

“Developing alternatives for illegal chainsaw lumbering through multi-stakeholder dialogue in Ghana and Guyana”

European Commission programme on Tropical Forests and other Forests in Developing Countries

**Second District Level Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue (DLMSD II) Minutes
Kade**

Date: 23rd February, 2010

Venue: Kade FSD Office



MSD Members Present:

1. Nana A. Bosompim	Land Owner
2. Opanyin Kwabena Amikwe	Kade, DFF
3. Hon Attah Gyimah	Kade, DFF
4. Imsau Kofi Boye	MOFA, Kade
5. Twum Sampson	Farmer, Kade
6. Frank Osafo Mintah	Machine Owner
7. Felix Marfo	Chainsaw Operator, Tekyiman
8. Isaac Anobil	Chainsaw Operator
9. Eshun	Carpenter
10. K. Williams	GPS, Kade
11. George Tetteh	GNFS, Kade
12. Isaac Agyei	Lumber broker
13. Daniel Boakye	GNFS
14. Mohammed Nasiru	Chainsaw Operator
15. N.B. Ntori	District Assembly
16. Sampson Kwam	Lumber broker
17. Kofi Amankwah	Machine Owner
18. Joseph Mfum	Farmer
19. Robert Cobbina	Chainsaw Operator
20. Stephen Koomson	Farmer

Observers

1. Agbeblewe Evans	DAO, FSD
2. P.G. Osei Yeboah	ADM, FSD
3. Andrews Eshun	Forest Guard

Secretariat

1. Emmanuel Fosu	PA, EU CSM Project
2. Samuel Forson	RA, FORIG
3. William Koranteng	CFW

Apology

1. Mr Owusu Bempah	DFM, FSD - Bereaved
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Acronyms

• ADM	Assistant District Manager
• CFW	Community Forestry Worker
• CSM	Chainsaw Milling
• DFF	District Forest Forum
• DFM	District Finance Manager
• DLMSD	District Level Multi-stakeholder Dialogue
• EU	European Commission
• FORIG	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana
• FSD	Forestry Services Division
• GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
• GPS	Ghana Police Service
• MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
• MSD	Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue

- PA Project Assistant
- RA Research Assistant
- SWOT Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats

Agenda:

The agreed agenda for the meeting are:

- Reading of previous minutes
- Report from the national MSD 2
- Stakeholders preference of the three proposed policy options
- SWOT analysis
- National plantation programme

Proceedings	Action
<p>1.0 Opening The meeting started at 11:00 am after a short prayer by a member of the DLMSD.</p> <p>2.0 Introduction All members including observers and the project team took turns to introduce themselves.</p> <p>3.0 Apologies The CFW announced the apologies from the DFM and the DMSD members who were not able to attend the meeting. However, those who could not attend send representatives from their stakeholder group.</p> <p>4.0 Chairman’s welcome address In his welcome address, the chairman said those selected to represent their stakeholder groups in the DMSD should see themselves as the mouthpieces of their group and therefore present their group’s opinion and not personal. He also urged them to send feedback to their groups after the meeting. He finally praised the project for providing such a platform to deliberate on such issue of national interest.</p> <p>5.0 Purpose of the meeting The CFW presented the purpose of the meeting as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Give feedback from the national MSD 2 to DLMSD members. ➤ Find out the perception of stakeholders about the recommended policy options. ➤ Carry out SWOT analysis. ➤ Brief members on national plantation programme <p>6.0 Reading and Acceptance of Previous Minutes The previous minutes was read and after correcting some errors, Mr Mohammed Nasiru moved for acceptance of the minutes. This was seconded by Mr Daniel Boakye.</p> <p>7.0 Feedback from MSD 2 Mr. Isaac Anobil who was at the national MSD 2 made a short presentation on what took place at the national MSD 2. His presentation focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inauguration of the national MSD steering committee ➤ Speeches of encouragement 	

- Code of conducts for MSD meetings
- Perception of stakeholders about the recommended policy options
- SWOT analysis

The CFW and the PA assisted Mr. Isaac Anobil to clarify issues that came up after his presentation and answer some questions.

8.0 Stakeholders' preference of the three policy option before SWOT analysis

The reason why information on stakeholders' preferred policy option is being collected prior to the SWOT analysis was explained. To avoid members influencing one another, each member was asked to secretly write his preferred policy option on a piece of paper. The results were collated by the PA from FORIG. The outcome is as follows:

- Option 1 (Domestic lumber supplied by sawmills only) 1 = 6%
- Option 2 (Domestic lumber supplied by sawmills and artisanal millers) 8 = 47%
- Option 3 (Domestic lumber supplied by Artisanal Operators only) 8 = 47%

9.0 SWOT Analysis

The PA explained the SWOT analysis tool and after some clarification, The MSD members were put into three groups with each group analysing each option.

9.1 Presentation of SWOT analysis result

Leaders of the various groups presented the outcome of their group's SWOT analysis. Some time was allowed for questions and clarifications

10.0 Stakeholders' preference of the three policy options after SWOT analysis

Information on stakeholders' preferred option after the SWOT analysis was collected. The aim was to find out whether members' perception of the option has changed after the SWOT analysis. The following were the results:

- Option 1 (Domestic lumber supplied by sawmills only) 3 = 17%
- Option 2 (Domestic lumber supplied by sawmills and artisanal millers) 15 = 83%
- Option 3 (Domestic lumber supplied by Artisanal Operators only) 0 = 0%

11.0 National tree planting

The CFW briefed members on the national tree planting programme. He focused on the objectives of the programme, target groups and how to get involved. He urged all stakeholders to get involved in the programme to increase tree cover in the district. He concluded by asking stakeholders interested to send their names to the FSD office.

10.0 Date for Next Meeting

The date will be communicated to members after the third national meeting.

11.1 Closing

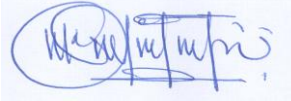
The CFW thanked members for coming. He advised the members to make sure they meet at regular intervals to discuss issues pertaining to the project and make sure they relay what took place to other members who were not present.

Signed:



Emmanuel Fosu(PA) – Recorder

Signed for:



P.G. Osei Yeboah (ADM) – Chairman

Annex:

Outcome of Group Discussions (SWOT ANALYSIS)

Options	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Domestic lumber supplied by sawmills only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is a good number of existing sawmills ➤ Sawmills have strong capital base ➤ Lumber from sawmills are known to be of good quality ➤ Labour is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The location of sawmills limits the supply of their products to rural areas ➤ Their mode of operation destroys farm produce and young trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To increase benefits to local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High cost of retooling. ➤ Inability to operate in valleys and mountainous areas. ➤ Illegal logging in their concessions
Domestic lumber supplied by sawmills and artisanal millers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Artisanal millers can operate where sawmills cannot. ➤ The blend will produce high quality lumber. ➤ Reduction in waste with the use of artisanal equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enmity between sawmills and artisanal millers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is ready market for the lumber produced. ➤ Create legal employment in forest fringed communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High cost of equipment and improvement.
Domestic lumber supplied by Artisanal Operators only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lumber produced by artisanal operators is cheaper than that of sawmills. ➤ The mode of operation is less destructive compared to sawmills ➤ Artisanal milling requires little or no capital base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Method of conveying lumber is dangerous to human health. ➤ They lack technical skills in their operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is existing market for lumber produced ➤ Their area and mode of operation will increase local people's access to lumber. ➤ More jobs will be created which will reduce rural urban migration. ➤ The adoption of improved technology will reduce waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The possibility of sawmills taking over artisanal milling.

Questions that needs to be considered:

- i. Can sawmills alone meet the high lumber demand on both local and international market?
- ii. Would farmers cooperate with sawmills to fell timber in their farms?
- iii. Who monitors to ensure that both sawmills and artisanal millers are supplying their quota?
- iv. Who determines the price at which sawmills and artisanal millers sell their lumber?
- v. Are there enough trees to fell?
- vi. Will the improved machines eg logosol be available?
- vii. Who fixes the price at the market?