

**US Forest Service and  
US Agency for International Development/Ghana**

**Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project**

**Fiscal Year 2015 Work Plan**

Implementation Period:  
October 2014 – September 2015

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## A. Background and Introduction

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

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

The US Forest Service, under an inter-agency partnership agreement with USAID/Ghana, manages the Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project (CSLP). Operating in the six coastal districts of Ghana's resource-rich Western Region, CSLP activities target landscape level engagement with communities, non-governmental organizations, Government of Ghana agencies, the private sector, and international partners. The project's geographic area includes districts from the Cote d'Ivoire border eastward through the Greater Amanzule wetlands complex, Cape Three Points, the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Area (STMA) and east to the Central Region border.

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

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

applying the VSLA concept to provide incentives for farmers and landowners to incorporate more indigenous species of trees on their land while helping provide seed funding for a revolving funding mechanism to work towards improved livelihoods.

The CSLP is helping to demonstrate and transfer effective agroforestry and reforestation methods (technology and practices) to restore native ecosystems. Taken together within these farming communities, these efforts will lead to increased employment, improved livelihoods, better land management of existing resources, increased soil fertility, and increased carbon stocks. Moreover, improved land management and livelihoods will reduce pressure on intact areas of forest reserve, protecting their biodiversity, allowing for ecotourism opportunities and enhancing the value of other ecosystem services within the value chains of the local communities.

The expected outcomes of the project include:

- Improved livelihoods through enhanced natural resource management practices;
- Strengthened stakeholder engagement and coordination on sustainable landscape management; and,
- Enhanced capacity for ecosystem services monitoring.

## **B. Strategy for the Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project**

Designed with inputs, expertise, guidance and consultation of USAID, US Forest Service, Government of Ghana counterparts, partner USAID-funded projects, communities and local and international NGOs, the CSLP drew heavily upon the successes of the Integrated Coastal Fisheries and Governance Project (ICFG) managed by the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center (CRC). USAID/Ghana has developed its current Fisheries and Coastal Management Program (FCM) into three distinct components including a terrestrial and marine component as well as a research and policy arm. The CSLP project is leveraging the coastal work started by ICFG and expanding into wider coastal forest and wetland landscape areas of the six districts as part of the new FCM project.

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

As explained thoroughly in the year one (FY 2014) Work Plan<sup>1</sup>, the CSLP team completed an initial analysis of potential partnership communities across the six coastal districts. The assessment used a series of filters to arrive at a subsample of communities (from the original 74 visited) that were most apt to capitalize on the opportunities provided with the project's technical expertise, including its limited resources and operational timeframe. The CSLP's

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<sup>1</sup> USFS-IP and USAID/Ghana. 2014. Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project Fiscal Year 2014 Work Plan. Takoradi, CSLP. 31p.

technical strategy aims to provide benefits quickly in the selected communities and have them serve as demonstration and experience bases for potential future interventions with an expanded sample of communities. The communities where the CSLP began its interventions in year one are shown in Figure 1 overlaid on a map of the project’s operational area.

Road infrastructure in the region is poor and presents many challenges in terms of access and communication. The technical team has embraced a number of lessons learned from the period in FY 2014 (May to September) when the CSLP was becoming engaged with the communities. These have been incorporated in the development of this year two Work Plan.

Figure 1. The six coastal districts of the CSLP area and intervention communities



To help ensure the sustainability of the activities being promoted, to help build the capacity of local authorities (both traditional and government) in supporting and planning actions in local communities, and to promote climate change adaptation, the CSLP spent considerable effort to be engaged with regional and local government services. Cooperation at a key level in year one was not easily forthcoming until early September. That has now been achieved and has opened a floodgate of opportunities and actions for year two of the project’s implementation that are reflected in this work plan.

In year one, the focal areas of the CSLP were:

- To identify the main target communities in the six-district area for project engagement and to obtain a thorough understanding of each community’s livelihoods, economy, and understanding of its natural resource base through a socio-economic assessment;
- To prioritize the livelihood options that the CSLP could help improve in the targeted communities;

- To begin the establishment of a solid and productive relationship with interested farmers in each of the communities, with district, regional, and traditional authorities and other stakeholders and potential partners.

The results and progress obtained in year one, as well as the outstanding issues and challenges being confronted as the CSLP moves forward with its activities, are elaborated in greater detail in the CSLP 2014 Annual Progress Report on file with USAID/Ghana and at the CSLP office in Takoradi.

In year two (FY 2015), the emphasis is on building on the solid groundwork and relationships established in year one; consolidating and complementing interactions of opportunities both at the community and district levels (especially as it relates to training activities); and emphasizing specific activities that contribute to the low emissions development process. Focal areas for year two include:

- Ensuring functional VSLAs in each of the target communities and establishing a critical link with natural resource management activities within the community;
- A wider facilitation with livelihood activities and especially those for the ones seen as key growth opportunities in the six coastal districts: bee-keeping, enhanced charcoal production from planted species, and climate-smart vegetable production for community and regional consumption;
- Establishment of functional tree nurseries at strategic locations in the six coastal districts that are economically viable and can service community needs on an annual basis;
- The implementation of key agroforestry/NRM options in the communities and with direct cooperation of government services and the private sector;
- A more thorough understanding (and a researched estimate) of the existing carbon stocks that exist in forest reserves, wetland areas, and in tree stands on farmland across the six districts;
- The establishment of recognized and functioning local governance units that can be responsible for managing the natural wetland resources of the Greater Amanzule Wetland Area according to internationally accepted standards and norms;
- The systematic monitoring and collection of data related to each of the CSLP activities into a data base that can also serve as a resource for other regions in Ghana; and,
- The strategic cooperation and planning with other components of USAID/Ghana's Fisheries and Coastal Management Program (Fisheries cooperative agreement and the research and policy element at the University of Cape Coast).

### **C. Planned Project Activities by Intermediate Result**

The following activities list highlights the intermediate results and associated activities to be carried out during the second year of the project.

This list of activities will be revised at the beginning of project year three based upon lessons learned while operating on the ground. This plan highlights specific activities, lead and support staff person(s) responsible, associated budget line items, technical and partner resources needed to complete the activities, and deliverables and results expected as a result of these interventions.

## **Intermediate Result 1: Improved livelihoods through enhanced natural resource management practices**

This component seeks to engage the GOG, community institutions, traditional leaders, private sector actors, NGOs, and research community groups for the sustainable management of coastal forest and wetland resources in priority areas. The project is working through these collaborations to demonstrate and scale up proven agroforestry and reforestation techniques, to ensure access of indigenous tree species of value to the farmer and the site for expanded plantings of these species on-farm and on degraded landscapes. This is being achieved through a combination of techniques including:

- Local community surveys,
- Establishing demonstration sites/activities
- Promoting out-grower type schemes
- Providing policy analysis and support as needed
- Other technical & material support
- Applying best practices and local community's preferences
- Building capacity of existing CREMA structures

In addition to restoring degraded areas, these efforts will also reduce threats and impacts on existing forest cover by promoting livelihood opportunities outside of the borders of protected areas and areas of biological significance. These efforts are being demonstrated by project staff and complemented by partnerships with universities and research institutions, local NGOs/CSOs, and key GOG institutions such as the Forestry Commission, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and Town and Country Planning (TCP) Departments. Primary beneficiaries are expected to include participating land holders/owners as well as the Forestry Commission, Ministry of Food and Agriculture extension agents, and the TCP, especially at the district level.

Activities planned for this IR fall within these four main sub-IR groups:

- ***Sub Intermediate Result 1.1:*** Provide capacity building for targeted community groups to effectively manage and conserve natural resources in priority areas
- ***Sub Intermediate Result 1.2:*** Identify, develop, and demonstrate appropriate agroforestry and reforestation methods (technology and practices) that restore native ecosystems and improve livelihoods
- ***Sub Intermediate Result 1.3:*** Promote incentives to implement improved natural resource management to improve livelihoods, foster biodiversity, land potential, and sequester carbon
- ***Sub Intermediate Result 1.4:*** Increase capacity on interagency coordination and extension services for GOG partners

Specific activities are divided into additional subdivisions that can be viewed in the Work Plan Summary at the end of this document. For each activity within an intermediate result, the Summary lists:

- The person(s) responsible for the activity's implementation,
- When it is planned during year two,
- The main partners for the activity, and
- The deliverables or outputs anticipated from the activity.

Key CSLP staff implementing IR 1 activities includes the two NRM Benefit Specialists and the VSLA Specialist.

### **Illustrative List of Key Outputs of IR 1**

- List of identified livelihood options and key reasons for their competitive advantage for any additional communities selected for interventions with the CSLP
- Draft training modules and trainings conducted for the selected livelihood options
- List of individuals interested in identified livelihood options
- Draft training modules and trainings conducted for agroforestry/forestry options
- Established and functioning forest tree nurseries at key locations within the six coastal districts
- Enhanced technical and entrepreneurial nursery management skills
- Increased awareness of the VSLA concept in CSLP communities
- Additional VSLA groups identified for training
- VSLA training modules and trainings implemented

### **Intermediate Result 2: Strengthened stakeholder engagement and coordination on sustainable landscape management**

This component aims to engage GOG agencies, communities, traditional authorities, other landowners and holders, and the private sector at multiple levels to strengthen strategic natural resource related platforms/fora on improved natural resource management. The primary goal of these activities is to sustain existing intact forest areas and reduce deforestation and degradation in areas of biological significance. By increasing collaboration and communication between the various stakeholders involved in natural resources management, existing resources can be better managed for the long term.

The CSLP aims to achieve this by building capacity in the targeted communities and especially at the district level, facilitating communication through platforms and tools, and broadening awareness of the role of ecosystem services for livelihoods. These efforts are being implemented by project staff and complemented by partnerships with local NGOs/CSOs and key GOG institutions such as the EPA, FC, MoFA, RCC, and the district assemblies. The main beneficiaries will be the district assemblies (especially the Town and Country Planning Departments), and the government technical services at the district and regional levels.

- ***Sub Intermediate Result 2.1:*** Improve public awareness on the relationship between ecosystem services and livelihoods
- ***Sub Intermediate Result 2.2:*** Promote coordination and communication between stakeholders about policy reform and project implementation related to coastal natural resources
- ***Sub Intermediate Result 2.3:*** Promote platforms that will support sustainable landscape management

Specific activities within each subdivision can be viewed in the Work Plan Summary at the end of this document. For each activity within an intermediate result the Summary lists:



- The person(s) responsible for the activity's implementation,
- When it is planned during year two,
- The main partners for the activity, and
- The deliverables or outputs anticipated from the activity.

The CSLP's Communication Specialist is the primary person engaged in implementing IR 2 activities.

### **Illustrative Key Outputs of IR 2**

- Increased awareness on the environment and relationships with livelihoods
- Awareness of CSLP within the communities, district/local government officials and stakeholders and areas where it can contribute to the districts' medium term development plans
- List of identified platforms on NRM and minutes from such meetings
- Greater awareness at the district level of livelihood and climate change interactions and the development of adaptive strategies to mitigate these influences
- Common understanding of the Greater Amanzule Wetland management options among stakeholders

### **Intermediate Result 3: Enhanced capacity for ecosystem services monitoring**

This component aims to develop partnerships with the GOG (district, regional and national), support research and NGOs/CSOs in the establishment of baseline information that can contribute to better NRM in the near term, and promote readiness for payment for ecosystem service type incentive schemes. This is being achieved in the six coastal districts by the CSLP by the generation and analysis of critical NRM knowledge such as forest cover and other biophysical (including socio-economic) data, support to jurisdictional and nested REDD+ (JNR) readiness activities, subnational MRV support in collaboration with the Forestry Commission, and land use and strategic spatial planning. These efforts are being implemented by project staff and complemented by partnerships with universities, NGOs/CSOs, and key GOG institutions such as the Forestry Commission including the Climate Change Unit, the Western Region Coordinating Council, and district assemblies. Primary beneficiaries will be the district assemblies, especially the town and country planning units, and the Forestry Commission.

***Sub Intermediate Result 3.1:*** Provide capacity building on forest and wetland carbon and other ecosystem services measurement

***Sub Intermediate Result 3.2:*** Collect and utilize biophysical and socio-economic data to inform land-use planning and policy decision-making

***Sub Intermediate Result 3.3:*** Apply lessons learned on the national level monitoring, reporting and verification system into a regional REDD + compatible framework

Specific activities within each subdivision can be viewed in the Work Plan Summary at the end of this document. For each activity within an intermediate result the Summary lists:

- The person(s) responsible for the activity's implementation,
- When it is planned during year two,

- The main partners for the activity, and
- The deliverables or outputs anticipated from the activity.

The CSLP's Spatial Planner/Ecosystems Services Specialist is the primary person engaged in implementing IR 3 activities.

### **Illustrative Key Outputs of IR 3**

- Draft report on capacity needs of partners in terms of spatial data management and planning
- List of GPS data sets to be used in generating maps, calculating carbon stocks, and documenting community/farm areas, land use and significant attributes on areas with the CSLP interventions related to agroforestry, forest tree plantings and avoided deforestation
- Training modules for selected community members to map farms and boundaries; trainings conducted and maps developed with key attributes for farmers participating in each community
- District maps showing land cover and land use/land cover change
- District maps that identify areas for enrichment/greening cover and open areas from artisanal mining (*galamsey*) activities that can be restored with CSLP assistance
- Estimates by district of stored carbon in local ecosystems
- AFOLU (National GHG accounting team) meeting reports contributed to and leveraged climate change data sets

### **D. Other Activities**

As the CSLP establishes itself with the IR activities in the communities and the districts, additional opportunities for engagement that contribute to the project's goals are becoming evident for year two. Some of these additional activities have already been captured in the IR details found in the Work Plan Summary at the end of this document. Most involve monitoring actions by CSLP staff, but others by way of workshops, meetings and strategy sessions, contribute to greater awareness and capacity building linked to low emissions development activities.

During year two, the CSLP plans to issue several small grants. Two of these will be to Hen Mpoano, a local NGO with significant experience in the six coastal districts. Their personnel were heavily involved in the prior environmental project funded by USAID, the Integrated Coastal Fisheries and Governance Project (ICFG). The CSLP will build on this experience to restart the environmental awareness and natural resource governance capacity building initiated under the ICFG in 23 communities of the Greater Amanzule Wetland area. The first of two small grants will help to rekindle the awareness components that ceased in mid-2012 and will also help generate baseline land use/land cover maps from satellite imagery aligned with the six coastal districts. This latter activity will also engage the CSLP's Spatial Planning Specialist to help establish an estimated carbon stock baseline for the six coastal districts. A second grant later in the fiscal year will help to provide the framework and the strategies needed for developing management plans for the Amanzule area.

The work with Hen Mpoano in the Greater Amanzule will link with activities and objectives of each of the CSLP's intermediate objectives. Above, it was noted that there will be close

collaboration with the project's Spatial Planner regarding land cover type mapping and carbon stock estimation within the Greater Amanzule Wetland (GAW) area which will contribute towards the overall aim of reducing or sequestering carbon throughout the Western Region. In addition, the CSLP's NRM Benefits specialists will work periodically throughout the year with Hen Mpoano as they engage the GAW's local communities in developing conservation management scenarios. There will be opportunities to work with farmers in the communities on livelihood options that the project is already gaining experience with in other parts of the six coastal districts and introducing the alternatives to finance local NRM activities through the introduction of VSLAs in the GAW. This liaison with Hen Mpoano can also lead to expansion of these interventions during the latter half of the project's life.

Similarly, the CSLP's Communication Specialist will work closely with Hen Mpoano on awareness-raising activities. He will also use the project's experience and networks with district specialists to bring, through targeted trainings, wider recognition about climate change adaptation activities to the people of the GAW. The ultimate goal of the activities in these wetland communities is to gain global recognition as a critical and unique habitat in order to secure greater biodiversity conservation status that not only ensures wider protection but also fosters improved livelihoods for communities in the Amanzule. Through this combination of activities, CSLP believes a greater number of livelihoods will be improved, NRM practices improved across a larger area of land and therefore, a greater quantity of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as a result of CSLP and partner activities through Hen Mpoano.

Another grant is also being planned with local NGO, Transforming Rural Agricultural Communities Through Organic Re-engineering (TRACTOR), that will provide support and capacity building in two areas. The first is working, along with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, to establish a farm demonstration site that embodies climate smart agriculture, utilizes agroforestry techniques and principles, and illustrates best practices in the areas of soil conservation, protection and enhancement of secondary forest areas and improved vegetable farming techniques for local markets. The grant will help support hands-on training and experience for two agriculturalists in the area of on-farm agroforestry for the Western Region's six coastal districts.

The CSLP is also exploring opportunities to work with the USAID/Ghana supported Ghana Supply Chain Development Project that works with small and medium-size enterprises that cater logistics and other services to the international oil and gas companies operating in the region. The two projects are looking at development opportunities among fisher folk in the Amanzule region, among charcoal producers, and for ways to add value to production chains associated with vegetable farmers serving these expanding industries in the coastal region. There may also be additional leveraging opportunities with USAID's Feed the Future program that focuses on geographic areas outside the Western Region, particularly in the areas of food security and the involvement of a local social enterprise company.

As USAID/Ghana is in the process of awarding two cooperative agreements under the Fisheries and Coastal Management Program (FCM), there will be numerous opportunities for support and leveraging opportunities and resources between CSLP and these other implementing partners. Regular updates and strategic planning activities with these two programs are planned in the CSLP's Year 2.

## E. CSLP Life of Project Targets

Indicator	Baseline	FY2014		FY2015		FY2016	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
<b>Development Objective (DO):</b> To promote low emissions development in Ghana's Western Region by strengthening community-based natural resource management and monitoring.							
<b>4.8-7 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>3660</b>	<b>--<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>20496</b>		<b>43188</b>	
<b>4.8.1-26 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved NRM as a result of USG assistance</b>	<b>104,304</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>--<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1200</b>		<b>1800</b>	
<b>4.8.1-29 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>435<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>9600</b>		<b>14400</b>	
<b>4.8.1-6 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM and conservation as a result of USG assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>600</b>		<b>900</b>	
<b>4.8.2-14 Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>50</b>		<b>70</b>	
<b>4.8.2-29 Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>165<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>4800</b>		<b>7200</b>	

<sup>1</sup>This was delayed due to the processes required for formal engagement between CSLP and Hen Mpoano. Hen Mpoano is going to support CSLP with their spatial plan development set up. CSLP was also careful in order not to arouse any relationship problem between the Western Region Coordinating Council (WRCC) and CSLP. Thus CSLP decided to wait and receive formal introduction from the WRCC before beginning full engagement in the districts.

<sup>2</sup>There was no spatial plan data collection (i.e. no GPS measurements) done to enable calculation of areas such as the Avoided Deforestation and Degradation (ADD) set out by cooperating CSLP farmers. The baseline figure is the total area of Forestry Commission gazetted forest reserves and National Parks within the six coastal districts.

<sup>3</sup>Training activities within the districts had to be delayed until the CSLP got formally introduced to the district assemblies.

<sup>4</sup>CSLP could not engage the district stakeholder institutions fully for implementation due to the fact that CSLP was waiting to be introduced formally to the districts.

<sup>5</sup>Training activities were started late in the year due to the directive from the WRCC stipulating that the CSLP wait for the formal introduction (letter) from the WRCC before beginning field activities.

## F. Program Management

The successful and timely implementation of project activities, their management and monitoring depend on a number of critical factors. The rainy season in the six coastal districts has a significant impact on accessibility to many communities. It is not just the condition of the roads, but also the fact that seasonal rains cutting off access to many communities for weeks at a time, swell the many rivers in the area. This impacted project activities in the region in year one and will continue to do so in year two. Even with careful planning, activities may go awry.

Communication with communities and other stakeholders in the region rely heavily on face-to-face interaction. In the intervention communities, this is necessary due to the lack of reliable cell phone coverage. In the urban areas, and with the WRCC in particular, face-to-face communication seems to be the only trusted manner to convey ideas due to limited email usage. Electronic communication and phone calls are often unacceptable to many officials. Letters and paper documentation is repeatedly lost through inadequate management systems. These all contribute significantly to the transaction time and cost of doing routine business. These communication challenges have contributed to the slow pace of official interactions with government and traditional authority figures—critical counterparts in sustaining ideas and behavior change linked to capacity building in the project area.

There will continue to be bureaucratic obstacles as experienced during the first year of the project; this is the nature of any development project. The administrative lessons learned in year one and the relationships that have now been established at community, district, and regional levels are now open and more transparent. The CSLP is also officially a known entity in the region. It is anticipated that year two planning and implementation will be stronger as a result of incorporating these lessons into our activities. Hindsight also tells us there will continue to be hiccups in the management and the delivery process.

The two (aging) project vehicles continue to be the only means available to transport the field team in the six coastal districts and also conduct administrative work in the regional capital. Given the tasks outlined under the three technical IRs in this document, the wear and tear on the vehicles may well render them unusable after several more months of repeated field visits. A new vehicle is being planned for and budgeted in this second year. Working with USAID/Ghana, the CSLP is also looking at opportunities to secure another used vehicle from other USAID-funded projects.

Similarly, a used diesel-fueled generator is being sought to help provide back-up power to the office in Takoradi. A small generator purchased in year one is barely sufficient for powering the lights, ceiling fans and the Internet connection at the Takoradi office. More back-up power is needed if air conditioners are to be kept operational during the frequent power outages. The electric power situation in Ghana has suffered substantially since the beginning of the project. Electric power from the national grid has been off more than 60 percent of the time in recent months. This factor also hinders the timely delivery of administrative documents and the office's ability to comfortably host meetings with partners and stakeholders.

## G. Environmental Monitoring and Compliance

The CSLP is still testing its forestry/agroforestry practices, establishing nurseries and designing of agroforestry/forestry land uses. In view of that, the following table details the potential adverse impacts, mitigation measures to be implemented for each and the monitoring timeframe and person(s) responsible for regularly monitoring these activities.

IEE	MITIGATION	MONITORING	TIMING AND RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Nursery siting on slopes will cause erosion and silting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where avoidable, high slopes will not be selected as nursery sites.</li> <li>• Project staff will facilitate the establishment of nurseries.</li> <li>• Where unavoidable, necessary erosion control measures will be taken such as development along the contours, growing of grasses and/or extensive mulching.</li> </ul>	Nursery sites will be inspected before preparation begins.	<p>The initial inspection will be done before site preparation begins.</p> <p>Subsequently, there will be inspections every quarter by the Community Benefits Specialists and the Assistant Director.</p>
Elimination of local/natural biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nursery tree stocks will comprise mostly of seedlings of local tree species.</li> <li>• Project staff will facilitate procurement of seedlings.</li> <li>• Forestry/agroforestry designs will incorporate native species as much as possible.</li> <li>• In all instances, there will be mixtures of species in the plantation.</li> <li>• Encourage the inclusion of non-timber forest products utilized in the households such as cane, rattan, grasses for roofing etc.</li> <li>• Except for special reason(s), secondary forest will not be cleared to plant trees. Instead, the project will use line cuts at determined intervals or cleared spots within the forest to determine where the seedlings will be planted. This is to allow natural regeneration and</li> </ul>	<p>There will be recording of seedling stocks in all nurseries.</p> <p>There will be monthly monitoring of all agroforestry/forestry sites to determine the type of practices, species types, number planted and survival rates.</p>	The Assistant Director and the Community Benefits Specialists will complete monthly monitoring.

	maintain native biodiversity.		
Extensive burning of land to prepare for tree planting will increase GHG emissions	Avoid burning, and where necessary, adopt controlled burning as much as possible as part of land preparation. Include firebreak practices in fire risk forestry/agroforestry sites.	There will be quarterly monitoring of sites.	Community Benefits Specialists and the Assistant Director.

## H. Estimated Budgets for FY 2015

### Estimated IR Budget Expenditures, Year 2

#### Intermediate Result 1: Improved livelihoods through enhanced natural resource management practices

IR 1.1	\$90,650
IR 1.2	\$95,600
IR 1.3	\$96,000
IR 1.4	\$45,950
	<b>Subtotal \$328,200</b>

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

IR 2.1	\$33,210
IR 2.2	\$18,240
IR 2.3	\$10,645
	<b>Subtotal \$62,095</b>

#### Intermediate Result 3: Enhanced Capacity for Ecosystem Services Monitoring

IR 3.1	\$27,065
IR 3.2	\$ 8,780
IR 3.3	\$ 6,500
	<b>Subtotal \$42,345</b>

**TOTAL, All IR ACTIVITIES \$ 432,640**

### Estimated Overall Budget by USAID PAPA Reporting Category, Year 2

Salaries	\$ 735,737
Travel & Per Diem	160,665
Workshops/Training	202,750
Equipment/Supplies	150,077
Cooperative Agreements/Grants	120,000
Indirect Costs	260,153
	<b>TOTAL \$ 1,629,382</b>



## I. CSLP Year Two Work Plan Summary Table

### CSLP WORK PLAN SUMMARY, YEAR 2 - FY2015

IR	Activity	Lead	Support	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Partners	Deliverables/Outputs	
<b>IR 1: To Improve Livelihoods Through Enhanced Natural Resource Management Practices</b>																		
<b>1.1</b>	<b><i>Provide capacity building for targeted community groups to effectively manage and conserve priority areas.</i></b>																	
<b>1.1.1</b>	<b><i>1.1.1 Implement prioritized NRM- conservation related livelihoods</i></b>																	
1.1.1.1	Develop training module for climate smart vegetable production	KOH	KAO	■													MOFA	Training module document
1.1.1.2	Develop training module on beekeeping - part 2	KAO	KOH	■													MOFA, WD, FSD,BAC	Training module document
1.1.1.3	Develop training modules on climate smart vegetable production - Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	KOH	KAO			■											MOFA	Training module documents
1.1.1.4	Develop training modules on climate smart vegetable production - Composting	KOH					■										MOFA	Training module documents

1.1.1.5	Develop training module on entrepreneurship skills development	KOH															BAC/REP, TRACTOR, GSCDP	Training module document
1.1.1.6	Build capacity of farmers in beekeeping - part 1	KAO	KOH/Ext														MOFA, WD, FSD, Beekeepers, BAC, TRACTOR	Training package report, photo report
1.1.1.7a	Build capacity of farmers in beekeeping - part 2	KAO	KOH/Ext														MOFA, WD, FSD, Beekeepers, BAC, TRACTOR	Training package report, photo report
1.1.1.7b	Hire beekeeping practitioner as demonstrator for beekeeping trainings	KAO	EN/PK															
1.1.1.8	Train vegetable farmers on climate smart vegetable production	KOH															MOFA, TRACTOR	Participant list, photos, briefing notes
1.1.1.9	Train farmers on climate smart vegetable production - composting	KOH															MOFA, TRACTOR	Training package report, photo report
1.1.1.10	Train farmers on climate smart vegetable production - integrated pest management (IPM)	KOH															MOFA, TRACTOR	Training package report, photo report
1.1.1.11	Procure relevant livelihood support equipment/tools - beekeeping	KAO															KITA, Experience Beekeeper, Local artisans	Invoice, delivery note and receipt for items purchased

1.1.1.12	Procure equipment for establishment of community nurseries	KOH												Vendors	Invoice and inventory of items purchased
1.1.1.13	Distribute relevant livelihood support equipment/tools	KOH/KAO													Signed acknowledgment receipt and list of items distributed
1.1.1.14	Facilitate setting up of bee hives/practical applications	KAO/Ext	KOH											MOFA, TRACTOR, WD, FSD, BAC	List of sites and number of bee hives set up
1.1.1.15	Study tour for selected farmers to successful livelihood activities and agroforestry sites	B1 / B2	RA												Photo/Video summary report, Signed list of participants, brief notes
1.1.1.16	Recruit community assistant in all communities (15 -17)	KOH	KAO/NJ/RA												List of recruits by community, signed agreement
<b>1.1.2</b>	<b><i>Support implementation of Greater Amanzule Management Scenarios with Hen Mpoano</i></b>														
1.1.2.1	Undertake Quarterly Working Visit with implementing partner	All												Hen Mpoano	Briefing Notes
<b>1.2</b>	<b><i>Identify, develop and demonstrate appropriate agroforestry and forest landscape restoration methods (technology and practices) for native ecosystems and improved livelihoods</i></b>														
<b>1.2.</b>	<b>Develop and help implement agroforestry and forestry interventions</b>														

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1.2.1.1	Develop training modules for managing/tending AF trees/shrubs	KAO	KOH												FSD, MOFA, CRI, CRIG, FORIG	Training module document
1.2.1.2	Develop training module on farmer assisted natural regeneration (on-farms)	KAO	KOH												FSD, FORIG	document
1.2.1.3	Train farmers on farmer assisted natural regeneration - on farm focus	KAO	KOH												FSD, MOFA	Training package report, photo report
1.2.1.4	Facilitate planting of distributed seedlings on and around farm areas	KAO	KOH												FSD, MOFA, WD	List of farms/farmers, photo briefing report
1.2.1.5	Develop training modules on woodlot management and charcoal enterprises	KAO	KOH/RA/FA												FSD, BAC, Energy Commission	document
1.2.1.6	Conduct training on conservation techniques for secondary remnant forest patches/enrichment planting	KAO	KOH/RA												FSD, MOFA	Training package report, photo report
1.2.1.7	Conduct training on management of woodlots and charcoal enterprises	KAO	KOH/RA												FSD, BAC	Training package report, photo report

1.2.1.8	Train farmers on agroforestry and on-farm tree cover restoration	KAO	KOH/RA													FSD, WD, MOFA	Participant list, photo report	
1.2.1.9	Develop training module on conservation of remnant forest patches/enrichment planting	KAO	KOH/RA													FSD, WD	document	
1.2.1.10	Pilot AF/forestry interventions demonstrations with TRACTOR	KAO	KOH/NJ/RA													TRACTOR, MOFA, FSD	Brief Photo Report	
1.2.1.11	Initiate planting to restore mangroves at Yabiw and Akwidaa	KOH	KAO/NJ/RA													FON, Hen Mpoano, WD, FSD	Brief report with photos	
<b>1.2.2</b>	<b>Establish and manage forest tree nurseries in four communities</b>																	
1.2.2.1a	Identify and select seed sources for collection and / or purchasing	KAO	KOH														Field/Practicing botanist, RMSC, FORIG	List of seed sources location
1.2.2.1b	Hire seed sources and seed tree experts (or botanists) to train selected CA and farmers	KAO															Field/Practicing botanist, RMSC, FORIG	Signed agreement with field botanists
1.2.2.1c	Train Community Assistants/farmers in identification of tree seed sources and natural regeneration (wild seedlings)	KAO															Field/Practicing botanist, RMSC, FORIG	Training package report, photo report

1.2.2.2	Procure nursery equipment/tool for four sites	KOH	KAO/PK												Market vendors	Purchase and delivery documentation
1.2.2.3	Distribute equipment/tools to four nursery sites	KOH	KAO/FA													Delivery acknowledgment sheet
1.2.2.4	Prepare nursery site for germination and transplanting/potting	KAO	KOH												FSD	Photo reports
1.2.2.5	Identify and select specialized external partners/individuals to raise seedlings of specific species	KAO	KOH												Special Seedling producers	Agreement document
1.2.2.6	Train four communities and 4 Community Assistants in establishment and management of forest tree nurseries	KAO	KOH												FSD, MOFA, TRACTOR	Training package report, photo report
1.2.2.7	Initiate nursery operations with CAs and farmers	KAO	KOH												FSD, MOFA, TRACTOR	Photo reports
1.2.2.8	Tending operations on nurseries -	KOH	KAO/CAs													Activity records sheet from CA
1.2.2.9	Monitor performance of nurseries	KAO	KOH/EN												FSD, MOFA, TRACTOR	Report per activity
1.2.2.10	Purchase additional seedlings from specialized sources	KOH	KAO												Special Seedling producers	Purchase and delivery documentation

1.2.2.11	Lift and distribute seedlings to farmers	KOH	KAO											Farmers	Briefing on Number of seedlings distributed and recipients
1.2.2.12	Facilitate planting of distributed seedlings	KAO	KOH/RA											FSD, WD, MOFA, TRACTOR	List of species and quantity planted - photo report
1.2.2.13	Develop nursery establishment and management training module	KAO	KOH/RA											FSD, FORIG	document
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Promote incentives to implement improved natural resources management for improving livelihoods, biodiversity and carbon sequestration</b>														
<b>1.3.1</b>	<b>Formation of Village Savings &amp; Loan Associations (VSLAs)</b>														
1.3.1.1	Community-wide sensitizations on VSLA	FA	RA											BAC,DOC	Community members aware of VSLA
1.3.1.2	Enlist interested members for VSLAs	FA	KAO,KOH											BAC,DOC	List of Interested person
1.3.1.3	Arrange meetings with newly formed groups	FA	ALL											Int persons	
1.3.1.4	Hold initial/ First meetings with newly formed group	FA	ALL											Int persons	List of participants, Field Briefing
1.3.1.5	Orientation meetings with District officials	FA	RA											BAC,DOC	List of participants, Field

	/ Opinion Leaders																		Briefing	
<b>1.3.2</b>	<b>Training of VSLAs</b>																			
1.3.2.1	Conduct modular trainings from Module 1 to 7	FA	ALL																BAC,DOC	Training package reports, photo report
<b>1.3.3</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation of VSLAs</b>																			
1.3.3.1	Set up MIS data base	FA	KOH																Consultant	MIS data base
1.3.3.2	Capacity building on MIS software	FA																	Consultant	
1.3.3.3	MIS data collection (Quarterly)	FA																		MIS data,
<b>1.3.4</b>	<b>Training of Village Agents</b>																			
1.3.4.1	Develop a criteria for selecting the Village Agents (VAs)	FA	ALL																BAC,DOC	List of Participants, report
1.3.4.2	Identify and select potential VAs	FA	ALL																	List of Potential Village Agents
1.3.4.3	Draft presentations for the training	FA	ALL																	Document



1.3.4.4	Training of Village Agents	FA	PK, EN														BAC,DOC	Training package report, photo report	
<b>1.3.5</b>	<b>Procure VSLA kits</b>																		
1.3.5.1	Raise PR for cash boxes and other items	FA	PK, EN															Fabricator	VSLA kit
<b>1.3.6</b>	<b>Study tour to Model VSLAs</b>																		
1.3.6.1	Work on formal letters of introduction to NGO/Institutions/VSLA	FA	SD, EN															NGO,VSLA	Formal letter- draft
1.3.6.2	Selection of individuals to embark on the trip	FA	ALL																List of participants
1.3.6.3	Plan and organize study tours	FA	ALL															NGO,VSLA	Study tour briefing
<b>1.3.7</b>	<b>Explore Linkage possibilities for additional funding for NRM based activities</b>																		
1.3.7.1	Research/Survey on possible linkage options (MFIs, Banks, DCA USAID)	FA, PK	ALL															MFIs, Banks	Field briefing on survey, list of service available
1.3.7.2	Identifying interested NRM Activities or groups	FA	KOH, KAO															BAC,DOC	Field briefing, List of interested NRM options

1.3.7.3	Agree on mode of distribution of resources where available	FA	ALL														VSLAs	Formal write up stating clearly disbursement criteria	
<b>1.3.8</b>	<b>Record keeping training</b>																		
1.3.8.1	Draft training modules on record keeping	FA	KOH															BAC,DOC	Training Document
1.3.8.2	Training in Records keeping	FA	KOH															BAC,DOC	Training package report, photo report
<b>1.3.9</b>	<b>Develop improvement in woodlot management and charcoal enterprises</b>																		
1.3.9.1	Hold discussion with charcoal producers on best management practices	KAO/KOH	KOH/RA/NJ															Charcoal Producers, EPA, Energy Commission	Briefing notes
1.3.9.2	Draft document on best management practices	KOH	KAO/NJ/KOH															Charcoal Producers	Document
1.3.9.3	Provide support for initiating priority best management practices	KAO	KOH/RA/NJ															BAC	List and documentation on support items
<b>1.3.10</b>	<b>Explore options for registration of on-farm regenerated trees</b>																		
1.3.10.1	Organize stakeholders' meetings on options for registration of on-farm	KAO	RA/KOH/SD/EN															MLNR, MOFA, CRI,CRIG, COCOBOD, TBI,CARE,FC,FSD ,RMSC, FORIG, KNUST, OASL,	Draft report on meeting output

	regenerated trees																LC, House of Chiefs, Stools, Client Earth, USFS-IP, Experts, Parliament Select Committee	
1.3.10.2	Hold follow-up meeting with FC	SD	KAO/EN/KOH														MLNR, FC, RMSC, FSD	Final report on consensus
<b>1.4</b>	<b><i>Increase capacity on interagency coordination and extension services (related to ecosystem services and landscape restoration) for GOG partners</i></b>																	
<b>1.4.1</b>	<b>Support NRM-related workshops/forums/trainings</b>																	
1.4.1.1	Organize national workshop/conference on landscape restoration and ecosystem services	SED	KAO/KOH/EN/PK/EO/RA														MLNR, MOFA, CRI,CRIG, COCOBOD, TBI,CARE,FC,FSD ,RMSC, FORIG, KNUST, OASL, LC, House of Chiefs, Stools, Client Earth, USFS-IP, Experts, Parliament Select Committee	Proceedings
1.4.1.2	Participate in relevant NRM-related policy roundtables and workshops	All															KASA, Client Earth, etc.	Briefing notes

1.4.1.3	Organize study-extension tour for GoG and other stakeholders - Beekeeping, conservation of remnant forest patches, etc.	KAO/KOH	RA												MLNR, MOFA, CRI, CRIG, COCOBOD, FC, FSD, OASL, LC, House of Chiefs, Stools	Photo report, participant lists
<b>1.4.2</b>	<b>Engage in professional/staff development activities/trainings</b>															
1.4.2.1	Participate in intervention area specific trainings/seminars- forest landscape restoration seminar by USFS -IP	KAO	SED/AJW												USFS-IP, IUCN	Seminar documents, presentations made and report on lessons in CSLP context shared with CSLP
1.4.2.2	Participate in intervention area specific trainings/seminars- Watershed seminar by USFS -IP	KOH	SED/AJW													Seminar documents, presentations made and report on lessons in CSLP context shared with CSLP
1.4.2.3	Identify and participate in Capacity building workshops	FA	SED/AJW													Written summary brief of workshop
1.4.2.4	Participate in VSL and microfinance trainings relevant to VSLAs	FA	SED/AJW													Written summary brief of workshop

## IR 2: Strengthened Stakeholder Engagements and Coordination on Sustainable Landscape Management

### 2.1 Improve public awareness on the relationship between ecosystem services and livelihoods

2.1.1	Organize durbar in 2 new communities	RA	NJ,KO,KH,FA													WD/FC	Field notes
2.1.2	Organize 17 community interactions / training (using videos, drama etc.) on critical coastal issues (1 in each community)	RA	NJ,KO													WD/FC	Report
2.1.3	Organize 10 Climate Change trainings/ fora across all districts	RA, NJ	KO,KH													WD/FC, EPA, MOFA	Training package reports, photo reports
2.1.4	Form Climate Change Clubs in basic schools & offer series of basic trainings on NRM/Climate Change	RA	NJ,KO,KH													GES	List of clubs formed/supported, leaflets
2.1.5	Organize International Day Celebration at local level (World Environment Day in June 2015)	RA, EN	All														Report, Posters
2.1.6	Organize field visit with media and other stakeholders	RA	All													Media, RCC	Media reports, field notes

2.1.7	Produce & distribute 2015 CSLP Calendars--500 copies	RA	All															Calendars
2.1.8	Produce 1 newsletter--500 copies in July/Aug & brochure on Climate Change in Nov (1000 copies)	RA	All													*		Newsletter Brochure
2.1.9	Produce CSLP branded T-Shirt	RA	All															T-shirts
2.1.10	Update CSLP on the FRAME Community of Practice website	RA	SD	As often as possible														
<b>2.2 Promote stakeholder engagement and coordination at all levels</b>																		
2.2.1	Engagement /meetings with Traditional authorities	RA	EN, KO, KH, NJ															Briefing notes, minutes
2.2.2	Organize quarterly Regional Stakeholders meetings (4 in total)	SD, EN	RA														RCC	Minutes of meetings
2.2.3	Organize 2 District level Stakeholders meetings in each of the 6 districts (12 meetings in all) & hold regular discussions to ensure CSLP activities are captured in their MTDP	RA	EN, KO, KH, NJ															Minutes, MTDP chapters with CSLP activities

2.2.4	Organize meeting with National level stakeholders	SD	All												FC	Minutes of meetings
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Promote platforms that will support sustainable landscapes management</b>															
2.3.1	Organize 12 training programs for different local institutions e.g. CREMA, Faith based, AWG, PCC	RA,NJ	KO, KH												WD/FC, MOFA, EPA, DA	Training package reports, photo reports
2.3.2	Participate in National/ Regional and District level dialogue platforms	SD	All	As and when CSLP receives invitation / hears about such dialogue meetings												
<b>IR 3: Enhanced Capacity for Ecosystem Services Monitoring</b>																
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Provide capacity building on forest and wetland carbon and other ecosystem services measurement</b>															
3.1.1	Identify partner/collaborator institutions in the six coastal districts	NJ	RA												HM	Report
3.1.2	Identify and screen selected institutions to document existing institutions involved in spatial planning activities in the six coastal districts	NJ	RA												HM	
3.1.3	Identify training needs of partners/collaborating institutions in relations to climate change	NJ	RA												HM	
























	and spatial data collection																
3.1.4	Conduct climate change awareness training for CREMA executives	NJ	All													FSD	Training module documents; Training package report, photo reports
3.1.5	conduct climate change awareness training for CSLP intervention communities	NJ	All													FSD	
3.1.6	Conduct climate change awareness training for District assembly staff	NJ	All													FSD	
3.1.7	Provide practical training for community assistance and stakeholders on carbon measurement in the field	NJ	KO, cons													FSD, HP	
3.1.8	Train community assistants and stakeholders to map boundaries of all farms/forest patches of CSLP intervention sites	NJ	KO, Cons													TCP	
3.1.9	Collect baseline C-stocks data in all land-cover types for all CSLP	NJ	KO, Cons													FSD	



	intervention sites																
3.1.10	Analyze C-Stocks data and assign coefficient per site/tree species	NJ	KO, Cons														Nat AFOLU Team
3.1.11	Hold a one day meeting with the National GHG accounting (AFOLU sector) team to seek their input/concerns	NJ	SD, PK														
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Collect and utilize biophysical and socioeconomic data to inform land-use planning and decision-making process</b>																
3.2.1	Participatory mapping of areas of intervention within CSLP target communities	NJ	KO, CA														TCP
3.2.2	Work with TCP in six districts to identify open areas for restoration, enrichment and securing the sites from encroachment	NJ	All														FSD
3.2.3	Work with community leaders to map identified open areas for restoration/enrichment purposes	NJ	All														FSD
3.2.4	Work with Hen Mpoano to produce base maps for GAW and other CSLP	NJ	RA, SD, EN														Base maps, land cover map, Baseline C Stocks,

	intervention districts/areas																Training package report, Photo report
3.2.5	Work with Hen Mpoano to stratify CSLP project landscape	NJ	SD, EN													TCP	
3.2.6	Work with Hen Mpoano to undertake ground truthing to validate stratification	NJ	KH, KO													TCP	
3.2.7	Work with Hen Mpoano to monitor intervention sites	NJ	KH, KO, RA														
3.2.8	Train community members under Hen Mpoano to map intervention sites (e.g. farms) where possible	NJ	KO,													TCP, HP	
<b>3.3</b>	<b><i>Integrating lessons learned on national level jurisdictional monitoring, reporting and verification systems to integrate into a regional REDD+ system framework</i></b>																
3.3.1	Develop contacts and linkages with national institutions and other stakeholders/partners leading the climate change related issues	NJ	SD, EN													CU, EPA, FORIG,	Report
3.3.2	Work with the national GHG accounting (AFOLU sector) working group	NJ	SD, EN													CU, EPA, FORIG,	

3.3.3	Attend training workshops and conferences focused on Climate Change, REDD+ and MRV systems	NJ	SD, EN											CU, EPA, FORIG,		
<b>Other Activities</b>																
	Hen Mpoano Microgrant Monitoring - Part I	EN	RA, NJ, SED											Hen Mpoano	Microgrant initiated w/funds; activities assessment report	
	Hen Mpoano Microgrant Reporting - Part I													Hen Mpoano	GAW Retreat Report; GAW Working Group report	
	Hen Mpoano Grant Development - Part II	SED	EN, RA, NJ, AJW											Hen Mpoano	Annex 4 to LOI	
	Hen Mpoano Microgrant Monitoring - Part II	EN	RA											Hen Mpoano		
	Hen Mpoano Microgrant Reporting - Part II														Hen Mpoano	Monthly progress and financial reports
	Ghana Supply Chain Interactions/Reporting PLACEHOLDER	SED	All												GSCDP	Strategic approach, leveraged opportunities

	TRACTOR Interactions/Reporting PLACEHOLDER	SED	All	 												TRACTOR, B-BOVID	Grant development, startup and monitoring
	USAID Sustainable Landscapes Program Coordination	SED	EN, AW													Fisheries Coop Agrmt, Univ Cape Coast	Strategy consensus and meeting minutes
<b>Administrative</b>																	
	FY 2014 Annual Progress Report	EN, SED, AJW	All														FY 2014 Annual Progress Report
	FY 2015 Work Plan	SED	All														Work Plan document
	Project Planning & Monitoring Meetings				           											Monthly Plan & Tracking Tool Updates	
	FY 2015 Quarterly Reports	EN	All														Quarterly Reports (3)
	FY 2015 Annual Progress Report	EN, SED, AJW	All														Draft report
	FY 2015 Procurement Plan	MPK	All														Procurement Plan document

**ACRONYMS AND INITIALS USED IN THE SUMMARY TABLE**

**AJW** Adam Welti  
**EN** Emmanuel Ntiri  
**FA** Fred Antwi  
**KAO** Kwame Owasu  
**KOH** Kwame Hinneh  
**MPK** M. Perpetua Kwakuyi  
**NJ** Nicolas Jengre  
**RA** Richard Adupong  
**SED** Steve Dennison

**BAC** Business Advisory Center  
**CRI** Crop Research Institute  
**CRIG** Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana  
**DA** District Assembly  
**DOC** Dept. of Cooperatives  
**EPA** Environmental Protection Agency  
**FC** Forestry Commission

**FORIG** Forest Research Institute of Ghana  
**FSD** Forest Services Division  
**GES** Ghana Education Service  
**HM** Hen Mpoano  
**MFI** Micro Finance Institution  
**MLNR** Min of Lands & Natural Resources  
**RMSC** Resources Management Support Center