

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES



**SECTOR MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2026-2029)**

August 2025

FOREWORD



The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), established under Section 11 of the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDCL 327) and the Civil Service (Ministries) Instrument, 2025 (E.I. 1), signed on the 9th of January 2025, is mandated to ensure the sustainable management and utilization of Ghana's land, forest, wildlife, and mineral resources. This mandate is critical to support inclusive socio-economic growth and contributing meaningfully to the country's development goals. The Ministry operates through its three main sub-sectors: Lands, Forestry, and Mining.

In fulfilment of constitutional provision and the directives of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Ministry has prepared this Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) to reflect the Government's

commitment to promoting sustainability, equity, and digital transformation in resource governance, under the guiding principles of the new Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029).

The Ministry continues to face several challenges, including increasing land use conflicts, environmental degradation, encroachment on forest reserves and wildlife habitats, the persistence of illegal mining activities, and limited diversification of the mineral production base. Additionally, inadequate infrastructure, gaps in staff capacity, and the need for stronger inter-agency coordination continue to hinder optimal service delivery.

This Plan, therefore, presents a strategic roadmap for addressing these challenges through a range of targeted goals, SMART objectives, and actionable strategies. It prioritizes innovation, institutional strengthening, digital transformation, climate resilience, and stakeholder engagement to drive results across the sector.

We are confident that through effective collaboration with our implementing agencies, development partners, the private sector, civil society, and the public, the Ministry will deliver on its mandate and contribute significantly to the achievement of Ghana's development aspirations.

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light-colored background. The signature is stylized and appears to read 'E. Armah-Kofi Buah'.

HON. EMMANUEL ARMAH-KOFI BUAH, MP

MINISTER, MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES (MLNR)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
AG	Attorney General
ASSM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining APR
APR	Annual Progress Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CAGD	Controller and Accountant General's Department
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CREMA's	Community Resource Management Areas
DP	Development Partners
FC	Forestry Commission
FM	Financial Management
FPDF	Forest Plantation Development Fund
FSD	Forest Services Division
FU	Finance Unit
GA	General Administration
GAIDEC	Ghana Integrated Aluminum Development Corporation
GAS	Ghana Audit Service
GHG	Green House Gas
GBC	Ghana Boundary Commission
GELIS	Ghana Enterprise Land Information System
GGSA	Ghana Geological Survey Authority
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIISDEC	Ghana Integrated Iron & Steel Development Corporation
GLRSSMP	Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining Project
GoG	Government of Ghana
HRMD	Human Resource Management, Development
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
IAU	Internal Audit Unit
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ILM	Integrated Landscape Management
ISD	Information Services Department
LADMA	Land Administration and Management
LC	Lands Commission
LCVD	Lands Commission, Valuation Division
LMBM	Land Maritime Boundary Management
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MA	Management and Administration
MC	Minerals Commission
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MDF	Minerals Development Fund
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRD&M	Mineral Resource Development Management
MRE	Mineral Resource Estimation
MTNDPF	Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NAPR	National Annual Progress Report
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NFPS	National Forest Plantation Strategy
OASL	Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
PA	Protected Area
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PM&E	Policy Monitoring and Evaluation
PMMC	Precious Minerals Marketing Company
PPBME	Policy Planning Budget Monitoring & Evaluation
PR	Public Relations
POCC	Potential, Opportunities, Challenges & Constraints
RCC's	Regional Coordinating Councils
RSMID	Research Statistics and Management Information Directorate
R-COMSDEP	Responsible Corporative Mining and Skills Development Programme
SSMA	Small-Scale Mining Association
SMTDP	Sector Medium Term Development Plan
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SOE	Statement of Expenditure
TDF	Technical Directorate, Forestry
TDL	Technical Directorate, Lands
TDM	Technical Directorate, Mines

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



In line with the requirements of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) set out in LI. 2232, all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) shall develop and implement their respective Sector Medium Term Development Plans (SMTDPs) for the period 2026 – 2029.

This Plan is aligned with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) and outlines the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) strategy for achieving its mandate of ensuring the sustainable management and utilization of Ghana’s land, forest, wildlife, and mineral resources to support socio-economic development.

As part of the plan preparation process, the Honourable Minister for the Sector constituted a Plan Preparation Team and Technical Working Group (TWG) chaired by the Chief Director to lead the development process. To ensure ownership and alignment of plan, all sector agencies and key stakeholders actively participated during the preparatory period to share the Ministry’s performance, gather feedback on operational challenges from industry players and identify areas where government support is needed to address emerging issues. The process built on the achievements and lessons learnt from the 2022–2025 planning phase and identified strategic actions to resolve persistent challenges in land administration, mining governance, forest conservation, and institutional development.

A comprehensive performance review (2022–2025) showed progress in several areas such as the mining sector’s contribution to GDP which rose steadily, with gold production increasing to a record 5.06 million ounces in 2024; expanded the regulation and support to the small-scale mining sector including the rollout of mercury-free processing equipment, expansion of community mining schemes, and reclamation of over 1,200 acres of degraded land.

The Ministry benefitted from strategic collaborations with key stakeholders (State and non-state), comprising The Office of the President, Parliament, Traditional Authorities, Development Partners, Security Services, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector Actors, and MDAs/MMDAs. These partnerships provided both financial and technical support toward the implementation of major programmes and projects such as the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining Project (GLRSSMP), the Green Ghana Initiative, ongoing Digitization of Land Records, Decentralization of the Lands Commission and the passage of the Land Act 2020 (Act 1036).

In the forestry sub-sector, over 47,000 hectares of plantations were established through government-led initiatives, with an additional 16,000 hectares planted by private entities. The Green Ghana campaign distributed over 51 million seedlings. The Wildlife Resources Management Act, 2024 (ACT 1115) was also passed during the period under review.

Despite the progress made, the Ministry continued to face significant constraints. These included limited budgetary allocations for planned programmes and projects, inadequate staffing and logistics, delays in the release of funds, institutional capacity gaps, illegal mining, deforestation and illegal logging, weak enforcement of laws pertaining to the sector.

The 2026–2029 Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (SMTDP) seeks to build on past efforts and introduce new strategic interventions to address persisting and emerging challenges, such as weak land administration, illegal mining, forest degradation, biodiversity loss, and weak inter-agency coordination. A total of 52 key development issues were prioritized under the following three thematic areas:

- Economic Development.
- Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements.
- Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation; and

The Plan covers all three sub-sectors under the Ministry and focuses on several policy objectives. Key amongst them are:

- improved forest and wildlife development and management.
- sustainable development and management of mineral resources.
- improved delivery of land services and spatial planning.
- enhanced land and maritime boundary management; and
- strengthened institutional management and administrative efficiency.

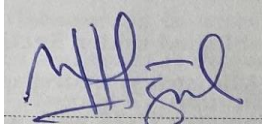
The estimated total cost for implementing the Plan over the medium term is **GHC59,180.37 billion**. Projected funding sources include Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Development Partners (DPs) Private/Investors.

However, given funding constraints, the Ministry and its Agencies will pursue a resource mobilization strategy to address the financing gap through (i) improved IGF performance (ii) targeted support from the Mineral Development Fund (iii) expanded partnerships with development partners and non-traditional donors (private sector and civil society); and (iv) leveraging Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to finance strategic projects.

The 2026–2029 SMTDP is structured into Eight (8) Chapters as follows:

- **Chapter One** provides an introduction and institutional overview of the Ministry.
- **Chapter Two** provides the situational analysis of the performance review of programmes and projects undertaken during 2022-2025. It also elaborates on the needs assessment identified based on the performance review and situational analysis of the sector.
- **Chapter Three** prioritizes the key development issues identified in Chapter two.
- **Chapter Four** highlights the development goals, objectives, strategies, and programmes by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources over the plan period. These objectives and strategies are aligned to the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF).
- **Chapter Five** outlines the programme of action and programme financing of the sector.
- **Chapter Six** details the annual action plans for the period 2026-2029. It highlights the total cost of implementing the annual action plans and the various funding sources.

- **Chapter Seven** highlights the monitoring and evaluation arrangements including indicators designed to track the implementation of programmes and activities outlined in this plan, stakeholder analysis and knowledge management and learning,
- **Chapter Eight** focuses on the communication strategy to sensitize, educate, engage and inform stakeholders on the plan and its implementation.



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MR. INNOCENT HALIGAH

(AG. CHIEF DIRECTOR, MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES)

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This Chapter provides the background, mandate, vision, mission, functions and core values of the Ministry. It also captures the organogram and structure of the plan.

1.2 Background of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) was established under Section 11 of the Civil Service Law 1993 (PNDCL 327) and the Civil Service (Ministries) Instrument, 2025 (E.I 1) signed by His Excellency President John Mahama on 9th January 2025 with a mandate to ensure the sustainable management and utilization of the nation's lands, forests and wildlife resources as well as the efficient management of its mineral resources for socio-economic growth and development. The Ministry consists of three sub-sectors: Lands, Forestry and Mining.

1.2.1 Mandate

The Ministry is mandated to ensure sustainable management and utilization of the nation's lands, forests and wildlife resources as well as the efficient management of the mineral resources for socio-economic growth and development.

1.2.2 Vision Statement

Excellence in sustainable natural resource management

1.2.3 Mission Statement

The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources exists to ensure the sustainable management of lands, forest, wildlife and mineral resources through formulating policies, programmes, legislation, research, monitoring and evaluation using a highly motivated staff and appropriate technology for the development of Ghana.

1.2.4 Functions of MLNR

1. Ensuring efficient formulation, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes;
2. Ensuring efficient and equitable land delivery
3. Facilitating the promotion of sustainable forest and Wildlife resource management and utilization;
4. Ensuring efficient management of mineral resources to catalyze sustainable development;
5. Protecting the country's boundaries in collaboration with other state agencies
6. Facilitating the promotion of effective inter- agency and cross sectoral linkages

1.2.5 Core Values

1. Integrity
2. Excellence

3. Accountability
4. Competence
5. Transparency

1.3 Organisational Structure of the Ministry

The organisational structure of the Ministry is presented in Figure 1. The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources is a technical Ministry and has oversight responsibilities over ten (10) Agencies and two (2) Projects:

- Minerals Commission
- Forestry Commission
- Lands Commission
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
- Ghana Geological Survey Authority
- Ghana Integrated Aluminum Development Corporation
- Ghana Integrated Iron and Steel Development Corporation
- Ghana Boundary Commission
- Forest Plantation Development Fund Management Board
- Minerals Development Fund
- Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-scale Mining Project
- Responsible Corporate Mining and Skills Development Programme

At the Ministry level, the Ministry is organized into the following Nine Directorates and Two Units:

- a. General Administration
- b. Human Resource Management and Development
- c. Policy, Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
- d. Research, Statistics Management Information Systems
- e. Finance
- f. Procurement
- g. Technical Directorate Forestry
- h. Technical Directorate Lands
- i. Technical Directorate Mines
- j. Public Relations Unit
- k. Internal Audit Unit

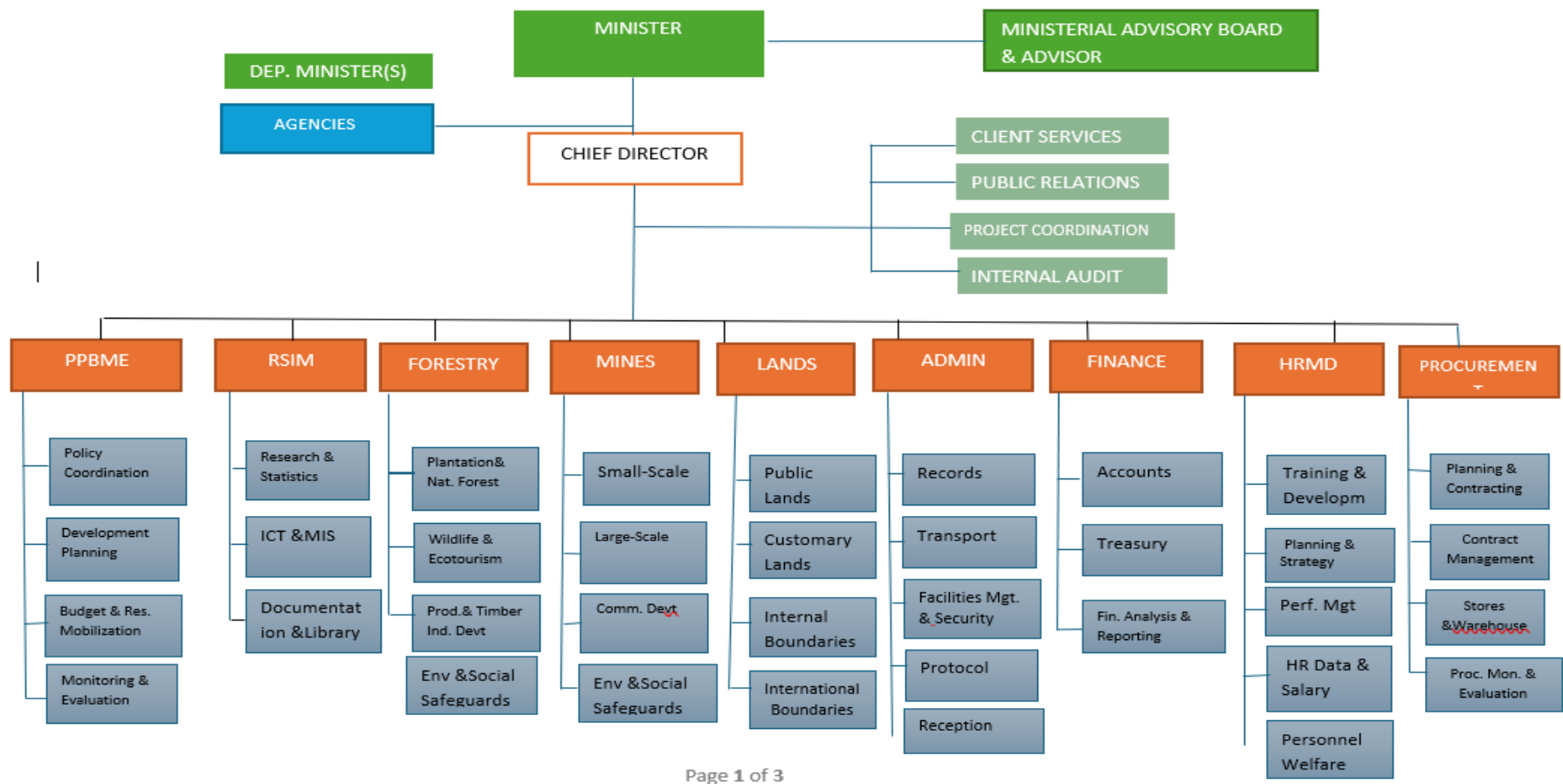


Figure 1: Organisational Structure

1.4 Structure of the Plan

The plan covers eight chapters. Chapter one of the Sector Medium Term Development Plan 2026-2029 provides a brief background of the Sector including mandate, vision, mission, function, core values, organogram and locational map of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources. Chapter two of the plan captures situational analysis of the Sector which includes analysis of existing conditions, performance review of development outcomes and analysis of financial performance for the period 2022-2025. Chapter three delves into key development priorities and a list of prioritized development issues while chapter four captures development goals, objectives, and strategies. Chapter five contains composite development programmes, Programme status and implementing institution; Programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures; and strategic environmental assessment of formulated programmes. Chapter six is dedicated to the annual actions plans for the four-year planning period whilst monitoring and evaluation arrangements of the plan is captured in chapter seven, which also features stakeholder analysis, indicators selected for tracking implementation of SMTDP. Finally, chapter eight is dedicated to communication strategy for the plan.

CHAPTER ONE: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter provides an overview of existing conditions and pictorial representation of issues and their development implications, a review of the implementation of the 2022-2025 SMTDP that identified the development outcomes achieved for the period, a review of Financial Performance for the period as well as Medium-term Needs Assessment of the Sector and development Projections for the period 2026-2029.

2.2 Performance Review

During the period under review, significant progress was made in various aspects of environmental infrastructure and human settlements. The 2022-2025 SMTDP set ambitious targets, and the cumulative achievements so far indicate a strong trajectory toward the goals set in the plan.

In the area of Mineral production, the baseline figures from 2021 highlighted the starting points for several key minerals. Gold production reached 2,818,044 ounces as a baseline, with a target of 18,193,142 ounces set for the end of the review period. Diamond production has also progressed, starting from a base of 54,175 carats, with a target of 358,372 carats. For Bauxite, growth is anticipated to rise from 839,465 metric tonnes to 5,800,006 metric tonnes, while Manganese production is projected to increase from 3,336,273 metric tonnes to 21,957,930 metric tonnes. Collectively, the value of minerals produced is targeted at 37 billion GHS, with specific goals of 5 billion GHS for gold, applicable but currently unquantified targets for diamonds, and unallocated values for bauxite and manganese.

Additionally, important environmental initiatives were undertaken. The area of forest plantations established through government initiatives grew from 11,000 hectares to a target of 60,000 hectares. In the realm of private planting, the established area reached 42,100 hectares against a target of 40,000 hectares. The percentage of the annual allowable cut of natural forest timber harvested aims to rise from 164% to 400%, while the area of degraded landscapes targeted for restoration increases from 5,051 hectares to a significant goal of 20,000 hectares.

In line with the Green Ghana Day initiative, 7,193,434 seedlings were distributed, with 6,603,008 verified as planted in 2021 with a target of 30,000,000 set for the end of the period. On the administrative side, improvements were made in land registration processes. The number of days required to register land title certificate decreased from 150 days to a target of 75 days, while the duration for land registry (deeds) has reduced from 30 days to 13 days. The

establishment of Land Commission offices has expanded, with a target of adding 35 additional district offices to the existing six regional offices.

Finally, significant advances in revenue generation were realized. Stamp duty revenue increased from a baseline of 94.5 million GHS to a target of 470 million GHS. Additionally, stool land revenue mobilization aims to grow from 106.3 million GHS to 670 million GHS.

These achievements highlight a proactive approach and commitment to sustainable development, positioning us well for continued progress in the years ahead.

2.2.1 Performance review 2022-2025

Table 1: Performance Review of the Sector (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Mineral Production: Gold (ounces)	2,818,044	18,193,142	2024	12,780,566	The data provided is up to December 2024
	Diamond (carat)	54,175	358,372	2024	594,691	
	Bauxite(mt)	839,465	5,800,006	2024	3,413,976	
	Manganese(mt)	3,336,273	21,957,930	2024	10,709,657	
	Value of minerals produced (USD)		37 billion	2024		
	Gold	5 billion			25.38Billion	
	Diamond	-			27.89million	
	Bauxite	-			130.69million	
	Manganese	-			634.55million	
	Area of Forest Plantation established under government (ha)	14,294ha	60,000	2024	47,459.2ha	
Area of Forest Plantations established under private planting (ha)	4,201ha	40,000	2024	16,517.8ha		
Volume of natural forest timber harvested from on- and off- reserve areas (Annual allowable cut)	1.64 million m ³	≤ 4 million m ³	2024	4.65 million m ³		
Number of days to register lands:					The data provided is up to December 2024	
Land title certificate	150 days	75 days	2024	150 days		
Land Registry (Deeds)	30 days	13 days	2024	30 days		

2.2.2 Financial Performance

The total approved budget between 2022 to 2024 stood at Four Billion, Seven Hundred and

Sixty-Four Million, Three Hundred and Sixty-One Thousand, and One Hundred and Fifty-Seven Cedis Twenty-One Pesewas (GHS 4,764,361,157.21). The total amount released during the periods under review amounted to Four Billion, Three Hundred and Forty-six Million, Nine Hundred and Forty-Seven Thousand, Five Hundred and Four Cedis, Two Pesewas (GHS 4,346,947,504.02).

Again, the actual expenditure stood at Three Billion, Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Million, Four Hundred and Ninety-Seven Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifty Cedis, Fifty-Two Pesewas (GHS 3,978,497,350.52). Whilst actual payments for the period 2022 and 2024 stood at Three Billion, Nine Hundred and Fifty-Five Million, Four Hundred and Eighty-Two Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy-Seven Cedis, Eleven Pesewas (GHS 3,955,482,377.11) IGF and DPs had over 100% performance in terms of releases relto their approved budgets. GOG and ABFA significantly underperformed, with GOG at only **69.4%** and ABFA at just **33.6%** actual expenditure of the approved budget during the periods under review.

ABFA had the weakest expenditure and payment performance, indicating possible issues with fund disbursement or project execution. Overall, the expenditure performance across all items stood at 83.51%, and actual payments at 83.02% relative to the approved budget.

Table 2. Financial Performance of the Sector for 2022-2025 Fiscal Years

Source of funds	Total estimated cost of plan (A)	Total amount received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
GOG	1,831,079,775.00	1,300,128,200.94	530,951,574.06
IGF	2,505,142,039.21	2,534,492,848.05	-29,350,808.84
DPs	391,285,531.00	497,681,094.03	-106,395,563.03
ABFA	36,853,812.00	14,645,361.00	22,208,451.00
Others (specify)	-	-	-
TOTAL	4,764,361,157.21	4,346,947,504.02	417,413,653.19

2.3 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis of the Sector

2.3.1 Mining Sub-sector

- **Mineral Production**

The mining sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product increased steadily to 8.1% in 2023 from a 2021 level of 4.7% according to Ghana Statistical Service, April 2023 GDP estimates. The sector contributed 4.7%, 7.7% and 8.1% respectively in 2021, 2022 and 2023 to the output of the national economy.

Table 3: Annual Minerals Production

Mineral Type	Unit of Measure	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gold	Troy ounce	2,822,190	3,731,535	3,989,792	5,059,239
Manganese	Metric ton	3,418,218	3,103,388	2,990,650	4,615,619
Bauxite	Metric ton	839,465	773,213	959,601	1,681,162
Diamond	Carat	54,175	82,252	180,141	332,298

Source: Minerals Commission, 2024 ANNUAL REPORT

According to the World Gold Council, Ghana ranked 6th globally in gold production, maintaining its position as Africa's top gold producer in 2024.

Ghana's flagship mineral, gold, reached a record production of 5.06 million ounces in 2024, representing 26.80% growth compared to 2023. A total of 3.99 million ounces was produced in 2023, increasing to 5.06 million ounces in 2024. The expansion in gold production was largely driven by increasing output from the small-scale sector reaching 63,647.22 kg in 2024.

Manganese production increased sharply to 4.62 million metric tons in 2024 after recording 2.99 million metric tons in 2023. In 2021, 3.42 million metric tons were produced, whilst 3.10 million metric tons were produced in 2022.

Bauxite production increased to 1.68 million metric tons in 2024 from 0.84 million metric tons in 2021. This represents a compound annual growth rate of 1.26% between 2021 and 2024. On an annual basis, bauxite output increased by 75.19% in 2024 compared to 2023.

Diamond production increased sharply from 54,175 carats in 2021 to 332,298 carats in 2024, representing a 1.83% compound annual growth rate over the 4 years. Diamond production increased from 180,141 carats to 332,298 carats in 2024, an increase of 84.47%.

- **Managing Illegal Mining**

One major setback to the mining sector is the menace of illegal mining and its devastating effects on the environment, especially water bodies. As a result, the Government has rolled out the following policy interventions to help mitigate the negative externalities:

a. Community Mining Schemes

As part of measures to streamline the operations of small-scale mining, the Commission implemented government policy on Community Mining Schemes to promote responsible, viable and sustainable small-scale mining. In all 25 schemes have been launched from 2021 to 2024 providing 84,000 direct jobs and 31,400 indirect jobs.

b. Mercury free gold processing equipment

The use of mercury in the processing of small-scale gold and the disposal of it caused a lot of harm to the environment and water bodies. In addition to this harmful effect of mercury use,

Ghana has also signed up to the Minamata Convention which imposed an obligation on her to discourage the use of mercury. The Commission procured and distributed one hundred and four (104) mercury-free gold processing plant to small-scale miners.

c. Geological investigation for Small-Scale Mining

One of the challenges of small-scale miners is the difficulty in finding economically viable areas to undertake mining activities. This has led to the situation where small-scale miners exploit irresponsibly for gold, creating environmental challenges. The following areas are under geological investigation:

- 31.24 km² Adwumadiem in the Asunafo South District of the Ahafo Region
- 17.883 km² Elubo in Jomoro District in the Western Region
- 22.90 km² Bomfa in the Ejisu Juaben Municipality of Ashanti Region
- 0.204 km² in Accra Town of the Western Region

d. Alternative Livelihood Programme

The Alternative Livelihood Programme (ALP) was part of measures introduced to mitigate socio-economic impacts of mining on host communities, a pathway programme designed and implemented for illegal miners and those whose livelihoods have been affected by the government’s operations against illegal mining activities. A total of 28,005,000 oil palm and coconut seedlings were distributed from 2021 to 2024 under the Alternative Livelihood Project to help mitigate the adverse socio-economic impacts of mining on host communities and create sustainable jobs. The scope of the project covered the Eastern, Central and Ashanti, Western North and Bono Regions. In all, a total of 73,243 people benefited from the project.



Plate 1. Seedlings for Alternative Livelihood Programme

- Reclamation of mine out areas

The upsurge in illegal mining (Galamsey) remains a national security issue as it has caused grave destruction of Ghana's natural environment. As a result, several degraded mined-out areas totalling 1,218.3 acres in Ashanti, Central and Western North Regions of Ghana were reclaimed to restore the vegetation cover.



Plate 2. Reclamation of Mined-out Areas on-going at Adakabunso (before and after Reclamation)



Plate 3. Reclamation of Mined-out Areas on-going at Domeabra (before and after Reclamation)

- **Decentralization of Operations of the Minerals Commission**

One of the challenges associated with managing the activities of small-scale mining was the limited coverage of the Minerals Commission in terms of monitoring. Some of the offices are very distant from the operational areas of the miners. Hence, it impacted the effective monitoring of their activities. To create visibility and ensure effective monitoring, the Commission commenced the construction of 5 regional offices in Tamale, Savannah, Koforidua, Takoradi and Kumasi which are at different completion stages. Existing districts offices in Akim Oda and Bibiani were reconstructed and commissioned whilst others are in various stages of completion. New districts and satellite offices were created in Bole, Damang,

Kyebi, Bolgatanga, Cape Coast, Aflao, Kenyasi, Ho, Hohoe and Enchi. These would help bring mining services closer to clients and enhance monitoring activities.



TAMALE REGIONAL OFFICE

KUMASI REGIONAL OFFICE

Plate 4. Tamale and Kumasi Regional Offices under various stages of construction

- **Tracking of Earth-moving and Mining Equipment**

The Commission established a Central Control Room and installed sixty-nine (69) tracking devices to effectively monitor and track earth moving and mining equipment used by the small-scale miners as required by Legislative Instruments 2404.

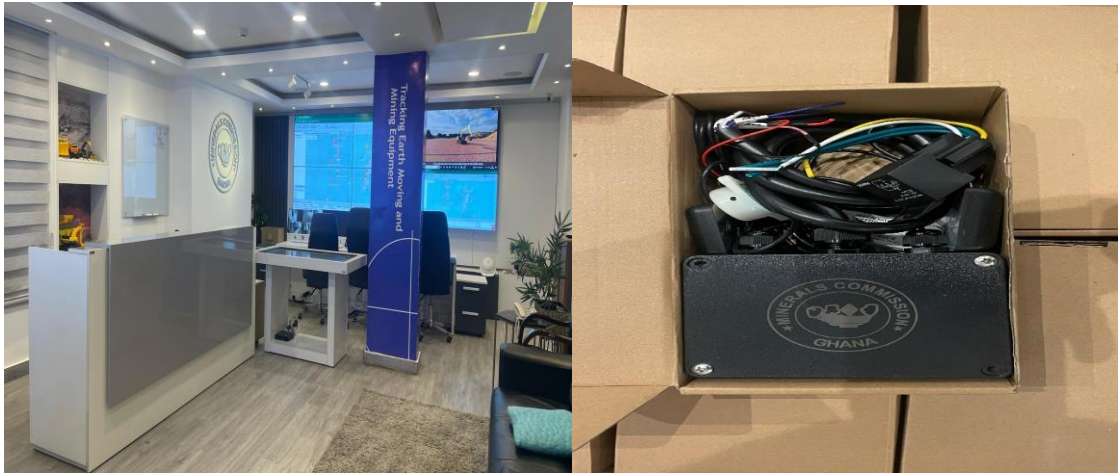


Plate 5. Control Room & Tracking Devices for Tracking of Earth-moving and Mining Equipment

- **Establishment of Mining Cadastre Administration System**

The Commission established the Mining Cadastre Administration System (MCAS) which is an online mineral rights management platform. The MCAS allows mineral rights and other services applications to be processed online thereby reducing the turnaround time for the licensing application process. It is also meant to increase effectiveness, accountability and compliance in the management of mineral rights and associated revenues. The Commission has rolled out phase 3 of the Mining Cadastre Administration System to upgrade and expand the usage of the MCAS platform, particularly in relation to small-scale licenses and the monitoring of license obligations related to environmental and water resource management. The project funded by the World Bank under the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-scale Mining Project (GH-MLNR-370148-CS-CDS) would facilitate institutional connectivity to enable the exchange of information.

- **Inspection & Monitoring – Purchase of drones**

The Commission has received eighteen (18) out of twenty-four (24) drones (fitted with GPS & Camera) and also trained inspection officers in the use of the drone to help strengthen monitoring and inspection.

- **Deepening Local Content**

The Local Content framework aims to boost the amount of local goods and services purchased by mining operations thereby creating jobs and promoting the growth of domestic manufacturing industry. The Commission has reviewed the items on the procurement list from 34 in 2022 to 51 in 2025 in line with regulation 7 of the Minerals and Mining (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations, 2020 (LI 2431). This has increased significantly the

benefits of local value retention within the mining value chain. The total value of local procurement increased from US\$1.66 Billion in 2021 to US\$2.46 Billion in 2024.

- **Finalization of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) Framework**

The main objectives of the framework were to regulate and strengthen the institutional capacity of the ASMs to improve efficiency of their operations; ensure the use of appropriate, safe and affordable techniques in small-scale mining; ensure that relevant stakeholders enforce the law reserving small scale mining for Ghanaians, ensure sustainable use of resources (Water, Land, Minerals) by promoting integrated land use planning, taking cognizance of ASMs; develop a more efficient taxation system for Artisanal and Small Scale Mining,; and discourage any form of gender biases.

The Minerals Commission has also established Inter-Ministerial Task Force to bring sanity into the ASM mining sector. The operation of the inter-ministerial task force has led to the arrest and deportation of some 6,000 foreigners engaged in illegal mining, seizure of heavy mining equipment leading to a temporary cessation of illegal mining operations around the country. Although, this measure is not sustainable, it has helped reduce the activities of illegal miners in the country.

Geo Science Information Management

- **Development of Legislative Instruments for Act 928 and Strategic Plan**

The Ghana Geological Survey Authority (GGSA) operate under Act 2016 (Act 928) for its operations. The absence of a corresponding Legislative Instrument has impeded the full operationalization of the Authority's mandate. This gap affects the GGSA's ability to enforce regulations, such as requiring geological survey permits before construction projects commence, monitoring of mining and quarry blast and generate internally generated fund (IGF) to make GGSA self-reliant.

- **Geological/Mineral Investigations**

Extensive geological mapping activities have been carried out in the past on the scale of 1:1,000,000, however, about 34% of the country has not been mapped. Geochemical atlas covers only 25% of the country. The Authority has nationwide coverage of airborne magnetics and radiometric and partial coverage for electromagnetics and gravity. High-resolution aeromagnetic and gravity surveys are needed for national geological mapping for resource assessment.

Impact of these issues include; inadequate geological data and information for resource allocation and development, over dependence on traditional mineral resources, illegal mining

and inadequate resources for geological investigation to support small scale mining. Additional impact include; insufficient baseline geological data for exploration programs, increase uncertainty in exploration programs, extensive deforestation, soil erosion, limited groundwater data, groundwater pollution, limited bankable documents for legal mineral prospecting. Increased uncertainty in exploration programs and significant decline in government revenue.

- **Disaster Management / National Seismic Network and Monitoring**

GGSA monitors seismicity/earthquake at the National Seismic Observatory located at Achimota. This observatory is part of the global seismic network and enables; monitoring in otherwise inaccessible or sparsely populated regions, fills critical gaps in global seismic monitoring networks and provides early detection capability for regions distant from main networks. The network also has early warning potential; can provide initial data for tsunami warnings from seafloor events, serves as first detection points for events in remote regions before waves reach populated areas, critical for regions with geological hazards but limited monitoring infrastructure.

Currently, the national seismic network comprises of eight (8) transmission remote stations located in southern Ghana. These limited remote stations present limited data resolution resulting from; sparsely station spacing which reduces accuracy in hypocentres determination, higher uncertainty in magnitude estimation and difficulty differentiating between closely spaced events such as mine-blast. The remote stations transmit data via satellite, a method that has proven to be unreliable and causes delays in data transmission. The obsolete remote installations: falls behind in update cycles, not compatible with evolving central systems and specialized components have reached their end-of-life. This has created lapses in data continuity and reliability concerns resulting from; inconsistent data availability, affects research quality, long periods of downtime diminish network effectiveness, calibration drift between maintenance visits and incomplete records reduce value for long-term studies and ability to provide timely seismic event information. Early warning system is limited to few infrastructures.

- **Public Awareness and Education on Earthquake Preparedness**

General lack of earthquake risk awareness among Ghanaians, unfamiliarity with basic safety measures ("Drop, Cover, Hold On"), weak emergency preparedness and enforcement of seismic code, inconsistent or unclear risk information dissemination, past false alarms creating public scepticism, integration of disaster risk education in schools' curricula, socioeconomic

constraints are the issues limiting public awareness and earthquake preparedness implementation.

These significant issues have resulted in; increased vulnerability during seismic events, reduced responsiveness to official warnings, uneven preparedness across socioeconomic groups and reduced public trust in emergency communications.

- **Funding Challenges and Resource Constraints**

The Authority relies heavily on 10% total allocation (8% supporting the mining operations of GGSA and 2% for Research) of the Mineral Development Fund (MDF) for the management of its operations. Insufficient budgetary allocation for the operations of the Authority has resulted in; lack of laboratory and field equipment (portable geological mapping tools, ICP-MS, SEM microscopes, XRD, desktop XRF and drill rigs). It has also hampered staff remuneration and retention, limited office infrastructure for data integrity and security, geological, geotechnical investigation and seismic hazards assessment. Limited resource derails detailed geological investigations of which report could serve as bankable document for small scale mining. The operations of the Authority are limited to eight (8) regional Offices.

- **Development of Integrated Aluminum Industry**

The Ghana Integrated Aluminum Development Corporation (GIADEC) is at the forefront of Ghana's industrial transformation through the development of a fully integrated aluminum industry. Ghana holds the mineral base to anchor a globally competitive aluminum value chain. However, the sector remains structurally underdeveloped, with only one mine currently operational and limited downstream value addition.

- a. Bauxite Mining**

Ghana has an estimated bauxite deposit of approximately 900 million tonnes in three locations (Awaso, Nyinahin–Mpasaaso, and Kyebi) adequate for sustainable mining operations. Each mine is expected to produce 5 million tonnes pa of production capacity of raw bauxite. Currently the only operational mine in Ghana is in Awaso, and this is operated by the Ghana Bauxite Company (GBC). Prior to 2020, GBC was faced with several challenges such as industrial actions, and over 10 years of poor business performance, leading to low revenue generation from the sector to government. However, when GIADEC begun operations in 2019, the corporation helped to stabilize GBC and managed the seamless transfer of shares from Bosai to OPCL following the exit of Bosai from Ghana. Now, GBC has increased production from 1MTPA to 2MTPA, and targets to further increase production to around 5MTPA in line with the GIADEC's Master plan.

The other bauxite locations i.e. Nyinahin – Mpasaso and Kyebi are currently undeveloped. Nyinahin-Mpasaso is made up of 10 hills and is estimated to have approximately 700 million tonnes of bauxite. Kyebi consists of two hills and is estimated to have about 140 million tonnes of bauxite.

Per GIADEC's Masterplan, the hills at Nyinahin-Mpasaso and Kyebi are to be developed into mines, each producing approximately 5 million tonnes of bauxite per annum. The developments will be undertaken in partnership with strategic investors.

In line with new policy direction to support Government's economic resetting agenda, GIADEC has made it a strategic priority to secure full control and ownership of all identified bauxite reserves across the country. To date, GIADEC has been granted six (6) mining leases, marking a significant milestone in this effort. Additionally, GIADEC has intensified its efforts to accelerate the development of high-potential mining sites – an initiative that, once realized, will significantly unlock and maximize greater value from Ghana's vast bauxite resources.

- **Alumina Refinery**

Ghana's aluminum industry is faced with significant structural challenges, primarily due to the absence of a domestic alumina refinery to process bauxite into alumina, which is the key input for the Volta Aluminum Company (Valco) smelter. As a result, despite having bauxite resources, Ghana imports alumina at considerable cost to sustain aluminum production, undermining the economic viability of the industry. Additionally, Ghana continues to export raw bauxite without value addition, a practice that limits local job creation, reduces potential revenue, and forfeits opportunities for industrial development.

In line with the corporation's mandate of developing a fully integrated Aluminum industry, GIADEC has signed an MOU with two (2) major players in the aluminum industry to support and promote the development of an alumina refinery in Ghana. Further to this, GIADEC has completed a comprehensive conceptual study which provides preliminary confirmation of the economic and technical feasibility of an alumina refinery in Ghana.

- **Aluminum Smelter**

The Volta Aluminum Company (VALCO) remains the only aluminum smelting facility in the country, currently operating significantly below its installed capacity of 200,000 metric tonnes per annum due to obsolete equipment. Presently, the smelter produces approximately 60,000 metric tonnes of aluminum annually. Following the commencement of GIADEC's operations, government-led investment facilitated by GIADEC contributed to a marked improvement in VALCO's business performance in 2021 and 2022, during which the company recorded a

positive EBITDA for the first time in nearly a decade. As part of the Integrated Aluminum Industry (IAI) Master Plan, GIADEC proposes to retrofit and expand VALCO's capacity to 300,000 metric tonnes per annum. In 2022, GIADEC obtained approval from cabinet to identify and engage a Strategic Partner with the financial and relevant capacity to provide the needed investment and strategic international linkages in consideration of an agreed equity stake in a restructured VALCO. As of the end of 2024, VALCO and GIADEC had completed an investor engagement process and identified a preferred bidder, with whom discussions are currently ongoing.

- **Aluminum Downstream Sector**

Ghana's downstream aluminum sector which remains underdeveloped is currently characterized by few and undiversified players. This challenge is further exacerbated by the high volume of aluminum product imports, which has significantly undermined the competitiveness and growth potential of the local industry. These imports have created a difficult operating environment for domestic producers, limiting their ability to scale and invest in capacity expansion. Additionally, the absence of a comprehensive regulatory framework to guide and oversee downstream industry activities continues to hinder structured development. At the moment, GIADEC has setup a committee for the Aluminum Downstream Regulatory Framework to lead the development of a downstream regulatory framework.

- **Infrastructure that unpins the IAI**

The development of critical infrastructure that underpins the IAI is faced with several challenges. First, no contract has been awarded for the construction of the railway line from Huni Valley to Nyinahin. This delay risks slowing down investments into the mines and refinery, increasing wear and damage to existing road networks, constraining export volumes and exacerbating environmental concern within the affected communities.

Secondly, the current bauxite stockpile area at the Takoradi Port is inadequate to accommodate the projected increase in volumes of bauxite and alumina. There is therefore the need for urgent expansion to the stockpile area to support future export and processing demands.

In terms of Gas infrastructure, Ghana Gas has completed the construction of gas pipeline to the operational sites. However, existing natural gas reserves suggest a potential shortfall in supply to the alumina refineries beyond 2035, raising concerns about the long-term sustainability of gas as a primary energy source.

Another critical issue is the lack of cheap, dedicated and reliable power for the Integrated aluminum Industry (IAI), which poses a significant constraint on the competitiveness and

viability of the sector.

- **Funding**

One of the major challenges that the corporation has been faced with is insufficient budgetary allocation and releases from GoG.

In alignment with GIADEC's new strategic direction to assume full control over the development of bauxite mines, we are undertaking a significant scale-up of our operational capacity. This includes a planned 80% increase in headcount to build the technical and managerial expertise required to drive this ambitious agenda. While this will result in a corresponding rise in operational costs, it is a critical investment to ensure long-term value creation, and greater national benefit from Ghana's bauxite reserves.

Funding support at this stage is therefore essential to enable GIADEC to deliver on its mandate in the initial phases and also position the company increase its internally generated funds (IGF) over time and become financially self-sustaining in the foreseeable future.

- **Development of an Integrated Iron and Steel Industry**

Ghana has a significant comparative advantage in iron and steel development, with large deposits of iron ore and related minerals such as dolomite, clay, and limestone. However, the current state of the iron and steel sector is largely underdeveloped, with most activities concentrated in the downstream segment. The sector is dominated by hot rolling processes that convert imported scrap and billets into iron rods and other products for construction and mining.

- **Contribution to Employment and Revenue**

The steel sector employs about **4,500 direct** and **17,000 indirect** workers and contributes significantly to national revenue through taxes. New integrated plant investments can generate tens of thousands of additional jobs along the value chain. The steel sector contributes significantly to Ghana's industrial base, yet it remains concentrated in the downstream segment. It has an annual installed capacity exceeding 1,000,000 metric tonnes, yet local demand is only ~350,000 metric tonnes. Scrap metal shortages and raw material export continue to undermine the competitiveness of local manufacturers. The upstream production is yet to take off, representing untapped economic value

- **Key Resource Deposits and Potential Iron Ore Resources**

Ghana possesses vast iron ore resources, including: Sheini (Northern Region): Over 1,400 million tonnes of iron ore. Licensed to Emmaland; Opon-Mansi (Western Region); Pudo (Upper West Region)

Other occurrences exist in Adum Bansa, Akpafu, Akokrowa, Nkwanta, and Kadjebi (Oti Region). These deposits remain largely unexploited and offer high potential for upstream industrial growth.

- **Sheini Iron Ore Project (Zabzugu-Tatale District)**

The Sheini Hills project spans 397.5 km² and holds three contiguous prospecting licences. It features N–S trending ridges, ironstone formations, and rich semi-savannah ecology. Though exploration has been completed, mining is yet to commence.

- **Local Steel Manufacturers**

Eight major steel companies operate in Ghana’s downstream sector. These include B5 Plus Ltd, Sentuo Steel Co., Rider Steel Ltd, Ferro Fabrik Ltd, Special Steel Ltd, United Steel Co., Tema Steel Co., and Fabrimetal Ghana Ltd. They primarily produce secondary steel products from imported scrap and billets.

2.3.2 Forestry Sub-Sector

- **Ecological Coverage and Forest Distribution**

Ghana spans a total land area of approximately 23.85 million hectares, distributed across two major ecological zones—the High Forest Zone (HFZ) and the Savannah Zone. The HFZ, located in the southwestern third of the country, constitutes the most ecologically diverse and resource-rich area, serving as the primary source of the nation’s timber and forest resources. This zone covers approximately 7.45 million hectares, representing nearly one-third of the country’s land area.

Out of the total HFZ land area, an estimated 1.76 million hectares are classified as permanently protected forest estates. These protected areas are strategically managed to ensure ecological sustainability, biodiversity conservation, and regulated resource utilization. Management responsibilities are allocated as follows:

- The Forest Services Division (FSD) of the Forestry Commission oversees approximately 1.63 million hectares, which include productive forest reserves, protected catchment areas, and degraded reserves earmarked for restoration.
- The Wildlife Division (WD) manages about 0.13 million hectares, covering designated wildlife protected areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and strict nature reserves, including Ramsar sites along the coast.

These forest estates form the backbone of Ghana’s forest resource base and are critical to the attainment of national climate resilience objectives, the protection of vital watersheds, and the

provision of ecosystem services essential for both rural livelihoods and national economic development. Strategic investments in these zones will be prioritized during the plan period to halt deforestation, promote sustainable forest management, and enhance the productivity of forest landscapes

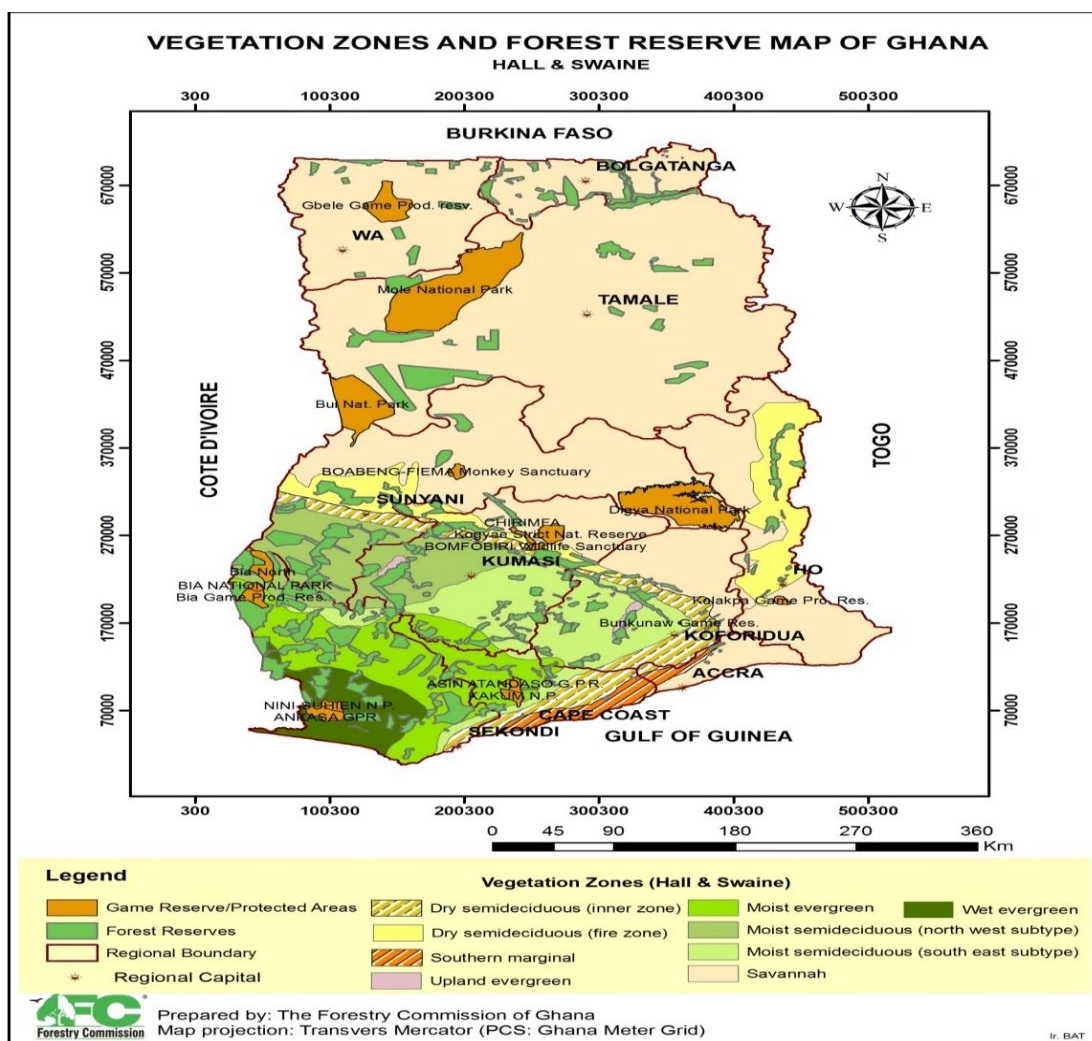


Figure 2: The map below indicates the Forest Reserves Areas and Vegetation Zones in Ghana

- **Vegetation Zones and Forest Distribution**

Ghana’s vegetation is classified into two primary ecological zones—the High Forest Zone (HFZ) and the Savannah Zone—each with distinctive ecological characteristics, forest formations, and resource potentials. These zones serve as the foundation for forest resource planning, management, and conservation efforts.

The High Forest Zone (HFZ) occupies the southern and southwestern portions of the country, covering approximately 7.45 million hectares. This zone is characterized by closed-canopy forests, rich biodiversity, and fertile soils that support commercial timber production and tree crop agriculture. It comprises five ecological sub-zones, namely: Wet Evergreen Forest

(~720,000 ha), Moist Evergreen Forest (~1,230,000 ha), Moist Semi-Deciduous Forest (North-West) (~1,540,000 ha), Moist Semi-Deciduous Forest (South-East) (~1,500,000 ha), and Dry Semi-Deciduous Forest (~2,460,000 ha). Together, these sub-zones form the core of Ghana's natural forest estate, with varying levels of forest integrity and levels of degradation. The HFZ accounts for the largest concentration of productive forest reserves and the bulk of the country's timber output.

The Savannah Zone, covering an estimated 16.4 million hectares, stretches across the northern and eastern regions of Ghana and is ecologically subdivided into three major types: Derived Savannah (~5.3 million ha), Guinea Savannah (~8.6 million ha), and Sudan Savannah (~2.5 million ha). While this zone is dominated by woodland and grassland formations, its forest cover is largely fragmented and has been significantly impacted by agricultural expansion, wildfires, overgrazing, and fuelwood harvesting. Nonetheless, savannah woodlands contribute to ecosystem services such as carbon storage, soil stabilization, and provision of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), especially in rural communities.

Nationally, Ghana's estimated forest cover ranges between 11.0 and 12.5 million hectares, with the HFZ accounting for approximately 7.0 million hectares of denser, closed-canopy forests, and the Savannah Zone contributing between 4.0 and 5.5 million hectares of woodland and open savannah forest types. These ecological zones provide the basis for strategic zoning of forest interventions, including conservation, reforestation, afforestation, sustainable wood production, and community-based natural resource management. Over the medium-term, spatially targeted forest investments will be prioritized in ecologically sensitive and degraded landscapes to enhance forest productivity, biodiversity conservation, and climate resilience.

- **Wildlife Estate and Protected Area Management**

The operations of the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission are primarily focused on the management of Ghana's Protected Areas (PAs), wetlands designated as Ramsar sites, as well as the Accra and Kumasi Zoological Gardens, and select wildlife habitats outside of the formal PA network. These operations are critical to the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and the promotion of ecotourism and conservation education.

Ghana's Wildlife Estate was established to safeguard representative samples of the country's diverse ecological communities across different vegetation zones. Currently, the estate comprises 18 formally recognized Protected Areas, structured to reflect ecological and functional classifications. These include:

- 7 National Parks, one of which is yet to be formally gazetted,
- 6 Resource Reserves, managed for both conservation and regulated resource use,
- 4 Wildlife Sanctuaries, two of which are jointly managed with key conservation stakeholders
- 1 Strict Nature Reserve, offering the highest level of protection with limited human interference.

In addition to these core areas, the Wildlife Division oversees the management and conservation of five (5) designated Ramsar sites, representing critical coastal and inland wetlands of international importance. These areas support migratory bird populations, aquatic biodiversity, and climate regulation functions.

The Wildlife Estate plays a vital role in protecting habitats for endangered and endemic species, conserving watersheds and forest ecosystems, and serving as a basis for nature-based tourism development. Over the medium-term, the Forestry Commission will intensify efforts to improve infrastructure, enhance collaborative management frameworks, and strengthen law enforcement within and around protected areas to ensure their ecological integrity and socioeconomic relevance are maintained.

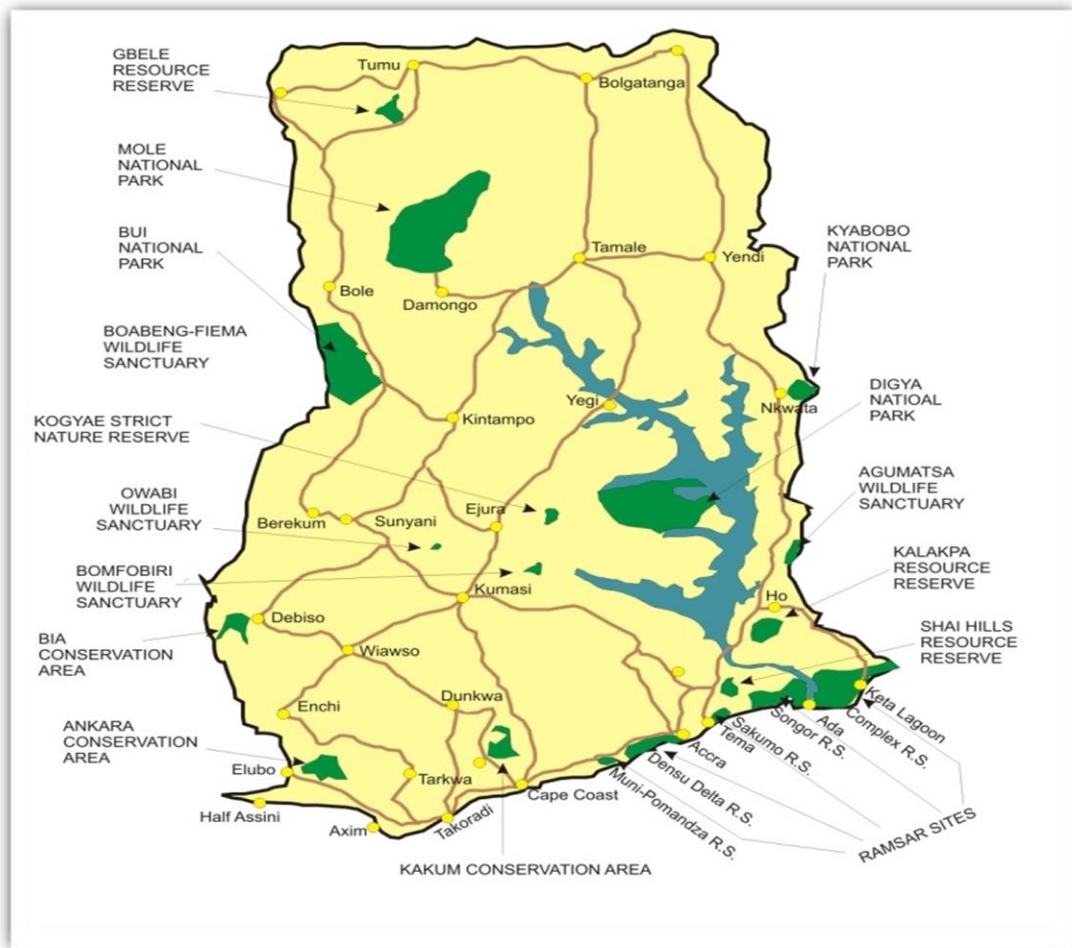


Figure 3: Indicates Wildlife Protected Areas of Ghana

- **Timber Resource of Ghana**

Ghana's timber resources are a critical component of the national economy, supporting the timber industry, providing livelihoods for local communities, and contributing to export revenues. The country's High Forest Zone (HFZ), which spans approximately 7.45 million hectares, remains the primary source of timber production, housing a diverse range of commercially valuable tree species. These species include Ofram, Mahogany, Teak, Ebony, and Odum, which are highly sought after in both local and international markets.

However, the timber resources in Ghana face significant challenges, particularly in the forest reserves and protected areas managed for timber production. As of the latest available data, 98 Forest Reserves are designated for timber production within the HFZ. This area accounts for 44.6% of the total forest area in the zone, which has seen a decline of approximately 37.1% since 1989. The total forest reserve area, which was 1,613,240 hectares in 1989, has steadily decreased, with the most recent figures indicating a further reduction to around 719,300 hectares in 2012, representing a 38% decrease over the past few decades.

- **Timber exploitation levels in On and Off reserves**

Historically, off-reserve areas in Ghana played a significant role in the country’s timber industry. During the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s, off-reserve timber resources were vital to meeting the increasing demand for timber, especially as previously unexploited timber species gained commercial value. In those decades, it is estimated that between 70-90% of timber production was sourced from off-reserve areas, contributing substantially to the national timber supply (Planning Branch, 1994).

Between 1997 and 2004, records indicate that over 50% of the nation’s annual timber exploitation under the felling quota system came from off-reserve areas. These areas were previously considered rich in diverse timber species, allowing for steady and profitable extraction to support the booming timber industry.

Table 4: Timber Extraction Levels in On and Off Reserve Areas From 2005 - 2024

Year	Stem On-Reserve	Stem Off-Reserve	Volume On-Reserve (m ³)	Volume Off-Reserve (m ³)	Total (Stems)	Total Volume (m ³)
2024	109,142	1,014	1,551,839	340,501	110,156	1,892,339
2023	102,515	630	1,458,194	230,640	103,145	1,688,834
2022	104,315	143	1,430,950	240,358	104,458	1,671,308
2021	100,349	720	1,300,427	343,144	101,069	1,643,571
2020	78,243	700	944,446	282,232	78,943	1,226,678
2019	63,616	679	862,409	294,820	64,295	1,157,229
2018	52,905	374	572,472	112,548	53,279	685,020
2017	29,653	350	613,140	41,365	30,003	654,505
2016	13,563	105	507,813	238,933	13,668	746,746
2015	43,497	25,779	588,072	190,153	69,276	778,226
2014	45,779	95,494	635,845	321,425	141,273	957,270
2013	50,465	98,710	687,178	325,379	149,175	1,012,557
2012	41,711	41,527	562,070	302,343	83,238	864,413
2011	40,370	28,909	499,879	316,541	69,279	816,421
2010	44,646	25,815	613,486	287,668	70,461	901,155
2009	37,567	17,651	487,726	273,227	55,218	760,953

Year	Stem On-Reserve	Stem Off-Reserve	Volume On-Reserve (m ³)	Volume Off-Reserve (m ³)	Total (Stems)	Total Volume (m ³)
2008	49,491	18,414	619,272	278,889	67,905	898,161
2007	51,385	20,943	605,300	273,198	72,328	878,498
2006	51,371	21,443	610,045	248,817	72,814	858,861
2005	48,629	25,242	605,884	329,002	73,871	934,886

- **Forest Land Cover Change**

In Ghana, the forestland cover has undergone significant transformations between 2015 and 2021, largely due to human activities such as agriculture, urbanization, and illegal logging, as well as the effects of climate change. The High Forest Zone (HFZ), which houses the majority of the country's timber resources, has seen a steady decline in forest cover due to the expansion of croplands, especially for cash crops like cocoa and oil palm, as well as the increasing conversion of forested areas for urban development. This has particularly affected regions like the Volta and Western areas, which were once dominated by rich, biodiverse forests. Additionally, the growth of urban centers such as Accra and Kumasi has put further pressure on surrounding forestlands, leading to their encroachment for residential and commercial purposes.

Despite efforts to protect forest resources through the establishment of protected areas, including 7 National Parks, 6 Resource Reserves, 2 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 1 Strict Nature Reserve, and 5 Ramsar Sites, these areas have also been subjected to illegal activities, including logging, poaching, and agricultural encroachment. The shift in land use, primarily from forested areas to cropland and settlements, has led to a loss of biodiversity and a decrease in the ability of forests to provide crucial ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration and water regulation. Additionally, the impacts of climate change, such as shifting rainfall patterns and more frequent droughts, have further strained forest ecosystems. The Forestry Commission has recognized these challenges and is focusing on implementing sustainable forest management (SFM) practices, reforestation efforts, and community-based conservation strategies to reverse the current trend and ensure the long-term sustainability of Ghana's forests.

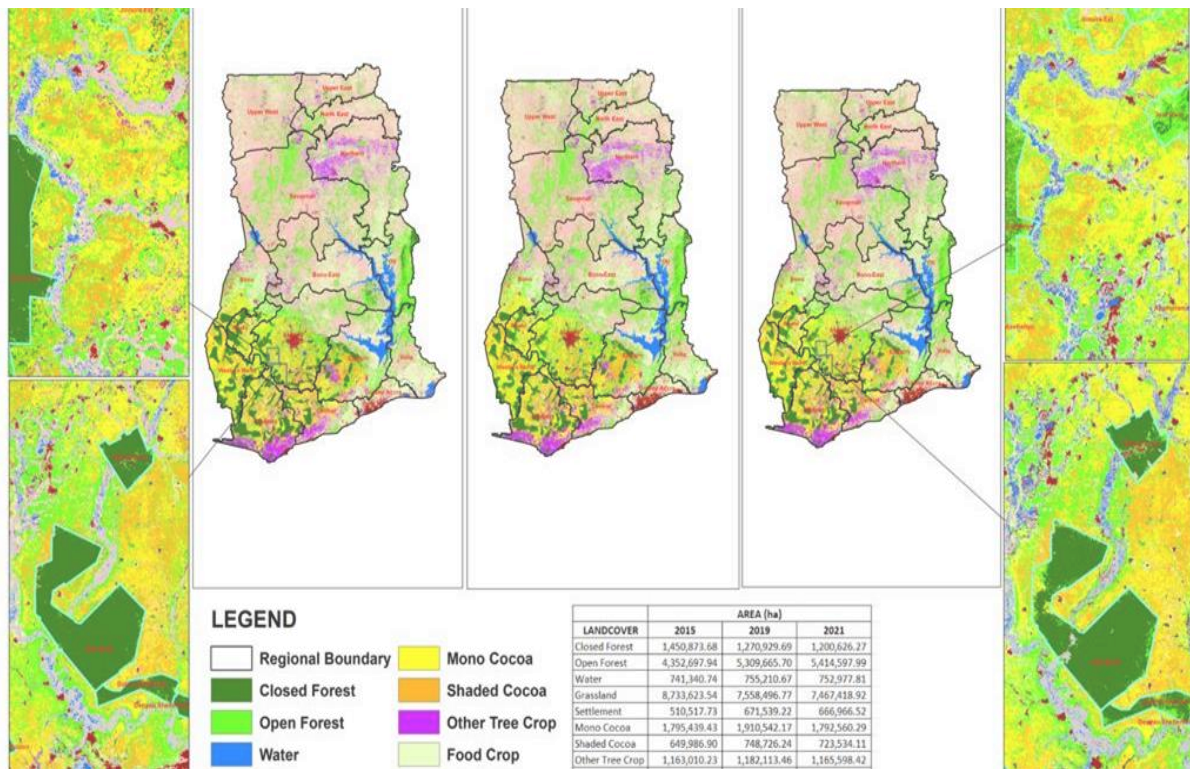


Figure 4. Indicates Land Use, Land Use Change and Forest (LULUCF)-2021

2.3.3 Lands Sub-sector

Land Administration

Digitization and Improved Records Management System: The Lands Commission has made significant strides in digitizing land records and improving service delivery. Digitization activities, including scanning and geo-referencing of records, have commenced in four regional offices, with 15% of records processed. The Enterprise Land Information System (ELIS) has been enhanced to support online applications, payments, tracking, and staff performance monitoring. Additional initiatives include the Complaints and Advisory Centre and the Corporate Application Processing Centre, with 23 banks on boarded. Outstanding activities include extending digitization nationwide and completing the ELIS rollout. Full digitization will enhance transparency, reduce turnaround times, and improve client satisfaction significantly.

Strengthening the Regulatory Framework for Effective Land Administration (Legislative & Policy Framework): As of December 2024, the Lands Commission advanced in the implementation of the Land Act 2020 (Act 1036) by submitting draft Regulations to the Attorney Generals' department for review. There is the need to follow through the remaining process by securing parliamentary approval for implementation. The Commission needs to extend its sensitization activities on the Land Act 2020 (Act 1036).

A new National Land Policy is also being developed to replace the 1999 document. As of December 2024, a comprehensive workplan had been developed by the Multi Stakeholder Platform and disseminated to relevant institutions to mobilize funding for the activity. It is imperative that dedicated funding is secured to support this critical national undertaking.

Infrastructure Development to Enhance Staff Motivation and Service Delivery: The Lands Commission is undertaking key infrastructural projects to enhance land service delivery and improve staff working conditions. In Greater Accra, the third and final phase of the regional office building is progressing steadily and is expected to be completed by the third quarter of 2025. Adequate funding and strict monitoring are essential to ensure timely completion. The Tema District Office project, which began in 2022, has faced contractual and funding challenges that need to be addressed for the project to continue; timely funding and adherence to deadlines remain critical. Additionally, the Commission has initiated steps to construct modern offices for 12 regional offices currently operating from rented or dilapidated buildings. The approval process for a land swap to fund these projects is ongoing. These initiatives are vital for standardizing office infrastructure nationwide, improving accessibility to land services, and promoting efficiency, transparency, and professionalism in land administration.



Head Office Building



Construction of Tema District Office

Plate 6: Construction of LC Head Office and Tema District Office

Decentralization of land administration services

Over the years, limited access to land administration services has posed a major challenge, with applicants often required to travel long distances to reach the Commission's offices located in regional capitals. To address this gap, the Lands Commission has initiated strategic interventions to decentralize its operations by expanding its presence at the district level. As part of this initiative, the Commission plans to establish 20 new district offices nationwide in 2025. This intervention is expected to significantly improve service accessibility, enhance operational efficiency, and strengthen land governance at the local level.

Boundary Management and related Issues

Currently, the Ghana Boundary Commission is actively working to secure Ghana's international boundaries. Joint survey and reaffirmation exercises are underway along borders with Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, and Burkina Faso. The installation of new boundary pillars is in progress, with several already completed along the Ghana–Togo border. Maritime boundary management is being rigorously maintained, ensuring compliance with the ITLOS ruling through regular inspections and the official deposition of charts and maps to safeguard Ghana's offshore rights.

Efforts to resolve boundary disputes are ongoing, with continued negotiations on the Ghana–Togo maritime boundary and advanced implementation of the ITLOS ruling with Côte d'Ivoire through bilateral engagement and technical cooperation. Cross-border governance is being strengthened through community sensitisation programmes, enhanced cooperation via regional platforms, and the establishment of boundary commissions to foster sustained dialogue.

Strategically, the Commission has ratified and deposited the AU Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation, developed memoranda of understanding and frameworks for land boundary reaffirmation, and addressed illicit cross-border activities and community security needs through targeted field research. Knowledge sharing remains a priority, with research findings disseminated to stakeholders. Social interventions in border communities are also ongoing, with the commissioning of vital infrastructure projects in health, education, and transportation. Partnerships with organizations such as ECOWAS and GNPC continue to deliver tangible benefits, improving the quality of life in underserved border areas.

A major operational difficulty is the search, retrieval, and management of essential international boundary documents, many of which are hard to find or are in poor condition due to their age, hampering the Commission's effectiveness. Additionally, remote border communities often lack reliable telecommunication infrastructure, resulting in communication blackouts that compromise the safety and coordination of field teams and further hinder operations. The Commission aims to address these issues, particularly by resolving accommodation challenges to enable future staff recruitment.

Stool Land Revenue Mobilization

The Office has within the period, put in mechanisms to improve the mobilization of stool land revenue. These include opening new offices or collection points to increase the operations of the office as well as the passage of Legislative Instrument for the mobilization of concession rents. Again, the Office has used digitalization (OASLRevAPP) to manage its revenue

mobilization drive more efficiently. There has been an increase in the records used in mobilizing revenue within the period. This has been achieved through collaboration with Lands Commission, Customary Land Secretariats and land owners in general. Also, through the various communication channels, public education was intensified and this has led to greater awareness of the mandate of the Office thereby enhancing revenue outcomes over the period.

Stool Land Revenue Utilization

Prudent utilization of stool land revenue or resources in communities, is of significant influence to the operations of the Office. The Office takes keen interest in the utilisation of stool land revenue for development projects and programmes that will ensure better life of the communities where the resources are generated. The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Regulations, 2019 (LI 2377) mandates the Office, in regulation 21(6) to monitor and report on the use of stool land revenue disbursed to District Assemblies; and the Office requires MMDAs to label projects funded as such, in accordance with the Regulation. Annual monitoring exercises have been undertaken in this regard which has contributed to the wellbeing of citizens in these areas.

The agencies under the land sector continue to face significant financial constraints that impede their operational effectiveness. A major challenge is the limited retention of Internally Generated Funds (IGF); the Lands Commission is currently permitted to retain only 33% of its IGF, which is insufficient to meet its operational needs and support efficient land administration. Similarly, the Boundary Commission is constrained by its ability to recruit dedicated personnel and currently relies on staff seconded from other ministries and agencies. These financial limitations adversely affect the implementation of critical programmes, hinder staff capacity development, and restrict essential investments in infrastructure across the land governance sector.

Overall, while progress was made in mobilizing funds in the review year, the financial constraints during the implementation period underscored the critical need for diversified funding sources, improved retention of IGF, and stronger public-private partnerships. These insights will inform future financial planning and sustainability strategies for subsequent development cycles.

2.3.4 MLNR Headquarters

Organizational Development plays a critical role in strengthening coordination, enhancing performance, and ensuring responsive service delivery.

At present, the Ministry is constrained by weak Inter-Directorate coordination, fragmented

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems, inadequate infrastructure and logistics, underdeveloped digital capacity, insufficient staff development, and logistical challenges. These issues weaken the Ministry's ability to deliver effectively on its mandate.

Another challenge faced by MLNR is with delays in the timely release of funds necessary to carry out operations across its line directorates, further complicating service delivery.

The Policy Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate (PPBMED) is pivotal to the strategic direction and performance tracking of the Ministry but has weak collaboration with the Technical Directorates of the Ministry. This lack of coordination has led to fragmented planning and execution of M&E activities, resulting in disjointed implementation and less effective institutional accountability. The absence of harmonized M&E structures across the Ministry intensifies the difficulty in tracking sector performance accurately and providing coordinated oversight.

Within PPBMED, significant limitations exist in Monitoring and Evaluation capacity. The Directorate lacks a robust internal M&E system fully aligned with the Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (SMTDP), which restricts independent performance tracking and the ability to demonstrate contributions effectively. Funding constraints further delay the implementation of internal M&E mechanisms, reducing the quality of performance reporting.

Another pressing issue faced is the acute shortage of adequate office accommodation for staff. Only 45% of staff have access to adequate office space, with an average of 8 square meters per person. This has led to overcrowding, low staff morale, and inefficient work processes. The Ministry's vehicle fleet is aging with most vehicles over a decade old and frequently breakdowns limiting availability for field monitoring and stakeholder engagement.

The Research, Statistics and Information Management (RSIM) directorate faces funding delays that limit its ability to conduct research and data analysis and management, impeding evidence-based policy formulation.

The ICT infrastructure within the Ministry is outdated as staff operate with outdated IT equipment such as laptops, desktops, and external drives and face unreliable internet connectivity. This restricts service digitization and operational efficiency. Many staff lack the digital skills necessary to influence modern platforms like zoom and tools, hindering progress toward digital transformation.

Due to the complexities and the rapid changes within the Sector, the knowledge, skills and ability of staff would require regular upgrades through annual training needs assessment and development. Training and capacity-building programs are insufficiently prioritized and

funded, resulting in skill gaps for Officers at the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources. Staff welfare is underfunded, and challenges persist with incomplete staffing levels and the absence of a dedicated Legal Unit. These factors contribute to low morale and operational inefficiencies.

2.3.5 Demographic Characteristics

The Sector Ministry has a total staff strength of Seven Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventy - Eight (**7,278**). This comprises Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty- Five (**5,465**) males (75.0%) and One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty -five (**1,855**) females (24.5%) as indicated in table 1.0 below, which is a summary of the gender disaggregated staff strength of the Sector.

Table 5: Sector Ministry total Staff Strength

NO.	AGENCY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Ministry- Headquarters	82	75	157
2.	Ghana Geological Survey Authority	139	42	181
3.	Lands Commission	1,182	590	1,772
4.	Minerals Commission	315	157	472
5.	Forestry Commission	3,354	804	4,158
6.	Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands	207	117	324
8.	Ghana Boundary Commission	25	17	42
9.	Ghana Integrated Iron and Steel Development Corporation	41	18	59
10.	Ghana Integrated Aluminum Development Corporation	31	12	43
11.	Forest Plantation Development Fund Management Board	17	4	21
	TOTAL	5,465	1,855	7, 278

Age Distribution

The table below is the summary of age disaggregated staff strength of the Sector.

Table 6: Summary of Age disaggregated Staff Strength of the Sector

AGE	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	TOTAL
MALE	<u>196</u>	<u>1,648</u>	<u>1,068</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>3,484</u>
FEMALE	<u>149</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>1,423</u>
TOTAL	<u>345</u>	<u>2,087</u>	<u>1,746</u>	<u>729</u>	<u>4,907</u>

In the Medium term, the sector would need to recruit **One Thousand, Five Hundred (1,500)** personnel with technical expertise such as Land Economist, Geologist, Mining Engineer, Geo Scientist and Human Resource to fill the gaps identified in these fields.

Gender -Mainstreaming

The demographic profile of the Sector workforce reveals a pronounced gender imbalance with majority of its workforce being males (75%). This confirms the study conducted by the Ghana Chamber of Mines in 2023 which revealed that women represent approximately 10% of the total workforce in the large-scale mining sector. This disparity is most evident in field-based divisions of the sector which are traditionally dominated by men due to operational demands and socio-cultural norms. The gender gap emphasizes the need for focused interventions to advance gender equity in hiring, deployment, and career advancement. While the data reflects prevailing trends in the sector, it also indicates an opportunity for the Ministry to implement more gender-sensitive recruitment and retention strategies in alignment with national gender equity objectives.

Training

Due to the complexities and the rapid changes within the Sector, the knowledge, skills and ability of staff would require regular upgrades through annual training needs assessment and development.

Succession Plan

To maintain institutional expertise and spur innovation, the Ministry needs to improve on its succession planning frameworks and make investments in ongoing professional development, particularly for younger employees.

2.4 SWOT Analysis

The Sector undertook an analysis of its strengths and opportunities that exist and could be utilized to address identified issues. Weaknesses and threats that can derail development efforts were also identified and analysed so that corrective measures would be formulated.

Table 7: SWOT Analysis of MLNR and its Agencies.

Strength	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rich Biodiversity and Natural Resources. 2. Government Commitment. 3. International Support and Collaboration. 4. Established Protected Areas 5. Timber Production Capacity. 6. Growing Awareness of Sustainable Forest Management 7. Competent technical and professional staff 8. Growing awareness of geological threats 9. Availability of blocked-out areas for small-scale mining 10. Clearly defined mandate for all the agencies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal logging and timber harvesting 2. Deforestation and forest degradation 3. Weak enforcement of regulations 4. Limited forest restoration initiatives 5. Dependence on traditional timber species 6. Inadequate diversification of mineral production base of the Nation 7. Inadequate Geo-scientific data on the mineral resources of the Country 8. Destruction of potential Geo-heritage sites by illegal mining and timber logging 9. Inadequate resources to achieve annual targets

<p>11. Existing assets (VALCO & GBC)</p> <p>12. Comprehensive robust IAI development plan</p> <p>13. Preliminary agreements signed with two strategic partners</p> <p>14. Strong relationship with other government institutions</p> <p>15. Abundant reserves of iron ore and Bauxite and associated mineral resources</p> <p>16. Existing surplus capacity for steel rolling and fabrication</p> <p>17. Availability of advanced technology and equipment (UAV drones, GNSS receivers, ArcGIS Online etc) for surveillance and mapping and digitization of services.</p> <p>18. Favourable Investment Climate</p> <p>19. Ongoing measures to strengthen regulatory frameworks</p> <p>20. Decentralized Land Administration services</p>	<p>10. Overdependence on obsolete mapping practices</p> <p>11. Over dependence on traditional mineral resources</p> <p>12. Inadequate resources, equipment and logistics for geological investigation to</p> <p>13. Inadequate budgetary allocation</p> <p>14. Surge in illegal Mining</p> <p>15. Limited number of functional seismic hazard monitoring stations</p> <p>16. Limited installation of earthquake early warning systems</p> <p>17. Limited sensitization on earthquakes and their associated risks</p> <p>18. Lack of vulnerability assessment of geological threats</p> <p>19. Weak collaboration with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>20. Difficulty in attracting and retaining competent staff</p> <p>21. Difficulty securing funding for GIADEC's equity in IAI Projects</p> <p>22. Outdated technology and equipment at VALCO</p> <p>23. Limited upstream processing and beneficiation capacity</p> <p>24. Underdeveloped infrastructure, particularly in rail transport and energy supply</p> <p>25. Gaps in environmental regulation and enforcement</p> <p>26. Environmental Degradation</p> <p>27. Regulatory Enforcement Challenges</p> <p>28. Cumbersome business processes resulting from inadequate implementation of Standard Operating Procedure and other policies</p> <p>29. Manual nature of service delivery</p> <p>30. Inadequate office Infrastructure</p> <p>31. Poor work ethics and lack of performance-oriented culture</p> <p>32. Inadequate land administration services at district level</p> <p>33. Inadequate and inaccurate land information records</p> <p>34. Inadequate coordination amongst directorates</p> <p>35. Policy gaps</p>
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of new technologies 2. Expanding eco-tourism potential 3. Development of carbon credit markets 4. Private sector engagement 5. Expansion of agroforestry practices 6. Cooperation with Developed Geo-scientific Organizations for research work 7. External funding from Developing Partners 8. Adoption of advanced technologies in geological mapping and mineral investigation 9. Implement key components of the GGSA's Act 928. 10. Leverage on existing seismographs installed Mining and Quarrying Companies to expand the seismic network. 11. Expected growth in demand for aluminum product. 12. Development of downstream aluminum industry 13. Potential for backward integration and increased foreign direct investment 14. Employment creation across the iron and steel value Chain 15. Enhanced collaboration among government agencies and industry stakeholders 16. Mine Expansions & New Projects 17. Mineral Diversification 18. Technology Integration – AI & Automation 19. International Standards Compliance 20. Strong political will and commitment 21. Public-Private Partnerships 22. Customary Land Integration 23. Increase demand for land administration services 24. International and Regional support for Natural Resource governance 25. Emerging global interest in carbon credit financing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal activities and poaching 2. Climate change 3. Increased agricultural expansion 4. Population growth and urbanization 5. Weak land tenure systems 6. Budgetary Constraints 7. Reduced level of Technical Cooperation with Mining and Quarry Operators 8. Illegal mining 9. Delays in the development of railway infrastructure 10. IMF conditionalities 11. Government's restriction on borrowing 12. Global tightening of financial conditions in capital Market 13. Volatility in the price and demand of aluminum 14. Environmental pressures from Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) 15. Rising imports undermining the competitiveness of local production 16. High cost of production, especially in energy and Logistics 17. Environmental degradation and pollution risks 18. Weak regulatory oversight and compliance Challenges 19. Global Market Volatility 20. Regulatory Changes 21. Environmental Compliance Pressure 22. Land Use Conflict 23. Inadequate & delayed budget allocation 24. General indiscipline in the land market 25. Chieftaincy, Encroachment & Disputes 26. Delayed payment of compensation for compulsory acquisition 27. Lack of well-equipped and motivated staff 28. Poor Weather Conditions 29. Poor telecommunication infrastructure and 30. Poor/Inaccessible Road networks 31. Illegal mining and transnational organized
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	crime along the international boundaries 32.Rampant conversion of stool lands to family lands especially in Western and Greater Accra Regions.
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2.5 Key Issues of the Sector

Forestry Sub-Sector	Mining Sub-Sector
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing forest degradation of protected areas 2. Increasing loss of endangered species 3. Inadequate and untimely release of funds 4. Poor collaboration and coordination among relevant institutions 5. Encroachment of protected areas 6. Weak enforcement of legislations 7. Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas 8. Mining in protected areas 9. Illegal logging 10. High incidence of wildfires 11. High rate of loss forest 12. Overexploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 13. Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources 14. Poor enforcement of laws on exploitation of forest resources 15. Limited community participation in forest governance 16. Weak natural resource management systems 17. MLNR Head Quarters 18. Weak Inter-Agency Coordination and Integration in M&E Processes 19. Lack of Internalized M&E Mechanisms within the Directorate 20. Capacity Gaps in Policy, Budgeting, and M&E Competencies 21. Inadequate financial resources to support training programs and staff development. 22. Poor performance monitoring and evaluation. 23. Poor staff welfare funding. 24. Inadequate staff (Incomplete establishment level). 25. Absence of a Legal Unit 26. Inadequate accommodation for staff 27. Old and faulty official vehicles 28. Lack of timely releases of funds to carry out operational activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-compliance with environmental and operational standards for mineral exploitation 2. Over dependence on traditional mineral resources (Gold, Diamonds, Manganese & Bauxite) 3. Increased environmental degradation 4. Increased exposure to hazardous substances 5. Inadequate capacity of local suppliers to meet industry demands 6. Limited value addition to primary products 7. Limited transparency in the investment of mineral revenue. 8. Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations 9. Illegal sand mining activities 10. Limited sensitization on earthquakes and their associated risks 11. Limited number of functional seismic hazard monitoring stations 12. Lack of vulnerability assessment for geological threats 13. Limited knowledge in the design and construction of earthquake-resistant structures 14. Weak enforcement of building and seismic codes 15. Lands Sub-Sector 16. Limited digitization and automation of land records and services delivery 17. Insecurity of land tenure 18. Increasing encroachment on public and vested land 19. Delays in adjudication of land disputes 20. Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (land grabbing) 21. Protracted land disputes 22. Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land (including the use of land guards) 23. Unregulated land use regime 24. Poor demarcation of Land and

29. Inadequate ICT Tools and Equipment for Staff Productivity	Maritime boundaries
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2.6 Medium-term Needs Assessment and Projections

2.6.1 Forestry Sub-sector

The medium-term needs assessment for the period 2026–2029 is based on a comprehensive review of the implementation of the 2022–2025 MTDP and lessons learnt from previous plans. The analysis considers national priorities related to forest protection, biodiversity conservation, climate change, and livelihood enhancement, while also factoring in emerging global and regional frameworks. The assessment highlights the need to address both long-standing and evolving challenges in forest and wildlife resource management through targeted interventions across the following thematic focus areas:

Forest Protection, Restoration, and Climate Resilience: There is a critical need to restore degraded forest and off-reserve areas through expanded afforestation, reforestation, agroforestry, and assisted natural regeneration using climate-resilient species. Strengthening forest protection, including monitoring and enforcement in high-risk areas, and establishing ecological corridors and fire-buffer zones are essential for landscape resilience. Also, the implementation of the Ghana Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy (GFLRS), particularly the Tree for Life (T4L) initiative is key to achieving large-scale restoration and climate adaptation.

Wildlife Conservation and Ecotourism Development: It is essential to upgrade and maintain infrastructure and protective services within national parks, resource reserves, and Ramsar sites to promote ecotourism through community-based facilities and interpretation centres; expand wildlife rescue, rehabilitation, and monitoring aligned with conservation priorities; and enhance human-wildlife conflict mitigation and create awareness in communities near protected areas.

Resource Mobilization and Financial Sustainability: There is a pressing need to mobilize sustainable financing for forest restoration by attracting climate and carbon investments, enhancing revenue collection through automated systems, and promoting public-private partnerships and ecosystem service payments. A national Forest Landscape Investment Platform is also essential to coordinate and channel funding from government, donors, and the private sector.

Research, Technology, and Innovation: A significant requirement exists to support applied research and deploy advanced technologies to guide forest restoration, tree species selection,

and biodiversity regeneration. Enhanced tools such as drones, GIS, and satellite imagery are vital for monitoring, boundary demarcation, and wildfire surveillance. Strengthening forest data management platforms will improve decision-making, licensing, and regulatory oversight. A national dashboard is also needed to track restoration progress, including GFLRS and T4L implementation.

Institutional Capacity and Human Resources: There is a necessity to build the technical and operational capacity of field staff through specialized training, improve logistical support for regional and district forestry offices, review and update outdated forest and wildlife policies as well as enhance cross-sector coordination to enable effective restoration, sustainable resource management, and integrated land-use planning.

Community Engagement and Livelihoods: There is a need to scale up community-based forest management (e.g. Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) and Collaborative Forest Management) in restoration areas, alongside promoting forest-linked alternative livelihoods such as agroforestry, beekeeping, bamboo cultivation, and community tourism. Clear benefit-sharing and grievance mechanisms must be established to ensure equitable participation. Restoration efforts under GFLRS and T4L should also prioritize gender and youth inclusion, focusing on sustainable income and skills development.

Timber Industry Development and Trade: There is a demand to modernize and sustainably grow the timber industry through an integrated approach that supports sustainable forest management, value addition, and trade competitiveness. This includes expanding plantation timber development—particularly of fast-growing indigenous and exotic species—through public-private partnerships and enforcing sustainable harvesting and yield regulation across all forest areas. Equally important is enhancing access to modern wood processing technologies for SMEs, promoting diversified wood products, and ensuring compliance with international legality standards such as the EU FLEGT-VPA. Strengthening trade promotion, streamlining export processes, and reducing non-tariff barriers are essential to access emerging markets. Locally, greater adoption of certified timber in construction should be encouraged through policy and public awareness. To sustain this transformation, capacity building for timber enterprises, institutional strengthening of the Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD) and the Forestry Commission, and updated forest data for effective planning are required.

2.6.2 Mining Sub-sector

Institutional Capacity and Human Resources: With improved infrastructure the Sector can recruit and build the capacity of staff to handle technical and field operations. Collaborate with

international partners for exchange of expertise on current trends in data management and field techniques will be enhanced.

Infrastructural development: Office facilities both districts and regional offices are urgently needed to enhance administrative efficiency and support staffing expansion. This includes establishing satellite offices in key regions to decentralise operations

Funding gap: The agencies within the sector must explore diversified funding sources such as capital expenditure from Government budgetary allocations, public-private collaboration, donor partnerships to enhance operational and infrastructural development.

Development and review of policies and regulation: Minerals and mining Act 703 and mining policy will be reviewed. Additionally, legislative instrument for GGSA's Act 928 and GIISDEC Act 988 must be developed to reflect modern challenges and opportunities in geoscience information management, promote sustainable mineral extraction and use of mineral resources.

Diversification of mineral resources: With improve funding for field and operational activities, the sector will scale-up geological investigations incorporating modern technologies like remote sensing, drone surveys, and geophysical imaging to allow faster data collection over large areas to reduces exploration risk and lowers the cost per discovery. This will activities will enhance delineation of potential mineralised areas to support sustainable mining and diversification of mineral resources in the country.

Limited geological data: The Geoscience Management Information System is needed to digitised, analyse, locate and store geoscience information and data. Geological and Geochemical mapping reports needs to be published annually as baseline data for mineral exploration activities. Data integrity and security must be maintained with expanded wide and local area network infrastructure

Weak enforcement of existing regulations leading to land degradation and surge in illegal mining: Enhance institutional collaboration is needed to enforce existing mining and environmental laws at the community level to curb this menace.

Inadequate local content participation in the mining sector: Local suppliers with financial and technical competencies must be enhanced along the mining value chain.

Limited value addition to primary products: Processing of both traditional and non-traditional minerals in-country must be promoted. Agencies within the sector must explore public-private collaboration to facilitate investment in this programme.

Geological threats prevention preparedness: Urgent funding is required to convert the

current satellite data generation into real time cellular transmission data. Existing seismographs installed Mining and Quarrying Companies site must be linked to the National Seismic network to expand the number of functional seismic remote stations. Installations of seismographs and early warning systems on National infrastructure such as dams, ports and mining companies must be institutionalised by the GGSA regulations. Institutional training and earthquake drills workshop preparedness for businesses, schools, and government offices need to be intensified. Sensitisation program on Geological hazard such as earthquake must be scaled-up across the sixteen (16) regions of Ghana, especially in the communities within the southern part of Ghana. Collaboration with stakeholder must be enhanced to enhance enforcement of seismic codes in building designs.

2.6.3 Lands Sub-sector

Digitization and Automation of Land Administration services. There is a pressing need to fully digitize and automate land administration processes nationwide to enhance service efficiency, transparency, and reduce turnaround times for service delivery. The execution of this activity has been slow because of inadequate funding with the Lands Commission (LC) relying on its meagre IGF retention. The sector must explore diverse funding options, including Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), to support the scale-up of the Enterprise Land Information System (ELIS) and the development and operationalization of an Integrated Boundary Information System (IBIS) for data capture, storage, retrieval and georeferencing, ensuring secured access to authenticated documents.

Strengthening the Policy and Legislative Framework for Effective Land Administration and Management.

A robust and coherent policy and legal environment is essential for guiding land governance reforms. The processes which have already commenced need to be expedited to meet the requisite timelines. It is essential to facilitate the drafting and enactment of relevant Legislative Instruments for a smooth implementation of the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036) and the GhBC Act, 2024 (Act 1123). There is also the need to continue the review of the 1999 National Land Policy.

Comprehensive Infrastructural and Human Resource Development. To address the dwindling nature of office infrastructure across the regional offices, the Lands Commission has responded by securing approval for the construction of ultra-modern regional offices in 12 regions. These are Oti, Savannah, Northeast, Bono East, Ahafo, Western North, Volta, Central, Eastern, Western, Upper East, and Northern Regions. These infrastructure projects, funded through a land swap arrangement, aim to standardize office facilities, promote uniformity in

service delivery, and improve staff productivity nationwide.

Similarly, the Ghana Boundary Commission seeks to secure a permanent office accommodation and regional operational offices in key border communities to enhance administrative efficiency and support future staffing expansion. Consequently, the GhBC with an improved infrastructure, will be in a better position to recruit and build the capacity of permanent staff resulting in a robust internal team equipped to handle technical and field operations.

Decentralization of Land Administration Services. Furthermore, to improve access and efficiency in land service delivery, the Lands Commission has initiated steps to establish 30 new district offices in areas that lacked direct presence of land management services across the country. It is imperative to expedite action on this activity by providing adequate funding to supply logistics to operationalize the offices.

Improve stool lands revenue mobilization. Outlook for the next four years is very bright as the office has consistently increased its annual revenues. In view of this we project to mobilize a minimum amount of GH¢1,200,000,000.00 from 2026 to 2029

Digitalization of operations of the OASL. There is the need to digitalize all operational processes to meet the exigencies of the times and to optimize revenue mobilization for local economic development. The Office having started with the development and implementation of the OASLRevApp in the past years, will continue to enhance its functionalities, retrain staff and maintain the App to meet organizational goals.

In addition to the above the following needs address:

- Need for public education on land administration and management issues
- Need to facilitate the establishment/strengthening of customary lands secretariats
- Need to facilitate the demarcation of farm parcels for small holder farmers
- Need for research into critical customary land issues
- Legislation (passage of OASL Bill into law, issue guidelines on utilization of stool land revenue by MMDAs, etc).

Ghana Boundary Commission

Sustainable Financing: The Commission must explore diversified funding sources, including government budgetary allocation increases, donor partnerships, and public-private collaboration, to ensure financial sustainability for medium- and long-term planning.

Archival Digitization Project: A national initiative is needed to locate, restore, and digitize all boundary-related legacy documents, including maps, treaties, and reports.

Capacity Strengthening in Geospatial and Archival Management: Provide specialized

training to staff in geospatial intelligence, historical cartography, and document preservation to build internal expertise.

Installation of Satellite Communication Systems: Deploy satellite-based communication tools in high-risk border zones to provide reliable network coverage where conventional systems fail.

Field Logistics Support: Strengthen emergency response mechanisms with mobile command units, GPS tracking, and cross-border early warning systems.

Stakeholder Collaboration: Work with telecom providers, National Communications Authority, and security services to extend network coverage in strategic boundary areas.

2.6.4 MLNR Headquarters

The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) faces several critical needs that must be addressed over the 2026 to 2029 period to strengthen its overall institutional performance. There is an urgency to improve inter-agency coordination and integration of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes within the Technical Directorates and Agencies. To resolve this, the Policy Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate's role must be fully integrated into the M&E structures of the Technical Directorates, to strengthen oversight and enable more unified sector performance tracking.

The lack of capacity and funding to conduct M&E activities, limits the ability of the Sector to track performance effectively and report on its strategic contributions. It is required to establish a comprehensive M&E framework to support evidence-based reporting to assess the effectiveness of its programs and respond proactively to performance challenges.

Another pressing need to address is to build the capacity gaps in relevant skills and competencies of officers particularly in research activities, policy analysis, cabinet memo writing, budgeting, data analytics, and results-based M&E. Skill gaps in these areas have negatively affected the quality of planning, research, and performance tracking in evidence-based decision making.

To address this, a continuous capacity-building program should be developed in partnership with academic institutions and sector experts to equip officers with up-to-date knowledge and practical skills to meet standards and sector requirements.

Logistical constraints also hinder MLNR effectiveness in the delivery of its operations as it

currently lacks dedicated operational vehicles, which limits the ability to conduct timely field monitoring and other engagements. Procuring and maintaining vehicles specifically for each Directorate's operations will improve the frequency and quality in the delivery of work output.

Training programs for staff development are not prioritized, and financial resources to support these programs are inadequate. There is a need for the timely release of funds allocated for training to ensure continuous staff capacity enhancement.

Again, a comprehensive needs assessment should be conducted to identify gaps in office facilities, followed by a phased plan to provide sufficient and well-equipped office spaces. The organizational manual should be reviewed and fully implemented to guide human resource management effectively.

Several infrastructure and operational needs have also been identified and in the short to medium term, there is a requirement for expansion and renovation of office accommodation, procurement of modern office furniture, and renewal of the vehicle fleet, including replacement of vehicles older than ten years and implementation of preventive maintenance programs.

The delay in the release of funds limits the sector's ability to conduct essential research and data analysis, which are vital for evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and sector planning.

Furthermore, the shortage of ICT tools and equipment continues to affect staff productivity. Many officers operate without functional laptops or necessary digital accessories, hindering their ability to manage data and produce timely reports. Providing laptops, secure internet access, and shared digital platforms for communication and document management is essential to improving workflow and efficiency.

Upgrading ICT infrastructure through procurement of modern equipment, network improvements, and staff training on new technologies is also critical. The Medium-term priorities should include capacity building and implementation of cost-effective management systems.

3.0 CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights prioritized development issues needed to be addressed by the Sector

between the 2026-2029 plan periods. It also captures how prioritization was done.

3.2 List of Prioritized Development Issues

Forestry Sub-Sector

1. Increasing forest degradation of protected areas
2. Increasing loss of endangered species
3. Inadequate and untimely release of funds
4. Poor collaboration and coordination among relevant institutions
5. Encroachment in protected areas
6. Weak enforcement of legislations
7. Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas
8. Mining in protected areas
9. Illegal logging
10. High incidence of wildfires
11. High rate of forest loss
12. Overexploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
13. Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
14. Poor enforcement of laws on exploitation of forest resources
15. Limited community participation in forest governance
16. Weak natural resource management systems

MLNR Headquarters

1. Lack of Timely Releases of Funds
2. Absence of a Legal Unit
3. Weak Inter-Agency Coordination in M&E
4. Lack of Internalized M&E Mechanisms
5. Capacity Gaps in Policy, Budgeting, and M&E
6. Poor Performance Monitoring & Evaluation
7. Inadequate Staff (Incomplete Establishment)
8. Inadequate Financial Resources for Training
9. Inadequate ICT Tools and Equipment
10. Poor Staff Welfare Funding
11. Old and Faulty Official Vehicles
12. Inadequate office accommodation for Staff

Mining Sub-Sector

1. Over dependence on traditional mineral resources (Gold, Diamonds, Manganese & Bauxite)
2. Limited geological data for mineral exploration
3. Increased environmental degradation
4. Increased exposure to hazardous substances
5. Inadequate capacity of local suppliers to meet industry demands
6. Limited value addition to primary products
7. Limited transparency in the investment of mineral revenue.
8. Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
9. Illegal sand mining activities
10. Limited sensitization on earthquakes and their associated risks
11. Limited number of functional seismic hazard monitoring stations
12. Lack of vulnerability assessment for geological threats
13. Weak institutional collaboration
14. Weak enforcement of building and seismic codes
15. Limited knowledge in the design and construction of earthquake-resistant structures

Lands Sub-sector

1. Weak regulatory framework – Policy & Legislative frameworks
2. Limited digitization and automation of land records and services delivery
3. Inadequate access to land administration services nationwide
4. Poor demarcation of Land and Maritime boundaries
5. Inadequate Funding for operational activities
6. Nonpayment of compensation on acquired lands

7. Increasing encroachment on state and vested lands
8. Outdated Orthophoto Maps
9. Rampant conversion of stool lands to family lands
10. Delays in adjudication of land disputes
11. Insecurity of land tenure
12. Indeterminate boundaries resulting in Landguardism

3.3 Prioritization Process

To ensure a systematic and objective ranking of risks/potential issues identified in Ghana's Forest, Mines and Lands sector, the Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) method was used.

The evaluation was based on five key factors:

Severity and Benefits of Addressing It – Environmental, social, and economic damage

Economic Multiplier Effect – Impact on investments, jobs, and income growth

Impact on Basic Human Needs and Rights – Link to fundamental needs like livelihoods

Sustainable Spatial Development – Effect on land use and designated forestry zones

Crosscutting Development Themes – Gender equality, climate change, biodiversity

4.0 CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the goals, objectives, and strategies of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and its agencies for 2026 to 2029. These have been presented in a matrix that aligns sector priorities with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) and the development issues prioritized in chapter three of this plan. The matrix ensures coherence between the Ministry's mandates and national development objectives, providing a clear basis for coordinated implementation across the sector in the planned period.

4.2 Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 8: Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing forest degradation of protected areas Increasing loss of endangered species Inadequate and untimely release of funds Conflict between traditional and Government institutions Poor collaboration and coordination among relevant institutions Encroachment in protected areas Weak enforcement of legislations Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas 	Develop Sustainable, Resilient, and Inclusive Communities that Enhance Livelihoods while Preserving Ecosystems and Biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proportion of the total land area designated as protected areas at 15% by the end of 2029. To rehabilitate 100,000ha of degraded forest reserves by the end of 2029. 	Safeguard Forest and protected areas	Enact a legal instrument for Access and Benefit-sharing of genetic resources Establish new and revamp existing gene banks (for indigenous species) and refuge areas (for threatened, endemic and rare species) and develop a digital sequence information for genetic resources. (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a, 15.5, 15.7) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1) Intensify the implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (2016-2040) and Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2035) (SDG Target 6.6, 15.2) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1) Strengthen environmental governance including enforcement of relevant legislations to protect and maintain the integrity of forest, wetlands and biodiversity hotspots	Forest and Wildlife Development and Management

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining in protected areas • Illegal logging • Non-compliance with the ban on exploitation of specific economic trees (e.g., rosewood) 				<p>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1-6)</p> <p>Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas (SDG Target 14.1, 14.2,14.3, 14.5, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T2)</p> <p>Promote alternative sources of livelihood for forest-fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T2)</p> <p>Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP) (SDG Target 16.6, 16.7) (AU Target A3 G12 P2 T1)</p> <p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management</p>	

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
				<p>systems (e.g., CREMAs and Community Forest Areas) SDG Targets 6.a, 6b 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15. a, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 P2 T1 T2)</p> <p>Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystems services (SDG Targets 12.8, 13.3, 14.a, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>Ensure restoration of degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>Regulate exploitation of wetland resources (SDG Target 14.4, 14.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>Strengthen the involvement of local communities in management of wetlands (SDG Target 6. B) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p>	
•Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions	Develop Sustainable, Resilient, and	To reduce rate of deforestation, desertification and	Combat deforestation,	Implement the Robust Afforestation/Reforestation Programme (RAP) to accelerate	Forest and Wildlife Development

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of wildfires • Illegal sand mining activities • High rate of forest loss • Unregulated Nomadic Herdsmen activities • Weak enforcement of regulations • Indiscriminate and illegal use of weedicides and pesticides • Overexploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources • Poor enforcement of laws on exploitation of forest resources • Limited community participation in forest governance 	Inclusive Communities that Enhance Livelihoods while Preserving Ecosystems and Biodiversity.	soil erosion by 60% by the end of 2029.	desertification and soil erosion	<p>national landscape restoration efforts under the Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative.</p> <p>Implement green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3.15.5, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>Develop and promote financing mechanism for forest value chain management (SDG Targets 15.9, 15.a) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and bye-laws on wildfires (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1)</p> <p>Strengthen the collaboration among MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, NGOs and traditional authorities and other relevant stakeholders in combating deforestation and desertification (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3.15.5, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p>	and Management

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
				<p>Enforce regulations to combat illegal sand mining (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3.) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>Review the National Biodiversity Policy (2016-2020)</p> <p>Ensure full implementation of the Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) Action Plan (2024)</p> <p>Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 15.c) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>Promote value addition to forest products such as timber.</p> <p>Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest-fringe communities (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 15.c) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p>	

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
				<p>Review and enforce strict punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 15.c) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>Enforce legislation on exploitation of forest resources (SDG Targets, 15.115.2) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g., CREMAs) (SDG Targets, 15.1,15.2, 15.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture particularly the indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals. (SDG Targets, 15.1,15.2, 15.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p>	

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
				Promote the sustainable use of lesser used timber species (SDG Targets, 15.1,15.2, 15.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)	
Over dependence on traditional mineral resources (Gold, Diamonds, Manganese & Bauxite)	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources (Diversify mineral production base)	To expand Ghana's Mineral Production base from 4 to 7 by 2029	Diversify the minerals production base of the nation to reduce over- dependence on the few traditional mineral resources (SDG Targets 12.2) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T3)	<p>Conduct geological investigation for non-traditional minerals</p> <p>Develop and publish geological reports annually.</p> <p>Establish the Ghana Salt Development Authority (GSDA) to regulate the development, mining and export of salt</p> <p>Facilitate market access for non-traditional mineral resources.</p> <p>Facilate the formation of Corporative Mining Scheme in line with the Minerals and Mining Act 126</p>	<p>Minerals Extraction</p> <p>Geo-science Information management</p>
High exploration cost	Increase and diversify mineral production by year end 2029	Increase gold production from 5.1M to 5.3M ounces by year end 2029	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<p>Review of taxes on mineral exploration</p> <p>Attract investment opportunities in mineral exploration</p>	Mineral Extraction

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
		To increase exploration investment by 25% by 2029			
<p>Weak institutional collaboration leading to poor enforcement of mining laws</p> <p>Policy and regulatory gaps in the minerals and mining policy and laws Act,2006, (Act 703)</p> <p>Absence of legislative instrument to operationalize GGSA Act 2016 (928) and GIISDEC Act 2019 (Act 988)</p>	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources (Enhance the effectiveness and consistency of enforcing geological, mining laws and regulations.)	To promote compliance with mining laws and regulations by 2029	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<p>Finalize and operationalized regulations for the mining laws and regulations</p> <p>Develop and enforce legislative instrument for Ghana Geological Survey Authority Act 2016 (Act 928)</p> <p>Develop and enforce legislative instrument for GISDEC Act 2019 (Act 988)</p> <p>Strengthen institutional collaboration for enforcement</p> <p>Develop and enforce legislative instrument for GIADEC Act 2019 (Act 988)</p>	Mineral Extraction
Increased environmental degradation due to	Promote sustainable extraction of	To reduce environmental degradation in	Promote sustainable	Ensure mining activities are undertaken in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner	Minerals Extraction

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
illegal sand winning activities and surge in illegal mining	mineral resources (Enhance the effectiveness and consistency of enforcing geological, mining laws and regulations.)	mining areas by 40% by 2029	extraction of mineral resources	<p>(SDG Targets 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>Ensure land reclamation after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>Improve the implementation of the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-scale Mining Project to address the illegal mining menace (SDG Targets 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>Improve the implementation of the Responsible Corporate Mining and Skills Development Programme to address the illegal mining menace (SDG Targets 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>Improve the technical capacity of small-scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations (SDG Targets 14.2, 15.1,</p>	Alternative Livelihood Programme

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
				<p>15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>Implement institutional reforms including fully decentralizing the Minerals Commission (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1) 3.2.1.6</p> <p>Collaborate with relevant institutions for the effective enforcement of the legal framework governing mining including prevention of smuggling (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>Intensify enforcement of regulations on chemical pollution and control (SDG Targets 3.9, 16.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>Diversify the minerals production base of the nation to reduce over-dependence on the few traditional mineral resources (SDG Targets 12.2) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T3)</p>	

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
				<p>Strengthen the implementation of the Mining Cadastre Administration System (MCAS) to improve title administration and track related revenues (SDG Targets 1.4) (AU Target A1 G2 P1 T1)</p> <p>Promote alternative livelihood in mining communities (SDG Targets 15.c) (AU Target A1 G4 P3 T3)</p> <p>Establish the Ghana Salt Development Authority (GSDA) to regulate the development, mining and export of salt</p>	
Inadequate local content participation in the mining sector	Promote local content participation in the mining value chain	To increase local participation in the mining value chain by 30% year 2029	Effective linkages of industry to the rest of the economy	Promote processing of primary product (iron ore, bauxite, gold)	Minerals Extraction
Limited value addition to primary products	Promote value addition	To increase the percentage of mineral processed in- country by 40% by end 2029		Promote processing of primary product (iron ore, bauxite, gold)	Mineral Extraction
Limited sensitization on earthquakes and their associated risks	Improve resilience to geological threats	To increase resilience to seismic threats in southern Ghana by 2029.	Improve resilience to geological threats	Intensify public education on earthquake awareness and pre-disaster drills and building codes	Disaster Management

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
<p>Limited number of functional seismic hazard monitoring stations</p> <p>Limited number early warning systems</p> <p>Lack of vulnerability assessment for geological threats</p> <p>Weak enforcement of seismic codes</p> <p>Weak institutional collaboration</p>				<p>Modernise and expand the network of seismic hazard monitoring stations.</p> <p>Expand installation of early warning system.</p> <p>Support research to catalyse interest in disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Enforce laws on haphazard siting of buildings.</p> <p>Decentralize the Geological Survey Authority</p> <p>Strengthen institutional collaboration</p>	
<p>Outdated orthophoto maps</p> <p>Indeterminate boundaries resulting in Landguardism</p>	Promote efficient and effective land administration	To achieve 60% coverage of orthophoto maps and digitised line maps for survey and mapping activities by 2029	Promote efficient and effective land administration	<p>Accelerate efforts for the development of the National Geo-Spatial Policy</p> <p>5.2 Promote the production of reliable maps and site plans to ensure tenure security</p> <p>Establish and maintain a geodetic reference network for mapping and engineering (SDG 12.2)</p>	Land Administration Management

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
Inadequate demarcation of Land, Maritime and Air boundaries	Enhance Land, Maritime and Air Boundary Demarcation	Support the systematic demarcation and delimiting of 50% of outstanding land, maritime and air boundaries by end of 2029	Promote efficient and effective land administration	Undertake systematic demarcation of international boundaries Support the Ghana Boundary Commission with adequate funding and staffing	Boundary Management
Weak regulatory framework – Policy & Legislative frameworks Nonpayment of compensation on acquired lands Delays in adjudication of land disputes Increasing encroachment on state and vested lands	Promote efficient and effective land administration	Develop and implement a comprehensive national land, airspace, and maritime policy framework by 2029 to guide resource use, ownership rights, and institutional mandates	Promote efficient and effective land administration	Review and develop a new National Land Policy by 1 st quarter 2026 Finalize and operationalize Regulations for the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036) Finalize and operationalize Regulations for the GhBC Act 2024 (Act 1123) Operationalize the Public Land Protection Unit in the LC Establishment of Customary Land Secretariats across the country	Land Administration Management Boundary Management
Limited digitization and automation of land and boundary records and services	Promote efficient and effective land administration	Digitize and automate all land administration	Promote efficient and effective land administration	Continue on-going processes towards land administration reforms to address title and	Land Administration and Management

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
		services across the country by 2029		ownership rights (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b) Accelerate digitization of land records and automation of land service delivery, (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	
	Enhance Land, Maritime and Air Boundary Demarcation	To digitize and organize all legacy boundary documents and maps by 2029.	Promote efficient and effective land administration	Establish a dedicated archival digitization Unit Secure donor funding or technical assistance for digitization project.	Boundary Management
Inadequate access to land and boundary administration services nationwide	To improve access to land administration services by strengthening the operational capacity through the development and modernization of infrastructure across the country.	To decentralize all land and boundary administration services nationwide by 2029.	Promote efficient and effective land administration	Fully decentralize land administration on an automated platform (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) upgrade office accommodation in 12 regional offices Explore varied funding options including PPP Construct National Headquarters for GhBC	Land Administration Management Boundary Management

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
				Establish Regional Offices for GhBC	
<p>Impact of illegal mining (galamsey) on stool lands operations</p> <p>Rampant conversion of stool lands to family lands</p> <p>Activities of unauthorized land agents and land guards undermine effective land administration</p> <p>Insecurity of land tenure</p> <p>Lack of documentation of grants on stool lands.</p> <p>Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</p>	Ensure sustainable development of customary lands	Increase stool land revenue mobilization by 40% by the end of 2029 through improved data systems, enforcement of lease agreements, and enhanced stakeholder collaboration	Promote efficient and effective Land Administration	<p>Accelerate implementation of identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties (SDG Target 16.10) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T5)</p> <p>Continue on-going land administration reforms to address title and ownership rights (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b)</p> <p>Fully decentralize land administration and accelerate digitization of land records and automation of land service delivery (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>Accelerate efforts for the development of the National Geo-Spatial Policy</p> <p>Promote the production of reliable maps and site plans to ensure security of land tenure</p>	Customary Land Administration

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
				<p>Ensure high standard of land data security (SDG Target 17.8)</p> <p>Domesticate and implement fully the AU Framework Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.15)</p> <p>Ensure gender considerations in land reforms, management and land use planning (SDG Target 3.17.1.9)</p> <p>Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach (SDG Target 12.2)</p>	
<p>Weak Inter-Agency Coordination in M&E</p> <p>Poor Performance Monitoring & Evaluation</p>	<p>Strengthen inter-agency coordination and monitoring and evaluation systems to enhance policy coherence, accountability, and development impact</p>	<p>Improve policy coordination, formulation, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms by 2029, through the establishment of functional coordination platforms, development of</p>	<p>Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals</p>	<p>Ensure compliance with National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines (NPPFG)</p> <p>Enhance evidence-based policy formulation</p> <p>Strengthen coordination, and collaboration, and consultations among key stakeholders in policy formulation</p>	<p>Policy Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation</p>

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
		standardized M&E tools, and annual policy review forums		Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Lands, Forest and mines policies and programmes Integrate PPBME into M&E operations of Technical Directorate and Agencies. Develop and adopt a unified reporting template and calendar.	
Inadequate office accommodation for staff Inadequate ICT Infrastructure (Software and Hardware)	Promote a conducive physical and psychosocial work environment that supports employee performance and institutional effectiveness	To ensure that all MLNR staff are accommodated in well-ventilated, ICT-enabled, and ergonomically equipped offices by 2029	Promote effective maintenance culture Enhance application of ICT in national development	Institute a robust maintenance scheme including financing for critical infrastructure. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3) Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T5)	Management and Administration ICT Infrastructure Development
Absence of database system	Strengthen institutional data management systems for efficient storage, retrieval, and use	Develop and deploy a centralized digital database system by the end of 2029 to support real-time data access and sharing	Mainstream science, technology, research and innovation in all socio-economic activities	Promote an enabling environment for strong partnership with research institutions, academia and industry (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) (AU Target A1 G2 P1 T1-4)	Database Development

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
	of development data				
Gender exclusion in MLNR operations	Promote inclusive development through effective gender inclusion and mainstreaming across all sectors	By the end of 2029, ensure that 100% of operational activities include gender consideration	Strengthening mainstreaming, coordination and implementation of gender-related interventions in all sectors	<p>Intensify an effective system for gender research, generation and use of gender statistics for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (SDGs Target 17.8)</p> <p>Establish effective coordination and monitoring mechanisms for gender mainstreaming (SDGs Target 1.b, 5.5, 5.c)</p> <p>Develop capacities of relevant stakeholders for effective gender mainstreaming (SDGs 5.a,5.c)</p>	Gender Inclusion
Absence of a Legal Unit	Establish a functional legal unit to support legal needs of the Ministry.	Establish and operationalize a dedicated Legal Unit within the Ministry to provide expert legal	Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the judiciary and legal system	<p>Liaise with Office of the Attorney General and Public Services Commission</p> <p>Develop legal policy and procedures framework.</p>	Legal Administration

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development					
		advisory services by 2029			
Capacity Gaps in relevant skills and competencies	Build a skilled and competent workforce to effectively deliver the Ministry's mandate	Provide capacity-building interventions for at least 60% of staff by 2029	Strengthening the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institutions	Enhance the competency and skills of public sector workers Develop and implement a competency-based training and development plan. Partner with training institutions and development partners for technical support	Human Resource Management
Old and Faulty Official Vehicles	Improve mobility through reliable transportation.	Replace 50% of the Ministry's faulty vehicles by December 2029	Promote effective maintenance culture	Procure new vehicles under GoG and donor funding. Establish preventive maintenance schedule Develop vehicle replacement policy	Management Administration

5.0 CHAPTER FIVE: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Composite Development Programme for the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and its agencies for the period 2026–2029. It highlights the assumptions and methodologies used in costing the Plan, the Programme of Action, Programme Financing and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Plan.

5.2 Assumptions and Methodologies used in costing

To determine the cost of sub-programme activities, a systematic approach was adopted. The process began with the identification of sub-programme activities, ensuring that all planned interventions within the implementation period (2026-2029) were documented. Subsequently, an assessment of required resources (human, material, technical, operational) needed for each activity was based on historical data from similar MLNR projects, sector reports, and expert consultations.

For accurate cost estimation, prices were sourced from sector-specific databases as well as the Public Procurement Authority website which has Average Price Database for Common User Items which is reviewed and updated periodically (www.ppa.gov.gh). The cumulative cost of all activities was then calculated to determine the total financial requirement. The Ministry also relied on the Ministry of Works, Housing and Water Resources' Scale of Fees for Consultancy Services in Construction as basis for costing for such consultancy services.

For physical assets like forestry infrastructure, mineral extraction facilities, and land administration equipment, lifecycle costs including periodic maintenance, repairs, and capital replacements were factored in to ensure sustainability. Infrastructure projects also required a dedicated focus on operations and maintenance schemes.

Key Assumptions Informing Cost Estimates

The total cost of the sub-programmes was based on several critical assumptions:

- **Timely government funding:**

The Government of Ghana was expected to release funds as approved in the Appropriation Act to facilitate programme implementation without funding interruptions.

- **Supplementary support from Internally Generated Funds (IGF):**

Revenue generated by MLNR Agencies such as mineral royalty collections, land service fees, timber sales was anticipated to complement central government funding for the execution of planned initiatives.

- **Stable macroeconomic conditions:**

- Inflation is assumed at **10% per annum** for cost adjustments over the planning period.
- Exchange rates used for currency conversion are set at:
 - US\$1 = GH¢12.00
 - €1=GH¢14.00

This assumption accounts for reasonably stable economic conditions affecting input costs.

- **Consistent Donor inflows:** Private Sector/ Investor

The projections relied on sustained contributions from Development Partners and Private Sectors to support sector-wide implementation efforts.

- **Flexibility in resource allocation:**

A key assumption was that adjustments could be made throughout the implementation period to accommodate shifts in economic conditions, allowing for adaptability in funding strategies.

- **Integration of Gender and Social Inclusion Strategies:**

Costing assumed that gender equality and social inclusion considerations will be mainstreamed throughout programme implementation.

The following methodologies were also considered

1. Activity-Based Costing

To begin with, we adopted an activity-based costing approach. Each key programme and intervention outlined in the PoA was broken down into specific activities. For each activity, we estimated the unit costs, quantities required, and timelines for implementation. These details were then aggregated to determine the total cost per output.

2. Multi-Year Cost Phasing

Costs are distributed across the four-year SMTDP period based on activity timelines, prioritization, and implementation capacity. This approach enables realistic annual budget preparation and alignment with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

3. Alignment with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF 2025–2028)

We ensured that our cost estimates aligned with the indicative budget ceilings provided by the Ministry of Finance under the MTEF 2025–2028. This required disaggregating estimated costs into compensation of employees, goods and services and capital expenditure components to facilitate integration into the annual budgeting process.

Conclusion

These assumptions and methodologies provided a framework for realistic costing and financial planning, ensuring that the budget reflected both expected revenues and potential fiscal challenges.

5.3 Programme of Action for 2026-2029

Table 9: Programme of Action for 2026-2029

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS'000,000.00)				PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENTS		
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	DP	PRIVATE		New	On-going	Lead
Forest and Wildlife Development and Management	√	√	√	√	1,723.86	1,251.23	966.38			√	FC	FSD/WD/TIDD/MLNR/MOF, MLNR, DPs, PS, AG, NGOs
MINERALS SUB-SECTOR												
Minerals Extraction Programme	√	√	√	√	2,878.87	3,752.71	2,393	43,236		√	GGSA MC	MLNR
Geo-science Information Management	√	√	√	√	733.5	194.88	62.9			√	MC, NALEP	
Disaster management	√	√	√	√	427	22	186			√	GGSA	NADMO, MoW&H
LAND SUB-SECTOR												
Land Administration and Management	√	√	√	√	229.5	769.9	28			√	LC, GhBC	MLNR, CSOs

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS'000,000.00)				PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENTS	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	DP	PRIVATE	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Boundary Management												
Customary Land Administration	✓	✓	✓	✓	14.5	249.4	-	-		✓	OASL	MLNR, MDF, MC, FC, CSOs
MLNR HEADQUARTERS												
Policy Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	✓	✓	✓	✓	10					✓	Ministry	IAA PPA OHCS Office of the President
Budget Execution	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.72					✓	Ministry	MLNR
Management and Administration	✓	✓	✓	✓	40.96					✓	Ministry	NDPC OHCS Sector Agencies
ICT Infrastructure Development Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.56					✓	Ministry	NITA
Legal Administration					0.5							

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS'000,000.00)				PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENTS	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	DP	PRIVATE	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Human Resource Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	4					✓	Ministry	CSTC UG GIMPA
GRAND TOTAL					6,067.97	6,240.12	3636.28	43,236				

5.4 Programme Financing for 2026-2029

This section focuses on the indicative financial strategy for the planning period (2026-2029). This is developed for the development programmes above taking into consideration the potential resources available for executing all programmes throughout the planning period.

The tables below indicate the Programme financing for the sector throughout the planning (period 2026-2029)

This section focuses on the indicative financial strategy for the planning period (2026-2029). This is developed for the development programmes above taking into consideration the potential resources available for executing all programmes throughout the planning period.

Table 10: Programme financing for the sector throughout the planning (period 2026-2029)

Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Private)		
FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Forest and Wildlife Development and Management	3,941.47	1,723.86	1,251.23	-	-	-	966.38		3,941.47	0
MINING SUB-SECTOR PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Minerals Extraction Programme	52,260.58	2,878.87	3,752.71	-	-	-	2,393	43,236	52,260.58	0
Geo-science Information Management	991.28	733.5	194.88	-	-	-	62.9	-	991.28	0
Disaster management	635	427	22				186		635	0
LAND SUB-SECTOR PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Land Administration and Boundary Management	1027.4	229.5	769.9				28		1027.4	0
Customary Land	263.9	14.5	249.4				-		263.9	0

Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Private)		
Administration										
MLNR HEADQUARTERS PROGRAMME FINANCING										
Policy Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	10	10							10	0
Management and Administration	40.96	40.96							40.96	0
ICT Infrastructure Development Programme	2.56	2.56							2.56	0
Budget Execution	2.72	2.72							2.72	0
Legal Administration	0.5	0.5							0.5	0
Human Resource Management	4	4							4	0

5.5 Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SEA)

This SEA supports the implementation of the MLNR Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029), ensuring environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and social inclusion in the governance of land, mineral, forestry, and wildlife resources.

Objectives

- Integrate environmental and social sustainability into all SMTDP components.
- Assess cumulative impacts of planned interventions.
- Address key environmental risks and social vulnerabilities.
- Promote participation, equity, and transparency.

Key Issues

Environmental: Land degradation, deforestation, water pollution, climate risks.

Social: Land tenure insecurity, exclusion of vulnerable groups, displacement, limited participation.

Strategic Impacts

Positive: Improved land administration, forest restoration, formalized mining, inclusive planning.

Negative: Risk of exclusion, environmental degradation, social conflict, resource pressure.

Mitigation Measures

- Strengthen planning and permitting systems.
- Promote forest conservation.
- Implement safeguards and FPIC.
- Mainstream gender and social inclusion.
- Enhance compliance monitoring.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Hold participatory consultations.
- Establish grievance mechanisms.
- Collaborate with key partners.
- Use inclusive communication channels.

Recommendations

The Ministry in the ensuing years will institutionalize SEA as a standard component of all major plans and projects, build staff capacity and ensure SEA findings inform budgetary allocations and project prioritization. Environmental monitoring will be strengthened to ensure SEA strategies are constantly aligned with national development frameworks and international

sustainability goals.

Table 11: The Programmes below have been subjected to the SEA analysis and the potential impacts and mitigation strategies identified and summarized below.

Programme	Basic aim or objective: Primarily economic, social, Environmental, etc.	Impact: Environmental, social, economic, and Governance etc. Specify with Sustainability Criteria: area affected, number of jobs created, value of future production	Mitigation Measures: Opportunities and strategies to address constraints, enhance overall effectiveness and sustainability.
Forest and Wildlife Development and Management	Environmental	<p>Increasing forest degradation of protected areas</p> <p>Increasing loss of endangered species</p> <p>Mining in protected areas</p> <p>Illegal logging</p> <p>Non-compliance with the ban on exploitation of specific economic trees (e.g., rosewood)</p>	Promote reforestation, afforestation, and forest protection schemes.
Mineral Extraction	Environmental and Economic	<p>Over dependence on traditional mineral resources (Gold, Diamonds, Manganese & Bauxite)</p> <p>Increased environmental degradation due to illegal sand winning activities and surge in illegal mining</p>	<p>Develop comprehensive monitoring and enforcement systems to track environmental compliance.</p> <p>Promote Compliance with mining laws and regulations</p> <p>Ensure mining activities are undertaken in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner</p>

			Ensure land reclamation after mining operations
Disaster Management	Environmental	<p>Limited sensitization on earthquakes and their associated risks</p> <p>Limited number of functional seismic hazard monitoring stations</p> <p>Limited number early warning systems</p> <p>Lack of vulnerability assessment for geological threats</p> <p>Weak enforcement of seismic codes</p>	<p>Intensify public education on earthquake awareness and pre-disaster drills and building codes</p> <p>Modernise and expand the network of seismic hazard monitoring stations.</p> <p>Expand installation of early warning system.</p> <p>Support research to catalyse interest in disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Enforce laws on haphazard siting of buildings.</p> <p>Decentralize the Geological Survey Authority</p> <p>Strengthen institutional collaboration</p>
Alternative Livelihood Programme	Environmental, Social and Economic	Increased environmental degradation due to illegal sand winning activities and surge in illegal mining	Implement the Responsible Cooperative Mining and Skills Development Programme to address the illegal mining menace and reduce environmental degradation in mining areas (SDG Targets 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)
Land Administration Management	Environmental and Social	Limited digitization and automation of land records and services delivery	Fully digitize land administration on the GELIS platform

			<p>nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>upgrade office accommodation of the Lands Commission in 12 regional offices</p>
Boundary Management	Environmental / Social	Inadequate demarcation of Land, Maritime and Air boundaries 4	<p>Undertake systematic demarcation of international boundaries</p> <p>Support the Ghana Boundary Commission with adequate funding and staffing</p>
Optimize Stool Land Revenue Mobilization	Environmental / Social	<p>Impact of illegal mining (galamsey) on stool lands operations</p> <p>Rampant conversion of stool lands to family lands</p>	<p>Accelerate implementation of identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties (SDG Target 16.10) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T5)</p> <p>Continue on-going land administration reforms to address title and ownership rights (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b)</p> <p>Fully decentralize land administration and accelerate digitization of land records and automation of land service delivery (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>Accelerate efforts for the development of the National Geo-Spatial Policy</p>

			Promote the production of reliable maps and site plans to ensure security of land tenure
Policy Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Environmental, Social and Economic	Weak Inter-Agency Coordination in M&E	Develop comprehensive monitoring and enforcement systems to track environmental compliance Ensure effective participation, equity, and transparency in the implementation of sectoral strategies.

6.0 CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS (2026-2029)

6.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the Annual Action Plan derived from the Composite Development Programmes in Chapter Five. It comprises specific projects both new and ongoing scheduled for implementation within each year of the 2026–2029 planning period. The costing of projects is guided by the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) as provided by the Ministry of Finance.

Each project integrates key components such as monitoring and evaluation, communication strategy, maintenance of critical infrastructure, and responses to cross-cutting and emerging development issues, ensuring alignment with national priorities and sector goals.

6.2 2026 Annual Action Plan

Table 12: 2026 Action Plan

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				

Objective:

1. Maintain proportion of the total Land Area designated as Protected Area at 15% by 2029
2. To rehabilitate 100,000ha of degraded forest reserves by the end of 2029
3. To reduce the rate of Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion by 60% by the end of 2029

Programme: Forest and Wildlife Development and Management

Produce tree seedlings for planting	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	3.56	4.52	2.44			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Establish forest plantations by government	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.43	82.12	47.48			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Establish forest plantations by private sector	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.62	6.72	3.24			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Maintain established forest plantations by government	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.06	4.89	9.39			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Maintain established forest plantations by private	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.47	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Rehabilitate and restore of natural	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.53	3.92	6.51			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
ests by enrichment nting													
upport bamboo ntation ablishment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.04	1.3		√		FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
store degraded as within Ramsar es	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.94	0.78			√	FC	DPs, MLNR HQ
ee planting on ms	Nationwide			√	√	-	2.67	5.43			√	FC	MLNR HQ, World Bank
ilitate export of ber and wood ducts to regional rkets	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.19				√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
ilitate export of n and air-dried mber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.19				√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
ue export permits timber and wood ducts	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.17				√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
ilitate overland port of plywood	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.17				√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
ilitate domestic ply of lumber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.16				√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Facilitate domestic supply of plywood	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.16				√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Process, vet and issue contracts	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.16				√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Facilitate technical assistance to timber industry in downstream processing	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88				√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Undertake inspection and grading of logs from natural and plantation forest	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.35				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Raise bamboo seedlings for planting	Nationwide/ International	√	√	√	√	-	1.72				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Maintain/ rehabilitate infrastructures in zoos and protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Promote and market tourism attractions in wildlife protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.29				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Build capacity of staff	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	4.86				√	FC	MLNR HQ

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
conduct field monitoring of operational activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	4.39	6.73			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DP
promote education and utilization of bamboo and rattan in lowland communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	4.86	2.26			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DP
clean forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.29	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
inspect forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.04	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
control forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.04	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
clean, inspect and control Globally significance biodiversity Areas boundaries in forest reserves	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.78	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
clean and inspect wildlife protected areas boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.94	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Review and implement wildlife protected areas management plans	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88	4.47			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Manage wildfire incidences in forest reserves, forest plantations and wildlife protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.35	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Check survey of compartments in forest reserves	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.47	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Check survey of compartments in forest reserve	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.63	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Carry out pre-felling checks	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.31	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Establish and manage permanent Sample Plots (PsPs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.41	2.26			√	FC	MLNR, DP
Facilitate harvesting reserve natural forest timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	0.16				√	FC	MLNR HQ

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Facilitate harvesting on-reserve natural forest timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	0.16				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate harvesting on-reserve plantation timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	0.16				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate harvesting off-reserve plantation timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	0.31				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Issue salvage permits on and off reserve natural forest timber production	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.16				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Issue permits for on and off reserve plantation timber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.16				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Maintain access roads in protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Implement forest land legality audit	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88				√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate resolution of corrective action requirements of the Independent	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.78				√	FC	MLNR HQ

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Assessment of the LAS													
Create awareness in communities, schools and public around protected areas and Ramsar sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.25				√	FC	MLNR HQ, Stakeholders (Communities & Schools)
Facilitate formation and support activities of Protected Area Management Advisory Boards (PAMABs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.04				√	FC	MLNR HQ, PAMABs
Support establishment and implementation of community resource management areas (CREMA) programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.19	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, CREMA Communities
Conduct effective day and night patrols in wildlife protected areas boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Prosecute and analyze offenders of forestry and wildlife crime	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.78	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, AG, Judiciary Service, Stakeholders
Organize stakeholders engagements in the management of Protected Areas and Ramsar Sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.4	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,
Identify and improve areas of collaboration with other countries and relevant local and international organizations in relation to international conventions and agreements	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.25	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,
Attend International Wildlife Conferences	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, NGOs, CSOs
Implement alternative livelihood	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.98	5.21			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDA Communities

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Activities for forest edge communities													
Investment on new opportunities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.31	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Partnerships with relevant institutions to reduce and sequester carbon- dioxide from REDD+ activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-	6.73			√	FC	MLNR HQ, EPA, DPs
Interventions in Hotspot Areas Framework Requirements	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-	2.17			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Interventions in Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) to deliver more climate finance	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-	0.65			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Organize National REDD+ Working Group and Sub- group Meetings	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-	4.52			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Conduct Consultative Workshops to inform governance arrangements and benefit sharing plan GCFRP	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-	5.21			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Undertake monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ activities in hotspot Intervention areas (HIAs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-	13.11			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Implement Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-	16.1			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Implement Ghana Cocoa Landscape Mission Reduction Project	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-	54.83			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Implement TULLOW REDD+ Programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-	0.55			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Undertake REDD+ awareness creation and sensitization	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-	0.91			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Mobilize donor and technical support	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.04	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs, MoF
Develop alternative revenue sources through use of non-ber forest resources	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs, MoF
Implement Social Responsibility Agreements with communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.92	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDA Communities
Develop and implement strategies for payments for environmental services	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, EPA
Issue charcoal conveyance certificate	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.16	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Issue bamboo and cane conveyance certificates	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.16	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Recruit and retain high calibre and motivated staff	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Capacity building/Competence management including gender mainstreaming	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	2.66	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, Academic Training Institutions
Complement Human Resource Policy and procedure	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	314.18	2.35	-			√	FC	MoF, MLNR HQ, PSC
Complement succession planning and talent management programmes	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.78	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PSC
Develop and complement Occupational Health and Safety Policy	Nationwide	√	√			-	2.04	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoH, MELR
Promote education and utilization of bamboo and rattan in lowland communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
obilize and strengthen civil society (Forest Forum) and Community Resource Management Centres (RMCs) for effective collaboration in forest and wildlife management	Nationwide			√	√	-	2.35	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs, CS
Engage MDAs and in diversity conservation	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.35	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs
Implement policy on Tenure and Benefit Sharing	Nationwide			√	√	-	3.29	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, Communities
Review and implement Corporate Strategic Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.35	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC
Facilitate implementation of Business Units Plans	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	5.02	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Review and Implement Corporate Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.41	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC
Prepare programme budgeted financial and budget plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.94	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC, MoF
Implement the ICT Policy and Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.82	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC
Implement National Anti-Corruption plan FC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, CHRAJ
Review and Implement Procurement Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.78	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoF, PPA
Review and Implement Safety Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.78	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Review and Implement Maintenance Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.78	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Review and Implement Risk Management Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.78	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, IAA

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Implement and Internal Audit Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.78	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, IAA
Increase the visibility and image of the Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.04	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, Media,
Support small and medium scale domestic wood industries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.19	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, GEPA
Develop and implement strategies and programmes to develop the domestic food market	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.51	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Promote industry ISO/IEC 17020:2012 certification system	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.19	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, GSA
Build capacity on efficient forest products development and utilization technologies tooling of timber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.61	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MESTI, CSIR FORIG, Academia

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Industry and technological transfer)													
Provide timber companies with technical and value-added consultancy services	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.82	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSIR- FORIC
Facilitate technical assistance to timber industry in downstream processing	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.88	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSIR- FORIC
Promote research, development, marketing and use of lesser Used timber species	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.76	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSIR- FORIC
Undertake trade missions for Ghana's timber and wood products	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.14	-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoTAI, GEP
b-Total Implementation Costs						328.38	241.67	202.28					

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				

Objectives:

1. To expand Ghana's Mineral Production base from 4 to 7 by 2029
2. Increase gold production from 5.1M to 5.3M ounces by year end 2029
3. To increase exploration investment by 25% by 2029
4. To promote compliance with mining laws and regulations by 2029
5. To reduce environmental degradation in mining areas by 40% by 2029
6. To increase local participation in the mining value chain by 30% year end 2029
7. To increase the percentage of mineral processed in country by 40% year end 2029
8. To increase resilience to seismic threats in southern Ghana by 2029.

Programme: Geo-science Information Management

undertake geological, geochemical, geophysical mapping project	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50					√	GGSA	MLNR HQ, MDF
undertake geological investigations for non-traditional minerals	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50	6.62				√	GGSA	MLNR HQ, MC, MD UMAT
undertake Geological investigation for gold block-out areas for small-scale mining (old)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.0		4.0			√	GGSA	MLNR HQ, MC, GRLSSMP/

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Assign staff to undertake mineral resource assessment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	22.0					√	GGSA	MLNR
Provide infrastructural and operational logistics GGSA	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50	50				√	GGSA	MLNR/ MoF, MDF, PPA
Enhance operational equipment and logistics	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50	50				√	GGSA	MLNR, MDF, PPA
Issue geological permits	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		1					GGSA	MLNR
Maintain GMIS developed for GGSA	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2		5.4			√	GGSA	MLNR/ MDF GRLSSMP
Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	2	1	10			√	GGSA	MLNR, GLRSSMP, MDF
Finalize two (2) geological investigation reports by the end of 2029	Accra	√	√	√	√	2	0.35				√	GGSA	MLNR, MDF
Undertake 'stakeholders'	Nationwide	√	√	√	√						√	GGSA	MLNR/ MDF

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Engagement on GGSA activities						1.5							GLRSSMP/ Mining Sector Agencies CSO's
Review inputs to develop GGSA zero draft instruction	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.5						GGSA	MLNR/ AG
Finalize and rationalize regulations for the GGSA Act, 2016 (Act 883) by 2026	Accra	√	√	√	√	4.0						GGSA	MLNR/ MC, MDF AG, Parliament
Develop and implement strategic plan and policies for operational management by 2026	Accra	√	√	√	√	2.5					√	GGSA	MLNR, MDF
Undertake research, budget preparation, procurement, audit and other administrative management quarterly	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		2.0				√	GGSA	MLNR, MoF, PPA, IAA

Programme: Disaster Management

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
undertake Geohazard Mapping	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	3						GGSA	MLNR, MDF
undertake Seismic Monitoring	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.5						GGSA	MLNR , MDF
undertake Infrastructure development for seismic network and early warning system	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	60		50		√		GGSA	MLNR
undertake Public sensitization on biological hazards and conduct pre-aster drills and building codes	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.5		1.5			√	GGSA	MLNR, MDF
undertake earthquake vulnerability assessment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5		5		√		GGSA	MLNR/MW&H
strengthen institutional collaboration	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1					√	GGSA	MLNR/NADMO/MMDA/ MDF
Programme: Mineral Extraction													
Establish the Ghana T Development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	6.0				√		MC	MLNR/MOJ& AGD/ OOP/

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Authority (GSDA) to regulate the development, mining and export of salt													PARLIAMENT
Facilitate market access for non-conditional mineral resources	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		5.00				√	MC	MLNR
Re-categorize mining operations into small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale with a robust regulatory framework.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		6.95			√		MC	MLNR
Construct 4 additional office accommodations by end of 2029.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		125.33			√		MC	MLNR/ MoF/ MMDAs
Enhance the technical capacity of staff.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		189.21				√	MC	Academia, Ghana Chamber of Mines
Boost the operational capacity of the Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		220.75					MC	MLNR/ MoF
Review the Minerals and Mining Policy	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		3.94				√	MC	MLNR/CSOs/ GNASSM/ MMDA's

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Under the Minerals and Mining Act, 2006 (Act 703) and Regulations													
sensitise and educate legal miners on the need to regularize their activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		10.00				√	MC	GGSA/UMAT
Establish Artisanal small-scale Mining Cooperatives (SMCs) for mining communities.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		20.00			√		MC	MLNR
Strengthen monitoring and inspection activities in small-scale mining sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		100.00			√		MC	MLNR/EPA/WRC/FC/TA's/MMDAs
Facilitate training of SMEs in mineral exploration, sustainable mining practices and rehabilitation plans	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		40.00				√	MC	MLNR/Academia/MOF/GNASSM/MMDA's/TA's

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
plement the Blue ater Initiative to al and harness the vironment by ning areas graded by illegal ning into hubs of onomic and ological	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		28.52				√	MC	MLNR/MoF/ GNASSM/ MMDA's/TA's
llaborate with evant institutions effectively enforce ning laws and ulations.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		40.00				√	MC	MLNR/ Judiciary/ Security/ Traditional Authority/ MMDAs/ EPA/ WRC/ FC/ CSOs/ DVLA
velop special ulatory policies for development of critical minerals ensure improved	Accra	√	√	√	√		2.88				√	MC	MOTI/MLNR

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Benefits for our country.													
Create alternative employment and livelihood opportunities.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	64.24					√	MC	MLNR/ MMDAs,
Implement institutional reforms including fully centralising the minerals commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		20.00				√	MC	MLNR/ MMDAs
Reclaim degraded mined-out areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		52.52				√	MC	MLNR/ MMDAs/ GNASSM
Encourage the use of mercury-free methods to process ores	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		30.45				√	MC	MLNR/CSOs/ MMDA's
Strengthen child protection systems and gender inclusivity in mining	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		6.00				√	MC	MLNR/ MOGCSP/ CSOs/ GES
Create alternative employment and	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	64.24					√	MC	MLNR/ MMDAs,

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
likelihood opportunities.													
plement stitutional reforms cluding fully entralising the nerals mmission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		20.00				√	MC	MLNR/ MMDAs
claim degraded ned-out areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		52.52				√	MC	MLNR/ MMDAs/ GNASSM
ourage the use of rcury-free ethods to process d ores	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		30.45				√	MC	MLNR/CSOs/ MMDA's GNASSM
engthen child tection systems d gender inclusivity ining	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		6.00				√	MC	MLNR/ MOGCSP/ CSOs/ GES
omote mining ue-addition by ccessing iron ore, SDEC (SDG argets 9.b)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50.00			900	√		GIISDEC	MLNR/MOF/PRIVATE SECTOR

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
conduct feasibility studies EIA for iron	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	6				√		GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF
complete on-going general Resource investigation for iron	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	66					√	GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF
rationalized iron	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	100				√		GIISDEC	MLNR/Private Sector
ent Venture investment for iron	Nationwide								900	√		GIISDEC	MLNR/Private Sector
rastructure and equipment for iron development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				1,000	√		GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF/Private Sector
hance monitoring and evaluation and performance review quarterly, GIISDEC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		5				√	GIISDEC	MLNR
dertake stakeholders' engagement on SDEC activities	Accra	√	√	√	√	5				√		GIISDEC	MLNR/Mining Agencies/CSO's
view inputs to develop iron ore	Accra	√	√	√	√	2.5				√		GIISDEC	MLNR/Mining Agencies/ AG

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Policy and zero draft construction, GIISDEC													
Rationalize and Operationalize Policy and Regulations for GIISDEC Act 19 (Act 988)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5				√		GIISDEC	MLNR/AG/ Parliament
Enhance monitoring and evaluation and performance review quarterly, GIISDEC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5					√	GIISDEC	MLNR/Mining Agencies
Monitoring and development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	12.5					√	GIISDEC	MLNR
Improve the implementation of the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining project to address the illegal mining	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			150.00			√	GLRSSMP	MLNR/ MC/MOF/ WORLD BANK
Conduct baseline studies to generate a including topography, hydro, soil, water, and	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			2.0		√		GLRSSMP	FC/ MC

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
mate for pilot lamation sites and duce engineering igns for selected es.													
novate 3 satellite ices of MinCom estea, Dunkwa, kwa)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			10.0			√	GLRSSMP	MLNR/MC
ecure monitoring nes, drone-fitted gnetometers for onitoring of ASM erations for nCom	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			8			√	GLRSSMP	GGSA/ MLNR
velopment of an egrated E&S ine compliance onitoring system	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			5.00		√		GLRSSMP	MinCom/ WRC/FC/ EPA
nstruction of ASM ining Centre	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			2.0		√		GLRSSMP	MC/ UMaT
ss production and ply of sika bukyia small-scale miners	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			5.00			√	GLRSSMP	MC/ UMaT

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Develop a gold trade tracking tool with the capabilities of self-service online sensing and storage database of licensed ASM, gold miners and exporters	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			5.00		√		GLRSSMP	Gold Board
Project coordination and monitoring (PCU)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			10.00				PCU (GLRSSMP)	MLNR/ MOF/WB
Accelerated Bauxite Extraction Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	75.2	4.7		1,440		√	GIADEC	MLNR
Bauxite Offtake & Market Development Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	4.0				√		GIADEC	MLNR
ESG Sustainability Management Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.0					√	GIADEC	MLNR
ESG Funding Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.0					√	GIADEC	MLNR
Alumina Refinery Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				24		√	GIADEC	MLNR
VALCO Modernization Program	Tema	√	√	√	√				24		√	GIADEC	MLNR/ VALCO

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Infrastructure Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				120		√	GIADEC	MLNR/MoT/GRDA/GPH
Aluminium Downstream Regulation Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	4				√		GIADEC	MLNR
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	0.25					√	GIADEC	MLNR
Environmental Rehabilitation	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	125	-	-		√		rCOMSDEP	MLNR, MC MLGCRA, LC
Occupational Training Entrepreneurship Development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	51	-	-		√		rCOMSDEP	MLNR, MC MLGCRA, NVTI
Cooperative Mining Scheme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	163	-	-		√		rCOMSDEP / MC	MLNR, GGSA, M MLGCRA, LC, EPA, WR
Online Support Services	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.5	-	-		√		rCOMSDEP	MLNR, GGSA, MDF, M UMAT, DP's, MD GoldBod
Community Infrastructure Development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	13	-	-		√		rCOMSDEP	MLNR, MoF, MDF
Agriculture Value Chain Development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50	-	-		√		rCOMSDEP	MLNR, MOFA
Sub-Total						1192.93	1131.19	272.9	4408				

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				

jectives

1. To achieve 60% coverage of orthophoto maps and digitised line maps for survey and mapping activities by 2029
2. Support the systematic demarcation and delimiting of 50% of outstanding land, maritime and air boundaries by end of 2029
3. Develop and implement a comprehensive National Land, Airspace and Maritime Policy framework by 2029 to guide resource use, ownership rights and institutional manda
4. Digitize and automate all land administration services across the country by 2029
5. To digitize and organize all legacy boundary documents and maps by 2029.
6. To decentralize land and boundary administration services nationwide by 2029.
7. Increase stool land revenue mobilization by 40% by the end of 2029 through improved data systems, enforcement of lease agreement, and enhanced stakeholder collaborati

Programme: Land Administration & Boundary Management Programme

Review and develop a new National Land Policy by 1 st quarter 2026	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.4	5.0				√	LC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies. Multi-Stakeholder Platform, CSOs, Parliament
Decentralize and rationalize regulations for the Land Act, 2020 (Act 936)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.5	10.0				√	LC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies, AG, Parliament
Develop and rationalize regulations for the Lands Commission Act, 2008 (Act 767)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.5	10.0				√	LC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies, AG, Parliament

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Undertake stakeholder engagement on Land Sector activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.0	10.0				√	LC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies, AG, Parliament
Accelerate efforts for the development of the National Geospatial Policy	Accra	√	√	√	√	0.1	20.0				√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC
Promote the production of reliable orthophoto and digital line maps and site plans to ensure tenure security	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	5.0	25.0				√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC
Accelerate efforts for the development of the National Geospatial Policy	Accra	√	√	√	√	0.1	20.0				√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT		
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO	
								DP	Private					
Upgrade office accommodation in 12 regional offices	Oti, Volta, Eastern, Western, Central Northern, UER, NER, Savanna, Bono East, Ahafo, Western North Region	√	√	√	√	0.2	12.50				√	LC	MLNR	
Rationalize the public Land Protection Unit in the	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		10.0				√	LC	MLNR, Land Sect	
Continue on-going processes towards land administration reforms to address tenure and ownership rights (SDG Targets 5.a, 16.b)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.0	5.0				√	LC	MLNR,	

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.6	3.3				√	LC	MLNR
Institute legal drafting committee to develop a new legislative instrument (LI) to repeal Act 1036 and new OASL Act	Accra	√				0.1	0.5					LC	MLNR, CSOs, Traditional Authorities
Accelerate digitization of land records and automation of land service delivery, (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.0	40.0					LC	MLNR,
Fully decentralize land administration and introduce an automated platform (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)		√	√	√	√	4.8	15.0				√	LC	MMDAs, MLNR, OASL, GhBC
Invest in ICT infrastructure and	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.6	3.3				√	GhBC	MLNR

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Staff capacity building													
Construct 6 regional offices for BC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	10						GhBC	MLNR, MMDAs
Rationalize and streamline regulations for the BC Act 2024 (Act 1023)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	4.0					√	GhBC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies, AG, CSC Parliament
Undertake systematic demarcation of international boundaries	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	5.0		20.0			√	GhBC	MLNR, MC, FC, LC
Establish a dedicated archival digitization Unit	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.6					√	GhBC	MLNR
Institute legal drafting committee to develop a new legislative instrument (LI) to repeal Act 1036 and enact new OASL Act	Accra	√				0.1	0.5					OASL	MLNR, CSOs, Traditional Authorities

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				

Programme: Customary Land Administration

Conduct stakeholder consultations on the draft of the new OASL Act	All sixteen regional capitals	√	√			1.0	4.0					OASL	CLSs, Regional Houses Chiefs
Draft and validate the new OASL Act	Accra		√	√		0.2	2.0					OASL	MLNR , Attorney General, CSOs
Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	5.0	3.3				√	OASL	MLNR
Develop digitalization strategy and procurement plan for OASL Revenue Management Tracking System	Accra		√	√		1.5	10.0					OASL	MLNR
Develop and pilot revenue tracking system for OASL in 3 regions	Greater Accra, Ashanti, Western		√	√	√	0.5	4.0					OASL	GRA / CLSs
Conduct requirements analysis	Accra		√	√		0.2	2.0				√	OASL	MLNR

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
System design for Revenue Payment Tracking System of ASL													
o-Total						61	215.4	20	0				
Objectives: Establish and operationalize a dedicated Legal Unit within the Ministry to provide expert legal advisory services by 2029													
Programme: Legal Administration													
Provide office and basic facilities (furniture, computers, and legal documents) for the Legal Unit.	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓			0.5					✓	MLNR (F&A)	MLNR(Procurement)/ AG
Objective: Enhance planning and engagement with the Ministry of Finance.													
Strengthen cash flow forecasting and management systems													
Programme: Improved Budget Execution and Cash Flow Management													
Compare MLNR sector budget	MLNR Headquarters			✓	✓	0.50				✓		MLNR (PPBMED)	Sector Agencies, MoF Parliament
Compare five (5) budget performance reports	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1				✓		MLNR (PPBMED)	Sector Agencies, MoF Parliament

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Prepare Annual Cash Requirement Plan	MLNR Headquarters	✓				0.2				✓		MLNR (PPBMED)	Sector Agencies, MoF
Prepare quarterly cash Allotment filing	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.02				✓		MLNR (PPBMED)	Sector Agencies, MoF
Objective: To ensure effective compliance, oversight and performance management across all administrative functions													
Programme: Management and Administration													
Organize Annual Procurement Service week	MLNR Headquarters			✓		0.1					✓	MLNR (F&A Directorate)	MLNR (Procurement Unit)
Facilitate Monthly Management Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.2					✓	MLNR (F&A Directorate)	
Facilitate Quarterly Audit Committee Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.12					✓	MLNR (F&A Directorate)	MLNR (RSIM, Directorate)
Facilitate Quarterly Ministerial Advisory Board Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5					✓	MLNR (F&A Directorate)	MLNR (RSIM, Directorate)
Organize quarterly Procurement Tender Committee Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.3						MLNR (Procurement Unit)	

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				

Objective: Improve Policy Coordination, Formulation and Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms by 2029, through the establishment of functional coordination platform and development of standardized M&E tools and Annual Policy review forums

Programme: Policy Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme

Review and Update M&E Framework	MLNR Headquarters	✓				0.1					✓	MLNR (PPBMED)	MLNR Directorates (Technical)
Quarterly Field Monitoring and Validation Visits	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.0					✓	MLNR (PPBMED)	MLNR Directorates (Technical)
Prepare Sector Mid-year and Annual Performance Report	MLNR Headquarters	✓		✓		0.5					✓	MLNR (PPBMED)	MLNR (HR, RSIM, F/ Technical Directorates)
Prepare Mid-year and Annual Progress Report	MLNR Headquarters	✓		✓		0.2					✓	MLNR (PPBMED)	Technical Directorates

Objective: Provide Capacity-building Interventions for at least 60% of staff by 2029

Ensure that 100% of operational activities of MLNR include Gender consideration by 2029

Programme: Human Resources Management and Gender Inclusion Programme

Online training Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1						MLNR	UG
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PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
Institutional Capacity Development Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5					✓	MLNR	MSD/ OTHER TRAINING INST.
Staff Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation Programmes	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.075					✓	MLNR	OHCS
Staff welfare improvement programmes	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.3					✓	MLNR	Other Health Facilities
Gender Inclusion Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1					✓	MLNR (RSIMD)	OHCS

Objective: 1. To ensure that all MLNR Staff are accommodated in well ventilated, ICT enabled and ergonomically equipped offices by 2029

2. Develop and deploy a centralized digital data base system by the end of 2029 to support real time data access and sharing

Programme: ICT Infrastructure Development Programme

Database Development Programme

Procurement of ICT Equipment		✓	✓	✓	✓	0.39					✓	MLNR (RSIMD)	MLNR (Technical Directorate, Accounts F&A PPMED)
Develop an MLNR Database for effective management	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5					✓	MLNR (RSIMD)	

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				

Objective: Replace 50% of the Ministry's faulty vehicles by December 2029

Programme: Management Administration

Procurement of 1 less country vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.4					✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate
Procurement of 3 pickup vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.4					✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate
Procurement of 2 moon cars	Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.8					✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate Unit
new Insurance cover/roadworthy certificates for all vehicles and Initiate process for periodic maintenance of vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.2						✓	F&A Directorate	Insurance Companies

Objective: To ensure that all MLNR Staff are accommodated in well ventilated, ICT enabled and ergonomically equipped offices by 2029

Programme: Management and Administration

Innovation of existing offices	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.5						✓	Procurement	Public Works, Architect
Procurement of office furniture and equipment	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.4					✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate
Sub-Total						14.005								

PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME				COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	Others		NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABO
								DP	Private				
GRAND TOTAL-(2026)						1596.315	1588.26	495.18	4408	8087.75			

6.3 2027 Annual Action Plan

Table 13: 2027 Action Plan

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Objective:														
1. Maintain proportion of the total Land Area designated as Protected Area at 15% by 2029														
2. To rehabilitate 100,000ha of degraded forest reserves by the end of 2029														
3. To reduce the rate of Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion by 60% by the end of 2029 and soil erosion.														
Programme: Forest and Wildlife Development and Management														
Produce tree seedlings for planting	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	4.15	4.92		2.65			√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Establish forest plantations by government	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	6.4	98.75		57.13			√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Establish forest plantations by private sector	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.62	6.89		3.24			√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Maintain established forest plantations by government	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.42	5.68		11.24			√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Maintain established forest plantations by private	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.57		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Rehabilitate and restore of natural	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.85	4.74		7.88			√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
forests by enrichment planting														
Support bamboo plantation establishment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.47		1.58			√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPS
Restore degraded areas within Ramsar sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.14		0.95			√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPS
Tree planting on farms	Nationwide			√	√	-	3.23		6.57			√	FC	MLNR HQ,World Bank
Facilitate export of timber and wood products to regional markets	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.23		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,PS
Facilitate export of kiln and air-dried lumber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.23		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,PS
Issue export permits for timber and wood products	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.21		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,PS
Facilitate overland export of plywood	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.21		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,PS
Facilitate domestic supply of lumber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.19		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,PS
Facilitate domestic supply of plywood	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.19		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,PS

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Process, vet and issue contracts	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.19		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,PS
Facilitate technical assistance to timber industry in downstream processing	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,PS
Undertake inspection and grading of logs from natural and plantation forest	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.85		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Raise bamboo seedlings for planting	Nationwide/ International	√	√	√	√	-	2.09		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Maintain/rehabilitate infrastructures in zoos and protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Promote and market ecotourism attractions in wildlife protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.99		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ,DP
Build capacity of staff	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	5.88		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Conduct field monitoring of operational activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	5.31		8.15			√	FC	MLNR HQ,DP

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Promote education and utilization of bamboo and rattan in endowed communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	5.88		2.73			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DP
Clean forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.99		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Inspect forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.47		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Patrol forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.47		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Clean, inspect and patrol Globally Significance Biodiversity Areas boundaries in forest reserves	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.95		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Clean and inspect wildlife protected areas boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.14		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Review and implement wildlife protected areas management plans	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		5.41			√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Manage wildfire incidences in forest reserves, forest plantations and wildlife protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.85		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Stock survey of compartments in forest reserves	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.57		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Check survey of compartments in forest reserve	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.76		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Carry out pre-felling checks	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.38		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Establish and manage Permanent Sample Plots (PsPs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.71		2.73			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DP
Facilitate harvesting on-reserve natural forest timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	0.19		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate harvesting off-reserve natural forest timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	0.19		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate harvesting on-reserve plantation timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	0.19		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT		INSTITUTION/ COLLABORATING.
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD		
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE					
Facilitate harvesting of off-reserve plantation timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	0.38		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ	
Issue salvage permits for on and off reserve natural forest timber production	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.19		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ	
Issue permits for on and off reserve plantation timber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.19		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ	
Maintain access roads in protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ	
Implement forest field legality audit	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ	
Facilitate resolution of corrective action requirements of the Joint Independent Assessment of the GhLAS	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.95		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ	
Create awareness in communities, schools and public around protected areas and Ramsar sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.52		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, Stakeholders (Communities and Schools)	

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT		INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.	
								MDF	D P	PRIVATE					
Facilitate formation and support activities of Protected Area Management Advisory Boards (PAMABs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.47					√	FC	MLNR HQ, PAMABs	
Support establishment and implementation of Community Resources Management Areas (CREMA) programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.66					√	FC	MLNR HQ, CREMA	
Conduct effective day and night patrols in wildlife protected areas boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28					√	FC	MLNR HQ	
Prosecute and penalize offenders of forestry and wildlife crime	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.95					√	FC	MLNR HQ, AG, Judicial Service	
Engage the other key relevant stakeholders in the management of Protected Areas and	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.4					√	FC	MLNR HQ	

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	D P	PRIVATE				
Ramsar Sites across the country														
Identify and improve areas of collaboration with other countries and relevant local and international organizations in relation to International Conventions and agreements	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.25		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Attend International Wildlife Conference of Parties of the relevant international Conventions	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1		-				FC	MLNR HQ, NGOs, CSOs
Implement alternative livelihood activities for forest fringe communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.61		6.31				FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs, Communities
Sign on new investment opportunities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.38		-				FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Liaise with relevant institutions to reduce and sequester carbon-dioxide from REDD+ activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-		8.15			√	FC	MLNR HQ, EPA, DPs
Sign Hotspot Intervention Areas Framework Agreements	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-		2.63			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS,
Sign Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) to deliver more climate finance	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-		0.79			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS
Organize National REDD+ Working Group and Sub-working group meetings	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-		5.47			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Conduct Consultative workshops to inform on governance arrangements and benefit sharing plan for GCFRP	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-		6.31			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation events of REDD+ activities in Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-		15.87			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs, DPs
Implement Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-		16.1			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Implement Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Project	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-		54.83			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Implement FC/TULLOW REDD+ Programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Undertake REDD+ awareness creation and sensitization	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	-		1.1			√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Mobilize donor financial and technical support	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.47		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoF, DPs
Develop alternative revenue sources	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoF, DPs

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT		INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.	
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE					
through use of non-timber forest resources															
Implement Social Responsibility Agreements with communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	4.74		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs, Communities	
Develop and implement strategies for payments for environmental services	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, EPA	
Issue charcoal conveyance certificate	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.19		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS	
Issue bamboo and rattan conveyance certificates	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.19		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS	
Recruit and Retain high calibre and motivated staff	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS,	
Capacity Building/Competence Management	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, Academia, Training Institutions	
Implement Human Resource Policy and Procedure	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	380.32	2.85		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoF, PSC	

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Increase staff quality and promote gender mainstreaming in all programmes	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-	0.95		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Succession planning and talent management	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.95		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PSC
Develop and Implement Occupational Health and Safety Policy	Nationwide	√	√			-	2.47		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MELR, MoH
Promote education and utilization of bamboo and rattan in endowed communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Mobilize and strengthen civil society (Forest Forum) and Community Resource Management Centres (CRMCS) for effective collaboration in	Nationwide			√	√	-	2.85		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSOs, MMDAs

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
forest and wildlife management														
Engage MDAs and MMDAs in biodiversity conservation	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.85		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs, MDAs
Implement policy on Tree Tenure and Benefit Sharing	Nationwide			√	√	-	3.99		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, Communities
Review and implement Corporate Strategic Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.85		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC
Facilitate implementation of Business Units Plans	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	6.07		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ
Review and implement Corporate Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.71		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC
Prepare programme based financial and budget plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	1.14		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC, MoF
Implement the ICT policy and Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.42		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC
Implement National Anti-Corruption plan for FC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, CHRAJ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT		INSTITUTION/ COLLABORATING.
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD		
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE					
Revise and implement Procurement Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.95		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoF, PPA	
Revise and implement Safety Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.95		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ	
Revise and implement Maintenance Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.95		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ	
Revise and implement Risk Management Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.95		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, IAA	
Revise and implement Internal Audit Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	0.95		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, IAA	
Increase the visibility and image of the Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.47		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, Media,	
Support small and medium scale domestic wood industries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.66		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, GEPA	
Develop and implement strategies and programmes to develop the domestic wood market	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.04		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS	

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	D P	PRIVATE				
Promote industry ISO/IEC 17020:2012 certification system	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.66		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, GSA
Build capacity on efficient forest products development and utilization technologies (retooling of timber industry and technological transfer)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	4.37		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MESTI, CSIR-FORIG, Academia
Provide timber companies with technical and value-added consultancy services	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.42		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSIR-FORIG
Facilitate technical assistance to timber industry in downstream processing	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	2.28		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSIR-FORIG
Promote research, development, marketing and use of	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	4.55		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSIR-FORIG

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Lesser Used timber species														
Undertake trade promotions for Ghana's timber and wood products	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	3.8		-			√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoTAI, GEPA,
Sub-Total Implementation Costs (GHS)						396.76	286.85		230.35					
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. To expand Ghana's Mineral Production base from 4 to 7 by 2029 10. Increase gold production from 5.1M to 5.3M ounces by year end 2029 11. To increase exploration investment by 25% by 2029 12. To promote compliance with mining laws and regulations by 2029 13. To reduce environmental degradation in mining areas by 40% by 2029 14. To increase local participation in the mining value chain by 30% year end 2029 15. To increase the percentage of mineral processed in country by 40% year end 2029 16. To increase resilience to seismic threats in southern Ghana by 2029. <p>Programme: Geo-science Information Management</p>														
Enhance geological, geochemical,	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			55				√	GGSA	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	D P	PRIVATE				
geophysical mapping project														
Enhance geological investigations for non-traditional minerals	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		6.62	50				√	GGSA	MLNR, MC, UMAT, MDF
Enhance Geological investigation for gold in block-out areas for small-scale mining (gold)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			7.0	2.0			√	GGSA	MLNR/MC/ GRLSSMP, MDF
Enhance capacity of staff to undertake mineral resource assessment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	24.0						√	GGSA	MLNR
Enhance infrastructural development and operational logistics GGSA	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			50				√	GGSA	MLNR/MoF, MDF
Enhance operational equipment and logistics	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			50				√	GGSA	MLNR, MDF,
Facilitate issuance of geological permits							1						GGSA	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Maintenance GMIS Development for GGSA	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			2	2.7			√	GGSA	MLNR/GRLSSMP
Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√		1	2	10			√	GGSA	MLNR, MDF
Enhance Publication of two (2) geological investigation reports by the end of 2029	Accra	√	√	√	√		0.35	2				√	GGSA	MLNR, MDF
Undertake stakeholders' engagement on GGSA activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			1.5				√	GGSA	MLNR/GLRSSMP/MC, MDF /CSO's
Review inputs to develop GGSA zero draft instruction	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			1.5					GGSA	MLNR/Land Sector AG
Finalize and operationalize Regulations for the GGSA Act, 2016 (Act 928) by 2027	Accra	√	√	√	√			4.0	1.8				GGSA	MLNR/Mining Sector Agencies/MOJAGD / Parliament
Develop and implement strategic plan and policies for operational	Accra	√	√	√	√			0.5				√	GGSA	MLNR, MDF

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
enhancement by 2027														
Programme: Disaster Management														
Undertake Geohazard mapping	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			3					GGSA	MLNR, MDF
Enhance Seismic Monitoring	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			1.5					GGSA	MLNR, MDF
Enhance development and infrastructure for seismic network and early warning system expansion	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	70			50				GGSA	MLNR
Enhance Public Sensitization on geological hazards and conduct pre-disaster drills and building codes	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			1.5	1.5				GGSA	MLNR ,DF
Earthquake vulnerability assessment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5			5				GGSA	MLNR/MW&H
Strengthen institutional collaboration	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			1					GGSA	MLNR, MDF /NADMO/MMDA'S

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Programme: Minerals Extraction														
Establish the Ghana Salt Development Authority (GSDA) to regulate the development, mining and export of salt						6.0							MC	MLNR/MOJ&AGD/PRESIDENCY/PARLIAMENT
Facilitate market access for non-traditional mineral resources	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		5.00					√	MC	MLNR
Re-categorize mining operations into small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale with a tailored regulatory framework.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		6.95				√		MC	MLNR
Construct 4 additional office accommodations by the end of 2029.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		125.33				√		MC	MLNR/MoF/MMDAs
Enhance the technical capacity of staff.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		189.21					√	MC	MLNR/Academia/Ghana Chamber of Mines
Retool the operational capacity of the Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		220.75					√	MC	MLNR/MoF

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Develop special regulatory policies for the development of our critical minerals to ensure improved benefits for our country.	Accra	√	√	√	√		2.88					√	MC	MLNR, MOTI
Review the Minerals and Mining Policy and the Minerals and Mining Act,2006 (Act 703) and regulations	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		3.94					√	MC	MLNR/CSOs/GNA SSM/ MMDA's
Enhance research, budget preparation, procurement, audit and other administrative management quarterly	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		2.0					√	MC	MLNR
Enhance monitoring and evaluation and performance review quarterly, GIISDEC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		5					√	GIISDEC	MLNR/Mining Sector Agencies/CSO's
Undertake stakeholders'	Accra					5						√	GIISDEC	MLNR/Mining Sector Agencies/CSO's

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
engagement on GIISDEC activities														
Review inputs to develop iron ore policy and zero draft instruction, GIISDEC	Accra	√	√	√	√	2.5						√	GIISDEC	MLNR/Mining Sector Agencies/MOJAGD
Finalize and operationalize Policy and Regulations for the GIISDEC Act 2019 (Act 988)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5						√	GIISDEC	MLNR/MOJAGD/Parliament
Enhance monitoring and evaluation and performance review quarterly, GIISDEC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5						√	GIISDEC	MLNR/MC/GGSA
Training and Development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	12.5						√	GIISDEC	MLNR/MC/GGSA
Establish Artisanal Small-scale Mining Cooperatives (ASMCs) for mining communities.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		20				√		MC	MLNR
Conduct feasibility studies EIA for iron ore	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	6					√		GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	D P	PRIVATE				
Complete on-going Mineral Resource Investigation for iron ore	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	26						√	GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF
Operationalized iron ore	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	100					√		GIISDEC	MLNR/PS
Joint Venture investment for iron ore	Nationwide								900		√		GIISDEC	MLNR/PS
Infrastructure and equipment for iron ore development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				1,000		√		GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF/DPS
Promote mining value-addition by processing iron ore, GIISDEC (SDG Targets 9.b)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				900		√		GIISDEC	MLNR
Strengthen monitoring and inspection activities at small-scale mining sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		100				√		MC	MLNR/EPA/WRC/FC/TA's/MMDAs
Facilitate training of ASMs in mineral exploration sustainable mining	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		40					√	MC	MLNR/Academia/MOF/GNASSM/MMDA's/TA's

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT		INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.	
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE					
practices and rehabilitation plans															
Implement the Blue Water Initiative to heal and harness the environment by turning areas degraded by illegal mining into hubs of economic and ecological	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		28.52					√	MC	MLNR/MoF/GNAS SM/ MMDA's/TA's	
Collaborate with relevant institutions to effectively enforce mining laws and regulations.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		40					√	MC	MLNR/Judiciary/Security/ Traditional Authority/ MMDAs/EPA/WRC /FC/CSOs, DVLA	
Create alternative employment and livelihood opportunities.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		64.24					√	MC	MLNR/MMDAs	
Implement institutional reforms including fully decentralising the Minerals Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		20					√	MC	MLNR/ MMDAs/	

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Reclaim degraded mined-out areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		52.52					√	MC	MLNR/MMDAs/GNASSM
Encourage the use of mercury-free methods to process gold ores	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		30.45					√	MC	MLNR/CSOs/GNASSM, MMDA's
Strengthen child protection systems and gender inclusivity in mining	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		6					√	MC	MLNR/MOGCSP/CSOs/GES
Accelerated Bauxite Extraction Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	75.2	4.7			1,440		√	GIADEC	MLNR
Bauxite Offtake & Market Development Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	4.0					√		GIADEC	MLNR
IAI Sustainability Management Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.0						√	GIADEC	MLNR
IAI Funding Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.0						√	GIADEC	MLNR
Alumina Refinery Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√					24		√	GIADEC	MLNR
VALCO modernization Program	Tema	√	√	√	√					24		√	GIADEC	MLNR/ VALCO
IAI Infrastructure Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√					120		√	GIADEC	MLNR/MoT/GRDA/GPHA

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Aluminium Downstream Regulation Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	4					√		GLADEC	MLNR
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	0.25						√	GLADEC	MLNR
Renovate 3 satellite offices of MinCom (Prestea, Dunkwa, Tarkwa)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				10.0			√	GLRSSMP	MLNR/MC
Procure monitoring drones, drone-fitted magnetometers for monitoring of ASM operations for MinCom	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				8			√	GLRSSMP	MLNR/MC
Development of an integrated E&S online compliance monitoring system	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				5		√		GLRSSMP	MLNR/MinCom/WRC/FC
Construction of ASM Training Center	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				2.0		√		GLRSSMP	MLNR/MC/UMaT
Develop a gold trade tracking tool with the capabilities of self-service online licensing and storage of database of	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				5		√		GLRSSMP	Gold Board

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT		INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.	
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE					
licensed ASM, gold dealers and exporters															
Conduct baseline studies to generate data including topography, hydro, soil, water, and climate for pilot reclamation sites and produce engineering designs for selected sites.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				1.0			√	GLRSSMP	MLNR/FC/MC	
Project coordination and monitoring (PCU) Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-scale Mining Project	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				10			√	GLRSSMP	MLNR/FC/MC	
Improve the implementation of the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining Project to address the illegal mining	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		1		150			√	GLRSSMP	MLNR/MC/MMDA s,	

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
Environmental Rehabilitation	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	125	-	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSDE P	MLNR, MC MLGCRA, LC
Vocational Training & Entrepreneurship Development	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	51	-	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSDE P	MLNR, MC MLGCRA, NVTI
Cooperative Mining Scheme	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	163	-	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSDE P	MLNR, GGSA, MC, MLGCRA, LC, EPA, WRC
Mine Support Services	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.5	-	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSDE P	MLNR, GGSA, MDF, MC, UMAT, DP's, MDF, GoldBod
Community Infrastructure Development	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	13	-	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSDE P	MLNR, MoF, MDF
Agriculture Value Chain Development	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	50	-	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSDE P	MLNR, MOFA
Sub-Total						758.95	977.46	232.5	264	4408				

- Objectives
1. To achieve 60% coverage of orthophoto maps and digitised line maps for survey and mapping activities by 2029
 2. Support the systematic demarcation and delimiting of 50% of outstanding land, maritime and air boundaries by end of 2029
 3. Develop and implement a comprehensive National Land, Airspace and Maritime Policy Framework by 2029 to guide resource use, ownership and rights and institutional mandate
 4. Digitize and automate all land administration services across the country by 2029
 5. To digitize and organize all legacy boundary documents and maps by 2029.
 6. To decentralize land and boundary administration services nationwide by 2029.

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
7. Increase Stool Land Revenue Mobilization by 40% by the end of 2029 through improved data systems, enforcement of lease agreement and enhanced stakeholder collaboration														
Programme: Land Administration & Boundary Management Programme														
Finalize and operationalize Regulations for the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		5.0					√	LC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies, AG, Parliament
2.1 Continue on-going processes towards land administration reforms to address title and ownership rights (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.2	15					√	LC	MLNR,
2.2 Accelerate digitisation of land records and automation of land service day , (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.0	40.0						LC,	MLNR, GhBC
1. Fully decentralize land administration on an automated	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.0	15.0					√	LC	MMDAs,MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT		INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.	
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE					
platform (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)															
2. Upgrade office accommodation in 12 regional offices	Oti, Volta, Eastern, Western, Central Northern, UER, NER, Savanna, Bono East, Ahafo, Western North Region	√	√	√	√	4	10					√	LC	MLNR	
Operationalize the Public Land Protection Unit in the LC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.0	4.0					√	LC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies	
5.1 Accelerate efforts for the development of the National Geo-Spatial Policy	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.0	20.0					√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC	
5.2 Promote the production of reliable orthophoto and digital line maps	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	5.0	25.0					√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC	

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE				
and site plans to ensure tenure security														
5.3 Establish and maintain a geodetic reference network for mapping and engineering (SDG 12.2)	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	0.4	20.0					√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC
Finalize and operationalize Regulations for the GhBC Act 2024 (Act 1123)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	4.0						√	GhBC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies, AG, CSOs, Parliament
2.3 Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	5.0	10.0					√	GhBC,	MLNR
Establish a dedicated archival digitization Unit	Accra	√	√	√	√	5.0	0					√	GhBC	MLNR
Secure technical assistance for digitization project.	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.0			4.0			√	GhBC	MLNR
3. Construct 6 regional offices for GhBC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	20.0					√		GhBC	MLNR, MMDAs

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.	
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE					
Undertake systematic demarcation of international boundaries	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	5.0	20.0							GhBC	MLNR, MC, FC, LC
Programme: Customary Land Administration															
Develop digitalization strategy and procurement plan	Accra	√				0.5	5.0							OASL	MLNR
Develop and pilot revenue tracking system in 3 regions	Greater Accra, Ashanti, Western		√	√	√	1.0	4.0							OASL	GRA CLSs
Establishment of Customary Land Secretariats across the country	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	0.2	20.0					√		OASL	MLNR, CSOs, Traditional Authorities,LC
Conduct requirements analysis and system design for the Revenue Payment Tracking System of OASL	Accra	√	√			0.2	2.0					√		OASL	External Consultants
Sub-total						64.5	215		4						

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	D P	PRIVATE				
Objective: Enhance planning and engagement with the Ministry of Finance. Strengthen cash flow forecasting and management systems														
Programme: Improved Budget Execution and Cash Flow Management														
Prepare MLNR sector budget	MLNR Headquarters			✓	✓	0.5					✓		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF Parliament
Prepare five (5) budget performance reports	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1					✓		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF Parliament
Prepare Annual Cash Requirement Plan	MLNR Headquarters	✓				0.02					✓		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF
Objective: To ensure effective compliance, oversight and performance management across all administrative functions														
Programme: Management and Administration														
Organize Annual Client Service week	MLNR Headquarters			✓		0.1						✓	F&A Directorate	Procurement Unit
Facilitate Monthly Management Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.2						✓	F&A Directorate	
Facilitate Quarterly Audit Committee Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.12						✓	F&A Directorate	RSIM, Directorate

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
								MDF	D P	PRIVATE				
Facilitate Quarterly Ministerial Advisory Board Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5						✓	F&A Directorate	RSIM, Directorate
Organize quarterly Entity Tender Committee Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.3						✓	Procurement Directorate	PPA
Objective: Improve Policy Coordination, Formulation and Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms by 2029 through the establishment of functional coordination platforms, development of standardized M&E tools and Annual Policy Review forums.														
Programme: Policy Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme														
Review and Update Sector M&E Framework	MLNR Headquarters	✓				0.1						✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates
Quarterly Field Monitoring and Validation Visits	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	1						✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates
Prepare Sector Mid-year and Annual Performance Report	MLNR Headquarters	✓		✓		0.5						✓	PPBME	HR, RSIM, F/A, Technical Directorates
Annual M&E Review Workshop	MLNR Headquarters	✓				1.0						✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates
Prepare Mid-year and Annual Progress Report	MLNR Headquarters	✓		✓		0.2						✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates
Objective: Provide Capacity-building Interventions for at least 60% of staff by 2029														
Ensure that 100% of operational activities include gender consideration by the end of 2029														

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.	
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE					
Programme: Human Resources Management and Gender Inclusion															
Online training Policy Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1						✓		MLNR	UG
Institutional Capacity Development Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5							✓	MLNR	MSD/ OTHER TRAINING INST.
Staff Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation Programmes	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.075							✓	MLNR	OHCS
Staff welfare improvement programmes	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.3							✓	MLNR	Other Facilities Health
Gender Inclusion Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1						✓		MLNR (RSIMD)	OHCS
Objective: To ensure that all MLNR staff are accommodated in a well-ventilated ICT enabled, and ergonomically offices by 2029 To develop and deploy a centralized digital data base system by the end of 2029 to support real time data access and sharing															
Programme: ICT Infrastructure Development, Management and Administration, Data base Development															
Procurement of ICT equipment	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.39							✓	RSIM	Technical Directorate, Accounts F&A PPME

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT	INSTITUTION/	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR		4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
				MDF	D P				PRIVATE						
Develop an MLNR Database for effective data management	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5					✓	MLNR (RSIMD)		Develop an MLNR Database for effective data management	
Objective: Replace 50% of the Ministry's faulty vehicles by December 2029															
Programme: Management Administration															
Procurement of 1 cross country vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.4					✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate	
Procurement of 3 pickup vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.4					✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate	
Procurement of 2 saloon cars	Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.8					✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate Unit	
Renew Insurance cover/roadworthy certificates for all Vehicles and Initiate action for periodic maintenance of vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.2						✓	F&A Directorate	Insurance Companies	
Objective: To Provide Adequate and conducive Office Accommodation for Staff of MLNR by 2029															
Programme: Management and Administration															

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)					Project status		LEAD DEPARTMENT		INSTITUTION/ COLLABORATING.
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	IGF	OTHER			New	Ongoing	LEAD		
								MDF	DP	PRIVATE					
Procurement of office furniture and equipment	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.4					✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate	
SUB-TOTAL						12.705									
GRAND TOTAL –(2027)						1232.91	1479.31	232.5	498.35	4408	7851				

6.4 2028 Annual Action Plan

Table 14: 2028 Annual Action Plan

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
OBJECTIVE: Safeguard Forest and protected areas; Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion													
PROGRAMME: Forest and Wildlife Development and Management													
Produce tree seedlings for planting	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4.75		5.31	2.86		✓	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Establish forest plantations by government	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	7.36		115.39	66.78		✓	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Establish forest plantations by private sector	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.62		7.05	3.24		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Maintain established forest plantations by government	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.79		6.48	13.01		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Maintain established forest plantations by private	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Rehabilitate and restore of natural forests by enrichment planting	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.17		5.57	9.25		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Support bamboo plantation establishment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.9	1.85		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Restore degraded areas within Ramsar sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.34	1.11		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Tree planting on farms	Nationwide			√	√	-		3.79	7.71		√	FC	MLNR HQ, World Bank
Facilitate export of timber and wood products	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.27	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
to regional markets													
Facilitate export of kiln and air-dried lumber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.27	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Issue export permits for timber and wood products	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.25	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Facilitate overland export of plywood	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.25	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Facilitate domestic supply of lumber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.22	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Facilitate domestic supply of plywood	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.22	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Process, vet and issue contracts	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.22	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Facilitate technical assistance to timber industry in downstream processing	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Undertake inspection and grading of logs	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.34	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
from natural and plantation forest													
Raise bamboo seedlings for planting	Nationwide/ International	√	√	√	√	-		2.45	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Maintain/ rehabilitate infrastructures in zoos and protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Promote and market ecotourism attractions in wildlife protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		4.68	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Build capacity of staff	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		6.91	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Conduct field monitoring of operational activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		6.24	9.56		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Promote education and utilization of bamboo and rattan in endowed communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		6.91	3.21		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV ATE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Clean forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		4.68	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Inspect forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.9	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Patrol forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.9	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Clean, inspect and patrol Globally Significance Biodiversity Areas boundaries in forest reserves	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.11	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Clean and inspect wildlife protected areas boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.34	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Review and implement wildlife protected areas management plans	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	6.35		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Manage wildfire incidences in forest reserves,	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.34	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
forest plantations and wildlife protected areas													
Stock survey of compartments in forest reserves	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Check survey of compartments in forest reserve	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.89	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Carry out pre-felling checks	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.45	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Establish and manage Permanent Sample Plots (PsPs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.01	3.21		√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Facilitate harvesting on-reserve natural forest timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		0.22	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate harvesting off-reserve natural forest timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		0.22	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate harvesting on-reserve plantation timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		0.22	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Facilitate harvesting of off-reserve plantation timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		0.45	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Issue salvage permits for on and off reserve natural forest timber production	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.22	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Issue permits for on and off reserve plantation timber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.22	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Maintain access roads in protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Implement forest field legality audit	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate resolution of corrective action requirements of the Joint Independent	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.11	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QR	2 ND QR	3 RD QR	4 TH QR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Assessment of the GhLAS													
Create awareness in communities, schools and public around protected areas and Ramsar sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.78	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, Stakeholders (Communities & Schools)
Facilitate formation and support activities of Protected Area Management Advisory Boards (PAMABs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.9	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PAMABs
Support establishment and implementation of Community Resources Management Areas (CREMA) programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.12	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, CREMA Communities

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Conduct effective day and night patrols in wildlife protected areas boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Prosecute and penalize offenders of forestry and wildlife crime	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.11	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, AG, Judicial Service Stakeholders.
Engage the other key relevant stakeholders in the management of Protected Areas and Ramsar Sites across the country	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.4	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Identify and improve areas of collaboration with other countries and relevant local and international organizations in relation to International	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.25	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Conventions and agreements													
Ensure the participation of the Wildlife Division at the Conference of Parties of the relevant international Conventions	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Promote alternative sources of livelihood for forest fringe communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		4.23	7.4		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Sign on new investment opportunities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.45	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,PS
Liaise with relevant institutions to reduce and sequester carbon-dioxide from REDD+ activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	9.56		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Sign Hotspot Intervention	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	3.08		√	FC	MLNR HQ, EPA, DPs

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Areas Framework Agreements													
Sign Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) to deliver more climate finance	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	0.93		√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Organize National REDD+ Working Group and Sub-working group meetings	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	6.42		√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Conduct Consultative workshops to inform on governance arrangements and benefit sharing plan for GCFRP	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	7.4		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	18.63		√ √	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
events of REDD+ activities in Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs)													
Implement Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	16.1		√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Implement Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Project	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	54.83 (\$5.29 m)		√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Implement FC/TULLOW REDD+ Programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Undertake REDD+ awareness creation and sensitization	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	1.3		√	FC	MLNR HQ,DPs
Mobilize donor and financial and technical support	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.9	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs, MoF

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Develop alternative revenue sources through use of non-timber forest resources	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs, MoF
Implement Social Responsibility Agreements with communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		5.57	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs, Communities
Develop and implement strategies for payments for environmental services	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Issue charcoal conveyance certificate	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.22	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Issue bamboo and rattan conveyance certificates	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.22	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Recruit and retaining high calibre and motivated staff	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PSC

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Capacity Building/Competence Management including gender mainstreaming	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		3.78	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, Academia, Training Institutions
Implement Human Resource Policy and Procedure	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	446.47		3.34	-		√	FC	MoF, MLNR, PSC
Implement Succession planning and talent management programmes	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.11	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Develop and Implement Occupational Health and Safety Policy	Nationwide	√	√			-		2.9	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoH, MELR
Promote education and utilization of bamboo and rattan in endowed communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Mobilize and strengthen civil society (Forest Forum) and Community Resource Management Centres (CRMCs) for effective collaboration in forest and wildlife management	Nationwide			√	√	-		3.34	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs, CSOs
Engage MDAs and MMDAs in biodiversity conservation	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.34	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs, MDAs
Implement policy on Tree Tenure and Benefit Sharing	Nationwide			√	√	-		4.68	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, Communities
Review and implement Corporate Strategic Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.34	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC
Facilitate implementation of Business Units Plans	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		7.13	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Review and implement Corporate Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.01	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC
Prepare programme based financial and budget plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.34	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC,
Implement the ICT Policy and Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		4.01	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC
Implement National Anti-Corruption plan for FC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,CHRAJ
Revise and implement Procurement Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.11	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoF, PPA
Revise and implement Safety Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.11	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Revise and implement Maintenance Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.11	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,
Revise and implement Risk	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.11	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, IAA

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Management Plan													
Revise and implement Internal Audit Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.11	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, IAA
Increase the visibility and image of the Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.9	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, Media
Support small and medium scale domestic wood industries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.12	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, GEPA
Develop and implement strategies and programmes to develop the domestic wood market	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.56	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Promote industry ISO/IEC 17020:2012 certification system	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.12	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, GSA
Build capacity on efficient forest products	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		5.12	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, Academia, CSIR-FORIG

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
development and utilization technologies (retooling of timber industry and technological transfer)													
Provide timber companies with technical and value-added consultancy services	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		4.01	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSIR-FORIG
Facilitate technical assistance to timber industry in downstream processing	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.67	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSIR-FORIG
Promote research, development, marketing and use of Lesser Used timber species	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		5.35	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSIR-FORIG
Undertake trade promotions for Ghana's timber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		4.46	-		√	FC	MLNR, GEPA, MOTAL

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
and wood products													
Total Implementation Costs (GHS)						465.16		337.38	253.79				
<p>Objective: 1. To expand Ghana's minerals production based from 4 to 7 by 2029</p> <p>2. Increase gold production from 5.1M to 5.3M ounces by year end 2029</p> <p>3. To increase exploration investment by 25% by 2029</p> <p>4. To promote compliance with mining laws and regulations by 2029.</p> <p>5. To reduce environmental degradation in mining areas by 40% by 2029</p> <p>6. To increase local participation in the mining value chain by 30% year end 2029.</p> <p>7. To increase percentage of minerals processed in the country by 40% year end 2029</p> <p>8. To increase resilience to seismic threat in southern Ghana by 2029.</p>													
Programme: Geo-Science Information Management													
Undertake geological, geochemical, geophysical mapping project	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	55					√	GGSA	MLNR,MDF
Undertake geological investigations for non-traditional minerals	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50		6.62			√	GGSA	MLNR HQ, MDF, MC, UMAT
Undertake Geological investigation for gold in block-out areas for small-	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	7			2.0		√	GGSA	MLNR HQ, MC, GRLSSMP

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
scale mining (gold)													
Train staff to undertake mineral resource assessment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	32.0					√	GGSA	MLNR
Provide infrastructural development and operational logistics to GGSA	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50					√	GGSA	MLNR HQ MOF MDF PPA
Enhance operational equipment and logistics	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50					√	GGSA	MLNR
Issue geological permits	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			1				GGSA	MLNR
Maintain GMIS Developed for GGSA	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2					√	GGSA	MLNR/GRLSSMP
Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	2		1	10		√	GGSA	MLNR, GRLSSMP
Publish of two (2) geological investigation	Accra	√	√	√	√	2		0.35			√	GGSA	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
reports by the end of 2029													
Undertake research, budget preparation, procurement, audit and other administrative management quaterly	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5						GGSA	MLNR,MOF, PPA, IAA
Programme: Disaster Management													
Undertake Geohazard mapping	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			5				GGSA	MLNR
Undertake Seismic Monitoring	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			2.5				GGSA	MLNR
Undertake infrastructure for seismic network and early warning system	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	90			50			GGSA	MLNR
Undertake Public Sensitization on geological hazards and conduct pre-disaster drills	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			3.5	1.5			GGSA	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
and building codes													
Undertake Earthquake vulnerability assessment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5			5			GGSA	MLNR/MW&H/GGSA
Strengthen institutional collaboration	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			4				GGSA	MLNR/GGSA/NADMO/MMDA'S
Programme: Mineral Extraction													
Establish the Ghana Salt Development Authority (GSDA) to regulate the development, mining and export of salt	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			6				MC	MLNR/MoJ&AGD/PRESIDENCY/PARLIAMENT
Facilitate market access for non-traditional mineral resources	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			5			√	MC	MLNR
Re-categorize mining operations into small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			6.95		√		MC	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
with a tailored regulatory framework.													
Construct 4 additional office accommodations by the end of 2029.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			125.33		√		MC	MLNR/MoF/MMDAs
Enhance the technical capacity of staff.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			189.21			√	MC	MLNR/Academia/Ghana Chamber of Mines
Retool the operational capacity of the Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			220.75				MC	MLNR/MoF
Develop special regulatory policies for the development of our critical minerals to ensure improved benefits for our country.	Accra	√	√	√	√			2.88			√	MC	MLNR/MOTI
To increase local participation in the mining value chain by 30% the end of 2029	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			0.38			√	MC	MLNR/CSOs/GNASSM/ MMDA's

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
To increase the percentage of minerals processed in the country by 40% the end of 2029	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			0.58			√	MC	MLNR/MOTI/CSOs/GCM/AGIAcademia & Research Institutions
Sensitise and educate illegal miners on the need to regularize their activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			10			√	MC	MLNR/GGSA/UMAT
Establish Artisanal Small-scale Mining Cooperatives (ASMCs) for mining communities.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			20		√		MC	MLNR
Strengthen monitoring and inspection activities at small-scale mining sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			100		√		MC	MLNR/EPA/WRC/FC/TA's/MMDAs
Facilitate training of ASMs in mineral exploration	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			40			√	MC	MLNR/Academia/MOF/GNASSM/MMDA's/ TA's

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
sustainable mining practices and rehabilitation plans													
Implement the Blue Water Initiative to heal and harness the environment by turning areas degraded by illegal mining into hubs of economic and ecological	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			28.52			√	MC	MLNR/MoF/GNASSM/MMDA's/TA's
Collaborate with relevant institutions to effectively enforce mining laws and regulations.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			40			√	MC	MLNR/Judiciary/Security/Traditional Authority/MMDAs/EPA/WRC/FC/CSOs/DVLA
Improve the implementation of the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining Project	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			150			√	MC	MLNR/PCU/MMDAs,

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
to address the illegal mining													
Create alternative employment and livelihood opportunities.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			64.24			√	MC	MLNR/MMDAs,
Implement institutional reforms including fully decentralizing the Minerals Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			20			√	MC	MLNR/MMDAs
Reclaim degraded mined-out areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			52.52			√	MC	MLNR, MMDAs, GNASSM
Encourage the use of mercury-free methods to process gold ores	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			30.45			√	MC	MLNR, CSOs, GNASSM, MMDA's
Strengthen child protection systems and gender inclusivity in mining	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			6			√	MC	MLNR,MOGCSP,CSOs,GES
Enhance monitoring and	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5					√	GIISDE C	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
evaluation and performance review quarterly, GIISDEC													
Enhance monitoring and evaluation and performance review quarterly, GIISDEC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5					√	GIISDEC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies
Training and Development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	12.5							
Promote mining value-addition by processing iron ore, GIISDEC (SDG Targets 9.b)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		900			√		GIISDEC	MLNR
Conduct feasibility studies EIA for iron ore	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	6				√		GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF
Complete on-going Mineral Resource Investigation for iron ore	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	26					√	GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Operationalized iron ore	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	100				√		GIISDEC	MLNR/PS
Joint Venture investment for iron ore	Nationwide						900			√		GIISDEC	MLNR/PS
Infrastructure and equipment for iron ore development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		1,000			√		GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF/PS
IAI Sustainability Management Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2					√	GIEDEC	MLNR
IAI Funding Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√						√	GIADEC	MLNR
Alumina Refinery Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		7200				√	GIADEC	MLNR
VALCO modernization Program	Tema	√	√	√	√		3828				√	GIADEC	MLNR/VALCO/PS
IAI Infrastructure Program by 2028	Nationwide	√	√	√	√		8940				√	GIADEC	MLNR/MOTI/GRDA/GPHA
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	0.25					√	GIADEC	MLNR
Environmental Rehabilitation	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	125	-	-	-	√		rCOMSD EP	MLNR, MC MLGCRA, LC

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Vocational Training & Entrepreneurship Development	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	51	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSD EP	MLNR, MC MLGCRA, NVTI
Cooperative Mining Scheme	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	163	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSD EP / MC	MLNR, GGSA, MC, MLGCRA, LC, EPA, WRC
Mine Support Services	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.5	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSD EP	MLNR, GGSA, MDF, MC, UMAT, DP's, MDF, GoldBod
Community Infrastructure Development	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	13	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSD EP	MLNR, MoF, MDF
Agriculture Value Chain Development	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	50	-	-	-	✓		rCOMSD EP	MLNR, MOFA
						911.25	22768	1142.78	68.5				

- Objectives**
- 1. To achieve 60% coverage of orthophoto maps and digitised line maps for survey and mapping activities by 2029**
 - 2. Support the systematic demarcation and delimiting of 50% of outstanding land, maritime and air boundaries by end of 2029**
 - 3. To Develop and implement a comprehensive National Land, Airspace and Maritime Policy framework by 2029 to guide resource use, ownership rights and institutional mandate**
 - 4. Digitize and automate all land administration services across the country by 2029**
 - 5. To digitize and organize all legacy boundary documents and maps by 2029.**
 - 6. To decentralize land and boundary administration services nationwide by 2029**
 - 7. Increase Stool Land revenue mobilization by 40% by the end of 2029 through improved data systems, enforcement of lease agreement and enhanced stakeholder collaboration.**

Programme: Land Administration and Boundary Management Programme

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
2.1 Continue on-going processes towards land administration reforms to address title and ownership rights (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.2		15			√	LC	MLNR,
2.2 Accelerate digitisation of land records and automation of land service delivery, (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.0		40.0				LC	MLNR,
2.3 Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.6		10.0			√	LC	MLNR
1. Fully decentralize land administration on an automated platform (SDG	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.0		15.0			√	LC	MMDAs,MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QR	2 ND QR	3 RD QR	4 TH QR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Targets 16.6, 16.7)													
2. Upgrade office accommodation in 12 regional offices	Oti, Volta, Eastern, Western, Central Northern, UER, NER, Savanna, Bono East, Ahafo, Western North Region	√	√	√	√	4		20.0			√	LC	MLNR
Operationalize the Public Land Protection Unit in the LC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.0		4.0			√	LC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies
5.1 Accelerate efforts for the development of the National Geo-Spatial Policy	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.0		20.0			√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC
5.2 Promote the production of reliable orthophoto and digital line maps and site	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	5.0		25.0			√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
plans to ensure tenure security													
5.3 Establish and maintain a geodetic reference network for mapping and engineering (SDG 12.2)	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	0.4		20.0			√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC
1. Establish a dedicated archival digitization Unit	Accra	√	√	√	√	5.0		0			√	GhBC	MLNR
2. Secure technical assistance for digitization project.	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.0			4.0		√	GhBC	MLNR
3. Construct 6 regional offices for GhBC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	20.0				√		GhBC	MLNR, MMDAs
Undertake systematic demarcation of international boundaries	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	5.0		20.0				GhBC	MLNR, MC, FC, LC
1. Fully decentralize land	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.0		15.0			√	GhBC	MMDAs,MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
administration on an automated platform (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)													
Programme: Customary Land Administration													
Develop digitalization strategy and procurement plan	Accra	√	√	√	√	0.5		5.0			√	OASL	MLNR
Expand OASL Revenue Tracking System to 10 more regions	Selected Regions	√	√	√	√			20.0			√	OASL	MLNR, CLSs
Construct or secure office space for 30 CLSs	30 Districts	√	√	√	√			10.0			√	OASL	MLNR, MMDAs
Recruit/assign staff and train 30 CLSs	30 Districts	√	√	√	√			10.0			√	OASL	MLNR / NGOs / PSC
Procure, set up and staff remaining 26 CLSs	26 Districts	√	√	√	√			10.0			√	OASL	MLNR / MMDAs
Train last 26 CLSs and conduct	56 Districts	√	√	√	√					√		OASL	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
monitoring of all 56													
Establishment of Customary Land Secretariats across the country	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	0.2		20.0			√	OASL	MLNR, LC, CSOs, Traditional Authorities
Expand demarcation of RPR to additional 20 districts	20 Districts	√	√	√	√			15.0		√		OASL	MLNR
Construct or secure office space for 30 CLSs	30 Districts	√	√	√	√			10.0			√	OASL Regional Offices	OASL HQ / MLNR / MMDAs
2.3 Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.6		3.3			√	OASL	MLNR
Sub-Total						62.5		307.3	4				
Objective: 1. Enhance planning and engagement with the Ministry of Finance.													
2.Strengthen cash flow forecasting and management systems													
Programme: Improved Budget Execution and Cash Flow Management													
Prepare MLNR sector budget	MLNR Headquarters			√	√	0.5				√		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF Parliament
Prepare five (5) budget	MLNR Headquarters	√	√	√	√	0.1				√		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF Parliament

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
performance reports													
Prepare Annual Cash Requirement Plan	MLNR Headquarters	✓				0.02				✓		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF
Prepare quarterly Cash Allotment Ceiling	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.02				✓		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF
Objective 1. To ensure effective compliance, oversight and performance management across all administrative functions.													
Programme: Management and Administration													
Organize Annual Client Service week	MLNR Headquarters			✓		0.1					✓	F&A Directorate	Procurement Unit
Facilitate Monthly Management Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.2					✓	F&A Directorate	
Facilitate Quarterly Audit Committee Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.12					✓	F&A Directorate	RSIM, Directorate
Facilitate Quarterly Ministerial Advisory Board Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5					✓	F&A Directorate	RSIM, Directorate
Organize quarterly Entity	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.3					✓	Procurement	PPA

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Tender Committee Meetings												Directorate	
Objective: Improve policy coordination, formulation and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms by 2029, through the establishment of functional coordination platforms, development of standardized M&E tools, and Annual Policy Review forums													
Programme: Policy Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme													
Review and Update Sector M&E Framework	MLNR Headquarters	✓				0.1					✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates
Quarterly Field Monitoring and Validation Visits	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	1					✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates
Prepare Sector Mid-year and Annual Performance Report	MLNR Headquarters	✓		✓		0.5					✓	PPBME	HR, RSIM, F/A, Technical Directorates
Annual M&E Review Workshop	MLNR Headquarters	✓				1					✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates
Objective: Provide capacity building interventions for at least 60% of staff by 2029													
Ensure that 100% of operational activities include Gender consideration by the end of 2029													
Programme: Human Resource Management and Gender Inclusion													
Online training Policy Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1				✓		MLNR	UG

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Institutional Capacity Development Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5					✓	MLNR	MSD/ OTHER TRAINING INST.
Staff Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation Programmes	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.075					✓	MLNR	OHCS
Staff welfare improvement programmes	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.3					✓	MLNR	Other Health Facilities
Gender Inclusion Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1					✓	MLNR (RSIMD)	OHCS
Objective: To ensure that all MLNR staff are accommodated in a well-ventilated, ICT-enabled, and ergonomically equipped offices by 2029													
Programme: ICT Infrastructure Development Programme													
Procurement of ICT equipment	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.39					✓	RSIM	Technical Directorate, Accounts F&A PPME
Objective: Replace 50% of the Ministry's faulty vehicles by December 2029.													
Programme: Management Administration													
Procurement of 1 cross country vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	2				✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate
Procurement of 2 pickup vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.6				✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Procurement of 2 saloon cars	Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.8				✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate Unit
Renew Insurance cover/roadworthy certificates for all Vehicles and Initiate action for periodic maintenance of vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.2					✓	F&A Directorate	Insurance Companies
Objective: To ensure that all MLNR staff are accommodated in a well-ventilated, ICT-enabled, and ergonomically equipped offices by 2029													
Develop and deploy a centralized digital database system by the end of 2029 to support real time data access and sharing													
Programme: Management and Administration, Database Development													
Construction of a new office block	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.0				✓		Procurement	Public Works, Architect
Procurement of office furniture and equipment	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.4				✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate
Develop and MLNR Database for effective data management	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5					✓	MLNR (RSIMD)	
Sub-Total						15.1							
GRAND TOTAL-(2028)						1454.01	22768	1787.46	326.29	26335.76			

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.

6.5 2029 Annual Action Plan

Table 15: 2029 Action Annual Plan

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
OBJECTIVE: 1. Maintain proportion of the total land area designated as protected area at 15% by 2029 2. To rehabilitate 100,000ha of degraded forests reserved at the end of 2029. 3. To reduce the rate of deforestation, desertification and soil erosion by 60% by the end of 2029													
PROGRAMME: Forest and Wildlife Development and Management													
Produce tree seedlings for planting	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.35		5.71	3.07		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Establish forest plantations by government	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	8.33		132.02	76.43		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Establish forest plantations by private sector	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.62		7.22	3.24		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Maintain established forest plantations by government	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	3.16		7.27	14.93		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Maintain established forest plantations by private	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.77	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Rehabilitate and restore of natural forests by enrichment planting	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.49		6.39	10.63		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Support bamboo plantation establishment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.33	2.13		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Restore degraded areas within Ramsar sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.53	1.28		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPs
Tree planting on farms	Nationwide			√	√	-		4.35	8.85		√	FC	MLNR HQ, World Bank

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Facilitate export of timber and wood products to regional markets	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.31	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Facilitate export of kiln and air-dried lumber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.31	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Issue export permits for timber and wood products	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.28	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Facilitate overland export of plywood	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.28	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Facilitate domestic supply of lumber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.26	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Facilitate domestic supply of plywood	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.26	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Process, vet and issue contracts	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.26	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Facilitate technical assistance to timber industry in downstream processing	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Undertake inspection and grading of logs from natural and plantation forest	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.84	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Raise bamboo seedlings for planting	Nationwide/ International	√	√	√	√	-		2.81	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Maintain/rehabilitate infrastructures	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
in zoos and protected areas													
Promote and market ecotourism attractions in wildlife protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		5.37	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Build capacity of staff	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		7.93	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Conduct field monitoring of operational activities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		7.16	10.98		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DP
Promote education and utilization of bamboo and rattan in endowed communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		7.93	3.68		√	FC	MLNR HQ,DP

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Clean forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		5.37	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Inspect forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.33	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Patrol forest reserve boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.33	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Clean, inspect and patrol Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas boundaries in forest reserves	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.28	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Clean and inspect wildlife protected areas boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.53	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATIN G.
Review and implement wildlife protected areas management plans	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	7.3		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Manage wildfire incidences in forest reserves, forest plantations and wildlife protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.84	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Stock survey of compartments in forest reserves	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.77	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Check survey of compartments in forest reserve	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.02	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Carry out pre-felling checks	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.51	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Establish and manage Permanent Sample Plots (PsPs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.3	3.68		√	FC	MLNR HQ,DP
Facilitate harvesting on-reserve natural forest timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		0.26	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate harvesting off-reserve natural forest timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		0.26	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate harvesting on-reserve plantation timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		0.26	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Facilitate harvesting of off-reserve plantation timber	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		0.51	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Issue salvage permits for on and off reserve natural forest timber production	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.26	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Issue permits for on and off reserve plantation timber	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.26	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Maintain access roads in protected areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Implement forest field legality audit	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate resolution of corrective action requirements of the Joint Independent Assessment of the GhLAS	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.28	-		√ √	FC	MLNR HQ
Create awareness in communities, schools and public around protected areas and Ramsar sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.05	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, stakeholders (communities and schools)

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Facilitate formation and support activities of Protected Area Management Advisory Boards (PAMABs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.33	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PAMABs
Support establishment and implementation of Community Resources Management Areas (CREMA) programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.58	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, CREMA Communities

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Conduct effective day and night patrols in wildlife protected areas boundaries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	Stakeholders, MLNR
Prosecute and penalize offenders of forestry and wildlife crime	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.28	-		√	FC	MNLR HQ, A.G, JUDICIAL SERVICE, STAKEHOLDERS
Engage the other key relevant stakeholders in the management of Protected Areas and Ramsar Sites	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.4	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
across the country													
Identify and improve areas of collaboration with other countries and relevant local and international organizations in relation to International Conventions and agreements	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.25	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,
Attend International WildLife Conference	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1	-			FC	MLNR HQ, NGOs, CSO

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATIN G.
Implement alternative Livelihood for forest friend Communities. of livelihood for forest fringe communities	Nationwi de	√	√	√	√	-		4.86	8.5			FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs, Communities
Sign on new investment opportunities	Nationwi de	√	√	√	√	-		0.51	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS
Liaise with relevant institutions to reduce and sequester carbon-dioxide from REDD+ activities	Nationwi de	√	√	√	√	-		-	10.98		√	FC	MLNR HQ, EPA, DPS
Sign Hotspot Intervention	Nationwi de	√	√	√	√	-		-	3.54		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Areas Framework Agreements													
Sign Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) to deliver more climate finance	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	1.06		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS
Organize National REDD+ Working Group and Sub-working group meetings	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	7.37		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Conduct Consultative workshops to inform on governance arrangements and benefit sharing plan for GCFRP	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	8.5		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS
Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation events of REDD+ activities in Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	21.39		√ √	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS
Implement Ghana Cocoa	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	16.1		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Forest REDD+ programme													
Implement Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Project	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	54.83 (\$5.29 m)		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS
Implement FC/TULLOW REDD+ Programme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS
Undertake REDD+ awareness creation and sensitization	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		-	1.49		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS
Mobilize donor financial and technical support	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.33	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS, MOF

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Develop alternative revenue sources through use of non-timber forest resources	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, DPS, MOF
Implementation of Social Responsibility Agreements with communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		6.39	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, MMDAs, Communities
Develop and implement strategies for payments for environmental services	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, EPA
Issue charcoal conveyance certificate	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.26	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Issue bamboo and rattan conveyance certificates	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		0.26	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Recruit and retain high calibre and motivated staff	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS
Capacity Building/Competence Management	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, Academia, Training Institutions
Implement Human Resource Policy and Procedure	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	512.61		3.84	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, Mof, PSC
Increase staff quality and promote gender mainstreaming	Production Forest	√	√	√	√	-		1.28	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
in all programmes													
Succession planning and talent management	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.28	-		√	FC	MLNR, PSC
Develop and Implement Occupational Health and Safety Policy	Nationwide	√	√			-		3.33	-		√	FC	MLNR, MOF, MELR
Promote education and utilization of bamboo and rattan in endowed communities	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, PS

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Mobilize and strengthen civil society (Forest Forum) and Community Resource Management Centres (CRMCs) for effective collaboration in forest and wildlife management	Nationwide			√	√	-		3.84	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, CSO, MMDAs
Engage MDAs and MMDAs in biodiversity conservation	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.84	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, MDAs, MMDAs
Implement policy on Tree	Nationwide			√	√	-		5.37	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, Communities

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Tenure and Benefit Sharing													
Review and implement Corporate Strategic Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.84	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Facilitate implementation of Business Units Plans	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		8.19	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Review and implement Corporate Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		2.3	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, NDPC
Prepare programme based financial and budget plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.53	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Implement the ICT policy and Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		4.6	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Implement National Anti-Corruption plan for FC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,CHRAJ
Revise and implement Procurement Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.28	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, MoF, PPA
Revise and implement Safety Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.28	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,
Revise and implement Maintenance Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.28	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ
Revise and implement Risk	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.28	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, IAA

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Management Plan													
Revise and implement Internal Audit Plan	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		1.28	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, IAA
Increase the visibility and image of the Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.33	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,Media
Support small and medium scale domestic wood industries	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.58	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,GEPA
Develop and implement strategies and programmes to develop the domestic wood market	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		4.09	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Promote industry ISO/IEC 17020:2012 certification system	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.58	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,GSA
Build capacity on efficient forest products development and utilization technologies (retooling of timber industry and technological transfer)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		5.88	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ, MESTI, CSIR FORIG, Academia
Provide timber companies with technical and	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		4.6	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,CSIR FORIG

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
value-added consultancy services													
Facilitate technical assistance to timber industry in downstream processing	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		3.07	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,CSIR FORIG
Promote research, development, marketing and use of Lesser Used timber species	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		6.14	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,CSIR FORIG
Undertake trade promotions for Ghana's timber and wood products	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-		5.12	-		√	FC	MLNR HQ,MoTAL, GEPA

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Total Implementation Costs (GHS)					533.56		385.33	279.96					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objective: To expand Ghana's Mineral Production base from 4 to 7 by 2029 2. Increase gold production from 5.1M to 5.3M ounces by year end 2029 3. To increase exploration investment by 25% by 2029 4. To promote compliance with mining laws and regulations by 2029 5. To reduce environmental degradation in mining areas by 40% by 2029 6. To increase local participation in the mining value chain by 30% year end 2029 7. To increase the percentage of mineral processed in country by 40% year end 2029 8. To increase resilience to seismic threats in southern Ghana by 2029. 													
Programme: Geo Science Information Management													
Enhance geological, geochemical, geophysical mapping project	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	60					√	GGSA	MLNR
Enhance geological investigations for non-	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	55		6.62			√	GGSA,	MLNR/MC/UMAT, MC

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
traditional minerals													
Enhance Geological investigation for gold in block-out areas for small-scale mining (gold)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	7.0			5.0		√	GGSA	MLNR/MC/GRLSS MP
Enhance capacity of staff to undertake mineral resource assessment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	34.0					√	GGSA	MLNR
Enhance infrastructural development and operational logistics GGSA	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			50			√	GGSA	MLNR/ MoF

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Enhance operational equipment and logistics	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50					√	GGSA	MLNR
Facilitate issuance of geological permits								1				GGSA	MLNR
Maintain GMIS Development for GGSA	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2					√	GGSA	MLNR/GRLSSMP
Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	2		1	10		√	GGSA	MLNR
Enhance Publication of two (2) geological	Accra	√	√	√	√	2		0.35			√	GGSA	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
investigation reports by the end of 2029													
Enhance research, budget preparation, procurement, audit and other administrative management quarterly	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			2.0				GGSA	MLNR
Undertake Geohazard mapping	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			5				GGSA	MLNR
Programme: Disaster Management													

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Enhance Seismic Monitoring	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.5						GGSA	MLNR
Enhance development and infrastructure for seismic network and early warning system expansion	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	160		7				GGSA	MLNR
Enhance Public Sensitization on geological hazards and conduct pre-disaster drills and building codes	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	3.5			1.5			GGSA	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Earthquake vulnerability assessment	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	15			15			GGSA	MLNR/MW&H/GGSA
Strengthen institutional collaboration	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	4						GGSA	MLNR/NADMO/MMDA'S
Programme: Mineral Extraction													
Establish the Ghana Salt Development Authority (GSDA) to regulate the development, mining and export of salt	ACCRA					6.0						MC	MLNR/AG/PRESIDENCY/ PARLIAMENT
Facilitate market access for non-traditional	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			0.71			√	MC	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
mineral resources													
Re-categorize mining operations into small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale with a tailored regulatory framework.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			6.95		√		MC	MLNR
Construct 4 additional office accommodations by the end of 2029.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			125.33		√		MC	MLNR/MoF/MMDAs
Enhance the technical capacity of staff.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			189.21			√	MC	MLNR/Academia/Ghana Chamber of Mines

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Retool the operational capacity of the Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			220.75				MC	MLNR/MoF
Create alternative employment and livelihood opportunities.	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			64.24			√	MC	MLNR/MMDAs
Implement institutional reforms including fully decentralising the Minerals Commission	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			27			√	MC	MLNR/MMDAs
Reclaim degraded mined-out areas	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	52.52					√	MC	MLNR/MMDAs/GNASSM
Encourage the use of mercury-	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	30.45					√	MC	MLNR/CSOs/GNAS SM/ MMDA's

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
free methods to process gold ores													
Strengthen child protection systems and gender inclusivity in mining	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	0.64					√	MC	MLNR/MOGCSP/CSOs/GES
Enhance monitoring and evaluation and performance review quarterly, GIISDEC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5					√	GIISDEC	MLNR/MC/GGSA
Training and Development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	12.5						GIISDEC	MLNR/MC/GGSA
Complete on-going Mineral Resource	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	50					√	GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Investigation for iron ore													
Operationalised iron ore mine	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	100				√		GIISDEC	MLNR/DPS
Infrastructure and equipment for iron ore development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				1,000	√		GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF/DPS
Conduct feasibility studies EIA for iron ore	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	10				√		GIISDEC	MLNR/MoF
Promote mining value-addition by processing iron ore, GIISDEC (SDG Targets 9.b)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				900	√		GIISDEC	MLNR/PRIVATE SECTOR
Accelerated Bauxite	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	105.38		8.12			√	GIASDEC	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATIN G.
Extraction Program													
IAI Sustainability Management Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	2.0					√	GIADEC	MLNR
Alumina Refinery Program	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	-	7056				√	GIADEC	MLNR
VALCO modernization Program	Tema	√	√	√	√		4596				√	GIADEC	MLNR/ VALCO
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	0.25					√	GIADEC	MLNR
Environmental Rehabilitation	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	125	-	-		√		rCOMSDEP	MLNR, MC MLGCRA, LC
Vocational Training & Entrepreneurship Development	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	51	-	-		√		rCOMSDEP	MLNR, MC MLGCRA, NVTI
Cooperative Mining Scheme	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	163	-	-		√		rCOMSDEP / MC	MLNR, GGSA, MC, MLGCRA, LC, EPA, WRC

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Mine Support Services	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.5	-	-		✓		rCOMSDEP	MLNR, GGSA, MDF, MC, UMAT, DP's, MDF, GoldBod
Community Infrastructure Development	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	13	-	-		✓		rCOMSDEP	MLNR, MoF, MDF
Agriculture Value Chain Development	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	50	-	-		✓		rCOMSDEP	MLNR, MOFA
Develop special regulatory policies for the development of our critical minerals to ensure improved benefits for our country.	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			2.88			✓	MLNR	MOTI
Maintenance of an integrated E&S online compliance	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓				5	✓		GLRSS MP	MLNR/MC/WRC/FC

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
monitoring system													
Improve the implementation of the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining Project to address the illegal mining	Nationwide	√	√	√	√				100		√	GLRSS MP	MLNR/MC/MMDAs
Sub-total						1176.24	11837	718.16	2036.5				
<p>Objectives: To achieve 60% coverage of orthophoto maps and digitalized line maps for survey and mapping activities by 2029</p> <p>2. Support the systematic demarcation and delimiting of 50% of outstanding land maritime and air boundaries by end of 2029</p> <p>3. To develop and implement a comprehensive National Land, Airspace, and Maritime Policy framework by 2029 to guide resource use, ownership rights and institutional mandate.</p> <p>4. Digitize and automate all land administration services across the country by 2029.</p> <p>5. To digitize and organize all legacy boundary documents and maps by 2029</p>													

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
6. To decentralized land and boundary services nationwide by 2029.													
7. Increase Stool Land Revenue Mobilization by 40% by the end of 2029 through improved data systems, enforcement of lease agreement and enhanced stakeholder collaboration.													
Programme: Land Administration and Boundary Management													
2.1 Continue on-going processes towards land administration reforms to address title and ownership rights (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.2		15			√	LC	MLNR,
Accelerate digitisation of land records and automation of land service	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.0		40.0			√	LC,	MLNR,GhBC

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
delivery, (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)													
Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	5.0		10.0			√	LC	MLNR
1. Fully decentralize land administration on an automated platform (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	5.0		15.0			√	LC	MMDAs,MLNR
2. Upgrade office accommodation in 12 regional offices	Oti, Volta, Eastern, Western, Central	√	√	√	√	4		20.0			√	LC	MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
	Northern, UER, NER, Savanna, Bono East, Ahafo, Western North Region												
Operationalize the Public Land Protection Unit in the LC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	1.0		4.0			√	LC	MLNR, Land Sector Agencies
5.1 Accelerate efforts for the development of the National	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.0		20.0			√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATIN G.
Geo-Spatial Policy													
5.2 Promote the production of reliable orthophoto and digital line maps and site plans to ensure tenure security	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	5.0		25.0			√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC
5.3 Establish and maintain a geodetic reference network for mapping and engineering (SDG 12.2)	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	0.4		20.0			√	LC	MLNR, MC, FC
3. Construct 6 regional offices for GhBC	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	20.0				√		GhBC	MLNR, MMDAs

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Undertake systematic demarcation of international boundaries	Nation wide	√	√	√	√	5.0		20.0				GhBC	MLNR, MC, FC, LC
Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.6		3.3			√	GhBc	MLNR
Programme: Customary Land Administration													
Complete nationwide rollout and integration of the Revenue Tracking System for OASL	Nationwide	√	√	√	√			15.0			√	OASL	External Auditors,MLNR

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Conduct performance review and financial audit after the rollout of the Tracking System	Nationwide			√	√			4.0			√	OASL / MLNR	External Auditors
Construct or secure office space for 30 CLSs	30 Districts	√	√	√	√			10.0			√	OASL	OASL HQ / MLNR / MMDAs
Recruit/assign staff and train 30 CLSs	30 Districts	√	√	√	√			10.0			√	OASL	MLNR / NGOs / PSC
Procure, set up and staff remaining 26 CLSs	26 Districts	√	√	√	√			10.0			√	OASL	MLNR / MMDAs
Train last 26 CLSs and conduct	56 Districts	√	√	√	√					√		OASL	

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
monitoring of all 56													MLNR HQ, Independent Evaluators
Expand demarcation of RPR to additional 20 districts	20 Districts	√	√	√	√			15.0		√		OASL	MLNR HQ, Independent Evaluators
Invest in ICT infrastructure and staff capacity building	Accra	√	√	√	√	1.6		3.3			√	OASL	MLNR
Conduct refresher training for remaining 15 CLSs	15 CLSs	√	√	√	√			2.0			√	OASL	MLNR, MMDAs, Traditional Authorities
Establishment of Customary Land	Nationwide	√	√	√	√	0.2		20.0			√	OASL	MLNR, CSOs, Traditional Authorities

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATIN G.
Secretariats across the country													
Sub-Total						56	0	281.6					
Objective: Enhance planning and engagement with the Ministry of Finance.													
Strengthen cash flow forecasting and management systems													
Programme: Improved Budget Execution and Cash Flow Management													
Prepare MLNR sector budget	MLNR Headquarters			✓	✓	0.5				✓		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF Parliament
Prepare five (5) budget performance reports	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1				✓		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF Parliament
Prepare Annual Cash Requirement Plan	MLNR Headquarters	✓				0.02				✓		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Prepare quarterly Cash Allotment Ceiling	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.02				✓		PPBME	Sector Agencies, MoF
Objective: To ensure effective compliance, oversight and performance management across all administrative functions													
Programme: Management and Administration													
Organize Annual Client Service week	MLNR Headquarters			✓		0.1					✓	F&A Directorate	Procurement Unit
Facilitate Monthly Management Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.2					✓	F&A Directorate	
Facilitate Quarterly Audit Committee Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.12					✓	F&A Directorate	RSIM, Directorate

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATIN G.
Facilitate Quarterly Ministerial Advisory Board Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5					✓	F&A Directorate	RSIM, Directorate
Organize quarterly Entity Tender Committee Meetings	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.3						Procurement Directorate	PPA
Objective: Improve policy coordination, formulation monitoring and evaluation mechanisms by 2029, through the establishment of functional coordination platforms, development of standardized M&E tools and Annual Policy Review Forums													
Programme: Policy Coordination, monitoring and evaluation													
Review and Update Sector M&E Framework	MLNR Headquarters	✓				0.1					✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates
Quarterly Field Monitoring and	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.0					✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Validation Visits													
Prepare Sector Mid-year and Annual Performance Report	MLNR Headquarters	✓		✓		0.5					✓	PPBME	HR, RSIM, F/A, Technical Directorates
Annual M& E Review Workshop	MLNR Headquarters	✓				1.0					✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates
Prepare Mid-year and Annual Progress Report	MLNR Headquarters	✓		✓		0.2					✓	PPBME	Technical Directorates
Objective: Provide capacity building intervention for at least 60% of staff by 2029													
Ensure that 100% of Operational activities include Gender consideration by the end of 2029													
Programme: Human Resource Management and Gender Inclusion													

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QT R	2 ND QT R	3 RD QT R	4 TH QT R	GoG	PRIV A TE	IGF	OTH ER (DP)	NE W	ONGOI NG	LEAD	COLLABORATIN G.
Online training Policy Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1				✓		MLNR	UG
Institutional Capacity Development Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5					✓	MLNR	MSD/ OTHER TRAINING INST.
Staff Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation Programmes	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.075					✓	MLNR	OHCS
Staff welfare improvement programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.3					✓	MLNR	Other Health Facilities
Gender Inclusion Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1					✓	MLNR (RSIMD)	OHCS
Objective: To ensure that all MLNR staff are accommodated in a well-ventilated, ICT-enabled, and ergonomically equipped offices by 2029													
Programme: ICT Infrastructure Development													

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
Procurement of ICT equipment	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.39					✓	RSIM	Technical Directorate, Accounts F&A PPME
Objective: Replace 50% of the Ministry's faulty vehicles by December 2029													
Programme: Management Administration													
Procurement of 2 cross country vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	4.8				✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate
Procurement of 2 pickup vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.6				✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate
Procurement of 2 saloon cars	Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.8				✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate Unit
Renew Insurance cover/roadworthy certificates for all Vehicles	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.2					✓	F&A Directorate	Insurance Companies

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
and Initiate action for periodic maintenance of vehicles													
Objective: To ensure that all MLNR staff are accommodated in a well-ventilated, ICT-enabled, and ergonomically equipped offices by 2029													
Develop and deploy a centralized digital database system by the end of 2029 to support real time data access and sharing													
Programme: Management Administration and Database Development													
Construction of a new office block	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	5				✓		Procurement	Public Works, Architect
Procurement of office furniture and equipment	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.4				✓		Procurement	F&A Directorate
Gender Inclusion Programme	MLNR Headquarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1				✓		RSIM	OHCS
Sub-Total						18.925							

Projects	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE COST (GHS '000,000.00)				PROJECT STATUS		LEAD INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1 ST QTR	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	GoG	PRIVATE	IGF	OTHER (DP)	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING.
GRAND TOTAL (2029)						1784.724	11837	1385.09	2316.46	17323.27			

7.0 CHAPTER SEVEN: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

7.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the implementation of the 2026–2029 Sector Medium-Term Development Plan, in line with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources’ mandate to sustainably manage Ghana’s land, forest, wildlife, and mineral resources.

The framework ensures effective tracking of progress, promotes accountability, and enables learning. It is built on a results-based monitoring matrix with clear indicators, baselines, targets, and responsible institutions. Regular evaluations—mid-term and end-of-plan—will assess the relevance, efficiency, and impact of key interventions.

A stakeholder analysis has been conducted to define roles and strengthen coordination among sector agencies, traditional authorities, civil society, the private sector, and communities. Participatory M&E approaches such as community scorecards and stakeholder forums will ensure inclusiveness and feedback.

Knowledge management and learning systems will be integrated to capture lessons, share best practices, and inform adaptive planning. Sustainability and accountability are emphasized through transparent reporting, periodic reviews, and performance audits.

Together, these arrangements will support evidence-based decision-making, improve service delivery, and ensure the long-term success of the Ministry’s development priorities.

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder analysis is a critical component of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, aimed at identifying, understanding, and engaging all relevant actors involved in or affected by the implementation of the Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). Given the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources’ broad mandate across land, forest, mineral, and wildlife sub-sectors, a diverse range of stakeholders must be coordinated effectively.

Key stakeholders include Office of the President, Parliament, MDAs, Sector Agencies, traditional authorities, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), civil society organizations, private sector players, development partners, and local communities. Each stakeholder group has been mapped based on their level of influence, interest, and capacity to contribute to or benefit from sector interventions.

The analysis ensures clear role definition, strengthens collaboration, and promotes accountability across implementation levels. It also serves as the foundation for participatory

M&E processes by ensuring that stakeholders are actively involved in planning, monitoring, feedback, and learning activities throughout the plan period.

Table 16: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

Stakeholder Group	Role	Interest	Level of Influence	Involvement in M&E
Office of the President	Policy oversight, strategic direction, and coordination	National development outcomes, policy coherence	Very High	Oversight of plan performance and periodic reviews
Parliament of Ghana	Legislative oversight and budget approval	Legal compliance, accountability, public interest	Very High	Review of sector performance reports and evaluations
MDAs	Policy direction, implementation, coordination	Effective resource governance, plan execution	High	Lead in planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting
Lands Commission	Land administration, registration, and mapping	Land governance, tenure security	High	Data provision, monitoring land sector interventions
Forestry Commission	Forest resource management and conservation	Sustainable forest use, ecosystem protection	High	Monitoring forest-based activities and targets
Minerals Commission / GIISDEC / GIADEC	Regulate and manage mineral resources	Sustainable mineral exploitation	High	Monitoring mining activities, impact evaluation
OASL	Management of stool land revenue	Fair revenue distribution, compliance	Medium	Monitoring revenue flow and stakeholder satisfaction
Traditional Authorities	Custodianship of land and natural resources	Customary rights, participation in	High	Input into community-based M&E

		decision-making		and validation processes
MMDAs	Local implementation and service delivery	Development planning and accountability	Medium	Data collection, local monitoring, and community feedback
CSOs and NGOs	Advocacy, technical support, community mobilization	Transparency, rights protection, inclusion	Medium	Participatory M&E, citizen monitoring, and reporting
Private Sector (Land/Mining/Forest)	Investment, service delivery, compliance	Profitable operations, enabling environment	Medium	Reporting, performance tracking, and audits
Local Communities	Resource users, beneficiaries	Livelihoods, resource access, inclusion	Low to Medium	Feedback provision, participatory monitoring tools
Development Partners	Funding, technical support	Impact, value for money, sustainability	High	Support evaluations, capacity building, and learning

7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Table 17: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Goal : Develop, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive communities that enhance livelihood whilst preserving eco-systems and biodiversity										
Objective : To maintain proportion of the total land areas designated as protected areas at 15% by the end of 2029, : To rehabilitate 100,000 ha of degraded forest reserves by the end of 2029 To reduce rate of deforestation, desertification and soil erosion by 60% by the end of 2029										
Programme : Forest and Wildlife Development and Management										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Area of forest plantations established	hectares of forest plantations established	Output	19,125 Hectares	25,000 Hectares	50,000 Hectares	75,000 Hectares	100,000 Hectares	Regional/District	Quarterly	FC
Area of established forest plantations maintained	hectares of established forest plantations maintained	Output	48,279 Hectares	56,973 Hectares	113,946 Hectares	170,919 Hectares	227,892 Hectares	Regional/District	Quarterly	FC

Area of degraded landscape areas restored	hectares of degraded landscape restored through enrichment planting	Output	350 Hectares	1,500 Hectares	3,000 Hectares	4,500 Hectares	6,000 Hectares	Regional/District	Quarterly	FC
Area of bamboo plantations established	hectares of bamboo plantation established	Output	500 Hectares	1,000 Hectares	2,000 Hectares	3,000 Hectares	4,000 Hectares	Regional/District	Quarterly	FC
Proportion of forest and wildlife infractions reduced	Percentage of forest and wildlife infractions reduced annually	Output	34%	25%	25%	25%	25%	Regional/District	Quarterly	FC
Number of Teams deployed	Count of Rapid Response Teams deployed to hotspot areas	Output	23	23	46	69	92	Regional/District	Quarterly	FC
Number of alternative livelihood	Count of alternative sources of livelihood for	Output	5	4	8	12	16	Regional/District	Quarterly	FC

sources promoted	forest fringe communities promoted									
Number of joint programmes conducted	Count of collaborative community resource management programme conducted	Outcome	5	4	8	12	16	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Number of communities supported to maintain bamboo stands	Count of communities supported to maintain natural bamboo stands	Output		50	100	150	200	Districts/ Regional	Quarterly	FC
Proportion of forest and wildlife infractions reduced	Percentage of forest and wildlife infractions reduced annually	Output	34%	25%	25%	25%	25%	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Number of Teams deployed	Count of Rapid Response Teams	Output	23	23	46	69	92	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC

	deployed to hotspot areas									
Number of alternative livelihood sources promoted	Count of alternative sources of livelihood for forest fringe communities promoted	Output	5	4	8	12	16	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Number of joint programmes conducted	Count of collaborative community resource management programme conducted	Outcome	5	4	8	12	16	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Number of communities supported to maintain bamboo stands	Count of communities supported to maintain natural bamboo stands	Output		50	100	150	200	Districts/ Regional	Quarterly	FC
Number of permits issued with correspondi	Count of permits issued for on-and off	Output	192	150	320	490	660	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC

ng tree volumes allocated	plantation timber									
Number of audit cycles completed	Count of audit cycles completed	Output	1	2	4	6	8;	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Number of ecotourism promotion activities undertaken	Count of ecotourism attractions in wildlife protected areas undertaken	Output	2	4	8	12	16	International/ Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Number of certificates issued, and revenue realized	Count of charcoal conveyance certificates issued	Output/ Outcom e	14 GH¢6.89mil.	20 GH¢10 mil.	40 GH¢20 mil.	60 GH¢30mil.	80 GH¢40 mil.	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Proportion of policy implemented	Percentage of Tree Tenure and Benefit Sharing Implemented annually	Output/ Outcom e	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Regional/ District	Annually	FC
Tonnes of carbon dioxide	Amount of carbon dioxide sequestered	Output	3,698,245 tCO2e	3,000,000 tCO2e	6,000,000 tCO2e	9,000,000 tCO2e	12,000,000 tCO2e	Regional/ District	Half Yearly	FC

equivalent sequestered	from REDD+ activities									
Percentage Hotspot Intervention Areas Framework Agreements implemented	Proportion of Hotspot Intervention Areas Framework Agreements implemented annually	outcome	70%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Distance of forest reserves and Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas boundaries maintained	Kilometre of forest reserves and Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas boundaries Cleaned, inspected and patrol	Output	23,107	38,070km	76,140km	114,210km	152,280km	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Distance of reserve boundaries	Kilometres of internal and external forest reserves	Output	110km	100km	200km	300km	400km	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC

planted and maintained	boundaries planted and maintained									
Number of compartments stock surveyed	Count of compartments forest reserves surveyed	Output	212	150	300	450	600	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Number of compartments check surveyed	Count of compartments forest reserves checked surveyed	Output	187	150	300	450	600	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Number of wildfire cases controlled	Count of wildfire managed in forest reserves, forest plantations and wildlife	Output	54	15	30	45	60	Regional/ District	Regional/ District	FC
Volume of natural forest timber harvested	Amount of natural forest timber harvested on and off-reserve	Output	1.8 mil. Cubic meters	2 mil. Cubic meters	4 mil. Cubic meters	6 mil. Cubic meters	8 mil. Cubic meters	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC

Volume of plantation timber harvested	Amount of plantation timber harvested	Output	291,050 Cubic meters	250,000 Cubic meters	500,000 Cubic meters	750,000 Cubic meters	1,000,000 Cubic meters	Regional/ District	Quarterly	FC
Goals: 1. Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources 2. Promote value addition 3. Promote local content participation in the mining value chain										
Objectives: 1. To increase the percentage of mineral process in-country by 40 % by 2029 2. To expand Ghana's mineral production base from 4 to 7 by December 2029 3. To promote compliance with mining laws and regulations 4. To reduce environmental degradation in mining areas by 40% by 2029 5. To increase local participation in the Mining value chain by 30% by 2029										
Programme: Mineral Extraction										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator or Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of Mineral rights granted	count of mineral rights (reconnaissance, prospecting & mining licenses)	Output	343	415	535	640	750	National	Quarterly	MINCOM

	formally issued.									
Volume Mineral produced	Quantity of minerals produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold • Manganese • Bauxite • Diamond • Lithium 	Output	5.1Moz 4.7Mt 1.6Mt 0.3Mct -	5.0Moz 6.4Mt 2.8Mt 0.3Mct -	5.1Moz 6.2Mt 5.0Mt 0.4Mct 0.29Mt	5.2Moz 6.1Mt 5.0Mt 0.4Mct 0.39Mt	5.3Moz 6.0Mt 5.0Mt 0.4Mct 0.40Mt	National	Quarterly	MINCOM
Volume Mineral produced	value of minerals produced in US\$: M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold • Manganese • Bauxite 	Output	11,643 250.96 68.70 15.32 N/A N/A	12,805 386.02 112.59 15.32 N/A	13,038. 25 380.10 201.05 18.44 834	13,154.6 6 380.10 201.05 18.44 835	13,271.0 7 380.10 201.05 18.44 704	National	Quarterly	MINCOM

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond • Lithium • Salt 									
Inflow of mining investment	Amount of total investment inflows (exploration, operations and support services) in US\$M	Output	1,277.44	1,341.22	1,408.38	1,478.80	1,552.74	National	Quarterly	MINCOM
Foreign Exchange Earned from mineral exports	value of forex earnings from mineral exports (US\$M) annually	Output	11,976	13,407.39	14,471.84	14,589.25	14,574.66	National	Quarterly	MINCOM
Proportion of Export Earnings retained in-country	Percentage of mineral export earnings returned and retained within	Output	70.8%	70%	70%	70%	70%	National	Quarterly	MINCOM

	the national economy annually									
Number of jobs created by the industry	Count of direct employment opportunities generated by the mining sector annually	Output	38,254	40,167	40,167	42,175	42,597	National	Quarterly	MINCOM
Number of Occupational Accidents and Safety Incidents	count of reported accidents and safety-related incidents	Output	269	214	160	107	53	National	Quarterly	MINCOM
Number of compliance monitoring visits carried out	Count of compliance visits to exploration and operating mines annually	Output	6,244	6,400	6,500	6,600	6,800	National	Quarterly	MINCOM
Number of locally procured goods and services	Count of distinct goods and services sourced from local	Output	51	52	53	54	55	National	Quarterly	MINCOM

	procurement list annually									
Proportion of Mineral Revenue Spent on Procurement of Local Goods	Percentage of total mineral sector revenue allocated to the purchase of locally produced goods annually.	Output	73.7%	70%	70%	70%	70%	National	Quarterly	MINCOM
Number of ESIA reports completed for GIISDEC projects	Count of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments done	Output	3	5	8	10	12	Selected Regions	Annually	GIISDEC
Number of community sensitization sessions held	Count of public/community engagements on environmental issues	Output	2	4	6	8	10	Selected Regions	Quarterly	GIISDEC

% of projects with EPA certification	Projects meeting environmental compliance	Outcome	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	National	Annual	GIISDEC
Number of MSMEs engaged in supply chain	Local firms integrated into steel sector	Outcome	15	25	35	45	60	Region	Bi-Annual	GIISDEC
Annual bauxite production (MT)	Total metric tonnes of bauxite extracted per year	Output	1.5m MT	3m MT	5m MT	7.5m MT	10m MT	National	Quarterly	GIADDEC
Volumes committed in signed offtake agreements for bauxite	Amount of bauxite (millions) committed in signed offtake agreements	Output	-	3m MT	5m MT	7.5m MT	10m MT	Selected Regions	Semi-Annual	GIADDEC
Volumes committed in signed offtake	Amount of alumina (millions) committed in	Output	-	-	-	2m MT	2m MT	Selected Regions	Semi-Annual	GIADDEC

agreements for alumina	signed offtake agreements									
Number of Biodiversity Action Plans	Count of Biodiversity Action Plans completed in a year	Output	-	1	1	0	0	National	Annual	GIADEC
Number of ESG Audits	Count of ESG Compliance Audits undertaken	Output	-	2	4	4	4	National	Quarterly	GIADEC
Annual aluminium production (MT)	Amount of aluminium (MT) produced per year	Output	50,000 MT	50,000 MT	80,000 MT	180,000 MT	300,000 MT	Selected Regions	Annual	GIADEC
Number of licensed players vs total number of aluminium downstream players	Percentage downstream players licensed	Output	-	60%	80%	95%	100%	By sector	Annual	GIADEC

Goal: 1. To improve resilience to geological threat
2. To promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources

Objectives:1. To increase resilience to seismic threats in southern Ghana by 2029										
2. To expand Ghana's minerals production base from 4 to 7 by 2029										
Programmes: 1. Disaster Management										
2. Geo-science Information management										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator or Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of field sheets geologically mapped	Count of field sheets geologically mapped annually	Output	5	5	5	5	5	Selected Districts	Quarterly	GGSA
Number of field sheet geochemically sampled	Count of field sheets Geochemically mapped annually	Output	2.5	5	5	5	5	Selected Districts	Quarterly	GGSA
Number of line kilometers investigated by geophysical method	kilometers Geophysical investigation conducted annually	Output	1,000Km	1,000Km	1,000Km	1,000Km	1,000Km	Selected Districts	Annually	GGSA

Number of sectors evaluated for industrial mineral	Count of field sheets evaluated for industrial minerals annually	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Selected Districts	Quarterly	GGSA
Number of sectors evaluated for clay	Count of field sheets evaluated for clay annually	Output	3	5	5	5	5	Selected Districts		GGSA
Number of block-out areas geologically investigated for small-scale mining	Count of blocked out areas investigated annually	Ouput	1	2	2	2	2	Selected Districts	Quarterly	GGSA
Number of Districts mineral maps updated (no. of Districts)	Count of district mineral maps updated annually	Output	43	24	24	24	24	Selected Districts	Quarterly	GGSA

Number of field sheets mapped for Geohazard (1 field sheet = 729 sq. km)	Count of Geohazard mapping conducted on geological threat annually	Output	-	2	2	2	2	Selected Districts	Quarterly	GGSA
Number of isoseismic maps and bulletins produced	Count of isoseismal reports annually	Output	12	12	12	12	12	Selected Districts	Monthly	GGSA
Number of earthquake education and sensitization carried out	Count of public awareness and sensitization programmes on earthquakes conducted annually	Output	2	6	6	6	6	Selected Regions	Quarterly	GGSA
Number of earthquake vulnerability assessments of	Count of seismic vulnerability assessment on buildings conducted annually	Output	-	100	100	100	100	Selected Regions	Quarterly	GGSA

buildings undertaken										
Number of sites/areas identified as geo-heritage site	Count of areas identified as geo-heritage site annually	Output	-	3	3	3	3	Selected Regions	Quarterly	GGSA
Number of permits issued for ground investigations	Count of permits issued for ground investigation annually	Output	7	50	50	50	50	Selected Regions	Quarterly	GGSA
Number of permits issued for import and export of geological samples	Count of permits issued for import and export of geological samples annually	Output	80	100	100	120	140	Selected Regions	Quarterly	GGSA
Number of reports published	Count of geological investigation reports	Output	-	2	2	2	2	National	Annually	GGSA

	published annually									
Goal: Promote sustainable mining activities										
Objective: To reduce environmental degradation in mining areas by 40% by 2029										
Programme: Alternative livelihood and sustainable development Programme										
Number of Registered community -based mining cooperative	Count of mining cooperatives formalized	Output	-	20	50	90	140	Regional, Gender	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP
Number of Job creation through cooperative mining	Count of direct and indirect jobs generated in mining communities from cooperative mining	Outcome	-	50,000	120,000	210,000	330,000	Regional, Gender	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP
Number of Centralised processing plants established	Count of fully functional and environmentally compliant ore	Output	-	10	25	45	70	Region	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP

	processing facilities									
Number of Individuals trained	Count of youth and women trained	Output	127	10,000	25,000	45,000	75,000	Gender, Age, Region	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP
Number of individuals provided with startup kits	Count of youth and women provided with startup kits	Output	127	10,000	25,000	45,000	75,000	Gender, Age, Region	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP
Area of degraded land reclaimed	hectares (ha) of degraded land reclaimed and stabilized	Outcome	823.12ha	1,500ha	3,500ha	6,000ha	9,000ha	District, Community	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP
Number of trees planted in reclaimed areas	Count of trees planted in reclaimed areas	Output	481,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	4,500,000	7,000,000	District, Community	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP
Number of temporary and permanent jobs created	Count of temporary and permanent jobs created through reclamation and re-	Output	2,000	5,000	12,000	21,000	33,000	Gender, Community, District	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP

	afforestation activities									
Number of miners trained in safety and environmental compliance	Count of miners trained in safety and environmental compliance	Output	-	4,000	10,000	18,000	28,000	Gender, Age, District	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP
Number of agribusiness cooperatives formed	Count of agribusiness cooperatives formed	Output	-	20	50	90	140	Region, District, Community	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP
Number of social facilities constructed / rehabilitated	Count of social facilities constructed / rehabilitated	Output	-	10	25	45	70	Region, District, Community	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP
Number of community engagement events held	Count of Sensitisation forums, townhalls, capacity-	Output	25	40	100	180	280	Region, District, Community	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP

	building sessions									
Number of functional Mine Support Service Units (MSSUs) established	Count of functional Mine Support Service Units (MSSUs) established	Output	-	10	25	45	70	District	Quarterly	MLNR, rCOMSDEP
Goal: 1. Promote efficient and effective Land administration										
Objective: 1. To achieve 60% coverage of orthophoto maps and digitize line maps for survey and mapping activities by 2029										
2. To digitize and automate all Land administration services across the country by 2029										
3. To decentralize Land and Boundary administration services nationwide by 2029										
Programme: Land Administration and Management										
Percentage of people with secured title increased	% increase in no. of people issued with deeds & title certificates by 10% annually	outcome	14,000	20%	30%	40%	50%	Regional/National	Quarterly	LC
% increase in digitized land	% of existing manual land records & maps	outcome	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	Regional/National	Quarterly	LC

records nationwide	converted into digital format									
Average Turnaround time for land registration	No. of days for title and deeds registration in regions with digitized records	outcome	Land Title=150days Deeds=30days	150 days 30 days	120days 30 days	90 days 30 days	30 days 30 days	Regional/ National	Quarterly	LC
Revenue mobilized from ground rent	Amount of revenue generated from ground rent mobilization	Outcome	30m	33m	36m	39m	42m	Regional/ National	Quarterly	LC
No. of regional Lands Commission offices constructed	Count of regional offices constructed	Output	4	3	6	9	12	Regional	Quarterly	LC
Proportion of land mass covered by	Percentage of land mass covered by orthophoto maps	Output	-	-	20%	40%	60%	Regional/National	Quarterly	LC

orthophoto maps										
No. of cadastral & parcel plans produced	Count of cadastral & parcel plans produced annually	Output	13,581	15,000	16000	17000	18000	Regional/ National	Quarterly	LC
Goals: Ensure sustainable development of Customary Lands										
Objectives: To optimize stool land revenue mobilization										
Programmes: Customary Land Administration										
No. of Customary Land Secretariats (CLSs) established and functional	Count of Customary Land Secretariats (CLSs) established and functional across all 16 regions	Output	100 no. of CLS established and operational	100	200	300	400	Regional/National	Quarterly	OASL, LC, MLNR
Number of land tenure assessments conducted in galamsey-prone districts.	Count of land tenure assessments conducted in galamsey-prone districts.	Output	20	40	80	120	160	Districts	Quarterly	OASL

prone districts.										
Number of community-based monitoring and enforcement models developed	Count of community-based monitoring and enforcement models developed	Output	10	10	20	30	40	Districts	Quarterly	OASL AND MINCOM
Number of traditional areas Sensitized	Count of traditional areas Sensitized	Output	30	20	40	60	80	Districts	Quarterly	OASL
Number of architectural and operational requirement frameworks developed	Count of architectural and operational requirement frameworks developed for Customary Land Secretariats (CLSs)	Output	25	15	30	45	60	Districts	Quarterly	OASL AND LANDS COMMISSION

Number of priority traditional areas identified for piloting the Rural Parcel demarcation	Count of priority traditional areas identified for piloting the Rural Parcel demarcation	Output	4	3	6	9	12	Districts	Quarterly	OASL, MLNR
Goal: 1. Enhance Land, Maritime and Air Boundary demarcation										
Objective: 1. To support the systematic demarcation and delimiting of 50% of outstanding Land, Maritime and Air Boundaries by 2029										
2. To digitize and organize all legacy Boundary documents and maps by 2029										
Programme: Boundary Management										
Proportion of all historical boundary documents and maps scanned,	% of legacy boundary documents and maps digitized and catalogued	outcome	-	30%	50%	80%	100%	Regional/ National	Quarterly	GhBC

geo-referenced, and stored	onto a digital repository									
No. of regional GhBC offices constructed	Count of regional offices constructed	Output	-	1	2	4	6	Regional/National	Quarterly	GhBC
Proportion of Ghana's international land boundaries demarcated	Percentage of Ghana's international land boundaries demarcated	Output	10%	-	30%	60%	100%	Regional/National	Quarterly	GhBC

7.4 Evaluation

Evaluation of the Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) will be conducted at key intervals to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability, and impact of implemented programmes and policies. The process will include both **mid-term** and **end-of-plan evaluations**, complemented by thematic or project-specific assessments where necessary. Evaluations will use **mixed methods** quantitative and qualitative and will draw on administrative data, surveys, stakeholder interviews, and field observations. They will be conducted through a collaborative process involving MLNR, its agencies, independent evaluators, and stakeholders to ensure objectivity and learning.

Findings will inform policy adjustments, guide resource allocation, and enhance future planning. Evaluation results will be disseminated through reports, stakeholder validation workshops, and review meetings to promote transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement.

7.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory M&E will actively involve key stakeholders especially local communities, traditional authorities, civil society organizations, and beneficiaries in monitoring the implementation and impact of sector interventions. This approach ensures that diverse perspectives and ground-level realities inform the assessment process.

Methods such as community scorecards, focus group discussions, stakeholder forums, and beneficiary feedback mechanisms will be used to gather qualitative insights and promote accountability. These participatory tools foster ownership, transparency, and trust among all actors, enabling timely identification of challenges and opportunities for improvement.

By integrating participatory M&E, the Ministry ensures that monitoring is inclusive, responsive, and aligned with the needs and priorities of those directly affected by sector programmes.

7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning

Knowledge Management and Learning within the M&E framework focuses on systematically capturing, documenting, and sharing lessons learned, best practices, and innovations arising from the implementation of sector programmes. This process supports continuous improvement and informed decision-making across the Ministry and its stakeholders.

Table 18: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Areas	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Land administration and titling	Lands Commission staff, surveyors	Land registries, cadastral maps, official records	Limited digital mapping tools; outdated land data
Forest management and conservation	Forestry Commission experts, local forest officers	Forest inventory reports, satellite imagery	Weak community forest monitoring data
Mineral resource regulation	Minerals Commission / GISDEC / GIADEC officials, geologists	Mining reports, geological surveys	Insufficient data on small-scale mining and exploration of other minerals impact
Stool land management	OASL officials, traditional leaders	Stool land records, customary law documents	Lack of comprehensive stool land documentation
Community land rights	Traditional authorities, community leaders	Oral histories, community records	Poor documentation of customary land tenure systems
Environmental impact assessments	Environmental officers, consultants	EIA reports, environmental databases	Gaps in monitoring post-project environmental impacts
M&E methodologies and tools	MLNR M&E unit, partner agencies	M&E reports, sector performance reviews	Limited capacity on participatory M&E techniques
Policy and legal frameworks	Policy analysts, legal experts	Legislation documents, policy briefs	Outdated policies requiring review and harmonization
Knowledge management practices	Knowledge officers, ICT units	Knowledge repositories, internal reports	Limited knowledge sharing platforms and documentation
General administration of MLNR	Ministry administrative staff, HR officers	Internal memos, administrative records	Need for improved workflow documentation and digitalization
Policy formulation	Policy division staff, sector experts	Policy papers, stakeholder consultations	Insufficient stakeholder engagement and data integration

By establishing mechanisms such as knowledge repositories, regular learning forums, and feedback loops, the Ministry promotes institutional memory and builds capacity. These efforts ensure that insights from evaluations and monitoring activities are effectively translated into policy refinements and improved programme design, fostering adaptive management and sustainable development outcomes.

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CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

Communicating effectively remains an integral part of this plan in achieving the optimum objectives and set targets for the 2026-2029 SMTDP. This chapter outlines the strategies the Sector will use to effectively communicate its plans to all stakeholders, including decision-makers and the public. Effective information dissemination ensures that stakeholders receive accurate information promptly and in an appropriate format. This will promote a clearer understanding and greater appreciation of the Plan, encouraging stakeholders to take action and actively support its successful implementation.

8.2 Objectives of the Strategy

The objectives of the communication strategy are to ensure effective information sharing, raise awareness, promote active stakeholder involvement, and intensify organizational engagement. Through consistent communication with its diverse stakeholders, the Ministry aims to foster public understanding and awareness of its initiatives.

8.3 Target Audience

Table 20: Target Audience

Primary	Secondary
Government Institutions	Non-Governmental Organization
Traditional Authorities	Academia
Investors	Media
Donor Partners	CSOs
	General Public

8.4 Channels for Communicating the SMTDP

The Ministry has labelled various communication channels and reporting formats to convey the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of the Plan's implementation to stakeholders. These methods have been carefully chosen to ensure effective communication and the achievement of the strategy's objectives.

8.5 Approaches of Communication

The approaches will comprise of workshops, seminars, public forums, the MLNR website, stakeholder meetings, comprehensive reports, and media engagement.

Workshops/ Seminars/Public Fora

Stakeholders will be engaged through workshops, seminars, and public forums. Throughout the implementation period of the Plan, these platforms will create awareness, build capacity, and

gather feedback, as development issues are discussed at both national and sub-national levels. The workshops will be held at the national, regional, and district levels to present emerging issues, achievements, and challenges to all stakeholders. This approach is aimed at strengthening participation in the development process.

MLNR website

The Ministry will share documents and event-related information while collecting feedback from stakeholders. Key events such as Tree for Life, the National Lands Conference, and the Mining Expo will be featured on the Ministry's website. Information on development activities, programmes, emerging issues, achievements, and challenges will be published to the public through social media platforms, including Facebook and WhatsApp. Additionally, newsletters will be distributed via email to stakeholders and other interested individuals who subscribe.

8.6 Stakeholders

The stakeholders to be considered in the communication strategy include:

- Office of the President
- Ministers and Deputy Ministers
- Members of Parliaments and relevant Parliamentary Committees
- MDAs
- NDPC
- Sector Agencies
- House of Chiefs
- Media
- General Public

Detailed Reports

The Ministry will publicize Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) data and results through Annual Progress Reports, Annual Performance Reports and End-of-Year M&E Reports.

Media

The Ministry will actively take part in the Meet-the-Press Series, conduct quarterly media briefings, and publish articles in print media, online platforms, development magazines, and documentaries. It will also engage actively in television and radio programmes, partnering with the media to implement its communication strategy. Additionally, a devoted Press Corps will be established to report on progress made in the national development agenda and related initiatives.

Table 21: Key Indicators for Communication

Indicators	Indicator Definition
Stakeholder Meetings	Number of Stakeholder meetings held
Engagement sections with Office of the President	Number of engagement sections with Office of the President held
Meet-the-Press session	Number of Meet-the-Press sessions conducted
Media publications, press releases, and official statements	Number of media publications, press releases, and official statements released
Engagements on digital platforms	Level of engagement (views, shares, comments) on digital platforms regarding sector activities
Public Engagements	Number of public engagements or informational campaign held

Table 22: Communication Messages for SMTPD for 2026-2029

No	KEY MESSAGES	DESCRIPTION
A.	Sustainability in the Exploitation of Natural Resources	<p>“Sustainability is not a choice; it is a responsibility. Let’s preserve our natural resources today to secure tomorrow”.</p> <p>Ghana’s natural wealth is our inheritance. Let’s manage it wisely for ourselves and future generations</p>
LANDS SUBSECTOR		
1	Avoid “moff moff” land deals	Ensure that all land transactions are backed by proper legal documentation.
2	Report encroachment	All trespassers on the land must be reported to the Land Commission and the appropriate authorities.
3	Protect your documents. Your land document is your power	Land documents serve as proof of your ownership. Keep them safe from damage and theft. Always request to see the original land title and verify it with the Land Commission. Verify the original copies of land papers before making any payments.
4	Demand a site plan	Ensure the land matches what’s being sold by checking with the Land Commission.

5	Stay confident forever	Verify the true ownership of the land you want to buy
6	Beware of double sales	Always search to verify that the land has not been sold already
7	Avoid land scams, investigate the incredibility of cheap Land	Before making any payment, verify land ownership with the Lands Commission. Start your search at onlineservices.lc.gov.gh . Exercise caution, as it may be a scam or involve disputed property.
8	Keep your boundaries	Before making a purchase, ensure to physically inspect the corners of the property with a licensed surveyor.
9	Start your land verification process online	Access onlineservices.lc.gov.gh
CUSTOMARY LAND ADMINISTRATION		
1	“Secure stool lands empower communities”	Revenue should support local development. Customary land transactions must be registered legally. Promoting transparency is essential to avoid land conflicts. Well-managed stools contribute to stronger, self-reliant communities.
2	Secure your land, secure your future	Ensure transparency, efficiency and fairness.
3	"A secure land is a prosperous Ghana."	Digitizing land records in Ghana to reduce disputes and enhance investor confidence.
4	Stool lands for development, not for disputes.	Register all transactions through the Office of the Administration of Stool Lands (OASL). Use stool land revenues to fund schools, clinics, and infrastructure. Resolve land disputes legally and peacefully. Let’s protect our land and build our communities together.
5	Document customary lands to protect customary rights.	Customary lands should be secured through proper documentation. This prevents boundary disputes and land grabbing, while protecting the rights of traditional authorities and community members. It also supports development planning and land use management. Strong documentation leads to stronger rights and stronger communities.
FORESTRY SUBSECTOR		

1	Report encroachment, protect Ghana	Encroachment on public land, forest and reserve threatens our environment, resources and future
2	Community Involvement Join the Tree for Life initiative (Greening Ghana) “Grow Hope”.	Every tree counts. Communities are key partners in protecting our forests. Let's grow trees, not stumps. A Greener Ghana starts with you. Let's grow together. Join the “ Tree for Life ” Plant, Nurture and Protect Trees.
3	Restore the forest to secure the future.	Restore degraded forest reserves by promoting tree planting and enhancing forest protection. Support the restoration of areas affected by illegal logging and safeguard reserves.
4	Working to preserve Ghana’s forests for future generations.	Ensure the sustainability of forests and implement measures for their protection, while also promoting afforestation efforts in Ghana.
5	Plant Today, Safeguard Tomorrow	Every tree planted today protects our environment, our people, and our future. One tree at a time.
6	Online forestry services are fast, easy, and secure.	Apply for timber permits, access forest reserve information, register plantations, and report illegal logging or encroachment at service.fc.gov.gh , available 24/7, anywhere and anytime.
7	Forests are vital for life; we must protect them.	Without trees, there is no future. Healthy forests provide clean air, clean water, and climate stability. Every lost tree represents a lost future.
8	Choose to plant trees instead of using concrete.	Join the fight against illegal logging. Report violations, reclaim land, and support reforestation today. Don’t just cut down; replace every tree you fell to protect our forest reserves for generations to come.
9	One Nation, One Tree at a Time	Together, we can green Ghana. Each tree planted helps fight climate change, protects biodiversity, and secures water sources. Plant a tree, protect the land, and grow the future.
10	Acquiring concessions for forest lands	All forest land concessions must be legally acquired, as forest land is a national asset that should be accessed properly. Illegal occupation or use of forest land is a crime. Responsible

		access to forest land starts with obtaining the right permits. Please help protect our forests by acquiring concessions through legal means.
11	Access forest land the right way, apply legally	Forests are vital resources. Always apply for permits through the Forestry Commission. Following the proper process for concessions is essential. Illegal access damages the environment and can lead to prosecution. Respect the forest. Respect the law.
MINING SUBSECTOR		
1	Mine responsibly, protect the land, and build the nation.	Responsible mining is vital for protecting the land and communities. All mining activities must be licensed; without a permit, no mining is allowed. Illegal mining damages the environment—report it now. Apply for mining licenses through the Minerals Commission using the legal process.
2	Protect our future: Say NO to illegal mining. Observe and report any suspected illegal mining activities to help stop them.	Illegal mining poses a significant threat to both life and development. We must work together to put an end to it. Illegal mining harms our land and water resources. It is essential to report any galamsey activities immediately. Galamsey pollutes rivers, destroys land, and endangers lives. Let's take action to protect our environment, our communities, and our future.
3	Support responsible, licensed Mining.	Support only licensed operators who follow the law for legal, safe, and sustainable mining.
4	To begin mining legally, obtain a concession deed. Legal mining starts with having the appropriate legal documentation.	Mining without a concession deed is illegal and can be harmful. Ensure that your mining rights are secured by applying through the mineral commission. Protect your business and the land: remember, without a concession deed, there should be no mining. Say no to illegal mining—follow the law, respect the land, and mine responsibly. Communities must mine in compliance with regulations.
5	Access online mining services anytime and anywhere with Smart, Secure, and Convenient solutions: www.mineralscommission.gov.gh .	You can apply for concessions, track the status of your application, submit reports, and renewals. Additionally, access to mining regulations anytime, 24/7.

6	Community involvement and sustainable practices.	Community voices are essential. Collaborate with the Commission to protect our land. Responsible mining starts with community involvement. Transparency in mining benefits everyone; know your rights and responsibilities. Your minerals, your rights, your future.
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