

Foreword

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

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

The District Forestry Plan (Lawra Forest District) was developed with the participation of the relevant stakeholders under the facilitation of Tropenbos International Ghana and the Forestry Commission.

A workshop involving the key stakeholders was held where the idea of developing a District Forestry Plan was discussed. The workshop, held on December 9, 2010, was attended by representatives of the Forest Services Division, Wildlife Division, Resource Management Support Centre of the Forestry Commission, Lawra and Sisala East District Assemblies, National and District Forest Forums, Traditional Authorities, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and civil society groups. The objectives and activities to pursue in the Plan were discussed.

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

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Figure 1: Figure 1: Map Of The Lawra Forest District

Acronyms

BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CBFL	Community Based Forest Livelihoods
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DOW	Department of Women
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
DA	District Assembly
DFF	District Forest Forum
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FC	Forestry Commission
FSD	Forest Services Division
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPDP	Government Plantation Development Programme
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MTS	Modified Taungya System
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NFF	National Forest Forum

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLBI	Non-Legally Binding Instrument
NNFPDP	New National Forest Plantation Development Programme
REDD	Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
TA	Traditional Authority
UDS	University of Development Studies
UN	United Nations
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UWR	Upper West Region
WD	Wildlife Division

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

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

1.2 The Non Legally Binding Instrument (NLBI)

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

The programme has the following objectives:

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

the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability

- To provide a framework for national action and international cooperation

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

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

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

The fourth key prioritized national policy, under which this Plan was

developed, seeks to incorporate the key priority four (4) into the District Assemblies Medium Term National Development Policies.

1.3 Definition of Key Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

A District Forestry Plan should include the following:

- Resources available in the district, taking into consideration the

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

Chapter Two

Forest And Forest Resources

2.1 Forest and Land Resources

The Lawra Forest District covers seven administrative Districts: Wa Municipal, and Wa West, Wa East, Jirapa, Lawra, Lawra and Lambussie Karni Districts. The Forest District lies within the Guinea Savannah Zone (Figure 1), which is characterized by short grasses and sparse woody plants. Common trees in the District include baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), dawadawa (*Parkia biglobosa*), shea (*Vitellaria paradoxa*) and acacia trees which are resistant to drought and fire.

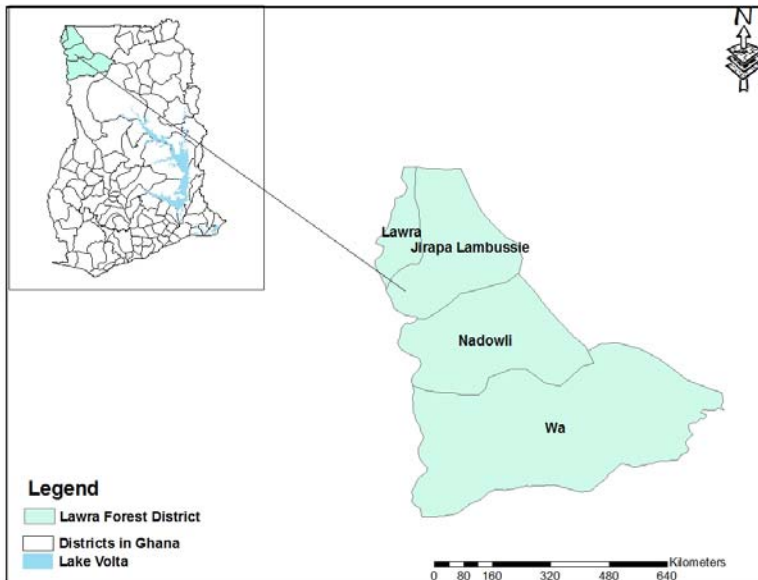


Figure 1: Map of the Lawra Forest District

There are nine forest reserves in the District covering a total land area of 42814.70 ha. The Kulpown Tributaries Forest Reserve is a tropical savannah and riparian woodland. It is a convalescence forest due to frequent bush fires and illegal chainsaw operations. It lies southwards from Joluyiri village to Du. The Forest Reserve covers an area of 10,029.50 ha and has a perimeter of 41.28 km. Common trees in the reserve include *Acacia spp*, *Afromosia spp*, *Lasiflora*, *Afzelia africana*, *Anogeissus leiocarpus*, *Vitellaria paradoxa*, *Khaya senegalensis* and *Terminalia spp*.

The Lawra Forest Reserve was established in 1950 and is situated in the North-Eastern part of Lawra. The reserve is a tropical savannah woodland covering 127 ha with 40 ha converted into plantations and the remaining 87 ha protected. Harvesting has been done only once due to annual bush fires. Common tree species in the reserve include *Khaya senegalensis*, *Tectona grandis* and *Anogeissus leiocarpus*.

The Nandom-Lambussie Forest Reserve covers a land area of 188.2 ha with 40 ha converted into plantations. Harvesting has been done only once (in 1980).

The Gbelle Resource Reserve covering a land area of 565 km² is home to a rare antelope, the Roan Antelope (*Hippotragus spp*). There is a Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) in the Lawra District managed by the local communities with support from the Wildlife Division. There is also a community owned wildlife sanctuary within the Wa West District, the Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary. There are potential ecotourism sites in the District waiting to be developed. They include the Kojokperi pond, Boro Community Forest, Eremon crocodile pond and the Nanvilli Falanta Anthills.

Table 1: Summary of forest and land resources in the Lawra Forest District

Resource	Location	Size	Description	Common species
Kulpown Tributaries Forest Reserve	Southwards from Joluyiri village to Du.	10,029.50 ha, perimeter of 41.28 km	Tropical savannah and riparian woodland under convalescence due to frequent bush fires and illegal chainsaw operations.	<i>Acacia spp</i> , <i>Afromosia spp</i> , <i>Lasiflora</i> , <i>Atzelia africana</i> , <i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> , <i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> , <i>Khaya senegalensis</i> and <i>Terminalia spp.</i>
Lawra Forest Reserve	North-Eastern part of Lawra.	127 ha, 40 ha converted into plantations	Tropical savannah woodland. Harvesting done only once due to annual bush fires.	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> and <i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> .
The Nandom-Lambussie Forest Reserve	Between Nandom and Lambussie	188.2 ha, 40 ha converted into plantations	Harvesting done once	
Gbelle Resource Reserve	Bordewred by Nadowli, Samambo, Kamahego, Wogu,	565 km ²	Home to a rare antelope, the Roan Antelope	Roan Antelope Waterbuck, Bushbuck, Warthog, Patas Monkey, Olive Baboon
Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary.	Wa West District		Community owned wildlife sanctuary	Hippos, Crocodiles Grasscutter
Potential ecotourism sites	Kojokperi Boro Community Forest Eremon crocodile pond Nanvilli		Kojokperi Tributary pond Boro natural forest Crocodile pond Falanta Anthills	Crocodiles Ants/Anthills

2.2 Resource management challenges

The contribution of forests to livelihoods in the Lawra District is hampered by seasonality and decline in stock of the forest products. This decline could be attributed to bushfires, illegal and unsustainable exploitation (especially along the banks of water bodies). The forests are threatened by recurrent bush fires, nomadic livestock grazing (especially cattle from neighboring countries), unsustainable farming practices, and indiscriminate felling of trees for commercial purpose (fuel wood and charcoal). Additionally, increasing population and

development pressure, low investments in forest plantations, low community participation, low law enforcement and weak collaboration amongst stakeholders hinder the proper management of the forests and wildlife resources.

2.3 Resource management objectives

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

- Plantation development
- Wildfire prevention and control
- Proper management of water resources
- Effective law enforcement
- Establishment of Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs)

Chapter Three

Forest, Livelihoods And Poverty Reduction

3.1 Current contribution of forestry to livelihoods and poverty reduction

Forests in the Lawra Forest District provide a lot of benefits to the local people. The benefits include edible fruits (e.g. *Itarum senegalensis*, *Diospyros mospiliformis*, *Adansonia digitata* and *Vitellaria paradoxa*), bushmeat, vegetables, medicinal plants/herbs, water, fodder and materials (grasses and poles) for constructing shelter. The forests help sustain crop yields and provide both formal employment (office staff) and informal employment (forest reserve boundary cleaning, tending of HIPC plantations, NNFPDP¹, MTS etc). However, no revenue has accrued to Municipal/District Assemblies since timber harvesting is scarcely done.

3.2 Optimisation of forestry contribution to the livelihoods of people in the district

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

¹ New National Forest Plantation Development Programme

3.3 Livelihood objectives

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

- Promote sustainable use of forest resources
- Promote sustainable charcoal production
- Promote long term access to land for plantation purposes especially for women and settlers
- Promote livelihood activities such as bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, small ruminant and piggery rearing

Chapter Four

Forest Governance

4.1 Good Forest Governance

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

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

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

4.2 Forest governance challenges in the District

Poor forest governance constitutes a challenge to sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources in the District. Bye-laws for forest and nature conservation have been ignored and rendered ineffective. Moreover, the Environmental Committees of the District Assemblies are not functioning mainly due to weak capacity and inadequate logistics. Also women, who constitute the majority user group of forest resources, are neglected in decision making concerning the forests they exploit.

4.3 Governance objectives

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

1. Enact appropriate bye-laws for forest and nature conservation
2. Ensure effective Environmental Sub-Committee at the district level
3. Establish and ensure effective natural resource committees at the local (community) level
4. Enhance women's participation in resource governance
5. Institute regular stakeholder review meetings

Chapter Five

Capacity Building For All Stakeholders

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

5.1 Resource development

Under resource development, the Plan shall pursue capacity building in nursery establishment, tree planting and cultivation of non timber forest products.

5.2 Livelihoods and poverty reduction

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

5.3 Climate change

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

community people on the threats climate change poses and how they can adapt their activities to the threats.

5.4 Governance

Under governance, the Plan shall pursue capacity building for:

- Enhanced law enforcement, particularly bye-laws
- Functional community-based natural resource management committees
- Enhanced participation of all stakeholders in forest governance

Chapter Six

Action Plan For The District Forestry Plan

Theme	Objective	Intervention/Activity	Resources required	Responsible Agency	Time Frame
A. Forest resources	1. Wildfire prevention and control	1.1 Educate and create public awareness through community durbars, radio discussions	Financial, logistics, human resources	FSD, GNFS	All year round
		1.2 Establish and train fire volunteers	Financial, logistics, human resources	GNFS, NADMO, FSD, EPA	Sept. – Oct.
		1.3 Build capacity of all stakeholders	Financial, logistics, human resources	FSD, DA EPA, Fire Volunteers, NADMO	All year round
	2. Effective law enforcement	1.4 Develop and integrate local fire management plan	Financial, logistics, human resources	DA, FSD, NFF, MOFA, GNFS, NADMO	July-Sept.
		1.5 Enact Community and District Assembly bye-laws	Financial, logistics, human resources	DA, TA	Aug.-Sept.
		2.1 Create public awareness and educate chiefs, indaba, farmers, cattle owners, charcoal producers, land owners and all community members	Financial resources and logistics (transport)	NADMO, police officers, TA, DA, FSD, NGOs, information service, NCCE	All year
	3. Establishment of Community Resources Management Areas (CREMAs)	2.2 Encourage and enhance the watch dog role of communities	Reward system	TA, Unit Committee	
		2.3 Encourage and involve traditional authorities in law enforcement	Reward system	TA, DA	
		3.1 Educate and create public awareness	Financial, logistics, human resources	DA, TA, FSD, WD	All year
		3.2 Conduct resource assessment and identify communities	Financial, logistics, human resources	FSD, WD, TAS	Oct-March June-Sept

		3.3 Demarcate and protect CREMAs (regular patrols and enactment of by-laws)	Financial, logistics, human resources	FSD, WD, District Environmental Sub-Committee	All year
4. Plantation development		4.1 Educate and create awareness	Financial, logistics, human resources	District Assembly, FSD, MOFA, NGOs	All year
		4.2 Acquire sites for plantation (identification and demarcation of land)	Financial, logistics, human resources	Traditional council, District Environmental Sub-Committee, FSD	Oct-Feb
		4.3 Establish nursery/Obtain seedlings	Financial, logistics, human resources	District Forest Forum, Unit Committee, District Environmental Sub-Committee, FSD, NGOs	Oct-June
5. Proper management of water resources		5.1 Identify watershed areas	Funds	TA, District Environmental Sub-Committee	
		5.2 Educate and create public awareness	Funds	DA, EPA	
		5.3 Plant along river banks	Funds	TA, District Environmental Sub-Committee	
B. Livelihoods		5.4 Enact and enforce of local by-laws	Funds	TA, District Assemblies	
	1. Sustainable use of forest resources	1.1 Regulate access to forest resources (hunting, grazing etc)	Logistics	FSD, WD, District Environmental Sub-Committee	All year
		1.2 Conduct forest inventory and allocate yield	Human and Financial resources	Human and Financial resources	WD, FSD, DA
	1.3 Embark on enrichment planting	Funds, seedlings	Funds, seedlings	Community, District Environmental Sub-Committee, WD, FSD	May-Oct.

		1.4 Introduce specific animal species	Funds, animals	WD	All year	
2. Sustainable charcoal production		2.1 Sensitize and create awareness on woodlot establishment	Funds	District environmental Sub-Committee, Unit Committee	All year	
		2.2 Establish woodlots	Seedlings, logistics, land, funds	NGOs, FSD, MOFA	All year	
		2.3 Promote agro forestry	Seedlings, logistics, land, funds	MOFA, District Environmental Sub-Committee, FSD	All year	
		2.4 Promote the use of agric residues and improved kiln technology	Logistics, tech support	FSD, DA, Min of Energy, Energy Commission, CSIR.	All year	
		2.5 Promote the use of improved stove	Logistics, technical support	Min of Energy, District Assembly	All year	
		2.6 Encourage the leasing of lands to especially women and settlers for tree planting		TA, District Environmental Sub-Committee, Town and Country Planning	All year round	
		3. Long term access to land (land tenure) especially for women	3.1 Organise forum (s) on gender and land use issues	Human and Financial resources	NFF, DOW, NCCE	All year
		4. Promote livelihood activities such as bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, small ruminant and pig rearing	3.2 Sensitize communities and land owners on land use issues	Financial Resources	NFF, FSD, NCCE, DOW	All year
			4.1 Identify interest groups	Funds, technical support, logistics	DA, BAC, MOFA	All year
			4.2 Provide training and logistics	Funds, logistics	DA, BAC, MOFA	
4.3 Monitoring and follow-up support	Funds		DA, BAC, MOFA			
C. Governance	1. Bye-Laws for forests and nature conservation	1.1 Formulate and enact bye – laws to promote sustainable use of forest resources	Financial, logistics, human resources	TA, DA	By march 2012	

				Funds	TA, Area Council (Unit Committees), FC, DA FSD, DA, MOFA, NGOs, WD	All year
		1.2 Establish and resource local committees to enforce bye-laws 2.1 Empower Environmental Sub-Committees to function effectively		Financial, logistics, human resources		By Dec 2011 - Continuous/frequent
	2. Ensure effective Environmental Sub-Committee at the district level					
	3. Establish and ensure effective natural resource committees at the community level	3.1 Zone and build capacity of the Committees		Funds, personnel, logistics	FSD, WD, DA	
	4. Enhance women's participation in resource governance	4.1 Build the capacity of women to take up leadership roles in community forest management		Financial, logistics, human resources	FSD, DA, DOW, NCCE, NGOs (Rural Women Association)	From September 2011- continues
		4. 2 Monitor progress of women's participation in community forest management		Human and Financial resources	TA, DA, NGOs (Rural Women Association)	From September 2011- continues
	5. Organise regular stakeholder review meetings	5.1 Organise annual and quarterly stakeholder meeting		Financial, logistics, human resources	CEMCs, DFF, Das, FSD, WD	From Dec 2011 - Annually Quarterly
	6. Enhance watch dog roles of Civil Society Organisations	6.1 Strengthen and encourage CSOs to play watch dog roles		Funds	CSO Network, DA	All year

Chapter 7

Funding

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

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

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

Chapter 8

Monitoring Framework

THEME	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS	
A. Forest Resources	Objective 1: To prevent and control wildfire				
	Activity 1.1 Educate and create public awareness through Community durbars	FSD, GNFS	Community durbar organised to create awareness.	Reports	The public interested, Availability of funds
	Activity 1.2 Establish and train fire volunteers	GNFS, FSD, WD	Fire volunteers established and trained	Reports	Availability of funds, available expertise
	Activity 1.3 Build capacity of all stakeholders	FSD, DA, EPA, WD, RMSC		Reports	Availability of funds, available expertise
	Activity 1.4 Develop local integrated fire management plan	DA, FSD, NFF, MOFA, Fs, FSD, WD	Fire management plan prepared	Reports	Availability of funds
	Activity 1.5 Enact community and district assembly bye-laws	DA, TA, FSD, WD	District bye- Laws enacted	Reports	
	Objective 2: To ensure effective law enforcement				
	Activity 2.1 Create public awareness and educate chiefs, tindaaba, farmers, cattle owners, charcoal producers, land owners and all community members	NADMO, police officers, TA, DA, FSD, DFF/FFF, Suntaa-Nuntaa	Chiefs, tindaaba, farmers, cattle owners, charcoal producers, land owners and all community members educated	Reports	Willingness of communities to participate
	Activity 2.2 Encourage and enhance the watch dog role of communities	TA, Unit Committee, FSD, WD	Active efficient watch dog committee	Interview with communities	Motivate watch dog committee
	Activity 2.3 Encourage and involve traditional authorities in law enforcement	TA, DA, Forestry Forum	Traditional authorities assigned roles in enforcing law	Interview with communities	
	Objective 3: To establish Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs)				
	Activity 3.1 Educate and create public awareness	DA, TA, FSD, WD	Communities educated and sensitized	Interview with communities	Funds available
	Activity 3.2 Conduct resource assessment and identify communities	FSD, TA, WD	Resource assessment conducted and communities selected	Reports	Funds available
	Activity 3.3 Demarcate and protect	FSD, WD, District	CREMAs demarcated	Reports	CREMA volunteers

	CREMAS (regular patrols and enactment of bye-laws)	Environmental Sub-Committee				motivated to work
		Objective 4: To develop plantations				
	Activity 4.1 Educate and create public awareness	District Assembly, FSD, MOFA, NGOs	Communities educated and sensitized	Reports		Funds available
	Activity 4.2 Acquire sites for plantation	Traditional Council, District Environmental Sub-Committee, FSD	Sites acquired for plantation	Field survey, environmental committee report		Willingness of land owners to release land
	Activity 4.3 Establish nursery and plant	District Forest Forum, Unit Committee, District Environmental Sub-Committee, Suintaa-Nunntaa	Nursery established	Field survey		Timely release of fund.
		Objective 5: To ensure proper management of water resources				
	Activity 5.1 Identify watershed areas	TA, District Environmental Sub-Committee,	Watershed shed areas identified	Reports		
	Activity 5.2 Educate and create public awareness	DA, EPA	Public educated and sensitized	Interview with communities		Willingness of communities to participate
	Activity 5.3 Plant along river banks	TA, District Environmental Sub-Committee	Trees planted along selected river banks	Field survey		Funds available Local people willing to participate
	Activity 5.4 Enact and enforce local bye-laws.	DA, TA		Field survey		
		Objective 1: To ensure sustainable use of forest resources				
B. Livelihoods	Activity 1.1 Regulate access to forest resources (hunting, grazing etc)	FSD, WD, District Environmental Sub-Committee	Extent of regulation of resource exploitation	Reports		Local people willing to collaborate
	Activity 1.2 Conduct forest inventory and allocate yield	WD, FSD	Forest inventory conducted	Reports		Availability of fund
	Activity 1.3 Enbark on enrichment planting	Community, District	Trees planted	Field survey		Timely release of fund, willingness of

		Environmental Sub-committee, WD, FSD	Environmental Sub-committee, WD, FSD	Specified animal species introduced in the forest reserves	Field survey	community members to participate
Activity 1.4 Introduce specific animal species		WD		Specified animal species introduced in the forest reserves	Field survey	Availability of specified animal specie.
Objective 2: To ensure sustainable charcoal production						
Activity 2.1 Sensitize and create awareness on woodlot establishment		District Environmental Sub-Committee, Unit Committee, MOFA		Awareness created	Reports	Funds available
Activity 2.2 Establish woodlots		NGOs, FSD, MOFA		Woodlots established	Reports	Willingness of communities to participate
Activity 2.3 Promote agro forestry		MOFA, District Environmental Sub-committee, Sunta-Nunntaa		Agro forestry practices introduced and adopted	Reports	Funds available
Activity 2.4 Promote the use of agric residues dust and improved kiln technology		FSD, DA, Min of Energy, CSIR, Energy Commission,		Improved kiln introduced	Reports	Funds available, local people willing to adopt improved kiln
Activity 2.5 Promote the use of improved stove		Min of Energy, District Assembly		Improved stove promoted	Reports	Willingness of communities to participate
Activity 2.6 Encourage the leasing of lands to especially women and settlers for tree planting		TA, District Environmental Sub-Committee, Town and Country Planning		Improved access to land by women and settlers	Reports	Willingness of land owners to release land
Objective 3: To ensure Long term access to land (land tenure) especially for women						
Activity 3.1 Organise forum (s) on gender and land use issues		NFF, FSD, Department of Women, NCCE		Forum (s) organised	Reports	Availability of community members
Activity 3.2 Sensitize communities and land owners on land use issues		Department of Women, NCCE		Communities and land owners educated on land use issues	Interview with communities	Availability of community members
Objective 4: To promote livelihood activities such as bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, small ruminants and piggy						
Activity 4.1 Identify interest groups		MOFA, DA, BAC		Interest groups formed	Reports	Groups interested, Funds available

	4.2 Provide training and logistics	BAC, MOFA	Capacity developed	Interview with beneficiaries	Funds available
	4.3 Monitor and provide follow-up support	MOFA, BAC, DA	Follow –up activities undertaken	Reports	Funds available
Governance	Objective 1: To enforce bye-laws for forests and nature conservation				
	Activity 1.1 Formulate and enact bye-laws to promote sustainable use of forest resources	TA, DA	Bye-laws enacted	Reports	
	Activity 1.2 Establish and resource local committees to enforce bye-laws	TA, Area Council (Unit Committee), FC, DA	Local committees formed	Interview with community members	Willingness of community members
	Objective 2: To ensure effective Environmental Sub-Committees at the district level				
	2.1 Empower Environmental sub-Committees to function effectively	FSD, DA, MOFA, NGOS, WD	Functioning Committees	Interviews	Funds available
	Objective 3: Establish and ensure effective natural resource committees at the local level				
	3.1 Zone and build capacity of the Committees	FSD, WD, DA	Committees formed	Reports	Local people interested
	Activity 2.1: Zone and build capacity of the committee	FSD, DA, MOFA, Suntaa-Nunntaa	Committee members trained	Reports	Availability of funds, available expertise
	Objective 4: To enhance women's participation in resource governance				
	Activity 4.1 Build capacity of women to take up leadership roles in community forest management	FSD, DA, NCCE, NGOs, Department of Women, NGOs (Rural Women Association)	Women trained	Interview with women	Traditional authorities allow women to take up leadership positions
Activity 4.2 Monitor progress of women's participation in community forest management	TA, DA, NGOs (Rural Women Association)	Women actively participating in community forest management	Interview with women	Funds available	
Objective 5: To organise regular stakeholder meetings					
Activity 5.1 Organise annual and quarterly stakeholder meetings	CEMCEs, DA, DFF, FSD, WD, Suntaa-Nunntaa	Quarterly stakeholders meeting organised	Interview with stakeholders	Availability of funds, Timely release of fund.	

Objective 6:					
	6.1 Strengthen and encourage CSOs to play watch dog roles	CSO network, DA	CSO watch dog activities	Reports	Funds available

Appendix A: Sample Operational Plan For Pursuing An Activity In The Plan

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

Objective/Activity	Actions	Time frame	Resources required	Estimated Cost (GH¢)
Establish a community resource management area CREMA	Awareness creation		Funds (lump sum)	GH¢ 2, 800
	Resource assessment and community/volunteer identification	60 days	Team of 3 experts (GIS, Biologist, Social Scientists) Meetings	GH¢ 150 x 3 people x 60 days = GH¢ 27,000 GH¢ 100x8 meetings = GH¢ 800 Sub-total: 27,800.00
	CREMA demarcation and institution of governance structure		Meetings	GH¢ 50 x 20 meetings = GH¢ 1, 000
	Training	3 days	Resource person Venue, accommodation, food Allowance for participants:	GH¢ 150x2 persons = GH¢ 300 GH 1,000 GH 40 x 30 participants x3 days = GH¢ 3,600 Sub-total: GH¢ 4,900.00
	Launching	1 day	Funds (lump sum)	GH¢ 1,000.00
	Training of CREMA members for ecological monitoring	3 training sessions	Funds (lump sum)	GH¢ 150 x 3 sessions = GH¢ 450
	Livelihood support for CREMA members		Funds (lump sum)	Sub-total: GH¢ 20,000.00
	Cross-cutting expenses Vehicle maintenance Vehicle fuelling	12 months 12 months	Funds (GH¢ 300 per quarter) Funds (GH¢ 100 per week for 52 weeks)	GH¢ 300 GH¢ x 4= 1,200 GH¢ 100 x 52 weeks = GH¢ 5,200 Sub-total: GH¢ 6,400.00
				TOTAL: GH¢ 64,350.00

