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

_Yaw Osei-Owusu¹* Vincent Awotwe-Pratt², Abigail Frimpong³, Paa Kofi Osei-Owusu⁴_

Conservation Alliance International¹, Biodiversity Heritage Associates², Conservation Alliance International³, Conservation Alliance International⁴

Joined Conservation Alliance International in 2008 as a Country Director. Became African Representative for Biodiversity Heritage Associates in 2015. Has a background in environmental management, agriculture and policy from the University of Ghana, the University of Cape Coast and Walden University.

yosei-owusu@conservealliance.org

**Geographic and demographic information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ghana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>Central Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Twifo- Hemang Lower Denkyira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of geographical area</td>
<td>575.5 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of indirect beneficiaries</td>
<td>2000 persons (Men : 1,200 persons) (Women: 800 persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant ethnicity</td>
<td>Ghanaian (Akans)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of project area</th>
<th>375 km²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of direct beneficiaries</td>
<td>240 persons (Men :171 persons) (Women: 69 persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic coordinates (longitude and latitude)</td>
<td>5.3501° N, 1.3819° W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant ethnicity</td>
<td>Ghanaian (Akans)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ecosystem Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Forest</th>
<th>Grassland</th>
<th>Agricultural</th>
<th>In-land water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban/peri-urban</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important species in the site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English common name (Local name)</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa</td>
<td><em>Theobroma cacao</em></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Forest Elephant</td>
<td><em>Loxodonta cyclotis</em></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diana Monkey</td>
<td><em>Cercopithecus diana</em></td>
<td>The Diana monkey is found in West Africa and live in groups of 15 to 30 individuals with a single adult male.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odum</td>
<td><em>Milicia excelsa</em></td>
<td>Milicia excelsa is a tree species from tropical Africa, threatened by habitat loss. It is one of the most desirable timber tree species in Ghana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany</td>
<td><em>Khaya ivorensis</em></td>
<td>Khaya ivorensis is a tall forest tree with a buttressed trunk in the family <em>Meliaceae</em>. It grows to be about 40–50 m high. The bark of the tree is reported to have medicinal properties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

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1 One acre is equivalent to 0.405 hectares.
# Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets’ Strategic Goal E

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Goal A</th>
<th>Strategic Goal B</th>
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<tr>
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![Target Icons](https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Goal C</th>
<th>Strategic Goal D</th>
<th>Strategic Goal E</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
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<td>●</td>
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![Target Icons](https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 1 No Poverty</th>
<th>SDG 2 Zero Hunger</th>
<th>SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being</th>
<th>SDG 4 Quality Education</th>
<th>SDG 5 Gender Equality</th>
<th>SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation</th>
<th>SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy</th>
<th>SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</th>
<th>SDG 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure</th>
<th>SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities</th>
<th>SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities</th>
<th>SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production</th>
<th>SDG 13 Climate Action</th>
<th>SDG 14 Life Below Water</th>
<th>SDG 15 Life on Land</th>
<th>SDG 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions</th>
<th>SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals</th>
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<td>●</td>
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![SDG Icons](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.