

## YAW.jpg Making Landscapes Work- A Case of the Kakum Conservation Area

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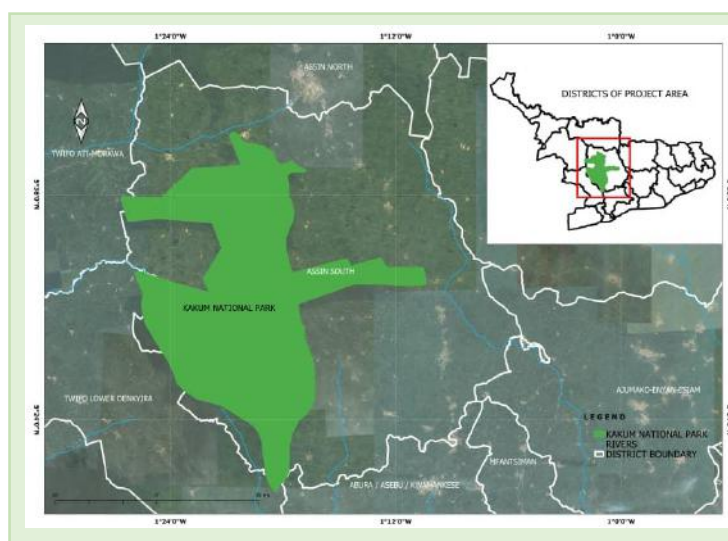
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### Geographic and demographic information



Country	Ghana
Province	Central Region
District	Twifo- Hemang Lower Denkyira
Size of geographical area	575.5 km <sup>2</sup>
Number of indirect beneficiaries	2000 persons (Men : 1,200 persons) (Women: 800 persons)
Dominant ethnicity	Ghanaian (Akans)



Size of project area	375 km <sup>2</sup>
Number of direct beneficiaries	240 persons (Men :171 persons) (Women: 69 persons)
Geographic coordinates (longitude and latitude)	5.3501° N, 1.3819° W
Dominant ethnicity	Ghanaian (Akans)

### Ecosystem Types

X	Forest		Grassland	X	Agricultural	X	In-land water
	Coastal		Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban

### Important species in the site

English common name (Local name)	Scientific name	Description
Cocoa	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Cocoa is an evergreen tree grown for its seeds (beans) which are used primarily in the manufacture of chocolate. Cocoa production is a major land use and economic activity within the forest areas in Ghana.
African Forest Elephant	<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>	The African forest elephant is a forest-dwelling species of elephant found in the Kakum National Park. There are an estimated 150-245 individuals of forest elephants within the Kakum Conservation Area.
Diana Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>	The Diana monkey is found in West Africa and live in groups of 15 to 30 individuals with a single adult male.
Odum	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Milicia excelsa is a tree species from tropical Africa, threatened by habitat loss. It is one of the most desirable timber trees species in Ghana.
Mahogany	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Khaya ivorensis is a tall forest tree with a buttressed trunk in the family <i>Meliaceae</i> . It grows to be about 40–50 m high. The bark of the tree is reported to have medicinal properties.



Cocoa Tree with Pods

### General introduction

Ghana’s Kakum Conservation Area is part of the Upper Guinean Hotspot in West Africa described among the world’s biodiversity hotspots. The area is rich in biodiversity and contains isolated populations of several globally endangered species, including the forest elephant estimated to be 150-245 individuals.

Available data indicated that there are over 80 farming communities with an estimated 2000 households within a 5km radius of the area that typically maintain about 4 to 8 acres.<sup>1</sup> of cocoa and 2 to 3 acres of food crops. The designation of the Kakum Conservation Area sparked a number of socio-cultural, economic and environmental challenges. The traditional production practices that were deeply rooted in the culture of the communities were no more entertained within the landscape because of the perceived threats to the area.

The project provided opportunity for integrating culture and nature into the management of the agricultural production landscape to enhance community members’ livelihoods without destroying the health of the ecosystem. The outcome of the project reflected in the health of the ecological landscape and the economic wellbeing of households within the landscape. The project promoted of economic incentives for adoption of sustainable cocoa production practices



River flowing through Kakum Park



Communal breaking of cocoa pods

<sup>1</sup> One acre is equivalent to 0.405 hectares.

**Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets' Strategic Goal E**

		<b>Breakdown Target</b>	<b>How did you measure the outcome?</b>	<b>Result</b>
Strategic Goal E	TARGET 17	Submission of NBSAPs to Secretariat by (end of) 2015	Evidence of official document submitted	Broad array of stakeholders from government, private sectors and communities participated in the development of Ghana's NBSAP.
		NBSAPs adopted as effective policy instrument	Availability of policy and legal instrument	There is wide-scale acceptance of NBSAP as effective tool for addressing biodiversity challenges in Ghana.
		NBSAPs are being implemented	National and local level development plans	The key elements of NBSAP are being implemented by the various government's agencies at the local, district and national levels.
	TARGET 18	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities are respected	Reflected in national development document	Traditional knowledge and practices currently find expression in development plans at the local, district and national levels.
		Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are fully integrated and reflected in implementation of the Convention ...	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation annual reports	Implementation of development plans at district and local levels reflects wide scale integration of traditional knowledge and practices.
		... with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities	Local government and other non-state actors' field reports	Community members are fully involved in the management of off reserves under the Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) initiative.
	TARGET 19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved	National development planning commission annual report.	Government is working with the media, the military, the local government and local communities to avert the adverse effect of illegal mining activities.
		Biodiversity knowledge, the science base and technologies are widely shared and transferred and applied	National development planning commission annual report.	Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) providing opportunity to mobilize and share biodiversity data and technologies.
	TARGET 20	Mobilization of financial resources for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 from all sources has increased substantially from 2010 levels	Budgetary allocation to Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation and allied agencies.	Substantial increase in national budgetary allocation and environmental funds from donors for implementing Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

### Relations to other Aichi Biodiversity Target & SDGs

Please indicate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets other than the targets your working group focuses and SDGs that your activities contribute to if any. Use “●” and “■” to indicate the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the targets.

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
●				●		●			
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
	●		●			■	●		

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

●	■							
		■			●			

### Any difficulties you found during your assessment

While there is evidence to suggest that the project recorded marked improvement in the ecological health of production landscape and the wellbeing of community members, there is no baseline to compare results.

### Key messages for the CBD in planning for the post-2020 Targets

The IPSI recorded significant improvement in the health of socio-ecological production landscape and seascapes across the globe. The benefits of the initiative reflected in the improvement in the health of biodiversity and the wellbeing of humans. To further deepen the impacts at the global, national and local levels, the implementation of the initiative must be sustained with increased number of networks, funding and technical support. It will also be critical to clearly quantify the impacts in quantitative and qualitative terms.