

Atewa Range Forest Reserve Initial Biodiversity Assessment and Planning (IBAP) Working Group Results from the Consultative Workshop held at Okyehene's Palace, Kibi

Source: A Rapid Biological Assessment of the Atewa Range Forest Reserve, Eastern Ghana: 181

Published By: Conservation International

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1896/054.047.0129>

The BioOne Digital Library (<https://bioone.org/>) provides worldwide distribution for more than 580 journals and eBooks from BioOne's community of over 150 nonprofit societies, research institutions, and university presses in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences. The BioOne Digital Library encompasses the flagship aggregation BioOne Complete (<https://bioone.org/subscribe>), the BioOne Complete Archive (<https://bioone.org/archive>), and the BioOne eBooks program offerings ESA eBook Collection (<https://bioone.org/esa-ebooks>) and CSIRO Publishing BioSelect Collection (<https://bioone.org/csiro-ebooks>).

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Digital Library, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Digital Library content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non-commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne is an innovative nonprofit that sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

Appendix 10

Atewa Range Forest Reserve Final Report
 Assessment and Planning Working Group
 Results from the Consultative Workshop held at
 Okyehene's Palace, Kibi

Following the RAP survey, a one-day consultative workshop was held on 26 June, 2006 at the Palace of Paramount Chief Okyehene in Kibi. The following summarizes some of the workshop results.

Uses of Atewa's Biodiversity		Users/Stakeholders	Impact of use on Biodiversity	Suggested Conservation Actions
Animals				
	Consumption - Bushmeat	Communities; Hunters	Decreased fertility of soil; Negative impact on pollination / seed dispersal	Breeding locally (snails, grasscutter, etc); Ban on hunting periods by Forestry Commission; Increased aquaculture; Empower local authorities (chiefs and elders) to protect biodiversity
	Pet trade (e.g., parrots for export)			
Plants				
	Consumption - wild growing plants	Communities	Deforestation; Soil degradation; Invasion of non-native species; Increased dryness; Migration of Fauna; Lack of Shade; Decrease in air quality	
	Herbal uses	Local and other communities; Traditional doctors		Educate practitioners; Make alternative health facilities available, accessible, and affordable
	Building - furniture, roofing, bridges, boats	Carpenters; Fishermen		Chieftancy control of forestry resources; Planned logging; Adopting alternative building methods; Education; Report chain saw operations; Government support in law enforcement
	Firewood and charcoal	All (within communities)		Use of gas as alternate domestic fuel source; make alternatives available, affordable and accessible; Report chain saw operations; Government support in law enforcement
	Chewing sticks	All (within communities)		
	Pestle/fufu pounding	All (within communities)		Afforestation
	Baskets	Market women, farmers		

Uses of Atewa's Biodiversity		Users/Stakeholders	Impact of use on Biodiversity	Suggested Conservation Actions
Water				
	Drinking	All (communities throughout Ghana, animals, plants)	Decrease in water leads to migration of fauna; Protection of Atewa's watersheds will have immense positive impacts for the country, whereas activities that decrease/degrade the water supply here will have a highly negative impact	Education; Regulation; Restriction of Farming along stream and river banks
	Washing	All		
	Bathing	All		
General ecosystem				
	Good environment			
	Tourism	International community; Ghanaians	Positive image for Ghana; Education; Recreation	
	Windbreak	Communities east and west of Atewa		
	Heritage			
	Traditional uses (drums and hide)			
	Absorption of carbon dioxide		Positive	Prevent logging through education; enforcement of laws; prohibition of charcoal burning
	Kaolin			
	Pottery	Communities	Erosion / soil depletion	
	Illegal farming	Villagers, hunters, communities	Forest destruction; Fire; Animal migration	
	Scientific research	Scientific community		