

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

CFMB	Community Forestry Management Body
CFMP	Community Forest Management Plan
CL	Community Rights Law with Respect to Forest Lands
DBH	diameter at breast height
FDA	Forestry Development Authority
GPS	Global Positioning System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NFR	National Forestry Reform Law of 2006
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
BCFMB	Beahpoye Community Forest Management Body

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Management information:

**BEAHNPOYE COMMUNITY FOREST** Community Forest Management Plan (BCFMP) by **the CFMB**, is in fulfillment of one of the basic requirements for timber trees harvesting as contained in the **Liberia Code of Forest Harvesting Practices** and the **Community Forestry Rights Law and its implementing regulation (§3.2(b))**

Having being endowed with this tract of forest land, we the people of **BEAHNPOYE COMMUNITY** have resolved to ~~wisely~~ use our forest resources in a way and manner that everyone of Beahnpoye will benefit from the forest resources thereof.

Based on the fact that we intend to explore our forest resources, we hereby entered into contract with the **Liberia Government** through the **Forestry Development Authority**, hereinafter referred to as the **Authority**.

In order to have a better representation in any negotiation with a third party with regards to the use of our forest resources, we have organized ourselves into a community Forestry Management Body (**CFMB**). See page 24 for the names and contact addresses of the **CFMB**.

### 1.2 Objectives

The primary objective of this plan is to manage the **BEAHNPOYE COMMUNITY FOREST** (BCF) and its surrounding landscapes so that these ecosystems continue to provide products and services for the present and future generations. Specific objectives are as follows:

- Demarcate the boundaries of **BEAHNPOYE COMMUNITY FOREST**, zone its forest types, and define management action(s) for each zone;
- Assess and inventory the non-timber and timber resources of **BEAHNPOYE COMMUNITY FOREST**;
- Engage in logging activities;
- Develop and support small and medium forest enterprises by building the capacity of community members to improve harvesting, processing, and marketing of forest products;
  
- Monitor the impact that community management has on the biodiversity of the Beahnpoye Forest.

#### 1.2.2 Effective Date of the Plan & Duration

The duration of this plan is fifteen (15) years, beginning after approval by the Beahnpoye CFMB and the FDA. The plan will be reviewed after every 5 years.

### 1.2.3 Partners to the plan

This plan is the product of a series of consultative work carried out by a number of Community Forest Management Bodies (CFMBs); the Forestry Development Authority (FDA); and selected representatives of resource user groups in the Beahnpoye community

## 2 GENERAL OVERVIEW OF INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

### 2.1 Institutional framework

In this management plan are the roles and responsibility of relevant local and national institutions with respect to Beahnpoye community forestry.

#### 2.1.1 Forest Development Authority

The FDA has jurisdiction over community forestry management in Liberia. The FDA gives official recognition to the demarcation of community forest boundaries, may recognize and terminate any Authorized Forest Community, and coordinates with other government institutions and relevant ~~parties~~ to the implementation of community forestry programs.

Consistent with Chapter 5 of the Community Rights Law, the FDA has the following roles and duties:

- Monitor and evaluate Community Forestry Management Programs;
- Facilitate the resolution of conflicts upon request by an Authorized Forest Community;
- Assist in building the capacity of Authorized Forest Communities in sustainable community forest management;
- Assist in securing financial and technical assistance for forest communities in support of their community forest management programs.

In addition, it should be noted that the FDA has the authority to revoke the authorized status of a community engaged in community forestry if:

- Forest resources are being seriously damaged,
- the CFMB is not complying with provisions of the Community Rights Law, its Regulations,
- or the community forestry program is being implemented in serious breach of the Agreement, Policy, or the Management plan between the Community and the Authority.

#### 2.1.2. Community Forest Management Body

The Community Forest Management Body (CFMB) represents the interests of the Beahnpoye communities and their Community Forest Management Bodies. The CFMB entered into a Forest Management Agreement with the FDA following the provision of information regarding the community, its management intent, the demarcation of the Beahnpoye Forest, an inventory of its resources. The Management Agreement was signed on \_\_\_\_\_ and grants obligations and rights to the community for 15 years. Among those rights and obligations include the obligation to:

- operate in accordance with the terms and conditions in this Community Forest Management Agreement, community forestry rules and other relevant legislations and regulations;
- develop and implement community forest management plans under guidelines and specifications issued by the FDA for the Beahnpoye Forest;

- prepare and implement **community** forestry rules/guidelines for the Beahnpoye Forest;
- conduct awareness raising activities in the community; and
- represent the community in all matters and negotiations related to the Beahnpoye Community Forest

### 3.0 Beahnpoye Forest Community

#### 3.1. Demographics

The current population of Beahnpoye is 12,543, consisting of 6543 females and 6000 males. The forest is located in the Gibi District between Gbarjorkor and Gbenfen clans with several towns. The major ethnic groups are Bassa and Kpelle.

The Beahnpoye community is located in Gibi District, the main livelihood activities related to forests and land use include farming (shifting cultivation), hunting, fishing, artisanal mining, and collection of NTFP.

#### 3.1.2. Description of surrounding landscape and its management

Beahnpoye is an important part of a larger landscape consisting of primary forests, , rivers, hills, and other natural features in Margibi County.

The Beahnpoye Forest itself comprises 33,338 hectares. A map of the area depicts the location of the Forest, along with the major towns, villages within the larger landscape of Margibi County.

### 4.0. General Description of the Community Forest

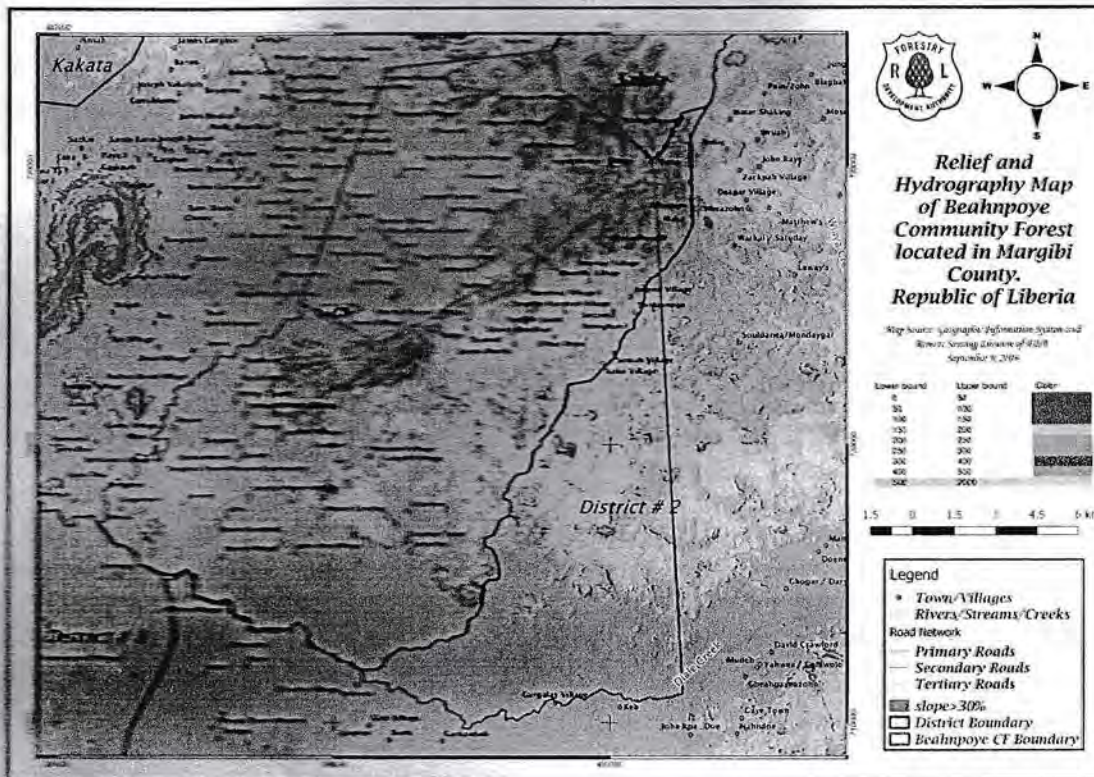
#### 4.1. Area and Location

##### Metes and Bounds/Technical Description

The Beahnpoye Community Forest lies within Latitude (380980 735592) North of the equator and Longitude (381112 709530) West of the Greenwich Meridian and it is located in Gibi District Margibi County, Liberia/West Africa.

Commencing at a point (388686 724545) on the Nia Creek; thence a line runs N 6° E for 966 meters to a point (388821 725410); thence a line runs N 19° E for 8,851 meters to a point (391812 733554); thence a line runs N 84° E for 6,115 meters to a point (397884 734200); thence a line runs S 6° E for 1,448 meters to a point (398024 732788); thence a line runs S 82° E for 322 meters to a point (398253 732745); thence a line runs S 59° E for 1,770 meters to a point (399754 731846); thence a line runs S 48° E for 2,414 meters to a point (401539 730243); thence a line runs S 3° E for 19,473 meters to a point (402626 711030) on the Diale Creek; thence a line runs Northward along said Creek for 29,292 meters to the confluence of the Nia Creek; thence a line runs Northward along said Creek for 15, 722 meters to the point of commencement, embracing a total of **33,338 hectares / 82,379 acres and NO MORE.**

## Beahnpoye Relief Map



### 4.1.2 History of past and current management

Past and current management and use in Beahnpoye include: chainsaw logging, shifting cultivation, and unregulated hunting and collection of a variety of non-timber forest products (NTFP). The forest has been traditionally considered a place to hunt and collect NTFP, and to clear in order to farm.

Commercial logging has not occurred in recent years; most of Beahnpoye and adjacent forested landscapes have been used primarily by local people for their own household consumption of timber and NTFP. There is limited management of the landscape and a system of open access for members of the community is the current management regime.

### 4.1.3. Major vegetation types.

Vegetation in Beahnpoye as a whole consists of high forest, bushes interspersed which are the product of human activities such as farming, mining, Pit-sawing, and settlements. Moist semi-deciduous forests are the most common forest types in Beahnpoye Margibi county. These forest types are characterized by tree species such as *Anthonotha fragrans*, *Entandrophragma utile*, *Nesogordonia papaverifera*, *Lophira alata*, *Terminalia superba*, *Tetraberlinia tubmaniana* and *Troplochiton scleroxylon*. Results of a recent assessment in this forest show that 4 of the 7 species are found in the Beahnpoye. These are light-demanding and dominant tree species with quality timber of known market Major water resources and aquatic life. Also found in the forest is the present of animal species.



#### 4.1.4. Wildlife:

There are physical present of animals in the BeahnPoye Community Forest and the CFMB will ensure that animals that are deem protected by the Forestry Development Authority will remain protected. See attachment XX for list of fauna species found in Liberia and by some degree of transitivity these fauna species can be found in the BeahnPoye community forest though a research has to be conducted soon.

#### 4.1.5. Water Resources:

In BeahnPoye as a whole, there are a number of watercourses, including rivers and many creeks used for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, and, at times, swimming. It is, therefore, a critical watershed.

#### 4.1.6 Threats to the forest and its resources

The BeahnPoye forest faces a number of direct and indirect threats to its integrity as a whole and to its biodiversity resources specifically. The major direct threats are shifting farming, uncontrolled hunting and fishing, fire, destructive logging (including chainsaw logging commonly known as pit sawing), and charcoaling.

Local bush meat hunting, which provides food and income, is another threat to biodiversity. Although rodents comprise the majority of bush meat, primates are particularly threatened because their long reproductive cycles mean slower population increase – and because they fetch higher prices on the market.

## 5. SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

### 5.1 Permanent consultation process between the FDA and the CFMB

This plan calls for quarterly meetings between the CFMB and the FDA. The Technical Manager of the Department of Community Forestry of the FDA will always be invited to these meetings, along with representatives of the Conservation and Commercial Departments. Such a gathering is expected to create a platform for open and quality discussion about a range of resource management planning, administrative and institutional issues and challenges that are bound to emerge. People in the community, for example, may seek advice in an informal fashion for technical forest management activities they may want to undertake such as resource inventory, nursery establishment and management, and Agro forestry. Dialogues of this nature could help address these and related issues and concerns.

### 5.2 Benefit sharing

The CFMB has established a benefit sharing committee that will be responsible for developing rules and systems to ensure fair and equitable benefit sharing of resources.

This benefit sharing committee's ultimate objective would be to develop, test and transparent, fair and simple processes by which the benefits of sustainable and profitable forest management and use are

clearly defined and shared equitably. Specific tasks are to: define the sources or streams (timber harvesting, permits, ecosystem services, etc); how they will be shared within and between households, individuals, the FDA and community; and develop proper procedures for reporting, auditing and monitoring benefit streams. This will require the facilitation and support of the FDA and other resource providers.

## 6.0 Forest Zoning and Resources

### 6.1 Primary forest:

The majority of the Beahnpoye Forest is characterized as primary forest and comprises approximately 30,004.2 hectares. More than 30 different species were during the inventory process.

Based on the inventory, it is observed that most of the identified trees have a dbh of over 60 centimeters. Many of the tree species found in this forest have commercial timber value, while others can be prized locally for their barks, exudates, roots and stems for products such as food, medicine, handicrafts (masks and drums) household utensils and implements, beverages and ropes. Some examples of these species include *Uapaca spp.*, *Sacoglottis gabonensis*, African corkwood (*Musanga cecropioides*) and Monkey plum (*Dacryodes klaineana*).

Fruits of certain *Uapaca spp* and *Dacryodes klaineana* are also a source of food for Chimpanzees and some species of monkeys. The seeds of certain *Xylopia spp* serve as spices and medicines and young stems (2-3 years old) are used as rafters in the construction of houses in rural, peri-urban and urban communities.

### 6.2 Management actions

The forest inventory serves as one of the knowledge based upon which management decisions are, and will be made. It also provides baseline information by which the efficacy of the forest management actions will be monitored. Accordingly, forest management actions related to the inventory will include the establishment of permanent sample plots which can be used to assess growth rates, and better understand the ecology of the Beahnpoye forest. The CFMB will be supported in this by the FDA.

#### Old Growth Forests

Accordingly, the management objectives for the old growth areas of the forest will be to sustainably harvest forest resources in line with FDA regulations regarding commercial forestry. However, NTFP extraction will be permitted within the forest. Permits will be required to conduct any felling operations, and a forest management & annual operation plans must be developed and filed with the FDA and the CFMB which will monitor these activities.

Although a preliminary inventory has been conducted, further information needs to be collected and an analysis of current data conducted in order to determine an estimate of volume in the Beahnpoye Forest on a per hectare basis. This should be done to determine an annual allowable cut level which is sustainable, should the communities wish to harvest in the old growth forest. This analysis could be done with the support of FDA. FDA could also assist the communities to identify the location from which the volume could be removed. In addition, any harvesting will comply with FDA harvesting regulations and best practices will be employed (e.g. maintain stream buffers and restrict harvesting of trees that provide a food source for endangered species).

This will require a series of reconnaissance to identify and mark the timber tree species that are to be harvested. Simple harvesting and processing equipment and low-impact harvesting methods will be used to reduce waste<sup>1</sup> and minimize damage to the remaining trees in the stand. The selection of trees for harvesting will ensure that healthy trees remain as the gene pool for the next generation of trees in the forest. This work will be conducted primarily through the Committee on Forest Management Use with support from the FDA.

### 6.3 Secondary forests:

In order to improve the stand quality in these areas, selective harvesting will be permitted in these areas. However, harvesting will only be conducted after a permit is obtained and approved by the CFMB and an operation plan filed. This will also require the calculation of an annual allowable cut, along with a series of reconnaissance to identify and mark the timber tree species that are to be harvested. Here too, simple harvesting and processing equipment and low-impact harvesting methods will be used to limit damage to the remaining stand and minimize waste. The selection of trees for harvesting will be done such that trees with straight and tall stems and no signs of pest and disease attacks remain to provide a strong gene pool for the next generation of trees in the forest. This work will be conducted primarily through the Committee on Forest Management Use with support from FDA.

Agro forestry techniques will also be used to provide livelihood alternatives and to demarcate boundaries of the forest. Tree crops such as citrus, wolor, mango, cocoa and coffee, along with NTFP (e.g. *Griffonia simplicifolia*, Grain of Paradise) will also be introduced in the secondary forest areas. Areas will be identified by the Committee on Agro forestry which will take the lead on identifying areas, establishing nurseries and establishing agro forestry systems in the secondary forest areas and buffer areas.

### 6.4 Swamp forest:

As a freshwater swamp, this compartment is a type of wetland and as such, serves as habitat for fish, mammals, and other types of aquatic life. It is also a critical watershed supporting many creeks, streams and rivers in this and adjacent communities. Given this, the only management option proposed for these zones are protection against fishing, logging, farming and mining.

## 7.0 Management of the Forest

This section describes the current types of forests and the various forest resources found in the Beahnpoye forest. It provides an overview of current conditions and a summary of proposed management actions. Tables 4 and 5 at the end of this section, summarize this information by forest zone

## 8.0 General management approach

The term "management," as used in this plan, refers to how rural people harvest, use, care for, reproduce, and improve their forest resources including trees, wild animals, water, and plants.

There has been limited management of the Beahnpoye Forest in recent memory. Management could be characterized as one of open use and open access. Preliminary information has been collected regarding the resources and the use therein, but much more information needs to be collected in order to ensure the sustainable use and management of the Beahnpoye Forest resources. Accordingly, this management plan will focus on information collection, development of best practices, the development of rules for use of forest resources, and monitoring the results of these practices.

Under the CRL, a management plan is a requisite for FDA's approval of a community's right to manage a given forest. A management plan, however, is not a static document, but rather a dynamic and flexible set of actions to guide towards managing targeted resources.

The design and implementation of this management plan is an ongoing process that must remain consultative so that local knowledge is integrated in its design and execution.

#### 8.1 Demarcation and boundary maintenance

#### **8.2 Current description**

The Beahnpoye forest has been in the custody of the communities surrounding the area for a very long period, say in the 1800s. The forest has been demarcated based on the metes and bound provided by the FDA and boundary lines will be maintained by selected members of the community

#### 8.3 Management actions.

The boundary of the Beahnpoye forest will need to be re-cleared twice a year. Trees, such as coffee, cocoa and other trees with potential commercial value will be planted along the boundaries to create a visual boundary and to provide supplementary income to the CFMB. Signs indicating where the boundary is located and depicting the boundaries will be erected in strategic locations. The Committee on Forest Protection and Rules Enforcement will have primary responsibility for implementing management actions associated boundary demarcation and maintenance.

In addition, both formal and informal consultations with community members and leaders living near the Beahnpoye Forest will be necessary in order to have the boundary maintained and respected. The community have given up their claims to farm in the Beahnpoye forest, and the CFMB will need to work with community leaders to ensure that these community members are given alternatives by the community. A series of consultative meetings with inhabitants whose "land" has been part of Beahnpoye and those not affected this way shall be the major activity to avoid or manage conflict. The Committee on Benefit Sharing and Conflict Management will support these activities.

#### 8.4 Inventory of valuable resources of the forest

#### 8.5 Fire management

##### 8.5.1 Current description

Fire is used in hunting and for site preparation in shifting cultivation. The Beahnpoye communities identified fire as a threat to forest and biodiversity resources. However, because of the importance of fire in the shifting cultivation system, many locals do not perceive it as an important threat. It is also possible, given the extensive and long-term use of fire in the Gibi District, that the ecosystem is fire adapted, and requires fire to maintain certain aspects of its biodiversity. However, without further study, this cannot be determined.

### 8.5.2 Management actions

While being a useful management tool for agriculture, fire can also present a threat to forests. Management activities will include rules development, education and awareness of the community regarding the danger that fire poses to the forest. The Membership and Rules Committee will develop rules regarding the use of fire in the managed forest and its buffer zone. Education and awareness of the rules will be disseminated through media such as signage, community meetings and other specific actions determined by the rules committee. Enforcement will be pursued through patrols, fines, and other forms of penalty. The CFMB will also work with other stakeholders in the region to support ecological studies to assess the impact and role of fire on the landscape.

### 8.5.3 Water management

#### 8.5.4 Current description

Traditionally in communities around Beahnpoeye codes of conduct set aside certain creeks, streams and rivers as sacred where fishing, swimming, and fetching water are forbidden. However, these bodies of water are a fraction of existing ones and in almost all cases, the code is no longer respected. There are many creeks and rivers that are littered with logs and other debris felled from shifting cultivation or as a result of road construction from concession operations.

In Liberia, in general, and in the Beahnpoeye communities in particular, management of rural water supply for the purposes of water sanitation, hygiene, and delivery systems for drinking water and so on does not exist. As a large percentage of the local population depends on water bodies as their primary water source, the protection of watersheds is vital.

#### 8.5.5 Management actions

X FDA rules state that a buffer strip of 50 meters should be left along the banks of rivers, creeks, and streams bordering farms. In practice, there are no such strips along riverbanks in Beahnpoeye where farming is taking place. The first action is to draft and enforce rules to protect watersheds that drain from or pass through Beahnpoeye, specifically establishing buffer strips of about 50 meters along the banks of creeks, streams, and rivers and establishing rules about depositing wastes. All water bodies shall be protected against water fencing and the use of chemical or organic poisons as fishing methods. Education and awareness campaigns will support enforcement of these rules through signage at critical sites and education.

#### 8.5.6 Management of wildlife (animals and plants)

##### 8.5.7 Current description

Conservation of flora and fauna is accomplished through taboos or social restrictions placed on the collection and harvesting of certain animal and plant species (out of tradition or a sense of scarcity). In the Beahnpoeye community, the people maintain binding norms to which members adhere. In particular, there are taboos that protect various habitats or animal species because some clans forbid members from hunting and eating such animals. Others prohibit certain types of hunting and fishing practices in some parts of the forest and in creeks and rivers.

Many clans reserve sacred groves where hunting and cutting of trees is forbidden because they believe ancestral or evil spirits reside in those areas. Such cultural traditions and beliefs can contribute to the

protection of fauna and flora but are not sufficient to stem the tide of people's needs as culture erodes and population explodes while forest cover depletes. There is widespread acknowledgement in this community that large mammals and commercial timber tree species are fast depleting because of overexploitation, the result of uncontrolled hunting and destructive logging.

#### 8.6 Non - Timber Forest Product Management

The community did not identify any premium timber species that are overexploited or endangered but provided a list of non-timber plant-based species that will require future management in order to avoid over-exploitation. These include griffonia (*Griffonia simplicifolia*), black pepper (*Piper nigrum*), xylopia (*Xylopia quintasii*), wolor (*Beilschmiedia manii*), rattans, wild oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), walnut, mat straw, and raffia. Listed also under this category were other species valued for their medicinal uses, spices, animal food and other use categories such as *Ricidodendron heudelotii*, *Ongokea gore*, *Afrosia cidacia*, *Mamea africana*, *Parkia bicolor*, *Fagara macrophylla* (Gayelee for drum), *Bussea occidentalis*, wild yam, mushrooms, bamboo, bitter cola, raffia palm and palm thatch.

##### 8.6.1 Management actions

The Membership and Rules Committee will work closely with the Committee on Forest Resource Management to develop a permitting system, collect data, and develop rules related to wildlife and NTFP.

The first step will involve setting up a permitting system that will allow the CFMB to monitor the users accessing the forest for various resources. The Committee on Forest Resource Management will be responsible for developing the permitting and reporting systems with support from FDA and others.

Permit holders will not initially be required to pay a fee, but they will be required to report on their activities. This will allow the committee to better understand what is being extracted from the forest and in what numbers to inform the rules development process. This will also serve as a monitoring system.

The Membership and Rules Committee will develop initial rules and will support the Committee on Forest Resources Management to create awareness around the rules. They will also be responsible for developing signage and creating awareness for the rules in the community. Within a year, more comprehensive rules will be developed based on data collected from the permitting system. Rules will be updated annually as the community gathers more information through the permitting system.

Where regulations or laws have been broken, violators will be immediately reported to FDA for enforcement. Enforcement will be through patrol and issuing of fines and/or revocation of permits. Violations of CFMB rules, will be dealt with by penalties approved by the CFMB.

In addition, certain NTFP that can be cultivated, will be introduced into gardens to reduce the pressure on wild resources. *Griffonia* is one such resource that has already been domesticated and introduced into the Beahnpoye communities and has the potential to provide income to cultivators. Cultivation of plant-based NTFPs can take several forms, including commercial plantations, smallholder cultivation (fallow farming, home gardens, etc), and enrichment planting in forest areas. The CFMB will seek support for these activities from the FDA and other experts. This will be the responsibility of the Agro forestry Committee.

## 8.7 Mineral prospecting and mining

### 8.7.1 Current description

Artisanal mining for diamond and gold, respectively, are a major activity around Beahnpoeye, but there is no evidence of mining or mineral prospecting within the boundaries of the forest.

### 8.7.2 Management actions

Mining of any kind in Beahnpoeye and its buffer zone shall be forbidden until rules have been developed.

## 9.0 Enforcement of rules, monitoring and reporting

### 9.1 Enforcement of rules and monitoring

#### 9.1.1 Current description

In addition to the laws of the Liberian government and specific regulations of the FDA related to forests, there are traditional rules that have served to protect a range of biological resources (animals, plants). These rules have regulated shifting farming, mining, poison fishing, uncontrolled hunting, trapping, and logging, but are, by and large, no longer enforced because of the breakdown in traditional systems as the result of war and the mistrust and the cultural erosion that ensued. Since the end of the civil crisis, there has been no effective enforcement of rules and result-oriented monitoring in and around Beahnpoeye CF by either the FDA or the community.

#### 9.1.2 Management actions

While efforts will focus primarily on education and awareness, a certain amount of enforcement will be necessary. Management actions will be the primary responsibility of the enforcement committee, but they will need to work closely with community educators and the Rules Committee. In and around the Beahnpoeye CF and its buffer zone; enforcement shall be carried out by patrols of trained forest guards. Training of these guards and establishing patrol routines will comprise the focus of management actions under this component. Special emphasis will be placed on distinguishing between CFMB rules (which will be dealt with at the community level) and violations of Liberia law (which will be dealt with by FDA or the appropriate authority)

Table 1: Summary of Management Action for areas zoned as Old Growth Forest

Forest Condition	Area [ha]	Management Conditions	Mgmt Actions	Issues	Opportunities	Management Goal
Old Growth/ Primary Forest	___ ha.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steep topography</li> <li>• Difficult access</li> <li>• Located not far from villages so not difficult to monitor activities therein</li> </ul>	Timber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the process of getting a third party to carry out sustainable harvest of timber</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out selectively &amp; sustainable harvested of timber species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide employment, infrastructure development, etc.</li> <li>• Also preservation of critical habitat</li> <li>• Conduct scientific research for tree stand improvement.</li> </ul>
			NTFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting common</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medicinal plants and other household products</li> <li>• Some products with commercial value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish quotas for NTFP collection</li> <li>• Monitor compliance through permitting system</li> <li>• Eliminate illegal collection methods through rules development, education and enforcement</li> </ul>
			Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used to prepare agricultural sites adjacent to the old growth area</li> </ul>	NONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zone areas where clearing will be allowed in the buffer zone</li> <li>• Prevent clearing in non-permitted areas</li> <li>• Develop rules for fire management</li> </ul>
			Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some misuse of water resources</li> <li>• Destructive fishing practices</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive water resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft and enforce rules to protect watersheds</li> </ul>
			Wild Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive hunting</li> <li>• Threatened chimpanzee population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative hunting techniques will be introduced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish rules and quotas for hunting</li> <li>• Monitor compliance through patrols and record keeping</li> <li>• Eliminate illegal hunting methods</li> </ul>
			Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artisanal mining for diamonds and iron ore</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining company may provide remediation &amp; community development support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No mining activities for first five years of plan implementation</li> <li>• Ensure that environmental damage from</li> </ul>



Forest Condition	Area [ha]	Management Conditions	Mgmt Actions	Issues	Opportunities	Management Goal
						mining activities minimized

Table 2: Summary of Management Action for areas zoned as Secondary Growth Forest

Forest Condition	Area [ha]	Management Conditions	Mgmt Actions	Issues	Opportunities	Management Goal
Secondary Forest	___ ha.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close to agricultural fields: easy for villagers to cut timber</li> <li>• Flatter topography, advantageous for forest protection and monitoring</li> </ul>	Timber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some illegal harvesting is taking place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some big timber trees that could be selectively harvested</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce selective harvesting</li> <li>• Introduce agro forestry systems</li> <li>• Tree stand improvement</li> </ul>
			NTFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting common</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medicinal plants and other household products</li> <li>• Some products with commercial value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish quotas for NTFP collection</li> <li>• Monitor compliance through permitting system</li> <li>• Eliminate illegal collection methods through rules development, education and enforcement</li> </ul>
			Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used to prepare agricultural sites adjacent to the old growth area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zone areas where clearing will be allowed in the buffer zone</li> <li>• Prevent clearing in non-permitted areas</li> <li>• Develop rules for fire management</li> </ul>
			Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some misuse of water resources</li> <li>• Destructive fishing practices</li> <li>• </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive water resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft and enforce rules to protect watersheds</li> </ul>
			Wild Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive hunting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closer to villages for monitoring purposes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish rules and quotas for hunting</li> <li>• Monitor compliance through patrols and record keeping</li> <li>• Eliminate illegal hunting methods</li> </ul>
			Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artisanal mining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining company may</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No mining for first 5 years</li> </ul>

Forest Condition	Area [ha]	Management Conditions	Mgmt Actions	Issues	Opportunities	Management Goal
				for diamonds and iron ore	provide remediation & community development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that environmental damage from mining activities minimized through rules development and enforcement</li> </ul>

## **9.2 Reporting**

Three types of reports are expected to be made to designated committees in a given time interval. These are reports on unauthorized incidences (e.g. Wildfire, traps, chainsaw logging, new trails in/around Beahnpoye, water fences, etc), minutes of meetings on the various aspects of forest resource use and management (including protection for which patrols will be needed, maintenance of boundary lines, etc) and progress reports (to the FDA and the Community Assembly). For reports on unauthorized incidences, a patrol book will be used to catalogue such events.

## **10. COMMITTEES**

The CFMB is committed to organizing the following five (5) committees listed below in order to support implementation of this plan.

### **10.1 Committee on benefit sharing and conflict management**

This committee will be responsible for mediating conflicts arising from implementation of this management plan. Members of this committee will seek out and receive specialized training in conflict management.

### **10.2 Committee on Agro forestry systems and component technologies**

The management plan call for the introduction of agro forestry systems, particularly in the buffer zones and in secondary forest areas. This committee will be responsible for identifying and managing agro forestry sites. They will also take responsibility for NTFP and tree nurseries.

### **10.3 Committee on forest resources management and use**

This committee is charged with ensuring the sustainable harvesting and management of non-timber and timber forest-based products. In consultation with the FDA, this committee will be responsible for developing specific prescriptions for stands within the BeahnPoye Forest. The committee will seek technical assistance in these matters from FDA and other partners.

### **10.4 Membership and Rules Committee**

The membership committee will be responsible for recruiting members within their communities to be general members of the CFMB. Members of the committee will also be point people within their specific towns and villages. This committee will also be responsible for developing rules for implementation of this management plan. This includes rules on NTFP harvesting, hunting and other rules deemed necessary to implement this plan. This committee will also need to work closely with the CFMB and the Committee on forest protection and rules enforcement to design education and awareness initiatives to promote awareness of the rules that are developed.

### **10.5 Committee on forest protection and rules enforcement**

This committee will be responsible for rules enforcement. This will include management of the forest guards, organizing patrols, reporting to the CFMB on violations, and liaising with FDA to for enforcement. In addition, this committee will be responsible for developing education and outreach materials to ensure that information is disseminated and understood

by the community. This committee will also have primary responsibility for the boundary demarcation activities.

#### **11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Monitoring and evaluation is a critical component of the management plan and will ensure sustainability. A number of on-going management activities will provide the basis for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) so that M&E is integrated into management and not seen as a standalone activity. These activities are listed below with reference to their descriptions in other sections of this document.

- The types and degree of vegetation changes will be monitored and evaluated through the establishment of permanent sample plots. Information collected will be shared with the FDA for analysis.
- Audits of the CFMB will be conducted internally on an annual basis to ensure that all records are in place. A checklist of documents and records will be developed for ease in this exercise.
- The plan will be reviewed at the end of five years to assess the progress of the plan. If necessary, the plan will be revised at that time. Annual operational plans will be developed and progress toward annual objectives will be assessed by the FDA and CFMB on an annual basis at the annual meeting of the CFMB.

#### **12.0 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

Successful implementation of this plan will require a dedicated core of volunteers in the Beahnpoye community, general community acceptance and commitment, and cooperation and buy in from the FDA and the local government in Margibi County. It is anticipated that partner funding and programming will support these activities through both funding and technical assistance. The FDA and other organizations and stakeholders will also play an important role in plan implementation.

Table 3: Primate Species Found or suspected in Liberia

Name/group	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	Liberian Protected Status
West African Chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	EN	WNPA 1988
Western black and white colobus	<i>Colobus polykomos polykomos</i>	VU and decreasing	WNPA 1988
Sooty mangabey	<i>Cercocebus atys atys</i>	VU	
Diana guenon ?	<i>Cercopithecus Diana Diana</i>	VU and decreasing	WNPA 1988
Olive colobus ?	<i>Procolobus verus</i>	NT and decreasing	WNPA 1988
Campbell's guenon	<i>Cercopithecus campbelli campbelli</i>		
Greater spot-nosed monkey ?	<i>Cercopithecus nictitans stampflii</i>		
Lesser spot-nosed monkey	<i>Cercopithecus petaurista buettikoferi</i>		
Western potto	<i>Perodicticus potto</i>		
Demidof's bush baby	<i>Galagoides demidoff</i>		
Thomas' bush baby	<i>Galagoides thomasi</i>		
Northern lesser bush baby	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>		

**Table 4: Large mammal species found or suspected in Liberia**

Name/group	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	Liberian Protected Status
Jentink's duiker ?	<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>	EN	WNPA 1988
Zebra duiker ?	<i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i>	EN	WNPA 1988
Bongo?	<i>Tragelaphus eurycerus</i>	VU	WNPA 1988
Ogilby's duiker?	<i>Cephalophus zebra</i>	NT	WNPA 1988
Yellow-backed duiker	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>		WNPA 1988
Liberian mongoose?	<i>Liberictis kuhni</i>		WNPA 1988
Leighton's linsang?	<i>Poiana leightoni</i>	VU	
Bourlon's genet?	<i>Genetta bourloni</i>	DD	
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	NT	WNPA 1988
African golden cat?	<i>Profelis aurata</i>	NT	WNPA 1988
African white-bellied pangolin	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	NT	
Western palm squirrel?	<i>Epixerus ebii</i>	DD	
Pygmy water shrew?	<i>Micropotamogale lamottei</i>	EN	

Key: ? = Presence suspected; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near-threatened; dd = Data deficient; WNPA 1988 = Protected in Liberia under the Wildlife and National Parks Act of 1988

Source: Arcelor Mittal, 2010

**Table 5: Bird species recorded or suspected in the area**

Name/group	Scientific Name	IUCN Status
Green-tailed Bristlebill	<i>Bledaeximius</i>	VU
Yellow-bearded greenbul	<i>Criniger olivaceus</i>	VU
Nimba flycatcher	<i>Malaenornis annamarulae</i>	VU
Black-headed Rufous Warbler	<i>Bathmocercus cerviniventris</i>	VU
Rufous-winged Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis rufescens</i>	VU
Copper-tailed Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis cupreocauda</i>	VU

Total Species of global conservation concern: 6

**Table 6: Master list of tree species found in Liberia**

AER	BOTANICAL NAME	LOCAL/TRADE NAME
AFRA	<i>Afroselsalvia afzelii</i>	Akuedao
AFZ	<i>Afzelia</i> spp. (bellafricana)	Doussie (Afzelia Apa)
ALB	<i>Albizia</i> spp.	Albizia
ALBA	<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i>	Albizia, Zu-nass
ALBF	<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>	Musase
ALBZ	<i>Albizia zygia</i>	Albizia, Musase, Zygia
ALSB	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>	Emien, Alston, Duku
AMPP	<i>Amphimaspterocarpoides</i>	Lati (Bokango)
ANI	<i>Aniseia</i> spp.	
ANIR	<i>Anigeriarobusta</i>	Aningre (Annegre)
ANN	<i>Annickia</i> spp.	

ACR	BOTANICAL NAME	LOCAL/TRADE NAME
ANOK	<i>Anopyxis klaineana</i>	Kokoti, Bodia
ANTA	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Ako
ANTC	<i>Anthonotha crassifolia</i>	Anthonotha
ANTF	<i>Anthonotha fragrans</i>	Anthonotha (Kibokoko) (Ako)
ANTM	<i>Antrocaryon micraster</i>	Antrocaryon
ANTN	<i>Anthodiestanobius</i>	Cabbage Tree
ARAS	<i>Araliopsis soyaudii</i>	Araliopsis
ARAT	<i>Araliopsis tabouensis</i>	Araliopsis (Grenian)
ATAC	<i>Ataenidia conferta</i>	Ataenidia
AUBP	<i>Aubrevillea platycarpa</i>	Biethi, Klekle
BEIB	<i>Beilschmiedia bithii</i>	Beilschmiedia
BEIM	<i>Beilschmiedia mannii</i>	Kanda (Tawa)
BERC	<i>Berlinia confusa</i>	Pocouli (Ebiara)
BOMBR	<i>Bombax brevicuspis</i>	Bombaxbr
BOMBU	<i>Bombax buonopozense</i>	Bombaxbu
BRAL	<i>Brachystegia leonensis</i>	Naga
BRIG	<i>Bridelia grandis</i>	Doandoh
BUSO	<i>Bussea occidentalis</i>	Samanta
BUST	<i>Bussea thurifera</i>	Nomotcho
CAL	<i>Calpocalyx</i> spp	
CALA	<i>Calpocalyzaubrevillei</i>	Badio (Calpocalz)
CANS	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	Aiele
CARP	<i>Carapaprocara grandiflora</i>	Carapa
CAS	<i>Cassipourea</i> spp	Cassipourea
CEIP	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Ceiba (Fromager)
CEL	<i>Celtis</i> spp (aldolfi-friederiei)	Celtis (Lokenfi)
CHIS	<i>Chidlowia sanguinea</i>	Bala
CHL	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp	Chlorophora
CHLR	<i>Chlorophora regia</i>	Iroko (OdumKambala)
CHR	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> spp	Akatio (Longui)
COLE	<i>Cola edulis</i>	
COLG	<i>Cola gigantea</i>	Cola (chewing stick) (sra)
COMM	<i>Combretodendron macrocarpum</i>	Abale
COPS	<i>Copaifera salikounda</i>	Etimoe
COU	<i>Coula</i> spp	
COUE	<i>Coula edulis</i>	Coula
CRYT	<i>Cryptosepalum tetraphyllum</i>	African Pine (Pantu)
CYNA	<i>Cynometra ananta</i>	Apome
DAC	<i>Dacryodes</i> spp	
DAC	<i>Dacryodes</i> spp	
DACK	<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i>	Monkey plum
DANT	<i>Daniella thurifera</i>	Faro
DIA	<i>Dialium</i> spp	Dialium
DIAA	<i>Dialium aubrevillei</i>	Kropio (Eyoum)
DIDA	<i>Didelotia afzelii</i>	Didelotia a
DIDB	<i>Didelotia brevipanicleata</i>	Didelotia b
DIDI	<i>Didelotia idea</i>	Bondu
DIO	<i>Diospyros</i> spp	
DIOA	<i>Diospyros abyssinica</i>	Diaspyros
DIOS	<i>Diospyros sanzaminika</i>	Ebony
DISB	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	Movingui
DRY	<i>Drypetes</i> spp	

ABR	BOTANICAL NAME	LOCAL/TRADE NAME
ELAG	<i>Elaeisqueensis</i>	Palm tree (oil palm)
ENAP	<i>Enantiapolycarpa</i>	Enantia
ENTA	<i>Entandrophragmaangolense</i>	Tiama (Edinam)
ENTCA	<i>Entandrophragmacandollei</i>	Kosipo (AbourdKro)
ENTCY	<i>Entandrophragmacylindricum</i>	Sapele (SapelleAboudikro)
ENTU	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo (Utile)
ERY	<i>Erythrophleum</i> spp	Tali
ERYI	<i>Erythrophleumivorensis</i>	Tali (Sassawood)
ERYM	<i>Erythroxyllummannii</i>	Landa
FAGM	<i>Fagaramacrophylla</i>	Olundu
FICA	<i>Ficusaburtilifolia</i>	Ficus
FUNE	<i>Funtumiaelastica</i>	Funtumia (Mutundu)
GARI	<i>Gardenia imperialis</i>	Gardenia
GARK	<i>Garcinia kola</i>	Garcinia kola
GILP	<i>Gilbertiodendronpreussii</i>	Limbali
GLUI	<i>Gluemaivoransis</i>	Adiepingoa
GUA	<i>Guarea</i> spp	
GUAC	<i>Guarea</i> cedrata	Bosse
GUIE	<i>Guibourtiaehie</i>	Amazakoue (Bubinga)
HALC	<i>Halleaciliata</i>	Abura (Bahia)
HANK	<i>Hannoaklaineana</i>	Hannoa (Effeu)
HAPM	<i>Haplormosiamonophylla</i>	Black gum (Idewa)
HARM	<i>Harunganamadagascariensis</i>	Harungana
HERU	<i>Heritierautillis</i>	Niangon (Whismore)
IRVG	<i>IrvingiaGabonensis</i>	Irvingia
KEEB	<i>Keetia</i> bridsoniac	Keetia
KHAA	<i>Khayaanthotheca</i>	Khaya (Acajou blanc)
KHAI	<i>Khayaivorensis</i>	Khaya
KLAG	<i>Klainedoxagabonensis</i>	Klainodoxa (Eveuss) (kroma)
LOEK	<i>Loesenerakalantha</i>	Loesenera
LOPA	<i>Lophiraalata</i>	Ekki (Azobe)
LOV	<i>Lovo</i> spp	
LOVT	<i>Lovoatrichilioides</i>	Lovoa (Dibetou) (African Walnut) (sra)
MAC	<i>Macrocarpum</i> spp	Abale (Macrocarpum)spp
MACB	<i>Macarangabarteri</i>	Macarana
MAEB	<i>Maesobotryabarteri</i>	Cherry
MAMA	<i>Mammea</i> africana	Mammea (Oboto)
MAN	<i>Manilkara</i> spp	
MANA	<i>Mansonia</i> altissima	Mansonia (Bete)
MANL	<i>Manilkara</i> lacera	Manikara
MANM	<i>Manilkaramultinervis</i>	Kpangkum
MANO	<i>Manilkara</i> obovata	Duka (false Makore)
MARA	<i>Maranthes</i> aubrevillei	Maranthes
MEM	<i>Memecylon</i> spp	
MONC	<i>Monopetalanthus</i> compactus	Ekop
MONS	<i>Monopetalanthus</i> spp	Monopetalanthus
MUSA	<i>Mussaenda</i> aafzelii	Mussaenda
MUSC	<i>Musangacecropioides</i>	African corkwood
MYR	<i>Myrianthus</i> spp	
MYRA	<i>Myrianthus</i> arboreus	Myrianthus
MYRL	<i>Myrianthus</i> libericus	
NAUD	<i>Nauclea</i> diderrichii	Kusia (BilingaOpepe)



AFR	BOTANICAL NAME	LOCAL/TRADE NAME
NESP	<i>Nesogordonia papaverifera</i>	Danta (Kotibe)
NEW	<i>Newtonia</i> spp	Newtonia
NEWA	<i>Newtonia aubrevillei</i>	Pellegrin
OLDA	<i>Oldfieldia africana</i>	Oldfieldia (Dantoue)
ONGG	<i>Ongokea gore</i>	Angueuk (Kuwi)
PACB	<i>Pachystelabrevipes</i>	Bokulolo
PACS	<i>Pachypodanthium staudtii</i>	Ntom
PAR	<i>Parinaris</i> spp	
PARB	<i>Parkia bicolor</i>	Parkia (Lo)
PARE	<i>Parinari excelsa</i>	Parinari (Songue)
PEN	<i>Pentadesma</i> SPP	
PENB	<i>Pentadesma butyracea</i>	Timber-lacewood
PENM	<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i>	Oil-bean tree
PERE	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Afromosia
PIPA	<i>Piptadenia strumafricanum</i>	Dahoma
PROM	<i>Protomegabaria macrophylla</i>	Protomegabaria
PTEH	<i>Pteleopsis habeensis</i>	Pteleopsis
PTEM	<i>Pterygotama macrocarpa</i>	Koto (Ake)
PYC	<i>Pycnanthus</i> spp	Raphia
PYCAF	<i>Pycnanthus africanus</i>	Ilomba
PYCAN	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Pycnanthus
RAPV	<i>Raphiavinifera</i>	Piassava
RHOB	<i>Rhodoglyphalobrevicuape</i>	Alone (Kondrotti) (Bombax) (Kapokier)
RICH	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i>	African Oil tree
SAB	<i>Sabicea</i> spp	Abobonkahyire
SACG	<i>Sacoglottis gabonensis</i>	Ozouga
SAMD	<i>Samanea indica lagai</i>	Monkey Pod
SANL	<i>Sansevieria liberica</i>	Africana Hemp
SCOC	<i>Scortellacoriacea</i>	Scortella
STA	<i>Stachyothyrsus</i> spp	
STE	<i>Sterculia</i> spp	Sterculia
STEO	<i>Sterculia oblongata</i>	<i>Sterculia o</i>
STR	<i>Stremphonema</i> spp	
STRG	<i>Strombosia glaucescens</i>	Afina
STRO	<i>Strombosia</i> spp	
STRP	<i>Strombosia pustulata</i>	
SYMG	<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	Symphonia
SYN	<i>Synsepalum</i> spp	
SYND	<i>Synsepalum dulcificum</i>	Sweet Berry
TERI	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	Framire (Baji Emire)
TERS	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Frake, Limbali
TETT	<i>Tetraberlinia tubmaniana</i>	Tetra (Sikon)
TIEH	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	Makore (Baku Douka)
TREG	<i>Tremaguiensis</i>	Trema
TRID	<i>Trichilia djalensis</i>	Trichilia d
TRISC	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche (Samba Wawa)
TRISP	<i>Trichilia splendida</i>	Trichilia s
TRIT	<i>Trichilia tessmannii</i>	
TURA	<i>Turraea anthusafricanus</i>	Avodire
UAP	<i>Uapaca</i> spp.	Uapaca
UNK	Unknown	Unknown

ABR	BOTANICAL NAME	LOCAL/TRADE NAME
UVA	Uvariastrum spp	
UVAP	Uvariastrum pierreanum	
VEP	Vepris spp	
VIT	Vitex spp	Vitex
VITC	Vitex chrysocarpa	Vitex c
VITM	Vitex micrantha	Vitex m
VOCA	Voacanga africana	Voacanga
XYL	Xylopiaspp	Xylopiaspp
XYLA	Xylopiaspp aethiopica	Guinea Pepper Tree (Okala), Xylopiaspp
XYLE	Xylopiaspp evansii	Dan (Mano)
XYLI	Xylopiaspp	Xylopiaspp
XYLQ	Xylopiaspp quintasii	Xylopiaspp q
XYLR	Xylopiaspp rubescens	
ZEHC	Zehneria capillacea	Zehneria

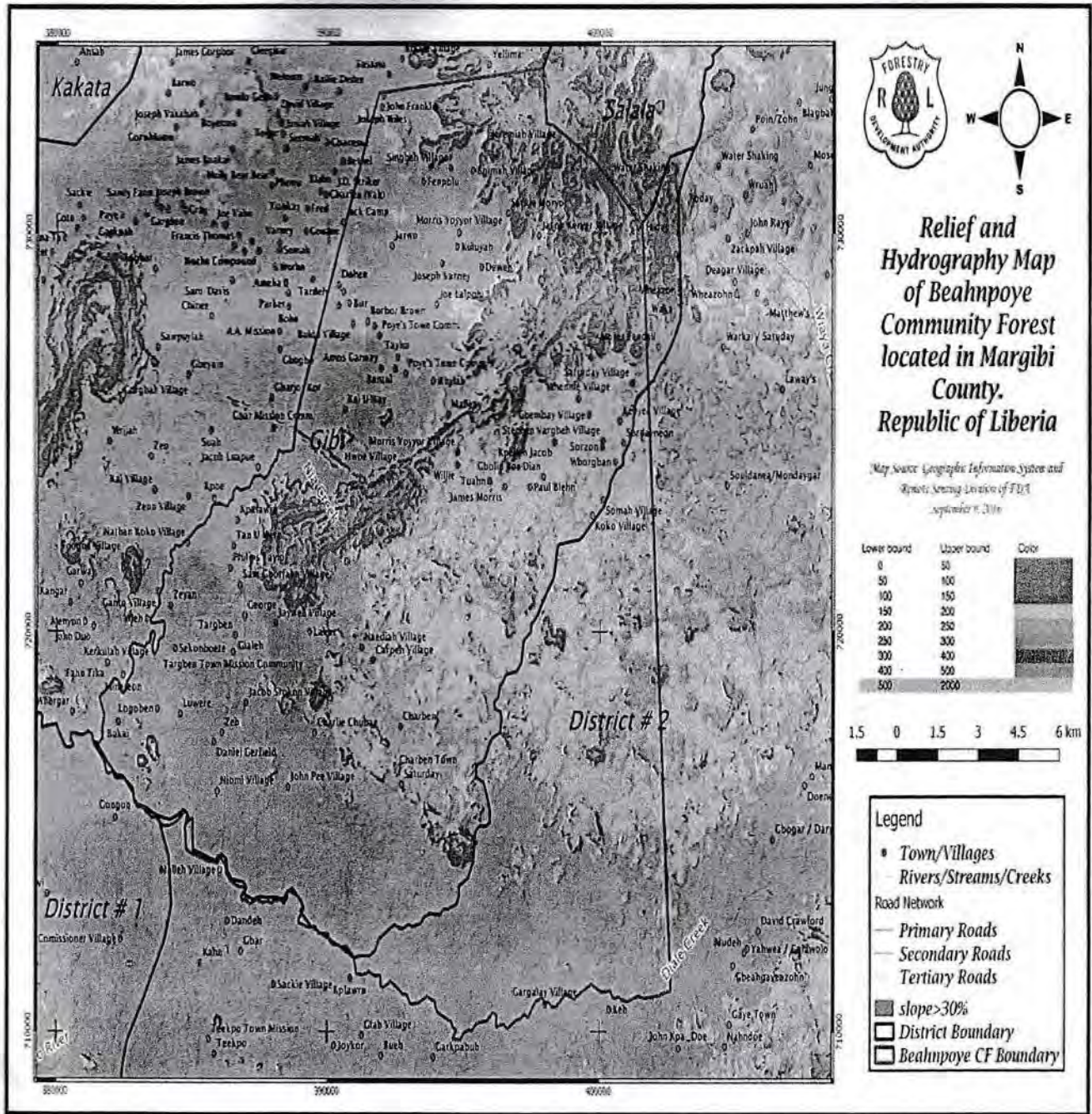
**LIST OF SOME TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF BEAHNPOYE COMMUNITY FOREST.**

1. John Franklin Town
2. Joseph Wiles Town
3. Singbeg Village
4. Jeremiah Village
5. Sackie Moryor Town
6. Jack Camp
7. Jarwo Town
8. Morris Yoyyor Village
9. Hwoe Village
10. Johnpee Village
11. Daniel Gerfield
12. Luwere Town
13. Zeh Town
14. Niomi Village
15. Zeyan Town
16. Deweh Town
17. Joseph Varney Town
18. Joe Talpolu
19. Gbembay Village
20. Saturday Village
21. Stephen Vargbeh
22. Sorzon Town
23. Whorgban Town
24. Paul Blehn
25. James Morris Town

**NAMES OF BEAHNPOYE COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT BODY**

1. Jehud Barnyou Chairman
2. Marthaline W. Boima Secretary
3. Standic M. David Financial Officer
4. Sham B. Menyongar member
5. Jerome Poye member

# MAP OF BEAHNPOYE COMMUNITY FOREST



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