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Towards Sustainable Chainsaw Milling in Ghana and Guyana

Focus Group Meetings Report, Ghana



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

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Focus Group Meetings Report, Ghana



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1.0 Background

The chainsaw milling project seeks to use multi-stakeholder dialogue for 'Developing alternatives for illegal chainsaw milling in Ghana. The project focuses on of forest governance issues in Ghana and Guyana which are countries with high incidence of chainsaw milling. In many local and indigenous forest dependent communities in these countries, chainsaw milling is an important component of livelihoods, yet the conflict and illegality associated with it are high. The overall objectives of the project are to:

- Reduce poverty and promote viable livelihood in forest-dependent communities
- Reduce the occurrence of illegal logging
- Promote the conservation and sustainable management of tropical forest in developing countries

The specific objective is 'level of conflict and illegality related to chainsaw milling by local communities reduced'. The expected results are:

- Causes and consequences of chainsaw milling and links with illegality understood (National Level)
- Internationally best practice determined to address chainsaw milling (International Level)
- Multi-stakeholder learning platforms established to discuss chainsaw milling issues (National Level)
- National Consensus achieved in Ghana and Guyana about issues regarding chainsaw milling using an institutionalized mechanism for permanent dialogue between stakeholders (National Level)
- Communities dependent on chainsaw milling producing timber in a regulated and sustainable way (Local Level)

The project has five results areas. Result (3) aims at the creating mechanisms for stakeholders to interact. In Ghana, the platform will be established as a new initiative. The success of creating the platform will depend on the extent to which the stakeholders believe in the role of such a mechanism to produce results, and the willingness of each group to accept outcomes of the process, even if they represent a change away from fixed ideas and established positions. Considerable effort will be spent on creating appropriate institutional arrangements of such a platform. The main assumption for result 3 is the willingness of stakeholders to participate. This holds particularly true for stakeholders who engage in illegal activities. For that reason, ample attention is paid to the preparation of the stakeholder platform. The MSD will start soon after the focus group discussions to, ensure adequate time is available for conducting focus group

meetings at which possible concerns by stakeholder groups can be discussed and information about the dialogue mechanism can be provided. The outcomes of these meetings will be used to adjust the design of the dialogue process, if needed.

2.0 Introduction

Focus groups discussions are informal technique that can help assess stakeholder needs and feelings both before the MSD and during its implementation. The focus group meetings will bring together stakeholder groups to discuss critical issues and concerns in chainsaw milling. The group shall last at the district level throughout the project period and facilitated by the National facilitator with support from the project coordinator and the community facilitators (Community Forestry Workers). Issues discussed during the focus group meetings will be sent to the MSD for further deliberations and consensus.

The first Focus group meeting brought out stakeholders spontaneous reactions and ideas and served as opportunities to observe and ensure group dynamics and organizational issues. During the focus group discussions each stakeholder group nominated representative for the MSD and agreed on feedback mechanisms to ensure that their concerns are addressed at the MSD and discussions from the MSD trickles down to the group. The focus group also discussed how each stakeholder group shall perform their activities at the multi-stakeholder platform though difficult to observe directly. This report highlights the outcome of the focus group meetings.

3.0 Objectives

Activity 3.2 of the project seeks to conduct focus group meetings, providing insight in the views of important stakeholder groups and their attitude and expectations with regard to the multi-stakeholder dialogue to address critical issues. This activity follows the stakeholder identification and analysis, stakeholder sensitization programmes and the District level meeting at the project areas which has successfully been completed. The objectives of the focus group discussions were to:

- Provide insight into the views of the important stakeholders groups about their concerns, interest in chainsaw lumber production
- Generate stakeholder visions for chainsaw lumber production
- To assess the attitude and expectations of the various stakeholder groups with regards to the multi-stakeholder dialogue.

The specific objectives of the focus group meetings include:

- Build understanding of stakeholders interests, problems and concerns in chainsaw operations
- Generate stakeholder visions (expectations and fears) for chainsaw operations in Ghana within the next 10 years.
- Identify issues, values, motivations, problems and opportunities associated with the MSD

4.0 Key questions

The following key questions were asked which made it possible to achieve the specific objectives above.

Specific Objective 1: *Build understanding of stakeholders interests, problems and concerns in chainsaw operations*

Key questions that were answered include:

- What were the main interests of stakeholders in chainsaw operations?
- What reasons guided your interest and importance?
- What were the problems associated with chainsaw milling from each stakeholders perspectives?
- How these problems can be addressed?
- What were the key issues that each group has to deal with in chainsaw milling?

The MSD will be made up of people and groups with a diversity of aspirations. To work together at achieving a shared vision, understanding and accepting what drives people and what informs their judgments and their thinking (i.e. 'where they are coming from') is crucial to:

- Identify the key elements to consider when planning and starting the MSD.
- Develop a shared vision for change towards the desired goal

Specific Objective 2: *Generate stakeholder visions (expectations and fears) for chainsaw operations in Ghana within the next 10 years.*

Key questions that were answered include:

- What vision each stakeholder group have for chainsaw milling in Ghana in the next 10 years?
- What strategies would be used to achieve the vision
- What are the key threats to realizing your vision?
- How can these threats be manage these?
- What could happen if they are ignored them?

- What opportunities will greatly assist in realizing stakeholders' vision?
- What are some of the opportunities and links to be developed or enhanced?
- What are your vision for forest conservation in the next 10 years

In simple terms, a vision is a shared practical picture of the desired future. Having well-developed and widely-shared long-term visions is critical for providing a common focus and ensuring that stakeholders are 'pulling and pushing in the same direction'.

Specific Objective 3: Identify issues, values, motivations, problems and opportunities associated with the MSD

Key questions that were answered include:

- How can the MSD be used to address the problems associated with chainsaw milling
- What would you like to see happening in the MSD.
- How does your stakeholder group intend to operate in the MSD?
- How can we ensure the sustainability of the MSD
- What should the project do to ensure continued motivation of your stakeholder group?
- How many participants should represent your group at the MSD?
- What are some of the criteria or indicators for selecting your representatives

Key issues of interest to each stakeholder groups were critical if the MSD will hold. The values and motivation needs to be understood and negotiated for to ensure sustainability of the MSD. This was achieved through Identification and prioritization of critical issues that should be discussed at the MSD. Identification of the key actions required to keep participants involved, interested and directed toward accomplishing the desired results. Taking the time to identify key issues and opportunities enabled analysis about both the obstacles that has to be negotiate for and the opportunities that can grabbed. Understanding and working with these will help in the attaining the vision. Identification of issues and opportunities will ensure that there is a range of interests and expertise represented when canvassing for issues and opportunities. It is important to look at broad issues including trends, institutions, people, consumers, resources, markets, livelihoods, lifestyles, historical developments, conservation, power and authority. Most of these were captured during the stakeholder analysis.

5.0 Methods for the focus group meeting

The stakeholder list (22 stakeholders) was updated and grouped by the project team in consultation with the community facilitators (CFW) and the PMT. The project team agreed on a criteria for grouping the stakeholders e.g. common interest, existing roles in enforcement of ban

etc. This ensured that stakeholder with common interest and performing similar activities held their discussions together rather than having to meet them as mono-stakeholder groups. A draft programme was drawn and followed to ensure that the above objectives were achieved and nominations were made by some stakeholder groups for representation at the MSD. The focus group discussions were also used to inform and educate stakeholders on some issues associated with chainsaw lumber production in Ghana.

6.0 Target stakeholders and their Representation

The focus group discussions targeted stakeholders of chainsaw milling, particularly those directly involved and their representatives. These include: national government agencies dealing with forest, tax and law enforcement; regional and district governments; suppliers and downstream industry of chainsaw lumber; affected owners and right holders of forest resources; the “regular” sawmilling industry and community forestry organizations, Forestry Commission (FC), Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG) and the academia

The focus group meeting took place from 22nd to 26th September 2008 at Akyiawkrom Ejisu for four different stakeholder groups (each group per day). About one hundred and twenty-five (125) stakeholders participated in the stakeholder discussions comprising of the following stakeholder groups:

Group	Date	Description	Stakeholders	participants
1	22 nd September	Stakeholders directly involved in chainsaw activity and their representatives; Downstream industry of chainsaw logging	chainsaw operator, carriers, users, machine owners, table saw millers and owners buyers of lumber, timber markets, transport Owners	50
2	24 th September	Sector Ministry	Ministry of lands, Forestry and Mines, Forestry Commission	20
		National Government agencies dealing with forest, tax and law enforcement	Police, Military, Judiciary, Customs, Immigration	1
3	25 th September	Regional and district governments; Forums	Regional Forestry Forums Councils, District Assemblies	6
		Affected owners and right holders of forest resources	Traditional Authorities communities, farmers, land owners, NTFP users, existing community forestry	20

			organizations.	
		NGO's	Forestry, Social and Environmental related NGO's	3
4	26 th September	Timber Contractors and Industries	regular" sawmilling industry	1
		Academia and Research Institutions		15

7.0 Proceedings of meeting

The meetings begun with registration of participants by the Project Assistant and called to order at 9:15 a.m. Participants introduced themselves on the basis of their stakeholder groups and where they are came from. This was followed by a welcome address and background to the meeting by the National Facilitator. She explained that the purpose and objectives of the meeting was to provide insight into the views of chainsaw stakeholders about the project and more especially about the use of the multi-stakeholder dialogue in addressing the chainsaw issues in Ghana. She outlined the programmes and activities that have been implemented leading to the focus group meetings. She also explained the agenda (see annex) for the day and expressed appreciation to all stakeholders for making time to attend the meeting.

7.1 Presentation

The National Coordinator presented an overview of the project. He outlined the objectives of the project, the expected outcome and activities, and the target beneficiaries. In conclusion some critical observation and general comments were outlined.

7.2 Group discussions

The National Facilitator guided the participants to put themselves into groups to discuss the planned agenda. There were eleven groups for the focus group discussions (see table). Each group discussed all the 3 specific objectives and key questions. The largest group was the chainsaw operators, machine owners and carriers group. The smallest group was the consumer associations (carpenters, carvers etc). Only one participant represented the regular timber industries. He joined the NADMO, BNI and MoFA group who may have influenced and overshadowed his opinions.



Description	Stakeholders	No. of Groups
Stakeholders directly involved in chainsaw activity and their representatives; Downstream industry of chainsaw logging	chainsaw operator, carriers, machine owners,	3
	table saw millers and owners timber markets,	
	buyers of lumber, transport Owners	
Sector Ministry	Ministry of lands, Forestry and Mines, Forestry Commission	2
National Government agencies dealing with forest, tax and law enforcement	Judiciary, Forestry Commission	
Regional; Forums and NGO's	Regional Forestry Forums Councils, Forestry, Social and Environmental related NGO's	4
District governments	District Assemblies	
Affected owners and right holders of forest resources	Traditional Authorities	
NGO's	Communities, farmers, land owners, NTFP users, existing community forestry organizations.	
Timber Contractors and Industries Academia and Research Institutions	regular" sawmilling industry, BNI, MoFA, NADMO	2
	Research and Academia	

7.3 Highlights of Group Discussions

a. Stakeholders interest, problems and concerns in chainsaw operations

The group discussions outlined the following broad areas of stakeholder's main interest in chainsaw Lumber production (*Details in annex 1*):

- Enforcement of chainsaw related laws and policies
- Linkage of chainsaw lumber production and good governance
- Public education and awareness creation
- Provision of lumber for communities and the domestic market
- Management and control of forest resource access and utilization to ensure sustainable management

Reasons associated with stakeholder's interest

Each stakeholder group outlined a number of reasons that informed their interest; these has been broadly grouped as follows (details in annex)

- Chainsaw lumber provides wood for the domestic market and the forest communities
- Chainsaw lumber production is not destructive to the environment, forest and farmlands compared with timber
- Chainsaw lumber have a very high market demand
- Chainsaw lumber production has a negative impact on the sustainability of the forest
- Inadequate law enforcement
- Revenue losses
- Conflicts between chainsaw operators and law enforcers
- Risk and injury



Stakeholder Problems and Concerns

Group discussions on problems and concerns revealed the following (details in annex 1):

- Extortion by Forestry officials and security officials
- Loss of lives and maiming of persons due to accidents
- Conflicts among stakeholders.
- Production of wood in excess of annual allowable cut(AAC)

- High rate of forest degradation
- Waste of wood
- Environmental destruction
- Dwindling forest resources
- Impact of tenure on tree protection
- Loss of revenue to government and excess expenditure on enforcement
- Lack of support form stakeholders
- Law enforcement
- Lack of resources to carry out campaign and monitoring
- Inefficiency due to inappropriate technology and condition of operation
- Waste/poor recovery rate
- Impact of the ban on livelihoods
- Lack of development in rural areas



Stakeholders proposed the following mechanisms and strategies to address the outlined problems and concerns (details in annex 1):

- Form chainsaw lumber production associations and regulate their activities
- Collaboration between chainsaw operators and Saw millers
- Encourage chainsaw operators and other stakeholders to plant trees
- Review and Improve law enforcement with applied sanctions (sawmill to supply 20% to domestic market, provide adequate resources for enforcement)
- Provide alternative livelihoods
- Empower and motivate stakeholders to monitor
- Education and awareness creation on forest destruction
- Provide alternatives for wood usage
- FC to provide adequate resources for monitoring
- Motivating the law enforcers and FSD employees

b. *Generation of Stakeholder visions (expectations and fears) for chainsaw operations in Ghana*

Each stakeholder group has a vision for chainsaw lumber production in Ghana. This vision were based on the assumption that trees will be available for felling to meet domestic demands through forest plantations, sustainable management of existing resources backed by adequate laws and law enforcement. The visions generated and associated strategies for their achievements are:

- Ban Lifted and chainsaw lumber production regulated to supply lumber to the domestic market
- Law strictly enforced
- Education and Research Enhanced
- Alternative Livelihoods and alternative Materials Provided
- Resource Developed

Strategies for achieving visions were listed as follows (*Details in annex 2*)

- Advocacy
- Formation of groups and associations-
- Improve Chainsaw Lumber Production
- Establishment of Plantations
- Use of Alternative wood species
- Improve Law Enforcement
- Education and stakeholder Participation

c. *Identification of issues, values, motivations, problems and opportunities associated with the MSD.*

To ensure that the Multi-stakeholder dialogues and platforms are sustainable focus group participants made the following proposals:

- MSD recommendations should be forwarded to the appropriate quarters for the necessary actions to be taken
- There should be fairness and transparency in all MSD deliberations
- Funding and resources should be committed for platforms discussions on regular basis
- Stakeholders should not have established positions during dialogue
- Platforms should be formalized and integrated to existing Forestry platform
- Form an independent policy analysis body
- Adequate information should be provided to promote platform discussions

Stakeholders Motivation towards a successful MSD

To ensure sustainability of the MSD process, the project needed to identify what would motivate stakeholders to participate effectively on the platforms. The outcome of the group discussions revealed the following:

- The project should assume a neutral role
- The project should forward outcome of the MSD to policy makers
- Financial commitment to ensure sustainability
- Respect and commitment to accept outcome of dialogue for policy formulation
- Alternative livelihood supports
- Promote efficient communication and feedback at all levels
- Hold regular platform meetings

8.0 Analysis of responses from stakeholders

In general, stakeholders directly involved in chainsaw operations (lumber brokers, chainsaw operators, carriers) and the farmers and traditional authorities were concerned about the employment opportunities in chainsaw lumber production, the availability of lumber to the domestic market and for community development and even having access to chainsaw off-cuts for firewood and charcoal production. Meanwhile, the sector ministry, the judiciary, government agencies emphasized on law enforcement and sustainable forest management as expected.

Stakeholders depending on their background and interest had different visions for the chainsaw lumber production enterprise. Stakeholders involved in chainsaw lumber production wish that in the next ten years the ban on chainsaw lumber is lifted and they are allowed to produce lumber in a regulated manner with improved technology. This they hope to achieve through advocacy, formation of chainsaw lumber associations to have a common front among others. The law enforcing agencies wish the ban is enforced strictly, while chainsaw lumber producers are provided with alternative sources of livelihoods, with enhanced education and research. Interestingly, all stakeholders expressed the need to develop the tree resources in both forest and off reserve since the nation will continue to depend on trees and tree resources.

1. Build understanding of stakeholders interest, problems and concerns in chainsaw operations		
Response: (<i>Main interest in chainsaw operations</i>)	Number of responses	Stakeholder
Source of livelihood and employment	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lumber Brokers ➤ Local govt. ➤ Farmers
Supply lumber to the domestic market	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lumber Brokers ➤ Farmers
Law enforcement	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government Agencies ➤ Sector ministry ➤ Local Government ➤ Academia

Good governance	2	➤ Timber Contractors ➤ Government Agencies ➤ Local government
Public education on ills of chainsaw lumber production	3	➤ Government agencies ➤ Sector ministry ➤ Local government
Revenue	1	➤ Government agencies
Manage and control forest resources utilization and access	1	➤ Sector Ministry
Provide adequate support and motivation	1	➤ Sector ministry
Lumber for community developments and projects	3	➤ Local government ➤ Government agencies ➤ Farmers
Lumber for domestic use. Example: firewood, charcoal, buildings etc	2	➤ Local government ➤ Government agencies ➤ Farmers
Sustainable forest management	3	➤ Local government ➤ Government agencies ➤ Farmers
Gain understanding of chainsaw lumber production in Ghana	1	➤ Academia
Determine socio economic impact of chainsaw lumber production	1	➤ Academia
Policy dimensions of chainsaw lumber production	1	➤ Academia
Ecological impact of chainsaw lumber production	2	➤ Academia ➤ Timber Contractors
Damage to natural resources	1	➤ Timber Contractors
Indiscriminate felling of trees	1	➤ Timber Contractors
Security and safety	1	➤ Timber Contractors
Illegalities involved in the chainsaw operation	1	➤ Timber Contractors
Socio economic impact	1	➤ Timber Contractors
Indiscriminate felling of trees	1	➤ Timber Contractors
Gain understanding of chainsaw lumber production in Ghana	1	➤ Academia
Revenue	1	➤ Government agencies
Security and safety	1	➤ Timber Contractors
Determine socio economic impact of chainsaw lumber production	1	➤ Timber Contractors
Response: (Problems/key issues associated with chainsaw Operation)	Number of responses	Stakeholder
Extortion by forestry and security officials	1	➤ Lumber Brokers
Loss of lives and maiming of persons due to accidents	3	➤ Lumber Brokers ➤ Local Government ➤ Timber contractors
The ban on chainsaw	3	➤ Lumber Brokers ➤ Local government ➤ Timber Contractors
Non cooperation on the part of government	1	➤ Lumber Brokers
High rate of forest/environmental degradation	3	➤ Lumber Brokers ➤ Timber Contractors ➤ Government Agencies
Wastage(Low recovery rate)	3	➤ Government Agencies ➤ Local Government ➤ Academia
Loss of revenue	2	➤ Government Agencies ➤ Academia
Lack of support from stakeholders	1	➤ Government Agencies
Chainsaw operators are not well informed	1	➤ Government Agencies
Law and punishments are not deterrent enough	1	➤ Sector ministry
Lack of interest in forest related offences by the law enforcement agencies	1	➤ Sector ministry
Delays in prosecution	1	➤ Sector ministry
Lack of political will	1	➤ Sector ministry
Policy to ensure lumber supply to domestic market not enough	1	➤ Sector ministry
Lack of resources to carry out campaign and monitoring	1	➤ Sector ministry

Conflicts	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local Government ➤ Traditional Authority ➤ Academia
Production of wood in excess of annual allowable cut(AAC)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Academia
Lack of development in rural areas.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Academia
High rate of wind storm	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timber Contractors
Destruction of property	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Academia ➤ Timber Contractors
2) Stakeholders vision (expectations and fears) for chainsaw operations in Ghana		
Response: (vision and achievement strategies in the next 10 years)	Number of responses	Stakeholder
The ban lifted and chainsaw operation regularized	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local government ➤ Government agencies ➤ Farmers ➤ Academia
Lead in the supply of lumber in the local market	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lumber brokers
Some stakeholders in the chainsaw operations diverting to other areas like oil palm plantation and tree planting	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lumber brokers
Chainsaw lumber production will be out in the system(ban continues)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government agencies ➤ Sector ministry ➤ Farmers
Prevent and control forest resources	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector ministry
Understanding the law	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector ministry
Provide support for the judiciary service	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector ministry
Improvement in monitoring capacity	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector ministry
Imposition of deterrent punishment	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector ministry ➤ Traditional authority
Encourage the use to lesser used species	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector ministry
Redefinition of policies and programmes	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traditional authority
Modification of the law	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timber contractors
Strategies		
Advocacy and agitation to the government to lift the ban	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lumber brokers
Form groups and associations to pursue common goals	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lumber brokers ➤ Sector ministry ➤ Traditional authorities
Appeal to the government through the various media	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lumber brokers
Law enforcement	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traditional authority ➤ Government agencies
Education of the negatives of chainsaw lumber production	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government agencies ➤ Local government ➤ Farmers ➤ Sector ministry
Research for information	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government agencies
Alternative materials for wood/lumber	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government agencies ➤ Sector ministries
Supply from legal source	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government agencies
Improved conversion rate for logs	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government agencies ➤ Lumber brokers
Introduction of mobile recovery mills under the VPA initiative	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector ministry
Private and national afforestation	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector ministry
Encourage the use of lesser used species	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector ministry
Form associations to access loan to buy bush mills	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traditional authority ➤ Local government
Community plantations established in each forest fringe communities	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local government ➤ Farmers ➤ Academia
Provision of alternative livelihood	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local government
Provision of community –state partnership in resource management and production off-reserve. E.g. tenure review	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Academia
Increase plantation production by chainsaw milling loggers	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Academia
Review policy to reduce export	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Academia
Improve technology for production	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Academia
Improvement of actual stakeholders in law formulation	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Academia

Response: (<i>Opportunities and links to assist vision realization</i>)	Number of responses	Stakeholder
The lifting of the ban	1	➤ Lumber brokers
Advocacy through the chainsaw project	1	➤ Lumber brokers
Human resource that is fair, honest and motivated	1	➤ Government agencies
Support for senior management	1	➤ Government agencies
Facilitate alternative engagements	1	➤ Government agencies
Exploring ongoing initiatives. E.g. ITTO,VPA,REDD	2	➤ Government agencies ➤ Traditional authority
Forming partnerships with chainsaw operators to change habit. E.g. MSD.	2	➤ Government agencies ➤ Academia
Increase financial support	1	➤ Sector ministry
International development cooperation.	1	➤ Sector ministry
Sustainable use of forest resources	1	➤ Local government
Collaboration with FC and district assemblies to fight the menace.	1	➤ Traditional authority
Release land for income ventures in the forest fringe communities	1	➤ Traditional authority
Policy-science interaction	2	➤ Academia ➤ Traditional authority
More destruction to the forest	1	➤ Timber contractors
Links:		
Provide alternative livelihood	1	➤ lumber brokers
Create and sustain dialogue in the sector by the public	1	➤ government agencies
Research institutions and NGO	4	➤ traditional authority ➤ timber contractor ➤ farmers ➤ sector ministry
Create and sustain dialogue in the sector by the public	1	➤ lumber brokers
3) Issues, values, motivation, problems and opportunities associated with the MSD		
Response: (<i>How MSD can be used to address chainsaw problems?</i>)	Number of responses	Stakeholder
It will enable us present our case for redress	3	➤ Lumber brokers ➤ Timber contractors ➤ Traditional authority
Accept the outcome of the MSD	3	➤ Government agencies ➤ Lumber brokers ➤ Traditional authority
Adoption of outcome into policy	1	➤ Government agencies
Improved information flow	2	➤ Government agencies ➤ Sector ministry
The MSD should offer level platform for consultations for policy makers	1	➤ Sector ministry
Effective collaboration of al stakeholders	1	➤ Local government
Equal access to resources during implementation of MSD recommendation	1	➤ Local government
Education our clients of our core duties	1	➤ Timber contractors
How can we ensure the MSD sustainability		
Forward views to the appropriate quarters	1	➤ Lumber brokers
Establish contacts with other members	1	➤ Lumber brokers
There should be fairness	1	➤ Government agencies
Transparency	1	➤ Government agencies
Commitment to sustain dialogue through funding	5	➤ Government agencies ➤ Sector Ministry ➤ Local government ➤ Farmers ➤ Traditional authority
Strong commitment of time and resources	1	➤ Sector ministry
Attitudinal change	1	➤ Sector ministry
Every member should contribute freely at MSD	1	➤ Traditional authority
Formalize the platform	1	➤ Academia
Form an independent policy analysis body	1	➤ Academia
Provide information sustainably	1	➤ Academia
Continued motivation for stakeholders	1	➤ Academia

Regular attendance of meetings	1	➤ Timber contractor
c) What would motivate stakeholders?		
The project should assume a neutral role	1	➤ Lumber brokers
The project should forward outcome of the MSD to policy makers	3	➤ Local government ➤ Traditional authority ➤ Farmers
Creating awareness about gains to stakeholder groups	1	➤ Government agencies
Information flow and knowledge sharing	1	➤ Sector ministry
Financial commitment	1	➤ Sector ministry
Respect and commitment to accept outcome of dialogue for policy formulation	1	➤ Sector ministry
Provide adequate allowance	3	➤ Local authority ➤ Traditional authority ➤ Farmers
Publication of the issues should be sent to all participants	1	➤ farmers
Alternative livelihood supports	1	➤ farmers
Provide adequate infrastructure E.g. email to facilitate communication and exchange of information	1	➤ academia
Hold regular workshop	1	➤ academia
Coordinate for the project to link up	1	➤ academia
To-down and bottom-top approach in relating and relaying information should be used	1	➤ academia

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The focus group discussions served as a learning platform for groups of stakeholders with common interest to interact, discuss issues and concerns for chainsaw lumber production in Ghana. It also served as a platform for the project to understand what stakeholders were expecting from the project in general but more importantly for the MSD. Stakeholder participation was very encouraging except that some key stakeholders were not represented. The Project Management Team and the secretariats should therefore develop strategies to involve all relevant stakeholders during the preparatory meetings, district level and the Multi-stakeholder dialogues

Annex 1

1. Build understanding of stakeholders interest, problems and concerns in chainsaw operations

Stakeholder Groups	main interest in chainsaw operations	reasons for interest	What are the problems /key issues associated with chainsaw	How can these problems be addressed?
Lumber Brokers, Table Sawmills, Carpenters Chainsaw operators, Machine Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Source of livelihood and employment -Supply lumber to the domestic market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provides lumber for various construction and developmental projects -Less destructive to farmlands and other tree species as compared to sawmills -Lack sawmills in the hinterlands 4)High demand for the lumber in the local market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Extortion by Forestry officials and security officials - Loss of lives and maiming of persons due to accidents -The ban -Non cooperation on the part of the government -High rate of forest degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The government should legalize chainsaw operation -Formation of associations to have one voice -Collaboration between chainsaw operators and Saw millers -Government to provide land to enable them plant trees for the future
Government Agencies & Law Enforcers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -law enforcement -Good governance -Public education on ills of chainsaw lumber production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revenue losses - High Cost of Monitoring -Negative effect on forest sustainability -Destruction of forest reserves and environment -The current system is not working -Lack of equity in benefit from chainsaw lumber production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Waste of wood -Loss of revenue -Environmental destruction -Dwindling forest resources -Lack of support form stakeholders -Chainsaw operators are not well informed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve law enforcement with applied sanctions (sawmill to supply 20% to domestic market, provide adequate resources for enforcement -Provide alternative livelihoods -Empower and motivate stakeholders to monitor -Education and awareness creation on forest destruction -Institution of mobile recovery teams -Encourage private plantations -Restructure chainsaw importation

				-Provide alternatives for wood usage
Sector ministry & forestry sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Law enforcement -manage and control forest resources utilization and access -Educate law enforcers to understand the law -Provide adequate support and motivation -Lack of monitoring capacity - Imposition of deterrent punishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National /international concerns on sustainable forest management -Uncooperative status of law enforcement agencies -Lack of political will -Conflict of interest -Loss of revenue -Environmental degradation -Risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Law and punishment not deterrent enough -Lack of interest in forest related offences by the law enforcement agencies -Delays in prosecution -Lack of political will -Policy to ensure lumber supply to domestic market not working -Lack of resources to carry out campaign and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revision of portions of the law including fines -Tenure arrangement that benefits farmers directly -Introduction of procurement policy on legal timber -Immediate implementation of VPA -Encourage of MSD -Create enabling environment for private plantation development -FC to provide adequate resources for monitoring -educational campaigns
Local Government, and forest forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lumber for community and developments and projects -Lumber for domestic use E.g. firewood, charcoal, buildings -employment to people living in forest fringe communities -Sustainable forest management - Law enforcement - Good governance -public education on the ill of chainsaw operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Failure of ban to achieve expected result -Waste of resources in implementing ban -Degradation of forest -Conflicts between chainsaw operators and law enforcers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Loss of lives -Conflicts - Waste/poor recovery rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Educate all chainsaw operators on the dangers of their activities to the forest -Collaboration with traditional authorities to release land for plantation -The law making process should involve those on the ground
Traditional Authority & NGO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lumber for community development/projects. -Sustainable forest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -alarming rate of forest degradation. -Non availability of lumber for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conflicts among stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Give concession to small scale sawmills and monitor operations -Adequate law enforcement

	-Source of fuel.	forest fringe communities.		
Farmers & NTFP users	- lumber for community projects -Lumber for domestic use e.g. charcoal, firewood -Offers employment -Sustainable forest management		-The ban	-Institutional restructuring -Dissemination/education on science and policy dialogue
Academia & Researchers	-Gain understanding of chainsaw lumber production in Ghana -Find out why law enforcement is ineffective -Determine socio economic impact of chainsaw lumber production -Policy dimensions of chainsaw lumber production -Ecological impact of chainsaw lumber production	-Importance of the forest -Income to the nation	-Production of wood in excess of annual allowable cut(AAC) -Impact of tenure on tree protection -Inefficiency due to inappropriate technology and condition of operation -Loss if revenue to government and excess expenditure on enforcement -Destruction of property and conflicts -Impact of the ban on livelihoods	-Institutional restructuring -Dissemination/education on science and policy dialogue
Timber Contractors & allied Industries	-Damage to natural resources -Revenue -Indiscriminate felling of trees -Security and safety -Illegalities involved in the chainsaw operation -Ecological impact of chainsaw lumber operation -Law enforcement -Socio economic impact	-Non payment of tax -Destruction of ecosystem -Operators armed and injure law enforcers -No safety measures taken in the course of operation -Road accident as a result of over-speeding to avoid arrest -Extinction of certain tree and wildlife species	-Lack of development in rural areas -Death and maiming -Loss or destruction of fauna and flora -High rate of wind storm	-Put those involved in chainsaw lumber production into groups and regulate their activities -Motivating the law enforcers and FSD employees

Annex 2

2. Generate stakeholder visions (expectations and fears) for chainsaw operations in Ghana

Stakeholder Groups	Chainsaw vision and achievement strategies in the next 10 years?	What are the key threats to your vision and how can you manage them	What could happen if you ignore them?	opportunities and links to assist vision realization	Forest conservation vision in the next 10 years?
Lumber Brokers, Table Sawmills, Carpenters Chainsaw operators, Machine Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ban lifted and chainsaw operation regularized -Lead in the supply of lumber in the local market -Some stakeholders in the chainsaw operations diverting to other areas like oil palm plantation and tree planting <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Advocacy and agitation to the government to lift the ban -Form groups and associations to pursue common goal -Appeal to the government through the various media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The big sawmills can influence any move to lift the ban -The “big men” who lead the transporters does not want the ban to be lifted -The security personnel on the roads. <p>Threat Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Form associations -Appeal to the government to lift the ban. -Reveal all acts to any organisation which seek to research into the operations - Reveal the corrupt practices to the stakeholders at any platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Complete degradation of the forest. -There will be no job for those whose livelihood depends on the forest. -Loss of lives as a result of confrontations. -Many operators will run bankrupt as they will not be able to pay back loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The lifting of the ban -Advocacy through the chainsaw project <p>Links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative livelihoods provision and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reforestation -Alternatives for lumber usage. -Alternative source of income for those involved in chainsaw lumber production. -Use of sawdust for chipboards.
National Govt. Agencies & Law Enforcers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regulate chainsaw operation through improved mills -Chainsaw lumber production will be out in the system (ban continues) <p>Strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Emerging sophistication in the chainsaw operations - Political interference in the law enforcement - Inability to manage conflicts - Lack of commitment by FSD and policy makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reserves will completely be invaded and destroyed. -Total chaos in the forest sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Human resource that is fair, honest and motivated. -Support for senior management. -Facilitate alternative engagements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -FC effectively managing all forest reserves and wildlife. -Full stakeholder involvement at all levels.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - law Enforcement -Education of the negatives of chainsaw lumber production - Research for information -Alternative materials for wood/lumber -Supply from legal source -Improved conversion rate for logs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unwillingness on the part of sawmills to supply the local market -Lack of cooperation by key stakeholders in chainsaw lumber operations <p><u>Threat Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Team work by all stakeholders -Publicity and awareness creation -Negotiation and compromise for collective solutions (consensus building) -Continuous information generations to inform policy -Forest Commission to source for funding for people development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exploring ongoing initiatives e.g. ITTO, VPA, REDD. -Forming partnerships with chainsaw operators to change habit E.g. MSD <p><u>Links</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Collaborate with all key stakeholders. - Information flow. -Explore international initiatives. E.g. REDD, VPA etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enough plans to ensure adequate supply of timber requests. - Improved governance and benefit roles, responsibilities and transparency.
Sector ministry & forestry sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Elimination of chainsaw operation -Prevent and control forest resources -Understanding the law -Provide support for the judiciary service -Lack of monitoring capacity -Imposition of deterrent punishment <p><u>Strategies</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Financial and technical sustenance of mobile recovery mills -Dwindle of the resource base -No credit facilities. -Inability to form groups of chainsaw operators. <p><u>Threat Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Creation of credit/loan facilities for procurement of mobile recovery mill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Worsened situation in the forestry industry. -Loss of revenue. - Extreme poverty in the near future. -Environmental degradation -Destruction of the forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase financial support. -International development cooperation. -The Multi-stakeholder dialogue platform. <p><u>Links</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Enforces Forest governance. 2) Establishing links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve forest construction through massive afforestation. -Efficient and judicious use of forest resources.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Introduction of mobile recovery mills under the VPA initiative -Private and national afforestation -Encourage the use of lesser used species and lessee known species -The use and development of other substitutes e.g. bamboo -Form associations to access loan to buy bush mills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Capacity building. 3) Awareness creation 1) Community education. 		<p>between research and policy implementation.</p>	
<p>Local Government, Sector Ministry & Forestry sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community plantations established in each forest fringe communities. <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continued awareness creation -Establishment of plantations -Provision of alternative livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of logistics -Bureaucracy in the system -Fear of failure in monitoring the process -Political and traditional interferences <p><u>Threats Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regular review of policy to meet the test of time -Supply of logistics and resources. -Lobbying and advocacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The forest situation in the country will be disastrous. -Loss of revenue to the state and traditional authorities. -Loss of valuable trees and wild lives. -Desertification and extinction of water bodies/sheds -Increase in global warming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sustainable use of forest resources <p><u>Links</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide alternative livelihoods for those involved in the activities. -Formation of forest watchdog committees by chiefs in the respective communities. -Institution of scholarships for education in the forest fringe communities. 	
<p>Traditional Authority & NGO's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lifting of the ban -Redefinition of policies and programmes <p><u>Strategies</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lifting of the ban -Inability to group chainsaw operators into associations -Lack of credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Loss of lives. -Complete destruction of the forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Collaboration with FC and district assemblies to fight the menace. -Release land for income ventures in the forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Individual and group plantation should be encouraged.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stringent law enforcement -Formation of chainsaw operators into associations -Lack of credit facilities 	<p><u>Threat Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Public education. 		<p>fringe communities</p> <p><u>Links</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Research institutions and NGO's 	
Farmers & NTFP users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Complete banning of chainsaw operations -Improved method of chainsaw operations where the waste will be reduced. -Lifting of the ban <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Intensive education on the importance of tree planting -Lobbying through the district assemblies to release funds for tree planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of resources to organise chainsaw operators -The land tenure system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Massive destruction of forest. -Poverty will increase in the country. -There will be poor rainfall pattern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -NGO's .E.g. EU Chainsaw project. <p><u>Links</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building in how to manage the forest. -Assist forest and natural resource based NGO's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Growing of more indigenous tree species. e.g. wawa, odum, mahogany etc.
Academia & Researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate chainsaw milling into the main system in a more efficient and sustainable manner. <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide community-state partnership in resource management and production off-reserve e.g. tenure review - Increase plantation production by chainsaw milling loggers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dwindling findings of research -Political will to enforce strategies -Pervasive corruption at all level -Unwillingness of industry to open up for dialogue -Excess industrial capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Forest will continue to decline drastically. -The political will needed will not come. -Industry will continue to be adamant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Policy-science interaction. -Existing NGO's, management platforms and increasing awareness by civil society. <p><u>Links</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Policy-science dialogue. -Create and sustain dialogue in the sector by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sustainable utilization based on strategies outlined.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Review policy to reduce export -Improved technology for production 			the public.	
Timber Contractors & allied Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -integration of the chainsaw operation into regular sawmills -Modification of the law <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Education and awareness creation -Involvement of actual stakeholders in law formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -poor law enforcement. -Non appealing alternatives livelihoods. - Lack of commitment to enforce law. 4) Lack of education <p><u>Management of threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Very good sustainable forest management. 	-Well resourced and equipped personnel and institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -More destruction to the forest. <p><u>Links</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide alternative livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Taungya system should benefit the farmers involved. -reintroduce Enrichment planting should be reintroduced.

Annex 3

3. Identify issues, values, motivations, problems and opportunities associated with the MSD.

Stakeholder Groups	How MSD can be used to address chainsaw problems?	What would you like to see happening in the MSD?	How stakeholder group shall operate in MSD?	How can we ensure the MSD sustainability	What would motivate stakeholders?	Criteria to select stakeholder reps.?
Lumber Brokers, Table Sawmills, Carpenters	-It will enable us present our case for redress	-Respect for all opinions.	-Attend meetings regularly and cooperate at the meetings.	-Forward views to the appropriate quotas.	-The project should assume a neutral role.	-Commitment
Chainsaw operators, Machine Owners	-Accept the outcome of the MSD.	-No arrest, intimidation or suppression of views.	-Encourage members to speak freely at the MSD.	-Establish contacts with other members.	-The project should forward outcome of the MSD to policy makers.	-Selflessness -Objectivity
National Govt. Agencies & Law Enforcers	-Acceptance of MSD by policy makers and all other stakeholders -Adoption of outcome into policy. -Improved information flow.	-Empowerment of all stakeholders. -Stakeholders to have common voice devoid of intimidation/acrimony. -Acceptance of opposing views. -Forum should be at different levels.	-Willingness to participate in all dialogues and consider others views. -Willingness to provide information.	- There should be fairness. -Transparency. -Commitment to sustain dialogue through funding.	-Creating awareness about gains to stakeholder groups. -Making use of the outcomes from the MSD.	-Involve all frontline staff. -There should be gender balance. -Staff at project sites. -Boldness
Sector ministry & forestry sector	-There should be adequate flow of information as atoll of solving problems. -The MSD should offer level platform for consultations for policy makers.	-It should create equal platform for all participants for discussions. -Active participation by all stakeholders in the discussion.	-The group should spearhead the MSD in the area of MIS.	-Strong commitment of time and resources. -Attitudinal change.	-Information flow. -Financial commitment. -Knowledge sharing. -Respect and commitment accept outcome of dialogues for policy formulation.	-The person should be from chainsaw prone area. -Ability to solve problems. -Commitment and concern for the issue at stake.

Local Govt. Sector Ministry & Forestry sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effective collaboration of all stakeholders -equal access to resources during implementation of MSD recommendation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -implementation of ideas generated at the MSD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Objectivity in suggestions and criticisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds should be readily made available from all activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provision of incentives to participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Someone who is interested and commitment to the project. -A person who is well informed about the issue.
Traditional Authority & NGO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Acceptance and implementation of outcome of MSD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Respect for all views by all stakeholders. -Non domination of discussions by any one stakeholder group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contribute effectively at MSD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contribute effectively at MSD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All persons involved in the MSD should be given appreciable allowance of not less than GH¢300.00 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Commitment to the cause of the chainsaw problem.
Farmers & NTFP users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Serve as learning forum for sharing ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All views must be tolerated. -Implementation of opinions from the MSD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Put across views that will serve the interest of farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Commitment to the MSD. -Sourcing of funds from other agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide adequate allowance. -Publication of the issues should be sent to all participants. -Alternative livelihood supports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Someone who is committed to the project.
Academia & Researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Address concerns of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effective representation. -Flow of scientific information. -Equity, accountability, respect, interactive learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide relevant information. -Create a forum for stakeholders to exchange scientific information. -Provide evidence of effects of actions by using scenarios. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Formalize the platform. -Form an independent policy analysis body -Provide information sustainably. -Continued motivation for stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide adequate infrastructure e.g. email to facilitate communication and exchange of information. -Hold Regular workshop. -Coordination for the project to link up. -Provide structures to post-project period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Team player -Transparent and dispassionate knowledge and interest. -Problem solving orientation.

Timber Contractors & allied Industries	-Educate our clients of our core duties.	-Representation of the various stakeholders should present the views of their groups and not personal views. -The MSD will recognise the views of all levels of discussions.	-Stakeholder group should be effective and regular at the MSD.	-Regular attendance of meetings. -Provision of adequate finances.	-Decision taken at MSD should be implemented. -Top-down and bottom-top approach in relating and relaying information should be used.	-Person who should understand the core problem of chainsaw lumber production. -People who are committed to solve the chainsaw lumber problem.
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Annex 4

Participants Lists

Participants List: Focus Group Discussion			
Sector ministries, national government agencies dealing with forest tax and law enforcement			
SEQ	NAME	STAKEHOLDER / DESIGNATION	District/ADDRESS/Contact
1	Joseph Bembah	FC/District Manager	FSD, Kade
2	Emmanuel Yeboah	FC/District Manager	FSD, Begoro
3	Dickson Adjei Sakyi	FC/District Manager	FSD, Sunyani
4	Samuel Akorle	FC/District Manager	FSD, Juaso
5	W Owusu Asare	FC/District Manager	FSD, Akim Oda
6	T O Acheampong	FC/ Assistant District Manager	FSD, Goaso
7	Joseph Blay	Judiciary/ Magistrate	District Court, Assin Foso
18	I C Y Apetorgbor	FC/ District Manager	FSD, Assin Foso
19	WEK Bimah	FC/Regional Manager	FSD, Ho (0244237784)
10	Chemgo Deri Graham	FC/District Manager	FSD, Nkawie
11	Diana Fiati	FC/District Manager	FSD, Accra
12	Dan K. Danquah	District Officer, Bureau for National Investigation	Begoro (0244747275)
13	Paul Sowah	FC/PAFORM	Sunyani (0208345571)
14	Alex Asare	FC/ RMSC	Kumasi
15	C. Amoah Acheampong	FC/Regional Manager	Cape Coast (02433007037)
16	M O Abeberese	FC/Executive Director	FSD, Accra
17	K Akyeampong Boakye	FC/Director	RMSC, Kumasi
18	Richard Gyimah	FC/VPA Scretariat	FC, HQ-Accra
19	Valarie Fumey Nasah	FC/RMSC/CRMU	Kumasi
20	Phillip K Awuah	MOFA	Assin Foso (0244996652 / 0285273892)
21	N K Opore Akuffo	NADMO	Akin Oda (0208425054)
22	G A Sakitey	MOFA	Akim Oda (08822761)
23	Joe Kofi Adu	NADMO	Nkawie (05120123 / 0277017029)
24	Rebecca Banning Darko	FC/Assistant District Manager	Akim Oda (0244530557)
25	Samuel K. Awuku	National Fire Service	Box 17, Nkawie (0208537149)
Stakeholders directly involved in chainsaw lumber production, their representatives and consumers			
26	Attah Attakey Louis	Lumber Broker	Ho(0244803664)
27	Richard ofosu	Lumber Broker	Ho (0242822256)

28	Godson Nana Yaw Manu	Lumber Broker	Kade, (02008171974 / 0242721535)
29	Nicholas Atta	Chainsaw owner	Goaso (0248503381)
30	Robert Awuku	Chainsaw operator	Pramkese/Kade (0249059662)
31	Amankwaah Emmanuel	Chainsaw operator,	Techiman (0274608008)
32	Kwadwo Boateng	Chainsaw operator ,	Kumasi (0244589089)
33	Samuel Afari	Chainsaw operator	Kumasi (0244783625)
34	Antwi Adjei Kojo	Chainsaw operator	Nkawie (0207196430)
35	Deborah Kwakyewa	Machine owner	Begoro (0243970914)
36	Frank Adjei	Chainsaw operator	Accra (0244282370)
37	Victor Nyadi	Lumber broker	Tema (0243583835)
38	Anthony P Asare	Lumber broker	Tema (0244613919)
39	William O Fordjour	Chainsaw operator	Nkawie (0207810886)
40	Akwasi Bosomtwi	Chainsaw operator	Kumasi (0249464137)
41	Kwame Ofori Attah	Chainsaw operator	Begoro (0242647490)
42	Joseph Amfo antwi	Table top miller	Begoro (0243827644)
43	E B kwakye	Machine owner	Begoro (046161122)
44	Benefo Antwi	Carpenter	Begoro (0243055107)
45	Asiedu Benjamin	Small scale miller	Kumasi (024119622)
46	Antwi B Solomon	Lumber broker	Kumasi (0208838312)
47	George Owusu	Lumber broker	Kumasi (0243318649)
48	Susuana Karikari	Lumber broker	Nkawie (0246816017)
49	Attafua Dacosta	Lumber broker	Nkawie (0246911472)
50	Paa Bondzie	Machine owner	Nkawie (0244923451)
51	Kwame Atttafuah	Wood seller	Kuamsi (0249232550/0206956489)
52	Isaac Siaw	Chainsaw operator	Assin Foso (0245870179)
53	Stephen Boafo	Chainsaw operator	Assin Foso (0244923795)
54	Daniel Ansah	Table sawmill	Assin Foso (0247101421)
55	R K Koneke	Lumber broker	Juaso (0276965409)
56	E K Torso	Chainsaw operator	Juaso (0242122817)
57	Theodore Yaw	Lumber broker	Kuamsi (0244663553)
58	Adom Mahanm	Lumber broker	Kumasi (0244625266)
59	Donkor Bossman	Chainsaw operator	Juaso (0249728959 / 0244824068)
60	Ata Amponsa	Capenter	Akim Oda (0244691584)
61	Victor Ampma	Lumber broker	Akim Oda (0244120419)
62	Nana Kwasi	Lumber broker	Nkawie (0271860072)
63	Charles Kara Badu	Lumber Broker	Akim Oda (0208113862)
64	Osie Mensa Gordon	Carrier	Kade (0247696553)
65	Osei Kofi	Chainsaw operator	Goaso (02420758447)

Affected owners, right holders, local government, CBOs and NGOs			
66	Atta Yeboah	Secretary Brong-Ahafo Region Forest Forum	Box 2183 Sunyani - 0244637347
67	Glen Asomaning	WWF-WAFPO	PMB L45 UG, Accra - 0244517935
68	K. Ntori Adjabeng	Farmer	Box 16 Feyiase, Begoro - 024562561
68	Nana Adu Ofori	National President, C'BAG	Box 50 Kyebi - 0246714225
69	Kwabena Kussi	NTFPS collector	Box KY5, Apapam - 0246714225
70	Nana Kyei Boate	Chief	Box 4, Begoro - 0249152423
71	Nana Kyei Ababio	Chief	Juaso - 0243357165
72	Nana Kweku Effa	Chief	Juaso - 0246010310
73	Togbe Kasa III	President, Volta Region Forest Forum	Box MA 187, Ho - 0208160489
74	K. Karikari Appau	Municipal Chief Executive	Assin Foso (04240550/0244598416)
75	Godfred Kwadwo	Farmer	Akropong (0246454556)
76	Nana Akwasi Oppong	Chief	Nyinahin (0206303921)
77	Takyi Degraft	Farmer	Nyinahin (0207976742)
78	Boakye Yiadom	District Chief Executive	Box 12, Juaso (0244988958)
79	Nana Owusu Aduamo	Chief	Box 121, Akyem Oda (0247789322)
80	Hon Alhaji Ishak Bonsu	Municipal Chief Executive	Box 1, Goaso
81	Nana Kusi Amankwah M.	Chief	Box 120, Nkawie (0243986858)
82	Hon Prince Henneh	Farmer,	Box Box 231, Sunyani (0240806843)
83	Nana Asare Baffour	Farmer	Box 24, Goaso (02409543605)
84	J K Tawiah	NTFP collector	Box 29, Chiraa (0246101599)
Academic and Research Institutions, Regular Sawmills			
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