity 4.3 Enforce national laws on illegal logging and chainsaw	Judiciary and Security	National Laws on illegal logging and chain sawing enforced	Reports	The judiciary and the security will cooperate
	Activity 4.4 Establish permanent taskforce	FSD	Permanent taskforce established	Reports	
	Activity 4.5 Grant permit to identifiable groups who mill for local market	FSD	Permit granted to identifiable groups who mill for the local market	Interview with chainsaw millers, Reports	
Objective 5: To reduce poaching in the wildlife reserves					
	Activity 5.1 Create awareness and educate community members	DA, TA	Communities educated	Interview with community members	Availability of community members
	Activity 5.2 Form community taskforce in the forest fringe communities	Unit committee, District Forest Forum	Community taskforce formed	Interview with communities, Reports	Available Financial and Logistics resources
	Activity 5.3 Conduct regular patrol	Traditional council, the police service	Patrol conducted regularly	Interview with communities, Reports	Available Financial and Logistics resources
Objective 1: To promote small and medium forest enterprises					
Livelihoods	Activity 1.1: Conduct needs assessment	DA, Unit Committee	Needs assessment conducted	Reports	Funds available

	Activity 1.2: Identify appropriate enterprises	DA, District Forest Forum	Appropriate enterprises identified	Reports	Willingness of communities to participate
	Activity 1.3: Identify target and interested communities	DA	Interested communities identified.	Reports , field survey	Availability of fund
	Activity 1.4: Develop business plan for appropriate enterprises	BAC, BUSAC	Business plan prepared for the enterprises.	Reports	
	Objective 2: To establish CREMAs				
	Activity 2.1 Conduct resource assessment and identify communities	DA, FSD, TA	Resource assessment conducted and communities selected	Reports	Availability of fund
	Activity 2.2 Create awareness, educate and sensitize communities	District Forest Forum, DA	Communities aware of CREMA	Interview with communities, Reports	Willingness and availability of communities to participate
	Activity 2.3 Establish government structure	DA	Government structures established.	Reports	
	Activity 2.4 Train and build capacity of community members on CREMA establishment and management	DA, FSD	Community members able to establish and manage the CREMA	Interview with communities.	Willingness of the people to be trained, availability of trainers
	Activity 2.5 Ecological Monitoring	District Environmental Sub-Committee			
Objective 3: To identify and work with organisations working on forestry livelihoods					
	Activity 3.1: Identify organizations working on forestry livelihoods within the district.	DA, District Forest Forum	List of such NGOs available.	Field survey	
	Activity 3.2 Establish network and collaborate on common issues	District Environmental Sub Committee	Collaboration between District Environmental Sub Committee and other forestry related NGOs	Reports	Willingness of other forestry related NGOs to collaborate

Governance	Objective 1: To promote participation of relevant stakeholders				
	Activity 1.1: Identify all relevant stakeholders	District Environmental Sub Committee	Relevant stakeholders selected.	Reports	Stakeholders willing to cooperate
	Activity 1.2: Sensitize and train stakeholders	FSD, DA	Stakeholders sensitized and trained	Reports	Stakeholders willing to cooperate
	Activity 1.3: Assign roles to the various stakeholders.	District Environmental Sub Committee	Stakeholders	Interview with stakeholders	Stakeholders willing to cooperate
Objective 2: To promote transparency and accountability					
	Activity 2.1: Sensitize and build capacity of stakeholders on allocation issues	FSD, DA	Stakeholders' awareness of allocation issues	Interview with stakeholders	Stakeholders willing to cooperate
	Activity 2.2: Involve stakeholders in allocation of resources	FDS, DA	Stakeholders participation in allocation of resources	Reports	Stakeholders willing to cooperate
	Activity 2.3 Disseminate information to stakeholders	District Environmental Sub Committee	Stakeholders' ability to access information	Reports	
Objective 3: To ensure the enforcement of law					
	Activity 3.1: Sensitize community members on forestry and wildlife laws	FSD, WD	Community members' awareness of forestry and wildlife laws	Reports	Availability of community members
	Activity 3.2: Form CBOs and assign roles	District Environmental Sub Committee	CBOs formed and roles assigned	Interview with communities	Willingness of community members to participate
	Activity 3.3: Equip stakeholders with logistics	DA	Logistics provided to stakeholders.	Interview with stakeholders	Availability of funds
	Activity 3.4: Motivate the stakeholders involved	DA	Incentives given to stakeholders.	Interview with stakeholders	Availability of funds

Appendix A: Sample Operational Plans For Pursuing Activities In The Plan

It is intended that the stakeholders responsible for the activities in the Action Plan shall develop simple operational plans with budgets for executing the activities. That will provide basis for sourcing funds to execute the activities. Below are two sample simplified operational plans for pursuing some activities in the Plan.

Sample 1:

Activity	Actions	Time frame	Responsible Stakeholder/ Agency	Resources required	Estimated Cost (GH¢)
Build capacity of stakeholders on allocation issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitization through videos, FM station talk shows and information vans 	March-April 2011	DA (Information Department) FSD Rainforest Alliance Forestry Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel 	GH¢ 2, 759.40
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowance 	GH¢ 3,200
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FM talk show 	GH¢ 800
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fliers 	GH¢ 150
Identify all relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two training workshops for 60 persons 	June 2011 and October 2011	DA FSD RA DFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource person Lunch T&T Venue Allowance 	GH¢ 400 GH¢ 1,200 GH¢ 1,800 GH¢ 100 GH¢ 200
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stationary T&T and Allowance 	GH¢ 50 GH¢ 750
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Venue Resource Person T&T Fuel Lunch Allowance 	GH¢ 50 GH¢250.00 GH¢1,200.00 GH¢ 600.00 GH¢ 600 GH¢2,400
					TOTAL : GH¢ 16,509.40

Sample 2

Objective/Activity	Actions	Time frame	Resources required	Estimated Cost (GH¢)
Establish a community resource management area CREMA	Awareness creation		Funds (lump sum)	GH¢ 2, 800
	Resource assessment and community/volunteer identification	60 days	Team of 3 experts (GIS, Biologist, Social Scientist) Meetings	GH¢ 150 × 3 people × 60 days = GH¢ 27,000 GH¢ 100×8 meetings = GH¢ 800
	CREMA demarcation and institution of governance structure		Meetings	Sub-total: 27,800.00 GH¢ 50 × 20 meetings = GH¢ 1, 000
	Training	3 days	Resource person Venue, accommodation, food Allowance for participants:	GH¢ 150×2 persons = GH¢ 300 GH 1,000 GH 40 × 30 participants ×3 days = GH¢ 3,600
	Launching	1 day	Funds (lump sum)	Sub-total: GH¢ 4,900.00 GH¢ 1,000.00
	Training of CREMA members for ecological monitoring	3 training sessions	Funds (lump sum)	GH¢ 150 × 3 sessions = GH¢ 450
	Livelihood support for CREMA members		Funds (lump sum)	Sub-total: GH¢ 20,000.00
	Cross-cutting expenses Vehicle maintenance Vehicle fuelling	12 months 12 months	Funds (GH¢ 300 per quarter) Funds (GH¢ 100 per week for 52 weeks)	GH¢ 300 GH¢ × 4= 1,200 GH¢ 100 × 52 weeks = GH¢ 5,200
				Sub-total: GH¢ 6,400.00
				TOTAL: GH¢ 64,350.00

