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GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD+
EMISSIONS REDUCTION (ER) PROGRAM

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

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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+ strategies 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:

- A. Improve the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision –making
- B. Clarify natural resource rights
- C. Improve forest law enforcement, governance and trade
- D. Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand
- E. Address problem of local market supply
- F. Mitigate effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)
- G. Strengthen local decentralized management of natural resources

- H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use
- I. Improve quality of fire-affected forests and rangelands
- J. Address local market demand
- K. Improve returns to small-scale enterprise
- L. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation Rehabilitation of degraded forest reserves
- M. Implement actions to address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases)

The identified strategies likely to cause potential social impacts (i.e. on assets, 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
<p>D: Address unsustainable timber harvesting by supporting sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand</p> <p>E/J. Address problem of local market supply and demand</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>On-reserve rehabilitation</p>	<p>-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.</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>-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. -</p>
	<p>E. Better regulation of small scale lumbering (SSL), sustainable supply of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand, implemented</p> <p>J. Timber supply situation rationalized</p>	<p>Off-reserve actions/ Plantation development - Use of exotic /indigenous tree planting materials</p>	<p>-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.</p> <p>-Land tenure and use rights related conflicts may arise under off-reserve plantation development.</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>-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.</p>

Proposed REDD+ Strategy Options	Sub-components	Potential program and project components of concern	Potential Adverse Social Impacts and risks
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	<p>Ecosystem friendly cocoa production</p> <p>-Shade trees integrated into Cocoa Farms and agricultural farming systems</p> <p>-Increasing yields via Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Use of exotic /indigenous tree planting materials •Use of inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides etc <p>-On-reserve rehabilitation</p> <p>--Forest admitted boundaries demarcation farm</p>	<p>-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.</p> <p><i>-Admitted farms:</i> 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.</p> <p><u>Skepticism</u> Farmers will continue to be skeptical about trees on farms when benefit issues and tree ownership and registration are not firmed up.</p> <p><u>Economic displacement of settler/tenant farmers (i.e. some may lose cocoa farmlands)</u> 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.</p>
		<p>Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment.</p>	<p>-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.</p>
H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	H1: Implement policy measures and fuel efficiency initiatives projects that will reduce carbon emissions	Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc)	<p>-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.</p> <p>-Land tenure and use rights related conflicts may arise under off-reserve wood plantation development.</p>

Proposed REDD+ Strategy Options	Sub-components	Potential program and project components of concern	Potential Adverse Social Impacts and risks
	<p>arising from charcoal and fuel wood use.</p> <p>H2: Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc.)</p> <p>H3: Develop alternatives to primary fuels</p>		<p>-Appropriate benefit sharing arrangements by the Forestry Commission are required to minimize conflicts during sharing of benefits from the wood-based projects in communities.</p>
<p>L. Improve regulation of mining activities to reduce forest degradation</p>	<p>L1: Implementation by mining companies of EIA requirements for forest rehabilitation following the closure of mining sites enforced</p> <p>L2: Measures to reduce forest degradation as a result of unregulated (sometimes illegal) small scale mining implemented</p>	<p>-Relocation of small scale mining activities in forest reserves</p>	<p>-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.</p> <p>-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.</p>

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 system¹ 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

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 (2006) Promoting Smallholder plantation in Ghana. *Arborvitae Newsletter* 31:6)

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

Final RPF for the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ (ER) Program _ November 2018.

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is a proposed global mechanism to mitigate climate change, while mobilizing financial resources for socio-economic development in forest countries. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), facilitated by the World Bank, brings together 50 donor and forest country participants with the aim of supporting the forest countries in the preparation and subsequent implementation of their REDD+ Strategies. Ghana is a key participant country in the FCPF and the Government is currently implementing its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) with regards to the REDD+ Readiness phase and has requested a FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant to support the design of its REDD+ Strategy.

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.

1.2 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.

2.0 THE PROPOSED REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS

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

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

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:

- I. Improving the quality of multi-stakeholder dialogue and decision-making
- II. Clarifying rights regime
- III. Addressing unsustainable timber harvesting
- IV. Mitigating effects of agricultural expansion (particularly cocoa in the HFZ)
- V. Strengthening local decentralised management of natural resources
- VI. Expansion of high biomass agroforestry /tree crops systems
- VII. 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.

3.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ASSETS, LIVELIHOODS AND DISPLACEMENT

3.1 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.

3.2 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 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.

3.3 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	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	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.

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
market supply and demand	of timber to meet export and domestic / regional timber demand, implemented J. Timber supply situation rationalized			<p>-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.</p> <p>-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.</p>
			<p>Off-reserve actions/ Plantation development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •- Use of exotic /indigenous tree planting materials 	<p>-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.</p> <p>-Land tenure and use rights related conflicts may arise under off-reserve plantation development.</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>-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.</p>

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
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	<p>Ecosystem friendly cocoa production</p> <p>-Shade trees integrated into Cocoa Farms and agricultural farming systems</p> <p>-Increasing yields via Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Use of exotic /indigenous tree planting materials •Use of inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides etc <p>-On-reserve rehabilitation --Forest and farm boundaries demarcation</p>	<p>-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.</p> <p>-<i>Admitted farms</i>: 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.</p> <p><u>Skepticism</u>: Farmers will continue to be skeptical about trees on farms when benefit issues and tree ownership and registration are not firmed up.</p> <p><u>Abuse of access to inputs and planting materials/system</u>: 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.</p> <p><u>Economic displacement of settler/tenant farmers (i.e. some may lose cocoa farmlands)</u></p> <p>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</p>

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
				<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Food security issues and conversion of other agriculture lands into cocoa farms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><u>Destruction of cocoa trees from harvesting of some shade trees and conflict issues</u></p> <p>Harvesting 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,</p>

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
				<p>contractor and the Forest Services Division (FSD) who gives out the area to timber utilisation contractors.</p> <p><u>Increased Agrochemical usage and impacts</u></p> <p>-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.</p> <p>-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.</p>
			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	NO	-	-

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
	environmental management and resource planning, through national agencies (EPA, MLGRD)			
H. Improve sustainability of fuel wood use	H1: Implement policy measures and fuel efficiency initiatives projects that will reduce carbon emissions arising from charcoal and fuel wood use. H2: Develop wood-based fuel supply (woodlots, etc.) H3: Develop alternatives to primary fuels	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;	NO	-	-

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
	alternative grass control methods, incentives for community fire management; payments for ecosystem services)			
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	M. Policy implantation takes	NO	-	-

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
address acts of God (wind and natural fire events, floods, pests and diseases)	account of risks from natural events			

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

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Forest Reserves With Admitted Farms And Settlements Within The Cocoa-Forest Mosaic Landscape (HFZ)

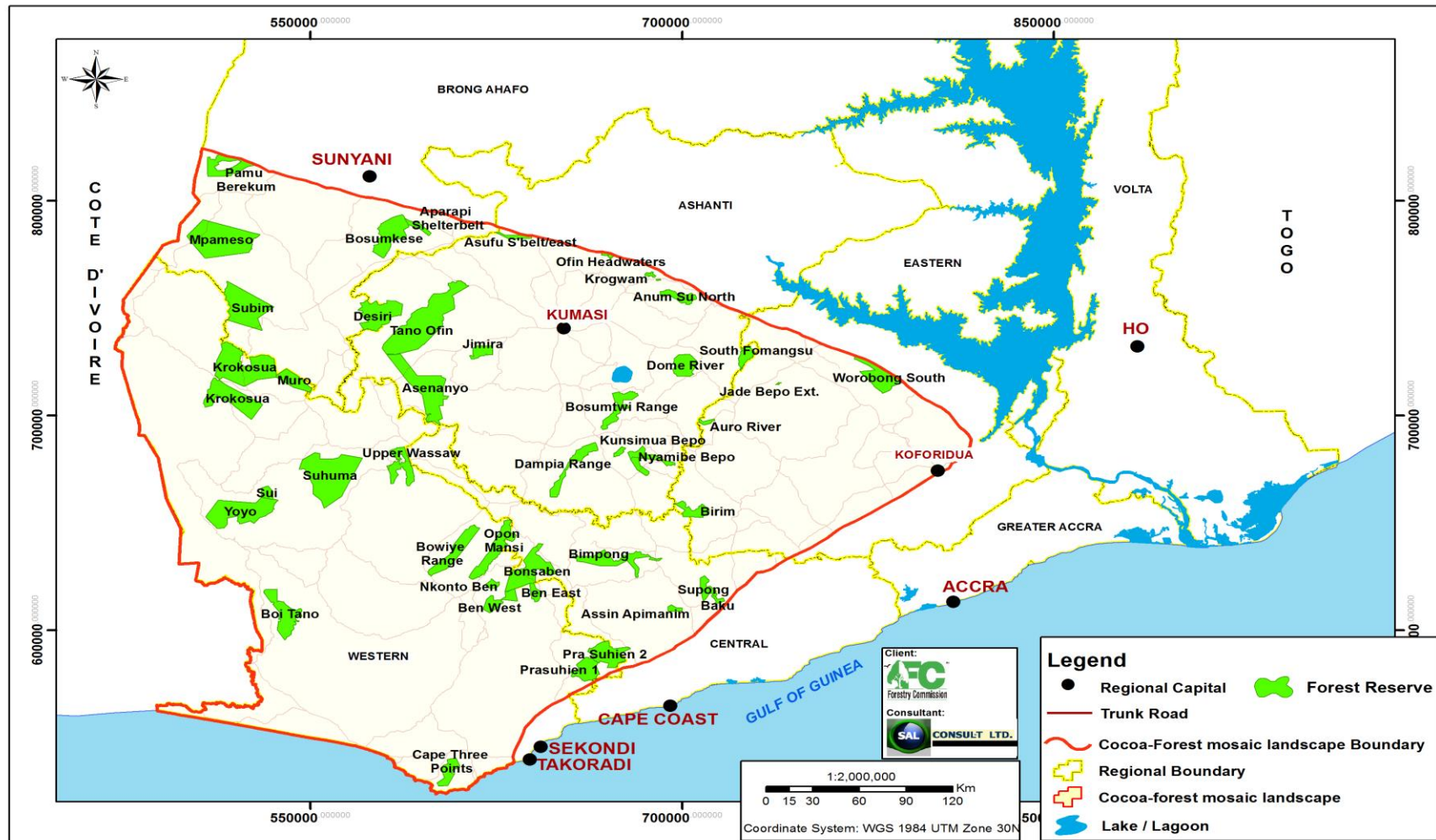


Figure 3:1 Forest Reserves with Admitted Farms/Settlements within program area of about 5.9m ha in the High Forest Zone of Ghana.

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.	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.
Potential program or project components (i) On-reserve rehabilitation -Tree plantations (ii) Off-reserve actions/ Plantation development - Use of exotic /indigenous	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

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	
tree planting materials							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	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.
-Shade trees integrated into Cocoa Farms and agricultural farming systems -Increasing yields via	On-reserves. No land acquisition required.	Crops cultivated in on-reserves by illegal farmers. Both food and cash crops	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	-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

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	
Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC) -On-reserve rehabilitation --Forest and admitted farm boundaries demarcation - Improve law enforcement on FR encroachment.		may be affected.				rights and practices with regard to use of forest and non-forest products.	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	No land acquisition required.	Nil	Nil	Equipment/ tools and machines	Affected small scale miners will	Nil	-Prepare a Reclamation Plan through stakeholder consultations for affected

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	
activities to reduce forest degradation. <u>Potential program or project components</u> -Relocation of small scale mining activities in forest reserves	Activities to be carried out in on-reserve forests.			used for small scale mining activities will be affected.	lose their livelihoods		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.

4.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 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:

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

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

Clause 2 of Article 20 further provides that:

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

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

Clause 3 adds that:

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

The State Lands Act 1962, Act 125

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

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

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

Forest Ordinance of 1927 (Cap 157)

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

4.2 Land Ownership and Tenure System

4.2.1 Interest in Land

Ghanaian law recognizes the main following four interests in land:

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

4.2.2 Existing forms of land ownership

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

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

Customary Ownership

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

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

Customary lands are managed by a custodian (a chief-for stool/skin lands or a head of clan or family for family lands) together with a council of principal elders appointed in accordance with the customary law of the land-owning community. They are accountable to the members of the land-owning community for

their stewardship. All grants of land rights by the custodian require the concurrence of at least two of the principal elders for the grant to be valid.

State Land

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

Vested Land

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

4.2.3 Land tenure rights and issues

The customary owners (stools, clans, families, and Tendamba) who hold the allodial title, own about 78% of the total land area in Ghana. Of the remaining 22% the state is the principal owner of about 20%, while 2% is held in dual ownership (i.e. the legal estate in the Government and the beneficiary/equitable interest in the community). Customary owners hold land in custody for communities and various arrangements on land use for community members prevail. The situation has been further complicated by internal migration related primarily to expanding cocoa and, in many areas, more than 50% of the population are from other parts of Ghana engaged through various arrangements, (lease, share-cropping etc.) in cocoa and other farming activities. Even though the state has 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.

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4.3 Land Administration and Institutional Framework

Key institutions involved in land administration in Ghana include:

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

4.3.1 Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs)

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

4.3.2 The Lands Commission Act 2008, Act 767

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

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

4.3.3 Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL)

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

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

Administration of Lands Act of 1962 (Act 123)

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

4.3.4 Forestry Commission

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

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

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

4.3.5 Traditional Authorities

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

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

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

4.4 World Bank Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

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.

4.5 Gaps between Ghana Regulations and World Bank Policies

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

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

Topic	Ghana legislation requirement	WB policy requirement	Gaps Filling Procedures
Timing of compensation payment	Prompt	Prior to displacement	Compensation payments are done prior to displacement.
Calculation of compensation	Fair and adequate	Full replacement cost 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 <i>"suitable land with due regard for their</i>	Affected people who are physically displaced are to be provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites at least equivalent to the old	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

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Topic	Ghana legislation requirement	WB policy requirement	Gaps Filling Procedures
	<i>economic well-being and social and cultural values</i> ".	site. Preference to be given to land-based resettlement for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	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.

4.6 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.

5.0 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.

5.1 Regulatory Framework

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

5.2 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 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, 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.

5.3 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.

5.4 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.

5.5 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 tenure 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.

5.6 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.

5.7 Consultation and Grievance mechanisms

The application of these will require:

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

5.8 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.

5.9 Categories of Resettlement Plans

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

- (i) 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);
- (ii) PAPs must be consulted about land acquisition and compensation and offered technical and financial options, including the most economically feasible alternatives; and
- (iii) 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:

- (i) A socio-economic survey will be completed to determine scope and nature of resettlement impacts.
- (ii) The socio-economic study will be carried out to collect data in the selected sub-project sites.
- (iii) 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 be sent to the WB, for final approval. See annex 1 and 2 for ARAP/RAP outline.

6.0 VALUATION, ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 Valuation

6.1.1 Basis of Valuation

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

6.1.2 Valuation Methods

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

6.1.3 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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/plantations 2. Relocation/Replacement cost method would be used and should be done in consultation with and acceptable to the traditional authorities or community leaders.
Losses of income and livelihood	Farming, etc.	Estimation of net monthly/annual profit for farm/business based on records; application of net monthly/annual profit to the period when farm/business is not operating.
Disturbance allowance	-	10% of total compensation

6.2 Eligibility

Project affected persons are described as persons 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

6.3 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	<u>Landowner (individual, family, stool)</u> Person with formal legal right to land /without formal legal right to land but have claims to property (including customary and traditional rights) 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	<u>Off-reserves</u> Destruction/removal of crops	Farmer (Have grown the crops)	Cash compensation for crops not ready for harvesting at time of entry. 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.
	<u>On-reserves</u> illegal farms: Destruction or removal of crops/farms	Farmer (Have grown the crops)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash crop compensation for damaged crops 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	<u>Off-reserve</u> 1. Destruction of immovable structures	Confirmed owner (with evidence) of affected structure irrespective of land ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation to a similar dwelling in a similar location, or Cash compensation at full replacement value of structure. Cost of moving and disturbance allowance 	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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To remain in off-reserve plantations as first option. If restriction of access, a process framework will be prepared in 	-

Asset	Type of Impact	Affected population/entity	Entitlements	Valuation Method
			<p>consultation with traditional authorities</p> <p>2. Otherwise, relocation to new sites proposed by community or traditional authority and performance of necessary pacification rites</p>	
	<p><u>On-reserve</u></p> <p>1. Destruction of illegal structures</p> <p>2. Cultural sites</p>	<p>Confirmed owner (with evidence) of affected structure</p> <p>2. Community/ traditional ruler or authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for destroyed structures Cost of transportation to the new sites <p>2. Cultural sites in on-reserves must not be relocated. Access to these sensitive sites to be maintained.</p>	Full replacement cost approach. No depreciation to be applied.
LIVELIHOOD	Agriculture	Using affected land for agriculture irrespective of ownership situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation of any loss of income Assistance to livelihood restoration 	Negotiations based on sound income/economic analysis
	Businesses	Business person operating business on project affected land irrespective of ownership (includes squatters)	<p>Cash compensation for loss of income</p> <p>Assistance to livelihood restoration</p>	Negotiations based on sound income/economic analysis
Access and Use Restrictions			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	

7.0 FEEDBACK AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (FGRM)

7.1 General grievances/disputes related to resettlement/ compensation program

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

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

7.2 Objective

The objectives of the grievance process are to:

- Provide affected people with 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.

7.3 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

7.4 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.

7.5 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.

7.6 Financing

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

8.0 VULNERABLE GROUPS

8.1 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.

8.2 Assistance to vulnerable people

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

- Assistance in financial literacy training especially for women and assistance in compensation payment procedures (e.g. going to the bank with them to cash the compensation 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 herdsman 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.

8.3 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.

9.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION BY THE FORESTRY COMMISSION AND GHANA COCOA BOARD

9.1 General objectives of monitoring and evaluation

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

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

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.

9.2 Internal Monitoring

9.2.1 Scope and content

Monitoring will address the following aspects:

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

9.2.2 Monitoring indicators

The Forestry Commission 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.

9.3 Evaluation of resettlement process

9.3.1 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.

9.3.2 Internal Evaluation

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

9.4 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,

- (i) a comparison of income levels before-and-after the RAP;

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

9.5 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/ARAP 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

10.0 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE OF THE RPF

10.1 Consultations

10.1.1 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.

10.1.2 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

Final RPF for the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ (ER) Program _ November 2018.

- 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 GSBA 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.

10.1.3 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.

11.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

11.1 Institutional Responsibilities

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

11.2 Resources, technical support and capacity enhancement

11.2.1 Resources available to deal with resettlement issues

The FC REDD+ Secretariat has few human resources available to deal with REDD+ issues in general and resettlement/compensation related issues in particular. 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**.

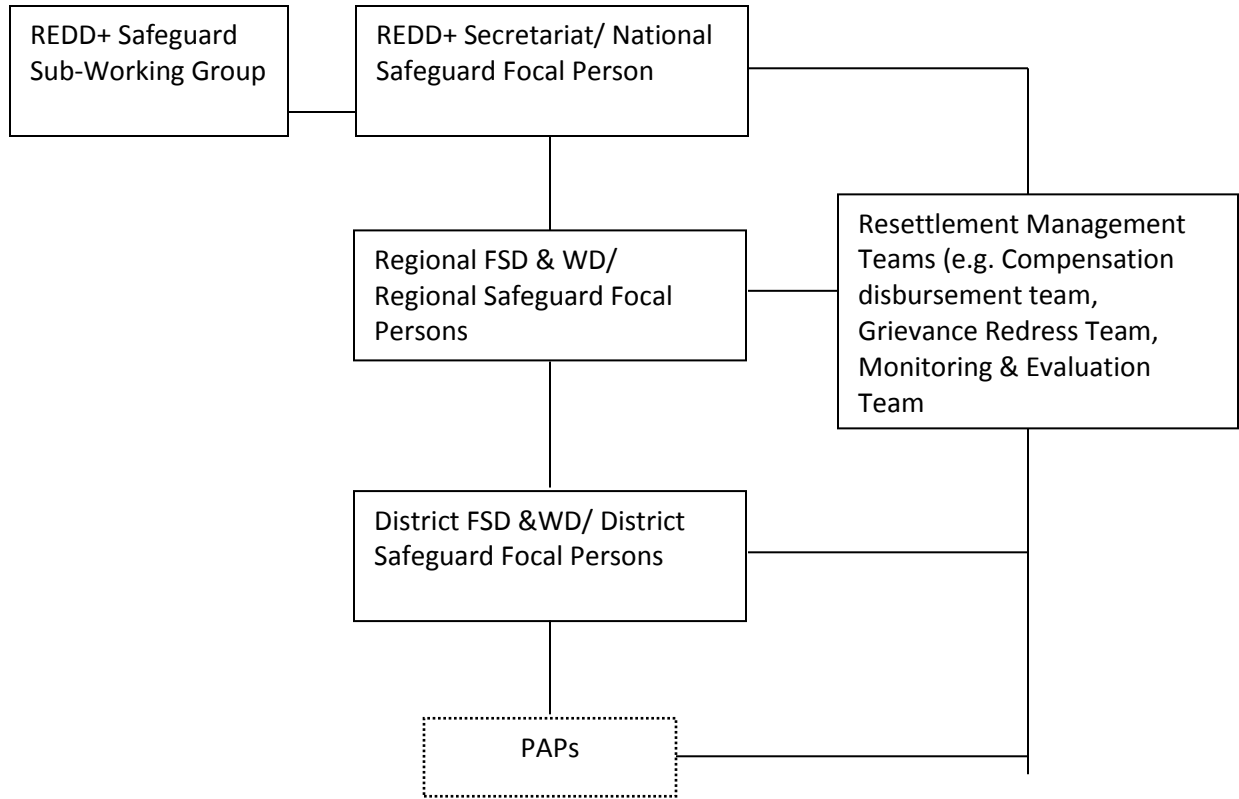


Figure 11:1 Organogram for RPF Implementation

11.2.2 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.

11.3 Priority Tasks

As soon as REDD+ sub-projects are determined in sufficient details, preliminary screening or assessment of resettlement/ compensation related issues should be carried out to confirm (i) if 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.

11.4 Resettlement Management Teams

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

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

The Compensation Disbursement Team will be responsible for 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.

11.5 Procedures for delivery of entitlements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

12.0 BUDGET AND FUNDING

12.1 Estimated Budget for Training in WB Resettlement Instrument

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

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

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

12.2 Budget for Preparation and Implementation of RAPs/ARPs

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

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

Preparation of Plan

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

Relocation Issues, if relevant

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

Income and means of livelihood restoration plans

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

Administrative costs

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

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	<i>Subtotal 1 (Preparatory phase cost)</i>	
2.0	COMPENSATION COST	
2.1	Compensation for permanent acquisition of land	
2.2	Compensation for temporary occupation of land	
2.3	Compensation for destruction of standing crops	
2.4	Compensation for destruction of permanent immovable structures	
2.5	Compensation for temporary displacement of moveable structures	
2.6	<i>RAP Implementation Audit</i>	

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)	

12.3 Arrangements for funding

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

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

13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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 study on Accra Plain Irrigation Development Project. SAL Consult Ltd., December 2011.

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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:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Individuals Contacted</u>	<u>Summary of Discussion</u>
.....

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

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Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
Mr. Yaw Adu	MOFA, District Director	0249105224	21-03-2014
Mr. Felix Appiah	District Cocoa Officer CSSVD/Extension	0203733102	21-03-2014
Sefwi Wiawso Municipal			
Mr. Samuel Obosu	SWMA-MPO	0244433031	24-03-2014
Mr. Andrew Ackah	OASL-Municipal Officer	0243684078	24-03-2014
Mr. Issah Alhassan	CHRAJ-Municipal Officer	0240195541	24-03-2014
Mr. Samuel Amponsah	COCOBOD-Regional CSD Head	0244560785	24-03-2014
Mr. George Dery	FSD-District Manager	0244684857	
Mr. Justice Niyuo	FSD Assistant District Manager	0242171767	24-03-2014
Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD), Takoradi			
Dr. Benjamin Donkor	Executive Director	0203893725	26-03-2014
Mr. Yaw Kumi	Contracts & Permits Manager	0244503857	
Mr. Faakye Collins	Timber Grading & Inspection Manager	0208135037	
Mr. Peter Zomelo	Trade & Industry Development Manager	0244376246	

Jomoro District

Amokwah CREMA

Date: 21-03-2014

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

Nsuano Community

Date: 21-03-2014

No.	Name	Position/Designation	Age	Occupation
1	John Amponsah	CEC Secretary	58	Farmer
2	Nana Mbala	Chief of Nsuano		Farmer
3	Samuel Akowa	Chief-Tenant farmers		Farmer
4	Francis Amo	Youth Leader		Farmer
5	Lolonyo			Farmer
6	Kofi Kusase			Farmer
7	Agyemang Nketia	Elder/Opinion Leader		Farmer
8	Ewoku Ndele	Linguist		Farmer
9	Nuro James		37	Farmer
10	Collins Coffie		22	Farmer
11	Sampson Kombate		32	Farmer
12	Issa Alhassan		41	Business man
13	Kwabena Peter		34	Farmer
14	Yaw Abanga		31	Farmer
15	Appiah Josh		34	Farmer
16	Ohene George		33	Farmer
17	Zufura Seidu		43	Farmer

18	Musah Anbela		48	Farmer
19	Opanin Samuel Obuobi		60	Farmer
20	Kwame Manu		38	Farmer
21	Nana Yaw	Ahohohene	59	Farmer
22	Robert Gyimah		46	Farmer
23	Augustine Tawiah		34	Farmer
<i>Women</i>				
1	Beatrice Afrifa		28	Trader
2	Patricia Amedi		22	Trader
3	Grace Anamba		42	Farmer
4	Charlotte Amponsah		33	Business woman
5	Irene Amedi		26	Business woman
6	Diana Nyuenmawor		25	Farmer
7	Ama Musah		42	Farmer
8	Christina Ehimaa		35	Farmer
9	Vida Nyarko		45	Farmer
10	Faustina Anaaba		24	Farmer
11	Margaret Fouaa		32	Farmer
12	Akua Abulaih		24	Farmer
13	Faustina Ohenewaa		39	Farmer
14	Rashalutu Alhassan		45	Farmer
15	Hawa Groma		65	Farmer
16	Faustina Afia Nyamekye	CEC Treasurer	53	Farmer/Business woman
17	Sophia Ackah		51	Farmer/Business woman

Sefwi Wiawso District

Akurafo Community

Date: 22-03-2014

No.	Name	Position/Designation	Age	Occupation
1	Atta Kofi		48	Suhuma Timber Co
2	Nana Yaw Fosu	Nkosohene	40	Farmer
3	Yaw Gyabeng		60	Farmer
4	Christiana Owusu		54	SPU-Cocobod
5	Hannah Mesumekyere		70	Farmer
6	Ama Konadu		67	Farmer
7	Joseph Boakye		45	Storekeeper
8	David Nsowah		85	Farmer
9	Osumanu Mohammed		35	Farmer
10	Lardi Adu		60	Farmer
11	Seidu Patron		49	Farmer
12	Opong Frimpong		35	SPU-Cocobod
13	Isaac Sampa	Assemblyman	35	SPU-Cocobod
14	Joseph Sarkodie		40	Farmer
15	Osuman K. Oppong		73	Farmer
16	Thomas Sampa		25	Farmer
17	Kofi Abudu		48	Farmer

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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	10-04-2014 11-04-2014
Isaac Buckman	TIDD, Contract & Permit Officer	0242312630	10-04-2014
Antony Amamoo	TIDD, Regional Manager	0208142192	11-04-2014

FORIG, Kumasi			
Dr. Emmanuel Marfo	Senior Research Scientist- Policy & Governance	0244627274/ 0264627274	09-04-2014
Tropenbos International (TBI)-NGO			
Bernice Agyekwena	Communication Officer	0276478083	09-04-2014
K. S. Nketia	Project Director	0208150148	10-04-2014
OASL, Kumasi			
Nana Nsuase Poku Agyeman III	Regional Stool Lands Officer/ Otumfuo's Akyeamehene/ Chief Linguist	0244461057	09-04-2014
Land Commission, Kumasi			
Afia Abrefa	Senior Lands Officer-PVLMD	03220-26402	09-04-2014
Benjamin Nti	Lands Officer- PVLMD		
A. Karikari	Divisional Head-Land Registration Division, Ashanti Reg	02033221111	10-04-2014
Institute of Renewable Natural Resources - KNUST			
Dr. Emmanuel Acheampong	Senior Lecturer		10-04-2014
Form Ghana			
Marius Krijt	Operations Manager	0544441441	
Mariam Awuni	HR & Development Manager	0266374047	

BRONG AHAFO REGION

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

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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

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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
Forest reserve - Bosome

14-04-2014

No.	Name	Age	Occupation
1	Potuo Bilaba	65	Farmer
2	Latif Alhassan	18	Farmer
3	Azizu Alhassan	20	Farmer
4	Yaw Sangi	20	Farmer
5	Mohammed	35	Farmer
6	Abduli	35	Farmer
7	Hadi Adama	20	Farmer
8	Yaw Bawuu	30	Farmer
9	Kari Wagi	23	Farmer
10	Dassan Isaac	20	Farmer
11	Yaawuloza Mohammed	20	Farmer
12	Felimon Nubolanaa	20	Farmer
13	Kwabena Dassan	30	Farmer
14	Bawuloma Nubosie	40	Farmer
15	Alahassan Iddrissu	25	Farmer
16	Ibrahim Iddrissu	30	Farmer
17	Zakari Osman	31	Farmer
18	Soribo Alfred	70	Farmer
19	Fusena Iddrissu	80	Farmer
20	Abdulai Tanko	40	Driver
21	Wuudo Ada	55	Farmer
22	Abduliman Ibrahim	56	Farmer
23	Isaah Tayii	20	Farmer
24	Yakubu Idrissu	32	Farmer
25	Abdulai Razak	28	Farmer

26	Amentus Karpিয়ে	65	Farmer
27	Siedu Ibrahim	39	Farmer
28	Latif Alhassan	42	Farmer
29	Jato Dasaan	45	Farmer
30	Alidu Karih	32	Farmer
31	Nbuli Dasaan	40	Farmer
32	Imoro Mohammed	32	Teacher
33	Isahaku Amadu	25	Farmer
34	Tayii Isaaku	33	Farmer
35	Yamusa Awudu	53	Teacher
36	Bawa Jannaa	75	Farmer
1	Tikayi Bawa	60	Farmer
2	Lukaya Amidu	40	Farmer
3	Afukyetu Abdulai	40	Farmer
4	Naapo Yeyereku	35	Farmer
5	Alociyo Cynthia	41	Farmer
6	Polina Kando	34	Farmer
7	Faalinbon Akosua	42	Farmer
8	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 Gynapo	48	Farmer
24	Adwoa footi	35	Farmer
25	Akosua Juliet	36	Farmer
26	Grace Tan	37	Farmer
27	Akosua Nyobea	42	Farmer
28	Akua Dordaa	44	Farmer
29	Rahina Alhassan	39	Farmer
30	Mariama Tuahilu	50	Farmer
31	Ama Wajuli	60	Farmer
32	Philomena Soo	42	farmer/NDC women organiser

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

No.	Name	Age/ description	Occupation
1	Alhassan Adu	Elderly	Farmer
2	Sherasu Alhassan	Youth	Farmer
3	Mohammed Abdul –Latif	Youth	Farmer
4	Alhassan Iddrisu	Youth	Farmer
5	Yakubu Iddrisu	Youth	Farmer
6	Alhassan Mohammed	Youth	Farmer
7	Fuseini Rashid	Youth	Farmer
8	Fuseini Abdulai	Youth	Farmer
9	Yakubu Wambe	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 Yusuf	42	Farmer
12	Alhassan Azindo	20	Farmer
13	Iddrisu Azima	40	Farmer
14	Abubakari Mansuru	20	Farmer
15	Abdulai Fuseini	30	Farmer
16	Shaibu Nina	43	Farmer
17	Sualisu Nina	45	Farmer
18	Amadu Majid	35	Farmer
19	Zakari Abukari	40	Farmer
20	Alhassan Bawa	45	Farmer
21	Abubakari Shaibu	70	Farmer
1	Sanatu Azuma	50	Farmer
2	Alimatu Zakariya	40	Farmer
3	Awabu Mahamatu	35	Farmer
4	Mariama Baba	29	Farmer
5	Zinabu Alhassan	30	Farmer
6	Mariama Alhassan	60	Farmer
7	Sakina Zakari	23	Farmer
8	Filila Alhassan	35	Farmer
9	Rahimatu Ibrahim	35	Farmer
10	Sulaya Iddrisu	28	Farmer
11	Azara Damba	60	Farmer
12	Mamunatu Abdul-Nasiri	18	Farmer
13	Mariam Majeed	32	Farmer
14	Sikina Shaibu	50	Farmer
15	Fati Alhassan	52	Farmer
16	Awabu Sulemana	18	Farmer
17	Abana Rashid	23	Farmer
18	Sanatu Azima	53	Farmer
19	Nima Alhassan	18	Farmer
20	Ashitu Abubakari	50	Farmer
21	Anatu Karim	38	Farmer
22	Fatima Sulemana	28	Farmer

23	Martha Bawa	60	Farmer
24	Fatimata Adam	40	Trader/Farmer
25	Adamu Moro	34	Trader
26	Fatimatu Osman	20	Farmer
27	Fati Fuseini	30	Farmer
28	Awabu Yussif	35	Farmer
29	Adamu Issah	60	Farmer
30	Hawa Fuseini	60	Farmer
31	Sanatu Yahaya	62	Farmer
32	Asana Abdulai	25	Farmer
33	Fushina Abukari	38	Trader
34	Larbi Issahaku	29	Trader

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

No.	Name	Age	Occupation
1	Dari Naatida	30	Farmer
2	Kwaku Bayowo	30	Farmer
3	Awule Donkoyiri	52	Farmer
4	Dare Tan	28	Farmer
5	Simon Bugla	53	Farmer
6	Lamin Abdulai	20	Farmer
7	Kipo Simole	23	Farmer
8	Disuri Berviley	31	Farmer
9	Attah Zinkoni	50	Farmer
10	Pentu Aliasu	20	Farmer
11	Kular Yirikubaye	45	Farmer
12	Kipo Musah	23	Student/Farmer
13	Denyi Beyinar	30	Farmer
14	Kwame Beyinor	25	Farmer
15	Tinwah Dasaah	35	Farmer
16	Gbiale Gbentuota	30	Farmer
17	Yanyeke Yawkraah	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	Solety 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 Djabtey	Regional FSD Manager	0244639643	30-04-2014 / 01-05-2014
Emmanuel Okrah	Tamale District FSD Manager	0243716352	30-04-2014

Contact person	Position	Contact number	Date
Nii Kwei	Tamale Assist. Dist. Manager	0200122333	30-04-2014 / 01-05-2014
Paul Hinnah	Bole Assist Dist. FSD Manager	0244934324	02-05-2014
Joseph Akuoko	Bole-TO/Range Supervisor	0242108943	02-05-2014
Saviour Attu	Bole – TO/Range supervisor	0243141630	02-05-2014
Lands Commission, Tamale			
Samuel Anini	Head- LVD	0244618902	05-05-2014
Osei Owusu	Head- PVLMD	0244633902	06-05-2014
Yaw Aboagye	Regional Lands Officer/ Head-Survey & Mapping	0244798808	06-05-2014
Tree Aid Ghana - NGO			
Andrew Dokurugu	Country Director	0208882226 andrew.dokurugu@treeaid.org.uk	05-05-2014
OASL, Tamale			
Franklin Oppong Obiri	Regional Stool Lands Officer	0207339887/ 0244496668	05-05-2014
EPA, Tamale			
Musa Adam Jafaru	Programme Officer	0244445831/ 0501301601	05-05-2014
Jimah Louly	Programme Officer	0543315665/ 0501301600	05-05-2014
Abu Iddrisu	Regional Director		05-05-2014
GNFS, Tamale			
Douglas Koyiri	Regional Fire Commander	0208284332	05-05-2014
Department of Community Development			
Williams Alagma	Regional Director	0244845045/0206277359 alagwillie@yahoo.com	06-05-2014
MOFA, Tamale			
William 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			

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