

**“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

**Fourth National Multi Stakeholder Dialogue Meeting Minutes**

(MSD 4)

**Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2010**



*By James Parker Mckeown, Jane Aggrey & Emmanuel Fosu*

## **Acronyms**

BNI	Bureau for National Investigation
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBAG	Community Biodiversity Association of Ghana
CFC	Community Forest Committee
CFW	Community Forestry Worker
CSM	Chainsaw Milling
DFE	District Forest Forum
DOLTA	Domestic Lumber Traders Association
EU	European Union
FAWAG	Furniture and Wood Workers Association of Ghana
FC	Forestry Commission
FDA	Fantiakwa District Assembly
FORIG	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana
FSD	Forest Service Division
GNA	Ghana News Agency
GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GTA	Ghana Timber Association
GTMO	Ghana Timber Millers Association
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
LI	Legislative Instrument
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal & District Assemblies
MMDCEs	Metropolitan, Municipal & District Chief Executives
MOFA	Ministry of Food & Agriculture
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MSD	Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue
MSD-SC	Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Steering Committee
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NF/CFA	National Facilitator/Community Forestry Advisor
NFF	National Forest Forum
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PD	Programme Director
PMT	Project Management Team
RFF	Regional Forest Forum
RMSC	Resource Management Support Centre
SC	Steering Committee
TBI	Tropenbos International
TIDD	Timber Industry Development Division
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WWAG	Wood Workers Association of Ghana
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## **Members Present**

1. A. A Nkrumah NFF, Western Region
2. Alex Asare RMSC/NFF (MSD-SC Member), Kumasi
3. Amoako Dankwa Carrier, Juaso
4. Anokye Prince KNUST-Kumasi (MSD-SC Member)
5. Atobrah Mensah Chainsaw Operator, Akyem Akokoaso

6. Atta Yeboah	NFF, Brong Ahafo Region
7. Attah Attakey Louis	Lumber Broker, Accra
8. Augustine Gyedu	FC (MSD-SC Secretary), Ashanti Bekwai
9. Bawah Seidu	NFF, Upper West Region
10. Ben Bawa Karimu	NFF, Northern Region
11. Charles K. Kumi	NFF, Sunyani
12. Charles Koffie	Lumber Dealer, Takyiman
13. Daniel C. Tecku`	WWAG, Kumasi
14. Dickson Adjei Sakyi	FSD, Sunyani
15. Donkor Bossman	Chainsaw Operator, Atronie
16. Dr C. Antwi Boasiako	FRNR-KNUST, Kumasi
17. Dr Emmanuel Acheampong	FRNR-KNUST, Kumasi
18. E. Kofi Ametepe	MOFA, Kade
19. E.V. Boadu	GNA, Press, Juaso
20. Ekua Ansah-Eshon	MSD-SC Chairperson
21. Emmanuel Boafo	CFC, Akyem Akokuaso
22. Emmanuel Torsu	Chainsaw Operator, Juaso
23. Francis Amedzator	MOFA, Akyem Oda
24. Gabriel Tettevi	Lumber Broker, Ho
25. Isaac Anobil	Chainsaw Operator, Akyem Kade
26. Isaac Anobil	Chainsaw Operator, Akyem Kade
27. Isaac Kwao	NTFP collector, Akyem Oda
28. J.K Tawiah	CFC, Brong Ahafo Region
29. James Opoku	RMSC, Kumasi
30. John Arko Tettey	District Assembly, Juaso
31. Joseph Boakye	FSD Operations Manager, Accra
32. K.E. Haizel	TIDD, Takoradi (MSD-SC Member)
33. Kaseim Nuhu	FC, Accra
34. Kofi Nyame	NTFP Collector, Akyem Oda
35. Kwame Asamoah Dwomoh	NFF, Vice President (Rep. National President)
36. Kwame Ofori Attah	Chainsaw Operator, Begoro
37. Moses Adayeng	FDA, Begoro District
38. Nana Adu Ofori	CBAG, National President, Apapam
39. Nana Atakora Kodua	NFF, Ashanti Region
40. Nana Kyei Boitey	Farmer, Begoro
41. Nana Owusu Aduamoah	Traditional Ruler (MSD-SC Member), Akyem Oda
42. Nene Tei D. Korabor IV	Traditional Authority/NFF, Greater Region
43. O.B. Puplampu	NFF, Koforidua
44. Osabarima Ofosu Kwabi III	Traditional Authority, Akyem Oda
45. Osei Kofi	RMSC, Kumasi
46. Prince C. Appah	BNI, Begoro
47. Prince Henneh Ofori	Farmer, Sunyani
48. R. Agyenim Boateng	Chainsaw Operator, Goaso
49. Rev. Fugah	Carpenters Association, Sokoban Wood Village-Kumasi
50. Richard Ninnan	RMSC, Kumasi
51. Sampson Oduro	Sawmiller, Tekyiman
52. Solomon Bagaseh	NFF, Upper East Region
53. Stephen A. Sarkodie	Farmer, Juaso District
54. Stephen K. Boafo	Chainsaw Operator, Assin Foso
55. Susana Karikari	Lumber Broker, Sokoban Wood Village, Kumasi
56. Valerie Fumey Nassah	RMSC, Kumasi

### **In Attendance**

- |                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Dr Emmanuel Marfo       | PMT member                        |
| 2. Dr Beatrice Obiri Darko | FORIG, Kumasi                     |
| 3. Gene Birikorang         | Hamilton Resources and Consulting |
| 4. Sanja Sevic             | Husquarna, Kumasi                 |
| 5. Solomon Baidoo          | Husquarna, Kumasi                 |

### **Observers**

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ben Opoku Asare    | CFW, Begoro     |
| 2. Charles Nketiah    | CFW, Akyem Oda  |
| 3. Otu Acheampong     | CFW, Goaso      |
| 4. Koranteng William  | CFW, Kade       |
| 5. Seth Duodu         | CFW, Assin Foso |
| 6. Kow Quaison        | CFW, Sunyani    |
| 7. Owusu Boakye Isaac | CFW, Juaso      |
| 8. Joseph Faniyan     | Intern          |
| 9. Daniel Forson      | FORIG, Kumasi   |
| 10. Obed Owusu Addai  | TBI, Ghana      |
| 11. Patrick Opoku     | TBI, Ghana      |
| 12. Bossman Owusu     | TBI, Ghana      |

### **Project Secretariat**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. James Parker      | National Project Coordinator                    |
| 2. Mercy Owusu Ansah | National Facilitator/Community Forestry Advisor |
| 3. Emmanuel Fosu     | Project Assistant                               |
| 4. Jane Aggrey       | Communication Officer                           |

### **Apology**

- |                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Joseph Blay | Judicial Service, Assin Foso |
|----------------|------------------------------|

### **Absent:**

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Alex Dadzie          | GTA, Takoradi                 |
| 2. Francis Nana Akowuah | FAWAG, Kumasi                 |
| 3. Richard Gyimah       | VPA                           |
| 4. Nana Kustamanko      | Traditional Authority, Nkawie |
| 5. Joseph Osiakwan      | MLNR                          |
| 6. Richard Kumake       | Sawmiller, Juaso              |

### **Agenda:**

The following agenda were agreed for discussion at the meeting:

- Opening
- Introductions
- Welcome Address by SC chairperson
- Reading of previous minutes and matters arising
- Purpose and objective of MSD 4
- Presentation of SWOT analysis and strategies
- Highlights of cost benefit analysis
- Presentation and discussion of report from technical committee (group work)
- Consensus building on preferred policy direction

Proceedings	Action
<p><b>1.0 Opening</b> The meeting was called to order by the National Facilitator at 10:00 am. It was followed with a prayer by Nana Adu Ofori.</p> <p><b>2.0 Welcome Addresses</b> The MSD-SC chairperson stressed the importance of the MSD 4 meeting stating that it is a consensus meeting. She advised members to put aside personal/stakeholders interest and come to a consensus on a viable option to address the illegal chainsaw milling problem once and for all. With these she welcomed all members to the meeting.</p> <p><b>3.0 Reading of Previous Minutes and Matters Arising</b> The minutes of the previous meeting was taken as read. The MSD-SC Chairperson led the meeting to make some few typographical errors. Mr Solomon Bakeseh of Upper East RFF moved for the acceptance of the previous minutes and it was seconded by Daniel C. Tecku of WWAG.</p> <p><b>3.1Matters Arising</b> <b>3.1.1</b> Mr Atta Attakey, a representative of lumber brokers raised concern about the projects secretariat’s failure to invite him to the technical committee meeting as agreed during MSD 3 meeting. In response, the NPC explained that Mr. Attakey could not be invited due to the travel distance and cost implications. The secretariat therefore decided to invite a lumber trader from Kumasi in place of Mr. Attakey. The explanation did not go down well with the lumber brokers. They therefore demanded an apology from the secretariat. The NPC on behalf of the secretariat apologized to the lumber brokers for taking that decision without informing them. The apology was accepted.</p> <p><b>4.0 Purpose and Objective of the MSD</b> The NF/CFA outlined the outcomes of the three MSDs held so far and explained how the outcomes feed into MSD 4. She explained that MSD 4 will further build on the MSDs held by building a consensus on a viable policy option. She outlined the purpose as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ present the final outcome of the SWOT analysis and strategies to address the weaknesses and threats,</li> <li>▪ discuss highlights of the CBA,</li> <li>▪ build consensus on a viable policy direction to be submitted to policy makers,</li> <li>▪ discuss the technical committee report especially the concept of artisanal milling and</li> <li>▪ formulate strategies for stakeholder engagement.</li> </ul> <p><b>5.0 TIDD Membership on MSD-SC</b> The chairperson requested for approval from members on TIDD’s representation on the MSD-SC. She explained the reason behind the request and said TIDD has been mandated by the FC to address the supply of domestic lumber under the VPA. She said TIDD is using multi-stakeholder consultation to engage its stakeholders to develop a viable option to address the issues while the EU Chainsaw project is using multi-stakeholder dialogues. The two processes are aiming at addressing the same issue and therefore there is the need to work together and present a common option. According to her, to merge the two processes, it will be prudent to bring a staff of TIDD to serve on the SC. After some deliberations and clarifications on the issue, members unanimously approved that Mr. K. E. Haizel of TIDD joins on the MSD-SC.</p>	<p>MSD-SC</p>

## **6.0 Presentation and Discussion of SWOT Analysis and Strategies**

The presentation was made by the NPC. After some discussions and corrections, the final outcome of the SWOT analysis and strategies for addressing the weakness and threats in each policy option was accepted (detailed presentation in annex 1).

## **7.0 Highlights on Cost Benefit Analysis**

Dr Emmanuel Marfo of FORIG and Mr. Gene Birikorang of Hamilton Resources and Consulting made a presentation on highlights of work done so far on the CBA. They explained that the report has not been finalized. Members urged them to expedite action on the report since it will be an important document to urge policy makers to buy into any agreed option. The team gave their word that a completed CBA report will be presented at the next MSD.

## **8.0 Artisanal Milling Concept and Definition**

From the MSD Technical Committee meeting, Mr. Alex Asare made a presentation on the concept and definition of artisanal milling. From that, members raised concerns about the LI that will allow access to the resource for artisanal milling. After deliberation on the issue it was agreed that since there is the likelihood of TUP being reviewed to allow for commercial purposes using artisanal mills, the MSD should focus on advocating for a change in the legislative instruments rather than the law.

MSD-SC

## **9.0 Presentation on likely artisanal milling equipment**

Sanja, marketing officer for Husqvarna, Ghana made a presentation on some equipment that could be used for artisanal milling. Her presentation focused on types of logosols and wood mizers and their accessories.

## **10.0 Group Work**

Members went into four groups to develop strategies for stakeholder engagement and to discuss the concept and define artisanal milling. Groups 1 and 3 discussed the concept and tried to define artisanal milling while groups 2 and 4 worked on strategies for stakeholder engagement.

### **10.1 Presentations**

#### **Group 1**

Suggested definition of artisanal milling

“Artisanal milling is a small scale harvesting and milling of timber, in-situ and/or ex-situ, from a specified legal sources for the domestic market **only**, by a trained, certified and registered artisan(s) with guided, mobile equipment”.

#### **Group 2**

Suggested definition of artisanal milling

“A small scale conversion of timber to lumber for the domestic market with the use of efficient equipment by trained and certified person(s) duly registered with the FC and complying with fiscal and social obligations”.

**Suggestions on the concept of Artisanal Milling were as follows.**

- A legislative instrument should be put in place to allow artisanal millers access to off and on reserve timber resources.
- There should be tax exemption for artisanal millers to induce them to supply to the domestic market.

**Questions raised included:**

- Who qualifies to be an artisanal miller?
- Will there be standards to check quality of lumber?

#### **10.2 Strategies for Stakeholder Engagement (Groups 2 & 4)**

The three main issues considered were:

- level of engagement,
- institutions to engage and
- process/strategies for stakeholder engagement.

The rapporteurs of the various groups presented their outcomes (details in annex 4).

#### **11.0 Consensus on Preferred Policy Direction**

The chairperson of the MSD-SC informed the meeting on the importance of building consensus on an option to be present to policy makers. Mr. Prince Anokye of KNUST explained the method to be used for the consensus building to members. From the results the most preferred option was option 2 (detailed results in 2)

#### **Closing**

The NF/CFA thanked members for attending and closed the meeting at 3:45 p.m. with a short prayer.



Signed:  
Emmanuel Fosu(PA) – Recorder



Signed:  
Ms Ekua Ansah Eshon(Chairperson)

## Annex 1: Final outcome of SWOT analysis and Strategies to address weaknesses and threats

### A. SWOT analysis

#### OPTION 1: DOMESTIC LUMBER SUPPLIED BY SAWMILLS ONLY

Options	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<b>Domestic lumber supplied by sawmills only</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate capacity (logistics, technology, Machinery and cheap and skilled labour) to produce legal lumber for both domestic and international markets.</li> <li>▪ Guaranteed high quality lumber</li> <li>▪ Provide employment</li> <li>▪ Have legal protection and permits to operate</li> <li>▪ High production efficiency compared to CSM.</li> <li>▪ They have existing organised associations.</li> <li>▪ Well organised to embark on massive plantation</li> <li>▪ Access to resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High operational cost leading to high prices of lumber produced.</li> <li>▪ High environmental impact including crop damage.</li> <li>▪ Waste due to selective logging.</li> <li>▪ Difficulties in supplying lumber to local communities due to limited number of sawmills</li> <li>▪ Inadequate financial resources</li> <li>▪ Poor managerial skills</li> <li>▪ Lack of technology to operate on difficult terrains</li> <li>▪ Strong desire to export lumber</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Have access to financial assistance, such as loan and credit facilities.</li> <li>▪ Demand for lumber locally is high</li> <li>▪ Generate needed revenue for government</li> <li>▪ Opportunity to expand production.</li> <li>▪ Goodwill from land owners because of social responsibility.</li> <li>▪ Availability of labour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dwindling resource base</li> <li>▪ Problems with resource allocation</li> <li>▪ Illegal CSM in concessions and associated conflicts</li> <li>▪ Difficulty in operating on undulating terrains and landscapes</li> <li>▪ Low pricing of lumber in the local market</li> <li>▪ High taxation</li> <li>▪ Influx of mushroom sawmills to produce low quality product</li> <li>▪ Preference of rural communities to chainsaw</li> </ul>

#### Option 2: DOMESTIC LUMBER SUPPLIED BY SAWMILLS AND ARTISANAL MILLS ONLY

Options	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<b>Domestic lumber supplied by sawmills and artisanal millers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Industry in Ghana are currently retooling to check inefficiency</li> <li>▪ Funds are available under NREG to pilot MRT (artisanal milling)</li> <li>▪ Existing institutions to monitor harvesting and enforce laws (FC &amp; CFC's, unit committees etc)</li> <li>▪ Current initiatives that supports sustainable forest management (REDD, VPA)</li> <li>▪ Available labour force, and technology</li> <li>▪ Ability to meet local lumber demand through the blend of artisanal and saw milling</li> <li>▪ Capital base available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate capacity for monitoring</li> <li>▪ National data capturing system is weak.</li> <li>▪ Lack of expertise in the use of artisanal mills</li> <li>▪ Inability to pay for cost of transformation from chainsaw to artisanal milling</li> <li>▪ Obsolete sawmill machinery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Available technology to transform free hand chainsaw operation to artisanal milling</li> <li>▪ Available market</li> <li>▪ An opportunity for chainsaw millers to form associations to enhance monitoring and sustainable forest management</li> <li>▪ Provides opportunity to secure the employment of chainsaw.</li> <li>▪ Access to funding and credit facilities</li> <li>▪ Satisfy VPA requirement</li> <li>▪ Plantation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Depletion of the timber resource</li> <li>▪ Loss of jobs by operators who cannot transform</li> <li>▪ Difficulty in monitoring the operation of the two parties.</li> <li>▪ Organizing chainsaw operators makes them strong</li> <li>▪ Lack of political will</li> <li>▪ Interferences by traditional authorities and farmers</li> <li>▪ Potential differences in prices of lumber</li> <li>▪ Extreme weather conditions affecting forest productivity</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More jobs in rural communities will be created.</li> <li>▪ Reduction in chainsaw related conflicts and associated risks</li> <li>▪ Increased revenue to government (tax, stumpage etc) and all stakeholders.</li> </ul>		<p>development activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhanced Donor support</li> <li>▪ Opportunity to involve chainsaw operators in re-afforestation programmes</li> </ul>	<p>(bush fires)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potential problems with utility services</li> <li>▪ Fall in profit margin resulting from oversupply to the market.</li> <li>▪ High cost of equipments</li> <li>▪ Potential conflicts between sawmillers and artisanal millers</li> </ul>
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**OPTION 3: DOMESTIC LUMBER SUPPLIED BY ARTISANAL MILLS ONLY**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<p><b>Artisanal millers only to supply domestic lumber</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Willingness of chainsaw operators to be transformed into artisanal millers to supply good quality lumber to the domestic market</li> <li>▪ Artisanal milling is less destructive to crops, trees and seedlings</li> <li>▪ Availability of labour</li> <li>▪ Reduction in risk of operation</li> <li>▪ Payment of tax and stumpage will increase government revenue.</li> <li>▪ Training is relatively easy.</li> <li>▪ Need relatively little capital to start business.</li> <li>▪ Can work in seemingly inaccessible areas.</li> <li>▪ Promote utilization of lesser known species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Legalising artisanal milling if not done well may affect forest resources.</li> <li>▪ Lack of technical know-how on the part of chainsaw millers</li> <li>▪ Potential to abuse permits and not pay royalties and taxes</li> <li>▪ Poor managerial skills</li> <li>▪ Do not have the capacity to form cooperatives for easy assistance</li> <li>▪ May not meet the local lumber demand</li> <li>▪ Lack of education leading to harmful practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Opportunity to satisfy VPA requirement</li> <li>▪ Opportunity to form associations and mainstreaming of artisanal milling for easy assistance and effective monitoring.</li> <li>▪ Provision of legitimate rural employment</li> <li>▪ Increased revenue to all stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Opportunity to engage operators in tree plantation development.</li> <li>▪ Opportunity to gain access to credit facilities</li> <li>▪ Potential reduction in chainsaw related conflicts.</li> <li>▪ Opportunity to meet local market demand</li> <li>▪ Increased local peoples' access to tree and tree resources at affordable prices</li> <li>▪ A means to reduce current cost of monitoring and policing</li> <li>▪ Reduction in rural-urban migration</li> <li>▪ Research opportunities and programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dwindling timber resources leading to competition with saw millers</li> <li>▪ Ineffective monitoring mechanism</li> <li>▪ Lack of transparency in resource allocation.</li> <li>▪ Weak law enforcement in Ghana</li> <li>▪ Inability of chainsaw operators to acquire artisanal milling equipments</li> <li>▪ Possibility of illegal operations</li> <li>▪ Increased conflict and competition between saw millers and artisanal millers on forest resources</li> <li>▪ Cost in transforming chainsaw operators to artisanal millers.</li> </ul>

## B. Strategies to address weakness and threats of each option

### Option 1: Sawmills only to Supply Domestic Market with Legal Lumber

<i>Weakness &amp; Threats</i>	<i>Strategy</i>
High operational cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Government must increase taxes for inefficient mills</b></li> <li>• Promote industrial retooling to ensure the use of efficient machinery</li> <li>• Promote the use alternative energy sources</li> <li>• Build capacities of staff to ensure good managerial practices to reduce cost.</li> <li>• Employ qualified personnel to manage saw mills</li> <li>• Establish sales outlet in nearby communities to reduce cost of transportation.</li> </ul>
High prices for lumber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve wood processing efficiency to reduce waste.</li> <li>• Reduce operational cost</li> </ul>
Inadequate financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government should provide support in the form of subsidies.</li> <li>• Reduce taxes on the timber industry</li> <li>• Reduce high operational cost</li> <li>• Sawmills should link up with financial institutions for assistance</li> </ul>
High environmental impact and crop destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote massive afforestation</li> <li>• Proper and effective monitoring of logging operations</li> <li>• Review existing environmental laws/regulations concerning logging and create awareness</li> <li>• CFCs should be empowered to check the extent of crop damage for the payment of realistic compensation to farmers.</li> <li>• Provide skills and knowledge on environmentally friendly technologies on tree felling</li> </ul>
Difficulties in supplying local communities with lumber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review existing laws/regulations of domestic lumber supply by the sawmills taking into consideration demand</li> <li>• Sawmills to establish sales outlets in rural communities and to supply a quoted amount of lumber to the domestic market as a requirement for obtaining concessions.</li> </ul>
Inability to remove trees in difficult terrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employ modern technology of harvesting</li> </ul>
Dwindling resource base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote massive afforestation</li> <li>• Promote sustainable forest management</li> <li>• Reduce log/lumber export</li> <li>• Promote the use of lesser known species and wood substitutes.</li> </ul>
Low pricing in the local market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness on the need to pay realistic price</li> <li>• Encourage low production cost through the use of efficient machines to minimize waste</li> <li>• Provide a standardized pricing list for various lumber sizes for all lumber dealers.</li> </ul>
Influx of mushroom sawmills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set standards and guidelines for establishment and operation of sawmills</li> </ul>
Illegal logging (chainsaw milling) in their concessions and unfriendly behavior of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure total enforcement of the law</li> <li>• There should be political will by government to eliminate chainsaw operations</li> <li>• Involve and motivate communities to help in monitoring.</li> <li>• Enhance capacity of FC especially frontline staff</li> <li>• Ensure community access to lumber</li> <li>• Ensure the fulfillment of SRAs</li> <li>• Review benefit sharing of lumber revenue</li> <li>• Develop viable alternative livelihoods for chainsaw operators</li> </ul>
Temptation to supply the domestic market with low quality lumber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce or ban exportation of lumber</li> <li>• A quality control board should be established to monitor lumber supply to the domestic market.</li> </ul>

### Option 2 – Sawmills and Artisanal Millers to Supply Domestic Market with Legal Lumber

<i>Weakness &amp; Threats</i>	<i>Strategy</i>
Inadequate policy/legislation to support the option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the current policy and legislative reform to address and provide support for the option (VPA and NREG)</li> <li>Use the different platforms to lobby and create awareness through education on the option</li> </ul>
Inadequate capacity for monitoring the operations of the two parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a monitoring framework and provide adequate resources to strengthen monitoring agencies</li> <li>Collaborate with community level stakeholders e.g. unit committees and traditional rulers in monitoring the activities of the two parties.</li> <li>CBOs should be empowered and well motivated to carry out their duties.</li> <li>Devolve off reserve tree management</li> </ul>
Conflicts amongst artisanal and saw millers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy review and development must hinge on proper stakeholder consultation</li> <li>Support adequate communication and consultation as well as technical and financial capacities of the two parties in terms of negotiations</li> <li>Develop distinct guidelines (and accepted code of conduct) to streamline the operations of the two practices</li> <li>Ensure openness and transparency in resource allocation</li> <li>Government should enact legislation to provide permits to artisanal millers to operate.</li> <li>There should be a standing mediating body to settle conflicts.</li> </ul>
Dwindling resource base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote massive afforestation</li> <li>Promote sustainable forest management</li> <li>Promote the use of lesser known species and wood substitutes</li> <li>Provide practical training for artisanal operators to enhance efficiency</li> </ul>
Inability to pay for cost of improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop programmes/initiatives to support the up scaling of forest industries</li> <li>Government should assist artisanal millers in terms of reduced taxes and credit for importation of artisanal milling equipments.</li> <li>Individuals, millers and artisans should come together to form groups and associations to enable them procure machinery</li> </ul>
Loss of jobs by some operators who cannot afford the improved technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and promote viable alternative livelihoods.</li> <li>Train operators in the skills of identifying and managing small businesses.</li> </ul>

### Option 3: Artisanal Millers only to Supply Domestic Market with Legal Lumber

<i>Weakness &amp; Threats</i>	<i>Strategy</i>
Poor managerial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide practical training on proper managerial skills</li> </ul>
Inadequate policy/legislation to support the option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the current policy and legislative reform to address and provide support for the option</li> <li>Use the different platforms to lobby and create awareness through education on the option</li> </ul>
Artisanal millers may face difficulties competing with saw millers for timber resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy review and development must hinge on proper stakeholder consultation</li> <li>Government should enact legislation to provide permits to artisanal millers to operate</li> <li>Establish transparent standards and guidelines for resource allocation</li> <li>Encourage the involvement of artisanal millers in plantation establishment</li> </ul>
Possible abuse of permits issued under this arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish transparent standards and mechanisms to guide artisanal operations</li> <li>Involve communities, CBOs in monitoring artisanal operations and encourage self monitoring</li> </ul>
The generally weak law enforcement culture in Ghana could lead to abuse of the arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish transparent standards and mechanisms to guide artisanal operations</li> <li>Strict enforcement of laws and provisions</li> <li>Build capacity and motivate communities and CBOs to assist in monitoring artisanal operations</li> <li>Encourage self monitoring by artisanal operators themselves</li> </ul>
Dwindling forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide practical training for artisanal operators to enhance efficiency</li> <li>Establish transparent standards and mechanisms to guide artisanal operations</li> <li>Involve communities and CBOs in monitoring artisanal operations as well as self monitoring</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure proper enforcement of laws banning chainsaw milling activities</li> <li>▪ Encourage log importation to augment supply from our forests</li> <li>▪ Encourage the use of lesser known species and wood substitutes</li> <li>▪ Laws governing plantation establishment should be made favorable to individual.</li> <li>▪ Promote massive afforestation</li> <li>▪ Review policy on tree ownership/tenure</li> </ul>
Increased cost of operation relative to the current free-hand chain sawing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government should support or subsidize/provide credit for acquisition of artisanal milling equipments and training</li> <li>▪ Artisanal millers should form cooperatives/associations and seek for financial assistance from financial institutions</li> </ul>

**Some questions to think about**

1. Who monitors to ensure that both sawmillers and artisanal millers are supplying their quota to the domestic market?
2. Who determines the price at which saw millers and artisanal millers sell their lumber?
3. Will equipments for artisanal milling e.g. logosol, wood mizer etc. be available?
4. Can sawmillers alone meet the high lumber demand on both local and international markets?
5. Is the government ready to release available timber concession to both saw millers and artisanal millers?
6. Will the government assist to provide proper training to artisanal millers in the use of improved technologies?
7. Are there enough forest resources to sustain the timber industry?
8. Is the government willing to reduce taxes on the timber industry or the industry prepared to use efficient equipments in order to reduce production cost so as to make lumber affordable?
9. Is the public ready to pay realistic price for lumber produced?
10. Are sawmillers ready and willing to open outlets in the communities in order to make lumber readily accessible to all?  
Will the lumber supplied by sawmillers for the domestic market be of same quality as those intended for export?
11. What motivation is there for chainsaw operators who want to undertake afforestation?
12. How readily is land available for afforestation?
13. What motivation is there for tenant farmers who nurture trees to maturity?
14. Do artisanal millers have the capacity to produce lumber for the whole country?
15. Does the government have the political will to enact and implement law(s) to regulate the activities of artisanal millers?

## **Annex 2: Result of Consensus on Policy Direction**

### **Option one: Domestic lumber supplied by sawmills only**

<b>Total Number of MSD members</b>	<b>Total number of Votes</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Reasons for choice by members</b>
51	2	4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sawmills can easily supply the domestic market with legal timber without reviewing the existing policy/laws. They have legal access to the timber resources and just need the incentives to supply</li> <li>• Monitoring activities of artisanal millers will be difficult compared with the sawmillers</li> <li>• There is no guarantee that other policy options will work looking at Ghana's history of poor implementation of policies and laws</li> </ul>

### **Option two: Domestic lumber supplied by sawmills and artisanal mills**

<b>Total Number of MSD members</b>	<b>Total number of Votes</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Reasons by members</b>
51	48	94%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will lead to creation of legal employment and improvement of rural livelihood</li> <li>• Domestic market will be adequately supplied with legal and quality lumber</li> <li>• Potentially lead to involvement of local communities in sustainable forest management</li> <li>• Will address inequity in access to timber resources and ensure easy rural community access to legal lumber</li> <li>• More compromise option that will satisfy most stakeholders than options one and three</li> <li>• Will reduce/resolve conflicts associated with illegal chainsaw milling</li> <li>• Opportunity for government to collect the needed taxes</li> <li>• Opportunity to engage chainsaw operators in ongoing afforestation programme</li> <li>• This option will promote efficient milling and use of timber</li> </ul>

### **Option three: Domestic lumber supplied by Artisanal Operators only**

<b>Total Number of MSD members</b>	<b>Total number of Votes</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Reasons by members</b>
51	1	2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will lead to creating of legal employment and improvement of rural livelihood</li> <li>• The sawmills will never supply lumber to the domestic market even under option 2. If option 2 is selected, it will</li> </ul>

			<p>eventually turn into option 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity for the development of forest based enterprises and rural development</li> </ul>
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### Annex 3: List of stakeholders involved in consensus building

1. The Formal Timber Industry
2. Wood Workers Association of Ghana
3. Forestry Research Institute
4. Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
5. Bureau for National Investigation
6. National Disaster Management Organization
7. Ministry of Food and Agriculture
8. Forest Services Division- Forestry Commission
9. Timber Industry Development Division - Forestry Commission
10. Resource Management Support Center - Forestry Commission
11. Community Forest Committee
12. National Forest Forum
13. Taungya Farmers Association
14. Non-Timber Forest Product Collectors
15. Community Biodiversity Association of Ghana
16. Farmers
17. Lumber Brokers
18. Carriers/loaders
19. Traditional Authorities
20. Media
21. District Assembly
22. Carpenters Association
23. Tropenbos International

## Annex 4: Strategies for stakeholders' engagement to buy into agreed option

### Outcome of group work (groups 2 & 4)

Level of engagement	Stakeholders to engage	Strategies for engagement	By Whom
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community members</li> <li>Community leaders</li> <li>Chiefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform community members, leaders and chiefs about the agreed option and how it can address the illegal chainsaw milling problem</li> <li>Lobby for a discussion on the agreed option during festivals and community durbars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFWs &amp; Project secretariat</li> </ul>
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council of state</li> <li>Sector Ministry</li> <li>Parliamentary Select committee on lands and natural resources</li> <li>National House of Chiefs</li> <li>FC Board</li> <li>FC management</li> <li>VPA Secretariat</li> <li>MMA's</li> <li>Media</li> <li>International NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobby to meet with the council of state and discuss the chainsaw problem and the agreed option</li> <li>Present the problem, the process and agreed option and how it can permanently address the illegal chainsaw milling problem (this should include CBA of the proposed options) to sector ministry, Parliamentary select committee, FC board, FC management, National House of chiefs and MMA's and seek their support</li> <li>Invite the sector minister/MMDCEs to one of the MSDs</li> <li>Present policy briefs, reports to the sector ministry and international NGOs</li> <li>Buy space and air time to lobby, publish and discuss the problem, the process and agreed option and how it can permanently address the illegal chainsaw milling problem.</li> <li>Organize press conference to present the chainsaw milling problem and the option agreed</li> <li>Encourage key stakeholders such as lumber traders, chainsaw operators etc to access funding from donors to advocate for support for the agreed option</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAC</li> <li>MSD-SC , TIDD, PMT &amp; Project secretariat</li> <li>MSD-SC, PMT</li> <li>Project Secretariat</li> <li>Project secretariat, MSD-SC &amp; PMT</li> <li>Project secretariat, MSD-SC &amp; PMT</li> <li>Lumber brokers, carpenters, chainsaw operators associations</li> </ul>
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Forest Policy Makers</li> <li>Donor Agencies</li> <li>FLEGT office in Brussels</li> <li>World bank</li> <li>International Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep international stakeholders informed through reports, policy briefs &amp; publication</li> <li>Lobby for international stakeholders to put pressure on government &amp; policy makers to buy into agreed option</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMT, MSD-SC &amp; Project Secretariat</li> </ul>