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COASTAL SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROJECT

Quarterly Report

FIRST QUARTER – OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2016

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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)
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Management Plan
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 Governance 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
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
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 (CSLP)
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:	October 1 to December 31, 2016

I.1 Program Description/Introduction

Ghana's Western Region faces multiple land use pressures in its six coastal districts. Inland and coastal forests are being cleared for commercial development, agriculture, cash crop development, charcoal, timber production, and artisanal mining. In all, these forces are posing significant threats to ecologically significant areas and biodiversity, including in-shore fisheries. High unemployment rates compound these pressures, exacerbating unsustainable natural resource management practices and reducing ecosystem services provided by the Western Region's natural areas. Ghana's small pelagic fisheries are on the verge of collapsing due to high rates of illegal fishing and the lack of political will to enforce existing laws.

Most land in the Western Region outside forest reserves, other protected areas and sacred groves has already been deforested and converted to agriculture, mainly in the form of tree crops. The current challenge is to find ways of taking pressure off the remaining forests and other natural areas while improving livelihoods. The CSLP has had success during the first phase (2013-2016) in conserving key areas of secondary forest through activities such as beekeeping and increasing tree cover on degraded agricultural lands through farmer managed natural regeneration and enrichment planting.

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 intensities can lead to droughts in some areas and floods in others. In addition to storm events, other adverse impacts to the region from climate change include rising sea levels, salt water intrusion producing higher salinity rates of coastal water sources, changes in marine and terrestrial biological life cycles, and the likely extirpation of species.

USAID/Ghana's Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment of 2011 identified the need for the Feed the Future (FTF) programs to mitigate any possible negative effects on forests and other natural areas from agriculture expansion. That threat, together with increased demand for fuel wood and charcoal production, are the dominant drivers of deforestation. Moreover, health risks increase as the quality and quantity of water resources for human and productive uses declines as a result of the hydrologic functions of watershed catchment areas being disrupted by agricultural expansion, deforestation and mining.

The United States Geological Survey-generated maps below (Figure 1) show the agricultural trend across Ghana. The rapid expansion of farmland threatens the remaining forests and natural areas and segments of

the population that rely on these resources for their livelihoods. Many poorer rural inhabitants depend on natural products to supplement their income; frequently, these products are their main source of revenue. This is the case especially for youth, women and the elderly, and the loss of this income source equals a dramatic loss as it relates to food security.

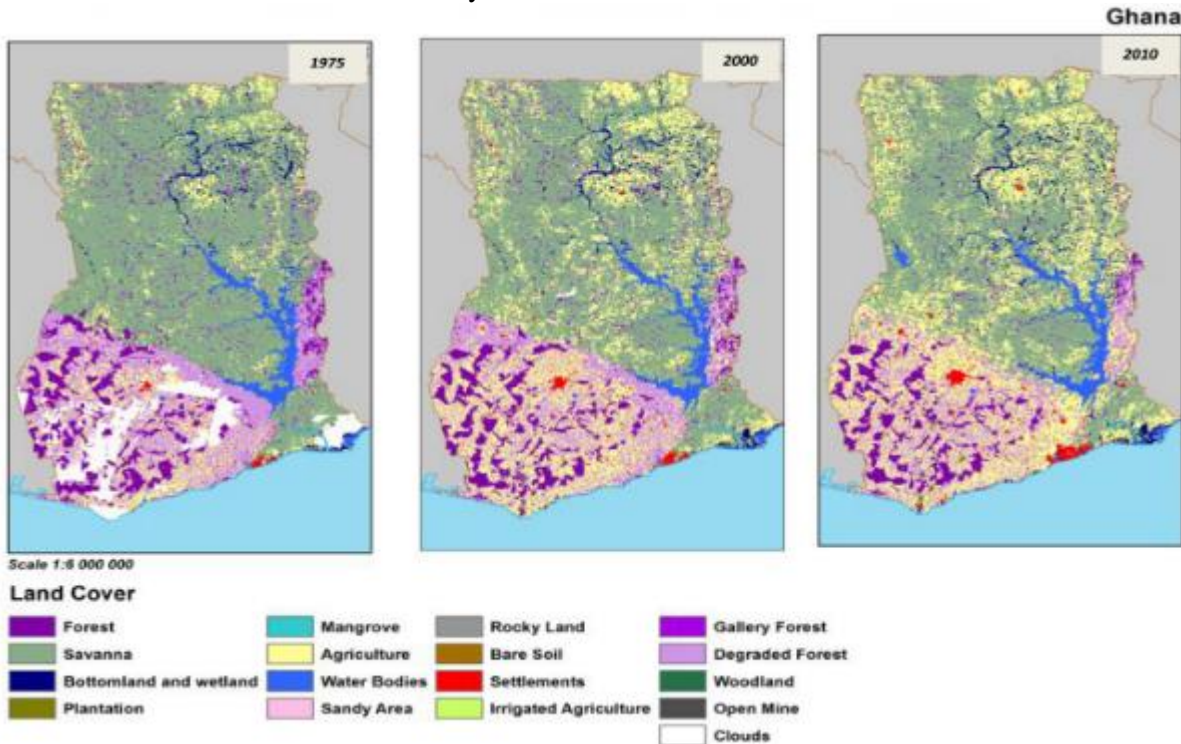


Figure 1. Ghana Land Cover Trends 1975-2010. USGS 2014.

On a broader scale, the lack of sound watershed management and the increasing rates of deforestation throughout much of the region, particularly in riparian zones, have negatively impacted water quantity and quality in the three main river systems running through the CSLP target zone. Fishing communities on these rivers and along the coast are finding it increasingly difficult to sustain their livelihoods. The CSLP has been working with communities in mangrove and wetland areas to reforest degraded mangroves that serve as important fish habitat to help mitigate these impacts. In addition, working with local NGO partner, Hen Mpoano, the CSLP is engaging communities in the Greater Amanzule Wetlands area to increase their cooperation and potential to establish management plans for the region that can help plan for local and district development and conserve the biological heritage of these important wetland areas. This work will continue in an expansion phase with the goal of achieving a legally recognized conservation status for the area within a few years.

To address these numerous threats to sustainability, 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 Program (FCMP), 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 an inter-agency partnership agreement with USAID, manages one component of the FCM project the Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project (CSLP). The CSLP contributes in some form to all four components with special emphasis on component (iv). The CSLP activities target landscape level engagement with communities, non-governmental organizations, traditional authorities, government of Ghana agencies, the private sector, and international partners, who live and work in the coastal area from the Cote d'Ivoire border east to Shama District bordering Ghana's Central Region.

The CSLP is responding 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.

As part of the expansion, the CSLP will support Ghana's economic development agenda and strategies such as the Shared Growth and Development Agenda, Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS), and the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II). USAID/Ghana's Development Objective 2 also supports two US Presidential Initiatives related to the CSLP, including Feed the Future and Global Climate Change. Funding for the project's second phase comes from the Feed the Future initiative.

The CSLP's interventions have brought awareness among farmers, community members and government officials and substantially increased the understanding of these impacts among stakeholders in the Western Region. Climate smart agriculture activities are helping farmers adopt strategies to mitigate impacts of this changing climate, reducing the need for high cost inputs, and examining simple strategies that will help sustain or increase the productivity of their agricultural crops even in the face of less predictable weather. In its second phase, the CSLP is building on its previous work and also placing greater emphasis on farms as small businesses, including helping to create farmer enterprises, strengthen farmer input networks and striving for improved marketability of their produce thereby increasing overall production value and opportunities for microeconomic growth.

One area where the CSLP is engaged is in the formation and support of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) to help build stronger financial safety nets especially for women in the region. Nearly 20 VSLAs were established by the end of the first phase, with seven of those groups having completed a full year of modular training that resulted in an average return on investment of 25% across that sample. Participants were able to pay school fees, start small businesses and achieve greater financial stability to sustain themselves through challenging market price fluctuations. In addition, the ability for women and young people to gain greater financial power has helped increase their decision making influence within their households, including activities that favor conservation of natural resources and lower carbon emissions.

If successfully implemented, these continued efforts will lead to increased employment, improved livelihoods, better land management, increased soil fertility, and increased carbon stocks. Moreover, improved land management will reduce pressure on intact areas of remaining natural forests and wetlands thereby protecting their biodiversity and allowing for the continued development of opportunities linked to ecotourism.

2. SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Table 1. Indicator Targets and Achievements

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2014	Annual Target	Q1 FY17	Q2 FY17	Q3 FY17	Q4 FY17	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	7,000	--	--	--	--	N/A	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	1,200	--	--	--	--	N/A	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	1,415	450	--	--	--	32%	Y
4.8.1-29 Number of person <u>hours</u> of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	0	8,500	1,967	--	--	--	23%	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	75	--	--	--	--	N/A	Y
4.8.2-29 Number of person <u>hours</u> of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance	0	5,000	688	--	--	--	14%	Y
EG. 3.2-1 Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	0	861	191	--	--	--	22%	Y
EG. 3.2-4 Number of for profit private enterprises, producers organizations, waters users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations	0	63	--	--	--	--	--	Y

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2014	Annual Target	Q1 FY17	Q2 FY17	Q3 FY17	Q4 FY17	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target? Y/N
(CBOs) receiving UGS food security-related organizational development assistance								
E.G. 3.2-17 Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices	0	344	--	--	--	--	--	Y

E.G. 3.2-18 Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices	0	80	--	--	--	--	--	Y
E.G. 3.2-20 Number of for profit private enterprises, producers organizations, waters users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices	0	50	--	--	--	--	--	Y

Custom Indicators								
C-1 Number of person hours of training completed in VSL modules as a result of USG assistance	0	5,000	834	--	--	--	17%	Y
C-2 Number of community sensitization sessions on climate change issues and/or NRM/biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	0	50	16	--	--	--	32%	Y
C-3 Number of persons receiving start-up items for improved NRM/ biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	0	600	--	--	--	--	--	--
C-4 Number of project-planted seedlings surviving in towns/communities as a result of USG assistance	0	65,000	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

3.1 Progress Narrative

CSLP's fourth year is the beginning of its three-year extension from October 2016 to September 2019. This extension period aims to include more of a focus on food security objectives as a part of the broader US government Feed the Future initiative. In an effort to improve its understanding of community members' livelihood needs, a rapid assessment (using a pre-tested questionnaire) was used to refine knowledge about persons currently engaged in the CSLP's activities and to provide inputs from others. The project also initiated a unique identification system for project beneficiaries that will help CSLP track their participation in CSLP activities and benefits accrued to them throughout the project period.

The project continued with its successful community engagement activities such as beekeeping, village savings and loan associations (VSLA), and climate smart agriculture vegetable production. Preparations were also started to encourage timber/fruit tree planting and urban forestry in the upcoming planting season. These preparatory activities included developing a list of interested farmers, tree species of interest, as well as strategies to move away from free delivery of seedlings to farmers such that they can make some cost-share contribution to the cost of tree seedlings.

The major achievements of the quarter included:

- Approximately 200 people were trained in four (of seven) climate smart agriculture (CSA) vegetable production modules. The trainings help demonstrate to farmers that they can actually improve their production by using certified seed and often without the need for costly inputs such as agrochemical fertilizers and pesticides. These trainings were held in collaboration with support from Ministry of Agriculture agents who often do not have the resources to reach the rural farmers on their own accord.
- One new Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) was started during the quarter and monitoring of the existing 21 other associations has demonstrated that rates of return for most association members who have completed at least one 8-12 month cycle approaches 30 percent (well above the rate for Ghana Treasury Notes). The VSLAs provide local communities with cash (from the loans they provide members) that actively circulates within the community benefiting their household and others in the community. Money obtained from savings and loans transactions also translates to less incursion and destruction of the natural environment formerly used as sources of income to pay for daily expenses.
- Communication and collaboration with two other USAID/Ghana-funded projects with VSLA activities led to the sharing of experiences and lessons, adding value to all three projects. The exchange visits also helped to establish a framework for a VSLA Summit among USAID Implementing Partners scheduled for late next quarter that CSLP will co-coordinate.
- Three new cassava varieties were introduced to farmers in the Greater Amanzule Wetland area. The 116 farmers receiving the improved cassava root stock also benefited from trainings on the management, intercropping and harvesting methods of one of the six staple food crops of the area which is currently hard to find and expensive due to poor farming practices linked to older varieties.
- Wetland and mangrove monitoring activities received a boost with the CSLP's support to the pilot phase of the national coastal wetland monitoring project overseen by the University of Cape Coast's Fisheries and Coastal Management Capacity Building Project (FCMCBP). The CSLP supports and monitors two National Service persons, each living in two coastal communities, who help administer the wetland monitoring modules with local climate change clubs with wetlands and mangroves threatened by unsustainable human activities. The CSLP is working with local junior high school

climate change clubs, their teachers, parents and interested community members to roll out the wetland monitoring modules overseen by the FCMCBP.

- The CSLP now supports 12 Climate Change Clubs across the six coastal districts. The activities being advanced by these clubs engage not only junior and senior high school students, but also teachers, their parents and community members in basic concepts to help broaden the understanding of the natural environment and climate change.
- Three Community Resource Management Committees of the ten-year old Cape Three Points Community Resources Management Association received training to help them better understand the intricacies of their constitution to help them put their organization to more effective and productive use in the conservation of the forest reserve. The CSLP trainings, which complemented the Wildlife Division's mandate, also provided capacity building and leadership skills development directly to the Association members.
- A Quantum GIS training for district government staff was conducted for 23 people in 10 departments of the Ahanta West District Assembly. The training, the last of five district-level trainings, was designed with practical exercises to help technicians across a number of disciplines become more familiar with GIS terminology and to illustrate its value across sectors in helping to implement the district's Medium Term Development Plan.
- The CSLP conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) in Nzema East Municipal Assembly on climate smart/conservation agriculture vegetable production at the behest of the Assembly's Department of Agriculture. The 29 men and 9 women receiving this training were government agriculture agents, teachers and farmers. The course sought to impart climate smart agriculture techniques and experiences to other practitioners across the assembly area.
- A project update meeting among district assembly decision-makers across the six districts provided a positive forum for sharing experiences, discussing areas for additional collaboration and vetting future activities planned for the CSLP. These quarterly meetings also feature presentations by one sector, e.g., education or agriculture, that participants eagerly embrace as a chance to demonstrate to other assemblies what they are proud of as well as the opportunity to share lessons and discuss experiences.
- Twenty-three communities in the Greater Amanzule Wetlands (GAW) area now have functioning Community Conservation Committees. First endorsed by government and traditional stakeholders under a previous USAID-funded project in 2013, these committees, along with two district counterparts, form the basic building blocks for management decision-making about the mangroves and wetlands of the Amanzule. With the Wildlife Division as technical counsel, these committees are now formulating priority activities for management in their respective communities and for inclusion in the area management plan.
- Wetlands in eight Greater Amanzule Wetland communities have now been completely mapped, including the location of 450 hectares of mangroves. Mapping at this scale for wetlands in Ghana has not been done before and the land cover data provides spatial information not previously available for the community, the districts and for the Wildlife Division. These measured and mapped areas can now be better managed and their uses better defined for the Amanzule Management Plan and within the districts' Medium Term Development Plans. By the end of the fiscal year, the CSLP grant to Hen Mpoano, the NGO responsible for collecting these data, will provide similar information on a total of 23 Greater Amanzule communities.

Output 1: Increased Incomes from Livelihood Diversification

Table 2. Planned Activities for Output 1

Activities to be Implemented	Expected Outputs	Achievements	Outstanding Activity
<p>Activity 1.1: Intensified and diversified climate smart technologies adopted by target beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodlot charcoal producers adopt improved charcoal production technology • Farmers applying new technologies on their food crop farms • Demonstration food crop farms for sustainable production established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quotations have been received from two vendors identified in Takoradi for the supply of mobile metal kilns • 7 CSA Trainings were conducted for 196 (74 Males and 122 Females) farmers • 7 sites have been selected in the Greater Amanzule Wetland (GAW) area for establishing CSA demonstration plots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft CSA handbook is under review for finalization
<p>Activity 1.3: Economic opportunities increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More VSLAs formed and functional • Village Agents have improved capacity and are able to function with relative independence • Study tour to other USAID Projects organized for experience sharing • Livelihood Opportunities increased in GAW area • Service Providers interact with CSLP Enterprise Groups to enhance their activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One new VSLA was formed in Kamgbunli of the GAW area in Ellembele district • A five-day refresher training was organized for 15 Village Agents • 3 learning and sharing visits on VSLAs occurred during the quarter • Improved cassava variety introduced in some GAW communities • 131 farmers from 5 communities underwent training in Climate Smart agriculture in the production of vegetables and cassava • Cassava farms were monitored • Discussions are under way to establish relationship between TIKOLA, an agriculture input supplier and the CSLP enterprise groups 	
<p>Activity 1.4: Capacities enhanced for diversified livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interested beneficiaries identified for NRM-related supplementary livelihood options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree seedlings species and quantity demanded was assessed during the quarter • Sites have been selected for the establishment of seed nurseries in 2 GAW communities 	

Pilot Improved Charcoal Kiln

Charcoal production has been tagged as an environmentally unfriendly activity in Ghana primarily because of the way it is produced. Charcoal is the biggest domestic energy source in Ghana, often with trees cut indiscriminately and the charcoal produced in pits that are quite inefficient. Charcoal production

is a widespread business activity in the Shama district and is practiced differently than is the norm in the rest of the country where it is produced a bit more efficiently. In Shama district, woodlots are established, managed and harvested in three to four year cycles with indiscriminate cutting. The carbonation process, although more efficient than other areas of the country, still allows for ineffective combustion. The CSLP is helping to pilot mobile metal kilns that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and also increase charcoal yield.

After a period of market research, two vendors were identified. A reasonable kiln size has been identified and the project is in the process of procuring a model for a pilot phase with Shama charcoal producers. The next steps (before delivery of kiln), include engaging the charcoal producers to agree on how they can be best trained in its use, develop rules and regulations on how members access the kiln, and how the kiln will be maintained for the good of the members and the community at large. Interested people who want to own mobile metal kilns will then be directed to the vendors to procure them.

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Vegetable Production

Vegetable production in the Ellembele district has traditionally been a woman's responsibility and mainly conducted as a means of supporting household food needs. It is now attracting men as it becomes a more significant source of income for the household. Unfortunately, most vegetable production practices are inconsistent. Due to the lack of resources for district level government agriculture extension agents, farmers rarely receive any training or exchange ideas on best practices that lead to improved and more reliable production. The majority of farmers in the area are not prepared to cope with the results of their traditional practices that lead to reduced soil quality, erosion or poor water holding capacity.

The CSLP's CSA activities are aimed at adopting agroforestry and compost practices that nurture organic manure and promote soil conservation practices that improve vegetable crop production. Seven separate trainings were held during the quarter on these topics. The training topics included an introduction to CSA best practices, composting, integrated pest management (IPM), and post-harvest management practices. Four trainings were conducted in Ellembele District (all GAW communities), one training was held in Nzema East District and two were held in Jomoro District communities. A total of 196 people were trained, with 122 of them being women.

The CSA trainings were tailored for the production of vegetable production in the Nzema East and Jomoro Districts, but for both vegetables and cassava in the GAW communities where an improved cassava variety has been introduced with the assistance of CSLP-grantee, Hen Mpoano. All four modules are part of a set of seven modules that are compiled into a handbook that is now under review. These same farmers will later be taken through the handbook's remaining modules that focus on the principles of establishing a farm as a small business, ways to add value to farm production, leveraging input supply networks, and forming enterprise groups to bolster marketing. Once approved, interested farmers will receive copies of the handbook as a useful reference for their future farming activities.

While the trainings are well received, many farmers remain skeptical that it is possible to successfully grow vegetables without applying heavy doses of chemical fertilizer and other pest control chemicals. As a follow-up to the trainings, and under the facilitation of CSLP and district Ministry of Agriculture agents, several farmers are going to work together to set up seven such demonstration plots which will offer them the opportunity to undergo hands-on training and to observe the results of such a change in practices first hand.

Village Savings and Loan Associations

One VSLA was established during the quarter in Kamgbunli in the Ellembelle District within the Greater Amanzule Wetland. Kamgbunli is a predominantly Muslim community and the group's membership is 80 percent women. The group has completed the first four training modules (out of seven) and will begin the share purchase module (module 5) early in the next quarter.

Sixteen monitoring visits were carried out to VSLAs during the quarter to support them in their weekly meetings. The visits provide encouragement, coaching and advice for implementation at the different levels of the seven training modules.

As a means to help ensure sustainability of the associations the CSLP continues to train and support Village Agents (VAs). These are people who have a solid and comprehensive understanding of VSLAs and are able to provide members with support in the absence of the CSLP VSLA Specialist. To date, 16 VAs (12 men, 4 women) have been trained, including four district officials. A week-long refresher training for these VAs was conducted during the quarter to hone their skills and to build on their experiences since their initial training a year ago.

During the quarter, three VSLA learning and sharing visits with other USAID projects took place.

- Two CSLP staff and one Hen Mpoano staff visited the USAID-funded Resilience In Northern Ghana (RING) Project's VSLAs in the three northern regions of Ghana;
- Five RING Project staff including the Chief of Party and the Deputy Chief of Party visited CSLP and observed the activities of VSLAs; and,
- Two staff of USAID-funded AgNRM Project, and three CREMA members who are clients of the AgNRM project, visited and observed some of the CSLP VSLAs.

Each visit created the opportunity for the participants from both projects to learn from one another to enrich their individual knowledge as it relates to VSLA activities. The visit by the RING Project to the CSLP also allowed discussions and planning on the framework of a "VSLA Summit" among USAID/Ghana Implementing Partners now scheduled for late in the next quarter which CSLP will co-ordinate.

Livelihood Opportunities in the GAW Area

Cassava has long been one of six staple foods in the diet of the people of the six coastal districts of the Western Region. In recent years, a number of factors have affected its production and have thus resulted in growing scarcity and cost for this staple food. Some of these factors include competition for space with plantation tree crops such as rubber, lack of reliable planting material, and poor farming practices (also exacerbated by elements of climate change). Through collaboration with CSLP-grantee Hen Mpoano, three new varieties of cassava, each with similar characteristics (developed by the Crops Research Institute of the Center for Scientific and Industrial Research), are being introduced in the GAW communities. These varieties have improved nutrient quality, mature in about six months and are useful for most of the staple foods that people regularly consume.

Six GAW communities comprising 116 farmers (76 men, 40 women), were supplied with planting materials of this new cassava variety, with enough to cover a half an acre each for planting. To avoid common mistakes associated with the cropping of cassava in the area, trainings were organized for the beneficiaries prior to the planting. The topics covered included soil suitability, intercropping considerations, weed control, use of organic manure and harvesting regimes. Hen Mpoano is strictly monitoring the cassava farms because of incidences of locust invasion on some spots during the early part of last year. While these were effectively controlled, it is important to carefully monitor the crops to avoid

loss. Monitoring visits to eight communities were completed during the quarter to ensure that fields are healthy and are on their way to producing optimum yields.

Farmers (30 men, 102 women) from five GAW communities received the CSLP's CSA vegetable production training. Through classroom and hands-on activities, participants were taken through the first four modules of the handbook that included CSA best practices, composting, integrated pest management (IPM) and post-harvest management. Some of the participants in this training are also cassava farmers and the training also included IPM practices related to the management of locusts and grasshoppers.

CSLP Enterprise Groups Link with Service Providers

As part of the creation of awareness and capacity building for vegetable farmers, the CSLP is facilitating linkages with district assembly officials and external institutions/entities that can provide services to support their farming ventures. TIKOLA Ghana Limited is a commercial company located in Tema in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana and is a key distributor of improved seeds from East-West Seeds International (EWSI). This is one such private sector group that the CSLP is working with to assist farmers with acquiring certified vegetable seeds through the small enterprise groups that the project is helping to establish.

Natural Resources-Related Livelihood Assessment

The CSLP, in collaboration with Hen Mpoano, designed and tested a questionnaire to assess the interests in selected natural resources-related livelihood options. There were two sections of the questionnaire, with the first section capturing beneficiary profiles for the generation of the beneficiary ID and database. The second section was designed with the set of natural resources-related livelihood options that CSLP is ready to support and for community members to make choices of interest to them. The options included mushroom farming, snail farming, beekeeping, CSA vegetable production and grass cutter rearing.

The same questionnaire was administered concurrently in the GAW communities where Hen Mpoano activities predominate. At the end of the quarter, 528 farmers from 19 communities had made their choices of livelihood options and timber and/or fruit tree species they are interested in planting. The exercise will continue and cover an appreciable number of communities within the six coastal districts. The results will be used to help tailor livelihood assistance and tree planting requests in the various communities.

Two GAW communities (Anyanzinli and Metika) have set aside land for the establishment of nurseries to produce mangrove and woodlot seedlings for planting. These initiatives, facilitated by the Conservation Committees of both communities with the support of the chiefs and elders, come as part of the management actions for the two communities reflected in the management plans for GAW communities. These plans have been developed with the support of the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission. The targeted number of mangrove seedlings will be used to rehabilitate degraded portions of their respective mangrove areas of jurisdiction. The proposed species for the woodlot is *Sena siamea* (*Cassia siamea*).

Output 2: Improved Environment and Natural Resources Management

Table 3. Planned Activities for Output 2

Activities to be Implemented	Expected Outputs	Achievements	Outstanding Activity
Activities 2.3: Stakeholder coordination strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District GoG Agencies and other institutions updated on CSLP interventions and promote project activities CSLP lessons shared CSLP stakeholders and beneficiaries identified with unique ID numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The third joint assemblies meeting for sharing and updating of district partners on CSLP activities took place in the quarter CSLP participated in the Western Region Coordinating Council facilitated Regional Forum to review on-going project activities in the region A consultant has been engaged to help establish the database Assessment carried out to collect data on beneficiaries of CSLP 	
Activity 2.4: Capacities increased in climate change adaptation and natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CREMAs strengthened to support wetland conservation Mangrove Management Plans developed in Yabiw and Akwidaa Climate Change Clubs strengthened to enable them support climate Change Education Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies integrate climate change and natural resources management into spatial planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder meeting held in Akwidaa on how to stop degradation of the wetlands and restore to appropriate level Yabiw mangrove management plan has been drafted and under review 24 Climate Change Club patron teachers embarked on a training tour to the Ankasa Rainforest Conservation Area Komfoeku DA Climate Change Club has established CSA demonstration plot 1,212 students trained in waste management as follow-up to the ToT in waste management for teachers in the Shama District Members of 3 CRMCs of the Cape Three Points CREMA were trained in the content of the CREMA Constitution 	Mapping of GAW community wetland continues; all community wetlands scheduled to be mapped by the end of the fiscal year

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based organizations promote sustainable conservation practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and awareness creation activities initiated towards the formation of the Community Conservation Committees (CCCs) in Apataim and Adelekazo • 2 GAW CCCs underwent training in modules including effective communication skills and managing wetland conservation • Eight communities in the GAW completed mapping of wetland areas, including 450 ha of mangroves, providing an accurate land cover inventory for management decision making • IEC materials were printed with communication focusing on CSLP interventions for distribution 	
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District GoG Agencies Updated on CSLP Interventions

The quarterly meeting of the five metropolitan/municipal/district assemblies of the coastal districts of the Western Region helps to inform and encourage them to collaborate with the CSLP activities. The meeting is also used as a venue to inform the various district agencies of other ongoing activities from within partner agencies. During this quarterly meeting, the DoFA Directors of the five districts led an information sharing session on their ongoing activities across the region. The DoFA directors shared activities covering vegetable production, cultivation of improved cassava varieties, promotion of taro cultivation and backyard gardens as well as rice cultivation activities.

Following all the presentations, discussions focused on collaboration activities, recommendations, and general advice for all presenters. The participating agencies included the Community Development Unit, Business Advisory Center, Development Planning Unit, DoFA, Ghana Education Service, the District Coordinating and Planning Unit and the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD). In all, 30 participants were present (including 4 women from Shama District). The next quarterly meeting of district assemblies will feature the Business Advisory Centers (BAC) as lead presenters in addition to the regular CSLP updates.

Lessons Sharing at Dialogue Platforms

The CSLP was invited to participate in Western Region forum on Closer Governance. The Closer Governance Project is funded by the European Union (EU) under the theme, “Strengthening the Participatory Planning in Western Region of Ghana”. The EU funded project was implemented partly by COSPE, the Italian NGO and the Western Region Coordinating Council (WRCC). The forum was designed to share the objectives, achievements and lessons of the implementation by COSPE, WRCC as well as three other projects, namely the Western Region Coastal Foundation (WRCF), Friends of the Nation (FoN) and the Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project (CSLP). The forum was attended by representatives from all the agencies from each of the 22 district assemblies in the Western Region.

CSLP Stakeholder and Beneficiary Identification Developed

The number of beneficiaries for the CSLP is growing larger and more diverse as the project moves into its second phase with its greater emphasis on an entrepreneurial farm model, food security and greater livelihood diversification. More activities in 25 Greater Amanzule Wetland communities with the livelihood interests of community members, and their co-management of important biological and natural resource management areas also means a broader and more varied monitoring mandate. This in turn has required adaptation by the CSLP in its data collection and monitoring requirements.

To help reduce some of the strain on technical staff, and to ensure efficient recording and storing of data, CSLP has engaged a consultant to set up a more effective database to store and ease the processing of project data. With this new database, beneficiary and participant information is being stored in one location and helping to guard against double counting of beneficiaries. This is especially important for the CSLP because many community members are often engaged in more than one project activity. The new system also includes the ability to generate a unique identification number for every individual involved in CSLP activities. The current schedule calls for the new system to be fully operation early in the second quarter with all beneficiaries to date accounted for and new ones to be added as they initiate their participation in the project activities.

CREMAs Support Wetland Conservation

Akwidaa is one of the low-lying coastal communities of the Ahanta West District in the Western Region of Ghana, with both an old and a new town. It is endowed with a flat coast with the Ezile River meandering its way into the sea that forms a sort of natural harbor. The main livelihood activity of people in this area is fishing with some amounts of farming. A vulnerability assessment of coastal communities conducted by the Integrated Coastal Fisheries and Governance Project (ICFG) revealed that Akwidaa is highly vulnerable to flooding and sea erosion. A vast area of mangrove lying in the northern part of Akwidaa should be of immense value to the people as a means of providing sustainable fisheries and to reduce storm surges and thereby reducing impacts from flooding.

The local fishing economy, however, has led to indiscriminate harvesting of the mangrove for local construction, as a source of fuelwood, the drying of fishing nets and smoking of fish. Although Akwidaa has Community Resources Management Association (CREMA) Executives, they have not had the confidence to address the various threats to the natural resources. To help address these resource conflict and leadership issues, the CSLP facilitated a meeting involving four stakeholders in the community: the chief and elders, the Akwidaa Junior High School Climate Change Club teacher patrons, the Wildlife Division and the CREMA Executives. The meeting helped to outline and provide a list of the reasons why there has been difficulty in stopping the indiscriminate harvesting, including an historical chieftaincy dispute.

During the discussions, people indicated a substantial understanding of the importance of the community's mangroves and its benefits to its citizens. One result of the meeting is that all the stakeholders resolved to give more attention as a community to the management of the mangrove. One of the recommended strategies was to identify the harvesters, and for a start, engage them one-on-one and inform them of the need to consider changes to their current practices. There was agreement on roles and responsibilities for the various stakeholders and that these that would be monitored by the CSLP to help ensure that the desired outcomes of the meeting's recommended actions were carried out effectively and monitored.

Wetland Monitoring Curriculum

The University of Cape Coast Department for Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences has developed wetland monitoring manuals for Junior High School students. Piloting of the manuals has started with the CSLP

being one of the three institutions participating. CSLP has selected the Akwidaa Junior High School Climate Change Club and Yabiw Junior High School Climate Change Club to be part of the piloting effort. The objectives of the pilot that rolls out the manual's use are:

- To create awareness among students and local communities on the importance of wetlands;
- To develop capacity of students and communities to monitor and assess the health of coastal wetlands; and
- To inculcate in communities and other stakeholders the need for the protection, conservation and restoration of wetlands.

Seven modules, each covering a specific topic, involves both academic and field approaches with practical exercises for teachers, students, parents, and even curious community members. To build the capacity for facilitating the manuals, the University of Cape Coast organized a one week Training of Trainers (ToT) where CSLP was represented by the Communication Specialist and two patron teachers from each of the two schools. The initial training focused on the first two modules with subsequent trainings planned for the coming quarter.

As part of its collaboration with the UCC program, the CSLP worked with the university to secure two National Service Volunteers who are stationed in the communities of Akwidaa and Yabiw. They are responsible, with the support and monitoring of the CSLP, for the administration of the wetland curriculum, its associated field trips as well as all other awareness activities for the Climate Change Club members. They will work in close collaboration with the patron teachers, opinion leaders, chiefs and elders and, in the case of Akwidaa (which is a CREMA community), with the CREMA Executives.

Yabiw Mangrove Management Plan

Yabiw has recently re-planted 21 hectares of a degraded area out of over 200 hectares of mangrove. It is also instituting measures to avoid further degradation and ensure sustainable utilization of its mangrove resources. In line with this, the CSLP has worked with the Shama District Assembly to draft by-laws for the Pra River Estuary and its associated wetlands. These by-laws recommend the formation of community committees to support sustainable management and enforcement of laws pertaining to the wetlands within their jurisdiction. After Yabiw's committee was formed in FY 2016, they recognized the need for the development of a formal management plan that can receive the backing of the district by-laws once the area is gazetted.

The Yabiw management plan supported by the CSLP has the following objectives:

- To ensure the maintenance of the ecological character and services generated by the Yabiw mangroves and linked wetland system;
- To conserve the Yabiw wetland system against existing and potential harmful human activities;
- To increase awareness of the cultural and socio-economic benefits generated by the Yabiw mangroves and other linked wetland system;
- To improve the ecological conditions of the wetland through improved management planning with broad stakeholder participation; and,
- To promote sustainable utilization of the of the Yabiw wetland to support livelihoods of surrounding communities.

The management plan has passed through the drafting stage and is being reviewed both within and outside the CSLP prior to its finalization.

Greater Amanzule Wetlands Management

The CSLP grant to local NGO Hen Mpoano continues to help local communities, districts and the regional Wildlife Division to build their capacities in conservation and biodiversity management.

Between the two districts covering the Greater Amanzule Wetlands complex, 23 communities have functioning community conservation committees. These community organizations are the core of the co-management process first envisioned four years ago.

Wetlands in eight communities have now been completely mapped and the information is being used to help focus and prioritize management activities in those communities. Mapping cover types at this scale has not been done previously anywhere in Ghana. Such data collection helps to provide critical information, not just for the community but also for the districts and the region. The old adage “you cannot manage what is not measured” is apt, and now with measurement of these areas and with the accurate identification of their location, improved management will be possible. These data also contribute substantially to the GAW Management Plan now in draft form.

The areas mapped in the eight communities to date include 450 ha of mangroves. Other land use land cover (LULC) types identified within the wetlands of these communities include degraded mangrove areas, raffia palm sites, bamboo and grass thatch areas, and swamp forest (both intact and degraded). By the end of the fiscal year, Hen Mpoano aims to collect this data for all 23 communities.

Climate Change Clubs

Climate Change Club patron teachers (18 men, 6 women) from 12 CSLP-supported Climate Change Clubs participated in a Training of Trainers (ToT) study tour in the Ankasa Wildlife Conservation Area in the Jomoro district. Other participants included two National Service Volunteers from Akwidaa and Yabiw, an official from the District Ghana Education Office in Shama, and three specialists from CSLP. The visit provided participants with a first-hand experience of the feel of the rain forest environment (since a good number of them had never before visited such a forest), and allowed them to learn about the value of the forest in providing various ecosystem services.

The ToT tour also marked the first time that all patron teachers were together in one locale and led to the creation of a social media (*Whatsapp*) platform for information sharing amongst them and to enrich facilitation in their respective clubs. Previous visits to agroforestry sites involved student club members to expose participants to the interaction between crops and trees. In the next quarter, the participating teachers will now use their experience to design rainforest teaching aides and discussion modules for their students.

The Komfueku D/A Junior High School Climate Change Club is one of the clubs that benefited in visits to the Angu Agroforestry site and also the B-BOVID farm at Pretsia near Apowa. These and other visits impressed them and motivated them to set up their own Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) demonstration site. A site adjacent to the school has been donated from the chief of the town to the school group for use as a demonstration site. CSLP has provided the Komfeku Club with some basic implements and land preparation has begun by the students in advance of the approaching major planting season. Apart from the support from CSLP, the Shama District DoFA has also assigned an officer to support the club in their CSA efforts.

Refuse management is a significant challenge in the six coastal districts of the Western Region and Ghana as a whole. In FY 2016, CSLP used the training of trainers (ToT) strategy as vehicle to begin to change this attitude in students. Seventy-four classroom teachers from all 37 public schools in the Shama District and 26 District officials underwent a two-day training in waste management and natural resources conservation in the district by the DA health staff and Zoomlion, a local solid waste management company. As follow-up, CSLP facilitated the subsequent training of all students in each school by their respective teachers who were earlier trained.

In total, 24 public schools resulting in 1,212 students (601 boys and 611 girls) were trained during the quarter on refuse management concepts. Some of the topics covered included what is waste, types of waste, natural resources and conservation; the impact of waste, waste management in Shama and natural resources in Shama. The CSLP is exploring the possibility of supporting the schools' management to encourage the students to enforce good waste management practices with the focus first around the school compounds.

Community Based Organizations: CREMA and GAWCCC Activities

The Cape Three Points Community Resources Management Area (CREMA), comprised of 20 subunits, called Community Resources Management Committees (CRMCs), has been in existence since 2007. This CREMA was established with the host of communities surrounding the Cape Three Points Forest Reserve to manage the adjoining forest to the reserve as a buffer. Despite its decade of existence, they are not especially effective (especially when compared to their counterparts in Northern Ghana). The CSLP, in collaboration with the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission which is legally responsible for the CREMAs, is providing capacity building support for the CREMA with the goal of enhancing their performance.

Trainings were organized for all the 20 CRMCs in FY2016 on the importance of wildlife and the need to protect them. These trainings revealed that the CRMC's knowledge of their own constitution, which governs their existence, was quite limited. The CSLP has helped to fashion new trainings designed to help the CREMA members understand what their constitution says and how to implement it effectively. Three CRMCs were taken through the training during the quarter and the remainder will be trained in the next quarter.

With the CSLP's support to its grantee, Hen Mpoano, 23 Community Conservation Committees have now been formed in the two districts that encompass the majority of the Greater Amanzule Wetlands. These committees also provide representatives to the District Conservation Committees, and together with the counsel of the Wildlife Division, form the management decision-making body for the GAW's mangrove and wetland resources. Included in these committees are two that the CSLP and Hen Mpoano helped to initiate in two other communities in the Ankobra River estuary on the GAW's eastern boundary and within the Nzema East Municipal Assembly.

These committees provide the basis for management activities with the wetland complex and are part of the prescriptions being documented in the management plan document guided by the Wildlife Division. These Greater Amanzule Wetland Community Conservation Committees (GAWCCC) also provide the CSLP, Hen Mpoano, the Wildlife Division and others with an excellent platform for other conservation related activities. During the quarter, two of the GAWCCCs received training in effective communication techniques and how to manage a conservation committee. A total of 36 committee executives (23 men, 13 women) were trained in these two sessions.

IEC Materials

The CSLP 2017 calendar, an updated brochure and project polo shirts were produced as Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials during the quarter. The brochures are for distribution at workshops and meetings while the other two items are for publicity and awareness among the CSLP's regional, district and community stakeholders.

QGIS Trainings/Refreshers

The CSLP continues to collect spatial data on the landscapes of the six coastal districts of the Western Region that is of value to the district/municipal/metropolitan assemblies. To ensure greater understanding and use of these data, the project developed a training module in Quantum GIS (QGIS) in collaboration with the Western Region TCPD and Hen Mpoano for training GoG staff in the local government offices.

The QGIS training was facilitated for four of the assemblies during the FY 2016, and in this quarter, a final one was conducted for the Ahanta West District Assembly. The training involved 23 people representing 10 different departments (such as the TCPD, BACs, DoFA, Health, etc.) within the assembly.

Participants in these trainings voiced the need for regular support in GIS data management and use. As a result, CSLP organized a one day refresher training aimed specifically at previously trained participants. Unfortunately, attendance in the refresher event was low likely due to district level transfers, but other excuses were abundant and after similar results in three districts the refresher was halted. The CSLP's discussions with district decision makers and the TPCDs indicate that communication for future events needs to be wider and more targeted. A strategy and subject matter meeting is scheduled for early in the next quarter to improve the effectiveness and delivery of future GIS trainings at the district level. References will also be drawn with the University of Cape Coast's Fisheries and Coastal Management Capacity Building Project and its own GIS training program for district-level practitioners.

Training of Trainers (ToT) in CSA Vegetable Production

The feedback received through the CSLP's participation in the National Farmers' Day celebrations (held in early November) indicates that farmers are quite excited about the production of environmentally friendly vegetable production that the project calls CSA vegetable production. To reach farmers beyond the CSLP target communities, a Training of Trainers (ToT) strategy is being adopted by project staff.

The first CSLP-facilitated ToT in CSA vegetable production was conducted in the Nzema East Municipal Assembly at Axim during the quarter. A total of 38 participants (29 men, 9 women) including seven DoFA extension staff, agriculture science instructors from second cycle schools, agricultural science students and lead farmers (all the women were from this latter group) participated. A follow-up training event at a variety of locations with practical field activities is planned for the next quarter for all trainees.

4. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

During the quarter, there were significant shifts made within Ghana's civil service which resulted in many staff transfers at the district coordination level. This meant that many new development planners and coordinating directors arrived in the coastal districts. In addition, with the change in national government following the December 2016 election, various metropolitan, municipal and district chief executives are changing along with the appointment of a new Regional Minister. As a result, numerous in briefings have been required to bring these new counterparts up to speed on CSLP activities. In addition to these significant changes, the subsequent holiday break meant that during the months of November and December, field activities were significantly reduced.

Proof of ownership of planted trees is considered as one of the biggest incentives for encouraging tree planting. CSLP has therefore committed itself to register all its beneficiaries who have planted trees as stated by law. Tree registration in the past has been carried out rather haphazardly because there was no standard procedure for registration. In 2016, supported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and in collaboration with civil society, Forestry Commission and government, a Manual of Procedure (MOP) was drafted to be gazetted to become the official government approved procedure for registration. This is still pending along with the actual registration of planted trees. This remains a significant challenge to the sustainability of the various tree planting and conservation efforts promoted as a part of the CSLP.

CSLP intends to transfer all spatial plan data to the district level government offices at the end of the project and is putting measures in place to build capacity of district stakeholders' capacity to utilize this data. Interest among staff (other than the Town and Country Planning Departments) is low and the application of training concepts and procedures is also low. The project will sit down early next quarter with district executives, TCPD heads and the regional TCPD head to discuss strategies to overcome this impasse.

5. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

5.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT

The CSLP stated in its annual work plan that it would conduct a gender assessment of its activities and develop an action plan to address key recommendations within its manageable interest that are elaborated in the assessment. Three consultants have been identified as potential consultants and they have been contacted as to their interest and availability. A scope of work is in draft form. The project plans to conduct this gender assessment by the end of the second quarter of FY 2017.

5.2 SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS

Climate Change Clubs

Attitudinal change is an activity that is always difficult to obtain especially among adults. It is also known that as children learn and adopt a practice in their early age, they (usually) stick to them for life. The CSLP has therefore adopted the wetland monitoring curriculum developed for junior high schools by the University of Cape Coast and is piloting it with Yabiw and Akwidaa Climate Change Clubs. The students, who range in the age of 12 to 15 years, are being introduced to types, values and nature of wetlands, ecology, biodiversity, threats of wetlands, water quality, and principles of fisheries and wildlife monitoring in wetlands. It is expected that an emotional attachment for the wetland will be generated that will facilitate the reduction of the intensity of the threats against the wetland resources. If we are successful in this effort, it is likely to remain with the student for a lifetime and gradually evolve to become part of the culture of their community.

Akwidaa Wetland Management

Related to the Climate Change Club, there was a meeting in Akwidaa involving community stakeholders including the village chief, elders, Cape Three Points CREMA members, Akwidaa climate change club teachers, National Service Volunteer, Wildlife Division staff and CSLP staff. The meeting sought to address the indiscriminate harvesting of mangroves in Akwidaa. In the meeting, it was discovered that the stakeholders are quite knowledgeable about the values and importance of the wetlands as a result of the engagement by the now-ended ICFG project. Nonetheless, there has been a general lack of readiness to work together as stakeholders to protect the resource.

At the end of the meeting, the stakeholders agreed on roles and responsibilities which will be monitored by CSLP and help them to overcome the challenges. They have decided to engage the recalcitrant offenders one-on-one to educate them to understand that sustainable use is beneficial for all and beyond that, they could be handed over to the police as is stated in the CREMA constitution if in violation of the principles.

Training of Training (ToT) in Vegetable Production

The Training of Trainers (ToT) has been adopted as a strategy to help spread the CSA vegetable production particularly in non-CSLP communities where interest is growing. There is the sense that people are particularly interested in environmentally friendly vegetables but they currently lack the skills for its production. Of the 38 people that have been trained in the Nzema East Municipal Assembly ToT activity, 25 (including 9 women) were lead farmers. The lead farmers will be supported to set up demonstration sites by the DoFA Extension staff who also have undergone training.

5.3 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The CSLP was previously funded with GCC funding but with its second phase beginning in FY 2017, the funding source has shifted to the Feed the Future funds. The design for the second phase specifically notes that climate change-related activities started in the first phase will be continued into this second phase. Climate smart agriculture activities, tree planting, agroforestry, climate change awareness and other activities that help mitigate, sequester, and avoid greenhouse gas emissions remain in the CSLP portfolio. These are prominent in the discussions provided above under Section 3.0. Standard indicators linked to climate change measured and monitored in the project's first phase continue to be tracked, measured, monitored and reported in this second phase.

5.4 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE SUPPORT

Western Region Forum

The Western Region Coordinating Council facilitated a Forum on Closer Governance and the theme was “Strengthening Participatory Processes of Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies and Services in the Western Region”. The forum included representatives from all the recognized projects in the Western Region and created the opportunity for sharing of projects’ goals and achievements to the public. Apart from the representatives from the 22 local government assemblies staff from the region, there were also chiefs and elders, Metropolitan/Municipal/District Chief Executives and members of the general public who had the opportunity to ask questions about projects’ activities.

Farmers’ Day Celebration 2016

CSLP expanded its scope for the Farmers’ celebration by participating in two districts, namely the Nzema East Municipal and the Ellembelle district assemblies. Apart from the CSLP branded awards to CSLP participating farmers in the male and female categories for best farmers, CSLP also responded to a request by the assemblies for support which was granted in the form of cutlasses as awards for farmers. There were CSLP staff at both functions and in both cases, space was created for CSLP to talk display photos of the project and lead discussions with farmers and community members about the project goals and achievements.

5.5 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

WRCF and CSLP Collaboration to Build Capacity

The CSLP is collaborating with the Western Region Coastal Foundation (WRCF) which is funded by the UK Department for International Development through a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to build capacity within the communities. WRCF is operating in the six coastal districts of the region with the objective to build the local supply chain and promote inclusive economic development for poor communities. There are a few communities where CSLP and WRCF overlap and engage the same

community stakeholders. The two projects are actively engaged in coordination and collaborative efforts in communities where their activities overlap.

There are specific instances where the two institutions are actively working together to leverage opportunities and create opportunities for larger impact. These include:

- Facilitation of CSLP's CSA vegetable production linked to WRCF's aquaculture training and demonstration pilot efforts
- Facilitation of natural resources management and climate change trainings.

The two institutions are sharing monthly work plans and also participate in events together as appropriate.

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

One of the challenges associated with vegetable production in the Western Region is the lack of consistent and reliable supply of inputs, particularly seeds. In order to reduce these challenges, CSLP is facilitating a linkage with a private sector seed supplier, TIKOLA Ghana, (an affiliate of East-West Seeds International (EWSI) of Southeast Asia) which specializes in hybrid and certified, open pollinated seeds. This arrangement includes a memorandum of understanding between the CSLP-supported enterprise groups and TIKOLA Ghana. CSLP remains a strong advocate of its farmer groups, and will make certain that farmers' voices are well heard by TIKOLA Ghana.

TIKOLA Ghana has been made aware of the scale of farmers they will be working with to ensure they are able to work with small holder farmers and of the goal for CSA vegetable production. TIKOLA Ghana has agreed to supply seeds through central input dealers that will be identified in the districts. In addition, the company will liaise with CSLP to build the capacity of farmers in how to ensure successful seed germination and monitor farmers' fields with the expertise of an agronomist to ensure good quality seeds are supplied. Finally, TIKOLA Ghana will support and monitor the setup of demonstration farms in order to select the best varieties of vegetables suitable for the various planting locations.

6. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

The CSLP identified some relevant stakeholders of the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly (STMA) and engaged them on the idea of "Greening the STMA". This was a strategy that sought to sequester carbon within the STMA given that there are few farming sites within the metropolitan area as compared to the more rural adjoining districts. Even though this is a laudable opportunity, there has not been a champion partner from among the institutions identified to embrace the idea and push it forward. If there are no institutions to own the process, there certainly will be no sustainable activity surrounding the planting, maintenance and site monitoring where trees are to be planted and thus resources will be wasted. The CSLP has communicated this concern to the stakeholders who originally expressed interest in this greening effort. The project is awaiting further feedback from these stakeholders to see about continued interest and motivation to move the project forward.

The Ghana Education Service of Shama District in the Western Region displayed the mark of an effective collaborating partner during the quarter. Following the Training of Trainers event in waste management, they facilitated the involvement of 36 out of the 37 schools in the roll out of the training and were successful in training 1,212 students during the quarter. This activity was successful because relevant

officials within the directorate were all committed to the activity. This included the District Director, District Coordinators for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental studies. The Cooperation with the Ghana Education Service goes as far as to the Regional Directorate where there are at least two dedicated staff who regularly attend CSLP events.

7. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Processes are on-going in preparation for the recruitment of two additional full-time positions for the CSLP. During the quarter, job descriptions were drafted for a Communications Specialist and Administrative Assistant for Logistics.

Vendors were identified for a list of procurement items for CSLP including a 4WD pickup, printer/photocopier/scanner, and an overhead projector.

The CSLP put together a disposition plan for a number of items, including used laptops, motorbikes (originally transferred from an ACDI/VOCA project), one of its aging three vehicles, and two obsolete photocopy machines that will be forwarded to USAID for approval in the coming weeks.

8. LESSONS LEARNED

Three important exchange visits occurred during the quarter that were very useful for learning amongst project team members. These were:

- *Two CSLP staff and one Hen Mpoano staff visited the USAID/Ghana RING Project's VSLAs in the three northern regions of Ghana.*
- *Five RING Project staff including the Chief of Party and the Deputy Chief of Party visited CSLP and observed the activities of VSLAs*
- *Two staff of USAID/Ghana AgNRM Project, and three CREMA members who are clients of the AgNRM project, visited and observed some of the CSLP VSLAs.*

In all these visits, there were very significant lessons that were learned by the parties involved. As a result of these visits, the drafting of the initial ideas for the organization of the "VSLA Summit" occurred.

The CSLP also helped to coordinate a visit by the USAID/Ghana Deputy Mission Director, a USAID/Washington Biodiversity staff person and senior staff from the Mission's Economic Growth Office. The objective of this visit was to observe, in the field, in one day, activities supported by each of the Mission's three projects under the Fisheries and Coastal Management Program as well as to illustrate the cooperation and collaboration among the three projects.

9. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS

CSLP is continuing to facilitate existing livelihood options but is also in the process of evaluating potential alternative natural resources related livelihood activities which are of interest to the community

members. In the coming quarter, those options that have been identified by community members will be evaluated and training needs identified so that potential action plans can be carried out to support such initiatives.

Trainings will continue at the community level with members benefiting from beekeeping, CSA vegetable growing, the formation of entrepreneurial groups, and an improved approach to training district-level technicians on the utility and practical use of GIS. The VSLA modules will continue as will the rigorous monitoring program that accompanies the formation of new associations.

A consultant will be engaged early in the next quarter to assess issues of apiary management. Several beekeepers have noted that keeping a beehive colonized is problematic. The CSLP wants to determine the causes of this and to adapt its training and monitoring efforts accordingly.

As noted earlier, a gender specialist will be engaged to conduct a gender assessment of CSLP activities and to provide recommendations to encourage greater participation and adoption of the project's activities.

Considerable efforts will also be focused on planning, organizing and helping implement a VSLA Summit among all of USAID/Ghana's Implementing Partners who currently support, or who are interested in supporting, VSLA's through their projects. Working with METSS and the RING Project the CSLP will help to organize the one-day program and provide technical inputs. RING and the CSLP will also contract a video production to illustrate the basic VSLA mechanics and highlight the utility of these associations as a platform to engage the wider community and to enhance specific activities and achieve targets.

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

At the quarterly collaboration meetings that took place in the CSLP office (Anaji, Takoradi) the USAID/Ghana AOR/Activity Manager provided some insightful and useful comments about report reporting for USAID manager audiences. The presentation focused on certain critical characteristics that should be reflected in the project performance reports, both quarterly and annual. Hopefully these are now reflected in specific sections of this report.

The AOR/Activity Manager noted that collaboration among the three projects under the Coastal Management Program is yielding fruit, but also called for additional enhancements among the Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project, the Sustainable Fisheries Management Project and the UCC's Fisheries & Coastal Management Capacity Building Support Project. The gains noted included the collaboration strategies for the use of the unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV, or drone) for mapping activities along the coasts of the Central and Western Regions of Ghana, and the capacity building in wetland monitoring among the youth in the various operational areas.

During the quarter, a data quality assessment was conducted by USAID/Ghana aimed at better understanding the CSLP's data collection methodology with data used for indicator tracking. This review also highlighted a previous assessment's recommendations that included:

- Keeping data forms under lock and key;

- Keeping hard copies of all training modules under lock and key;
- Providing evidence of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) responsibility in job description; and,
- Establishing a separate budget for M&E.

II. ANNEXES

Annex A. Progress Summary

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

Project Goal: To promote low emissions development in Ghana's Western Region by strengthening community-based natural resource management and monitoring. Purpose: Poverty reduction and increased resiliency in communities in the six coastal districts in the Western Region through improved natural resource management, livelihood diversification, value chain development, and ecosystem restoration											
Indicator	Data Source	Baseline data		FY 2017		Quarterly Status – FY 2017				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comments
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Output 1: Increased incomes from livelihood diversification											
EG. 3.2-1 <u>Number of individuals</u> who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	Training Reports	2016	0	861	191	191	N/A	N/A	N/A	22%	Indicator on target and will be fully achieved at the end of the FY
EG. 3.2-4 <u>Number of for profit private enterprises, producers organizations, waters users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations (CBOs)</u> receiving UGS food security-related organizational development assistance	Project records	2016	0	63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New indicator selected within the quarter and target set. Mid-year update will be provided
EG. 3.2-17 <u>Number of farmers and others</u> who have applied improved technologies or management practices	Field data/ Project records	2016	0	344	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mid-year update will be provided
EG. 3.2-18 <u>Number of hectares</u> of land under	GPS/ GIS Field Data	2016	0	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mid-year update will be provided

improved technologies or management practices												
<u>EG. 3.2-20 Number of for profit private enterprises, producers organizations, waters users associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations (CBOs) that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices</u>	Field data/ Reports	2016	0	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mid-year update will be provided
<u>4.8.1-6 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM and conservation as a result of USG assistance</u>	Field Data	2014	0	1,200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mid-year update will be provided
Output 2: Improved environment and natural resource management												
<u>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</u>	Field data	2014	0	7,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mid-year update will be provided
<u>4.8.1-26 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved NRM as a result of USG assistance</u>	GPS/ GIS maps, field data	2014	0	1,415	450	450	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mapping of mangrove sites underway
<u>4.8.2-14 Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance</u>	Training Reports	2014	0	75	--	--	--	--	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mid-year update will be provided
<u>4.8.1-29 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance</u>	Training Reports	2014	0	8,500	1,967	1,967	N/A	N/A	N/A	23%	N/A	Indicator on target and will be fully achieved at the end of the FY

4.8.2-29 <u>Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance</u>	Training event Reports	2014	0	5,000	688	688	N/A	N/A	N/A	14%	Indicator on target and will be fully achieved at the end of the FY
Custom Indicators											
C-1 <u>Number of person hours of training completed in VSL modules as a result of USG assistance</u>	Training event Reports	2014	0	5,000	834	834	N/A	N/A	N/A	17%	Indicator on target and will be fully achieved at the end of the FY
C-2 <u>Number of community sensitization sessions on climate change issues and/or NRM/biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance</u>	Field data	2014	0	50	16	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	32%	Indicator on target and will be fully achieved at the end of the FY
C-3 <u>Number of persons receiving start-up items for improved NRM/ biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance</u>	Field data	2014	0	600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mid-year update will be provided
C-4 <u>Number of project-planted seedlings surviving in towns/communities as a result of USG assistance</u>	Field data	2014	0	65,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mid-year update will be provided

Annex B. STORIES FROM THE FIELD

CLOSE TO 2,000 STUDENTS PROMOTE PROPER SANITATION IN THEIR COMMUNITIES



Climate change club members clearing weeds in a community during one of their clean up exercises

A total of 1,910 students, comprising 932 boys and 978 girls in 36 public schools in Shama district of Ghana's Western Region have committed themselves to help tackle insanitary conditions that breed disease and cause injuries in their communities. This was a result of the Feed the Future Ghana funded Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project's (CSLP) follow-on monitoring activities as part of a training of trainers organized in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service for 74 teachers.

The students, led by their teachers and actively supported by officials of the education unit are championing the promotion of proper sanitation conditions through effective behavior change campaigns; especially through clean-up exercises and peer education.

One of their key messages is the use of the 3Rs: REDUCE, REUSE and RECYCLE.

Students in the coastal communities are advocating for open defecation free practices. They are raising awareness about the negative linkages between such deviant behaviors and the outbreak of diseases. Student champions of these efforts believe such practices impact the incomes of their parents as monies which could otherwise be spent on their studies are rather used in the treatment of preventable diseases.

Due to the poor sanitation conditions in Ghana, the first Saturday of every month has been earmarked as National Sanitation Day. The day, declared in 2014 by the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, was in response to a cholera outbreak in the country in 2014. It is marked with nationwide clean-up exercise by all residents. A bill is currently before parliament and is expected to be approved soon to ensure individuals and groups who refuse to join the activities on the day are duly prosecuted.

The US Forest Service-managed CSLP has climate change clubs in selected junior high schools within the project's zone of influence and members serve as climate change ambassadors. Clean up exercises are among the frequent activities of the school clubs and are meant to help reduce unsanitary conditions.

The CSLP recognizes the need for proper sanitation as a national duty and continues to support the involvement and contribution of youth groups.

FEMALE FARMERS TAKE LEAD IN CLIMATE SMART VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN GHANA'S COASTAL COMMUNITIES



Left: A farmer at her organic vegetable farm. **Right:** harvested organic vegetables from the Fawoman community.

Zenabu Ibrahim, a local restaurant operator in Kamgbunli, a coastal community in Ellembelle District of Ghana's Western region noted, **“I prefer buying eggplant from CSLP enlisted farmer because I can store the eggplant for more than one month and is still look fresh and in good state. I learnt no agrochemical is added during the production period. In fact, soup prepared from the eggplant is tasty.”**

The case of the operator is not different from other Ghanaians; most people prefer organic products but farmers find it difficult to produce due to several factors. However, with the environmentally friendly agricultural practices being advanced by the Feed the Future Ghana funded Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project (CSLP), managed by the US Forest Service, admirers of organic products have applauded the project and farmers are beginning to reap the economic benefits. The CSLP has facilitated the adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices by 150 farmers in the project's geographic zone of influence. Among the key environmentally friendly agricultural practices currently adopted by the farmers are the use of improved seeds, application of organic fertilizers and elimination of use of agrochemicals to control pests and diseases. A farmer at Ayawora, Mrs. Comfort Obeng emphasized that, **“with the hands-on trainings by CSLP, I have stopped the slash and burn method of farming and allow the cleared weeds to rot to serve as mulch for my vegetables.”**

The CSLP has led the establishment of 14 CSA vegetable enterprise groups with most groups being chaired and dominated by hardworking female farmers. For the first time in the history of their farming practices, members of 10 groups recently purchased improved and certified seeds worth US \$482 from private seed vendors. Prior to this, the farmers used their own seeds which often transferred diseases from the parent plant to the offspring. The enterprise groups have been linked to local markets and in the recently ended 2015/2016 farming season, one group made total sales of US \$9,113 with plans underway to ensure they benefit from linkages to other local markets such as that of the auxiliary supply services in Ghana's oil and gas sector located in the greater Sekondi-Takoradi region.

Annex C. EVENTS LOG

FY 2017 QUARTER I: OCTOBER-NOVEMBER-DECEMBER

Date(s)	Event Type				Event Description	Comments/Observations
	Meeting	Training	Visitation	Other		
3 Oct	✓				Weekly CSLP team meeting	
3 Oct	✓				CSLP September activity review and October activity planning	With grantee Hen Mpoano
4-5 Oct				✓	Monitoring urban forestry plantings in Shama District	With Shama District GES & NADMO
4-29 Oct				✓	Wetland mapping and ground truthing in two communities in the GAW	Kabungli and Sanzule; Hen Mpoano-led activity
5 Oct	✓				GAW activity discussion (in Accra)	Wildlife Division, Ghana Wildlife Society, West Africa Primate Conservation Action, Hen Mpoano and the CSLP
5-6 Oct		✓			VSLA modular trainings (3)	Fiasolo and Anlo Beach (2)
6 Oct		✓			Urban forestry Mod I Intro training	Shama Sr HS students & teachers with Shama District GES
6 Oct		✓			Hands-on demo training & monitoring of climate smart agriculture groups	At Cape Three Points
7 Oct				✓	Monitoring urban forestry plantings in Shama District	With Shama District GES & NADMO
7 Oct		✓			Climate change club training	Komfeku SrHS students & teachers
7 Oct	✓				Discussion on potential activities with the NGO TRACTOR	2 nd in a series of re-start meeting with TRACTOR to fund specific actions
10 Oct	✓				CSLP weekly team meeting	
10-13 Oct			✓		VSLA info sharing sessions & field visits with the RING Project	CSLP's VSLA and M&E Specialists and Hen Mpoano's Environmental Compliance and Gender Officer
11-14 Oct		✓			GIS and RS basic training to district assembly technicians	For the Ahanta West DA; the last of 5 DAs to receive this training; conducted with Hen Mpoano and Shama District TCPD staff
11-14 Oct				✓	Tree seedling demand & production potential: a rapid assessment	Examining community level demand and potential producers
13 Oct	✓				Meeting chiefs & opinion leaders of 2 new Ankobra communities	In Apatam & Adelekezo; a Hen Mpoano-led activity
13 Oct				✓	Monitoring urban forestry plantings in Shama District	With Shama District GES & NADMO
17 Oct	✓				CSLP weekly team meeting	
17-19			✓		Visit and information exchange with USFA-IP West Africa Representative	Meetings and field visits
17-19 Oct		✓			Hands on training for establishment & management of mangrove nursery	At Metika, Ellonye, & Anyanzinli in GAW; 2 nd nursery; Hen Mpoano-led activity
17-19 Oct				✓	Monitoring meetings and activities of GAW Community Conservation Committees in the GAW	Reinforcement, coaching and advising for these grassroots GAW co-management groups; Hen Mpoano-led activity
17-21 Oct		✓			NRM & SWM Training of Trainers follow-on in 15 schools	Shama District Ghana Education Service and district high schools
18 Oct				✓	VSLA monitoring	Fawoman

Date(s)	Event Type				Event Description	Comments/Observations
	Meeting	Training	Visitation	Other		
18 Oct				✓	Assessing vegetable livelihood options	Hen Mpoano-led activity in 2 GAW communities
19 Oct		✓			VSLA modular training- Share Out	Tweakor No. 2
19-20				✓	Farmers Day (4 Nov) prep visits in 2 districts	In Nzema East (Asonti site) and Ellembelle (Nyinase site)
19-21 Oct		✓			Community Assistant Update Workshop & Training	Annual review and update training with the CSLP 's 32 Community Assistants
20 Oct		✓			VSLA modular trainings (2) monitoring, and MIS data collection	Mangyea & Old Kabenlasuazo in GAW
20 Oct		✓			NRM training for GAW Community Conservation Committees	Ekpu & Sawoma – a <u>Hen Mpoano-led activity</u>
21 Oct				✓	VSLA monitoring & MIS data collection	Kabungli in GAW
24 Oct	✓				CSLP weekly team meeting	
25-27 Oct				✓	Tree seedling demand: a rapid assessment – 8 communities	Examining community level demand and potential producers
25-27 Oct	✓				USAID/Ghana EG Quarterly M&E meeting	In Accra; 3 staff participate
25-28 Oct				✓	Community preferred livelihood diversification assessment (PLO)	Includes 2 GAW communities with Hen Mpoano
27 Oct		✓			VSLA modular trainings & MIS data collection	3 VSLAs in 2 communities
28 Oct		✓			Inauguration of 4 new climate change clubs	Collaboration with Shama GES
28 Oct		✓			VSLA modular training	Kabungli VSLA
28 Oct				✓	Assessing vegetable livelihood options	<u>Hen Mpoano-led activity</u> in 2 GAW communities
31 Oct	✓				CSLP October activity review and November activity planning	All staff and grantee Hen Mpoano
1-3 Nov				✓	Farmers Day preparations	CSLP supporting Nzema East and Ellembelle District
1-3 Nov				✓	Livelihood re-assessments in 4 communities	Asonti, Sendu and Ayawora
3 Nov	✓				Wetland monitoring update	With FCMCBP, FoN and Hen Mpoano
3 Nov		✓			VSLA Mod training and monitoring	2 in Anlo Beach, 1 in Krobo
4 Nov				✓	CSLP support to 2 district Farmers Day celebrations; 4 CSLP awardees	In Nzema East (Asonti) and Ellembelle (Ayinase) Districts
7 Nov	✓				CSLP Weekly Staff Meeting	
8 Nov			✓		USAID/Ghana EG Office field visit	In conjunction with the FCMCBP, and SFMP; focus on Ankobra & GAW
8 Nov				✓	GAW nursery establishment	At Metika & Anyanzinli; a <u>Hen Mpoano-led activity</u>
8-10 Nov		✓			Mangrove mapping	Egbazo & Sanzule in GAW; <u>Hen Mpoano-led activity</u>
8-12				✓	Livelihood re-assessment	Six communities in Jomoro, Ahanta West and Shama Districts
9 Nov		✓			IPM training in the GAW	Alloakpoke community w/Hen Mpoano
9 Nov		✓			VSLA modular training in the GAW	Ayanzinli; a <u>Hen Mpoano-led activity</u>
9-15 Nov		✓			Shama ToT Follow-up trainings	With Shama District GES
10 Nov		✓			VSLA modular training share-out	Adubrim, 2 nd cycle completed
10 Nov		✓			VSLA modular training in the GAW	Alloakpoke; a <u>Hen Mpoano-led activity</u>
10-13 Nov				✓	Improved cassava stock distribution	In 4 GAW communities; a <u>Hen Mpoano-led activity</u>
11 Nov		✓			VSLA modular training share-out	Ayawora, 2 nd cycle completed
11 Nov				✓	GAW Community Conservation	In Bobrama & Asanta; a <u>Hen Mpoano-</u>

Date(s)	Event Type				Event Description	Comments/Observations
	Meeting	Training	Visitation	Other		
					Committee monitoring	<u>led activity</u>
11 Nov		✓			CSA demo site establishment	Komfeku JHS Climate Change Club with DoFA
14 Nov	✓				CSLP Weekly Staff Meeting	
15-16 Nov		✓			GPS training for cassava farmers in the GAW	Ampain & Alloakpoke; <u>a Hen Mpoano-led activity</u>
15-17 Nov				✓	VSLA monitoring in 5 communities	Fawoman, Navrongo, Tweakor 1, Old K, Mangyea
15-17 Nov				✓	Livelihood re-assessment-3 communities	Cape 3 Pts, Akatakyi, Tweakor 2
16 Nov		✓			CREMA training in Ahanta West	With Wildlife Division
16 Nov		✓			VSLA modular training in the GAW	Ayanzinli; <u>a Hen Mpoano-led activity</u>
17 Nov		✓			GIS I Refresher training	Jomoro DA with Hen Mpoano
18 Nov				✓	Mangrove/wetland awareness & sensitization discussion	Addressed to Shama District communities
18 Nov				✓	Wetland conservation sensitization for GAW communities	Apatam & Adelekezo; <u>a Hen Mpoano-led activity</u>
21 Nov	✓				CSLP Weekly Staff Meeting	
22 Nov		✓			Climate Smart Agriculture Training	Tweakor 2 in Jomoro District
23 Nov				✓	GAW nursery establishment	At Metika & Anyanzinli; <u>a Hen Mpoano-led activity</u>
25 Nov		✓			GIS I refresher training	Nzema East DA with Hen Mpoano
28 Nov	✓				CSLP Weekly Staff Meeting	
28 Nov	✓				CSLP November activity review and December planning	With grantee, Hen Mpoano
28 Nov		✓			CSA demo site establishment	Komfeku JHS site with DoFA
28-30 Nov		✓			VSLA refresher training for Village Agents	At four different venues
30 Nov		✓			GIS I refresher training	Ellembelle DA with Hen Mpoano
1 Dec		✓			CSA ToT for Nzema East Municipal Assembly	In Axim
1 Dec				✓	Livelihood re-assessment	Asonti in Nzema East
1-2 Dec		✓			VSLA refresher training for Village Agents	In Ahanta West
2 Dec		✓			CSA training	Adusuazo
2 Dec				✓	Ankasa Education tour prep	Visit/discussion with Ankasa Wildlife Director
5 Dec	✓				CSLP Weekly Staff Meeting	
7 Dec				✓	Ghana National Election Day	
8 Dec		✓			Tree nursery establishment training	Ellembelle District
9 Dec		✓			Climate Change Club and CSA training	Komfeku CSA demo site establishment
9 Dec				✓	Wetland management plan awareness	Bosomdo (Shama District) for Yabiw wetlands
12 Dec	✓				CSLP Weekly Staff Meeting	
12 Dec				✓	Planted tree monitoring	Schools in Shama District
12-14			✓		Information exchange with USAID Ag/NRM Project from Tamale	Discussions, site visits to Jomoro, Ellembelle & Shama Districts
13 Dec		✓			CSA Hands –on training	Adusuazo
14 Dec		✓			VSLA modular training: Share out	At Tweakor 1, end of 1 st cycle
14 Dec		✓			CSA hands-on training in GAW	Egbazo (Jomoro District), GAW community
14 Dec				✓	Data Quality Assessment of CSLP data collection, monitoring and reporting	Annual review with recommendations by USAID/Ghana

Date(s)	Event Type				Event Description	Comments/Observations
	Meeting	Training	Visitation	Other		
14 Dec				✓	VSLA monitoring and MIS data collection	Asonti
14 Dec				✓	CoCoCo quarterly meeting	USAID/Ghana, CSLP, SFMP and FCMCBP
15 Dec		✓			Ankasa ToT study tour for CCC teachers	Ankasa Forest Reserve
19 Dec	✓				CSLP Weekly Staff Meeting	
20 Dec	✓				Quarterly Update Meeting with DAs	Esiama
20 Dec		✓			VSLA Mod training: Share out	Fawoman, end of 2 nd cycle
20 Dec		✓			CSA Hands-on training	Ampain, GAW community
20-21 Dec		✓			NRM training for DA	Ahanta West District
21 Dec		✓			CSA Hands-on training	Allopoke, GAW community
22 Dec		✓			VSLA monitoring	Two groups in Anlo Beach
TOTALS	20	45	4	33		

NOTE: Events in *italics* are planned (or on-going) and subject to change.

Last update: 15 January 2017