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COASTAL SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROJECT

Quarterly Report

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFOLU	Agroforestry and Other Land Uses
B-BOVID	Building Business on Values Integrity and Dignity
BMP	Best Management Practice(s)
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CHED	Cocoa Health and Extension Division
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CREMA	Community Resources Management Association
CRI	Crops Research Institute
CRMC	Community Resources Management Committee
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSLP	Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DA	District Assembly/ies
DOFA	Departments of Food and Agriculture
EDIF	Export Development Investment Fund (of Ghana)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FC	Forestry Commission
FCM/FCMP	Fisheries and Coastal Management Program
FMNR	Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration
FORIG	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana
FSD	Forest Services Division (of the Forestry Commission)
FY	Fiscal (or Financial) Year
GAW	Greater Amanzule Wetland
GAWCCC	Greater Amanzule Wetland Community Conservation Committee
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHG	Green House Gases
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOG/GoG	Government of Ghana
GSCD	Ghana Supply Chain Development Project
ICFG	Integrated Coastal Fisheries and Management Project
IP	International Programs (of the USFS)
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IR	Intermediate Result
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LULC	Land Use/Land Cover
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
METSS	Monitoring, Evaluation and Technical Support Services
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOP	Manual of Procedures
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NBSSI	National Board of Small Scale Industries
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products

PAPA	Participating Agency Program Agreement
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnership
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RMSC	Resources Management Service Center
SFMP	Sustainable Fisheries Management Project
SL	Sustainable Landscapes
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
STMA	Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly
TOT	Training of Trainers
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TRACTOR	Transforming Rural Agricultural Communities Through Organic Re-engineering
UCC	University of Cape Coast
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFS	United States Forest Service
USG	United States Government
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WD	Wildlife Division (of the Forestry Commission)
WR	Western Region
WRCF	Western Region Coastal Foundation

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

Program Name:	Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project
Activity Start Date and End Date:	October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2019
Name of Prime Implementing Partner:	United States Forest Service International Programs
Contract/Agreement Number:	AEG-T-00-07-00003
Name of Subcontractors / Sub-awardees:	None
Major Counterpart Organizations	Ghana Forestry Commission (Forest Services Division, Wildlife Division), Ghana Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana Town and Country Planning Departments
Geographic Coverage (cities and/or countries)	Six coastal districts of the Western Region of Ghana
Reporting Period:	April 1 to June 30, 2016

I.1 Program Description/Introduction

Ghana’s Western Region is one of the fastest growing areas of the country and in all of West Africa. Land use pressures are enormous, especially in the high population centers of the region’s six coastal districts. Demand for conversion of forests to agriculture, cash crop development, harvesting of mangroves and other forest species for charcoal and timber production, artisanal mining, and urban development all pose significant threats to forests in this region. High unemployment rates compound these pressures, exacerbating unsustainable natural resource management practices and reducing ecosystem services provided by the region’s forests.

Most land in the Western Region outside forest reserves and other protected areas has been deforested and converted to agriculture. The current situation is one of urgency—to find ways of taking pressure off the remaining reserves and to improve livelihoods and land management outside the reserves. Coupled with the human pressures on the landscape, a warming climate caused by increased atmospheric carbon dioxide poses significant risk to the landscape. In addition to increased temperatures, climate change is associated with jet stream fluctuations causing irregular, more extreme, and unusual weather patterns and events. Changing rainfall patterns and amounts can mean droughts in some areas and floods in others. Changing phenology, distributions of plant species, and rising sea levels are some of the potential adverse impacts on the region from climate change.

To address these growing threats, USAID/Ghana’s Economic Growth office has developed natural resource interventions in Ghana’s Western Region. USAID’s main initiative, the Fisheries and Coastal Management (FCM) Program, has four components: (i) strengthened enabling environment for decentralized fisheries and coastal governance, (ii) increased use of applied science to inform decision-making, law enforcement and the implementation of management plans, (iii) heightened public awareness of trends, challenges and successes in ecosystem management and stronger public demand for sustainable use and conservation, and (iv) improved management of marine and coastal natural resources for multiple benefits.

The US Forest Service, under a participating agency partnership agreement (PAPA) with USAID, manages one component of the FCM program, the Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project (CSLP). It will contribute in some form to all four components but most of its emphasis is on the fourth component. Operating in the six coastal districts of Ghana's resource-rich Western Region (see Figure 1), the CSLP activities target landscape-level engagement with communities, non-governmental organizations, Government of Ghana agencies, the private sector, and international partners. The project's geographic area stretches from the Cote d'Ivoire border eastward through the Greater Amanzule wetlands complex, Cape Three Points, the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Area (STMA) and east to the Central Region border.

Figure 1. The six coastal districts in Ghana's Western Region.



The CSLP responds to the USAID Sustainable Landscapes (SL) Results Framework by focusing on Strategic Objective 1: Accelerate the transition to low emission development through investments in clean energy and sustainable landscapes. The SL interventions will support the second development objective of ensuring sustainable and broadly shared economic growth in Ghana under the USAID/Ghana Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). The goal of the strategy is to support the Government of Ghana in realizing its goal of becoming an established middle-income country by 2022.

To confront the growing threats mentioned above, the CSLP intends to improve carbon sequestration, forest management, and livelihoods in the six coastal districts of the Western Region. The overall long-term impact of the project will be to promote low emissions development in Ghana's Western Region by strengthening community-based natural resource management and monitoring. The project will focus on the coastal landscape, including mangroves, other wetlands, and forests and agricultural areas (within and outside protected areas) all of which are managed under a diversity of land tenure regimes.

Ghana has seen numerous interventions related to forest conservation in the past, many with only limited success. CSLP's primary activities are focused on community-level interactions that work to achieve low emissions development goals. One key element of the CSLP strategy is the application of a Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) model—a social entrepreneurial concept that has already enjoyed much success in Ghana. It is employed by the CSLP as a novel vehicle to help encourage and promote activities that maintain and increase forest cover with native and existing tree species. The project's activities are being established within many communities where there is an existing and functioning community governance body such as Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) or similar entities. This history of

community collaboration provides an entry point to develop a community's capacity to launch their own VSLA and oversee loans to community members. The CSLP is applying the VSLA concept to provide incentives for farmers and landowners to incorporate more indigenous species of trees on their land while helping provide seed funding for a revolving funding mechanism to work towards improved livelihoods.

With successful implementation, these efforts will contribute to increased employment, more diverse livelihoods, better land management of existing natural resources, increased soil fertility, and increased carbon stocks. Moreover, improved land management and livelihood diversity will reduce pressure on intact areas of forest reserve, protecting their biodiversity, allowing for ecotourism opportunities and enhancing the value of other ecosystem services within the value chains of the local communities.

2. SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2014	Annual Target	Q1 FY16	Q2 FY16	Q3 FY16	Q4 FY16	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target? Y/N
4.8-7 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in <u>metric tons of CO₂e</u>, reduced, sequestered or avoided as a result of USG assistance	0	5,000,000	-- ¹	4,250,000	63,412		86	Y
4.8.1-6 Number of <u>people</u> with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM and conservation as a result of USG assistance	0	900	429	312	120		96	Y
4.8.1-26 Number of <u>hectares</u> of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved NRM as a result of USG assistance	0	1,300	483	178	166		64	Y
4.8.1-29 Number of <u>person hours</u> of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	0	8,000	154	2,795	2,547		69	Y
4.8.2-14 Number of <u>institutions</u> with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	0	70	9	25	23		81	Y
4.8.2-29 Number of <u>person hours</u> of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance	0	4,500	228	1,544	4,221		133 ¹	Y

¹ Target exceeded due to increased demand for trainings on climate change mitigation and adaptation practices by stakeholders in the CSLP's zone of influence.

3. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

3.1 Progress Narrative

During the third quarter of the fiscal year 2016, the CSLP made significant progress in meeting a number of the targets established for the year. Much of the effort during the quarter focused on capacity building activities and related trainings. Participants included a broad range of stakeholders: farmers, VSLA members, teachers, climate change club members, as well as civil and public servants in the district assemblies. More than 3,000 tree seedlings were distributed/planted during the quarter, which represents the major rainy season. It is expected that the bulk of the out-planting this year will be in the final quarter of the fiscal year.

The major achievements of the quarter included:

- 27 beekeepers trained in apiary management, harvesting and processing of honey
- 24 new climate smart vegetable demonstration sites established
- Four new climate smart vegetable groups formed and received training in group formation skills and entrepreneurial development
- 63 people completed training in cocoa shade tree cover restoration and management
- More than 3,000 tree seedlings were distributed to farmers for transplanting
- Two mangrove nurseries established; one in Yabiw facilitated by CSLP and one in Sanwoma facilitated by Hen Mpoano
- Three new VSLAs formed in three Greater Amanzule Wetland communities
- Six climate change clubs were trained in communication skills
- 74 teachers participated in training of trainers training in sanitation and waste management
- World Environment Day 2016 celebrated in Komfoeku in Shama district
- The project supported four teachers from two climate change clubs at a training of trainers of two modules on wetland monitoring at the University of Cape Coast sponsored by the USAID-funded Sustainable Fisheries and Coastal Management Capacity Building Project
- A protocol for the estimating greenhouse gas equivalents, as metric tons of CO₂e sequestered, was finalized

Intermediate Result 1: Improved Livelihoods through Enhanced Natural Resources Management Practices

Table 1. Planned Activities for IR 1

Activities to be Implemented	Expected Outputs	Achievements	Outstanding Activity
<p>Sub IR 1.1: Provide capacity building for targeted community groups to effectively manage and conserve priority areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beekeepers have improved skill in harvesting and processing of honey and other products • Additional Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) vegetable demonstration farms established • Climate smart vegetable producers are conversant and adopt integrated pest management (IPM) practices and composting • CSA farmers are organized into groups and working together for individual or household benefits • Improved capacity of climate smart vegetable producer groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 beekeepers (22 men and 5 women) have been trained in apiary management comprising the inspection and maintenance of beehives for harvesting and processing of honey • 24 (managed by 10 women and 14 men) new vegetable demonstration sites were set up during the quarter • 22 farmers (17 men and 5 women) were trained in IPM/composting • 20 farmers (9 women and 11 men) were trained in CSA I • Four new CSA vegetable producer groups formed during the quarter creating a total of eleven groups • Trainings were organized in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Group formation I (63 women, 46 men) ○ Group formation II (65 women, 29 men) ○ Entrepreneurship (25 women, 54 men) 	
<p>Sub IR 1.2: Identify, develop and demonstrate appropriate agroforestry and forest landscape restoration methods(technology and practices) for native ecosystems and improved livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa farmers are aware of the advantages and management of cocoa agroforestry • More fallow lands restored • Key Ghana government institutions conversant in establishing urban forestry in the six coastal districts • Arboretum developed at TRACTOR Angu site as a demonstration tool • Cassia woodlot practitioners are implementing Best Management Practices (BMP) from training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57 men and 6 women received training in cocoa shade tree cover restoration • 3,003 seedlings distributed to 56 farmers (45 men and 11 women) for planting • 79 men and 13 women have been trained in urban forestry basics • Upon a series of discussions with TRACTOR, the site for the Angu arboretum has finally been selected • Two woodlot sites where BMP are implemented were monitored in the Shama District during the quarter 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degraded mangrove sites are re-planted • Yabiw coastal mangrove is managed sustainably in collaboration with surrounding communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,500 mangrove seedlings established in Yabiw nursery • Eleven-member conservation committee has been formed in Yabiw to spearhead mangrove management activities 	
Sub IR 1.3: Promote incentives to implement NRM for improving livelihoods, biodiversity and carbon sequestration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers' choices of tree species seedling available for transplanting • Improved charcoal kiln piloted in the Shama district • Robust tree tenure arrangement piloted • More VSLAs formed to support NRM and improve livelihoods • VSLA members are more skilled in record keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly 18,500 seedlings are seeded in Adubrim nursery in Jomoro District and expected to be ready by end of August 2016 • During the quarter, CSLP identified institutions that are promoting mobile charcoal kilns in the Ellembelle district • CSLP shared lessons and experiences with other relevant institutions leading to the review of the tree registration by the Forestry Commission • 3 new VSLAs were formed and 2 VSLAs completed the full training cycle (share out) during the quarter • 355 VSLA members (119 men and 236 women) received training in record keeping during the quarter • Five of the prominent banks/financial institutions operating within the Jomoro, Ellembelle districts engaged 	

Beekeeping, apiaries, and honey harvesting. Twenty-seven farmers received training in the management of apiaries during the quarter (see Table 2). This CSLP training was facilitated by two consulting trainers from a private sector firm's (Samartex Timber and Plywood) beekeeping and honey processing section and one from the Atebubu Beekeepers Association in the Brong Ahafo Region. A significant component of this training was the participation of five women who completed the training successfully in a livelihood activity where normally few participate. It is hoped that these women can serve as role models moving forward to engage even more women in this valuable endeavor.

Table 2: Participants in Apiary Management Training

District	Community	Men	Women
Shama	Yabiw	8	--
Ahanta West	Tumentu	1	1
Ellembelle	Adubrim	1	--
	Fiasolo	1	1
	Ayawora	2	1
Jomoro	Tweakor No.1	4	1
	Navrongo	3	1
	Adusuazo	2	--
Totals		22	5

The beehive inspection task in the training proved to be the most crucial activity. The trainers helped the trainees to inspect the hives to assess:

- Whether the hive was colonized or not
- Whether honey is mature for harvesting
- Whether the environment is congenial for honey production
- Whether the hive is in good condition for housing the bees

The inspection and monitoring exercise also led to some apiary management actions including:

- A relocation of a few of the hives
- Cleaning of some hives
- Brood transfer (of bees) from other hives
- Harvesting of some honey and wax from some hives

The training was also informative for the CSLP as it was learned that the timing for harvesting the honey in this geographic location needed to be altered to correspond to the best season to avoid bee colony disruption. For future harvesting, the trainers estimated that the prime season for the six coastal districts is likely to be August to September (secondary) and January to February (primary). During this harvest cycle, honey harvest was limited. The consultants determined this was likely due to one of three factors, or a combination thereof, including:

- The season of the harvest does not correspond to the best timing for the bee cycle;
- The bees had consumed most of the honey themselves (the harvesting was done too late); and/or,
- The hives had not been colonized long enough.

In the coming seasons, the hives will be monitored more closely in order to ensure that the optimal harvest time is reached. Photos of the trainings are shown below.



Rebecca Cobbinah showing her beehive



Trainees inspecting combs



Trainees and trainers

Conservation agriculture (CA) and vegetable production groups. The first round of farmers engaged in climate smart and organic vegetable production led by the CSLP is encouraging. As a result, a number of farmers have already increased their production this year. Most farmers doubted the possibility of making any success in this direction and thus committed only very small land areas for the initial trials. It is clear that during this quarter, farmers are finding that it is possible to increase their production with these techniques and several have already increased the land areas earmarked for CA ranging from half of an acre (0.2 Ha) to 4 acres (1.6 Ha) for the coming season based upon the results they have already achieved.

Twenty-four such sites (managed by 10 women and 14 men) in four districts, have been supported and set up for the season. They are receiving support in the form of improved seeds (from the CSLP and MoFA), the application of organic fertilizer, integrated pest management support and the introduction of nitrogen-fixing multipurpose trees, mainly *Gliricidia sepium* on the farms. The most common vegetables being produced include okra, pepper, cabbage, eggplant, garden eggs, and tomatoes.

The application of chemicals on crops is widespread in the area and is exacerbated by factors such as:

- Very low soil fertility
- Poor quality seeds
- Inadequate farm management practices, especially weed control
- Poor judgment used for timing of planting and harvesting

The CSLP CSA Module I training is focused on reducing dependence on the use of chemicals and the adoption of more diligent on-farm management practices. During the quarter, the CSA Module I training was given to 20 farmers (comprising 11 men, 9 women) in one community during the quarter, equipping the participants with skills and knowledge to help them to adopt good agronomic practices, promote environmental health and also contribute to carbon sequestration. Training topics included proper site selection, land preparation with zero burning and without chemical usage, the promotion of the use of organic manure, timing harvesting more appropriately, and best practices for vegetable storage.

Another 22 farmers were trained in integrated pest management (IPM) practices to support them in the production of vegetables for sale. These farmers included the 17 men and 5 women who are using the 10 acre vegetable tract of the TRACTOR Angu demonstration farm. They were trained in IPM in order to complement the objective of the agroforestry design by reducing, if not eliminating, the use of hazardous chemicals. The IPM alternative is comprised of ground chili pepper extract in combination with detergent powder, which is much less impactful on the soil and water quality of the area.

Four new CSA vegetable production groups were formed during the quarter in three communities. This brings the total at the end of the quarter to 11 CSA vegetable producer groups that CSLP has helped to form. These latter groups, with a total of 65 women and 29 men, were taken through three separate capacity building trainings. These trainings are designed to support them in working together for the benefit of group members. The initial module covered the advantages of being in groups, qualities to look for in selecting group leaders and how to select such leaders. Module II included the importance of developing group constitutions and the constitution drafting template used to complete a draft constitution. The third module focused on entrepreneurship development and is aimed at looking at their farm and associated activities as a business. The units helped to clarify what constitutes a business, how to define entrepreneurial goals, how vegetable production can be considered as a business, and some of the positive attributes and characteristics of a farm business.

Cocoa Tree Cover Restoration. Sixty three participants (57 men and 6 women) received training in cocoa agroforestry during the quarter. This event was organized in collaboration with the Cocoa Health and Extension Division (CHED) of the COCOBOD. The participants included one from the Department of Food and Agriculture and another seven from CHED staff. The remaining 55 were cocoa farmers from 10 communities in the Ellembele District.

The farmers trained by CSLP have received support from the COCOBOD by way of cocoa seedlings for planting in their cocoa farms. The COCOBOD CHED has stipulated that farmers who are willing to integrate trees within their cocoa farms will be able to receive cocoa seedlings from the board. Therefore, COCOBOD is supplying some tree seedlings to interested farmers. These species are the same as those being produced through CSLP efforts and given that the COCOBOD is unable to meet the full demand of seedlings being sought by their farmers, CSLP is considering providing trees to some of these interested farmers.

Besides the distribution of tree seedlings for cocoa farmers from COCOBOD, no systematic guidance is given on managing the trees to achieve the desired optimum yield from farmers' cocoa plantations or about the value of the agroforestry species being planted. The CSLP is helping to bridge this gap by providing trainings on the benefits of such trees and their proper planting and care within the cocoa fields. As the interest in integrating these trees within cocoa farms is growing, farmers are requesting

more tree seedlings from the CSLP. It is hoped that this growing demand for tree species can help spur private sector development of sustainable tree nurseries which CSLP hopes to help facilitate.

An important note regarding the collaboration between the CSLP and the COCOBOD CHED, is that the partnership began during the second quarter when some staff of CHED participated in the CSLP champions visit to the Amenfi West District to visit agroforestry farms in Sureso, Asankragua and Samreboi. The project will remain committed to this relationship to ensure that farmers are knowledgeable in the management of the cocoa agroforestry system and to leverage this important new requirement by the COCOBOD to increase tree cover on the cocoa farm landscape as a means of improving soil and water quality while also promoting carbon sequestration.

Capacity Building in Urban Forestry. Urban forestry is receiving attention within the CSLP communities following the awareness created through community interactions with schools and the district assemblies. The Nzema Manle Traditional Council has asked the CSLP to support them to plant trees in their communities. The urban forestry tree planting activities included lessons on the advantages of urban tree cover as traditional authorities from many of these communities have advocated deliberately cutting down urban trees.

The first series of trainings (in two modules) provided basic concepts in urban forestry and had 92 participants (79 men and 13 women). The participants included people from 15 institutions including departments of the district assemblies, traditional councils, assembly members, Ghana Education Service (GES), Department of Food and Agriculture, Parks and Gardens, Non-Formal Education Department and the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO). The training was timely for the NADMO and the GES since they were independently planning to plant trees around selected schools. As a result, the CSLP will collaborate with the agencies to jointly undertake this activity.

Setting up of Arboretum in Angu for Demonstration/Training Purposes. The establishment of the enrichment planting site at B-BOVID/TRACTOR site in Angu led to the idea to establish an arboretum. As reported earlier, a forestry specialist was sought to identify and label all existing plants of economic importance. Working with CSLP's grantee, B-BOVID/TRACTOR, a two-hectare site was earmarked for this purpose. A dendrologist/botanist has been identified as a consultant that the project can engage to do the initial identification work during the next quarter.

Charcoal Woodlot Best Management Practices. Two charcoal woodlot sites were monitored during the quarter in Yabiw in the Shama district. These sites have been cut and have re-coppiced for about two years now. The farmers on these sites have integrated timber trees from CSLP in the cassia stands. They introduced the timber seedlings in areas of the farm where the concentration of stands is low. One of the farmers has also started to do selective felling of only the mature stems instead of the normal practice of cutting 100 percent of the stems in the stand, many of which were not at their optimal size for charcoal stock. This improved management practice should lead to more efficient and sustainable production of charcoal for local markets.

Yabiw Mangrove Re-planting and Management. In preparation for the re-planting of more degraded mangrove areas in Yabiw, the Yabiw community has started raising seedlings. As of the end of June 2016, 1,500 mangrove seedlings, mostly the red mangrove variety, have been prepared. Led by the community assistants, the community is utilizing the trainings and skills obtained from the SNV and Hen Mpoano-facilitated training in mangrove restoration supported by the CSLP earlier in the fiscal year.

Following a series of engagements with the chief, elders and the larger community, an 11-member committee (that includes 2 women) has been formed in Yabiw to lead the community in re-planting all degraded mangrove areas and to facilitate the development of community rules and regulations for management actions of the mangroves. The idea to form the committee came up during the second quarter of this year when Yabiw requested the CSLP's assistance in developing a management plan

for the mangroves. The ultimate goal of these activities is to ensure the sustainable use of the mangroves. The committee will undergo training in the importance of mangroves and wetlands, wetland monitoring and management and economic, social and environmental benefits of mangroves. A series of trainings are now being implemented to help guide the committee, the community and the overall management planning process.

The CSLP also sent two teachers from the Yabiw junior high school climate change club to participate in a training of trainers (ToT) at the University of Cape Coast on wetland monitoring. This was the initial training in a series that will help communities with coastal wetlands to monitor and manage those local resources more effectively. These ToT trainings will complement the efforts of the Yabiw Wetland Management Committee.

Nursery Management for Seedlings Production. The Adubrim nursery, which is the only CSLP facilitated nursery for this year, is set to provide 18,500 seedlings (out of a targeted 20,000) for planting before the end of July. Despite the challenges faced during the initial stages, including difficulty in assessing seeds for sowing, a scarcity of polybags and a longer dry season period than expected, it is believed that the 20,000 seedling target will be achieved.

Tree Seedling Distribution. More than 3,000 tree seedlings were distributed to 56 farmers (45 men and 11 women) during the quarter from last year's seedling stock. These seedlings matured late last year and were too young to be planted during last year's planting season. They were distributed to farmers in Ahanta West and Jomoro Districts.

Piloting Improved Charcoal Kiln. Following the woodlot practitioners' identification for mobile metal kilns over sedentary brick kilns, the CSLP is planning to identify a local source for constructing the kilns. The International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) in Kumasi has also been assisting with the identification, contact and selection of possible artisans.

Tree Tenure Reform. CSLP registered farmers have long complained and raised concerns about the real outcomes and value of their participation in tree planting activities as tree tenure rights remain unclear under Ghanaian law. The CSLP has taken advantage of many events at which to raise this important issue with Government of Ghana officials at various levels. Most recently, the NRM Benefits Specialist emphasized the need for clearer guidance and/or reform of tree tenure policies at a workshop organized in Peduase to specifically address this issue. The workshop was a collaboration between the Solidaridad West Africa Network, Ghana COCOBOD and the Forestry Commission and was supported by the United Nations Development Program. Other key participants included NGOs such as Tropenbos International, IUCN, and CARE International, who are all promoting tree planting, especially in cocoa landscapes.

The CSLP contributed its suggestions in the review of the registration form quite in line with its drafted position paper. The FC considered the event as an opportunity to seek key stakeholders' inputs to develop a Manual of Procedures (MoP) to bridge the current gap between policy and reality on the ground. An MoP, once approved, becomes a legal document which is grounded in current forestry laws in Ghana. As per discussions at the forum, it is hoped that all forms designed for collecting data and procedures for planted tree registration will be set for use beginning in September 2016.

Village Savings and Loan Associations. The VSLA's modular trainings continued during the period for all categories including newly formed associations, those close to share-out and those in their second term after first share-out. Two VSLAs reached share-out while another three new ones were formed during the quarter. Annex C, Table C-1 provides a summary of where the VSLA's are in their modular training cycles and Table C-2 provides a summary of the share-out values for the two VSLAs who completed the 7-module training cycle during the quarter.

Three hundred fifty-five VSLA members (236 women, 119 men) received training in record keeping in 14 training events. There were also an additional 39 non-VSLA member participants who opted to

participate in the training. The record keeping training focused on teaching participants the importance of keeping records, helping them to understand basic terminology associated with keeping records and knowing when, how to keep and how to make a basic analysis from records. They learned that a good analysis of well-kept records enables an assessment of farming activities and creates the opportunity to review strategies in order to enhance profits.

The major challenge associated with the keeping of records is the low literacy and numeracy level amongst many of the farmers. In discussing this challenge, they agreed that in the interim, they will utilize the services of their children who are in both first and second cycle schools while others will use symbols in their estimations. As literacy and numeracy capacities have been identified as important for long-term sustainability of VSLAs as well as producer groups, for example, in addition to the usefulness for a host of other daily activities, the CSLP is exploring options for integrating at least basic literacy and numeracy skills trainings within project activities in the coming year.

As follow-up to the visits to financial institutions in Jomoro and Ellembelle districts last quarter, another set of visits was completed during this quarter. This time, the objective was to assess the possibility of financial institutions sending mobilizers to the VSLA communities to collect their cash periodically, and if they are willing to do so, to assess whether such institutions are willing to allow the VSLAs to negotiate the rate that they receive or pay to them when they conduct business with the group. While the institutions are interested in doing business with the groups, they are less willing to negotiate varying rates. Currently, most institutions do not send mobilizers to communities outside of their physical banking locations due to security concerns and the resulting increased cost of doing such business.

As a result, the CSLP is designing a training module tailored to the information received from the financial institutions and these implications. All VSLAs will be trained to help them make informed decisions about whether or not to deposit funds in a financial institution, to determine what facilities exist in which institutions, and to identify their own association’s unique criteria to help them select the most appropriate institution for their needs, if they choose to pursue such a partnership.

Intermediate Result 2: Strengthened Engagements and Coordination on Sustainable Landscape Management

Table 3. Planned Activities for IR 2

Activities to be Implemented	Expected Outputs	Achievements	Outstanding Activity
Sub IR 2.1: Improve public awareness on the relationship between ecosystem services and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness created for members of school environmental clubs on natural resources management and climate change • Climate Change Club members have enhanced capacity to communicate environmental issues • CREMA Executives are conversant with the importance of wildlife and the need to conserve biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change clubs continued to receive training on issues such as sanitation and waste management, climate change and also organized clean-up exercises • Six climate change clubs’ members were trained in how to communicate environmental concerns to their peers and adults • 4 trainings were organized for 4 out of the 20 CRMCs of the Cape Three Points CREMA on the “Importance of Wildlife” 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School teachers have enhanced capacity to train school children on waste management and natural resources conservation • CSLP activities and successes documented for sharing • International events celebrations are promoted in CSLP communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 113 teachers (78 men and 35 women) of the Shama district Ghana Education Service were trained in two sessions in two days in sanitation and waste management principles • 3 fact sheets on CSLP are in draft and nearing completion • World Environment Day 2016 celebration was facilitated in Komfoeku in the Shama District 	
Sub IR 2.2 Promote stakeholder engagement and coordination at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly Western Region Stakeholders meeting organized and members updated on CSLP activities • District/Local Government Stakeholders updated on CSLP activities in the respective districts and promote sharing. • CSLP experiences and challenges are shared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Western Regional technical stakeholders meeting was organized at the office of the Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project (CSLP) • 34 participants representing heads of 7 local government departments/institutions from 5 district assemblies were updated on CSLP activities during the quarter • SFMP staff visit one of CSLP intervention communities to understand project activities 	
Sub IR 2.3: Promote platforms that will support sustainable landscapes management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VSLA members are aware of causes, impacts and mitigation measures of climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three VSLAs from Asonti in the Nzema East District were taken through training on the causes and manifestations of climate change 	

Climate Change Clubs. The Climate Change Club in Akwidaa Seventh Day Adventist Church Junior High School in the Ahanta West District (with 21 boys and 33 girls) and Asonti Metropolitan Junior High School, undertook separate clean-up exercises during the month of June 2016. The Adubrim District Assembly Junior High School also had a quiz event among the club members that was aimed at increasing their knowledge on the importance of natural resources conservation.

The Climate Change Club participants are expected to share their knowledge on NRM and climate topics with their peers, parents and guardians. To facilitate this, the CSLP provided training to six clubs, comprising 229 students, in ‘Effective Ways of Communicating Environmental Issues’. The training helped the students better understand the importance of communication, its different forms, and especially its use as an advocacy tool. One impact of this training is illustrated in the Success Story found in Annex B.

The CSLP facilitated a 2-day training of trainers (ToT) workshop for teachers from public junior high schools and 26 officers of the Shama District Education Directorate. Total participants numbered 113 (including 78 men and 35 women). There were two presentations each day given to different audiences by the Shama District Environmental Health Officer and the Shama District Manager for Zoomlion, a waste management organization. The ToT design also means that the training will be replicated by the teachers trained in their respective schools during the next quarter.

CREMA Training with the Wildlife Division. In collaboration with the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission, four Community Resource Management Committees (CRMCs) of the Cape Three Points CREMA (in Ahanta West District) received training on the topic of the ‘Importance of Wild Animals and the Role of CRMCs in their Protection’. A total of 84 CRMC members participated (including 27 women).

CSLP Fact Sheets. The CSLP drafted four factsheets to use as information resources for visiting guests and people wanting concise documents on the project’s main activities. For this quarter, the following fact sheets were developed:

- Beekeeping Intervention Activities
- Climate Smart/Conservation Agriculture (CSA)
- Climate Change Clubs
- Village Savings & Loan Associations

World Environment Day Celebration for 2016. The World Environment Day 2016 was held on Sunday, June 5, 2016, at Komfueku, a farming community in Shama District of Ghana’s Western Region. With the global theme as “Go Wild for Life”, and the CSLP’s local theme, “More Trees and More Wildlife”, the event was effective in enhancing public awareness on the importance of wild animals and the need for their protection. The event was organized by the CSLP in collaboration with the Shama District Assembly, the Shama Education Directorate (GES), Wildlife Division of Forestry Commission (WD) and traditional authorities. The event evolved around Komfueku D/A JHS Climate Change Club (CCC) which was the attraction leading to the selection of the venue.



World Environment Day 2016 Celebration

Activities of the day included a brass band procession, ceremonial tree plantings and a community durbar. The community durbar included selections of drama, a cultural display, poetry recital, speeches, and an exhibition.

Other stakeholders. The 8th Quarterly Meeting of the Western Regional Technical Stakeholders of the CSLP took place at the CSLP Conference Room in its office at Anaji, Takoradi. Six institutions were represented including the Regional Minister’s Office, Town and Country Planning Department, Environmental Protection Agency, Economic Planning Unit of the Western Region Coordinating Council, Ministry/Department of Food and Agriculture and National Board for Small Scale Industries. The CSLP was commended by participants for its contribution towards spatial planning activities within the six districts. Relative to up-coming activities, the meeting provided very useful suggestions such as the involvement of the Non-Formal Education Department in the planning of literacy and numeracy support for the VSLA groups. When informed of the project’s extension until 2019 there was a brief congratulations but also a discussion about the need to sustain the behavior change actions of the CSLP, especially among the district assemblies. This topic will be further discussed at the FY 2017 Work Plan Workshop scheduled for the next quarter.

Five of the coastal districts in the Western Region including Ellembelle, Jomoro, Nzema East, Shama and Ahanta West, participated in the district assemblies update in June 2016. There were representatives from seven units of the local assemblies and officials of the assemblies as well as the Regional Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD). Other institutions participating included the Coordinating/Administration Unit, Development Planning, Community Development, Ghana

Education Service (GES), Town and Country Planning Department, Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and the Department of Food and Agriculture (DoFA).

The purpose of the meeting was to update stakeholders on the activities implemented by CSLP within the districts and municipalities with reference to the current quarter and also discuss upcoming activities. Areas for collaboration and coordination opportunities were also identified. The meeting covered discussions on key project accomplishments during the previous quarter and upcoming activities to assess where partners could collaborate. Some recommendations for such collaboration included:

- The CSLP should consider expanding or extending the climate change clubs to cover more schools
- The CSLP should target more open areas for the urban forestry--both the active and inactive ones
 - Open areas should be the starters, followed by individual homes with intensified sensitization

Relative to urban forestry, the Jomoro DoFA has raised about 6,000 seedlings and intends to commence urban forestry activities in some towns. This was identified as an opportunity for a collaboration with CSLP.

In addition, five SFMP staff, including their chief of party, joined seven CSLP staff to visit the Cape Three Points area. The objective was for the SFMP team to learn about some of the interventions of CSLP within the communities. The group visited CSA vegetable farms, planted tree sites and observed a VSLA meeting session. They also made a cultural trip to the Lighthouse in Cape Three Points.

Climate change training for VSLAs. Kanyiri, Abotare and Nyame Ye are three VSLAs from Asonti in the Nzema East District. During the quarter, members of these VSLAs were taken through climate change awareness training in Asonti. In all, 50 women and 25 men were engaged. The training raised awareness on comprehending climate change, its signs, how it happens and its causes. The objective was to motivate farmers and to help them to implement adaptations in their farming practices (many of which are being provided by the CSLP), that will be less susceptible to the more severe climate change induced effects.

Intermediate Result 3: Enhanced Capacity for Ecosystem Services Monitoring

Table 4. Planned Activities for IR 3

Activities to be Implemented	Expected Outputs	Achievements	Outstanding Activity
Sub IR 3.1 Provide capacity building on forest and wetland carbon and other ecosystems services measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSLP contributes to spatial planning activities of the six coastal districts of the Western Region • Protocol for carbon measurement developed and carbon measured for the CSLP intervention communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Assembly staff in 2 districts trained in the use and application of GIS and Remote Sensing • Carbon measurement protocol has been drafted and completed 	GIS and remote sensing training will continue in three more districts next quarter

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon stock measured for various land cover types in CSLP intervention sites in collaboration with AFOLU Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with RMSC and FORIG, standards have been agreed for the estimation of carbon stocks 	
Sub IR 3.2: Collect and utilize biophysical and socio-economic data to inform land-use planning and decision-making process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All CSLP intervention sites are mapped All stakeholders work together to manage identified green open areas for the benefit of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 166.24 hectares of sites were mapped Some open areas identified for greening and conservation 	Mapping of activity interventions continues as new areas are introduced

Capacity Building in Spatial Planning. Following the identification and assessment of institutions involved in spatial planning activities within the six coastal districts of the Western region, one shortcoming that became clear was the limited capacity in basic GIS skills and interpretation. For the sake of sustainability, all spatial plan information that is gathered by the CSLP will be lodged with the districts/municipal/metropolitan assemblies. In order for such information to be useful, the CSLP sought to build the capacity of these assemblies to improve their skills in the use of GIS and remote sensing techniques. This includes familiarity with the software to help analyze and interpret spatial data for effective planning and the monitoring of land uses using such data.

Two separate trainings were organized for the staff of two assemblies, namely Jomoro and Nzema East. The trainings were facilitated in collaboration with the Regional Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) and Hen Mpoano. These trainings provided essential GIS and remote sensing training to a cross section of each assembly's technical staff providing them with a broader awareness and basis for use in their district development plans. The training also introduced participants to the use of Quantum GIS (QGIS), an open-source Geographic Information System that supports most geospatial vector and raster file types and database formats. Twenty-two men and three women were trained in Jomoro District; an additional 17 men received the 4-day training in Nzema East District.

Collecting LULC Data and Estimating GHG Emissions Avoided with CSLP Activities. The development of protocol for the estimation of carbon stocks in the CSLP operational area has been concluded. The process was developed with support from the Resource Management Support Centre (RMSC) of the Forestry Commission and the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG). It utilizes data from the Ghana Forest Preservation Program's effort² to provide estimates of CO₂e for carbon stocks estimated from destructive sampling techniques across various land cover classes in Ghana's nine climatic zones. This protocol is being applied for all forest vegetation estimation except mangrove forests. In the case of wetlands and mangrove areas, the CSLP is utilizing data from Adotey³ that formed the basis of a graduate student's PhD dissertation at the University of Cape Coast.

² PASCO. 2013. Mapping of forest cover and carbon stock in Ghana. FC-RMSC, CSIR-FORIG and CSIR-SRI, Ghana. 218p.

³ Adotey, J. 2015. Carbon stock assessment in the Kakum and Amanzuke estuary mangrove forests, Ghana. PhD dissertation submitted to Dept. of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, School of Biological Sciences, University of Cape Coast. 123p.

The total land area registered as mapped during the quarter and linked to the CSP activities was 166 ha. The data comes from ten communities in four districts as shown in Table 5. Some of the data are from previous quarters but required further clarification from the field before they could be counted.

Table 5. Land cover types registered and mapped during the quarter

District	Community	Land Cover Type (ha)			Total Area Mapped (Ha)
		Cocoa	Fallow	Food Crop	
Jomoro	Adusuazo	-	-	0.18	0.18
	Tweakor I	-	-	15.8	15.8
Ellembelle	Fiasolo	45.42	-	-	45.48
	Adubrim	13.71	3.56	-	17.27
	Ayawora	15.35	-	-	15.35
	Sendu	25.06	-	4.48	29.54
Nzema East	Bokro	10.12	-	-	10.12
	Asonti	27.07	-	-	27.07
Ahanta West	Akatakya	-	-	5.47	5.47
	Tumentu	-	-	0.02	0.02
Totals		136.73	3.56	25.95	166.24

Preserving Green Space in the STMA. The processes leading to the greening of the STMA slowed significantly during the quarter for reasons beyond the project's control. While there are four sites identified for attention with project assistance, the information and public vetting process required for such activities is a lengthy one and has been complicated by the departure of previous decision makers and the arrival of new ones. Hopefully the project will be able to begin implementing some of the actions for such greening efforts in the next quarter.

Building Capacity for Ecosystems Management in the Greater Amanzule Wetlands

Table 6. Greater Amanzule Wetland (GAW) conservation activities achieved

Activities to be implemented	Expected output	Achievements	Outstanding activity
Identify 2 broad groups of communities and/or community clusters	12 communities selected for Phase I; 11 communities for Phase II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation visits for phase II communities conducted 	
Formation of community conservation committees (GAWCCCs)	23 community level structures in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Community Conservation Committees formed Capacity building for conservation committee members completed 	
Identification of livelihood options	Livelihood options identified and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 varieties of cassava selected for GAW communities for planting Cassava farms were monitored 100 prekese seedlings distributed to 25 people for planting Study tour organized for Sanwoma community members and nursery establishment started 	
Formation of district wetlands conservation committees	District Wetland Conservation Committees operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 District conservation committees completed orientation and signing of ToR 2 District conservation committees inaugurated 	
Management Plan development	Nested community led management plan developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with the Wildlife Division to support the facilitation of the nested community centered management plan 	

	for the GAW area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland resource mapping conducted in some communities • Preparatory meeting for the facilitation of management plan conducted • Reconnaissance visits conducted in all communities • Data gaps identified 	
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Kick Starting GAW Grant II Activities. Community orientation visits were carried out during the quarter in the 11 of the 23 communities that are the focus of the second grant to Hen Mpoano in the Greater Amanzule Wetland co-management development process. The major purpose of those visits was to initiate the processes following a lull started under the first grant. During this quarter, the communities were forming their conservation committees. The meetings interacted with the chiefs, assembly members, and opinion leaders who set dates for meeting the community at large for the official announcement of the kick-off.

Ten Community Conservation Committees were formed during the quarter out of an expected 11. This results in 22 formed with the outstanding one likely to be formed in the next quarter. All the ten newly formed committees underwent capacity building in order to help them to become fully functional. They covered modules facilitated by Hen Mpoano including the importance of wetlands, awareness in climate change, management of conservation committees, mobilizing communities for action, and mangrove monitoring.

Promoting Alternative Livelihood Opportunities. Hen Mpoano facilitated a meeting of community members with officials from the Crop Research Institute located in Ayinase. The objective was to seek more insight into the types of improved cassava varieties available and their characteristics. Two varieties were identified as the best options for the Amanzule farmers.

Following a report from some farmers of the GAW area who received an improved cassava variety from TRACTOR for trial, field monitoring was organized in Egbazo and Old Kabenlasuazo. In April 2016, before the rains started, the report indicated that there were problems such as:

- Some farms experienced locust invasion;
- Some planting materials were weak in sprouting; and,
- Some plants appeared weak and not likely to survive the dry season.

However, with the onset of the rains, all the symptoms described have reversed and are now showing healthy growth.

Three GAW VSLAs were monitored and continued to participate in the scheduled modular trainings. They are being encouraged to serve as examples for their sister GAW communities to follow.

Twenty-five farmers (17 men, 8 women) received 100 seedlings of *Tetrapleura tetraptera* (prekese) from TRACTOR's Angu nursery for planting. They developed the interest in planting prekese on the basis of their nitrogen fixing capability while also having economic value through the sale of the seeds as a spice and for medicinal purposes.

Study Tour to the Volta Region. Eleven community members (comprising 6 men, 5 women) from Sanwoma, participated in a study tour to Ada in the Greater Accra region and Anyanui in the Volta Region and their environs to share lessons in the best practice management and conservation of mangrove ecosystems. This led to the decision to set up a mangrove nursery in Sanwoma to re-plant all degraded mangrove sites within the jurisdiction of the community. The committee has cleared, prepared and fenced the land in readiness. Through collaboration between Hen Mpoano and the USAID-funded SFMP, the committee has completed training in the establishment of a mangrove nursery in order to ensure that they are successful.

District Wetland Conservation Committees (DCC) Operational. District Wetland Conservation Committees that had been previously constituted were inaugurated in both Jomoro and Ellembelle

Districts. The program involved a review of a Terms of Reference drafted by Hen Mpoano to guide their operations. In both cases, they made considerable changes to reflect the reality of operations of the assemblies and the traditional authority systems. The document was signed by each member of the district committee with the official inauguration conducted by the District Chief Executive.

Development of Management Plan for the GAW. There were a series of meetings with the Wildlife Division, some involving Hen Mpoano alone, and some that engaged both Hen Mpoano and CSLP. The meetings helped the three institutions to arrive at a common understanding about the nature of the community-driven management plan and the process for developing the overall framework. This was a significant departure from the Wildlife Division's preference for following a classic management framework for the GAW, an approach deemed unacceptable by the communities and the traditional authorities during previous interactions. The partners agreed to the alternative approach mainly on the grounds that the GAW management framework was to be one that was community-driven and managed, as opposed to the classical one where the Wildlife Division would be the responsible management party. The Wildlife Division maintains a healthy skepticism about the process and the framework but also realizes that the community and district management framework is one that is quite suitable for the diversity and scale of the GAW. This is an area that will demand continued attention by Hen Mpoano and the CSLP as the framework moves into implementation in the coming months.

Hen Mpoano has facilitated the mapping of the wetland areas of the 4 communities of Effasu, Metika, Anyanzili and Ankobra. The processes started with participatory mapping with community members then was followed by ground truthing and mapping with GPS. Thirty community people have been trained in the use of GPS as a result of this action.

Three teams composed of staff from the Wildlife Division, Hen Mpoano and CSLP interacted with the 23 communities that included transect walks to assess habitat types, vegetation types, wetland uses, wetland health, and threats. These visits offered the Wildlife Division an opportunity to become familiar with the communities' resources, natural attributes and livelihoods. These on-the-ground visits can be compared with the information provided from numerous sources and also confirm the community conservation committees' prioritization for management activities.

Wetland Monitoring and Training with CSLP Sister Projects. Under the broader umbrella of the USAID-funded Sustainable Fisheries and Coastal Management Program (of which the CSLP is one of three projects), activities were initiated during the quarter to roll out a Wetland Monitoring Program that has been designed by the University of Cape Coast's Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences. The UCC Fisheries and Coastal Management Capacity Building Support Project has provided grants to two local NGOs, Hen Mpoano and Friends of the Nation, to work with junior/senior high school clubs, their teachers and the communities writ large to establish community wetland monitoring programs in selected coastal communities. Each of the two NGOs is working with two schools. The CSLP is using its funds to support an additional two school clubs under this UCC-guided wetland monitoring effort. The two CSLP school clubs were established last year in Akwadai and Yabiw focusing on climate change issues.

The wetland monitoring program will use a Training of Trainers (ToT) approach to engage teachers from the schools as the means to implement the activities in the six respective communities. The first two modules of the program were successfully introduced under the ToT approach last quarter. When schools reconvene after the summer break, additional modules will be introduced and the overall program overseen and monitored by the UCC staff.

The CSLP is also working on a related effort with the other sister project, the Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP), to use drone technology in these same wetland communities to provide real time observations, photos and mapping of the wetlands monitored under the UCC-guided effort. It is hoped that by the start of the next fiscal year, detailed plans and protocols for the use of the drone technology on the wetland landscapes will be established and implementation initiated.

4. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

Only an estimated 3,000 tree seedlings were out-planted during the quarter (which corresponds with the major rainy season in the region), and these came from stock that was produced last year. Similar circumstances prevail now in the one community nursery at Adubrim in Ellembelle District where 18,500 tree seedlings are being raised with the CSLP's assistance. The majority of these will be planted in the next quarter. The late maturation is mainly due to that fact that the tree seeds ordered from suppliers arrived quite late in the planting season.

Seed quantities were limited this year and many of the species requested by farmers were simply not available. This also affected the project's original decision to raise seedlings at only one community nursery. The CSLP is planning to acquire another 3,000 seedlings from a vendor used last year to help fill the demand gap. These seedlings are too immature to be planted now and thus, will be planted at the same period (August-September) as those produced in the Adubrim nursery. Experience gained last year will also help the project manage the transport risk of moving these to the farmers in the coastal districts.

The late and erratic rains also slowed the growth and created leaf discoloration. As the quarter ended these conditions were being mitigated.

Cooperation and participation with one key stakeholder is proving challenging. Demands are being made for exorbitant per diem (far above the USAID-established rates used by the CSLP for government partners). This is especially problematic where the stakeholders' ownership in management processes, and for the sustainability of the activity, is very much desired. The project is looking for creative ways to negotiate around these demands, including a request for evidence that these high per diem payments are actually being paid by donors to government employees.

On another front, the project is reviewing the possibility of adding one additional administrative staff person to support technical staff in the mobilization of logistics linked to training events. Complementary tasks that help with community assistants' administration, and data administration of the project's M & E system are also other areas where a new administrative assistant can contribute to creating more efficiency.

5. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

5.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT

The VSLAs are the most attractive CSLP intervention among women in the project area while climate smart agriculture is the next most attractive. CSLP views the VSLA participation by women as an important means to contribute to women's empowerment within households and the greater community and as a means of poverty eradication. In addition, the involvement of women through the VSLAs serves as a good venue to encourage their participation in other CSLP activities, some of which are not typically seen as welcoming to women (such as that of beekeeping where CSLP has engaged several women). The CSLP will continue to explore means of ensuring greater male participation in VSLAs as well, in order to complement other livelihood activities being promoted by the project.

In the training of trainers workshop on waste management and sanitation in Shama District, there was a specific interest in targeting women teachers since it was observed that most of the classes in the schools had more girls than boys. By engaging a female lead officer who coordinates science,

mathematics, agriculture and environmental science in the district to encourage other female teachers, a large number of female teachers participated in the event.

As CSLP aims to commence a gender analysis in the coming quarter, further work will be done to ensure a gender lens is used throughout the project to ensure gender balance is achieved where possible.

5.2 SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS

The CSLP is gathering a substantial amount of spatial data from its intervention sites in the six districts and these will be handed over to the respective districts for their use. In view of the fact that the district staff have limitations with knowledge in GIS skills and also lack the appropriate software for the utilization of the data, CSLP planned a training module for these partners. The training was supported by the regional staff of the Western Region's TCPD and Hen Mpoano. The appropriate software was installed on their computers making them better equipped to receive, store and utilize it conveniently. The Ellembelle District Planner has committed their organization to complete quarterly refreshers involving all participants, some coming from DoFA and GES.

5.3 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Address only if your program does not receive GCC funding but can speak to impact in either adaptation and/or mitigation).

5.4 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE SUPPORT

The CSLP participated in the Planted Trees Registration Processes Review Workshop in Peduase in the Eastern Region. The workshop was organized by the Environmental Sustainability Program (ESP) of COCOBOD in partnership with Solidaridad West Africa Network. The CSLP was an important participant with significant experiences to contribute related to the challenges being faced. CSLP has thus contributed to the refining of the policy and re-designing of the forms used for registration by the Forestry Commission. As the registration process is rolled out over the coming months, the project will work with farmers and the Forest Services Division of the Forestry Commission to make it effective and to help troubleshoot problem areas linked to its implementation.

5.5 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Among the Wildlife Division, Hen Mpoano and the CSLP, the project is facilitating the nested community-centered mangrove management plan for the Greater Amanzule Wetland (GAW) area. This process marks a totally different approach from that normally implemented by the Wildlife Division. The classical method the WD normally uses is good, but is more suitable for the professional natural resources manager as opposed to that of one managed by communities. Thus far, the Western Regional Manager and his assistant, and the Manager of the Muni-Pomadze Ramsar Site, are lead participants from the division. In spite of substantial skepticism initially, the agency is now convinced that the process will work and that they will also be successful in achieving buy-in from their superiors in the division's headquarters for such a management strategy.

5.6 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE (GDA) IMPACTS

Farmers in a few GAW communities are benefiting through a chain of partnerships. CSLP's relationship with TRACTOR and the latter's linkages with Tullow Ghana is helping to bring improved cassava planting material to farmers in the region. TRACTOR extended this support to 25

farmers in Old Kabenlasuazo and Egbazo in the Jomoro district. As a result, many more farmers are now interested in this improved planting material. Hen Mpoano has initiated a working relationship with the Crops Research Institute (CRI) in Ayinase (Jomoro District), to explore the possibility of providing even more (cassava) planting material for these interested farmers moving forward.

6. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

The stakeholders' engagement by CSLP has been of immense value in the implementation of some critical activities. These include:

- The development of the GAW management framework;
- Training of district planners in remote sensing GIS and the use of Quantum GIS software;
- Training of Trainers in waste management and sanitation; and,
- Training of cocoa farmers in cocoa shade tree restoration with support from the COCOBOD.

CSLP is committed to engaging its stakeholders wherever possible since these partners know the terrain and also understand the politics often present within their domain. The CSLP allies within the stakeholder institutions have proven to be strategic avenues for obtaining greater participation and buy-in from these other institutions. Moving forward, CSLP will forge stronger relationships, and in some cases new relationships, to enhance project implementation and sustainability (see Table 7).

Table 7. Examples of activities receiving stakeholder support

Activities	Relevant stakeholders engaged
Formation and capacity building of climate smart agriculture (CSA) producer groups	Business Advisory Center (districts) Community Development Officer
CSA demonstration set-ups	Departments of Food & Agriculture (DoFA)
Development of a management framework for the GAW and Yabiw wetlands	Wildlife Division (Forestry Commission) District assemblies Traditional authorities
Training in cocoa shade tree restoration	COCOBOD (Cocoa Health & Extension Division -- CHED) DoFA
Planted trees registration policy formulation and implementation	Forest Services Division (Forestry Commission) District assemblies NGOs facilitating tree planting/agroforestry

7. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

The Administrative Assistant/Receptionist resumed work from maternity leave during the quarter and took over responsibilities from the interim assistant.

The Monitoring and Evaluation and Communications Specialist participated in The US Forest Service International Programs (USFS-IP)-sponsored 2016 International Seminar on Climate Change and Natural Resource Management which was held in the United States from May 2-21, 2016. The seminar, which was facilitated by the University of California at Davis (UC Davis), touched on themes including:

- Impacts of Climate Change;
- Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies for Natural Resource Impacts of Climate Change; and,
- Institutional Responses to Climate Change.

The Specialist developed an action plan as a part of this training, largely focused on increasing awareness within climate change clubs on the topic of climate change, and has begun implementation of many of the activities outlined in this action plan. In addition, the Specialist has achieved a greater appreciation for how climate change issues are affecting communities throughout the world and various strategies governments and non-governmental organizations are taking to address the challenges which will prove beneficial to the CSLP.

The CSLP is preparing a disposition plan for several items in its inventory. These include eight Yamaha AG 100 motorbikes and one Suzuki 125 motorbike which it inherited from other projects but does not currently use. In addition, two photocopy machines that have far exceeded their useful life (and now are under repair on more days than when they are operable), will be sought for disposition approval in the next quarter.

During the quarter, the CSLP has received official notification from USAID/Ghana that its activities will be extended for three more years, beginning October 2016, with a budget similar to what it operated on in the initial three-year phase. A work plan workshop to plan activities for FY 2017 is scheduled for the first week of August 2016.

8. LESSONS LEARNED

CSLP is now conducting quarterly briefings of the district assembly planners. The need to organize the quarterly update was established to enable the groups to share data and information which the planners can include in their quarterly reporting to the Regional Coordinating Council (WRCC). The inaugural briefing began with a district by district update but when the collective briefing was established the impact was that it triggered competition among the officers from the different districts. For instance, the Nzema East officials are calling CSLP to increase the number of intervention communities within their jurisdiction. While some of this could be considered healthy competition, the CSLP will aim to temper expectations about growth in the areas of intervention but rather maintain focus on government partners and training of trainer events as a means of reaching more beneficiaries and thereby providing more data for district planners' reporting.

9. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS

The CSLP will continue to provide capacity building support for stakeholders to help implement and sustain introduced practices effectively. There will be other general biodiversity related trainings to encourage conservation of flora and fauna and sustainable use of non-timber forest products for the benefit of the community members. Trainings related to climate change awareness and adaptation will also be extended to more people and groups/institutions during the quarter. Other planned activities include:

- Climate smart vegetable production demonstration
- Hands on training in climate smart demonstration establishment
- Development of management plans for the Yabiw and the GAW areas
- Financial training for VSLAs
- Quarterly update for district assembly staff
- Monitoring of planted trees
- Finalization of planted trees registration process
- Formation of new VSLAs and training and monitoring of VSLAs
- More training for Village Agents for the VSLAs

10. HOW IMPLEMENTING PARTNER HAS ADDRESSED A/COR COMMENTS FROM THE LAST QUARTERLY OR SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

The CSLP has adopted a number of strategies to ensure that targets are achieved during the course of the year. A protocol for the estimation of carbon stocks was developed and is being implemented using multipliers developed in Ghana and tied directly to climatic zones. The CSLP's activities all fall within the moist evergreen climatic zone that make estimates significantly easier. Prior targets for GHG emissions avoided, sequestered, or reduced were based on broad area estimates and for above ground material. The protocol now in use demands specific area measurements of areas where farmers have adopted the CSLP technologies and/or there are specific USG-assisted actions being applied on the landscape. In addition, six classes of carbon pool sources (above ground, below ground, deadwood, litter, non-tree and soil), based on scientific measurements within specific land use classes, are used to arrive at the final carbon equivalent estimates.

The community assistants who were primarily responsible for the collection of data from the field processing had to be re-trained in the use of the GPS. The re-training was useful and reduced the need for returning to the field to re-collect poor or incomplete data. A part-time consultant provided by the FSD, has been engaged to help sort through the field data and to put it in a cleaner context for estimating land use/land cover areas related to the CSLP's interventions across the landscapes. This has helped to significantly reduce the backlog of data and enable the project to maintain more up-to-date estimates for land area and associated GHG emissions indicators.

ANNEX A. Progress Summary

Table 1. PMP Indicator Progress - USAID Standard Indicators and Project Custom Indicators

To promote low emissions development in Ghana's Western Region by strengthening community-based natural resource management and monitoring.											
Indicator	Data Source	Baseline data		FY 2016		Quarterly Status – FY 2016				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Intermediate Result (IR): 1 Improved Livelihoods through Enhanced Natural Resources Management Practices											
Sub-IR:											
4.8.1-6 <u>Number of people</u> with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM and conservation as a result of USG assistance	Field Data	2014	0	900	861	429	312	120		96%	Adjustments made to avoid double counting
4.8.1-26 <u>Number of hectares</u> of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved NRM as a result of USG assistance	GPS/GIS Field Data	2014	0	1,300	828	483	178	166		64%	Revisions made to data collection protocol & target value
Sub-IR:											
4.8.2-14 <u>Number of institutions</u> with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Capacity Building Event Reports	2014	0	70	57	9	25	23		81%	
Intermediate Result (IR): 2 Strengthened Stakeholder Engagements and Coordination on Sustainable Landscape Management											
Sub-IR:											
4.8.1-29 <u>Number of person hours</u> of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	Training Reports	2014	0	8,000	5,496	154	2,795.15	2,547		69%	

Intermediate Result (IR): 3 Enhanced Capacity for Ecosystem Services Monitoring											
Sub-IR:											
4.8-7 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered, or avoided as a result of USG assistance	Field data	2014	0	5,000,000	4,313,412	-	4,250,000	63,412		86%	Revisions made to data collection protocol & target value
4.8.2-29 Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance	Training event Reports	2014	0	4,500	5,993	228	1,544	4,221		133%	Target exceeded due to increased demand for trainings on climate change mitigation and adaptation practices by stakeholders in the CSLP's zone of influence

ANNEX B. STORIES FROM THE FIELD

THE POWER OF CLIMATE CHANGE CLUBS

Hear the voice of some Ghanaian youth:

“Fishing with dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) is not good, it is bad for the fisheries sector, it is not suitable for human consumption but most fishermen still fish with DDT.”

“The fishermen are destroying the future of our fisheries; using chemicals to fish means poisoning the fish we eat and destroying the sea.”

“...the DDT kills even the juvenile fish, like killing young children in a town.”

“...But we are always consuming fish, what happens to our health and future?”

“...such fish when consumed will affect our health but the fishermen seem not to care about us.”

“...my Father is a fisherman; I know they use such substances but did not know it was that harmful. Now I know so I will advise him not to use DDT for fishing again.”

These were some of the comments made by members of Akwidaa Seventh-Day Adventist & Yabiw Methodist Junior High Schools' Climate Change Clubs (CCC) at a Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project (CSLP)-facilitated training in June 2016. Akwidaa is a major fishing community adjacent to significant wetland areas. Illegal fishing methods are among the key problems in the Ghanaian fisheries sector and a major contributor to the decline in fish stock. The situation is widespread particularly among the artisanal fisheries sector. The CSLP believes raising awareness among its Climate Change Club Ambassadors (members of the climate change clubs) is one important means of addressing the problem.

The students, now more aware of critical environmental issues and the implications for the future, are poised to contribute towards addressing such preventable problems.

Informal discussions by the CSLP staff with a parent and fisherman in the community revealed that he is, “...touched and appreciates the concerns of our children and will urge my colleagues to stop such bad practices as the future generation equally needs the resource in a better state.”

The CSLP is engaged in this area partially because these wetlands are degraded but have potential to be restored. In addition to working to raise awareness amongst the community such as through the climate change clubs, the project is also working to replant over 12,000 mangrove seedlings and to help develop a local management plan for 208 hectares of these precious mangroves.

The USAID-funded and US Forest Service-managed CSLP has helped to form eight clubs to date, with membership of over 600 students. The clubs have been formed in the coastal districts of Ghana's Western Region and are engaged in several behavior change activities with one of the clubs having won a National Award in December 2015 for its work related to agriculture and the environment.



CCC members on an educational tour to agroforestry site



Drama by CCC members

ANNEX C. BACKGROUND TABLES

TABLE C-1 VILLAGE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS – ACTIVITY SUMMARY TRACKING SHEET

Location	VSLA Name	Remarks Apr – June '16	Sex		1 Group naming & Election of Mgmt. Committee	2 Policy Formulation for SF, SP and Loan Activity	3 Development of Constitution	4 First Share purchase	5 First Loan Disbursement	6 Loan Repayment	7 Share out /Action - audit
			M	F							
Jomoro District											
Tweakor-Navrongo	Dzigbodi		12	13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fawoman	Nyame Nhyira		6	18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tweakor 1	Yesu Mo		15	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tweakor 2	Nyame Nsa Daso		5	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Old Kablesuazo	Nyamenlebahille	Newly established	9	12	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Mangyea	Boyele	Newly established	11	8	✓	✓					
Ellembelle District											
Ayawora	Nyame na Aye		11	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Biakoye		12	13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Nyansa Mfitiase		7	18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Adubrim	Odo		10	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Biakoye	Share-out	10	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Nyame Mmere		11	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kamgbunli	Koryele	Newly established	6	8	✓						
Fiasolo	Nyame Tumi		4	13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Nzema East District											
Asonti	Nebeyin		6	19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Asomdwie		5	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Nyame Ye		5	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Abotare		8	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Kanyiri		4	21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bokro	Onza Nyamenle Ye		7	18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Shama District											
Krobo	Abotare Ye	Share-out	10	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dwomo	Emmanuel		5	8	✓	✓	✓				
Ahanta West District											
Cape Three Points	Adom Wo Wiem		4	19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Total			183	335							

TABLE C-2: VSLA SHARE OUT SUMMARY, FY2016, Quarter 3

VSLA	Community	Date of Share-out	Membership		Total Savings (GH¢)	Loan Fund in Ghana Cedis (GH¢)	USD*	Profit # (GH¢)	Social Fund (GH¢)	Return on Savings (%)	Ending Share Value
			Men	Women							
Biakoye	Ayawora	27-May-16	12	13	6,490	8,730	2,297	2,240	343	34.51	1.345
Abotare Ye	Krobo	22-Jun-16	10	9	5,192	5,853	1,540	661	543	12.41	1.127
Totals			22	22	11,682						

Loan Fund Less Total Savings = Profit (GH¢) due to Service Charge

*3.8 GH¢/USD

ANNEX D. EVENTS LOG

FY 2016, Quarter 3, April-May-June

Date(s)	Event Type				Event Description	Comments/Observations
	Meeting	Training	Visitation	Other		
6-7 Apr		✓			Farmer group formation & entrepreneurship I	2 communities
7 Apr				✓	RT discussion with UK Development Minister	Networking and information sharing with development & project implementers in the Western Region
8 Apr	✓				Awareness & review of opportunities with the USAID-funded Ghana Supply Chain Development Project	Briefing for the new GSCDP CoP; explored training linkages with CSLP efforts with small agriculture businesses
11 Apr	✓				Information exchange with Daasgift Foundation	Local NGO with experience in training/monitoring small businesses, especially women's groups
11-14 Apr		✓			Apiary management and honey harvest training	Worked with established beekeepers in 3 communities
12-13 Apr		✓			ToT on Waste Management and Natural Areas Conservation	Training was for teachers in Shama District with GES, TCPD, ZoomLion
12-13 Apr		✓			Farmer Group Formation & Entrepreneurship I Training	2 communities
12-15 Apr				✓	GAW Mapping of community wetlands and mangroves	Mapping the Effasu wetland with HM
13 Apr		✓			VSLA Modular (1 of 7) training	One GAW association
14-15 Apr		✓			NRM Training for CREMAs	6 communities in Ahanta West
15 Apr		✓			VSLA Modular (1 of 7) training	One GAW association
19-21 Apr		✓			Climate Change Training for VSLAs	3 associations in Nzema East
19-21 Apr		✓			CSA Individualized Training	3 communities
21 Apr				✓	Official establishment of Jomoro District Conservation Committee	Hen Mpoano-led activity
22 Apr		✓			VSLA modular (1 of 7) training	One GAW association
26-29 Apr		✓			CSA Individualized Training	4 communities
27 Apr		✓			VSLA modular (1 of 7) training	One farm community association
28 Apr				✓	Small biz opportunities in the 6 coastal districts and handling fish from sea to table	WR Implementers information workshop
29 Apr		✓			VSLA modular (1 of 7) training	One GAW association
3 May				✓	Exploring improved charcoal kilns	INBAR's (Kumasi) on experiences with improved mobile charcoal kilns
3-6 May		✓			Climate change awareness in the GAW	3 communities
5 May		✓			Beekeeping 201	3 communities
6 May			✓		SFMP Partners visits to CSLP field sites	Hosted (4) SFMP meeting participants to a field visit in Cape Three Points
10 May	✓				Review of co-management planning for the GAW with grantee Hen Mpoano	In response to WD inputs to process and their budget ideas
10-12 May		✓			Essential GIS & RS for district staff	Jomoro District with Hen Mpoano
10-19 May		✓			Farmer group formation & entrepreneurship I	6 communities
11 May				✓	Round table discussion on registration of on-farm tree planting in Peduase	UNDP & COCOBOD-sponsored meeting attended by NRM Benefits Specialist

Date(s)	Event Type				Event Description	Comments/Observations
	Meeting	Training	Visitation	Other		
13 May	✓				GAW co-management planning review with WD and Hen Mpoano	Sorting out of approaches and responsibilities with WD
16 May				✓	Review of GAW mangrove & wetland activities with WRCF and Vitol Group/ENI Foundation	Joint presentation/discussion with Hen Mpoano to Vitol looking for activities to fund
18-20 May		✓			VSLA modular (1 of 7) training	3 GAW communities
18-19 May				✓	GAW video interviews for Hen Mpoano grant activity	E Ntiri was an interviewee; also videoed a CSA group formation training in Kambungli
20 May		✓			IPM training with TRACTOR	At Angu Demo Farm site
19-20 May		✓			Record keeping for VSLAs	2 communities
24-26 May		✓			Farmer group formation & entrepreneurship II	3 communities
24-27 May		✓			Climate change awareness in the GAW	3 communities with Hen Mpoano
26-27 May		✓			VSLA modular (1 of 7) training	2 GAW communities
27 May		✓			Record Keeping Training for VSLAs	1 community
31 May			✓		GAW co-management planning review with WD and Hen Mpoano	Sorting out approaches, responsibilities and schedule of outputs with WD & HM
31 May	✓				Collaboration/cooperation opportunities with the WRCF	Briefed Mr. Christopher Shyers, new Econ Dev. & Tech. Lead with WRCF; explored new collaboration options
1 Jun		✓			Mangrove management Mod 2 training	Yabiw wetlands
1 Jun		✓			VSLA modular (1 of 7) training	1 community (Fiasolo)
1-3 Jun		✓			Essential GIS & RS for district staff	Nzema East Municipal Assembly with Hen Mpoano & TCPD (Shama)
2-3 Jun		✓			CSA hands-on training	Farmers in Adusuazo & Bokor
5 Jun				✓	World Environment Day Celebration	In Shama District with Climate Change Clubs, WD, Ghana Education Service, District Assembly
6-8 Jun		✓			USAID Rules & Regulations training workshop (in Accra)	CSLP sponsors 2 TRACTOR employees
7 Jun				✓	Stakeholder policy influencing	Solidaridad WA survey discussion
8-10 Jun				✓	CSLP M&E Review Workshop	With METSS (on 8-9 Jun)
9-10 Jun		✓			USAID Financial Management training workshop (in Accra)	CSLP's Finance & Admin Specialist participates
13-14 Jun		✓			Climate Change Club Mod 1 & 2 training	Mod1: Akwadai, Adubrim, Bokro, Komfeku
14 Jun		✓			CSA Enterprise Group Mod 2 training	Ayawora
15 Jun		✓			Urban Forestry Training Mod 1	Shama DA staff
16 Jun		✓			CSA Enterprise Group Mod 1 training	Kambungli
16 Jun	✓				GAW management planning framework outline and table of contents	Collaboration with Hen Mpoano and Wildlife Division
16 Jun		✓			Climate Change Club Mod 2 training	Yabiw
17 Jun				✓	Urban tree planting with TRACTOR	Mpohor with MoFA and District officials
17 Jun		✓			Urban Forestry Training Mod 1	For the STMA staff

Date(s)	Event Type				Event Description	Comments/Observations
	Meeting	Training	Visitation	Other		
21 Jun		✓			Record Keeping Basics training	Ayawora VSLA
21 Jun		✓			CSA Enterprise Group Mod 2 training	Asonti
21 Jun				✓	Quarterly update workshop for district assemblies	Shama, Ahanta West, Nzema East, Ellembelle, Jomoro
21-22 Jun		✓			Cocoa farm shade tree restoration training	Ellembelle & Nzema East farmers. COCOBOD, DoFA, FSD
21-23 Jun		✓			Climate change basics training in the GAW	Mangyea, Ezinlibo, Bobrama with Hen Mpoano
21-23				✓	Community wetland mapping	Ampain, under grant to Hen Mpoano
22 Jun		✓			VSLA modular (1 of 7) training	Share out at Krobo
23 Jun		✓			CSA hands-on training	Navrongo
23 Jun		✓			VSLA modular (1 of 7) training	2 communities (Mangyea & Old Kablensuaso)
23 Jun				✓	Quarterly update workshop for regional stakeholders	At the CSLP office with 8+ regional stakeholders
24 Jun		✓			Climate change basics training to Angu Demonstration Farm farmers	Angu with TRACTOR
24 Jun		✓			Climate Change Club Mod 1 training	New Nzulezo
27 Jun				✓	June activity review, 3 rd Quarter Review, July plan	Whole CSLP team with Hen Mpoano and TRACTOR
27-28 Jun		✓			Wetland Monitoring ToT, Modules 1 & 2	Collaboration with UCC, Hen Mpoano, FoN; CSLP sent four teachers from Yabiw and Akwadai CC Clubs
28 Jun		✓			Mangrove Management Mod 3 training	At Yabiw wetlands
28-30 Jun		✓			Urban forestry Mod 1 training	Nzema East, Ahanta West, Ellembelle, Jomoro district assemblies
28-30 Jun		✓			Quarterly EG office M&E workshop	For USAID project M&E specialists in Kumasi
Totals	6	49	2	16		

NOTE: Events in *italics* are planned and subject to change.

Last update: 5 July 2016