



MINISTRY OF LANDS AND
NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMUNITY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AREA (CREMA) CONCEPT

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CREMA CONCEPT!

Que: Is CREMA not a way for the government to exercise control over rural or community lands?

Ans: *No. CREMA is about supporting communities to manage sustainably the natural resources on their own lands – wildlife, forest, rivers, natural landscapes, tourist sites, etc.*

Que: Can two or more communities work together to establish a CREMA?

Ans: *Yes. More communities can work together to establish a CREMA but they have to agree to work in harmony right from the beginning to manage their natural resources in a sustainable way.*

Que: Does the establishment of the CREMA require detailed ecological and socio-economic surveys?

Ans: *Basic studies and information are important but detailed studies are not essential.*

Que: Who should be involved in the establishment and management of the CREMA process?

Ans: Traditional Authorities, Land Owners, Assembly members/unit committee leaders, opinion leaders, community members, identifiable groups (hunters, farmers and fishermen associations), District Assemblies, government institutions (Wildlife Division, Forest Services Division, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency), NGOs, etc.

Que: Will CREMAs not deprive communities of their arable farmlands?

Ans: No. Land areas can be zoned appropriately to ensure that compatible activities are undertaken at the right place by the community or communities.

Que: Will increased wild animals in CREMA areas not compete and destroy people's farms?

Ans: There are a number of traditional and modern strategies in place to protect wild animals from destroying people's farms in CREMA areas.

For more information about the CREMA concept

***Contact GFIP on the Following numbers:
0244 362 510 / 0243 329 200 / 0208 182 556 / 0244 024 888***



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What is climate Smart Cocoa Production?

It is a farming practice which primarily involves incorporation of trees in cocoa farms.

What are the pillars of climate Smart Cocoa Production?

1. Sustainably increasing cocoa productivity and incomes
(Productivity)
2. Adapting and building resilience to climate change
(Adaptation)
3. Reducing and/or removing greenhouse gases emissions and forest degradation in cocoa sector
(Mitigation)
4. Enhancing food security and focus on income diversification in the cocoa landscape
(Diversification)
5. Enhancing social and economic development in the cocoa landscape
(Socio-Economic Empowerment)

What benefit does a farmer derive from keeping trees in his farming systems?

- High percentage survival of cocoa seedlings/trees
- Maximum shade for trees during dry season
- Increased yield of cocoa



Q/ What is the recommended tree population per hectare of cocoa farm?

Ans: It is recommended that 18 trees per hectare of cocoa farm is the most ideal number

Q/ Does a farmer or tree grower have absolute ownership of trees he or she planted?

Ans: Yes

Q/ Does the government have any legal right to allocate trees planted by a farmer or tree grower to a timber contractor?

Ans: No

Q/ Will a naturally occurring tree nurtured by a farmer be allocated to a timber contractor by government?

Ans: No! But the tree must be registered by the farmer under the tree registration scheme of GFIP

Q/ Can a farmer allocate a nurtured naturally occurring tree on his farm to a timber contractor?

Ans: Yes! But the tree(s) must be registered by the farmer or tree grower under the tree registration scheme of GFIP.

Q/ Should a farmer or tree grower claim compensation for crop damages during harvesting of timber?

Ans: Yes. The farmer is entitled to compensation based on established guidelines

Q/ When can a naturally occurring tree be registered on a farm?

Ans: From germination stage to harvesting stage

Q/ When will GFIP start the tree registration process?

Ans: The registration process has started in the Western and Brong-Ahafo Regions and it is currently ongoing

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