# REDD+ SAFEGUARDS LANDSCAPE MONITORING REPORT



# **REPORT COMPILED BY THE CLIMATE CHANGE DIRECTORATE**

## Table of Contents

REPORT COMPILED BY THE0
TABLE OF CONTENT Error! Bookmark not defined.
LIST OF ACRONYMS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
1.0 INTRODUCTION
2.0 METHODOLOGY
3.0 PROCEEDINGS:
3.1 Meeting with EPA at the Kasoa Office
3.1.1 Discussion with the Ag. Central Region EPA Director
3.2 Meeting with Kakum SFP and Project Participants
3.3 Meeting with Begoro Project Participants
3.3.1 Meeting with the Eastern Regional EPA Director
3.4 Meeting with Kade Project Participants7
3.4.1 Meeting Outcome7
3.5 Sefwi Wiawso Landscape Meeting
3.5.1 Meeting Outcome
3.6 Juabeso Landscape Meeting
3.6.1 Meeting Outcome
3.7 Nkawie Landscape Meeting9
3.7.1 Meeting Outcome
3.8 Juaso Landscape Meeting
3.8.1 Meeting Outcome10
3.9 Action Points10
4.0 CONCLUSION
5.0 ANNEXES

#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	MEANING
BSP	Benefit Sharing Plan
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
DA	District Assembly
DCE	District Chief Executive
EA1	Environmental Assessment Form 1
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FC	Forestry Commission
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FSD	Forest Services Division
GCFRP	Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIA	Hotspot Intervention Area
MMDA	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NABCO	Nation Builder's Corp
NRS	National REDD+ Secretariat
NTFP	Non-Timber Farm Produce
PER	Preliminary Environmental Report
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation plus
	conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of
	forest carbon stocks
SFP	Safeguards Focal Person
WD	Wildlife Division

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ghana has successfully transitioned from the readiness phase of the REDD+ programme into implementation for results-based payment. REDD+ Safeguards Focal Persons (RSFPs) were trained on safeguards and as part of their deliverables they were tasked to train stakeholders (MMDAs, traditional authorities and communities) on REDD+ safeguards within their landscapes. Ten (10) Forest districts within the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (GCFRP) area undertook the capacity building workshop. The purpose of the training workshop was to build stakeholders' capacities on REDD+ safeguards and how to respect and address safeguards, gender and the REDD+ Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM). To ensure a successful REDD+ implementation, there was the need to monitor and evaluate activities undertaken during the readiness phase and seek suggestions to effectively implement the REDD+ programme. The objective of the field visit was to get feedback from stakeholders on the effectiveness of the safeguards capacity building workshop held in 2018 to achieve effective REDD+ safeguards implementation. Another objective was to go through prescreening exercise of sub-projects under the GCFRP with Safeguards Focal Persons (SFPs) to identify potential environmental impact. The field visit commenced on 4<sup>th</sup> of March and ended on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2019.

The method adopted for data collection was focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with some selected participants of the safeguards capacity building workshop held in 2018. The field team visited seven forest districts which were; Kakum, Bregoro, Kade, Sefwi-Wiawso, Juabeso-Bia, Nkawie, and Juaso. A total of seventy participants from MMDAs, community members, and traditional authorities were interviewed. Discussions focused on feedback and response on previous sensitization workshop, recommendations to guide further REDD+ activities, REDD+ actions and efforts taken so far, challenges faced in implementing these efforts, effectiveness of the Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM), gender and formation of the safeguard's teams.

Findings from the field work revealed that the capacity building workshop was very effective. A lot of the stakeholders mentioned that the workshop gave them better understanding on the causes, effect and consequences of climate change and the need for everyone to contribute their quota in combating climate change. Institutions like Cocobod, MOFA sent a list of farmers who wanted to integrate trees in their farms after the workshop. The Forest Districts within the Forest Investment Project (FIP) intervention areas were able to provide the requested tree seedlings by stakeholders. However, places like Kade, Kakum, Begoro, Nkawie, Juaso where there are no (FIP) or projects could not provide the quantities of tree seedlings to farmers. There is therefore the need for the REDD+ Secretariat to provide support in terms of tree seedlings to such areas. Almost all the MMDAs had climate change interventions in their planned activities for the year. Bushfire was identified to be prevalent in most of the landscapes which calls for more sensitization on forest protection. Majority of the participants had forgotten about the FGRM therefore the need to do more awareness creation on that. Another challenge identified was transfer of MMDAs. Most of the MMDAs who received the safeguards training had undergone transfer and replaced with new set of people whose capacities need to be built. There had not been effort to form safeguards teams as anticipated because of focal persons transfer and also lack of no terms of reference for the team.

There is the need to combine classroom setting training with field work. This would make people understand and appreciate the REDD+ program better. With respect to the formation of the safeguard's teams, TORs should be drawn for the safeguards teams with incentive package to cater for their meetings. There should also be refresher training for SFPs, majority of them have undergone transfer and need to be re-trained.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

As part of implementing actions in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), REDD+ Safeguards Focal Persons (SFPs) across the country were trained. The training aimed to develop the capacities of SFPs to effectively monitor and report on REDD+ safeguards issues in order to achieve results-based payments under the REDD+ programme whiles meeting all donor safeguards requirements and national environmental laws and regulations. It also aimed at building the capacities of focal persons to have the requisite skills and ability to independently build the capacity and sensitize stakeholders (at the landscape level) on REDD+ safeguards.

The safeguards landscape engagement sought to build the capacities of key stakeholders (Ministries, Departments and Agencies; Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, Traditional Authority, Local Communities, etc.) within the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme GCFRP programme areas. Capacity building focused on Climate Change issues, REDD+ Safeguards, among others, in order to have a collective effort in achieving the objective of REDD+. Ten (10) Forest Districts under the jurisdiction of the (GCFRP) undertook the safeguards sensitization workshop in 2018.

As implementation of the REDD+ program begins, there is the need to gather feedback from SFPs and key stakeholders who participated in the safeguards landscape sensitization program to improve upon subsequent workshops and also ensure effective REDD+ implementation. Another objective of the visit was to go through a pre-screening exercise of sub-projects under the GCFRP with the SFPs in these landscapes so that they would be able to undertake screening exercise themselves. Screening of environmental and social issues of subprojects is a major requirement of the REDD+ safeguards actions.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

Focus group discussions were used to gather feedback from MMDAs, traditional authorities and communities who participated in the Safeguards sensitization workshop in 2018. Seven (7) forest districts (Kakum, Bregoro, Kade, Sefwi-Wiawso, Juabeso-Bia, Nkawie, and Juaso) were assessed. The REDD+ screening checklist for assessing environmental and social issues for subprojects under the REDD+ program was pre-tested with SFPs. Observational method was also used to evaluate the progress of work done by cocoa farmers within some of the FIP intervention areas.

## 3.0 PROCEEDINGS:

#### 3.1 Meeting with EPA at the Kasoa Office

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of March 2019, the safeguards team met the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Acting Regional Director for Central Region at Kasoa EPA office, Mr. Tsali. The visit was to brief him on the REDD+ programme as it transitions from the readiness stage into implementation and the role EPA will play in the REDD+ implementation. It was also to seek advice from him on the REDD+ screening checklist.

#### 3.1.1 Discussion with the Ag. Central Region EPA Director

The Acting Regional Director for Central Region EPA office mentioned that project screening is very necessary since it helps to determine whether an Environmental Assessment would be needed or not. He also advised that when undertaking the screening exercise, there is the need to critically examine the landscape, biodiversity and other vital environmental information to identify potential impact. He stated that some aspects of the screening checklist looked a bit scanty and may need rearrangement, and the checklist should place much emphasis on the flora and fauna. He stated that a Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA) is required for areas covering less than 40 hectares, but areas having 40 hectares and above, there is the need to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment. Mr. Tsali said he will get the NRS an environmental framework so the safeguards team examine the issues and compare with REDD+ screening checklist and refine it.

#### 3.2 Meeting with Kakum SFP and Project Participants

On the 5<sup>th</sup> of March 2019, the safeguards team met the Kakum SFP to undertake the prescreening exercise of the Kakum Agroforestry project, discuss how the safeguards sensitization workshop went and how future safeguards programs can be improved. The SFP indicated that the workshop was very effective; after the workshop, a lot of people have adopted planting of trees on their farms. Some MMDAs have brought in request for tree seedlings to be planted in their farms. The use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers had been significantly reduced due to the education of farmers. With regards to the FGRM, no grievance has been recorded yet since most of the problems reported are illegal issues.

Information for the screening exercise was taken from the Kakum programme document. The team proceeded to get feedback from the various offices and communities of stakeholders who participated in the workshop in 2018. Pparticipants from 5 MMDAs and 10 communities as well as traditional authorities were interacted with at Kakum. They comprised of Cocobod, Planning office, Rain Forest Alliance, FC. Details of their contact can be found in Annex 1.

The participants in general gave positive feedback of the safeguards workshop attended. They were able to summarize the issues that were discussed and raised at the workshop last year. The District Assembly planning officer had climate change activities in their medium-term report as well as their annual plan. They however mentioned that to ensure effective capacity building for communities, there is the need to do video recordings on REDD+ in local dialect instead of a PowerPoint presentation. Sensitization workshop should be organized at least 3 times in a year.

#### 3.3 Meeting with Begoro Project Participants

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of March 2019, the safeguards team went to Begoro forest district, met with the District Manager and the SFP. The safeguards team together with the district manager interacted the eastern regional director for EPA.

#### 3.3.1 Meeting with the Eastern Regional EPA Director

From the team's interaction with the EPA's regional director for the Eastern Region, it was revealed that baseline data was very necessary for safeguards, especially to the World Bank. He mentioned that the EPA required the Environmental Assessment (EA1) for the purpose of

the protection of environmental resources, and the sensitivity of the project would determine whether to give permit for the project to begin or request for an Environmental Impact Assessment or Statement (EIA or EIS). He gave examples like the need to put in measures to protect water bodies in the project area, disposal of waste products accrued from the project and others. He also stated that the team's development of the checklist as an internal assessment was welcomed.

#### 3.3.2 Meeting Outcome

- The District Police Commander of Begoro, "Adantahene" of Begoro, A Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) collector and the Fire Service Officer who participated in the sensitization workshop in 2018 were engaged in the feedback exercise at Begoro. Feedback gathered from stakeholders went well however, the secretariat should keep in touch with stakeholders. One shortcoming identified was that most of the participants for the capacity building workshop have undergone transfer. The planning and MOFA officers who attended the workshop are now on transfer and have been replaced with new individuals. Fulani herdsmen issues are rampant, and could pose a hindrance to the implementation of the REDD+ programme the need to assist with forest protection.
- The fire service commander mentioned that bushfire cases has increased over the years therefore, the need to equip and train existing community fire volunteers to assist with bush fire prevention.
- Some respondents advised that posters on REDD+ should be distributed in communities as well as MMDAs offices in the district.
- Conduct sensitization workshop at least twice in a year to always keep people refreshed on the REDD+ program.

#### 3.4 Meeting with Kade Project Participants

The safeguards team proceeded to Kade on 8<sup>th</sup> of March 2019 to continue the feedback exercise and also go through the pre-screening exercise with the Kade SFP. Since there is no project at the Kade district, the team decided to choose enrichment planting as a proposed subproject for the screening. Institutions visited were, the District Assembly, MOFA, Fire service, traditional authorities and three communities (Obobetwawo, Otuoko, Akyem Afosu) who participated in the workshop. Details of participants can be found in Annex 3.

#### 3.4.1 Meeting Outcome

The District manager mentioned that after the safeguards workshop a lot of the participants came to the office to request for tree seedlings but the office could not provide much for them since they had limited stock. He therefore sought the support of the NRS to assist with the purchasing of tree seedlings. Other forms of awareness creation can be adopted such as the use of posters and information centres so as to reach out to many people.

The Kwabibirem District Assembly planning officer in Kade showed the safeguards team climate change activities captured in their work plan for the year. The activities were captured under program 4 as environmental and sanitation management, sub sectioned natural resource conservation. This included programs such as protection of forest land, training of community protective volunteers and the conduction of fire education at Kade.

The Kade SFP suggested that to ensure a successful future safeguards workshop district SFPs should be given prior notice at least 3 months ahead before the capacity building workshop

#### 3.5 Sefwi Wiawso Landscape Meeting

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of March, 2019 the safeguards team met with the District Manager (FSD), the divisional police commander, the District Assembly planning officer, EPA, Rainforest Alliance, and participants at Yawkrom and Kofikrom. The SFP at Sefwi Wiawso (Mr. Chrisantus Niifasoyir) had been transferred to Dormaa as district manager and replaced with Mr. Theodore Banoeyeley. Pre-screening of one of the subprojects (Enrichment planting) under the FIP intervention was done with SFP.

#### 3.5.1 Meeting Outcome

The SFP mentioned that focal persons should be provided with work schedules for the year aside the TORs drawn for them. The Divisional police commander also commended the NRS for the sensitization workshop as it increased awareness creation on Climate change. However, he expressed dissatisfaction with the way just a few people participated in the workshop and the next workshop should engage a larger number of people.

The planning officer at Sefwi wiawso mentioned that there has been poor collaboration between the district assembly and the FC therefore the need to strengthen collaboration. Rainforest Alliance suggested that the REDD+ programme could help quicken tree tenure registration and increased public-private partnership. Illegal farming in forest reserves and bushfire was seen as a major challenge in the district.

#### 3.6 Juabeso Landscape Meeting

The Safeguards team met with the district manager and the SFP on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2019. The SFP who happens to be Mr. Baba Musa had been transferred and replaced by Mr. Tweneboah Koduah as the new SFP. Since the SFP is new to the REDD+ process the team had to brief him on the REDD+ process before undertaking the pre-screening exercise. The stakeholders engaged were 2 participants from Conservation Alliance, Olam Ghana, CREMA, fire service, the district police commander, two chiefs and 4 farmers.

#### 3.6.1 Meeting Outcome

The Safeguards team met with participants from Conservation Alliance who shared how impactful the program was on their activities. He also introduced the safeguards team to some interventions by other organisations that is in line with REDD+, specifically, the distribution of phones with a "Flipwatch" app that allows farmers to capture and report offenders of illegal forest actions. He ended with some helpful suggestions that capacity building on the path of the farmers and forest protection personnel should be increased. Generally, the workshop received some applause from the farmers however they expressed concern on the language for presentation and regularity in organisation of the workshop. Other concerns were inadequate supply of tree seedlings and less motivation and incentives from leaders for CREMA members. The farmers engaged shared some negative attitude from their colleagues on how they intentionally burn trees on reserves to allow the farmers to farm on them.

The fire service officer mentioned that bushfire incidents have reduced drastically for the past three years. This was influenced by sensitization on fire outbreak and the setting up of community fire volunteers. He suggested that firefighting volunteers in the various communities should be resourced with working materials such as boots and protective clothing to make work more effective.

The Police commander for Juabeso, also mentioned that the police are not supported by communities when it comes to forestry issues. Therefore, the need to strengthen REDD+ sensitization in communities. Stakeholders expressed gratitude for the workshop and advised that the safeguards team do it more frequent.

#### 3.7 Nkawie Landscape Meeting

There was a meeting with the divisional police commander, MOFA, fire service, district assembly and the chief on the 14<sup>th</sup> of March 2019.

The safeguards team did a refresher training for the police commander since he was newly transferred to the area, and invited him to join the safeguards team for the landscape of which he accepted gladly.

#### 3.7.1 Meeting Outcome

At MOFA, the director also showed satisfaction on how the sensitization workshop was organised and suggested that more representatives are invited next time. He stated that his institution is working in line with the objectives of the REDD+ through education and sensitization projects on climate change.

The fire service officer at Nkawie stated that future workshops should therefore be organised in times when the landscape is very prone to fire. He introduced the fire condition in the landscape as being on the rise as compared to its calm nature last year. One of their main challenge was less support and collaboration from the district assembly which they suggested can be resolved by empowering and incentivizing firefighting volunteers in the various communities. Some of the logistics needed by these volunteers are Wellington boots, cutlasses, protective clothing and torch.

Some traditional leaders were brought on board for discussion. They shared how the sensitization workshop influenced activities of bushfire prevention, afforestation, and forest protection in their areas, and needs to be organised more often at least twice in a year. Some common challenges they face are inadequate forest guards. They also stated that a mistrust in governmental processes was the reason for the under-utilization of the FGRM and will now make use of it after a session of encouragement from the safeguards team.

The safeguards team ended the meetings with the municipal development planner who came out as a strong environmentalist and very interested in issues on climate change. He had no response on the previously held safeguards workshop because the then planning officer who participated in the workshop had been transferred. He showed us some action plan documents he has put in place but has been disregarded by the assembly. He therefore encouraged the team to sensitize the DCE so as to gain his support on environmental and REDD+ issues.

#### 3.8 Juaso Landscape Meeting

The safeguards team arrived at the target location on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2019. At the end of it all, expectations were met as we acquired a lot of feedback both from technical institutions and other stakeholders. The SFP has been transferred and replaced with Mr Newton Annobil Atuahene.

#### 3.8.1 Meeting Outcome

The safeguards team's first meeting was with the environmental health unit officer at the Municipal Assembly. As a participant of the safeguard's sensitization workshop in 2018, he mentioned how educative the program was and how it has encouraged his Assembly to plant trees along rivers and in cemeteries. On FGRM, he shared that some of the common grievances they received are cattle grazing into farmlands and in the reserves where Fulani herdsmen intentionally burn forest areas.

The safeguards team then moved on to the chiefs at Yaw Kwei and some farmers who expressed how the workshop had increased their sense of responsibility towards forest protection. They however suggested that lessons should be made more practical and field-based and more tree seedlings should be supplied for planting.

The MOFA Director also acknowledged the effectiveness of the workshop and suggested that it should be backed by resources and a regular feedback. He also shared some of the REDD+ activities in their action which were; Conservation Agric, afforestation program, and good cultural practices.

The team met with the District Assembly planning officer who happens to participate in the safeguards workshop. He showed the team their planned activities for the year which featured activities like tree planting and awareness creation on climate change.

The last meeting for the landscape was with the MOFA director in Agogo. Their efforts in pushing the REDD+ objectives in their activities was brought on the discussion desk. A significant effort was the introduction of climate smart food crops to the farmers. He concluded by suggesting that trees be planted along the streams in the area and the establishing of a ranch to confine the cattle that threatens most farm activities

#### 3.9 Action Points

#### Action points from the various meetings are listed as follows:

- The sensitization workshop can be done at least twice in a year. Radio stations, durbars, community information centres and other mediums can be used to reach masses instead of a selected few.
- Presentations for communities should be more of visuals and videos than the use of power point presentation Video recordings can be translated into a common local language (Twi)
- The need to create continuous awareness on the FGRM since most of the stakeholders had forgotten about its existence.
- A community needs-based assessment should be done to ensure an effective and equal Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP), with monitoring and evaluation measures of pre and post condition of community members after implementation.
- The REDD+ programme could provide support to community volunteers with safety equipment such as cutlass, Wellington boots, torch and protective clothing to assist with bushfire prevention
- There is the need to provide support such as seedlings production forest districts within HIAs where there are no project interventions.
- Incentivize SFPs to undertake REDD+ safeguards activities within their landscapes

- Develop a TOR for the safeguards team and outline the line of activities they are to undertake
- There should be more education on bushfire prevention in the various HIAs
- There is the need to combine classroom setting training with field work to ensure effective REDD+ safeguards workshop
- There should also be refresher training for SFPs since most of them have gone on transfer and need to be re-trained.

## 4.0 CONCLUSION

Generally, the safeguards landscape monitoring was successful as stakeholders presented detailed feedback from the past safeguard's sensitization workshop. Some of the recommendations were, continuous sensitization, ensuring a more inclusive participation, defining the roles of safeguards teams and adopting other forms of sensitization such as the use of posters, fliers among others as means of ensuring effective REDD+ implementation.

## 5.0 ANNEXES ANNEX 1: SAFEGUARDS FIELD TEAM MEMBERS

NAME	POSITION	CONTACT
1. Rhoda Donkor	Assistant Safeguards Officer	0542546427
2. Alice De-Grafts Mends	Contract Staff	0271216468
3. Tessia Boateng	National Service Person	0540566547
4. Stephen Ofori Amo	Contract Staff	0272869072

#### ANNEX 2: STAKEHOLDERS AT KAKUM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	LOCATION	CONTACT
1. Mr. Joseph Tsali	Ag. Reg. Dir. EPA Central Region	Kasoa/Cape coast	0501301636
2. Ernestina Anie	Safeguards Focal Person, FC	Kakum	0241157685
3. Mr. Kyei Baffour	COCOBOD	Kakum	
4. Mr. Ashie	District Manager, FC	Kakum	
5. Nana	Queen mother	Abrafo-Odumase	
6. Mr. Riverson	Law Enforcement officer, FC	Kakum	
7.	District Planning Officer	Twifo Hemang Lower	
8.	Traditional Authority	Twifo Afiaso	
9.	Opinion Leader	Twifo Afiaso	
10.	Traditional Authority	Abeka-Nkwanta	
11.	Farmer	Mfoum	

## ANNEX 3: STAKEHOLDERS FOR EASTERN REGION (BEGORO)

NAME	ORGANIZATION	LOCATION	CONTACT
------	--------------	----------	---------

1. Mr. Joseph Oteng	District Manager, FC	Begoro	
2. Mr. Felix Addo	Reg. Dir. EPA, Eastern Region	Koforidua	
3. Wisdom Ofori	NABCO, EPA	Koforidua	
4. Paul Adu- Gyamfi	NABCO, EPA	Koforidua	
5. DSP. Mr. Asiwome	Police district commander	Begoro	
6. Nana Kyei Boatey	Sub-chief (Adantahene)	Begoro	0249152423
7. Princess Boadu	NTFP collecter	Begoro	0543481647 0248183564
8. Mr. Stephen Joe Adjei	Station Officer 1, Fire Service	Begoro	0246550615
9. Mr. Ayeh	Fire Service	Begoro	

## ANNEX 4: STAKEHOLDERS FOR EASTERN REGION (KADE)

1. Mr. Francis Ottopa	Safeguards Focal Person, FC	Kade	0242209915
2. Mr. Agyapong	District Manager, FC	Kade	
3. Mr. Nattey Anthony	MOFA	Kade	0243561496
4. Mr Abubakar Kweku Johnson	District Assembly, Planning Officer	Kade	0208194883
5. Beatrice Obeng	Farmer	Kade	0428953774
6. Daniel Fosu	Farmer	Obou Betaw	
7. Abraham ofei	Farmer	Otroku	0242614443
8. Christian Nimo	Farmer	Otroku	0246396228
9. Nana Kofi Kyei	Sub-Chief (mmerante hene)	Akyem Afosu	0243569644

## ANNEX 5: STAKEHOLDERS AT SEFWI-WIAWSO

NAME	ORGANIZATION/OCCUPATION	LOCATION	CONTACT
Theodore Banoeyeley	Safeguards Focal Person	Sefwi-Wiawso	0243318635
Mr. Francis K. Enor	Divisional Police Commander	Sefwi-Wiawso	
Mrs. Phyllis	Municipal Devt Planner, District Assembly	Sefwi-Wiawso	
Mr. Kofi Yeboah	Farmer	Yawkrom	
Ama Asiye	Farmer	Kofikrom	
Cecilia Ofori	Farmer	Kofikrom	0546320763
Mr. Kwesi Ewia	Regional Director, EPA	Sefwi-Wiawso	
Kelvin Nartey	Rainforest Alliance	Sefwi-Wiawso	0208525889
Emmanuel Antwi Bawuah	Rainforest Alliance	Sefwi-Wiawso	0244370185
Samuel Asamoah	Olam	Sefwi-Wiawso	0543372808

#### ANNEX 6: STAKEHOLDERS AT JUABESO-BIA

NAME	ORGANIZATION/OCCUPATION	LOCATION	CONTACT
Mr. Tweneboah Koduah	Assistant District Manager, FSD	Juabeso-Bia	0248590510

Elliot Mensah	Conservation Alliance	Juabeso-Bia	0247789294
Mr. Seth Amoah	Farmer	Sui-Ano	0543277697
Nana Afum Ofori Panyin II	Chairman, CREMA	Bonsain	0244208828
Mr. Emmanuel Miah	District Officer, Fire Service	Juabeso-Bia	0205952114
DSP Isaac Kumi-Nipa	Divisional Police Commander	Juabeso-Bia	0241525107
Mr Richard Kofi Aduhene	Seedling producer	Juabeso-Bia	0246475426
Nana Adu Yaw II	Chief	Nkwanta	0240142533
Daakyehene	Chief	Nkwanta	0555306464
Mr Akandor	Farmer	Nkwanta	0248025957
Mr Richard Kofi Aduhene	Farmer	Nkwanta	0246475426
Mr Barnabas	Planning Officer	Juabeso-Bia	0541215688

## **ANNEX 7: STAKEHOLDERS AT NKAWIE**

NAME	ORGANIZATION/OCCUPATION	LOCATION	CONTACT
Mr. Ebenezer Mensah	FC- District Manager	Nkawie	0208342857
Mr. Edward Nyamaa	FC-Safeguards Focal Person	Nkawie	0246968564
Mr P.K Hammond	Divisional police commander	Nkawie	
Mr Eric Fofie	Director, MOFA	Nkawie	0244867339

Mr. Andews Owusu Bediako	Operation officer, Fire service	Nkawie	0244245932
Nana Amankwah	Chief	Akentensu	
	Chief and Farmers	Akatansu	
	Chiefs, Asembly man	Nkyiraso	
Mr Desmond Dwomoh	Municipal Devt Planner, District Assembly	Nkawie	0244387529

## ANNEX 8: STAKEHOLDERS AT JUASO

NAME	ORGANIZATION/OCCUPATION	LOCATION	CONTACT
Mr Newton Annobil Atuahene	FC- SFP	Juaso	0248222789
Mr Gideon Raymond	Envionmental Health Officer, District Assembly	Konongo	0244426844
Togbe Ezuma	Ewe chief	Yaw Kwei	
Nene Martey	Krobo Chief	Yaw Kwei	
Mr Kwame Kusi Ernest	Director, MOFA	Konongo	0244085580
Mr Bashir	Municipal Development Planner, District Assembly	Konongo	0244594234
Mr Samuel Awumah	Farmer	Konongo	0240829363
Aisha Mustapha	Desk Officer, EPA	Konongo	0203721627

Mr Dwomah	Director, MOFA	Agogo	0244159369
Stella Adwubi	Assembly woman	Morso	0247122748

## ANNEX 9: GALLERY







