INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TOOL (IMET)

ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR SAPO NATIONAL PARK

Prepared by Forestry Development Authority

August 2025

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms

1. **SNP:** Sapo National Park
2. **IMET**: Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool
3. **NGO**: Non-Governmental Organization
4. **UNESCO**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
5. **GPS**: Global Positioning System
6. **SMART**: Special, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound
7. **PA**: Protected Area
8. **MIA**: Ministry of Internal Affairs
9. **PAM**: Protected Area Manager
10. **DPAM**: Deputy Protected Area Manager
11. **PB**: Park Biologist
12. **PAMAC:** Protected Area Management Advisory Committee
13. **CPW**: Chief Park Warden
14. **FDA**: Forestry Development Authority
15. **WCF**: Wild Chimpanzee Foundation
16. **F&F**: Fauna & Flora
17. **EU**: European Union

Executive Summary

Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET) Is a décision support tool that helps protected area managers take analysis-based décisions 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.

Sapo National Park is Liberia's oldest and largest protected area established in 1983. It is a biodiversity hotspot, an important bird area and part of the transboundary Tai-Grebo-Krahn-Sapo conservation corridor between Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire. Some of its key species of fauna include forest elephants, western chimpanzees, the endangered Liberian pygmy hippopotamus, pangolins, timneh parrots, Jentink's duiker, Diana and red colobus monkeys, zebra duiker, etc. and some of its species are still unknown to science.

Despite its outstanding biodiversity and huge potential to contribute to sustainable development, the protected area is threatened by hunting, illegal artisanal gold mining, multiple human intrusions and disturbances, damage and changes to habitat, noise, plastics and other forms of pollution, commercial areas, human-wildlife conflicts, etc.

Forestry Development Authority and partners have implemented interventions to ensure its protection and enhance living standards of communities. The interventions include full time employment of at least 70% of park staff from surrounding communities, community ecoguards, auxiliaries, biomonitoring, community led enterprises, etc.

This report shows results of an assessment for Sapo National Park covering management activities from 2023 to 2025. The assessment was led by the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) with technical support from Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) and Fauna & Flora (F&F) and funded by the European Union through the NaturAfrica Project being implemented by WCF. The assessment brought together participants from communities around Sapo National Park, park staff, FDA regional staff and representatives of Chimpanzee Foundation and Fauna & Flora.

SUMMARY OF KEY RESULTS

Management Effectiveness

1.0.Introduction

Government's bold step towards securing the country's rich biodiversity is clearly stated in the 2006 National Forestry Reform Law. Through the Law, the Government of Liberia made a commitment to set aside at least 30% of the country's forest cover for conservation. The above commitment was intended to strengthen implementation of the 2003 Act for the establishment of the Protected Forest Area Network. To date, the country has three national parks, one nature reserve, one multiple sustainable use reserve and nine proposed protected areas across the country.

Several methodologies have been developed to assess protected area' management effectiveness in Africa. The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) was used under the World Bank funded project ''The Liberia Forest Sector Project (LFSP)''. The Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET) is currently being used to assess effectiveness of protected and conserved areas (e.g. community forests) in Liberia. IMET is a decision support tool that provides systematic, robust and results-oriented analysis based on information collected on site through participatory methods.
Results from the assessment will guide the Government of Liberia, donors, implementing partners, 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 project will be assessed in 2027.

1.1Project 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.

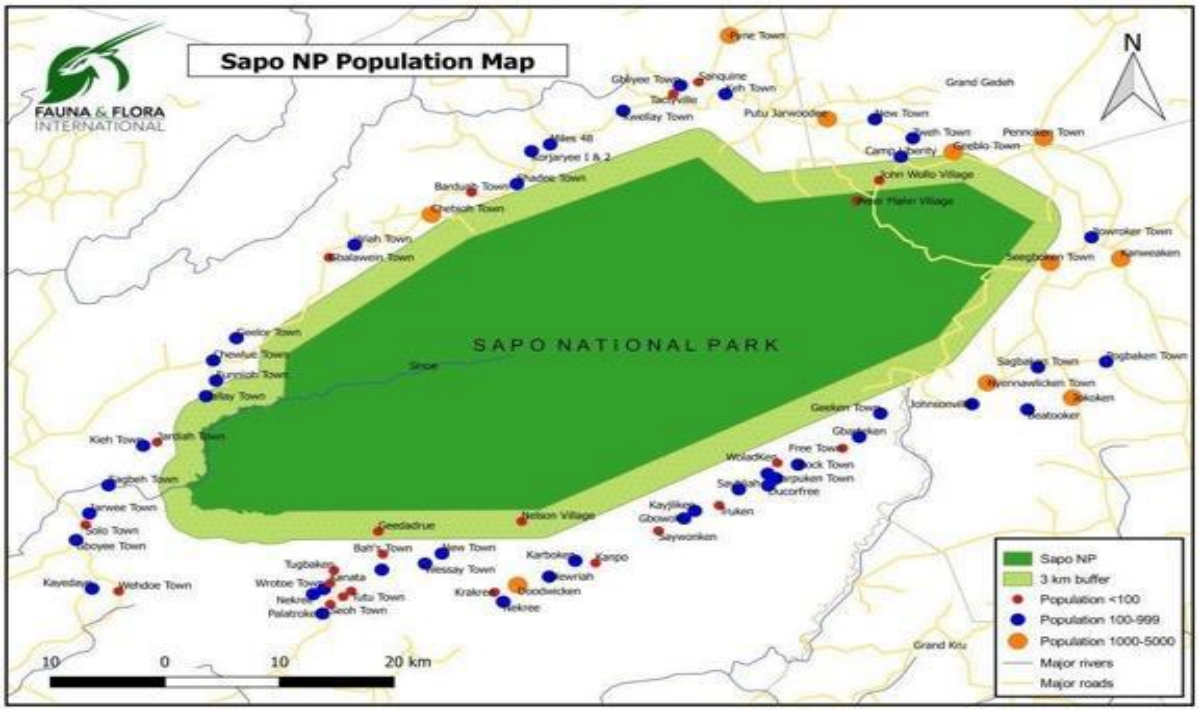
The overall objective of the NaturAfrica initiative is to enhance biodiversity while improving the sustainable livelihoods of local communities living in the largest remaining forest block in West Africa: the transboundary TGKS Forest Complex.

1.2 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.

2.0 Brief Description of Sapo National Park

- Country**:** Libéria
- Name**:** Sapo National Park
- Category**:** Protected
- Year of gazettement**:** 1983
- Surface Area**:** 180,363 hectares
- Management Agency**:** Forestry Development Authority (FDA)
- Key Partners: Fauna & Flora(F&F), Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF)
- Biome**:** Tropical Forest



2.1 Vision

The Sapo National Park's biological, ecological and cultural integrity are protected, conserved, equitably governed and enhanced in accordance with Liberian laws and international best practice, for the benefit of the present and future generations.

2.1 Objective

To protect the nationally and globally significant biodiversity and ecological processes of the Sapo National Park and surrounding ecosystems, through responsible stewardship and genuine partnerships with multiple stakeholders for the long-term survival of key species and ecosystems and the benefit of local communities and the Liberian society as a whole

3.0 Key values

3.1 Conservation Values

Sapo National Park is Liberia's oldest and largest protected area with permanently humid tropical lowland rainforest, covering swampy flatlands to the rugged Putu Hills and a highly variable biodiversity. The national park is an area of high plant diversity, with more than five hundred vascular plants, 300 plus woody tree species. A 2002 botanical collections reported 353 higher level species out of which 78 were endemic to the Upper Guinea forest of West Africa. To date, it holds several species of plants that are still unknown to science.

Sapo National Park is a regional center of endemism (Beentje 1996) and a biodiversity hotspot. It is both an Important Bird Area (BirdLife 2001) and Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). The national park is home to several globally threatened species, and holds some of the most significant populations of the critically endangered (CR) and forest elephants western chimpanzee and Liberian pygmy hippopotamus, Gola Malimbe, Jentink's duiker and red colobus, leopard, etc. It is part of the Tai-Grebo-Krahn-Sapo transboundary conservation corridor and the only CITES-MIKE Site in Liberia. The current list of other threatened species known to be in the park is shown in Annex 1, with the IUCN Red list used as a guide for all listed species.

3.2 Cultural values

It has evidence of a number of sites of indigenous cultural significance, which gives the Park the potential to be able to demonstrate a successful joint management arrangement between the state and Park communities. It is a preferred and suitable habitat for what appears to be the highest populations of a culturally important keystone species, Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes), which is a totem for some local people around the park. It has strong indications of support for local languages and culture because of certain plants that helps to sustain local languages and knowledge systems. The vocabulary of locals, especially herbalists, is enriched and enliven by the existence of these species whose various structures (bark, leaves, roots) are tapped as sources of raw materials for herbal medicine upon which majority of locals depend to cure or treat diseases.

3.3 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.

3.4 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.

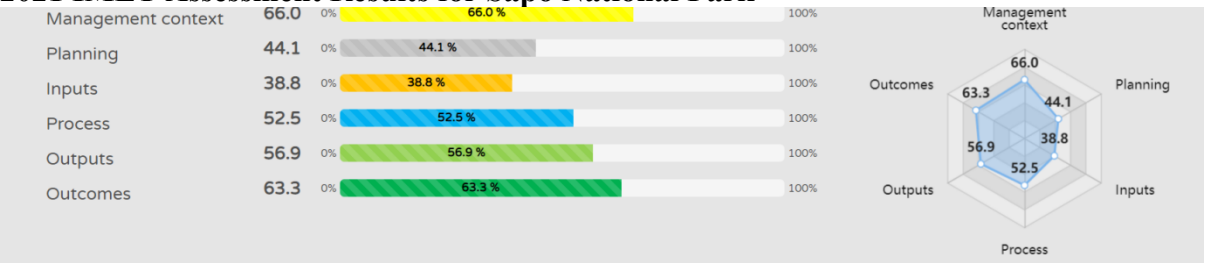
4.0 Methodology

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 partners (Wild Chimpanzee Foundation and Fauna & Flora), Sapo National Park staff, Regional Forester and a team from the Conservation Department, Central Office of Forestry Development Authority. The assessment was led by the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) with technical support from Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) and Fauna and Flora(F&F) and funded by the European Union(EU) through NaturAfrica Project.

The assessment covers interventions (activities) in Sapo 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 Sapo National Park. With financial support from GIZ, previous IMET assessments for Sapo National Park were conducted in 2021 and 2023.

4.1 RESULTS OF PREVIOUS IMET ASSESSMENTS

2021 IMET Assessment Results for Sapo National Park



2023 IMET Assessment Results for Sapo National Park

Management Context– 63.1%
Planning ---------- 61.9%
Inputs---------- 36.6%
Process ---------- 40%
Outputs ---------- 21.9%
Outcomes ---------- 48.3%

4.2 Key Elements

Key elements in Sapo 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	**Flora**
Forest elephant	Cassia fikifiki
Western chimpanzee	Okoubaka aubrevillei
Liberian pygmy hippopotamus	Cola augustifolia
Leopard	Tieghemella heckelii

Black bellied pangolin	Saccoglotis gabunensis
White bellied pangolin	Panda oleosa
Giant pangolin	Garcinia cola
Sooty mangabey	Garcinia afzelii
Diana monkey	
timneh parrot	
Crowned eagle	
Jentink's duiker	
Zebra duiker	

5.0 Threats to the protected area

Mining or quarrying operations
Habitat destruction
Hunting of protected animals
Multiple human intrusions and disturbances
Damage and changes to habitat
Noise and other forms of pollution
Increased rainfall and seasonal changes
Commercial areas
Human-Wildlife Conflict
Plastics

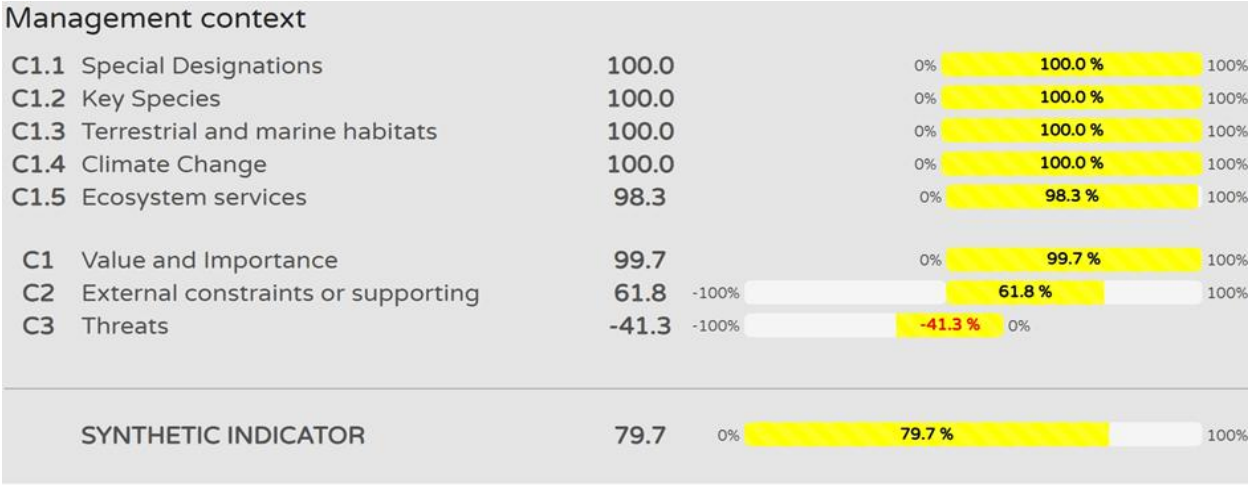
5.1 Ecosystem Services

Water supply
Gas regulation (Carbon sequestration)
Ecotourism and nature watching
Bird nesting sites - spawning grounds - nursery habitats)
Pollination (plants)
Water cycling
Medicines and blue biotechnology
Flood control
Drought control
Storm protection
Water erosion control
Wind erosion control
Aesthetic (ecosystem integrity)
Net primary production (vegetation)
Nutrient cycling
Waste burial / removal / neutralisation
Waste regulation (nutrient uptake)
Sacred or religious

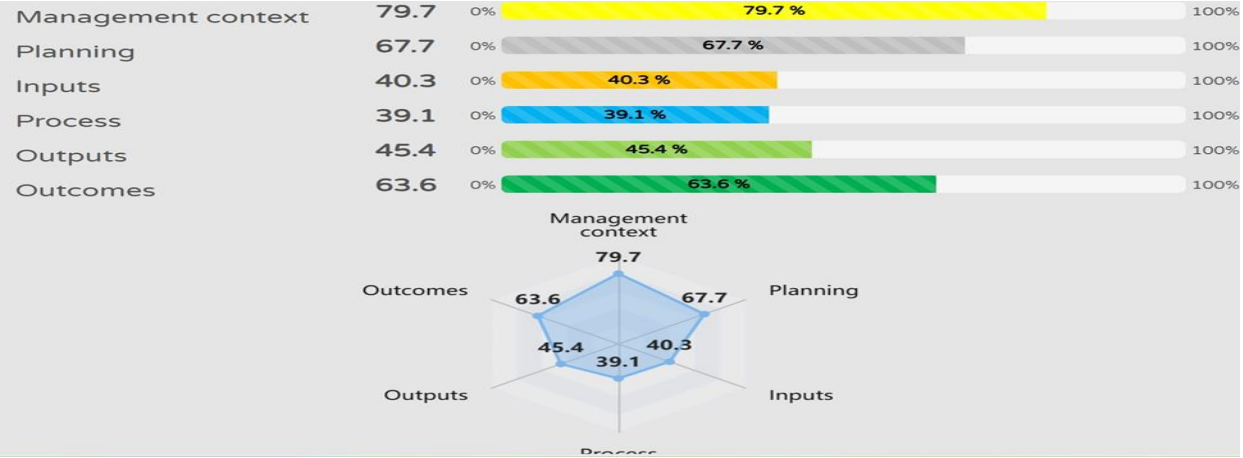
6.0 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

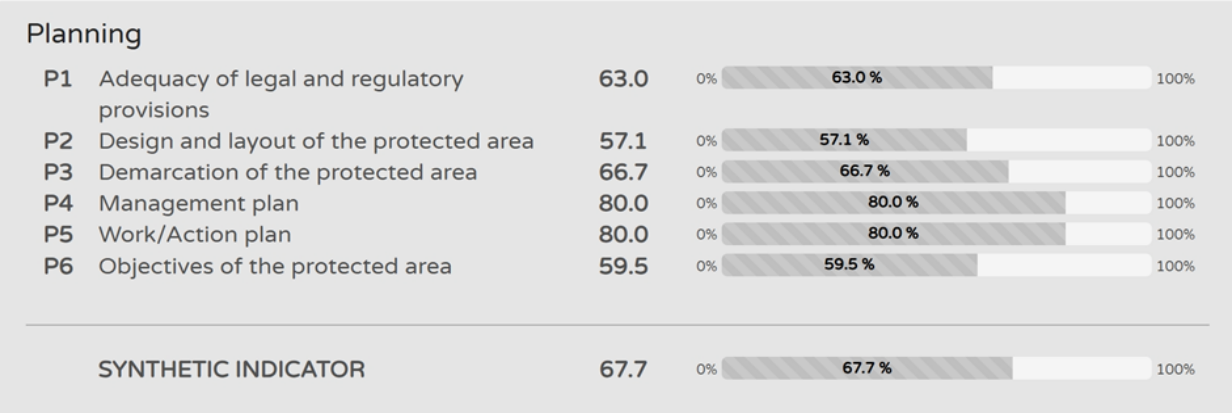
Strength	Weakness
1. Recognised legally as a protected area since 1983 2. Existence of a management team 3. Existence of legal instruments and Management Plan 4. A biodiversity hotspot which commits government and partners to protect it 5. Potential for carbon trade and mitigation of climate change 6. Government and stakeholder support	1. Inadequately trained staff Delay in replacement of retired staff 2. Lack of operational budget 3. Overdependence on donor funding 4. Poor remuneration and lack of health insurance 5. Inadequate sustainable and substantive livelihood interventions for communities 6. Lack of adequate infrastructure, facilities and equipment
Opportunities	**Threats**
1. Excellent potential for tourism and carbon market 2. Existence of a pilot ecotourism project which could be scaled up 3. Community willingness to work in the protected area 4. International recognition (transboundary, Key Bird Area, Key Biodiversity Area) 5. Potential for World Heritage Site 6. Donor willingness to support activities	1. Illegal artisanal mining in the protected area 2. Hunting in and around the protected area 3. Unresolved park boundary dispute in some communities 4. Inadequate livelihood for communities 5. Encroachment

6.1 Management Context



7.0 Management Effectiveness





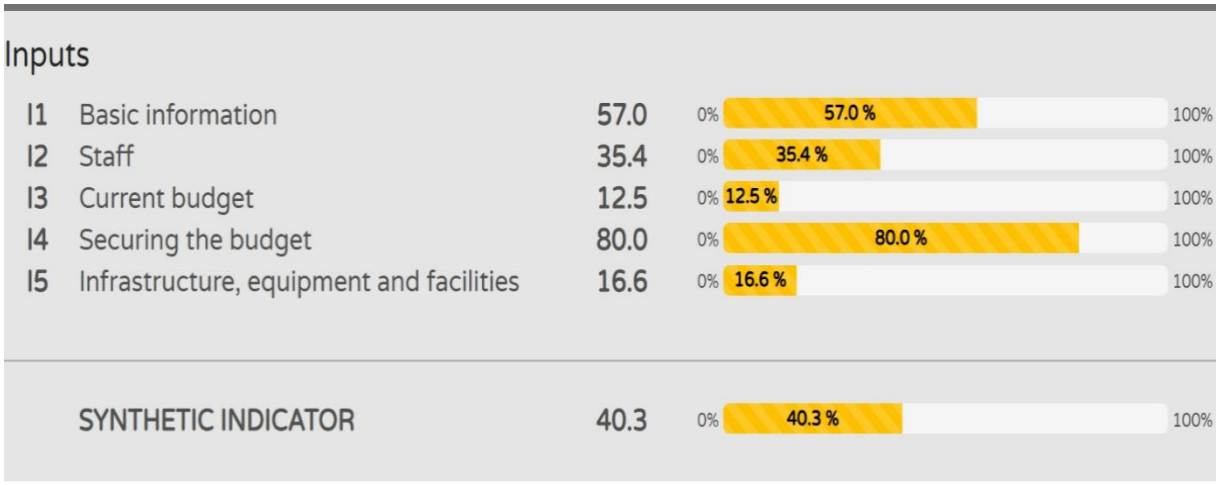
7.1 PLANNING

The score for planning of the protected area is 67.7%. Sapo National Park was created by a Military Decree 88 as the first protected area. 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 its extension in the north and west remains a point of contention with communities. To date, it has not been settled although consultations are ongoing. Due to limited funding, regular cleaning of the non-disputed boundary area remains a challenge which has the potential to encourage encroachment. The most recent cleaning of the boundary is 2021.

The management plan (MP) exists and runs from 2021-2026. 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.

8.0 INPUTS



Sapo National Park scored 40.3% 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 access 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 180,363 hectares but has 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 Sapo National Park were affected by this exercise. Also, some staff died in service. The exercise created a void which has not been filled. So far, three retirement exercises have been done. Moreover, current staff constitute a significant number of aged people which has led to low productivity. In a nutshell, the park is understaffed.

The national park has no operational budget for most planned activities. The current state of infrastructure, equipment and facilities is poor. Through past and current projects, some equipment, vehicles, uniforms, backpacks, GPS, SMART phones, laptop computers, etc were procured. However, their routine maintenance is a challenge. There are no infrastructure and facilities in Zones One and Three headquarters. Zone two has an office but delapidated. There is an office building and housing for the Chief Park Warden at the park headquarters.

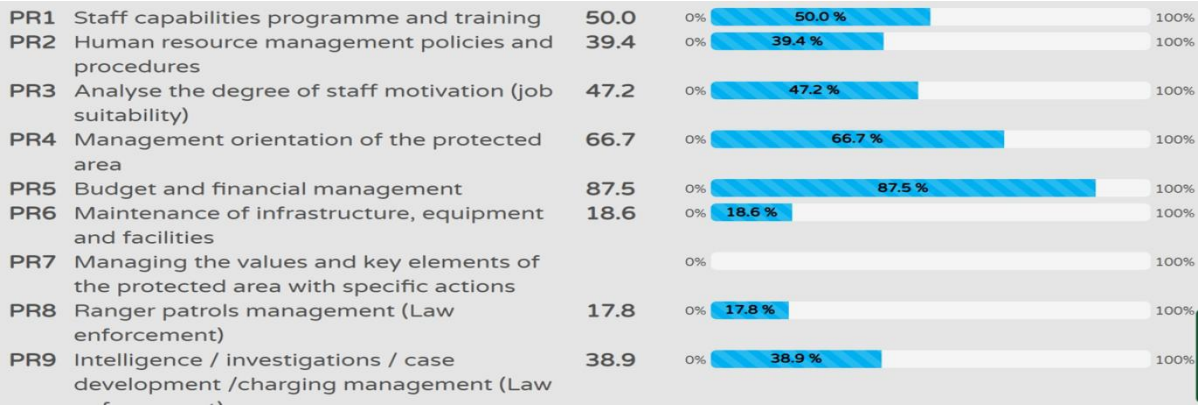
8.1 PROCESS

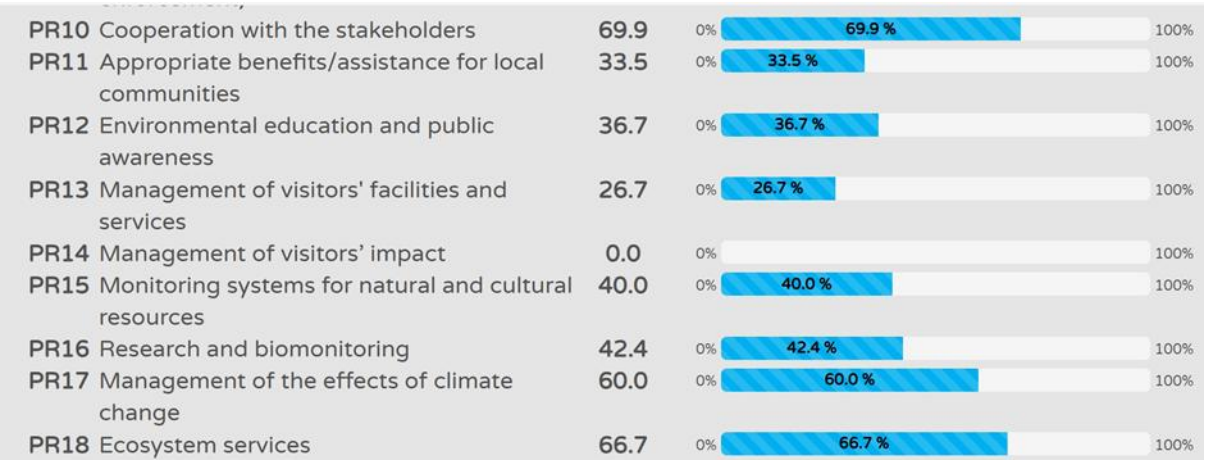
As shown below, score for process is 43.1%. Key issues addresed under this element are listed below. Staff have opportunities for training especially on basic protected area management and protection and One Health. Continuous opportunities to strengthen their capacities is key to ensuring survival of 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), encroachment of illegal miners and hunters. These negative impacts restrict rangers to specific areas of the protected area thereby further reducing their influence.

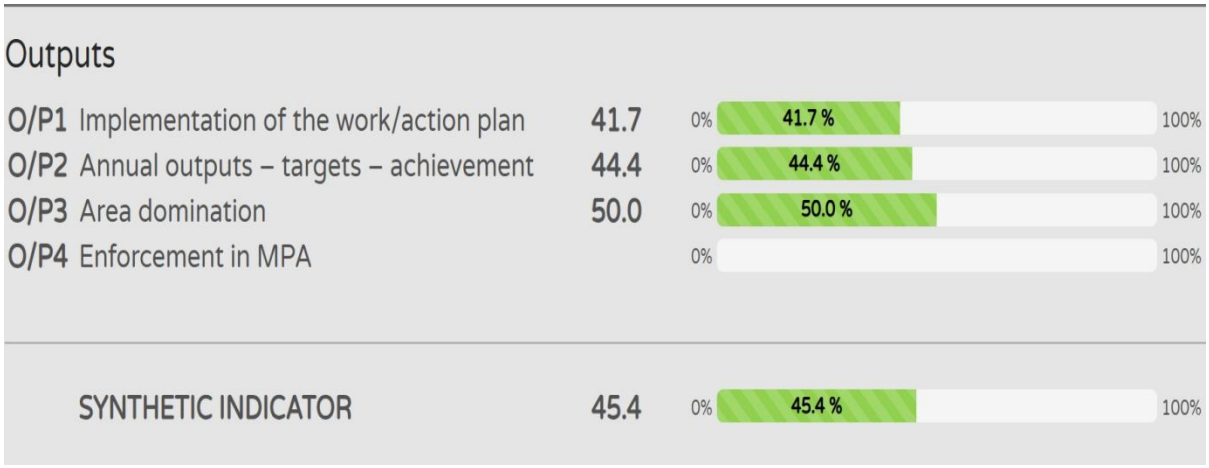
Park relationship with local communities is above average (69.9%) and could be attributed to the current boundary dispute with communities in the north and west and pressure from other land uses, e.g. agriculture. Developing a land use plan will reduce the pressure. Livelihood

Interventions were implemented in some communities. Interventions include village saving loans, renovation of schools, bee keeping, cane rat (ground hog) production, construction of handpumps, However, there are still huge gaps that need to be filled. Community Ecoguards, auxiliaries and biomonitoring teams were established and are active. At least 70% of current full time staff in Sapo National Park are citizens of surrounding communuities. In Zone One, ecotourism was introduced and has helped to employ Tourist guides and Tourist Ecoguards , raised revenue through use of ecolodges for community development projects.





10.0 OUTPUTS



The protected area has a score of 45.4% 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, Sapo National Park has been a home of illicit mining, poaching and other illegal activities. This, to a large extent, is negatively impacting management of the park. This is exacerbated by limited funding.

i. Implementation of Work/Action Plan—41.7%

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 and current state (illegal activities) of the protected area.

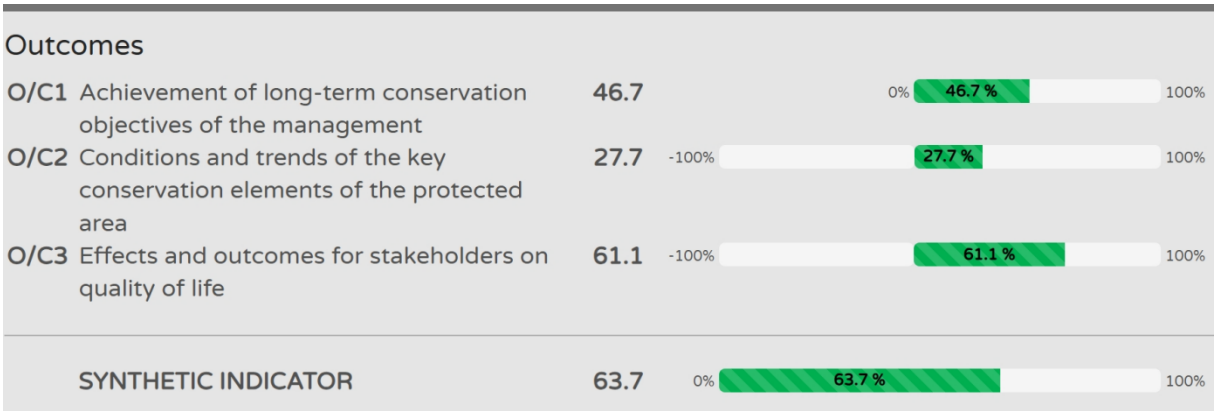
ii. Annual Outputs(targets achieved) --- 44.4%

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. Monitoring targets will help to address the issue.

iii. Area Domination—50%

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 airborne 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 overwhelming impacts of illegal human activities. Ending uncontrolled access to the park is crucial in regaining its integrity.

11.0 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 65%, Gola Forest 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 – 46.7%**

The score indicates that park management has achieved almost half of its conservation objectives which is primarily to maintain its integrity. This is largely due to inadequate funding and staff. Developing a sustainable financing mechanism is critical to addressing this challenge.

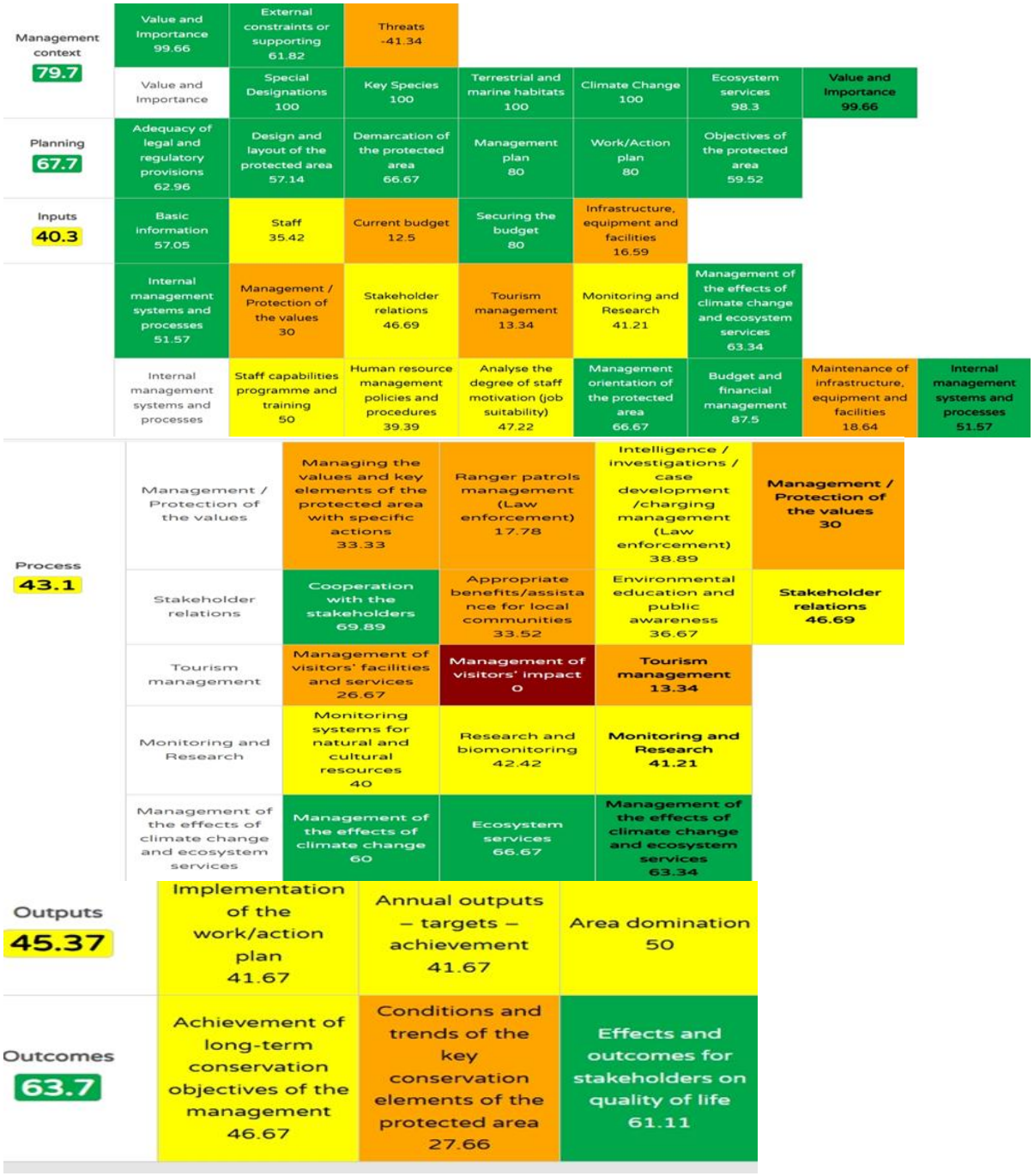
2. **Conditions and Trends of Key Conservation Elements – 27%**

SNP 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 prolonged encroachment of illegal occupants in the park continuously contributes to its threats. Although research activities are ongoing, there are still huge 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 – 61.1%**

The score reflects the degree to which park management positively impacts local stakeholders through interventions such as livelihood support, employment (full time and part time), ecosystem services, revenue generation through ecotourism, education, etc. FDA in collaboration with partners are implementing interventions including full time employment, employment of community members as ecoguards, auxiliaries, biomonitors and tourist guides. So far, at least 70% of current full time staff at Sapo National Park were recruited from communities. However, community ownership of these interventions remains a challenge. Improving livelihoods, investing in ecotourism and promoting benefit-sharing mechanisms must be strengthened to ensure holistic outcomes.

12.0 MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS



12.1 Conclusion

Sapo National Park has been plaqued by human-induced activities for long which are reducing its value as a biodiversity hotspot, a key biodiversity area and a transboundary conservation corridor. Stakeholder involvement in its management is key to its survival and sustainability. The threats need to be reduced to its bare minimum. Park staff whose statutory mandate is to ensure its protection are limited and therefore overwhelmed by threats.

13.0 Key Management Actions and Recommandations

1. Increase human resource capacity

The current staff capacity at Sapo National Park is low. This is worsened by inability to replace its retired staff. Increasing human resource capacity through recruitment and deployment of trained and qualified staff is critical to ensuring sustained protection of Sapo National Park

2. Provision of infrastructure, equipment and facilities

The park headquarters has fair infrtastructure that comprises an administrative building and accommodation for the Chief Park Warden. There is need to construct modern infrastructure and equip with facilities to enhance staff welfare and productivity.

3. 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 opportunitiy to promote protection of Sapo National Park, enhance community incomes and contribute to community development. The current ecototourism activities in the park need to be scaled up.

4. Strengthen Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Measures

Sapo National Park is currently overwhelmed 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.

5. Capacity Building and Training of staff

To enhance productivity, staff should participate in continuous trainings on protected area management and protection, reasearch and One Health. More staff should be trained on SMART data collection and analysis and basic computer literacy.

6. 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.

7. Conservation education and community engagement

The boundary dispute in the north and west 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.

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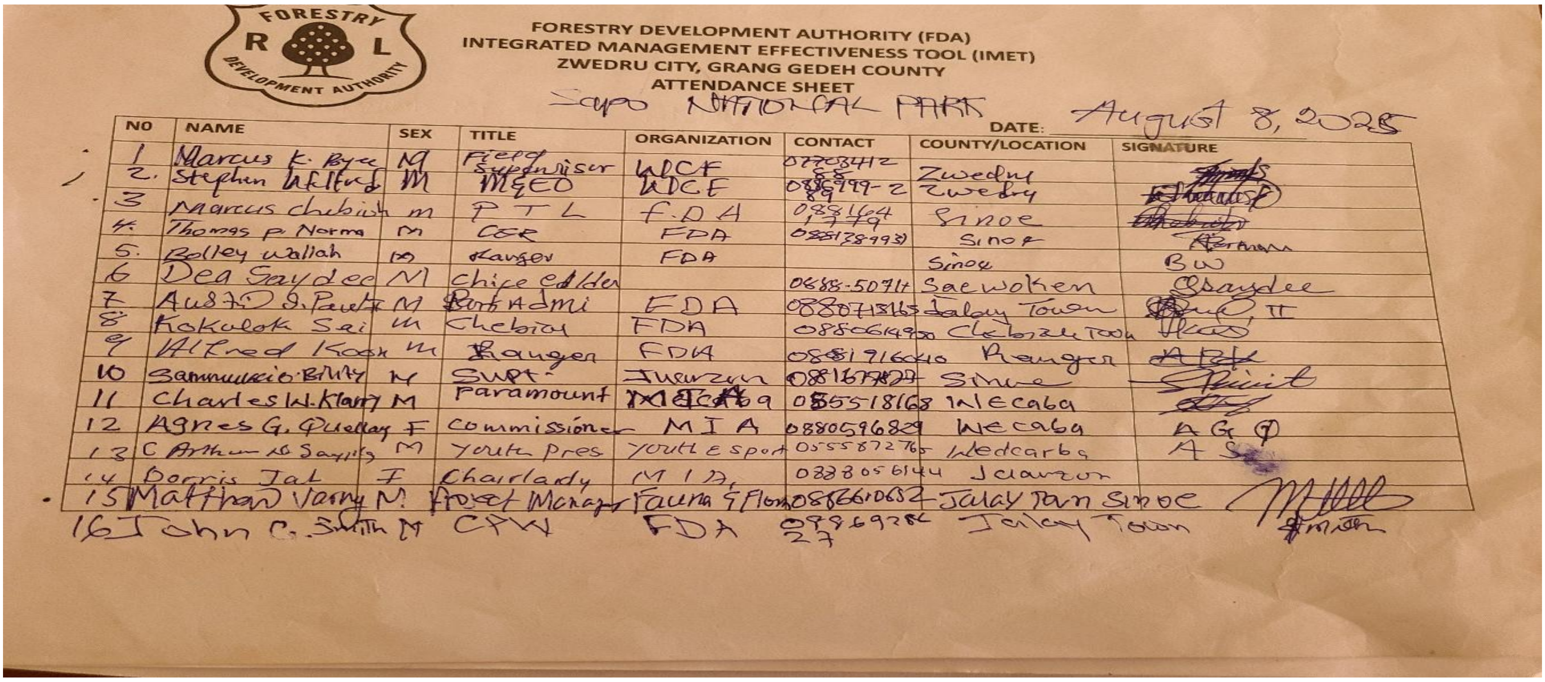
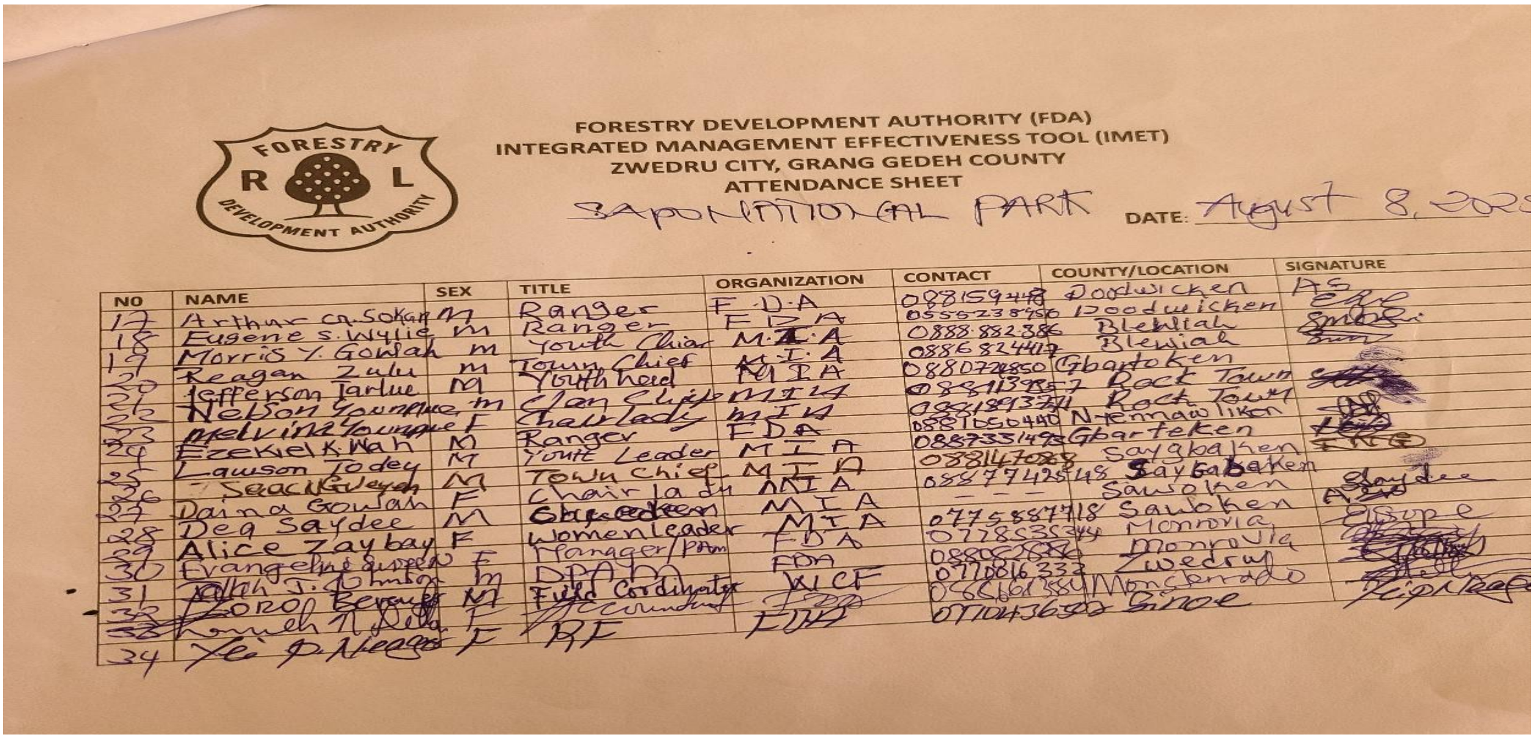
Annex 1 : Attendance



FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (FDA)
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TOOL (IMET)
ZWEDRU CITY, GRANG GEDEH COUNTY
ATTENDANCE SHEET
Sapo NATIONAL PARK DATE: August 8, 2025

NO	NAME	SEX	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	COUNTY/LOCATION	SIGNATURE
1	Marcus K. Byee	M	Field Supervisor	WCF	0770341288		[illegible]
2.	Stephen Willford	M	M&EO	WCF	088999289	Zwedru	[illegible]
3	Marcus chebioh	m	PTL	F.D.A	0881641779	Sinoe	[illegible]
4.	Thomas p. Norma	m	CER	FDA	0881384931	Sinoe	[illegible]
5.	Bolley wallah	m	Ranger	FDA		Sinoe	[illegible]
6	Dea Saydee	M	Chief elder		0888-50714	Saewoken	Dsaydee
7	Austin S. Paul	M	Port Admi	FDA	0880718165	Jalay Town	[illegible]
8	Kokulok Sai	m	Chebioh	FDA	0880614950	Chebioh Town	[illegible]
9	Alfred Koon	m	Ranger	FDA	0881916610	Ranger	[illegible]
10	Sammuel B. Willy	M	Supt.	Juarzon	0881677827	Sinoe	[illegible]
11	Charles W. Klarry	M	Paramount	Wecaba	0555518168	Wecaba	[illegible]
12	Agnes G. Quellay	F	commissioner	MIA	0880596829	Wecaba	AGQ
13	C Arthur S. Sayclly	M	Youth pres	Youth & sport	0555872765	Wedcarba	AS
14	Dorris Jal	F	Chairlady	MIA	0888056144	Juarzon	
15	Matthew Varny	M	Project Manager	Fauna & Flora	0886610652	Jalay Town Sinoe	[illegible]
16	John C. Smith	M	CFW	FDA	0886928627	Jalay Town	[illegible]



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NO	NAME	SEX	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	COUNTY/LOCATION	SIGNATURE
17	Arthur G. Sokan	M	Ranger	F.D.A	0881594418	Doodwicken	AS
18	Eugene S. Wylie	M	Ranger	FDA	0555238950	Doodwicken	[illegible]
19	Morris Y. Gowlah	m	Youth Chair	M.I.A	0888882386	Blewiah	[illegible]
20	Reagan Zulu	m	Town Chief	M.I.A	0886824417	Blewiah	[illegible]
21	Jefferson Tarlue	M	Youth head	MIA	0880724850	Gbartoken	[illegible]
22	Nelson Younplue	m	Clan Chief	MIA	0881139857	Rock Town	[illegible]
23	Melvina Younque	F	Chairlady	MIA	0881893771	Rock Town	[illegible]
24	Ezekiel K. Wah	M	Ranger	FDA	0881050440	Ntemawliken	[illegible]
25	Lawson Todey	M	Youth Leader	MIA	0887335149	Gbarteken	[illegible]
26	Seacil Gueyan	M	Town Chief	MIA	0881147088	Saygbaken	[illegible]
27	Daina Gowlah	F	Chairlady	MIA	0887742548	Saygbaken	Saydee
28	Dea Saydee	M	Elder	MIA	—	Sawoken	AG
29	Alice Zaybay	F	Women leader	MIA	0775887718	Sawoken	[illegible]
30	Evangeline Sweeper	F	Manager/PAM	FDA	0778535344	Monrovia	[illegible]
31	Jolleh J. Clinton	m	DPAM	FDA	0880828880	Monrovia	[illegible]
32	Boro Benagu	M	Field Cordinator	WCF	0770816332	Zwedru	[illegible]
33	Tonnieh N. Della	F	Accountant	FDA	0886613884	Montserrado	[illegible]
34	Yei D. Neegar	F	RF	FDA	0770436592	Sinoe	[illegible]

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (FDA)
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TOOL (IMET)
ZWEDRU CITY, GRANG GEDEH COUNTY
ATTENDANCE SHEET
SAPO NATIONAL PARK

DATE: August 8, 2025

NO	NAME	SEX	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	COUNTY/LOCATION	SIGNATURE
35	Merris James		DRIVER	"	0777278169	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	Abednego Gbarway	M	Wildlife Manager	FDA	0886822088	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	Christopher D. [illegible]	M	[illegible] Officer	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sinoe	[illegible]

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

SAPO NATIONAL PARK (SNP)

AUGUST 2025

AGENDA		DAY-1	
DATE	**TIME**	**ACTIVITIES**	**ALL**
August 7, 2025	**9:30-10:00 AM**	**BREAKFAST**	
	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 ➢ 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**
		➢ Threats ➢ Climate change and conservation ➢ Ecosystem services and community dependence	COACHES &FACILITATOR
	5:00 PM	**END OF DAY-1**	
DAY-2			
August 8, 2025	**8:30-9:00 AM**	**BREAK FAST**	**ALL**
	ALL DAY	➢ Objectives and management	COACHES &FACILITATOR

		➢ Ecosystem services and community dependence ➢ Objectives and management	
	1:00-2:00 PM	LUNCH	ALL
		MANAGEMENT EVALUATION ➢ Planning ➢ Inputs	COACHES &FACILITATOR
	5:00 PM	END OF DAY-2	
DAY-3			
August 9, 2025			
	8:30-9:00 AM	BREAKFAST	ALL
	9:00-1:00 AM	MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS ➢ Process ➢ Outputs ➢ Outcomes and	Evangeline, Gbarway and Jallah
	1:00-2:00PM	LUNCH	
		➢ Objectives ➢ Data Analysis ➢ Report	Evangeline, Gbarway and Jallah
	4:00 PM	END FOR SAPO NATIONAL PARK ASSESSMENT (DAY-3)	

Annex 2 : Participants Photos

Figure 1 :FDA, WCF, F&F and local authorities during the IMET session in Zedwru

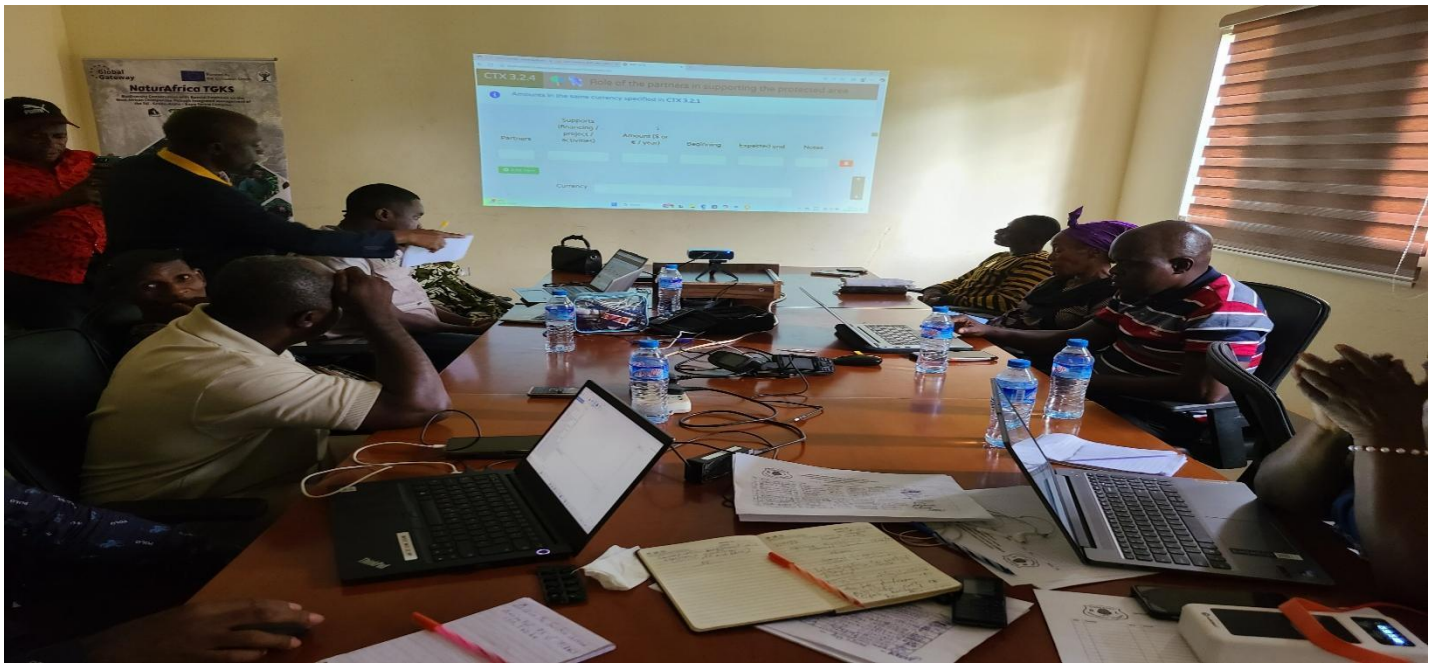

Figure 2 : FDA, WCF, F&F and local authorities during the IMET session in Zedwru

Figure 3: FDA, WCF, F&F and local authorities during the IMET session in Zedwru