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# The Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance (ICFG) Program for the Western Region of Ghana Year 1 Semi-Annual Report

2010

September, 2009 – March, 2010.

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Hen Mpoano

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THE  
UNIVERSITY  
OF RHODE ISLAND  
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Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island

In partnership with:

The Government of Ghana  
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The WorldFish Center

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## Executive Summary

The Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Initiative (ICFG) is a new program conceived by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the University of Rhode Island (URI) and subsequently approved in September 2009. Initial funding for the four-year Cooperative Agreement is provided by the USAID Biodiversity Program (80%) and the USAID Food Security Program (20%). This semi-annual report covers the first semester of the Initiative.

In the “start-up” period from September to December 2009, CRC and its international and local partners became operational in Ghana. CRC set up a main office in Sekondi and a liaison office in Accra. It hired local CRC staff, established contracts with partners, and trained these staff and partners. The team used a participatory approach at the local, regional and national levels in its development of the first-year workplan—since approved by USAID—and in all its communications activities, including a formal “launch” of the Initiative in November of 2009. This approach helped engage stakeholders and ensure they understood the goals and scope of the Initiative. For many in the Western Region, the Initiative is seen as being “in the right place at the right time” as the problems and issues for coastal and fisheries governance are well-understood but there is a need for a catalyst to encourage change.

Phase 1 actions to date have focused on:

- developing and conducting baseline studies;
- training of personnel;
- communicating the Initiative to diverse stakeholder groups; and
- conducting a series of early actions to develop solid partnerships at the regional and national levels for collaboration on future actions and building national capacity.

CRC has made significant first-steps in establishing broad-based engagement and future ownership of the Initiative with regional and district governments, local communities and private and civil society sectors. Several new opportunities have emerged for furthering coastal zone management and for developing complementary programs with other actors working in the fisheries sector. The ongoing evolution of these programs will have future implications for the whole of the coastal zone of Ghana. As such, forums have been set up for communicating progress, stories, and lessons learned.

Given the integrated nature of the ICFG Initiative, it was not clear at the onset where it should be anchored “institutionally” within the Government of Ghana. This issue has been addressed through the planned creation of an Advisory Council that will be chaired by the Western Region’s Coordinating Executive. This Advisory Council will include the Regional Directors of the principle technical services associated with the Initiative (Fisheries, Environmental Protection Agency, and Wildlife Divisions) as well as key individuals from private and civil society sectors. The Council’s role will be to guide the development and pilot-regional scale implementation of integrated policies, plans, and governance scenarios for the fisheries and coastal areas of the Western Region.



## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Overview of the ICFG Initiative

The four-year Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance (ICFG) Initiative is supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). It is implemented through a Cooperative Agreement with the Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the University of Rhode Island (URI). Key partners include the WorldFish Center (WFC), SustainaMetrix (SM), Friends of the Nation (FoN), the Department of Fisheries, coastal districts in the Western Region and other key government, private sector and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) stakeholders along the coast and in the fisheries sector. The Initiative started in September 15, 2009 and is expected to continue through September 14, 2013 with an estimated cost of \$10 million with a 25 percent cost share provided by URI and other partners.

Initiative activities will be concentrated in six coastal districts of the Western Region, where coastal communities and the local government are the intended primary beneficiaries. Given the nature of some of the issues and the scale at which they need to be addressed, however, the Initiative will need to link local actions with national initiatives as well. The goal of the ICFG Initiative is to support the government of Ghana in achieving its development objectives of poverty reduction, food security, sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation by contributing to the following vision:

*Ghana's coastal and marine ecosystems are sustainably managed to provide goods and services that generate long term socio-economic benefits to communities while sustaining biodiversity.*

The Initiative contributes to USAID Strategic Objectives for Biodiversity Conservation and Food Security and also will make significant contributions to Ghana's National Strategies for Biodiversity and Wetlands Conservation, Climate Change Adaptation, and Food and Agricultural Development Program, which includes the Fisheries Sector. The Initiative will operate principally in the Western Region, but will be designed from the outset to establish strong linkages to governmental coordinating bodies and policy makers at the national level and to the region-wide Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME).

The Initiative's expected key results and associated intermediate results are:

**Result 1:** Enabling conditions for a fresh and integrating approach to coastal and fisheries governance in the Western Province and at the national and regional scale are assembled.

**Result 2:** Changes in behavior at the local and national level are generating social and economic benefits to resource users.

**Result 3:** Changes in behavior at the local, national and regional levels are supporting the ecosystem approach to coastal and fisheries planning and decision-making and more sustainable forms of coastal resources use.

**Result 4:** Some improvements in the quality of life of coastal communities and the condition of the environment may be achieved in the Western Region in this four-year Initiative. Improved social and environmental outcomes can be achieved in the long term only if the necessary enabling conditions are in place and good practices to achieve greater sustainability are implemented effectively over the long term.

### 1.2 Overview and Summary of Accomplishments

This report focuses on work activities implemented in the Initiative's first six months—September 2009 to March 2010. Key accomplishments during this period are summarized below, beginning with start-up activities followed by highlights from the first three months of the Phase I (Year1) workplan. Additional sections summarize management challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned. Appendix A summarizes results per performance indicators for this reporting period.

## **2. Start-Up Activities**

### **2.1 Administrative Start-up**

Significant time was spent in the first four months of the Initiative in getting administrative and operational systems in place, as this is the first time CRC has worked in Ghana. This included time and resources spent in:

- Hiring and placement of key staff (Chief of Party/CoP and Deputy Chief of Party/CoP), relocating the CoP from Madagascar to Ghana, and recruiting and hiring additional program/technical and administrative staff
- Refurbishing and setting-up office space in a co-location with FoN
- Purchasing project vehicles and office equipment and furnishings
- Establishing bank accounts and setting up local administrative procedures
- Developing sub-agreements and detailed scopes of work for key partners (WFC, FoN, SM)
- Orienting of ICFG key staff at CRC: The top management of the ICFG—Mark Fenn (CoP) and Kofi Agbogah (DCoP)—visited CRC-URI from November 29<sup>th</sup> to December 4<sup>th</sup> 2009 to attend orientation meetings and update URI and other Rhode Island stakeholders on details of and progress being made in the new ICFG Cooperative Agreement.

### **2.2 Districts and National Workshops for Year 1 Work Planning**

In the first six weeks of start-up of the ICFG Initiative, the team communicated widely with stakeholders in the Region, Districts and target communities. Two workshops were held to both share information about the Initiative and to solicit stakeholder inputs to the Year I workplan. The first was on October 29<sup>th</sup> in Nkroful for the three target districts of Ellembelle, Jomoro and Nzema East). The second was on November 6<sup>th</sup> in Takoradi for Ahanta West, Sekondi-Takoradi Metro and Shama. The 56 participants who attended the workshops were drawn from district and regional level workers, assemblymen, various fishermen's associations, fish mummies, some civil society organizations and the media. There was also a national level, expert group workshop in Accra on November 11, 2009 that was attended by 25 professionals from the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization/FAO, research institutions and universities, the Fisheries Commission, consultants, civil society, the media, etc. As with the previously mentioned workshops, the purpose was to share information on the Initiative and solicit input to the work plan. The work plan and the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) were submitted to USAID in late November 2009.

### **2.3 National Launch**

The ICFG Initiative was officially launched on November 16, 2009 at the Takoradi Beach Hotel by the Deputy Regional Minister, Betty Bosumtwi Sam. The keynote speech was delivered by the USAID Ghana Mission Director, Ms. Cheryl Anderson. The launch was attended by a cross section of society.

### **2.4 Traditional Leadership**

Prior to the launch, the team conducted a half day of discussions with traditional leaders (four paramount chiefs and 10 chief fishermen of the coastal districts) to introduce the Initiative and solicit their input and support. This was followed by visits to the palaces of selected chiefs and chief fishermen to expand their understanding of and enlist their support for and partnership with the ICFG in their communities. Visits were made to:

- Nana Kobina Nketia IV, Omanhene of Esikado (Sekondi)
- Otumfour Badu Bonsu, King of Ahanta Traditional Area (Busua)
- Nana Bozza IX, Manwerehene of Akatakyi (Cape Three Points)
- Awulae Annor Agyei, Omanhene of Nzema Traditional Area (Beyin)
- Awulae Agyevi Kwame Omanhene of Nsein Traditional (Axim)
- Omanehene of Jomoro Traditional Area
- Nana Kobina Kondua, Chief Fisherman, Abuesi
- Nana Adam, Chief Fisherman, Aboadze
- Nana Kofi Boko, Chief Fisherman, Essiama

## **2.5 National Level Interactions**

The Initiative has engaged in numerous discussions to help detail out its programmatic elements and to foster buy-ins and support at both the district and national levels. These discussions/interactions have occurred at multiple times and levels with representatives from agencies that include but are not limited to the Fisheries Commission and Directorate, Ministry of Environment Science and Technology, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Parliament, Environmental Protection Agency, FAO, National Development Planning Commission, Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### **3. Progress on Phase 1 Workplan Elements (January – March 2010)**

#### **3.1 *Baseline of Coastal Ecosystem Conditions and Governance in the Western Region***

Activities on baselining progressed with the collection of secondary information and documents on legislative framework and policies relevant to the ICFG Initiative – fisheries, climate change, biodiversity, and coastal zone management, for reference material. Additional activities that are contributing to an in depth understanding of the key coastal and fisheries governance issues and are helping to establish priorities for the subsequent phases of the project are described below.

##### **3.1.1 Program Partners Training and Phase 1 Mid-Term Assessment**

A three-day training session involving 24 participants and three resource persons was held at Busua, in the Ahanta West District, from February 1-3, 2009. The objective was to improve and build the capability of participants to identify issues and to gather data for use in characterizing the communities in the six target districts. The training was also meant to develop a shared language and common understanding of the issues and develop methods for the primary data collection. The training included modules in both the classroom and in the field modules for the participants, which included staff of the ICFG Initiative, FoN, and other stakeholder groups—i.e., the Regional District Planning Officers, Fisheries Directorate, Environmental Protection Agency, Lecturers from the University of Ghana (Legon) and the University of Cape Coast and a Traditional Chief from one of the target communities. Fifteen staff of FoN received additional training in primary/participatory data collection in coastal communities in preparation for the actual field activity. As a result of these trainings, the Initiative now has an in-county team with demonstrated competencies in the fundamental concepts and tools of participatory coastal and fisheries management. Further, the Initiative produced a training manual for ICFG staff and partners that includes common definitions for subjects and issues, shared methods, tools and frameworks for understanding complex governance systems across the region and sharing lessons learned from across the globe.

##### **3.1.2 Document and Analyze Responses to the Condition of Coastal Ecosystems**

ICFG partner SustainaMetrix spearheaded The Review of Governance Responses to Key Issues. This effort produced a timeline of events dating back 50 plus years and that identify the state and pressures that have contributed to changes in the coastal ecosystem and the responses by the governance system to that change. The team, led by SustainaMetrix, also crafted a detailed outline for what will be Ghana's first "State of the Coast" report.

##### **3.1.3 Reviews of Governance Responses to Key Issues**

Relative to 3.1.2 above, four case issues were identified for in-depth analysis: lessons learned from the community-based fisheries management committees; the premix fuel subsidies; control of illegal, destructive, and non-sustainable fishing practices; and traditional beliefs and the sea. Terms of Reference for the examination of the cases have been developed and consultants from the University of Cape Coast have been identified to prepare the reviews. Contracts for this work will be awarded in the second quarter of 2010.

##### **3.1.4 Biodiversity Threats Assessment**

A team of four consultants with varying expertise in coastal management were identified and contracted to conduct a February-March 2010 desk review of biodiversity threats in the coastal districts of the Western Region. The study is ongoing. A draft report was prepared, reviewed and comments for revisions provided. April is the expected date for completion of the report.

### **3.1.4 Participatory Characterization of Coastal Communities and Environments**

This activity is currently being implemented by FoN with support from CRC staff. Three groups, each with five persons/researchers and charged with covering two districts, are conducting a participatory community characterization exercise targeting approximately 80 coastal communities. The characterization involves participatory community mapping, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and the collection of secondary data. The effort has been completed for three of the six districts and draft reports for these were prepared and reviewed.

### **3.1.5 Fisheries Sector Review**

This activity is part of the scope of work of WFC. While a desk review was conducted, the bulk of the work remains to be undertaken during the peak fishing season from June to November of this year. Preliminary reports will be prepared, however, by August 2010 in order to incorporate initial findings into the State of the Coast Report.

### **3.1.7 Assess Status of Critical Coastal Habitats**

The team developed a terms of reference for a consultancy to assess the status of critical coastal habitats in the Western Region using a desk review, field exercises, mapping, remote sensing and expert consultation. The terms of reference will be put out for tender in May 2010.

Also, a “*State of the Coast*” report will be drafted in August, finalized for publication in September, and then strategically and widely disseminated.

## **3.2 Early Actions**

Though Phase 1 of the ICFG Initiative is focusing on baseline studies, understanding the evolution of governance, and proposing future scenarios for managing fisheries, coastal habitats and livelihood opportunities, it is also important to complete some early actions that will facilitate communication and foster partnerships that are essential to establishing enabling conditions for reaching targeted outcomes.

### **3.2.1 Early Actions at the National and Regional (LME) Scales**

#### ***3.2.1.1 Targeted support for stakeholder input into revised fisheries regulations***

CRC played a discreet role in helping FON press successfully for a re-opening of the consultative process on the proposed fisheries regulations. This allowed the Initiative to send representative fishermen from both the Western and Central regions to the consultative process that was held outside of Accra in February.

#### ***3.2.1.2 Network meetings of Western Region donors***

CRC intends to organize periodic meetings of Accra-based donors active in the Western Region. The process is intentionally, but only temporarily, “on hold” for several reasons. First, the USAID bidding process for several important projects in the coastal zone remains underway. Second, several other donors—notably the German international development agency GTZ, the World Bank, and Oxfam—are also ramping up their investments in the Western Region and have yet to select their implementation partners. For both these reasons, CRC decided to wait until the USAID contracts/awards have been let and until these other international donors have selected their project implementers before moving ahead with organizing these donor meetings.

### **3.2.1.3 Fisheries sector meetings**

The initial fisheries and coastal zone management sector meeting was held in February in Accra. Present were representatives from three NGOs, two donors, and three governmental institutions. Unfortunately, representatives from the World Bank and FAO were unable to attend. However, they and the Director of the Fisheries Commission have stated their intention to attend the May meeting. These meetings may evolve into a “working group” on fisheries that provides information to the Fisheries Commission.

The outputs of the first meeting included an exchange of information what different organizations and institutions were doing and planning, and a presentation from the newly created department for coastal zone management within the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology.

The GC-LME has formally asked CRC to participate on their advisory committee, which will meet in May.

## **3.2.2 Early Actions in the Western Region**

### **3.2.2.1 Support for WERENGO (Western Region NGOs)**

A meeting was organized with the new Executive Committee of WERENGO to plan the next General Assembly for this NGO alliance. As the alliance has not been active for the past year, it is seen as essential to take the appropriate time to prepare the assembly and to ensure adequate communication with members. The assembly has been scheduled for May 2010.

### **3.2.2.2 Small grants**

The small grants procedures and criteria were developed and the announcement for proposal concepts launched in the Western Region via posters and radio communications. Initially, candidates will be asked to submit two-page concepts for review. For those concepts selected, the organizations will then be asked to submit a full proposal in a format developed by CRC.

### **3.2.2.3 Pilot wetlands conservation initiative**

Following up on the October 2009 announcement by the Takoradi Metropolitan District of plans to develop urban wetlands, FoN placed targeted articles in the national press and led two radio talk-shows denouncing the plans and communicating the vital functions and services that wetlands provide the city. FoN and CRC reported to the regional EPA when there were observations of illegal filling and development of urban wetlands. In response, the EPA stepped in and halted filling on several occasions. The Initiative, through FoN, organized a one-day educational workshop with district and regional government planners and land titling agencies on the importance of the wetlands. Several agencies have approached the ICFG about collaborating on management plans for the urban wetland areas.

## **3.3 Public-Private Partnerships**

### **3.3.1 Tourism**

Several meetings were held with the tourism sector representatives of the Dutch Technical Cooperation Service (SNV) and the Western Region Ghana Tourism Board to discuss the evolution of private sector tourism operations in coastal areas.

A field trip was conducted together with SNV to visit eight coastal tourism operators and the Italian NGO *Ricerca e Cooperazione*, which works with community tourism projects. During the field trip, there was

discussion on the most appropriate support roles for SNV and CRC in working with the private tourism operators. As a result, SNV and CRC are developing a joint two-year workplan in April of 2010 that will seek to reinvigorate the association of coastal tourism operators as an advocacy group and to promote collective action on shoreline development, sanitation, and conservation issues. This work plan will form the basis for a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the two organizations.

The team also conducted field trips to the Ankasa National Park, the Cape Three Points Forest Reserve, and the Amansuri Wetlands to assess current tourism infrastructures and management within government agencies and with the Ghana Wildlife Society (GWS). These trips included discussions on options for private-public sector collaboration on how to market sites and how best to link tourism operators to community groups for both conservation and tourism management activities. There have also been initial discussions with GWS about the possibility of an MOU on collaborative efforts for community conservation and tourism programs for wetlands areas.

### **3.3.2 Oil and Gas**

CRC in-country staff were introduced to representatives of Tullow Oil, the principle oil company in the Western Region. These introductions served to define CRC's neutral role relative to planned production as well as CRC's support for advocacy training of civil society groups so that they can better understand and engage industry representatives when/if issues arise and in mitigation measures when necessary.

Preparations began for a study tour for five people from the Western Region to Washington D.C. and California in the US. Participants include two of the more prominent traditional chiefs from the Western Region coastal zone (one whom represents the coastal *Ohene* or king); two civil society representatives from FoN; and an economic planner from the Western Regional government. Study tour participants will visit evolving off-shore and on-shore oil and gas industrial sites and engage in discussions with several advocacy groups with experience in engaging oil and gas companies and who are opponents of what they consider inappropriate development. The study tour has three focuses: "best practices" for engaging oil and gas companies relative to mitigation and corporate social responsibility; opportunities for development of local enterprises; and communicating how oil and gas production programs evolve.

CRC has participated in numerous forums and workshops organized around oil and gas issues, including the public consultations for the initial production process. In addition, CRC and FoN have become principle stopping points for international donors interested in the evolving oil and gas issues in the Western Region. As such, CRC has provided important advice to both the Oxfam and World Bank projects that will be starting in 2010 and that will be supporting civil society groups in their relations with the oil and gas industry.

## **3.4 Initial Communications of Program**

### **3.4.1 Consultative Dialogue**

The first informal consultative dialogue with stakeholders was held in Accra on February 26, 2010 to introduce the ICFG and to foster buy-in to the Initiative for policy advocacy. It was also a forum for the stakeholders to share their experiences and lessons learned in the execution of various projects. Representatives of FoN, GCLME, GEF, the Attorney-General Department, TESCOD/Fisheries Alliance, and the Ministry of Environment Science and Technology (MEST) attended.

### **3.4.2 Civil Society Organizations**

The ICFG Initiative was represented at various civil society fora and in several cases had the opportunity to make a presentation that introduced the Initiative and its goals and activities. Most of these functions

were organized by FoN in their lead communications role in the Western Region. These have included meetings of the Fisheries Alliance (a coalition of NGOs working on fisheries issues, WERENGO, Western Region Chamber of Commerce, graduate and undergraduate students of the Oceanography and Fisheries Department of the University of Ghana, etc. Both FoN and CRC have also made a number of radio appearances and granted interviews on topical issues such as wetlands, fisheries and climate change, etc.

### **3.4.3 Web Based Design**

SustainaMetrix has developed a draft design for a web-based knowledge management system to facilitate access to background information and materials generated through the ICFG Initiative that will be accessible by all program participants when finalized.

### **3.4.4 Slogan for the Initiative**

The ICFG Initiative name and acronym appear to be too lengthy—not only for staff but especially in terms of communications to the Initiative’s audiences. As such, the Initiative conducted a contest to propose a simple name or a catch phrase with which the ICFG target constituency can identify. Flyers announcing the contest were developed and circulated widely in all program districts. Arrangements for announcements on local radio stations have also been scheduled.

### **3.4.5 Visitors to the ICFG Initiative**

During this reporting period, the CRC office in Sekondi hosted several important visitors who came to learn about the Initiative and to discuss collaboration. They included:

- 2 USAID team missions—a technical support mission with Brian Dusza, John Mullenax, and Joshua Glover-Tay to discuss start-up issues and present the draft work plan; and an administrative support mission with Frederique Rakotoarimana, Edwin Afari, Susan Bonney, and led by Beline Tadesse to review USAID procedures and policies
- A UNDP team that will be conducting surveys for a global socio-economic baseline report for the Western Region to discuss collaboration on baseline data collection
- The Fisheries Directorate (Mrs. Pat Markwei, Head, Marine Fisheries; Mr. Alex Addo, WR Regional Director) to discuss collaboration and prepare for training with Africoms and IMCS
- The Deputy Regional Minister, Hon. Betty Bosumtwi-Sam to present the Initiative and set up formal presentations to the Western Regional Government
- The District Coordinating Director (STMA) to discuss collaboration in the Takoradi-Sekondi metropolitan area
- Nana Bozza IX (on behalf of Otumfuor Badu Bonsu, King of Ahanta Traditional Area) to schedule a presentation of the ICFG to the coastal *Ohene*, or King
- Chief Fisherman (Nana Kondua, Abuesi/Shama and Nana Adama, Aboadze/Shama) to discuss how the Initiative could support their associations

## **3.5 Capacity Building**

### **3.5.1 Training on Effective Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance**

This training was completed in February as part of the baseline studies component. All of the new CRC and FoN personnel, as well as representatives from the six coastal districts, the Western Region government and traditional chiefs participated during the three-day training program.



### 3.5.2 Development of a Gender Strategy

WFC began mainstreaming gender into the Initiative through field studies analyzing the role of gender in traditional fishing communities. Contacts were made with gender researchers both in Accra and at the University of Cape Coast (UCC) to discuss knowledge on gender issues in Ghana. A preliminary bibliographic review was completed. There were also discussions with UCC regarding development of a technical seminar program on gender in fishing communities that could be delivered to University students and to other groups involved in rural development and natural resources management programs.

### 3.5.3 Preliminary Identification of Potential Sectors for Livelihood Diversification

Though the formal study by the WFC has yet to begin, CRC and FoN have started to compile a list of potential activities for diversifying livelihoods and helping fishing families to be more resilient to period of reduced fish harvests. This is part of the coastal community characterization study.

### 3.5.4 Capacity Building Strategy for Fisheries Department

CRC assisted the Africoms regional support liaison for civilian programs, Mr. Augustus Vogel, to plan and prepare a training program to be run by the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for the Western Region. This training program intends to develop collaborative monitoring, control and surveillance work among the Fisheries Service, the Ghanaian Navy, and local canoe fishermen. The training will take place in late March.

As part of capacity building program, several members of staff and other associates have been identified as participants in training programs offered at URI. This includes Mr. Godfred Asiedu Ameyaw (CRC-Ghana) and Mr. George Hutchful of the Fisheries Directorate (Accra) who will attend the three-week Summer Institute Program on 'Leadership for Fisheries Management' at the University of Rhode Island in August 2010; and it includes Mr. Balertey Gormey (CRC-Ghana) and Mr. Steven Kankam of FoN) who will attend a three-week Summer Institute Program on Climate Change at URI in June 2010. The J1 visa application process is underway for these participants.

#### Key Milestones and Progress for Phase 1 Activity Areas September 15, 2009 to March 15, 2010

Activity	Status (% Accomplished)	Expected Completion Date	Observation
<b>3.1 Baseline</b>			
3.1.1 Training	100	Feb	First training session for 24 participants completed in February and training report produced
3.1.2 Document & analyze response	40	May	Group analysis of response of the governance system to ecosystem change in the Western Region and documentation of long term changes in the condition of fisheries and the coastal region
3.1.3 Governance Response	20	May	Draft terms of reference prepared and consultants from the University of Cape Coast identified to undertake studies on four identified key issues

Activity	Status (% Accomplished)	Expected Completion Date	Observation
3.1.4 Biodiversity Threats	80	May	Consultant completed desk review; validation presentation for stakeholders held in Takoradi; feedback on issues communicated to consultants; final report to be submitted in May
3.1.5 Coastal Communities	50	May	Characterization of communities in three districts completed and preliminary reports reviewed; approximately 80 communities in six districts expected to be covered
3.1.6 Fisheries Sector	30	Aug	Desk review on Ghana Fisheries sector completed; field activities will be carried out in Q2 of 2010
3.1.7 Coastal Habitats	10	July	
3.1.8 State of Coast Report	20	Sept	Outline of report drafted and preliminary information fed into the various sections
<b>3.2 Early Actions</b>			
3.2.1.1 Fisheries regulations	80	Mar	Regulations analyzed; inputs provided; actively participated in fisheries regulations meetings and workshops
3.2.1.2 Network meetings	40	ongoing	Planning underway
3.1.3 Fish sector meetings	30	ongoing	Meetings held with Fisheries
3.2.2.1 WERENGO support	30	ongoing	General Assembly meeting prepared
3.2.2.2 Small Grants	10	Sept	Call for Concept note from CBOs and NGOs working in the coastal communities
3.2.2.3 Pilot wetlands	10	Sept	Management planning for three wetlands in Takoradi and Sekondi underway
<b>3.3 Public-Private Partnerships</b>			
3.3.1 Tourism	20	July	Field visits conducted; preparations for collaboration with SNV made
3.3.2 Oil and Gas	10	April	Study trip organized
<b>3.4 Communications</b>			
Communications Development	30	August	Extensive outreach to stakeholders to foster buy-in into the ICFG Initiative
<b>3.5 Capacity Building</b>			
3.5.1 Technical training	20	Sept	Training plan developed and on schedule
3.5.2 Gender	20	July	Initial field work completed
3.5.3 Diversified Livelihoods	10	Sept	Planned
3.5.4 Fisheries Department	20	July	Training programs in preparation with Africoms and IMCS

## **4. Challenges, Constraints and Measures Adopted**

### **4.1 *Anchor Institution for the Initiative in Ghana***

As mentioned in the executive summary of this report, it was not clear at the onset of the Initiative where it was to be anchored “institutionally” within the Government of Ghana. This issue has been addressed through the planned creation of an Advisory Council for April 2010 that will be chaired by the Western Region’s Coordinating Executive. This Advisory Council will include the Regional Directors of the principle technical services associated with the Initiative (Fisheries, Environmental Protection Agency, and Wildlife Division) as well as key people from the private and civil society sectors. The role of the Council will be to guide the development and pilot-regional scale implementation of integrated policies, plans, and governance scenarios for the fisheries and coastal areas of the Western Region.

### **4.2 *Algae Blooms***

A commonly known algae, *Enteromorpha*, has been known to have annual blooms in the coastal waters of the Western Region for the past 40 years. Due to the filamentous nature of this algae, it prohibits artisanal fishing with nets. In past years, the blooms have not lasted more than one month. This year, the bloom continued from late December 2009 until April of 2010 in the two most western districts of the Region—Jomoro and Ellembelle. This algae has been sufficiently studied by Ghanaian researchers, but only to the border region. Hence, the true origins and cause of the algae bloom are not yet known. In addition, there has been no attempt to address this issue with authorities of the Ivory Coast as the algae drifts eastward from across the border. CRC has been instrumental in raising the alarm with the Regional Government and the appropriate Ministry officials, notably within the EPA, MOFA, and Foreign Affairs (the latter through the Western Region government). CRC has also catalyzed the GC-LME program into action by making contacts with Ivorian authorities and researchers and through planning of a study trip to the Ivory Coast to assess the situation and propose possible solutions. This trip is proposed for late May of 2010 and CRC will request approval for participation.

### **4.3 *Assessing Catch and Trade Issues in Fisheries***

It is fairly common knowledge that the monitoring of fish caught in the Ghanaian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and subsequent trade issues, notably for export markets, is lacking and therefore much of the available data is questionable. Monitoring landing sites and the import and export of fish is deemed to be a major challenge for the government of Ghana. Aside from concern over the depletion of fish stocks in relation to illegal trawler activities and the associated impact on food security related issues, the government may be losing substantial fiscal revenue in relation to unlicensed vessels, unreported catch and exportation. As such, the idea of an inter-Ministerial task force to look into trade issues has been suggested by the Ministry of Trade and CRC is prepared to advise the Ministry, if requested, on the issues that a future task force might look into. CRC is committed to supporting training programs planned by the International Network on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (IMCS) and Africoms. This includes a training program in late March in the Western Region aimed at improving the capacity of the Fisheries Commission, the Ghana Navy, and canoe fishermen groups to monitor illegal activities of fishing trawlers.

### **4.4 *Oil and Gas***

Though the Initiative is focused on biodiversity and food security issues (with a focus on fisheries) on the coastal zone, the oil and gas subject is on the agenda relative to building local capacity for advocacy and transparent communications. There is often suspicion that the Initiative is tied to US oil interests and CRC has adopted measures to communicate that this is not the case. Training on how to best respond to questions that arise relative to the Initiative’s role with the oil and gas industry has been completed. In

addition, meetings have been organized with all six district assemblies to further present the Initiative and communicate our objectives. Periodic presentations at the District Assembly meetings are planned to communicate progress.

## **5. Lessons Learned and/or Stories**

### **5.1 *Wetlands or Wastelands***

In October of 2009, the Metropolitan Chief Executive of the Takoradi-Sekondi Metropolitan District declared that the wetlands areas within the urban area would be developed. The oil boom has prompted accelerated and anarchical development around the whole of the urban area and various authorities thought best to allocate wetland areas for filling and development. This situation has highlighted the thinking of many urban planners that “wetlands are wastelands”—areas that are better developed than left untouched. The declaration led to FoN accelerating its wetlands planning program. Immediately following the declaration, FoN held a press conference, and used newspaper articles and radio talk shows to denounce the development of the wetlands—educating listeners on the biological importance of these wetlands and the vastly important ecological services and functions that they provide to the urban area in terms of controlling floods and cleaning the air. FoN and CRC also worked closely with the EPA to halt ongoing filling of wetlands areas and to stifle illegal development. The Initiative supported a one-day educational session with government officials and district assembly members to highlight the economic, social, and ecological importance of the three main wetland areas in Sekondi-Takoradi urban area. The workshop was a success in that several agencies will now work with FoN and CRC on management planning for the wetlands. The department head of economic planning for the metropolitan district government, formerly a promoter for developing the wetlands areas, is now a key ally for the Initiative and will sit on the Advisory Council. He has recently and frequently stated in public that “wetlands are not wastelands”. This story shows how useful the press can be in Ghana for addressing confrontational issues and changing attitudes.

### **5.2 *Stakeholder Input into Fisheries Regulations***

When it became clear that the recently modified fisheries regulations were to be put before Ghana’s Parliament in late 2009 and that the stakeholder consultation process was complete, FoN again held a press conference stating the stakeholder consultative process had been symbolic and that canoe fishermen, especially those from regions outside of Accra, had not been adequately represented. It was also clear that there were significant inadequacies in the proposed regulations that required revisions. This press conference contributed to a request by the Minister of Food and Agriculture to re-open the consultative process. CRC then formally stepped in to provide support for Chief Fishermen from the Western and Central Regions to attend the new consultative process in February of 2010. Preparatory meetings were held with these participants in order to review the regulations and to prepare a presentation on the revisions needed. CRC also provided thorough comments to the Director and Chairman of the Fisheries Commission. The Commission publically and formally expressed their appreciation for the support and orientation from CRC. This story again shows the power of the press and how it can influence decision makers and authorities to rethink past decisions and make better informed decisions moving forward.

### **5.3 *Turtle Conservation***

A program to protect sea turtle hatchlings started five years ago with one hotel in the Western region. This program has now evolved to include eight hotel owners and their neighboring communities. Though the ICFG Initiative has not been involved to date in this program, CRC intends to support the expansion of this work as it is a good example of public-private sector collaboration. This collaborative work has provided important research data on the four species of sea turtles that nest in the Western Region and allows for estimates of the number of nesting turtles per annum (over 400) in a stretch of beach from Butre to Half Assini (150 km). In addition, the program has worked with communities to save hundreds of

turtles that would have been killed and eaten and it has overseen the successful hatching and sea-entry of over 10,000 turtle hatchlings. The data collected by the hotels, however, remains to be compiled and analyzed. Toward this end, CRC is in the process of identifying a graduate student that it can fund to conduct a research project that will include collecting the data and publishing the overall results. Spreading word of this successful private-public sector initiative could promote the expansion of other such private-public collaborations both within and outside of the Western Region.

## **6. Opportunities**

### **6.1 *Vulnerability Assessments***

Over this reporting period, CRC has gathered from diverse sources information and data on coastal zone vulnerability to climate change. While there are several institutions involved in collecting such information and data, there is little communications amongst them. In a planned collaborative approach with the GIS lab that has been set-up with US military support (Africom) at the Oceanography Department of the University of Ghana, CRC and this department will bring together the suite of actors working in this field of coastal climate change vulnerability and adaptation. The objective will be to share data and work together on detailed vulnerability assessments for priority areas, which can feed into district zoning and economic development plans. Given the data available at the EPA and University of Ghana, CRC intends to complete detailed scenarios for the evolution of the shoreline and wetland areas for three sites in the Western Region—Shama, Half-Assini, and the Takoradi-Sekondi metropolitan area.

### **6.2 *Task Force on Fisheries Trade Issues***

A USAID-supported advisor who is assigned to provide technical support within the Ministry of Trade has expressed interest in researching the illegal and unreported trade in fisheries in Ghana. The Ministry of Trade has authority to support the creation of an inter-Ministerial Task force to look into such fisheries trade issues, and CRC is prepared to provide advice on the Terms of Reference for such a task force. CRC would provide this assistance, however, only after a discussion with USAID and preferably only if there is a formal request from either the Ministry of Trade or the Fisheries Commission for such assistance.

### **6.3 *Population, Health, and Environment Program***

CRC's BALANCED (Building Actors and Leaders for Excellence in Community Development) Program is funded by the Global Health Bureau in Washington D.C. and provides support to organizations in biodiversity-rich countries around the world on integration of population, health, and environment (PHE) into development projects. In January of this year, the BALANCED Program sponsored a training program in the Philippines to which it invited as a participant the rural development specialist from the FoN. An expert in PHE program design from the BALANCED team will visit the Western Region in June to plan and initiate a PHE program. This activity will be closely coordinated with the USAID-sponsored health program in Ghana that is being led by John Hopkins University, which is also collaborating with BALANCED on global communications on PHE.

#### **6.4 Coastal Zone Management Unit at the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MEST)**

A new unit for Coastal Zone Management created within the MEST is being supported by the private sector company Zoomlion/Zoil. There have been initial discussions about developing a three-party collaborative agreement on training and support to the community teams that have been set-up (as well as future teams) for beach clean-up and sanitation programs.

#### **6.5 Partnering for Improved Business Skills Training**

SustainaMetrix has been developing a partnership with the leaders of an academic program entitled “*Culture, Society and Entrepreneurship in Developing Economies: Ghana*”. The program is run from Babson College, a liberal arts college in the Boston, Massachusetts area. It features academic coursework linked with a service learning immersion experience in the cities of Takoradi, Sekondi and Cape Coast, Ghana. Working in teams, students in the course prepare and deliver training sessions on basic and specialized business skills to local secondary school and adult learners in the Western Region of Ghana. These activities are expected to be linked to the ICFG Initiative



## **7. Highlights of Planned Activities for the Coming Period (March to September 2010)**

### **7.1 *Baseline Studies and “Our Coast” Publication***

- Completion of study and production of reports on the analysis of past and present responses to the condition of coastal ecosystems
- Completion and publication of selected studies on governance responses to key issues
- Completion of final report on biodiversity threats assessment
- Participatory characterization of coastal communities and environments completed and validated in public forums in all six districts in addition to mid-term assessment and additional training
- Conduct field work on fish resources and markets; and conduct assessment of industrial fishing fleet as part of the fisheries sector review
- Assessment of the status of critical coastal habitats
- Publication of “State of Our Coast” document
- Complete shoreline vulnerability to climate change assessments in three pilot areas in the Western Region.
- Development and implementation of a monitoring & evaluation system for the Initiative and its partners.

### **7.2 *Early Actions***

- Deepen communications and networking at the national and regional levels
- Identify regional and local associations with potential for becoming program implementation partners
- Test several pilot activities to include piloting improved fish smokers
- Conduct training of members of the Fisheries Alliance on coastal zone management and coastal climate change adaptations
- Conduct Western Region donors network meeting
- Assist the Fisheries Alliance to produce newsletters on key fisheries issues for Western Region
- Fund at least 10 small grant in coastal communities in the target districts
- Pilot wetlands conservation initiative in three wetlands within the Sekondi-Takoradi metropolis
- Deepen partnerships with the private sector (tourism operators, oil and gas, and waste management)
- Complete planning, proposals and follow-up actions together with IMCS Network, Fisheries Department, and the Ghana Navy

## 8. Program Management

### 8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Reporting

Mr. Edwin Afari, the USAID Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, visited the ICFG Initiative in Sekondi as part of the USAID team visit and met with officers responsible for the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and M&E. The purpose was to introduce the ICFG team to USAID M&E processes, procedures, and reporting requirements of its funded programs. Mr. Edwin Afari will return in May or June 2010 to train staff on Data Quality Assessment and Automated Directive System.

A Performance Management Plan (PMP) has been drafted and submitted to USAID but remains as a contingent PMP until the end of this year's workplan when the assessment of key issues and strategic priorities for the ICFG Initiative have been finalized. Given that the source of USAID funds for the ICFG are from the Agency's Biodiversity and Food Security Programs, it will be indicators used by these programs that will drive the indicators for the ICFG PMP. In addition, however, the Initiative will also develop its own indicators to track program management, performance, and more importantly governance and livelihood concerns in the coastal communities.

The timing for finalizing the set up of the M&E system is influenced by the need to wait until the other USAID (and other donor) programs that will be starting in 2010 are in place so that CRC can ensure it harmonizes the collection of the most appropriate socio-economic indicators for the six coastal districts. These factors considered, the expectation is that the M&E system will be fully developed and operational at the end of the next reporting period.

Meanwhile, Appendix A includes results as per the draft indicators in place at the time of this report.

### 8.2 Environmental Monitoring and Compliance

The IEE was submitted in December of 2009. No activities implemented during this reporting period required environmental screening or mitigations measures.

### 8.3 Branding Strategy Implementation

The ICFG Initiative uses multiple communications channels. This includes making verbal presentations at meetings, conferences, outreach sessions and using other forums such as print media—e.g., peer-reviewed articles in professional journals, locally produced information, education and communication (IEC) materials, pamphlets, brochures, policy briefs, guides, and PowerPoint presentations. The main target audiences include local communities, local government agencies, national policymakers, grassroots NGOs, and other donors. Acknowledgement is always given to the generous support of the American people through USAID in all Program communications and materials. Also recognized are partnerships and support from local government ministries, agencies and departments who participate in various activities of the Program. Communication Items produced during the reporting period that are affected by USAID Marking/Branding Regulations (ADS 320/AAPD 05-11) are show in the following table.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type of USAID marking</i>	<i>Marking Code</i>	<i>Locations affected/ Explanation for any 'U'</i>
Press materials and success stories	USAID logo (co-branded as appropriate)	M	Primarily a Ghanaian audience
Initiative briefs /fact sheets	USAID logo (co-branded as appropriate)	M	Primarily a Ghanaian audience

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type of USAID marking</i>	<i>Marking Code</i>	<i>Locations affected/ Explanation for any 'U'</i>
PowerPoint presentations at meetings, workshops and trainings	USAID logo (co-branded as appropriate)	M	Primarily a Ghanaian audience
Initiative reports (training reports)	USAID logo (co-branded as appropriate)	M	Primarily a Ghanaian audience
Offices in Sekondi and Accra	Project sign in English; no USAID identity	M	Primarily a Ghanaian audience
Initiative vehicles, office furnishings, computer equipment purchased for administration	No USAID identity used	U	Standard exclusions under USAID marking guidelines/policies

Marking Codes: M = Marked, U=Unmarked, PE = Presumptive Exception, W=Waiver

#### 8.4 *TrainNet Data on Trainings Conducted during the Reporting Period*

<i>Training program</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Start date</i>	<i>End date</i>	<i>Participants</i>			<i>Estimated Cost</i>
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>US \$</i>
<b>Sept 09 - Mar 10</b>							
Planning for Characterization of Coastal Communities and Participatory Assessment	Sekondi	02/08/2010	02/12/2010	11	5	16	9,000
An Introduction to Integrated Coastal Fisheries and Governance	Busua	01/31/2010	02/03/2010	19	5	24	9000
<b>Total</b>				30	10	20	18,000

#### 8.5 *Estimated Semi-Annual Financial Status*

Estimated Award	\$ 10,000,000
Obligations received to date	\$ 2,525,695
Cumulative expense September 2009 to March 31, 2010	\$ 725,069
Estimated encumbrances as of April 1, 2010 <sup>1</sup>	\$ 1,171,174
Estimated expense (not encumbered) April to September 30, 2010	\$ 550,000
Estimated balance remaining October 1, 2010	\$ 79,452

<sup>1</sup> Encumbrances include subcontracts, in country staff and key personnel (URI and CoP).

## Appendix A. Performance Management Report

### ***ICFG Initiative Key Results and Associated Indicators***

The ICFG Initiative contributes to the USAID/Ghana's overarching goal of equitable economic growth and accelerated poverty reduction within a system of sound democratic governance, and supports the government of Ghana in achieving its development objectives of poverty reduction, food security, sustainable resources management and conservation through the ICFG Initiative's long term contribution to the following goal:

*Ghana's coastal ecosystems are being developed and conserved in a sustainable and equitable manner: the goods and services produced by sound coastal governance and improved fisheries management are generating a diversity of long-term socio-economic benefits for coastal communities while sustaining biodiversity.*

During the initial four years of the ICFG Initiative, the emphasis will be placed on achieving the 1st order enabling conditions that are considered essential to achieving this long term goal within a geographic focus area primarily in the Western Region. However, applying an ecosystems based approach requires consideration of larger scales of governance for the Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystem as a whole. Therefore, some effort will also be placed on improving enabling conditions at the national and regional scale as well.

This goal and the integrated nature of the ICFG Initiative means it will contribute to key strategic objectives of USAID Ghana:

- Democracy and governance (SO1)
- Economic growth (SO2)
- Sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation (SO2)

The ICFG Initiative will contribute to several USAID cross-cutting themes on gender, decentralization, empowering Ghanaians, food security, and public-private partnerships.

A major element of the "State of the Coast" report to be completed by September 2010 will be a detailed documentation of baseline conditions as these relate to the Orders of Outcomes framework described in the ICFG Initiative's program statement. In short, this framework disaggregates the ultimate goal of sustainable forms of development into a sequence of more tangible outcomes. The 1<sup>st</sup> Order Outcomes define the four enabling conditions for the sustained practice of the ecosystem approach. The outcomes that signal the implementation of new or reformed practices of resource use and conservation are defined in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Order. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Order marks the achievement of the specific societal and environmental quality goals that prompted the entire effort. In ecosystems that are much altered by human activities, the achievement of a sequence of 3<sup>rd</sup> Order goals marks the path to the sustainable forms of development that are defined as the 4<sup>th</sup> Order.

This baseline will be the foundation for setting targets and selecting the indicators that will be tracked to measure process and assess learning on all aspects of the Initiative. The following is, therefore, an initial framework that will be refined and made specific once the Initiative has set realistic and well informed targets.

First Order Outcomes are articulated as follows and will be the major emphasis in the first four years.

**Result 1:** Enabling conditions for an integrated approach to coastal and fisheries governance in the Western Province and at the national and regional scale are assembled. (This result area defines targets

on issues of local, national and regional governance, policy reform and communication, and private partnerships and alliances).

Once a sufficient threshold of enabling conditions are achieved, Progress on achieving the Second Order outcomes are possible as expressed in the following two result areas:

**Result 2:** Changes in implementation practices at the local and national level that are supporting enhanced social and economic benefits to resource users.

**Result 3:** Changes in implementation practices at the local, national and regional levels are supporting the ecosystem-based approach to coastal and fisheries planning and decision-making and more sustainable forms of coastal resource use.

As these Second Order outcomes are achieved, then the Third Order Outcomes as expressed in the goal statement can be achieved. Together, the goal statement and the sequence of orders of outcome results described above make up our results framework and development hypotheses. Initial indicators to judge progress towards achieving these results are listed in the table below by Orders of Outcome and also show their relationship to USAID strategic objectives and cross-cutting themes.

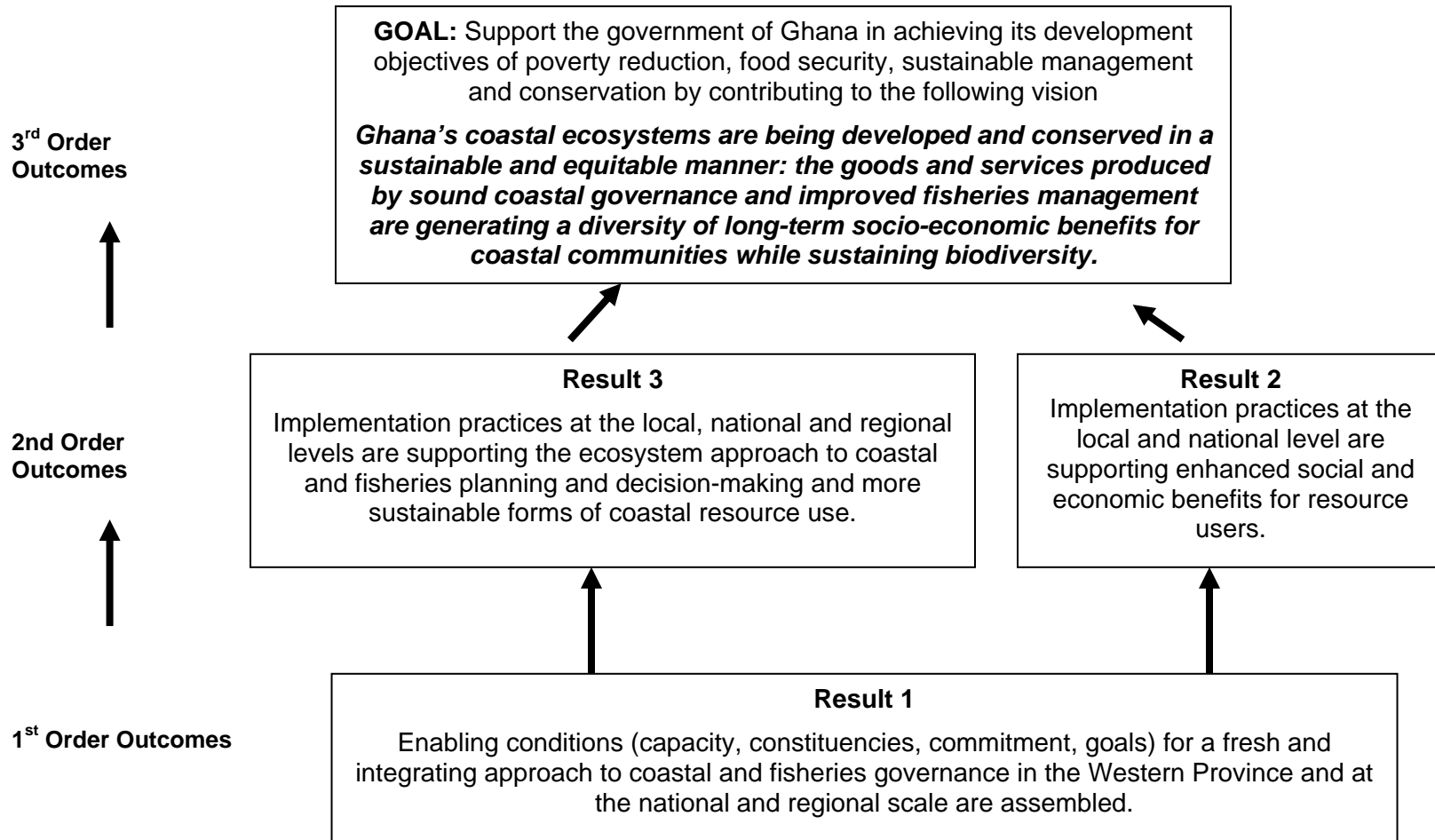
### Indicators for Each Program Result Area in Relation to USAID Strategic Objectives

Indicator	USAID SO/ Cross-Cutting Theme
<b>1st Order enabling conditions (Result 1)</b>	
Improvements assessed by a governance scorecard addressing goals, constituencies, commitment and capacity dimensions	SO1 Governance
Evidence of integrated coastal management (ICM) and fisheries strategies, plans, policies, bylaws adopted by government w/time-bound quantitative environmental & socio-economic targets	SO1 Governance SO2 Economic Growth (biodiversity, food security)
Amount of private sector and/or government agency resources (\$\$) allocated for planning or implementation of ICM and fish management plans or strategies	SO2 Economic Growth (biodiversity, food security)
Number of CSOs and government agencies strengthened	SO1 Governance SO2 Economic Growth (biodiversity)
Number of formal partnerships developed w/partners with initiatives in the region	Public-Private Partnerships
Number of stakeholders participating in resource management initiatives, workshops regional meetings/exchange visits	SO1 Governance SO2 Economic Growth (biodiversity) Gender
Number of public education & outreach events	SO1 Governance Gender
Number of government personnel, community leaders and private sector stakeholders trained	SO1 Governance Gender
Hectares(terrestrial and marine) in areas of biological significance under improved management such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shoreline development management plan (~170km coastline X 1 km inland)</li> <li>- Western region fish mgt plan and/or area of District coastal and fisheries management plans/ regulations adopted by district councils (~50km x 170 km)</li> <li>- Wetlands management by districts (~1000hct)</li> <li>- Area of marine protected areas (MPAs) and fisheries no-take reserves established (TBD)</li> <li>- Area of restored coastline habitat (e.g.mangroves, seagrass)(TBD)</li> </ul>	SO2 Economic Growth (biodiversity)
<b>2nd Order Changed Practices (Result 3)</b>	
Evidence of ICM or fisheries management best practices being implemented as demonstrated by such indicators as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tourism businesses that adopt best practices for coastal development/siting</li> <li>- Plans adopted and implemented that demonstrate ecosystem-based approach</li> <li>- Fishing units w/ technology innovations that reduce destructive fishing /overfishing</li> </ul>	SO2 Economic Growth (biodiversity)
Policies adopted and implemented at the local or national level that foster co-management such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District level natural resources management plans ~ 6,</li> <li>- District by laws ~ 3</li> <li>- Decentralized national coastal management policies ~ 1</li> <li>- Reforms to national fisheries policies ~ 1</li> </ul>	SO2 Economic Growth (biodiversity)

Indicator	USAID SO/ Cross-Cutting Theme
Number of enterprises or households benefiting economically from interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- households receiving assistance packages (assets, grants, training)</li> <li>- households with improved access to loan capital (benefiting from microfinance)</li> </ul>	SO2 Economic Growth (food security) Gender
<b>3rd Order (Long-term Goal)</b>	
Hectares under effective management (targets set at end of year 1)	SO2 Economic Growth (biodiversity)
Number/percent of beneficiary households with increased diversity of income sources security (will be measured but no targets)	SO2 Economic Growth
Average household dietary diversity score in targeted coastal communities (will be measured but no targets)	SO2 Economic Growth (food security)

## Results Framework

### Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Initiative





## Results to Date

A Performance Management Plan (PMP) has been drafted and submitted to USAID but remains as a contingent PMP until the end of the Year 1 workplan when the assessment of key issues and strategic priorities for the Initiative is finalized. Reporting on results as per the draft indicators and PMP is provided in the Table below.

Indicator	Results for the period September 2009 – March 2010
<b>1st Order enabling conditions (Result 1)</b>	
Improvements assessed by a governance scorecard addressing goals, constituencies, commitment and capacity dimensions	Baseline scores to be assessed in the second half of the Year 1
Evidence of ICM and fisheries strategies, plans, policies, bylaws adopted by government w/ time-bound quantitative environmental & socio-economic targets	Contribution to consultation process on draft national fisheries regulations that are to be adopted by the government of Ghana in the near future; CRC sent 10 fishermen chiefs and fisheries agents to a national stakeholders meeting; meetings held with district assemblies and discussions on land/seascape mgmt planning as part of MTDP
Amount of private sector and/or government agency resources (\$\$) allocated for planning or implementation of ICM and fish management plans or strategies	\$0 No results expected in Year1, but this will be counted in subsequent reporting periods when plans are adopted and funds allocated for implementation
Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and government agencies strengthened	1 FoN has been supported in developing civil society forums relative to fisheries, NGO alliances, and advocacy relative to the emerging oil and gas industry; FoN has also received training on participatory social data collection and participatory rapid appraisal (PRA)
Number of formal partnerships developed w/partners with initiatives in the region	3 A formal sub-contract with FoN and 2 MOUs developed with University of Cape Coast Departments and pending approval by UCC administration; also MOUs drafted for programs with SNV, CARE, and WERENGO
Number of stakeholders participating in resource management initiatives, workshops regional meetings/exchange visits	156 Persons participating in workshops and initial consultation meetings
Number of public education & outreach events.	4 (1 project launch, 2 regional workshops and 1 national workshop)
Number of government personnel, community leaders and private sector stakeholders trained	32  24 persons (5 female; 19 male) trained on coastal zone and fisheries management representing six district governments, regional government, three technical services, two national universities, FoN and CRC  13 persons (4 female; 9 male—local CRC staff and FoN personnel) on rapid assessments

Indicator	Results for the period September 2009 – March 2010
Hectares(terrestrial and marine) in areas of biological significance under improved management	0
<b>2nd Order Changed Practices (Result 3)</b>	
Evidence of ICM or fisheries management best practices being implemented	0
Policies adopted and implemented at the local or national level that foster co-management	0
Number of enterprises or households benefiting economically from interventions	0
<b>3rd Order (Long-term Goal)</b>	
Hectares under effective management	0
Number/percent of beneficiary households with increased diversity of income sources security	0
Average household dietary diversity score in targeted coastal communities	0