



FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TOOL (IMET)

ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR GREBO-KRAHN NATIONAL PARK



Prepared by Forestry Development Authority

August 2025

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List of Acronyms

CENFOR	Center for Environment, Forest Conservation and Research
CPW	Chief Park Warden
DPAM	Deputy Protected Area Manager
EU	European Union
FDA	Forestry Development Authority
GKNP	Grebo-Krahn National Park
GPS	Global Positioning System
IMET	Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PA	Protected Area
PAM	Protected Area Manager
PAMAC	Protected Area Management Advisory Committee
PB	Park Biologist
SEC	Society for Environmental Conservation
SMART	Special, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WCF	Wild Chimpanzee Foundation

1.0 Executive Summary

The Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET) is a decision support tool that helps protected area managers take analysis-based decisions to improve conservation outcomes. It allows an in-depth assessment of marine and terrestrial protected areas regardless of their management categories and governance types. The tool is being used for informed decision making related to protected, proposed protected and conserved areas in Africa.

Grebo-Krahn National Park is a gem of Liberia's conservation efforts. Established in 2017, it spans 96, 149.89 hectares across Grand Gedeh and River Gee Counties and part of the TaiGrebo-Krahn-Sapo transboundary forest complex. It forms a vital ecological bridge between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, linking with Tai National Park and Sapo National Park to create a massive conservation corridor. The Grebo-Krahn National Park is a biodiversity hotspot, home to the forest elephants – elusive and increasingly rare, the critically endangered Western chimpanzees and a secretive, nocturnal species the Liberian pygmy hippopotamus, pangolins, Jentink's duiker, and several species of birds and primates. The park is part of the Upper Guinea Forest ecosystem, one of the most biologically rich and threatened tropical forests in the world.

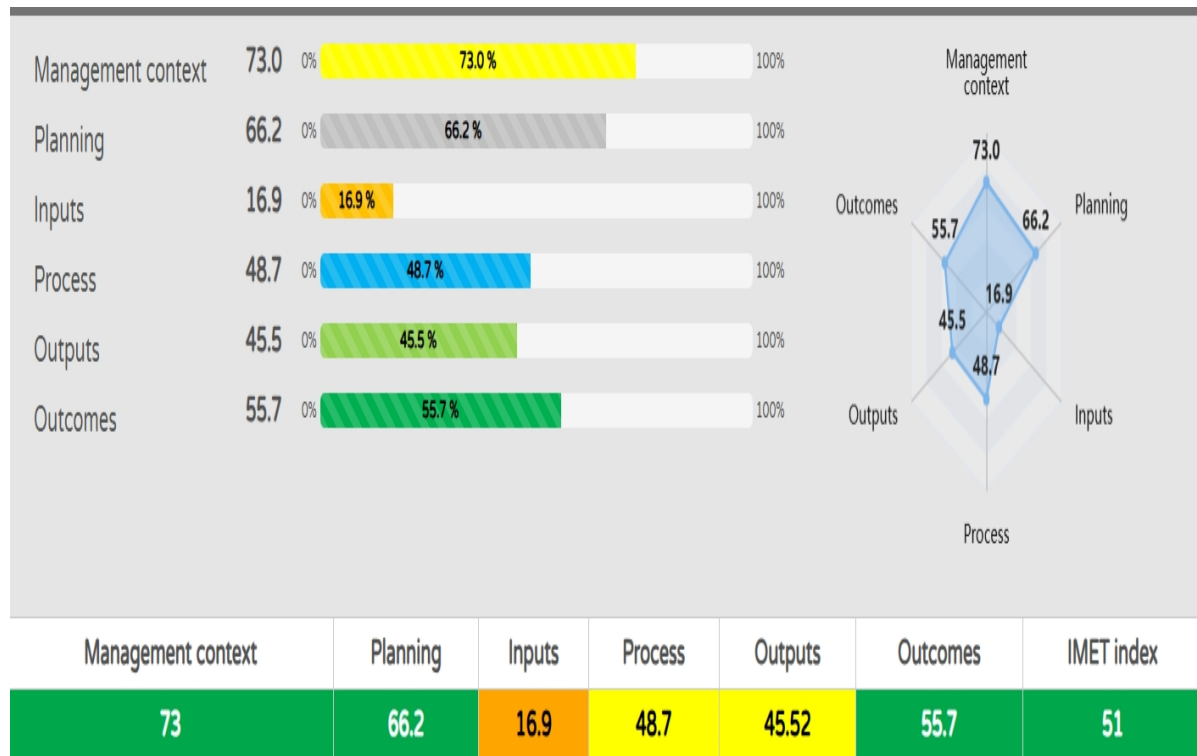
Despite its exceptional biodiversity and immense potential to support sustainable development, the protected area faces escalating threats that jeopardize its ecological integrity and long-term viability. These include poaching targeting protected species and disrupting ecological balance, illegal artisanal gold mining causing deforestation, soil erosion, and water contamination, unregulated human intrusions, including farming, environmental degradation, habitat destruction and fragmentation leading to loss of species and ecosystem services, noise pollution resulting into disturbing wildlife behavior and breeding patterns, plastic and chemical pollution that contaminates soil and water sources, encroachment and human-wildlife conflicts, shrinking habitats, and competition for resources.

The Forestry Development Authority (FDA) and partners have implemented programs to ensure protection of the park and enhance living standards of communities. These include, community ecoguards auxiliaries, biomonitoring and livelihood programs.

This report presents findings and recommendations from the Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET) assessment conducted for the Grebo-Krahn National Park. It covers key management activities, governance structures, threats, and community interventions between 2023 and 2025.

The FDA led this assessment, with technical support from the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF), and funding from the European Union and the Government of Liberia (GOL).

2.0 Summary of Key Results



3.0 Introduction

Liberia's Commitment to Biodiversity Conservation is evidently specified through its Legal Frameworks National Policies such as the 2006 National Forestry Reform Law which mandates that at least 30% of Liberia's forest cover be set aside for conservation. This reinforces the 2003 Act that established the Protected Forest Area Network, laying the foundation for longterm biodiversity protection. Currently Liberia has three (3) National Parks, one (1) Nature Reserve, one (1) Multiple Sustainable Use Reserve and nine (9) Proposed Protected Areas. These areas span diverse ecosystems and are vital for preserving endemic species, regulating climate, and supporting local livelihoods.

Several methodologies have been developed across Africa to evaluate the effectiveness of protected area management. In Liberia, two key tools have been employed : the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), that was utilized under the World Bank-funded Liberia Forest Sector Project (LFSP), provides a rapid, site-level assessment of management strengths and weaknesses, focuses on tracking progress over time and identifying priority actions. The Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET) currently in use to assess protected and conserved areas, including community forests is a decision support tool offering systematic, robust, and results-oriented analysis. It relies on-site participatory methods to gather and interpret data. The purpose for the IMET assessment is that result from the IMET will inform government agencies, donors, implementing partners, local communities, the private sector and other stakeholders in making informed decisions for effective management of the protected area. Moreover, it will provide baseline data against which impacts of European Union and other donor funded projects will be assessed in 2027.

3.1 Project Background

Southeastern Liberia is home to two national parks and three proposed protected areas which two of the proposed areas have received funding from the European Union. The NaturAfrica is one of the key funding sources that is supporting assessments of Sapo National Park and Grebo-Krahn National Park.

The overall objective of the NaturAfrica initiative is to enhance biodiversity while improving the sustainable livelihoods of local communities living in the largest remaining forest block in West Africa: the transboundary TGKS Forest Complex.

3.2 Specific Project Objectives

1. Improved protection of high-conservation value biodiversity and ecosystems through community-based forest surveillance and law enforcement support, wildlife and forest cover monitoring, infrastructure development, buffer zone regulations, and ecological corridor establishment;
2. Green economy for and by local communities through the support and training of local (women) conservation enterprises, the development of alternative livelihood activities (e.g., beekeeping, conservation-friendly agriculture, sustainable seed, oil, fruits trade, and improved stoves), and ecotourism and research initiatives; and
3. Inclusive governance at transboundary landscape level through cross-border law enforcement support, strengthened transboundary collaboration and exchanges,

increased inclusion of local communities in the management of TGKS forest complex, and environmental awareness and education.

4.0 Brief Description of Grebo Krahn National Park

- Country: Libéria
- Name: Grebo-Krahn National Park
- Category: Protected
- Year of gazettement: 2017
- Surface Area: 96,149.89 hectares
- Management Agency : Forestry Development Authority (FDA)
- Key Partners : Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF), United Nations Development Programme(UNDP), Society for Environmental Conservation (SEC), Centre for Environment, Forest Conservation and Research (CENFOR) • Biome : Tropical Forest



4.1 Vision

To protect the biodiversity and cultural values of the park and to sustainably manage its natural resources, for current and future generations, by ensuring that the agreed boundary harmonization and demarcation is maintained, that illegal activities are abolished, that community empowerment and benefits are enhanced, that adequate infrastructure development is implemented, and through collaborative management and monitoring, involving all relevant stakeholders.

4.2 Objective

Maintain the boundary harmonization and demarcation of the GKNP; Abolish all illegal activities in and around the GKNP; Enhance community empowerment and benefits around the GKNP; Develop adequate infrastructure in and around the GKNP; Involve all relevant stakeholders in collaborative management and monitoring of the GKNP Strengthen the Transboundary Committee and collaboration mechanisms for the cross-border protection of biodiversity.

5.0 Key values

5.1 Conservation Values

As most of Liberia, the GKNP is part of the Upper Guinea forest block, which forms the western part of the West African Guinean Forests hotspot, one of the 34 biologically richest and most endangered terrestrial ecoregions in the world. Biodiversity baseline studies conducted in the GKNP confirm that the Park's area contains impressive pristine ecosystems of both secondary and mature forest, water courses and mountains. The forests are characteristic to tropical forest of the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystem, with at least 220 plant species and at least 300 fauna species, including numerous threatened and endemic species. Both the Northern and Southern blocks of the GKNP were identified as ecologically important for conservation.

A population census of West African chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes verus*) in the GKNP, conducted by the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF), in 2015, estimated 313 individuals. Evidence of the presence of the following large and medium-sized mammal species was observed during this survey: Pygmy hippopotamus (*Choeropsis liberiensis*), Forest elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*), Diana monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*), Mona monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*), Sooty mangabey (*Cercocebus atys*), Western black-and-white Colobus (*Colobus polykomos*), Red Colobus (*Piliocolobus badius*), Lesser Spot-nosed Monkey (*Cercopithecus petaurista*), Olive Colobus (*Procolobus verus*), Red river hog (*Potamochoerus porcus*), Giant forest hog (*Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*), Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer nanus*), Water chevrotain (*Hyemoschus aquaticus*), Zebra duiker (*Cephalophus zebra*), Maxwell's duiker (*Philantomba maxwellii*), Black-backed duiker (*Cephalophus dorsalis*), Black duiker (*Cephalophus niger*), Ogilby's duiker (*Cephalophus ogilbyi*), Jentink's duiker (*Cephalophus jentinki*), Yellowbacked duiker (*Cephalophus silvicultor*), Royal antelope (*Neotragus pygmaeus*), Bongo (*Tragelaphus eurycerus*), Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), Tree hyrax (*Dendrohyrax dorsalis*), Giant pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*), Tree pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*), African palm Civet (*Nandinia binotata*), African civet (*Civettictis civetta*), Liberian mongoose (*Liberiictis kuhni*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*).

Plant Species

Makore, *Garcinia afzelii*, *Garcinia cola*, *Entandropragma cylindricum*, *Saccoglottis gabunensis*, *Parinari excelsa*, *Panda oleosa*, *Irvingia gabonensis*, *Piper guineensis*, *Parkia bicolor*, etc.

5.2 Cultural Values

There are two ethnic groups, Glaros and Krahns. Krahn occupy the North (Grand Gedeh) and Glaros occupy the South (River Gee). These clans are divided into five Chiefdoms, three corresponding to the Krahn ethnic group (Glio, Twabo and Gbardru) and two to the Glaro ethnic group (Plobai and Quidorbo).

Krahn people (Grand-Gedeh)

The indigenous people of the Krahn tribe, an ethnic group that exists in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, form the communities that are adjacent to the section of the Grebo-Krahn National Park located in Konobo and Glio-Twarbo Administrative Districts in Grand Gedeh County. Liberia's Krahn people were originally hunters, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) gatherers, fishers and to a lesser extent, household subsistence farmers, traditionally focusing on rice and cassava production. The social structure of the Krahn communities adjacent to the GKNP is based on a combination of formal and non-formal education practices through which cultural values and the social order are transmitted. Non-formal education is provided, wherein children and youth learn the social norms and customary practices of the Krahn tribe, as well as life and survival skills. The Krahn communities adjacent to the GKNP are predominantly subsistence farmers of food crops, hunters and collectors of forest products. Currently, a growing number of farming households are diversifying their livelihoods toward small cocoa farms, with a medium-long term outlook, to compensate a reduction in the access to harvesting and trading in timber and non-timber forest products from the forests that the GKNP occupies now.

Glaro people (River Gee)

The section of the GKNP that is located in the Plobai and Quidorbo chiefdoms in Glaro Administrative District, in River Gee County, is inhabited by indigenous Glaro people, a subdivision of the Grebo ethnic group which, nevertheless, share many similarities with the Krahn people, and especially the Twarbo group. Traditionally, they are more fishers and hunters than farmers. The culture of the Grebo ethnic group inhabiting the coastal region of eastern Liberia and the bordering forestlands, was shaped to a considerable degree by their neighbors to the north, the Krahn and Dan. These traditional education practices and their associated societies continue to be part of their culture.

5.3 Recreational and Tourism Values

It supports nature-based recreation and tourism opportunities and has outstanding scenic ecosystems (rivers, swamps, forested areas, etc.) and landscapes of great contrast. It provides opportunities for viewing a diverse range of native flora and fauna, including threatened, rare, endemic and endangered species. It has natural and cultural values with the potential to attract nature-based tourism and significantly contribute to local livelihood.

6.0 Education and Research

There is evidence of the existence of various geological, biological, socio-cultural and other features which, if combined, could give unique insights into a range of scientific pursuits (e.g. biogeography, paleoclimatology, archaeology, anthropology, ecology, sociology, zoology, economics, biology, etc.). It provides opportunities for visitors to experience and acquire knowledge regarding natural and cultural values of the landscape. It provides opportunities for conservation learning for primary, secondary and tertiary academic pursuits.

7.0 Methodology

The IMET assessment was conducted in August 2025 in the southeastern landscape with key stakeholders in attendance. Participants included local authorities of Ministry of Internal

Affairs (Statutory District Superintendent, District Commissioner) community leaderships (Paramount Chiefs, Traditional Leader, women and youth leaders), representatives of conservation partner (Wild Chimpanzee Foundation), Grebo-Krahn National Park staff, Regional Forester and a team from the Conservation Department, Central Office of Forestry Development Authority (FDA). The assessment was led by the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) with technical support from Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) and funded

by the Government of Liberia (GOL) through the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) and the European Union (EU).

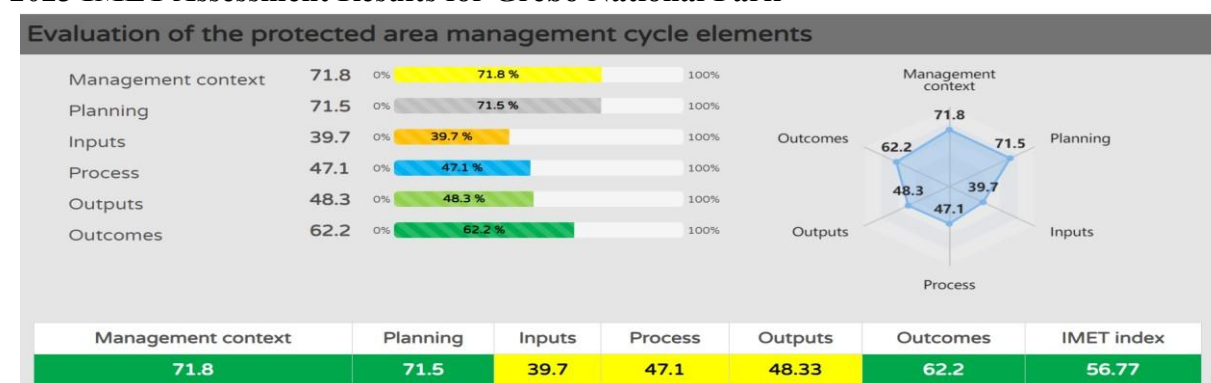
The assessment covers interventions (activities) in Grebo-Krahn National Park from 2023 to 2025. Involvement of key stakeholders in the assessment provided opportunity to gather inputs on management of the protected area, strengthened coordination between government, local communities and conservation partners. This collaborative approach helps foster transparency, improve decision-making, support protection and long-term management sustainability of Grebo-Krahn National Park. With financial support from GIZ, previous IMET assessments for Grebo-Krahn National Park were conducted in 2021 and 2023.

8.0 Results of Previous IMET Assessments

2021 IMET Assessment Results for Grebo Krahn National Park



2023 IMET Assessment Results for Grebo National Park



8.1 Key Elements

Key elements in Grebo Krahn National Park comprise its rich fauna and flora which need to be prioritised although general management objective remains protection of all natural resources found within boundary of the protected area. They include:

Key species :**Fauna**

Liberian pygmy hippopotamus
Leopard
Western chimpanzee
Forest elephant

Black bellied pangolin
White bellied pangolin
Giant pangolin
Garcinia afzelii
Zebra duiker
Diana monkey
Jentink's duiker
mangabey
timneh parrot
Crowned eagle

Flora

Tieghemella heckelii
Cola augustifolia
Okoubaka aubrevillei
Cassia fikifiki

Saccoglotis gabunensis
Panda oleosa
Garcinia cola
Makore,
Garcinia afzelii
Entandropagma cylindricum
Parinari excelsa Sooty
Irvingia gabonensis
Piper guineensis
Parkia bicolor

9.0 Threats to the protected area

Hunting of land animals
Mining
Shifting cultivation
Smallholder farming
Chewing stick harvesting
Mining or quarrying operations
Urban and residential areas
Commercial areas
Roads
Multiple human intrusions and disturbances

10.0 Ecosystem Services

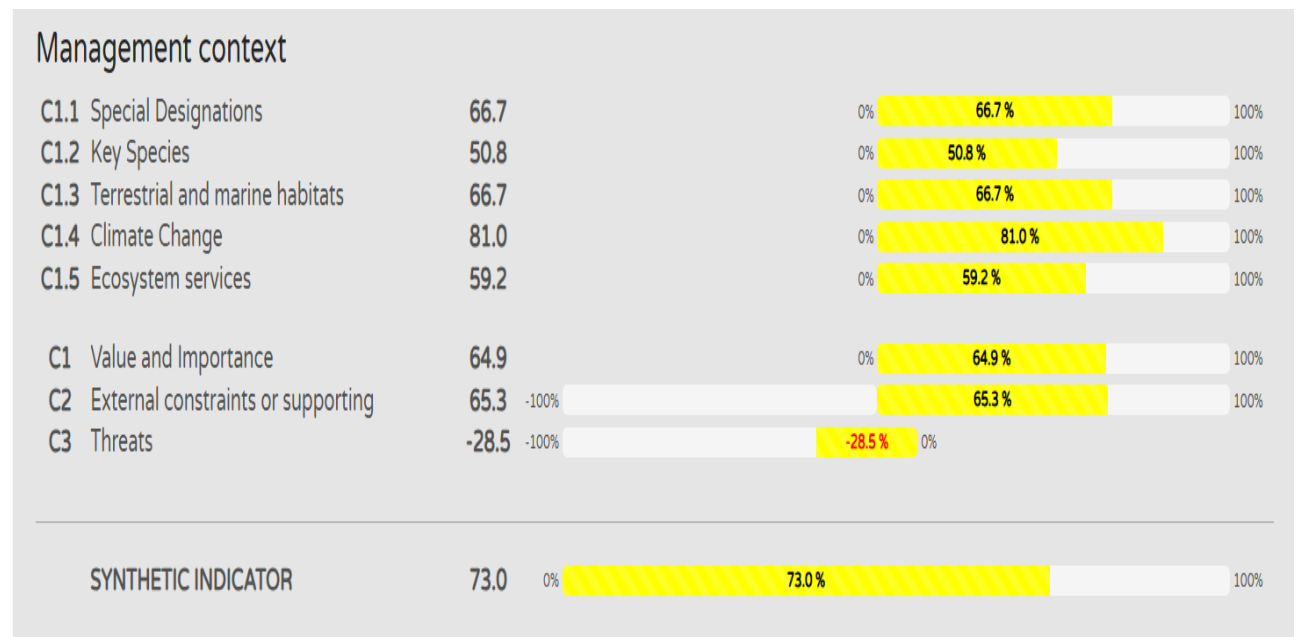
Drought control
Net primary production (vegetation)
Nutrient cycling (litter decomposition and mineralisation)
Pollination (plants)
Water cycling
Gas regulation (C sequestration)
Storm protection
Science - Research
Flood control
Water erosion control
Wind erosion control
Aesthetic (ecosystem integrity) benefits
Educational
Water supply - legal
Important habitats (bird nesting sites - sea spawning grounds - nursery habitats)

Waste regulation (nutrient uptake)
 Symbolic or historic
 Boating, swimming and diving
 Cultural heritage
 Sacred or religious
 Cultivation land (agriculture, livestock, forests) – illegal

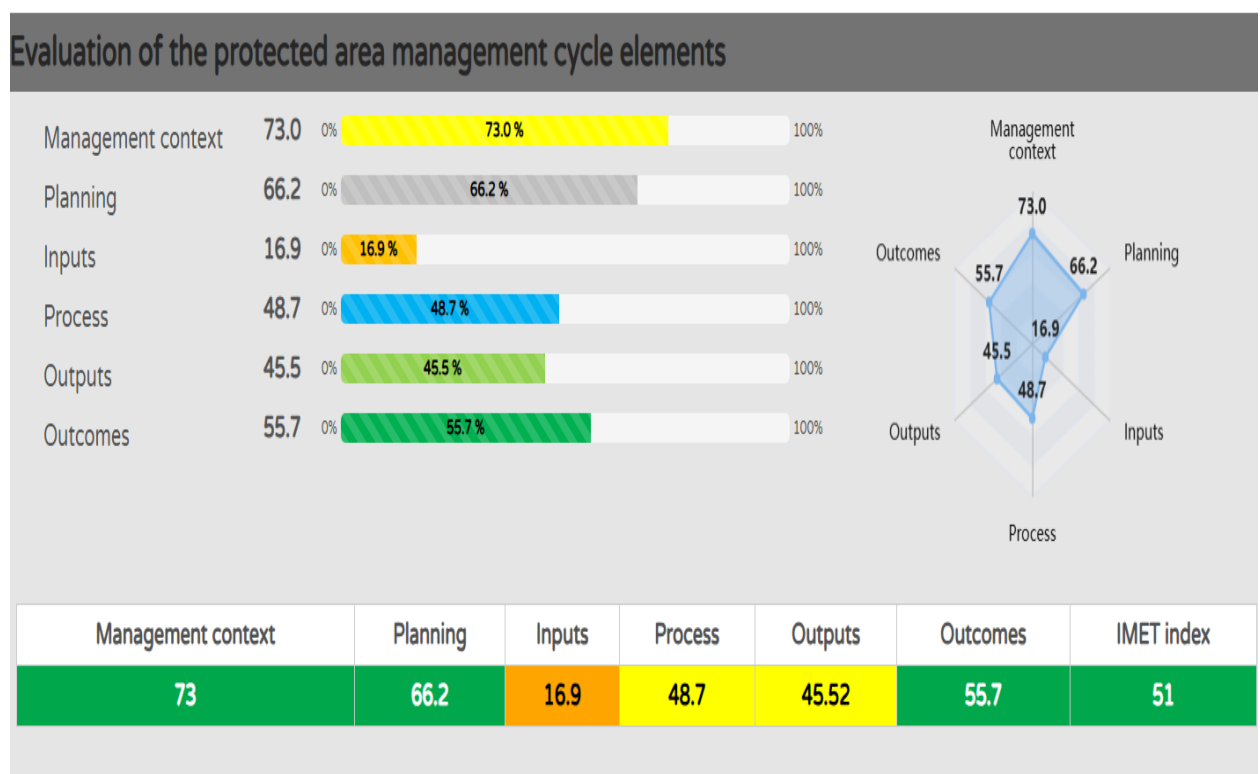
11.0 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Strength	Weakness
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A biodiversity hotspot which commits government and partners to protect it 2. Existence of a management team 3. Potential for carbon trade and mitigation of climate change 4. Legally recognised as a protected area since 2017 5. Existence of legal instruments and Management Plan 6. Government and stakeholder support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate sustainable and substantive livelihood interventions for communities 2. Completely inadequate trained staff 3. Lack of infrastructure, facilities and equipment 4. Lack of operational budget 5. Delay in replacement of retired staff 6. Poor remuneration and lack of health insurance 7. Overdependence on donor funding
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excellent potential for tourism and carbon market 2. Community willingness to work with the FDA and partners in the protected area 3. International recognition (transboundary, Key Bird Area, Key Biodiversity Area) 4. Potential for World Heritage Site 5. Donor willingness to support activities 6. Tourism potential 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal artisanal mining in the protected area 2. Hunting in and around the protected area 3. Inadequate sustainable livelihood for communities Encroachment 4. artisanal mining 5. Multiple human intrusions and 6. disturbances

12.0 Management Context



12.1 Evaluation of Protected Area Management Cycle Elements

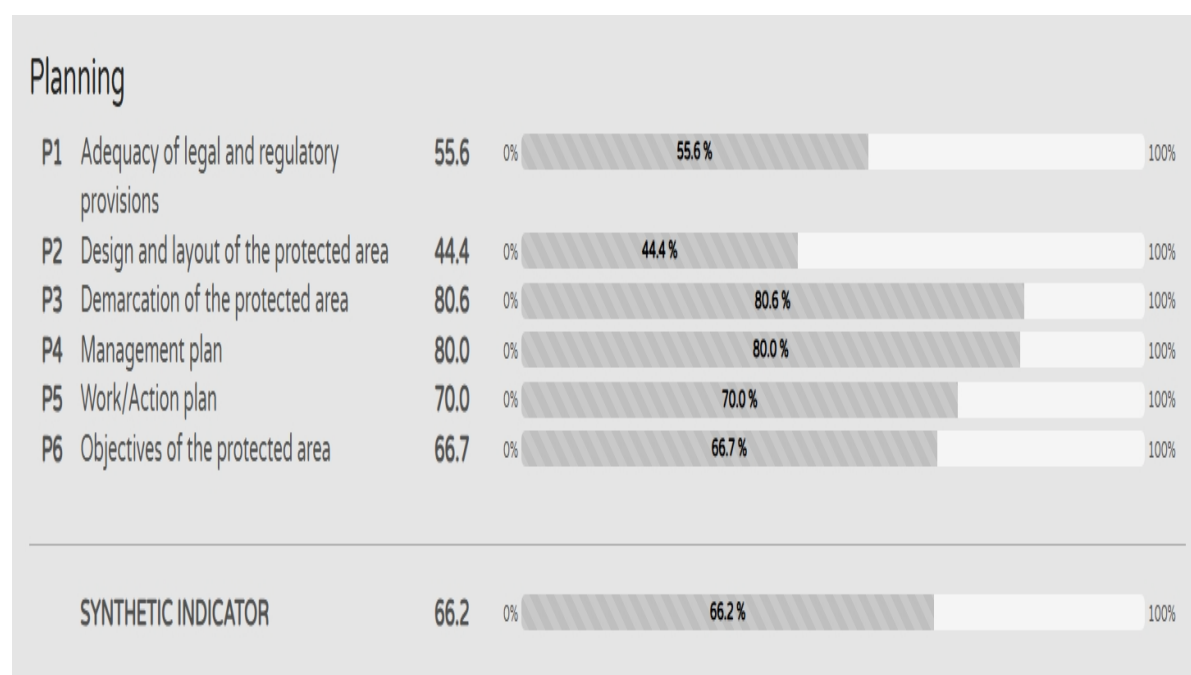


13.0 Planning

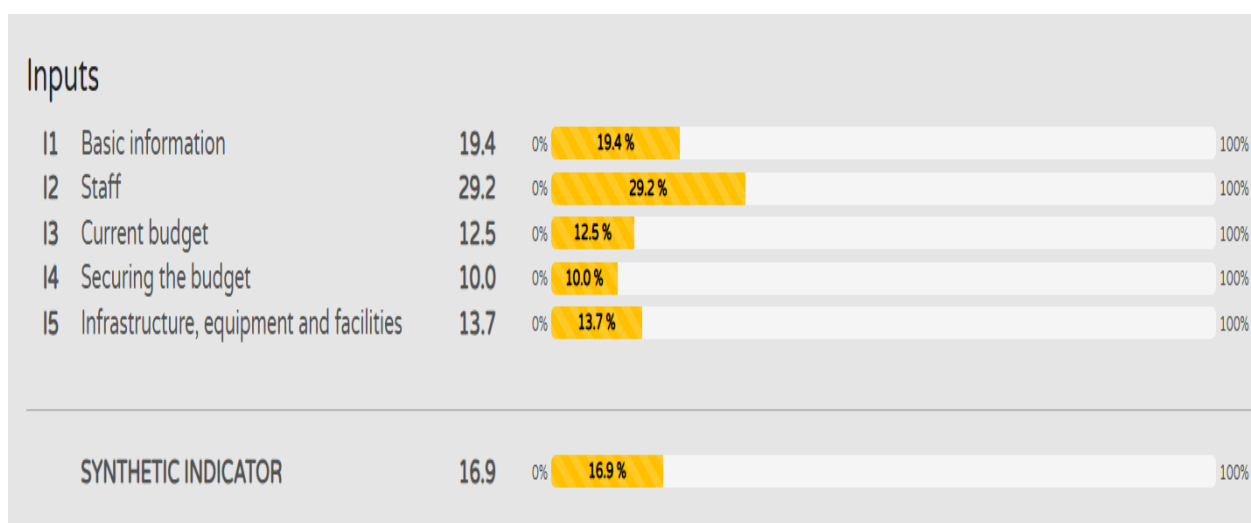
The score for planning of the protected area is 66.2. Grebo National Park was created by an Act of National Legislature in August 2017. It is managed by the Government of Liberia through Forestry Development Authority and backed by relevant national legislations in addition to international multilateral environmental treaties and conventions. It is a refuge for our rich biodiversity. The protected area is demarcated although there is an unresolved boundary issue in the North (Garleo) and South (Sala). To date, it has not been settled although consultations are ongoing.

The management plan (MP) exists and runs from 2022-2026. This instrument provides guidance for the day to day management of the park. It is expected to be revised in 2027. The management plan has vision statement and objectives but lacks a mission statement.

The Chief Park Warden (CPW) prepares and submits annual work plans to the Division of Protected Area Management for review, inputs and approval. The CPW submits monthly and quarterly reports. However, due to limited operational funding, most of planned activities are not fully implemented. Implementation of activities is donor-dependent. The size and shape of the park is good for effective management of its rich biodiversity.



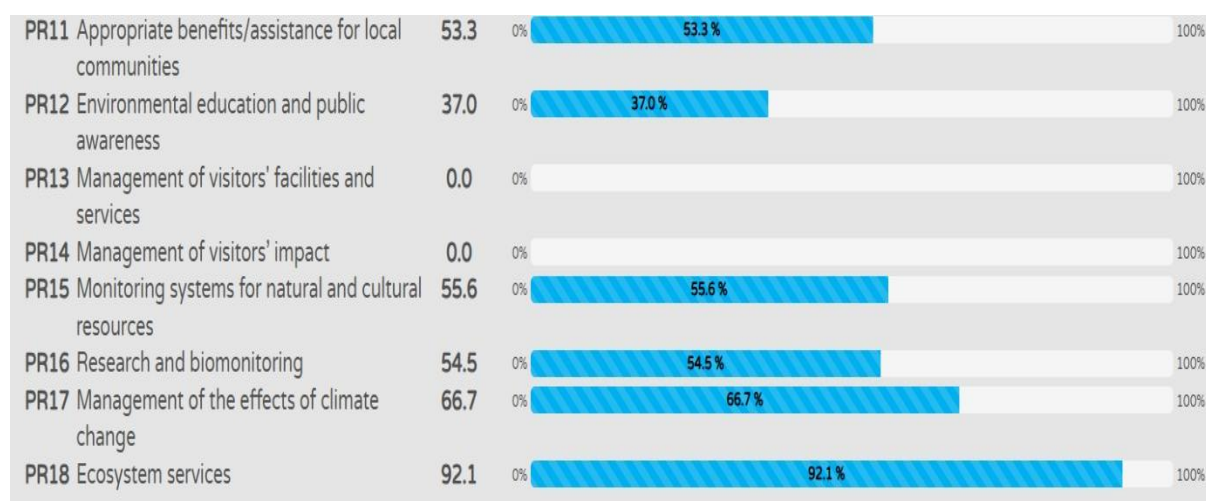
13.1 Inputs



Grebo-Krahn National Park scored 16.9% in terms of inputs. Key components of ‘inputs’ include basic information about fauna and floral species, staffing, budget, budget security, infrastructure, equipment and facilities. Over the years, research activities have been conducted to assess species richness of the protected area. Available data show that activities still focus on fauna species with limited emphasis on flora. The total surface area is 96.149.89 hectares but has completely inadequate staff to effectively manage it. For the past five years, Government of Liberia retired employees that have reached the required age limit. Some employees of FDA from Grebo-Krahn National Park were affected by this exercise. The exercise created a void which has not been filled. So far, three retirement exercises have been done. In a nutshell, the park is completely understaffed.

The national park has no operational budget for most planned activities, and there is lack of infrastructure. Through past and current projects, some equipment, vehicles, uniforms, backpacks, GPS, SMART phones, laptop computers, etc. were procured and supplied. However, their routine maintenance is a challenge. The rented building being used as park headquarters is delapidated.

14.0 Process

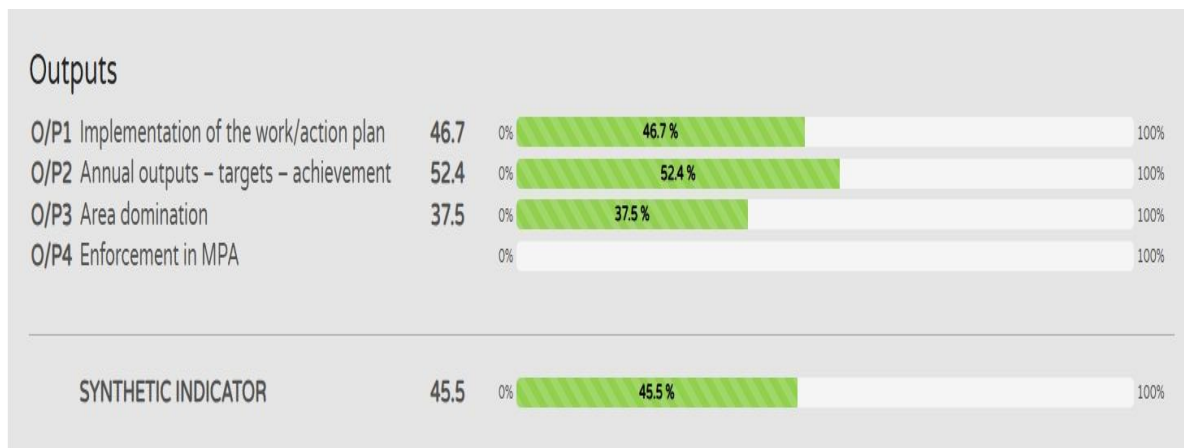


As shown below, score for process is 48.7%. Key issues addressed under this element are listed below. Staff have opportunities for training especially on basic protected area management and protection and One Health. Continuous opportunities to strengthen their capacities is key to ensuring survival of species and the protected area.

During the period under review, ranger patrols were reduced due to inadequate staff and funding as a result of closure of the Liberia Forest Sector Project (LFSP), GIZ/TGKS Project, dispute with communities, encroachment of illegal miners and hunters.

Park relationship with local communities is above average (81.3%) and could be attributed to the holding of regular community engagement, quarterly landscape coordination meetings with all stakeholders, the involvement of communities in the implementation of park management activities. Key programs that enhance communities relationship with the park include community eco-guards, auxiliaries, biomonitoring and livelihood programs, construction of handpumps, roads rehabilitation, maintenance, etc.

15.0 Outputs



The protected area has a score of 45.5% for outputs. Key components of outputs include implementation of work/action plans, annual outputs (targets achieved) and area domination (area of the protected area covered by activities). For years now, Grebo Krahn National Park has been a home of illicit mining, poaching and other illegal activities. This, including the having of complete inadequate staff to man the protected area to a large extent, is negatively impacting management of the park. This is worsened by limited funding.

Implementation of Work/Action Plan—46.7%

Annual and quarterly work plans are prepared and submitted by Chief Park Warden for review and approval. Although work plans were prepared and submitted by the Chief Park Warden which were approved by the Division of Protected Area Management, Park Management failed to achieve desired results. This could largely be due to constraints related to inadequate funding, staff, logistics including lack of park infrastructures (offices, rangers accommodation, etc.) and facilities for park staff to enable them run the protected area effectively.

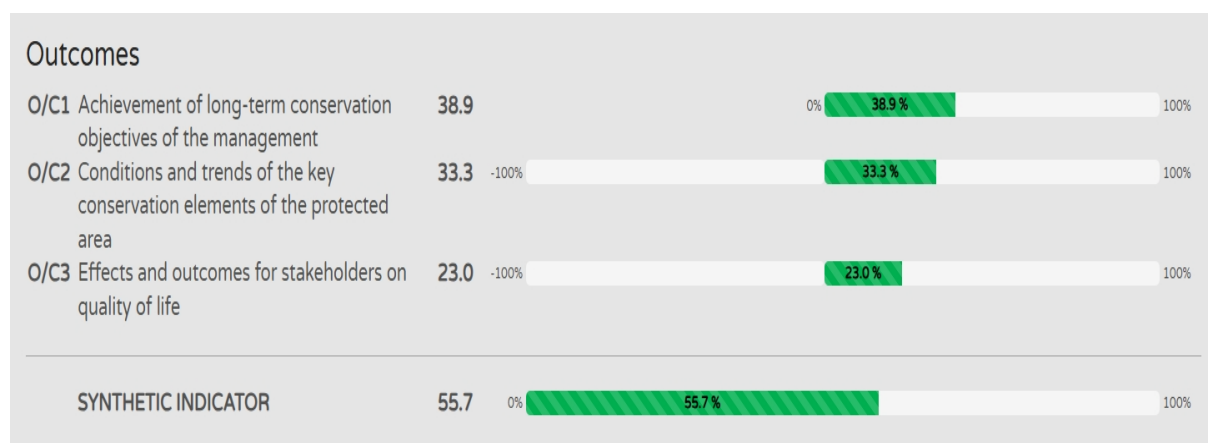
Annual Outputs (targets achieved) --- 52.4%

Based on the above score, much was not achieved during the period under review. Considering the protected area national, regional and international importance, urgent steps must be taken to consistently achieve annual results. Regular monitoring of targets will help to address the issue.

Area Domination—37.5%

Area domination refers to the ability of park management to create presence in a protected area e.g. through regular patrols surveys, rapid interventions or surveillance. This is intended to prevent or minimise illegal activities. Despite inadequate resources, park staff planned and implemented patrols (surveillance and law enforcement, awareness, etc). Although the above score is not satisfactory, it is fair enough considering the presence of the complete inadequate staff and limited logistics to overwhelming impacts of illegal human activities. Ending uncontrolled access to the park is crucial in regaining its integrity.

16.0 Outcomes



The “Outcomes” section of this report evaluates the long-term effects and impacts of the park management interventions on biodiversity conservation, ecological integrity and stakeholder well-being. With a total score of 55.7%, Grebo Krahn National Park shows moderate progress in delivering lasting conservation results. However, this score also indicates that improvements are needed in monitoring ecological changes, stakeholder impacts, and in tracking progress toward management objectives.

The outcome score is based on 3 major indicators as explained below :

1. Achievement of long term conservation objectives of the protected area – 38.9

The score indicates that park management strived to achieve some of its conservation objectives which is primarily to maintain its integrity. This is largely due to the involvement of community members (community-ecoguards, biomonitoring and law enforcement auxiliaries) in the implementation of park management activities.

2. Conditions and Trends of Key Conservation Elements – 33.3

GKNP is home to rich diversity of plants and animals including forest elephants, western chimpanzees, Liberian pygmy hippopotamus, etc. This section shows that threats to key species of fauna and flora are increasing. The increase in illegal activities in the park continuously contributes to its threats. Although research activities are ongoing, there are still gaps that need to be filled. Access to research data is also a challenge in operationalising them for effective management.

3. Effects and Outcomes for Stakeholders on quality of life – 50.8

The score reflects the degree to which park management somehow positively impacts local stakeholders through interventions such as livelihood support, employment (part time), ecosystem services, revenue generation through ecotourism, education, etc. FDA in collaboration with partners are implementing programs including part time employment of community members as ecoguards, auxiliaries and biomonitors. However, community ownership of these interventions remains a challenge. Improving livelihoods, investing in ecotourism and promoting benefit-sharing mechanisms to ensure holistic outcomes.

17.0 Management Effectiveness

Management context 73	Value and Importance 64.86	External constraints or supporting 65.25	Threats -28.53					
	Value and Importance	Special Designations 66.67	Key Species 50.79	Terrestrial and marine habitats 66.67	Climate Change 80.95	Ecosystem services 59.2	Value and Importance 64.86	
Planning 66.2	Adequacy of legal and regulatory provisions 55.56	Design and layout of the protected area 44.44	Demarcation of the protected area 80.56	Management plan 80	Work/Action plan 70	Objectives of the protected area 66.67		
Inputs 16.9	Basic information 19.36	Staff 29.17	Current budget 12.5	Securing the budget 10	Infrastructure, equipment and facilities 13.69			
	Internal management systems and processes 58.31	Management / Protection of the values 31.82	Stakeholder relations 57.21	Tourism management 0	Monitoring and Research 55.06	Management of the effects of climate change and ecosystem services 79.37		
Process 48.7	Internal management systems and processes	Staff capabilities programme and training -	Human resource management policies and procedures 48.48	Analyse the degree of staff motivation (job suitability) 55.56	Management orientation of the protected area 66.67	Budget and financial management 87.5	Maintenance of infrastructure, equipment and facilities 33.33	Internal management systems and processes 58.31
	Management / Protection of the values	Managing the values and key elements of the protected area with specific actions 34.92	Ranger patrols management (Law enforcement) 13.33	Intelligence / investigations / case development /charging management (Law enforcement) 47.22	Management / Protection of the values 31.82			
	Stakeholder relations	Cooperation with the stakeholders 81.25	Appropriate benefits/assistance for local communities 53.33	Environmental education and public awareness 37.04	Stakeholder relations 57.21			
	Tourism management	Management of visitors' facilities and services 0	Management of visitors' impact 0	Tourism management 0				

	Monitoring and Research	Monitoring systems for natural and cultural resources 55.56	Research and biomonitoring 54.55	Monitoring and Research 55.06
	Management of the effects of climate change and ecosystem services	Management of the effects of climate change 66.67	Ecosystem services 92.06	Management of the effects of climate change and ecosystem services 79.37
Outputs 45.52	Implementation of the work/action plan 46.67	Annual outputs – targets – achievement 46.67	Area domination 37.5	
Outcomes 55.7	Achievement of long-term conservation objectives of the management 38.89	Conditions and trends of the key conservation elements of the protected area 33.27	Effects and outcomes for stakeholders on quality of life 23.02	

18.0 Conclusion

Grebo-Krahn National Park has been impacted by human-induced activities including encroachment by cocoa farmers, mining, hunting which could reduce its value as a biodiversity hotspot, a key biodiversity area and a transboundary conservation corridor. Stakeholders involvement in the management of GKNP is key to its sustainability. The threats need to be reduced to the barest minimum. Park staff whose statutory mandate is to ensure its protection are limited and therefore overwhelmed by threats.

18.1 Key Management Actions and Recommendations

Increase human resource capacity

The current staff capacity at Grebo Krahn National Park is completely inadequate. Increasing human resource capacity through recruitment and deployment of trained and qualified staff is critical to ensuring sustained protection of Grebo-Krahn National Park

Provision of infrastructure, equipment and facilities

The park headquarters does not have infrastructure (offices, rangers accommodation, rangers posts, zonal offices, etc.) There is one office building that is currently being rented by the Management of FDA. There is need to construct modern infrastructure and equip with facilities to enhance staff welfare and productivity.

Promote sustainable and substantive livelihood programmes for communities around the protected area

Although livelihood interventions have been implemented and some ongoing, there is need to do more in improving living standards of communities. Ecotourism provides an opportunity to promote protection of Grebo-Krahn National Park, enhance community incomes and contribute to community development. There is need to develop the ecotourism potential of the park.

Strengthen Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Measures

Grebo-Krahn National Park is threatened by hunting, artisanal mining, habitat destruction, pollution, etc.. To reduce the above threats, there is need to increase capacity of park rangers through training and provision of logistics to enhance their performance.

Capacity Building and Training of staff

To enhance productivity, staff should participate in continuous trainings on protected area management and protection, research and One Health. More staff should be recruited, trained and deployed. Further training on SMART data collection, analysis and basic computer literacy is also recommended.

Operational Support for park management

There is no operational budget for the protected area which heavily undermines its effective management. To implement all activities in the work plans, funding should be allocated to the protected area. This will also reduce over dependence on donor funding.

Conservation education and community engagement

The boundary dispute in the north (Garleo) and south (Sala) of the protected area remains unresolved which is negatively impacting management of the park. Efforts should be made to re-engage communities to resolve the dispute. Awareness and education programmes should be strengthened. There is need to bring all stakeholders on board as we strive towards improving management of the protected area.

19.0 Annex 1: Attendance

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (FDA)
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TOOL (IMET)
ZWEDRU CITY, GRANG GEDEH COUNTY
ATTENDANCE SHEET
GREBO-KRAHIN NATIONAL PARK
DATE: August 10, 2025

NO	NAME	SEX	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	COUNTY/LOCATION	SIGNATURE
1	Kaateh Zoway	M	Field Supervisor	WCP	0555710871	Zwedru	[Signature]
2	Jallah J. Johnson	M	DPAM	FDA	0880888886	Monrovia	[Signature]
3	Waylee Young	M	P.C	MIA	110 con	Leopards Town	[Signature]
4	Stephen Teah	M	Auxiliary	FDA	0886934824	Freestown	[Signature]
5	Milton Titimacan	M	Ranger	FDA	0776099212	River Gbeh	[Signature]
6	Elephus Speare	M	Act Zone Warden	FDA	0770221035	River Gbeh	[Signature]
7	Charles Taweh	M	CPN-GKNP	FDA	0772074774	Ziah Town	[Signature]
8	Abbas Japoh	M	Ranger	FDA	0774628448	Ziah Town	[Signature]
9	Stephen M. Fred	M	MECO	WCF	0886949259	Zwedru	[Signature]
10	Sarah Nyealy	F	Choir Lady	MIA	No contact	Free Town	[Signature]
11	William Annah	M	Youth president	MIA	0886272812	U-bur	[Signature]
12	Zoro Bereuser	M	Field Coord.	WCF	0770016532	Zwedru	[Signature]
13	Victor G. Norwison	M	Youth president	MIA	0775535312	Bell's	[Signature]
14	Abbas Japoh	M	Warden	FDA	0880888886	Monrovia	[Signature]

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (FDA)
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TOOL (IMET)
ZWEDRU CITY, GRANG GEDEH COUNTY
ATTENDANCE SHEET
GREBO-KRAHIN NATIONAL PARK
DATE: August 10, 2025

NO	NAME	SEX	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	COUNTY/LOCATION	SIGNATURE
16	Gr. Vandy Bello	M	N.C. C.	MIA	0775740921	Ziah	[Signature]
17	Moses B. Chedee	M	Stat. Dist. Supt	MIA	0770589425	Ziah	[Signature]
18	Evangelino G. G.	F	Manager/PAN	FDA	0778532444	Monrovia	[Signature]
19	Chenueh M. S.	F	Acc. prod.	FDA	0880888886	Monrovia	[Signature]
20	MORRIS JAMES	M	DRIVER	FDA	0772718169	Monrovia	[Signature]



INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TOOL (IMET)
ASSESSMENT
FOR SAPO NATIONAL PARK (SNP)
HELD IN ZWEDRU, GAND GEDEH COUNTY

GREBO-KRAHN NATIONAL PARK (GKNP)

AUGUST 2025

AGENDA

DAY-1

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITIES	
August 10, 2025	9:30-10:00 AM	BREAKFAST	ALL
	10:00-10:02	Opening prayer	Jallah J. Johnson, Facilitator (IMET)
	10:02-05	Welcome Remark	Ms. Yei Neagar, Regional Forester RF), R-4
		Self-Introduction	ALL
	10:05-10:10	Overview of Assessment	Evangeline Swope Nyantee & Abednego Gbarway, IMET Coaches
		Assessment of IMET INTERVENTION CONTEXT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General information ○ Area boundaries and shape index, level of controls ○ Human, financial natural resources ○ Key elements 	COACHES & FACILITATOR
	1:00-2:00 PM	LUNCH	ALL
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Threats ○ Climate change and conservation ○ Ecosystem services and community dependence 	COACHES & FACILITATOR
	5:00 PM	END OF DAY-1	

	ALL DAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Objectives and management ○ Ecosystem services and community dependence ○ Objectives and management 	COACHES & FACILITATOR
	1:00-2:00 PM	LUNCH	ALL
		MANAGEMENT EVALUATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planning ○ Inputs 	COACHES & FACILITATOR
	5:00 PM	END OF DAY-2	
DAY-3			
August 12, 2025			
	8:30-9:00 AM	BREAKFAST	ALL
	9:00-1:00 AM	MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Process ○ Outputs ○ Outcomes and 	Evangeline, Gbarway and Jallah
	1:00-2:00PM	LUNCH	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Objectives ○ Data Analysis ○ Report 	COACHES & FACILITATOR
	4:00 PM	END FOR GREBO-KRAHN NATIONAL PARK ASSESSMENT (DAY-3)	

20.0 Annex 2: Participants Photos



Figure 1 :FDA, WCF and local authorities during the IMET session in Zwedru



Figure 2 : FDA, WCF, and local authorities during the IMET session in Zwedru

