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The Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance (ICFG) Program for the Western Region of Ghana Year 4 Semi-Annual Report

2013

October 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013

Hen Mpoano

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF RHODE ISLAND
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF OCEANOGRAPHY



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Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance (ICFG) Initiative for the Western Region of Ghana

**HEN MPOANO (OUR COAST)
Semi Annual Report 2013
October 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013**

Cooperative Agreement No. 641-A-00-09-00036-00



APRIL 2013

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Cover Photo: Mobilizing Women at Anlo Beach in the Shama District.

Cover Photo Credit: Coastal Resources Center – Ghana

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List of Acronyms

AFRICOM	United State Africa Command
AO	Agreement Officer
AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
AWG	Amanzule Working Group
BALANCED	Building Actors for Livelihood & Advancing Communities Excellence in Development
BBOP	Business Biodiversity Offset Program
BCS	Behavior Change Support
BUSAC	Business Sector Advocacy Challenge
C3P	Cape Three Points
CAFA	Civil Society Alliance for Fisheries Agenda
CBAG	Community Biodiversity Advisory Group
CBD	Community-Based Distributors
CB-FMC	Community-Based Fishery Management Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCM	Center for Coastal Management
CEC	Community Environmental Committees
CEMAG	Community Environmental Monitoring & Advocacy Group
CEWEFIA	Central and Western Fishmongers Improvement Association
COLANDEF	Community Land Development Foundation
CRC	Coastal Resources Center
CREMA	Community Resource Management Areas
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWOW	Citizen Watch on Water
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Police
DFID	Department for International Development
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EBM	Ecosystem-Based Management
ECHNTS	Esiamia Community Health Nurses Training School
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESS&F	Ecosystem Services and Functions
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (of the United Nations)
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FC	Forestry Commission
FOAT	Functional Operational Assessment Tools
FoN	Friends of the Nation
FTF	Feed the Future
FWG	Fisheries Working Group
GCC	Guinea Current Commission
GCC-SL	USAID's Global Climate Change – Sustainable Landscapes Program
GCLME	Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem
FGEF	French Global Environmental Facility
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Services
GIS	Geographic Information System

GMA	Ghana Meteorological Agency
GNCFC	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPSMU	Ghana Police Service Marine Unit
ICFG	Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
INBAR	International Network of Bamboo and Rattan
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LCA	Leadership for Conservation in Africa
LGU	Local Government Unit
LI	Legislative Instrument
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Areas
LOGODEP	Local Government Decentralization Program
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LUPMIS	Land Use Planning and Management Information Systems
LUPMP	Land Use Planning and Management Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCS	Monitoring Control and Surveillance
MCMC	Marine and Coastal Management Committee
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
METSS	Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Support Services
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MT	Management Team
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plans
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
NSP	National Service Volunteers
OIC	Opportunities Industrialization Center
OLIVES	Organization for Livelihood Enhancement Services
PCC	Platform for Coastal Communities
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
PDD	Project Description Document
PFPI	PATH Foundation Philippines Incorporated
PHE	Population Health and Environment
PIN	Project Idea Note
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PMR	Performance Monitoring Reports
PMU	Program Management Unit
RASAP-CI	Recherche et Actions pour la Sauvegarde de Primates en Côte-d'Ivoire
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDF	Spatial Development Framework

SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SO	Strategic Objective
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPAG	Spatial Planning Advisory Groups
SpD	Spatial Dimensions
STAR-Ghana	Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness in Ghana
STMA	Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
UCC	University of Cape Coast
UG	University of Ghana - Accra
UK	United Kingdom
URI	University of Rhode Island
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAPCA	West African Primate Conservation Action
WARFP	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (World Bank funded)
WERENGO	Western Region Development Network of Non-Governmental Organizations
WFC	WorldFish Center
WR	Western Region
WRCC	Western Regional Coordinating Council
WRSDF	Western Region Spatial Development Framework

Table of Contents

Contents

List of Key Project Contacts	ii
List of Acronyms	iii
Table of Contents	vi
List of Figures.....	vii
List of Tables	viii
Executive Summary	x
At the National Level	x
At the Regional Level	xi
District Level.....	xi
Shama District	xi
Ahanta West District	xi
Community Level	xii
Program Management	xii
Capstone.....	xii
Closeout.....	xii
Introduction.....	1
Key Implementing Partners.....	1
Geographic Focus and Primary Beneficiaries.....	3
Overview of this Report	4
1.0 Designing Options for Nested Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Systems.....	5
1.1 Options for a Nested Coastal Governance System for the Western Region	5
1.1.1 Working Papers.....	5
1.1.2 ICM and Fisheries Issues Briefs	6
1.1.3 Collaboration and Sustaining Momentum and Funding	7
1.1.4 GIS and Spatial Planning Capacity for Regional and District ICM	9
1.2 Developing Nested Fisheries Governance in the Western Region	9
1.2.1 Development of elements of legislative initiative for policy implementation.....	10
1.2.2 Strengthening the capacity of stakeholders for compliance and enforcement.....	16
2.0 Improved Coastal Governance at the District and Coastal Settlement Scale.....	21
2.1 Shama Focal Area	21
2.1.1 District Level Coastal Management.....	21
2.1.2 Anankwari Floodplain and Pra River Estuary	22
2.1.3 Shama Shorefront Management.....	25

2.1.4	Livelihood Resilience and Adaptive Capacity for Anlo Beach.....	26
2.2	Greater Cape Three Points	30
2.2.1	District Level Coastal Management.....	30
2.2.2	Conservation of Critical Sea and Landscape Habitats.....	32
2.2.3	Akwidaa and Dixcove Fish Landing Sites Livelihood Resilience	35
2.3	Greater Amanzule	37
2.3.1	District Level Coastal Management.....	37
2.3.2	Conservation of Wetlands, Natural Areas and Coastal Lagoons in the Greater Amanzule Wetlands.....	38
2.3.3	New Town Community Resilience Interventions	41
3.	Communications and Documenting Lessons Learned.....	42
3.1	Communication and Liaison between Regional and National Scales.....	42
3.2	Communications at the Local and Regional and National Scale	43
3.3	Capstone Document/ Final Report.....	45
4.	Program Management	46
4.1	Program Leadership, Structure and Staffing.....	46
4.2	Strategic Partners, Clients and Collaboration	46
4.2.1	New Opportunities	47
4.3	Monitoring, Evaluation, Performance Management and Reporting	50
5.0	Project Closeout	51
	Annex A: Revised ICFG M&E Indicator Reporting to USAID	52
	Annex B: Time 4 Results as of MARCH 31, 2013 for the Process of Establishing a Nested Governance Program for the Coastal Zone of the Western Region:.....	53
	Annex C: Results to Date (FY10-FY13, MARCH 31, 2013) and Targets for FY 13	57
	Annex D: Summary of Year 4 Expected Outcomes.....	81

List of Figures

Figure 1:	USAID Program Objectives and the Results Framework of the ICFG Initiative	2
Figure 2:	Map of the six focal districts of the Western Region and the adjoining seascape	3
Figure 3:	Revised version of the proposed Nested Governance structure	6
Figure 4:	Sample of Issue Briefs published in the press.....	7
Figure 5:	Profile of contributory factors to declining fisheries as identified by consultees	11
Figure 6:	Proposed national fisheries co-management model suggested by consultees.....	11
Figure 7:	Proposed community level co-management model by consultees.....	12
Figure 8:	Participants at the 3rd Fisheries Dialogue.....	13
Figure 9:	A section of participants at a presentation during the 3 rd Fisheries Dialogue.....	15

Figure 10: Marine Police trainees interacting with Aboadze fishing community in the Shama District.....	18
Figure 11: Marine Police interacting with fishermen at the Axim landing beach.....	18
Figure 12: Prosecutors and Judges at a training session.....	20
Figure 13: Map of Six Coastal Districts showing ICFG Focal Areas.....	21
Figure 14: Map of Anankwari floodplain showing regulatory development zones	23
Figure 15: Map showing area of coverage of Pra estuary and wetland bye-law	25
Figure 16: Map depicting coastal area zones and uses for Shama district.....	26
Figure 17: The District Chief Executive of Shama, Hon. Enoch Appiah handing over.....	27
Figure 18: Mobilizing women for alternative livelihood program at Anlo Beach	28
Figure 19: PHE Peer Educators interacting with peers.....	29
Figure 20: CEWEFIA Nutrition Training.....	29
Figure 21: A Green Belt Map for the Cape Three Points Focal Area.....	30
Figure 22: CREMA areas receiving mangrove restoration.....	32
Figure 23: CREMA mangrove restoration exercise.....	33
Figure 24: Clean-up exercises on World Wetland Day	34
Figure 25: Presentation of monitoring items to the Cape Three Points forest communities ...	35
Figure 26: Participatory Mapping in Akwidaa	36
Figure 27: Map showing local and resilience plan for Dixcove	37
Figure 28: Community Health Nurses interacting with peers during a home visit	40
Figure 29: A PHE School Club in Jomoro District.....	41
Figure 30: Public viewing of wetland exhibition at the STMA.....	44
Figure 31 Re-branded billboards along the highways in the districts.....	45

List of Tables

Table 1: Outputs and accomplishments - Nested ICM governance.....	5
Table 2: Outputs and accomplishments – Issue briefs.....	6
Table 3: Outputs and accomplishments – collaboration with initiatives in the Western Region	8
Table 4: Outputs and accomplishments - Piloting a Regional Coastal Commission.....	9
Table 5: Outputs and accomplishments – Nested fisheries governance	9
Table 6: Outputs and accomplishments – compliance and enforcement of fisheries laws.....	17
Table 7: Planned outputs and accomplishment – District Level Coastal Management.....	22
Table 8: Planned outputs and accomplishment – Anankwari River and Flood Plain Area.....	22
Table 9: Planned outputs and accomplishment- Shama Shorefront Management	25

Table 10: Planned outputs and accomplishment- Livelihood resilience Anlo Beach	26
Table 11: Planned outputs and accomplishment-District level coastal management	31
Table 12: Planned outputs and accomplishment – Conservation of critical land and seascape	32
Table 13: Planned outputs and accomplishments – Akwidaa and Dixcove fish landing sites	35
Table 14: Planned outputs and accomplishment - District Level Coastal Management	37
Table 15: Planned outputs and accomplishment – conservation of wetland and natural areas	38
Table 16: List of Personalities consulted on the draft Policy Brief on the Nested Governance	43
List of Boxes	
Box 1: Conclusions from 3 rd National Fisheries Dialogue	14
Box 2: Lessons Learned from Marine Police Training	17
Box 3: Ongoing Support to Marine Police Unit	19
Box 4: Anankwari Floodplain Hazard Prevention and Mitigation Byelaw	23
Box 5: Pra River Estuary and Wetland Conservation Byelaw	24
Box 6: Anlo Beach Women take lead	27
Box 7: A Marine and Coastal Resources Management Committee For Ahanta West District	31

Executive Summary

This is the fourth and final half year report of the Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance (ICFG) Program (popularly called *Hen Mpoano*) in the Western Region of Ghana. This Initiative which began in September 2009 will close out in September 2013. The four-year program was designed as a pilot initiative to assemble the enabling conditions for ‘a fresh approach’ to coastal and fisheries governance in Ghana.

The first year (2009-2010) of the program provided the context where fisheries and integrated coastal management (ICM) issues in the six coastal districts of the Western Region were analyzed and profiled. The second year (2010-2011) was used to develop social capital, build constituencies and the capacity of stakeholders regionally and nationally. The third year deepened the social capital that has been built around the ICFG Program. Year 4 has considered opportunities for gaining commitment from both government (national and district) and grassroots (traditional authorities and their communities) for a fresh approach to natural resources governance and how the gains of the Initiative could be sustained after the closeout of the ICFG Initiative.

Subsequent to the ICFG Mid-term Program Evaluation in Year 3, efforts were doubled to engage national level stakeholders for their buy-in while horizontal communications and practical interventions were stepped up at the regional, district and community levels

At the National Level

The ICFG made inroads with its engagements with national level institutions to communicate the products of the Initiative and to seek buy-in and commitment for the sustenance of the lessons and ideas coming out of the program in the Western Region. The products were communicated widely through the publication of policy/issue briefs in a national newspaper - the Daily Graphic, with follow up one-on-one discussions with policy makers and practitioners to refine, especially the Brief on the nested governance proposal. There was consensus among consultees that a national roundtable be held in the western Region to discuss and receive inputs for further refinement of the proposal before submission to the Government of Ghana.

There were also overtures to the National Development Planning Commission to consider minor amendment to the national development planning guidelines to encourage coastal districts to fully integrate coastal issues including, fisheries and climate change, etc. into their Medium Term Development Plans.

There were intense engagements with the Fisheries Commission, the new Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development and West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) on deepening collaboration, synergy and greater momentum for program implementation within the WARFP and how lessons and experiences from the ICFG Initiative could be factored into the WARFP program development in the event of ICFG close out. ICFG support for the Fisheries Alliance enabled the Alliance to consult with fisheries interest stakeholder across the country to design options for fisheries co-management in Ghana. The products of the consultation fed into the 3rd National Fisheries Dialogue, a process which formed part of the development of a legislative initiative for reforms in the legal regime for fisheries co-management in Ghana.

In 2010, the launch of the Fisheries Regulations LI 1968 came with the announcement that a new unit within the Ghana Police Service – the Marine Police Unit has been activated to support fisheries laws enforcement in the country. The Hen Mpoano Initiative took advantage of the establishment of the Unit and got clearance to train 25 policemen on the ecological and social justification of the fisheries law and regulations. Subsequently, outreach activities by

the Marine Police in the coastal communities in the Western Region reinforced the need for community policing at the beach level to stem the flagrant violations of the fisheries laws. Meanwhile the education and outreach by the police has been welcome by the fishing communities

At the Regional Level

The ICFG Initiative continued its support for the improvement along the prosecution chain to handle violations in the fisheries sector. The Marine Police and the Ghana AirForce were the latest to join the prosecution effort. The Air Force would support surveillance over the sea. The Marine Police briefed the meetings on their experiences with fishermen in the communities. On prosecutions, 36 cases of fisheries violations were successfully prosecuted in the courts in the Western Region in 2012 in the Western Region. To improve governance in the fisheries sector at the artisanal level, the ICFG has been supporting the Ghana National Canoe Fishermens Council for reforms to improve upon their structures for mobilizing, managing, advocating and educating fishers. Positions were created for women on the leadership of the Council. Two women were elected into executive positions. Also, there has been a successful move to bring fishmongers together for advocacy on women's involvement in fisheries governance at the beach level. Regional and districts meetings were organized by the women to elect their leaders.

The Fisheries Working Group, a creation of ICFG, has been a forum where fisheries stakeholders including the regulatory agencies discuss common interests in the sector. In view of the closeout of the ICFG Initiative, the preoccupation of the FWG has been to develop sustainability strategies and mainstreaming its activities into the official dialogue of the Fisheries Commission.

District Level

The focal area (Shama, Greater Cape Three Points and Greater Amanzule) actions were aimed at improving district government capacity for the practice of integrated coastal management. Activities were focused on the development of model policies and processes for incorporating ICM into spatial and medium term development plans. To ensure sustainability of Hen Mpoano support, tool kits that summarize ICM information for each district are being compiled to serve as input into the next round of Medium-Term Development Plans and as guidance for future coastal planning and decision making.

Shama District

Through participatory processes, ICM policies were formulated and integrated into the District's Spatial Development Framework and Structure Plans. The district also modeled coherent bye-laws for conservation of coastal wetlands and fish habitats, management of critical flood hazard areas and the definition of permissible and prohibited activities along shorefront areas. These policies and bye-laws are being processed for endorsement and implementation by the district. A newly formed sub-committee for coastal and marine issues will provide a framework for mainstreaming ICM into district practices after completion of this Initiative. The district also provided a fertile learning ground for an innovative Population Health and Environment (PHE) and livelihoods programs that can be replicated in other districts.

Ahanta West District

In the Ahanta West District, policies for expansion of the Community Resources Management Areas (CREMA) to include wetland areas were developed for endorsement by the district. Action plans were implemented to support restoration of these CREMA wetlands and community-based monitoring of forest areas of the 'green belt'. A key sustainability

strategy was the formation and inauguration of a nine member Marine and Coastal Management Committee and the district's commitment of financial resources to support the operation of this committee. Hen Mpoano is providing ongoing support to improve the capability of the committee to integrate marine and coastal considerations into district plans, policies and practices.

Community Level

Pilot livelihood activities and detailed vulnerability and adaptive capacity assessment was completed respectively for Anlo Beach (Shama District) and Dixcove and Akwidaa (Ahanta West District). In Anlo Beach, women have been empowered through their involvement in activities that build collective action, including the implementation of joint community development actions and training in viable livelihood alternatives to fishery-based activities. For Dixcove and Akwidaa, the assessment resulted in identification and implementation of early actions for reducing vulnerability to coastal hazards and building resilience of fishery-based livelihoods.

Program Management

The beginning of year four saw the resignation of the Chief of Party, Mark Fenn, who took up a new appointment in Vietnam on another USAID funded program. The Deputy Chief of Party Kofi Agbogah was promoted to the vacant position of Chief of Party while a program staff, Stephen Kankam, was made the new Deputy Chief of Party. The all new Ghanaian leadership of the ICFG Program received support from project staff from CRC/URI and local consultants to continue to run Program without any hitches.

During the four years of the ICFG program 9 students (8 Master level and 1 PhD) have been trained. The 8 Master level graduates have completed their various programs and 3 have been offered temporary positions on the ICFG Initiative. The PhD student's program is still in progress but the student is working on conservation issues within the Anlo Beach sub focal area.

Capstone

A Capstone document which discusses the path forward and sustainability will be produced at the end of the program. It will highlight major successes, shortcomings and difficulties encountered as well as lessons learned and recommendations for sustaining ongoing activities. The document will place the ICFG program in the context of Ghana's coastal and fisheries governance challenges, and summarize the design and strategy of the initiative. Further, it will make recommendations for Ghana, USAID and other donors and offer insights aimed, as well, at the international communities of practice in fisheries and coastal management.

Closeout

The project will initiate a closeout process as early as June of 2013. Field based, notice of the project end and some employment contracts and sub-contracts will be terminated by July 31, 2013 and only a core staff will remain for closeout actions. A detailed close out plan will be developed and submitted to USAID Ghana 60 days before the end date of September 14, 2013. Among others, all major project publications – special publications, technical reports, training reports, work plans and progress reports will be converted to PDF format and electronically archived at URI

Introduction

In September 2009, USAID/Ghana and University of Rhode Island signed a cooperative agreement for the implementation of the *Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance (ICFG) Program in the Western Region of Ghana*. This program was planned for a 4-year period ending September 14, 2013 with an estimated funding of US\$10 million and estimated match funding support of US \$2.5 million to be provided by the implementing partners. The ICFG¹ Program locally known as “*Hen Mpoano*” was designed to contribute to the long-term vision that:

Ghana’s coastal and marine ecosystems are being developed and conserved in a sustainable manner - the goods and services produced by coastal ecosystems and fisheries are generating a diversity of long term socio-economic benefits for coastal communities while sustaining biodiversity.

Key results articulated in the design were organized around CRC’s Orders of Outcome Framework which contribute to the expected results via networking, coordination and direct implementation but not necessarily be fully or directly attributable in all cases to the Program. Summary of the enabling conditions for achieving the desired outcomes under the framework are:

- The enabling conditions for a fresh and integrating approach to coastal and fisheries governance in the Western Region and at the national and regional scale are assembled.
- Changes in behavior at the local and national level are supporting enhanced social and economic benefits to resource users.
- 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.
- Some examples of improvements in the quality of life and the condition of the environment may be achieved in this initial four-year Program, but no changes in fish stocks are expected.

The ICFG Results Frame work (Figure 1) shows how the program goals and results link to the USAID program objectives of *Feed the Future* and *Biodiversity*.

Key Implementing Partners

The project is led by the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island with several implementing partners including:

- Friends of the Nation – an environmental advocacy group based in Sekondi, Ghana
- The WorldFish – is an international, non-profit research organization dedicated to reducing poverty and hunger by improving fisheries and aquaculture. It has its headquarters in Malaysia and with Africa regional offices

¹ In this report, ICFG and Hen Mpoano are used interchangeably

- SustainaMetrix – a private company based in Maryland Baltimore that supports effective communications and learning based approaches to monitoring and evaluation

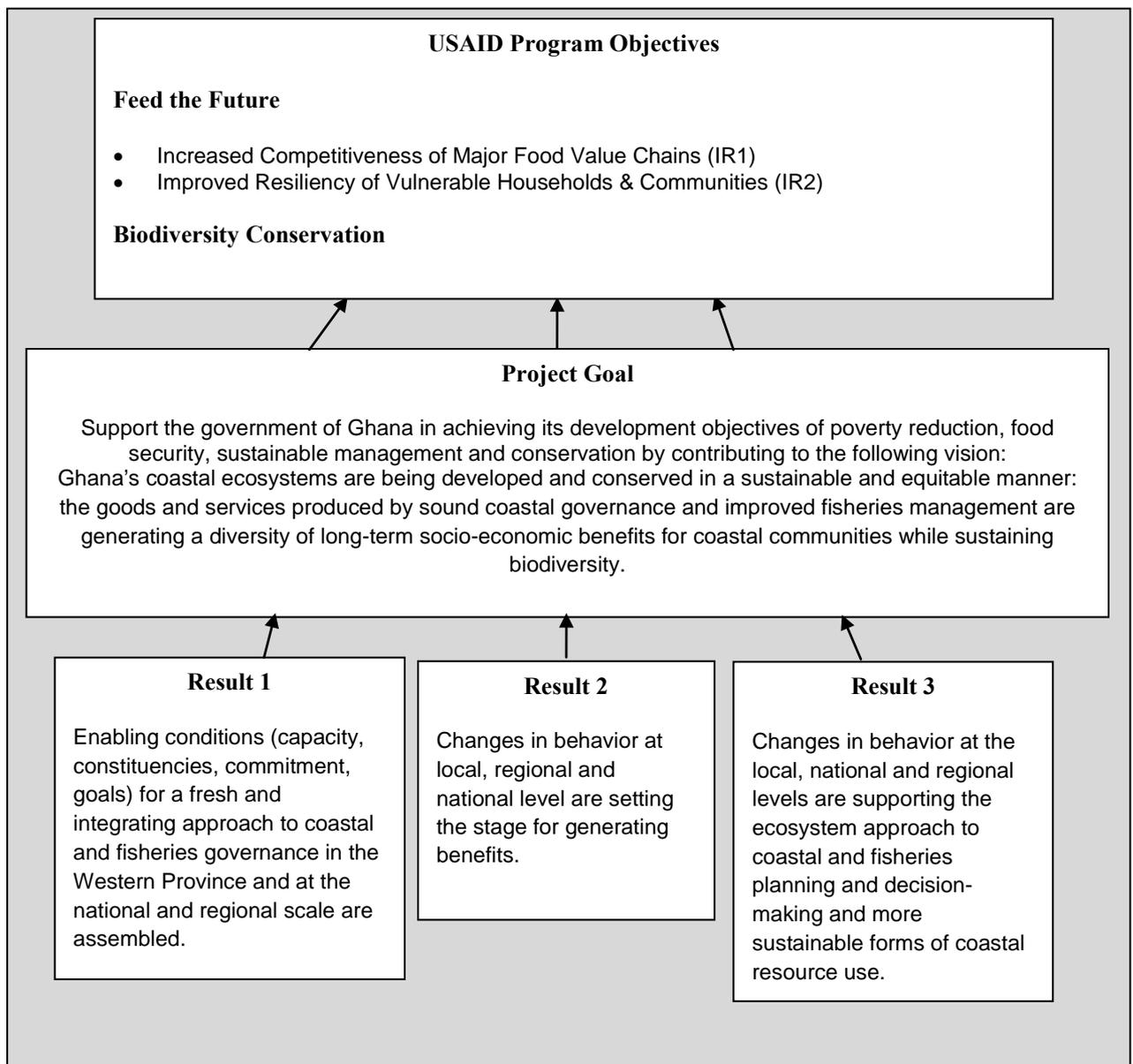


Figure 1: USAID Program Objectives and the Results Framework of the ICFG Initiative

The program has associated with many other local and international institutions that have also provided technical and training support as well as leveraged resources - the University of Cape Coast and University of Ghana; Blue Ventures, Forest Trends, Nature Conservation Research Center, Ghana Wildlife Society, Ghana Police Service, private consulting firms and US Peace Corps. The Initiative has networked with a range of institutions and other USAID programs and donor efforts including the World Bank, AFRICOM, LOGODEP, BCS, FOCUS, DFID, Guinea Current Commission and Path Foundation Philippines Inc.

Geographic Focus and Primary Beneficiaries

The project design emphasized on activities to be centered in the Western Region but acknowledged the need for higher national level coordination and also in the West African sub-Region where Ghana shares many fish stocks and other marine resources and challenges (like the green algae bloom menace). Within the Western Region, the ICFG Initiative focused on the six coastal districts (Figure 2) where fishing communities reside and where there are considerable ecosystem linkages between land- and seascapes.

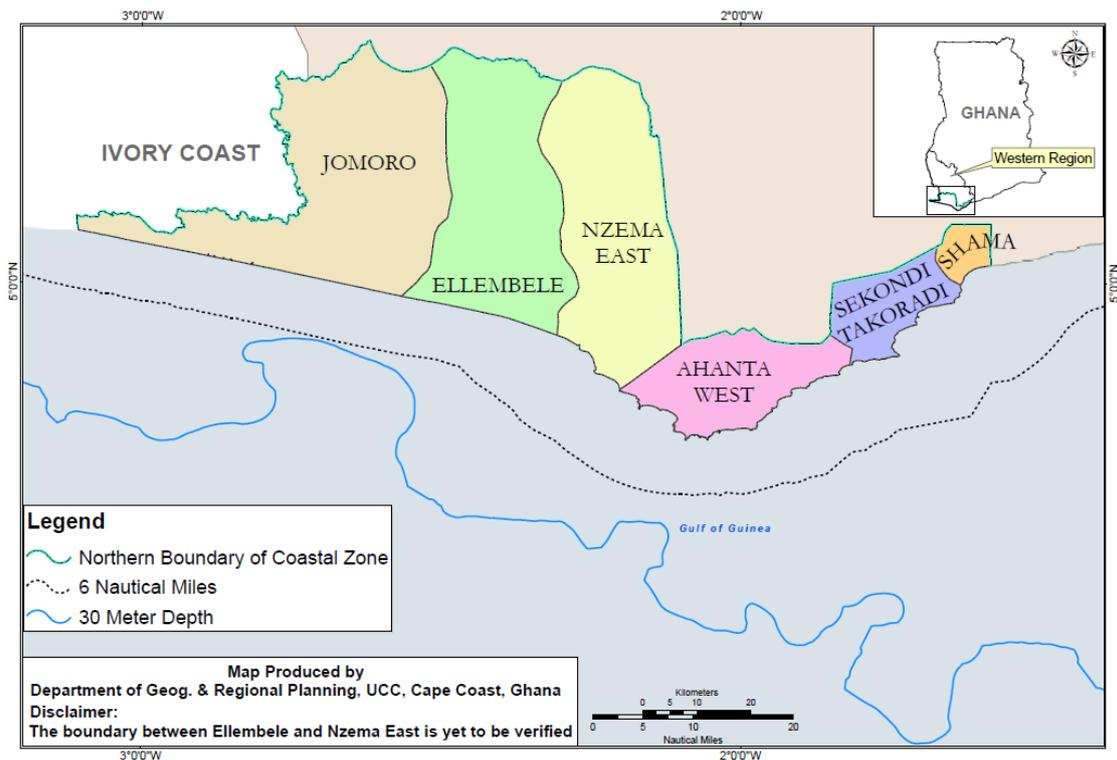


Figure 2: Map of the six focal districts of the Western Region and the adjoining seascape

Due to the integrated nature of the project, no one national agency was designated as the key counterpart. However, the most important at the national level are the Fisheries Commission (which used to be part of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture - MoFA - until the creation of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development - MOFAD - in January 2013), the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MEST) with a host of subordinate agencies of interest [e.g. Town and Country Planning (TCPD) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)] and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD).

Key clients in the Western Region are the Western Regional Coordinating Council (WRCC), the six coastal districts, regional offices of Fisheries Commission and Forestry Commission. There are numerous civil society group clients and beneficiaries. These include the Platform for Coastal Communities (PCC), Civil Society Alliance for Fisheries Agenda (CAFA) now known as Fisheries Alliance, Western Region Development Network of NGOs (WERENGO), Ghana National Canoe Fishermen's Council (GNCFC) and Central and Western Fishmongers Improvement Association (CEWEFIA) - a women's empowerment group.

Overview of this Report

This Report covers the period October 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013 and follows the Year 4 workplan outline and highlights expected outputs. It focuses on activities designed to build capacity and assemble preconditions for more effective and efficient coastal and fisheries governance in the six districts and nationally with the following objectives:

- Increase political support to address the critical coastal and fisheries issues within the Advisory Council and project partners.
- Propose legal and institutional design options for nested governance that addresses priority issues in the coastal land- and seascape of the Western Region.
- Instigate improvements in district and regional level information systems for coastal and fisheries management by increasing the knowledge, skills and attitudes of public officials, and community level stakeholders.
- Increase the capacity of regional institutions such as the University of Cape Coast and NGOs to provide training, extension and applied research services.

1.0 Designing Options for Nested Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Systems

1.1 Options for a Nested Coastal Governance System for the Western Region

Activities focused on refining the roles of district, regional and national government institutions to support ‘a nested coastal and fisheries governance’ and building understanding among diverse stakeholders with the aim to obtaining governmental commitment on the proposed system. Table 1 presents planned output of this activity and accomplishments so far.

Table 1: Outputs and accomplishments - Nested ICM governance

Planned Outputs	Accomplishments
A proposal for a coastal management program for the Western Region	Policy brief on nested governance was published in a national newspaper (The Daily Graphic) in November 2012. The proposals have been refined for a roundtable review in May 2013 before final submission to government later in the year.
ICFG Advisory Council working sessions and program review meetings	Two working sessions were held to partly refine the nested governance proposal and also to orient the ICFG Initiative going forward

1.1.1 Working Papers

A draft ‘working paper’ was published in the Daily Graphic in November 2012. Reactions and perspectives on the proposals were solicited through one-on-one informal discussions with top policy makers and development experts in Accra and the Western Region. Inputs from the consultations helped to refine the proposals which would become the subject of a national roundtable discussion in May 2013 in Takoradi.

Meanwhile, the ICFG initiated discussions with the NDPC in an effort to integrate lessons emerging from ICM practice at the district level into policy guidelines for the next round of Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP) for District Assemblies due in December 2013.

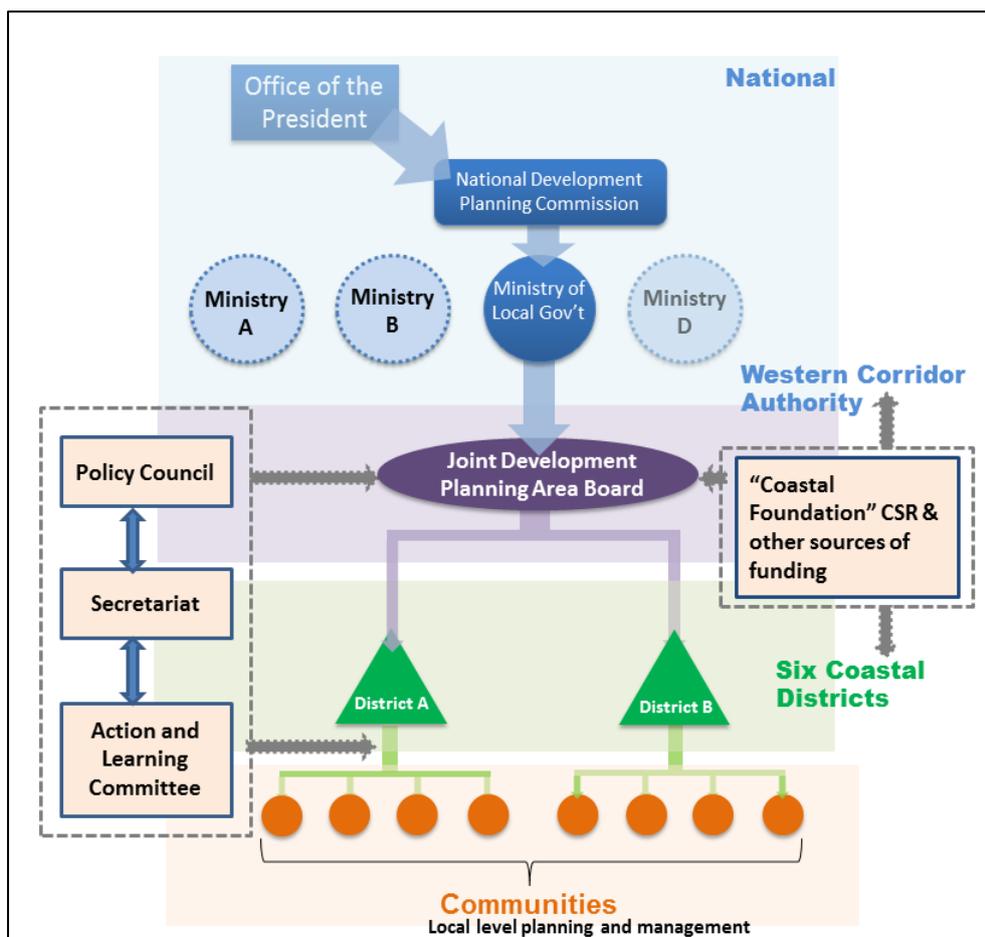


Figure 3: Revised version of the proposed Nested Governance structure

1.1.2 ICM and Fisheries Issues Briefs

Eight issue briefs were planned for publication during the year under review to bring to national attention some of the issues profiled in the coastal districts of the Western Region. Where possible, the publications were linked with national or international events. Table 2 outlines the activities and accomplishments.

Table 2: Outputs and accomplishments – Issue briefs

Planned Outputs	Accomplishments
8 Issue briefs published and widely distributed	Five issue briefs been published in the Daily Graphic; remaining 3 will be published in the next quarter
Outreach materials based on issue briefs	Three publications on wetlands, fisheries and water coincided with Wetlands Day (2 February) and 3 rd National Fisheries Dialogue (held on 26-27 February) and Water Day (22 March) respectively. Outreach materials on fisheries and wetlands were packaged and socialized as part of events.

Five Issue Briefs were completed and communicated through the Daily Graphic. Publication of three of the briefs was timed to coincide with major public or national events – Wetlands

Day, Water Day and the Third National Fisheries Dialogue to draw attention to some of the accomplishments of the ICFG/Hen Mpoano Initiative in the Western Region

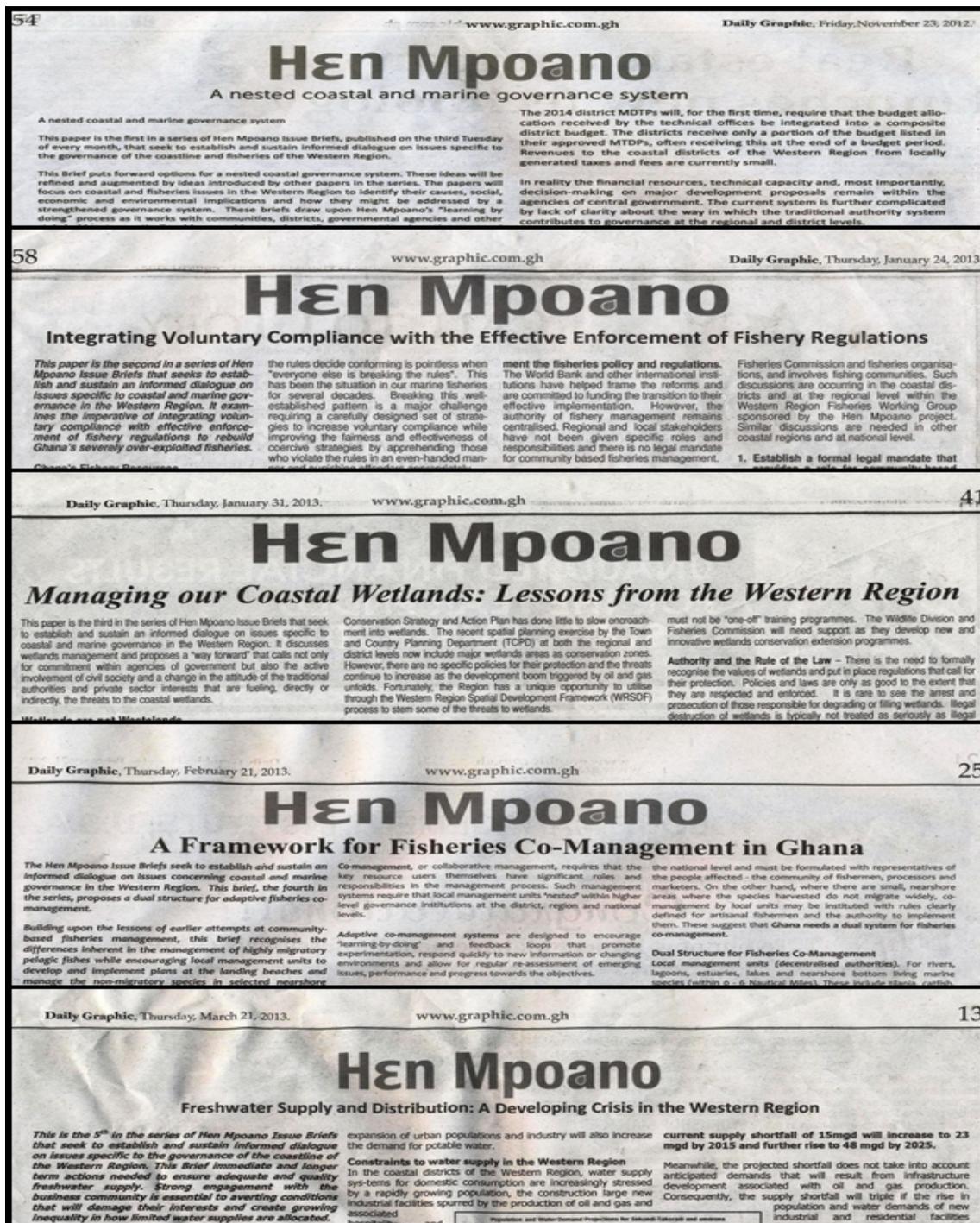


Figure 4: Sample of Issue Briefs published in the press

1.1.3 Collaboration and Sustaining Momentum and Funding

The ICFG Initiative continued to maintain synergy and network with evolving initiatives in the Western Region. Table 3 outlines some accomplishments in sustaining collaboration and momentum of the Initiative.

Table 3: Outputs and accomplishments – collaboration with initiatives in the Western Region

Planned Outputs	Accomplishments
MOUs with DFID and NORAD relative to joint investments on common coastal management objectives	An MOU was signed with the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) for setting up a functional Geographic Information Systems (GIS) hub in Sekondi to service the WR Spatial Development Framework and Structure Plans activities in the coastal districts.
Endorsement from the National REDD Focal Point (Forestry Commission) for Amanzule REDD Project Idea Note (PIN)	An assessment on Amanzule Wetlands for prequalification for REDD+ was completed for a PIN. A debrief on preliminary findings was held at the Forestry Commission in Accra. A draft report on the assessment has been completed. A project proposal based on community conservation (Plan Vivo methodology) is underway.
Concept note submitted to corporate groups for voluntary offset programs	Not initiated. Pending completion of the Plan Vivo proposals
MPA inter-ministerial report finalized and communicated	Report in preparation
Building relationships with the new West African Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP)* based within the Fisheries Commission	ICFG Initiative made inputs into the WARFP inception activities and have discussed the possibilities of uptake/replicating some of the successful programs of the ICFG in the other coastal regions of Ghana.

The ICFG Initiative:

- Maintained its active role in the Oversight Committee for the NORAD funded Western Region Spatial Development Framework. (WRSDF) and provided orientations on coastal vulnerability and shoreline management as well as contributed to the development of structure plans for Ellembelle and Shama Districts (See 2.1.1)
- Collaborated with Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC) and Carbon Decision International (CDI) to assess the feasibility of the Amanzule mangrove/swamp forest for a carbon (REDD+) project. Recommendations from the assessment suggest that the best option for conserving the Amanzule was a landscape conservation approach (using Plan Vivo methodology) which promotes community involvement and benefits. The design of a Plan Vivo will require the involvement of other interested stakeholders (including the US Forest Service) and could not be pursued in the life of this current ICFG Initiative.
- Continued discussions with DFID at various levels (including with USAID) on the processes for establishing a Coastal Foundation for the Western Region and how this effort could build upon lessons learned by the ICFG Initiative.
- Contributed to the development of operational guidelines by COLANDEF (an NGO supported by STAR Ghana and with support from LOGODEP), for the establishment of a multi-stakeholder dialogue forum to discuss and prioritize issues relative to oil and gas development in the Western region.

- Developed a concept paper for the establishment of a Western Corridor Development Authority for the consideration of government. This was at the request of the Western Regional Minister. The concept note outlines how a coastal and marine management unit can feature in a WCDA. An alternative by the Initiative was for an incremental approach (starting with a Joint Planning Areas Board) by the six coastal districts (see Figure 3).
- Engaged a consultant to revise an inter-ministerial report on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). There has been a proposal to the WARFP implemented by the Fisheries Commission to consider taking over activities and processes towards the full establishment of MPAs in Ghana with a fisheries objective. The report when completed will be made available to relevant stakeholders.
- Engaged leaders of the WARFP on synergies with ICFG activities and possible hand over of aspects of the ICFG program activities that need to be sustained.

1.1.4 GIS and Spatial Planning Capacity for Regional and District ICM

On the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), support for the development and training of TCPD staff continued. Some of the accomplishments are outlined in Table 4.

Ten (10) TCPD personnel from Shama, STMA, Ahanta West Districts and the Regional Office benefited from further training on local plan design using the Land Use Planning and Management Information Systems (LUPMIS).

Table 4: Outputs and accomplishments - Piloting a Regional Coastal Commission

Planned Output	Accomplishments
Reports on continuing extension and support for mainstreaming ICM into government programs	ICM reports and mapping products completed and integrated into district spatial plans (Shama, Ahanta West, Ellembelle and Jomoro districts). ICM tool kits are being drafted for each district for use in MTDPs and Spatial Plans
An operational GIS node within the regional Town and Country Planning Department	GIS node refurbished and equipped with 20 laboratory chairs; 4 laboratory tables, 1 executive table, computers, network cabling and server.

The training prepared and equipped the trainees with knowledge and skills for field application aimed at integrating climate change vulnerability, hazards mitigation and resilience strategies into designing local plans. The trainees have participated in local plan development exercises in two communities - Akwidaa and Dixcove (see Section 2.2.3). Similar field exercises have been planned for Anlo Beach community in the Shama district.

1.2 Developing Nested Fisheries Governance in the Western Region

Activities were outlined in the Year 4 Work Plan to support the development of a Nested Fisheries Governance for the Western Region and Ghana. Table 5 presents some accomplishments.

Table 5: Outputs and accomplishments – Nested fisheries governance

Planned Output	Accomplishments
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Orientations reports from Fisheries Alliance	Report on stakeholder inputs into a future fisheries co-management legislation completed
Crafted elements for an Legislative Instrument on co-management	Initiated the process on proposals for a co-management legislation to support fisheries development and management. This was done through consultation of stakeholders across Ghana which culminated in the third
Report from 3 rd Fisheries Dialogue	Report in preparation
Four (4) Issue Briefs communicated to key fisheries stakeholders	Two (2) issue briefs on fisheries were completed and widely circulated; remaining 2 were in preparation
Summary documents and action plans for the Fisheries Working Group (FWG), Platform for Coastal Communities (PCC) and Ghana National Canoe Fishermen's Council	Lessons learned document for FWG in preparation. PCC action plan drafted. GNCFC advocacy report on fisheries policy implementation completed.

1.2.1 Development of elements of legislative initiative for policy implementation

The 2nd National Fisheries Dialogue held in April 2012 recommended the need for a framework for a new phase of fisheries co-management in Ghana. Any such co-management arrangements needed legal backing. Addressing these issues and charting a pathway forward has to be articulated in policy, with clear legal mandate. These served the basis for the 3rd National Fisheries Dialogue held in February 2013 which is highlighted below.

National Consultation with Fisheries Stakeholders

Prior to the 3rd Dialogue, CRC/ICFG Initiative supported the National Fisheries Alliance (a coalition of fisheries-interest NGOs) to consult with and solicit views from fisheries stakeholders across 4 coastal regions and with inland (Volta Lake) fisheries stakeholders on the formation and functioning of co-management institutions as alternative approaches to manage fisheries. The views helped in assembling information for the 3rd National Fisheries Dialogue which aimed at crafting a proposal for amending the Fisheries Act 625 for a legally binding implementation of fisheries co-management in Ghana. Figure 5 represents issues profiled by fisheries stakeholders during the consultations while Figures 6 and 7 present the proposed co-management model at the national and community levels respectively.

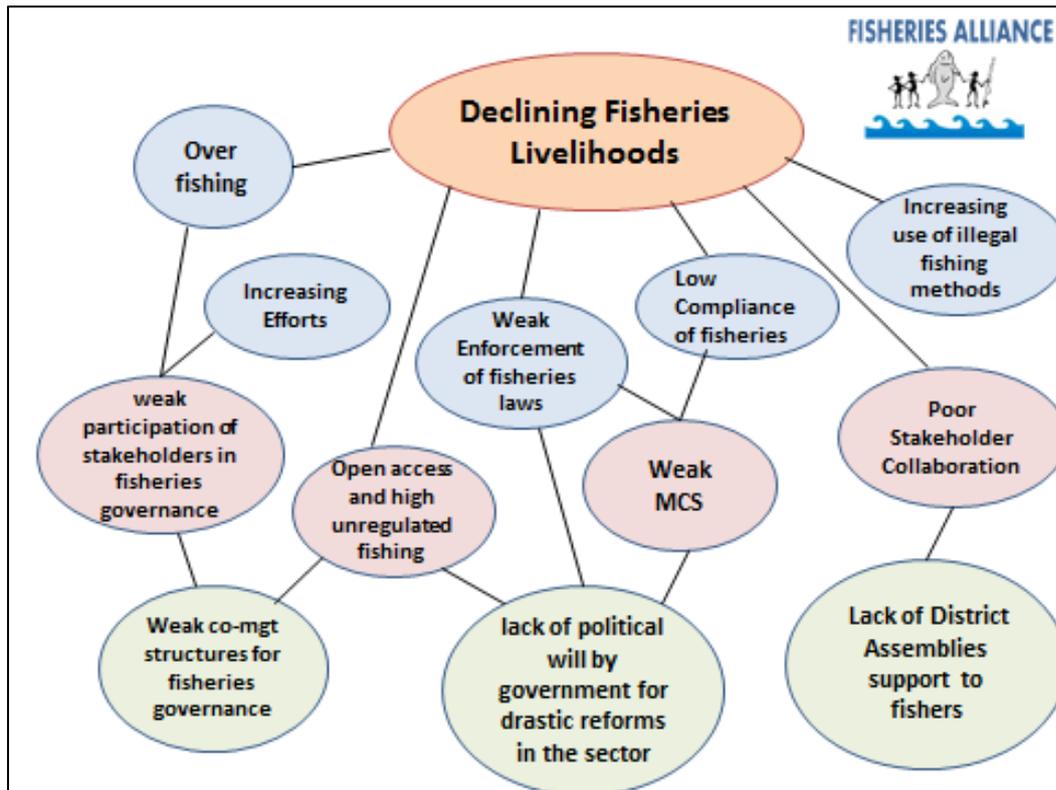


Figure 5: Profile of contributory factors to declining fisheries as identified by consultees

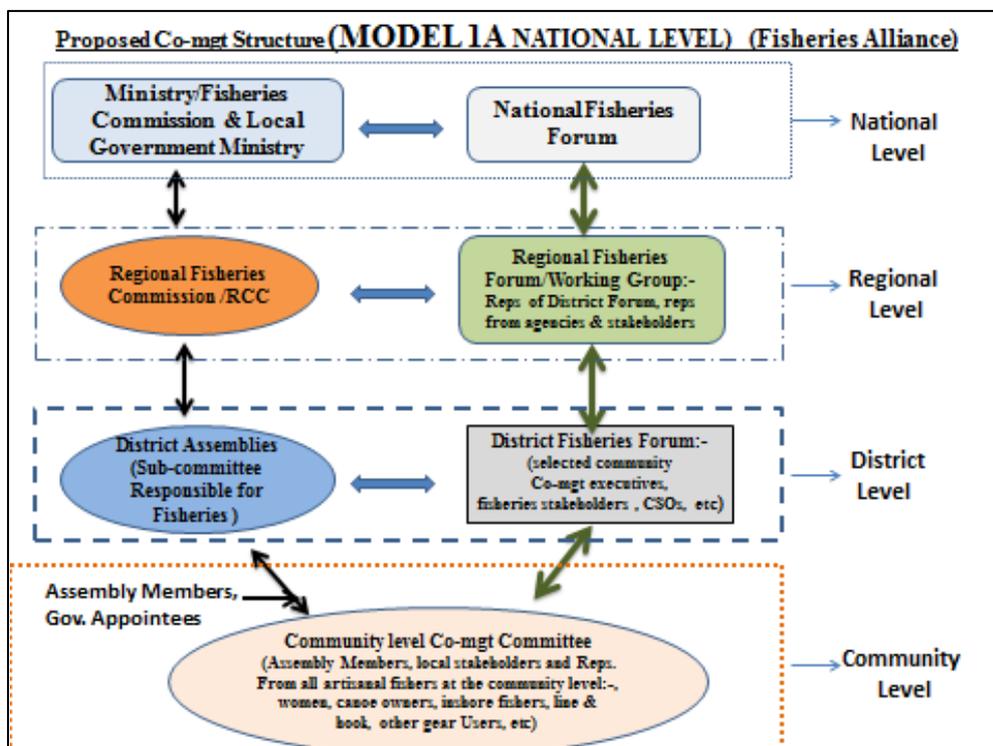


Figure 6: Proposed national fisheries co-management model suggested by consultees

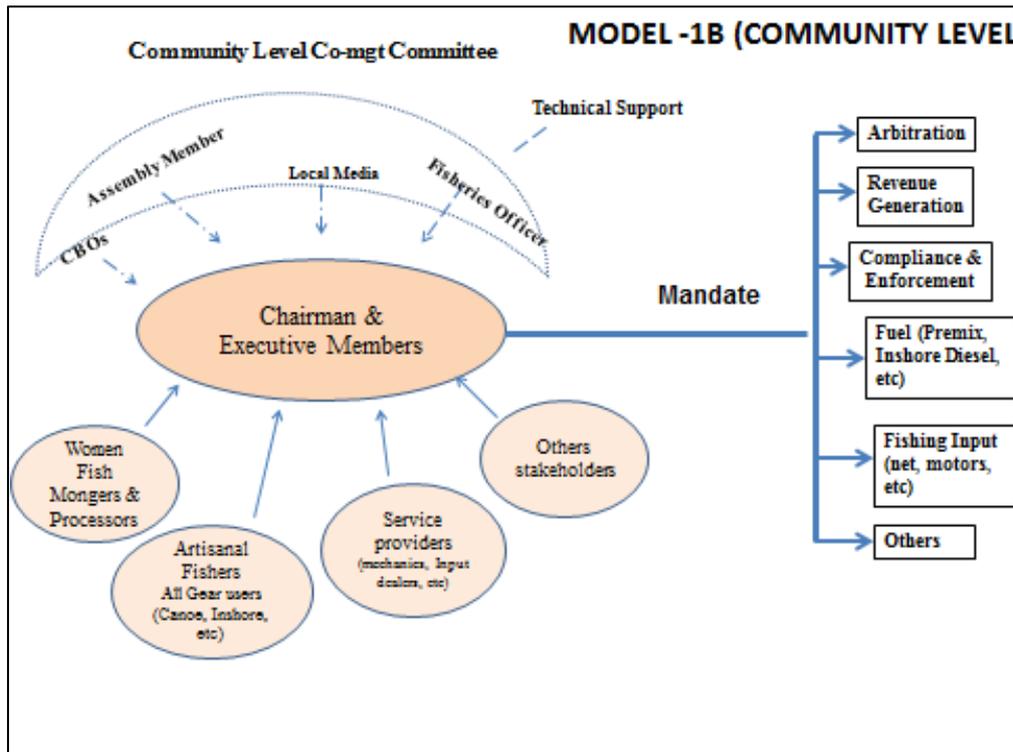


Figure 7: Proposed community level co-management model by consultees

Third National Fisheries Dialogue

This was held at a time that the importance of the fisheries sector to the government was demonstrated by the re-establishment of a Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development with cabinet status.

The Dialogue was held on February 26-27 at Elmina in the Central Region and attended by over 70 stakeholders including the Minister of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, parliamentarians, national and international fisheries governance experts, Marine Police and fisherfolk leaders (including fishmongers).

- The Dialogue was aimed at assisting the government to outline a framework for a new phase of fisheries co-management in Ghana and how this can be articulated in policy. The keynote statement by the Honorable Minister acknowledged the support and assistance of the ICFG (Hen Mpoano) Initiative to government and for initiating processes towards the implementation of a fisheries co-management arrangement in Ghana. Some findings/conclusions of the Dialogue are presented in Box 1 below.



Figure 8: Participants at the 3rd Fisheries Dialogue.

From Left to Right: Mr. Sam Quatey, Director of Fisheries; Hon. Kobby Okyere Darko-Mensah, Member of Parliament, Takoradi; Hon Nayon Bilijo, Minister for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development; Mad. Cheryl Anderson, Mission Director USAID, Ghana and Dr. Brian Crawford, Director, International Programs, CRC/URI Rhode , USA

Suggested Interim Measures

- The ICFG (Hen Mpoano) Initiative and the World Bank funded West Africa Region Fisheries Program (WARFP) have recognized the potential for small management units to co-manage fisheries at the community level.
- Within the current Fisheries and Local Government Legislations, the Fisheries Commission can appoint a committee with the responsibility of establishing fishery management units and prepare fishery management plans nested into national, regional and local levels.
- Advisory groups/committees with no legal mandate could be set up by the Fisheries Commission to co-manage the migratory small pelagic, (e.g. sardinella, mackerel) at the National level) and sedentary demersal fish (eg. shrimps, octopus, grouper, ray fish) at the regional/local level.

Box 1: Some conclusions from the Dialogue

- Classical top -down centralized fisheries management and decision making has not prevented over exploitation of fish stocks which are currently at a serious risk of collapse
- There is the need for urgent transformation in fisheries governance
- Fishers and fishing communities are calling for reforms in enforcement of laws on illegal fishing gear and practices and also their engagement in the process of governance.
- A clear call to re-introduce/strengthen fisheries co-management where the fishing industry works hand in gloves with the government in managing the fishery and for arresting declining fish stocks and preventing collapse of a fishery
- A successful co-management arrangement required strong legislative backing with clear recognition in policy support and development of framework through the fisheries, local government and other relevant legislation.
- There is policy recognition for fisheries co-management in Ghana where community-based structures play a key role. The policy supports stakeholder participation at community and industrial level.
- There should be a provision on co-management which requires an amendment to the Fisheries Act 625 of 2002 and therefore cannot provide a co-management framework.
- The Act provides the preparation of centralized fishery plans in consultation with resource users. These plans need approval of the Fisheries Commission (FC), the Minister and Cabinet followed by a gazette. This is a cumbersome process and the consultation with resource user is only advisory. It was noted however that the Act provides for the FC to appoint committees for effective implementation of its functions.
- Fisheries is not decentralized and thus co-management arrangements with rule making and enforcement authority cannot be legally implemented within the Local Government system
- Current legislation in Ghana is not adequate to implement fisheries co-management
- Legislative review is required to amend the current fisheries Act and amend local Government Act if District Assemblies are to play a role in fisheries
- Rule-making and enforcement committees can be established within existing law



Figure 9: A section of participants at a presentation during the 3rd Fisheries Dialogue

Western Region Fisheries Working Group (FWG)

The Fisheries Working Group (FWG) continued to offer advisory services to the Fisheries Commission in the Western Region and served as a forum for discussing fisheries issues among stakeholders. A new member, the Ghana Air Force was admitted into the working group. The Air Force will provide support for the enforcement of fisheries rules at sea.

The working group paid a courtesy call on the Deputy Regional Minister to discuss the role of the group and support for the fisheries management in the Western Region. It also interacted with representatives of Tullow Oil Ghana Ltd to discuss among others issues, petroleum-fisheries conflicts at sea and monitoring of same through a pilot ICT based project developed by World Bank Institute and Friends of the Nation (FoN) a partner under the ICFG Initiative.

In view of the close out of the ICFG Initiative in September 2013, sustainability strategies discussed by the FWG included the need to mainstream its activities into the official dialogue of the Fisheries Commission.

Ghana National Canoe Fishermen’s Council

The Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council–Western Region (GNCFC-WR) received continued support from the ICFG Initiative to build and strengthen its internal structures and operations. District-wide elections were held and for the first time, women were elected into

official positions on the Council. A regional meeting was held for fishmongers to map strategies for boosting their participation and decision making at the beach level.

In 2012, ICFG partner Friends of the Nation assisted the GNCFC-WR to secure funding from the Business Sector Advocacy Challenge (BUSAC)² for advocacy within the sector. With this support the Council completed a research on the status of fisheries policies and has subsequently developed an action plan to dialogue with the Fisheries Commission on compliance and enforcement of the fisheries law and regulations. Also, the Council received \$24,945 from STAR-Ghana to support the documentation of the impacts of oil on the fishing industry in the Western Region.

Platform for Coastal Communities

The Platform for Coastal Communities (PCC) is a creation of the ICFG Initiative. It is led by an interim steering committee made up of high profile citizens from the coastal communities of the Western Region while a general assembly is made up of identifiable groups from the coastal communities.

PCC has been at the forefront of advocacy on issues of coastal and marine governance. They have been advocating for effective, transparent and accountable governance of the natural resource as well as ensuring social justice and coordinated development in the coastal communities in the wake of the oil find and production.

During the semester, PCC was supported by the ICFG Initiative to organize a familiarization and study visit for selected community members from Ellembelle and Jomoro Districts (where new large oil and gas facilities are being sited) to Aboadze in the Shama District (where Ghana's foremost Thermal Plant is located) to interact and learn about the benefits and impacts of such large facility siting in the community. The visit generated lessons that prepared PCC to engage in informed dialogue with proponents of onshore energy facilities along the coast.

Also, the steering committee provided orientations for the ICFG nested governance proposal and suggested alternative governance models that fed into the fisheries co-management scenarios developed for the Fisheries Dialogue.

1.2.2 Strengthening the capacity of stakeholders for compliance and enforcement

The ICFG Initiative continued to support the strengthening of national institutions for fisheries governance. Table 6 presents some intended activities and accomplishments.

² The BUSAC Fund aims at contributing to the creation of a more enabling business environment for development and growth of the Ghanaian private sector through empowering business membership organizations, trades unions and the media, to influence public policy formulation. The BUSAC is being supported by USAID, European Union with DANIDA as the lead donor.

Table 6: Outputs and accomplishments – compliance and enforcement of fisheries laws

Planned Output	Accomplishments
Training reports and lessons learned document for National Service Personnel and community associations	This activity was not undertaken as the national service persons requested for through the Fisheries Commission and Wildlife Division (Forestry Commission) for 2012-2013 were not posted.
Guidelines documents for expanding prosecution successes, marine police training, etc.	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for marine police under preparation. Guidelines for fisheries prosecution successes in the WR under development

Box 2: Lessons learned from the Marine Police Training

- Improved awareness of the fisheries laws among the marine police officers, other stakeholders and fishing communities
- Improved knowledge on the impact of illegal fishing methods on human health
- Excellent interaction between marine police officers and fishing communities
- Potential of marine police officers to produce positive impact and promote voluntary compliance among fishermen
- Need for occasional refresher courses to cover emerging issues
- The 25 trained officer not adequate to cover coastal Ghana and the inland (Volta Lake)

Training of Marine police

In 2012, CRC received a waiver from the US Mission to train 25 police personnel of the Marine Unit of the Ghana Police Service. CRC and its partners (FoN and WorldFish) in collaboration with the Fisheries Commission, Attorney General’s Department, GNCFC and FWG, trained 25 policemen over a 10-day period. The training focused on understanding the ecological justifications of the fisheries law and regulations.

Key personalities who participated in the training were the Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, Hon. Mike Akyeampong, The Director-General in Charge of Research Planning and ICT, Commissioner of Police David Asante-Apeatu and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Ransford Ninson, Western Regional Police Commander and the Chief State Attorney of the Western Region Mrs. Pat Klinogo and a selection of chief fishermen.

Following the training, the marine police visited 62 fishing communities in the Western Region to familiarize with different fishing methods and gears, discussed the impacts of illegal fishing and shared their knowledge on the fisheries laws with the communities.

Meanwhile, the Ghana Police Service was expected to train more police personnel in marine policing and had indicated the need for further assistance from the ICFG Initiative.



Figure 10: Marine Police trainees interacting with Aboadze fishing community in the Shama District



Figure 11: Marine Police interacting with fishermen at the Axim landing beach

With ICFG support, a consultant has drafted a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to orient the activities of the Marine Police and other institutions involved in fisheries law enforcement. The draft will be circulated among relevant fisheries enforcement institutions for review. Meanwhile, to ensure the sustainability of the marine police activities in the fishing communities, the Ghana Police Service has been advised to coordinate and develop a closer working relationship with the Fisheries Commission and the WARFP program which among other objectives seek to reduce illegal fishing in Ghanaian waters.

Box 3: Ongoing Support to Marine Police Unit

Educational outreach activities of the Marine Police were well received by majority of the communities visited. Mutual trust was established between the police and community folks. Communities pledged their full support for and collaboration with the police when enforcement commences. During the outreach, some community folks openly volunteered to collaborate with the police in reporting illegal fishing activities by recalcitrant members of the community and other fishers. The communities requested for more of such meetings with the police to serve as a deterrent for would be violators of the fisheries laws.

Continued Training on the Fisheries Prosecution Chain

The entry of the Marine Police Unit in the fisheries law enforcement was welcomed by many fisheries stakeholders. Yet the enforcement role of the Marine Police was yet to be clearly defined within the prosecution chain. Towards this end, the ICFG facilitated briefing meetings between the marine police and other institutions in the prosecution chain including High Court judges. These meetings have contributed to improving the understanding among existing institutions. The other new entrant is the Ghana Air Force who have acquired new light aircrafts for surveillance over the sea for fisheries and other violations.

Citizens Watch on Water Program

The ICFG in collaboration with the Fisheries Commission initiated steps to pilot a Citizens Watch on Water (CWOW) Program. Under this program, a dedicated toll free telephone number had been secured from Vodafone Ghana Ltd and provided to fishing communities on the west coast. Fishermen and communities were encouraged to report incidences of fisheries violation, either in the communities or at sea through the toll free number.

Three institutions - Friends of the Nation, Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy have been programmed to receive the toll free calls. Lessons are being drawn to refine the program and make it a more efficient enforcement tool. Also, the marine police trainees were tasked to subsequently design posters to be adopted for publicizing the toll free number in fishing communities.



Figure 12: Prosecutors and Judges at a training session

2.0 Improved Coastal Governance at the District and Coastal Settlement Scale

This component explored ways to strengthen governance of coastal resources at the community level emphasizing ICM activities in the three focal areas (Shama, Greater Cape Three Points and Greater Amanzule). The priority was to consolidate experiences in practicing ICM approaches within communities and districts and at the national level orient and provide guidance for policy formulation that support content development for district medium-term development plans.

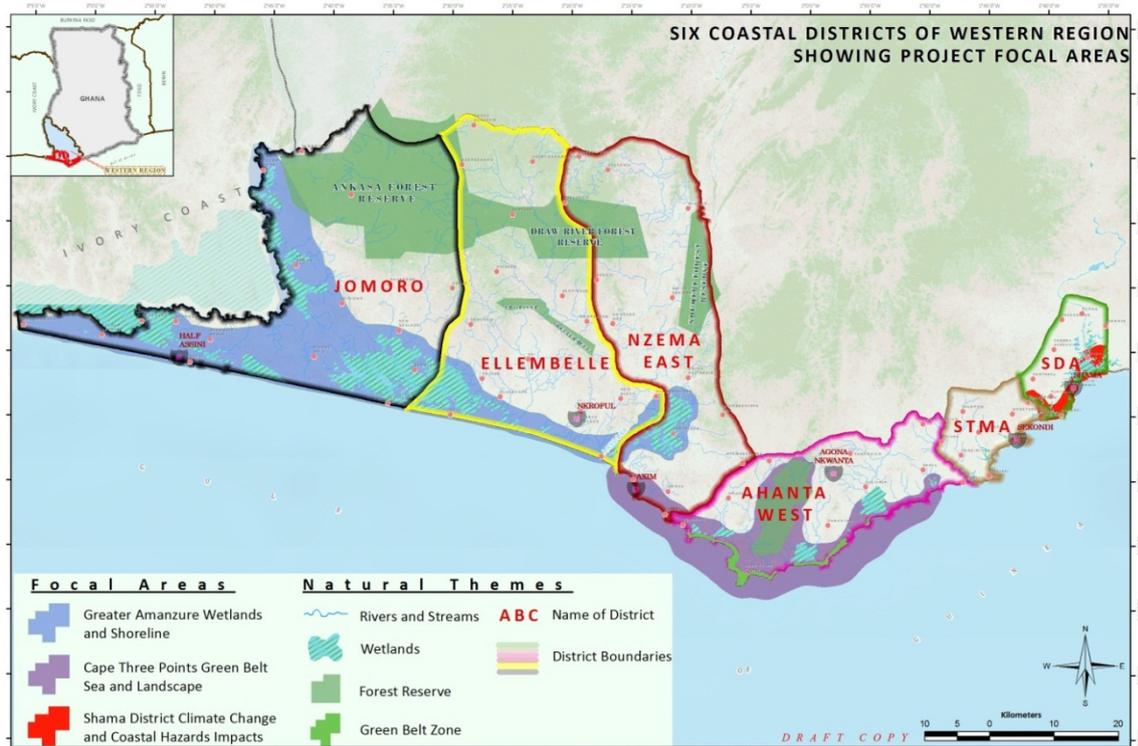


Figure 13: Map of Six Coastal Districts showing ICFG Focal Areas

2.1 Shama Focal Area

2.1.1 District Level Coastal Management

The innovative process in the Shama Focal Area has become a model for other coastal districts in the Western Region. Table 7 presents planned activities and accomplishments.

Table 7: Planned outputs and accomplishment – District Level Coastal Management

Planned Outputs	Accomplishments
Compendium of products for district ICM tool kit that informs spatial and medium term development plans	In preparation
Contributions towards District Spatial Development Framework (SDF) drafting and approval	SDF with ICM contributions completed. Endorsement and early implementation to be initiated next semester
GIS data and other data delivered in final format	Digital and hard copies of maps delivered to district
Livelihood activities that contribute to Anlo Beach community resilience	In progress

Working sessions with the *District Advisory Committee* of the Shama District Assembly reviewed the draft Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and related ICM policies for endorsement by General Assembly while the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) with the Norwegian (NORAD) support commenced a Structure Plan formulation for the District. ICFG contributed shorefront management and zoning policies into the Structure Plan development process.

As legacy for the Shama District, ICFG initiated the compilation ICM information into a toolkit for use by the district. To effectively integrate ICM into district policies, plans and programs, the General Assembly endorsed the transitioning of the *District Advisory Committee* into a sub-committee of the Assembly for coastal management.

2.1.2 Anankwari Floodplain and Pra River Estuary

Strategies for addressing flooding in the Anankwari plains and wetland conservation in the Pra river estuary were designed. Table 8 presents planned activities and accomplishments.

Table 8: Planned outputs and accomplishment – Anankwari River and Flood Plain Area

Planned Outputs	Accomplishment
Bye-law for preventing and mitigating flood hazard on Anankwari river sub-basin	Bye-law drafted. Further stakeholder consultations on draft is underway
Bye-law for conservation of Pra river estuary and Anlo Beach wetland	Bye-law drafted. Further stakeholder consultation on draft is underway

With ICFG support, a draft bye-law was formulated to be refined through stakeholder consultations led by the sub-committee on coastal management and statutory planning of the Shama District Assembly.

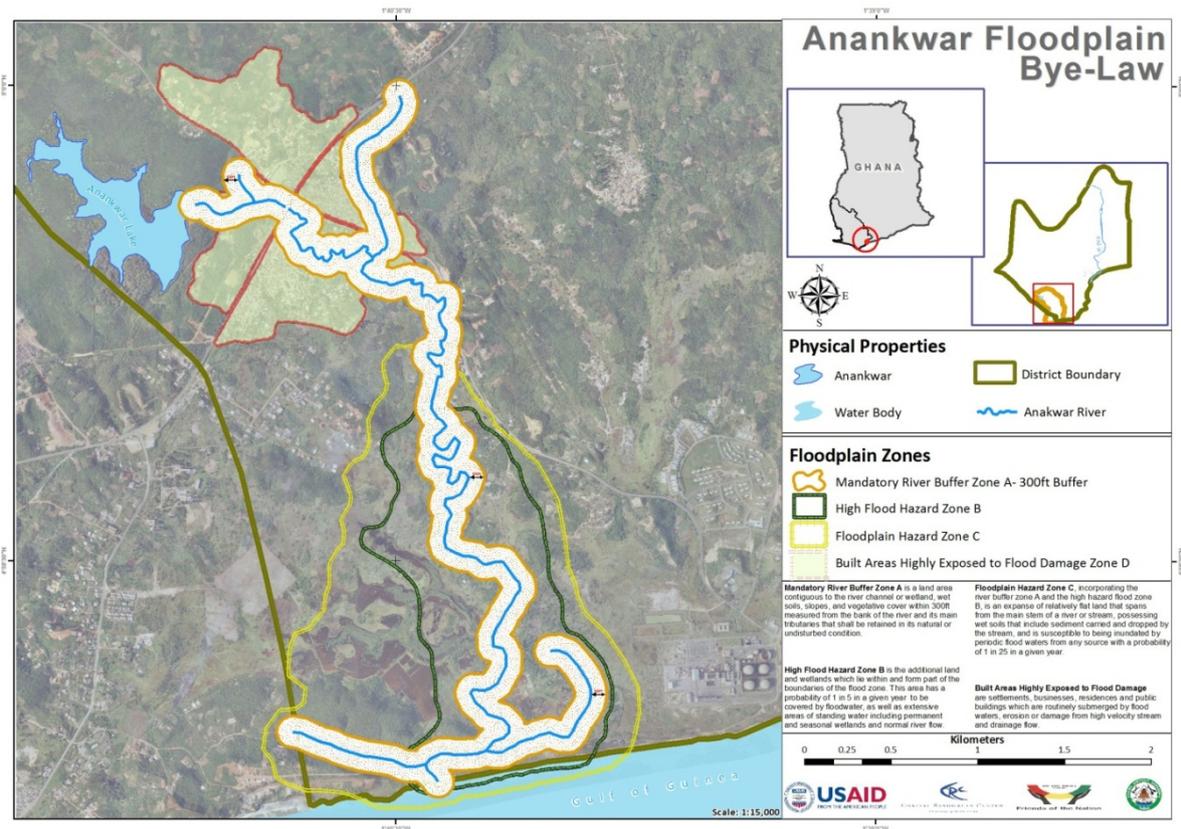


Figure 14: Map of Anankwari floodplain showing regulatory development zones

Box 4: Anankwari floodplain hazard prevention and mitigation

Sample Policies for occupation, use and development of flood hazard zones

- Any permissible developments in Flood Hazard Zones A, B and C must demonstrate that they will not increase flood hazard to adjoining property and infrastructure or threaten public safety and health within the flood plain vicinity. The aim is to protect abutters and downstream residents and businesses from bearing an increased burden of damage which is otherwise avoidable and caused by the permitted project.
- Development of the undeveloped barrier beach contiguous to the floodplain shall be prohibited and the barrier shall be preserved to maintain its protective functions of preventing erosion and storm damage to the Anankwari and existing facilities.

The Assembly shall issue, modify or deny permits for development or any other physical alteration within the high flood hazard zone and the contiguous areas which are necessary to preserve the integrity of the floodplain system

Box 5: Pra River Estuary and Wetland Conservation Bye-law

Sample text of Management plan

- a) The district assembly shall delegate responsibility for managing the Pra estuary and wetland system to a management committee. The district shall perform oversight responsibilities regarding planning and decision making on land use in the same area.
- b) A management plan for the Pra estuary and wetland system shall be formulated and will detail the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders relevant for the implementation of the plan and enforcement of actions therein.
- c) The District Assembly shall approve the Pra estuary and wetland management plan and allocate funding for its implementation and enforcement.
- d) The management plan shall establish permitting rules for harvesting fish and shell fish and other natural resources associated with the estuary and wetland. Fishery related rules shall conform to the Fisheries Act 2002 (Act 625) and Fisheries Regulation, 2010 (L.I.1968).
- e) The management plan shall identify sources of funding for implementation.

Anlo Beach Wetlands

A PhD student supported by the ICFG Initiative, has been assessing the health of the Pra river estuary/wetlands and livelihood strategies of the Anlo Beach community. Preliminary results of the study have generated concerns among community leaders and district officials on the utilization of the wetland ecosystem. A mechanism for sustainable utilization practices was discussed with stakeholders.

Options for conservation included the need for:

- Bye-law to re-instate some traditional norms
- Bye-law to conserve the estuary and wetlands which mimic the Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) approach (see Section 2.2.2).
- Restoration and enterprise development (with leveraged funds from the Small Grants Initiative of the French Global Environmental Facility - FGEF).

The FGEF Small Grant was awarded to FoN for conservation work in the Pra river estuary. It will serve as match funds under this current ICFG Initiative. Also, this would serve to sustain the program in the Anlo Beach in the event of ICFG program close out in September 2013.

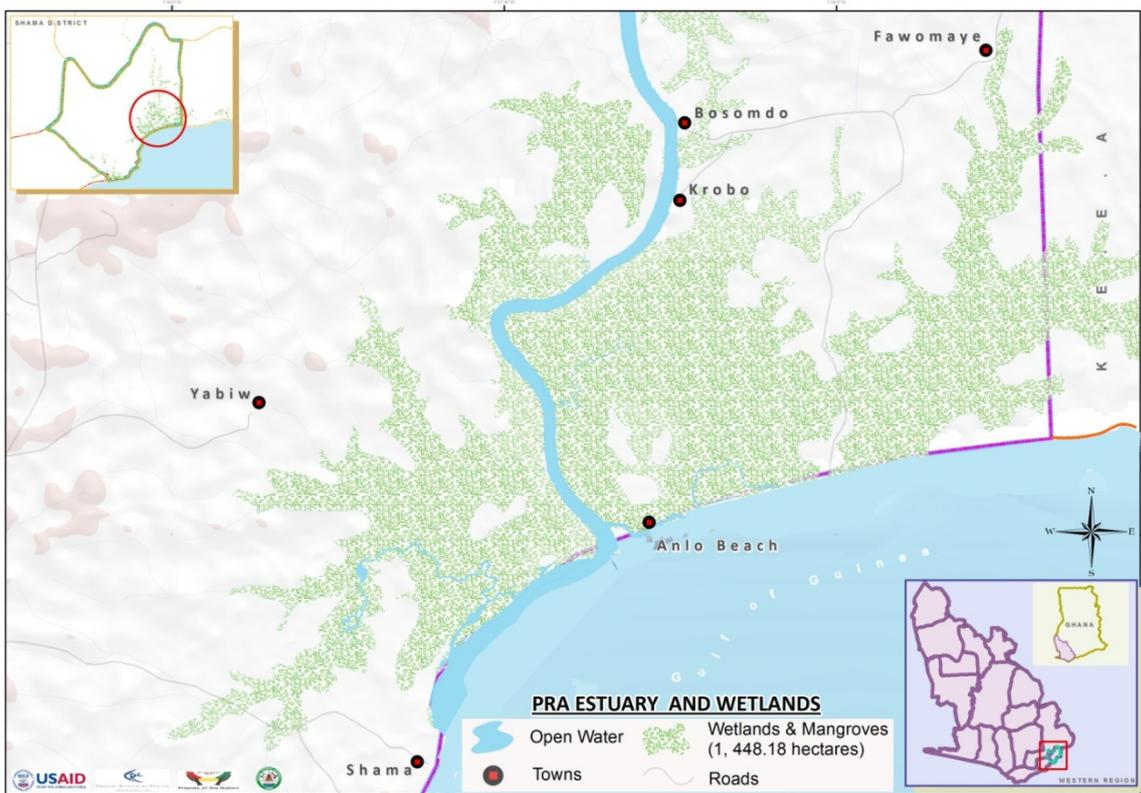


Figure 15: Map showing area of coverage of Pra estuary and wetland bye-law

2.1.3 Shama Shorefront Management

In 2012, the Shama District Assembly requested assistance to advance shorefront management based on a survey of shoreline condition and use initiated by ICFG with support from the University of Cape Coast. This was in response to accelerating infrastructure developments that are impacting the shorefront and other marginal areas. Table 9 presents planned activities outlined in the Year 4 workplan and some accomplishments.

Table 9: Planned outputs and accomplishment- Shama Shorefront Management

Planned Outputs	Accomplishment
Shore zoning and management bye-law	Bye-law is drafted. Further stakeholder consultation on draft is underway
Recommendations for erosion control and shoreline protection	Completed

A bye-law that harmonizes with the Shama Structure Plan and stipulates shorefront construction setbacks, erosion management policies and prohibited uses of shore and water area was drafted for stakeholder review.

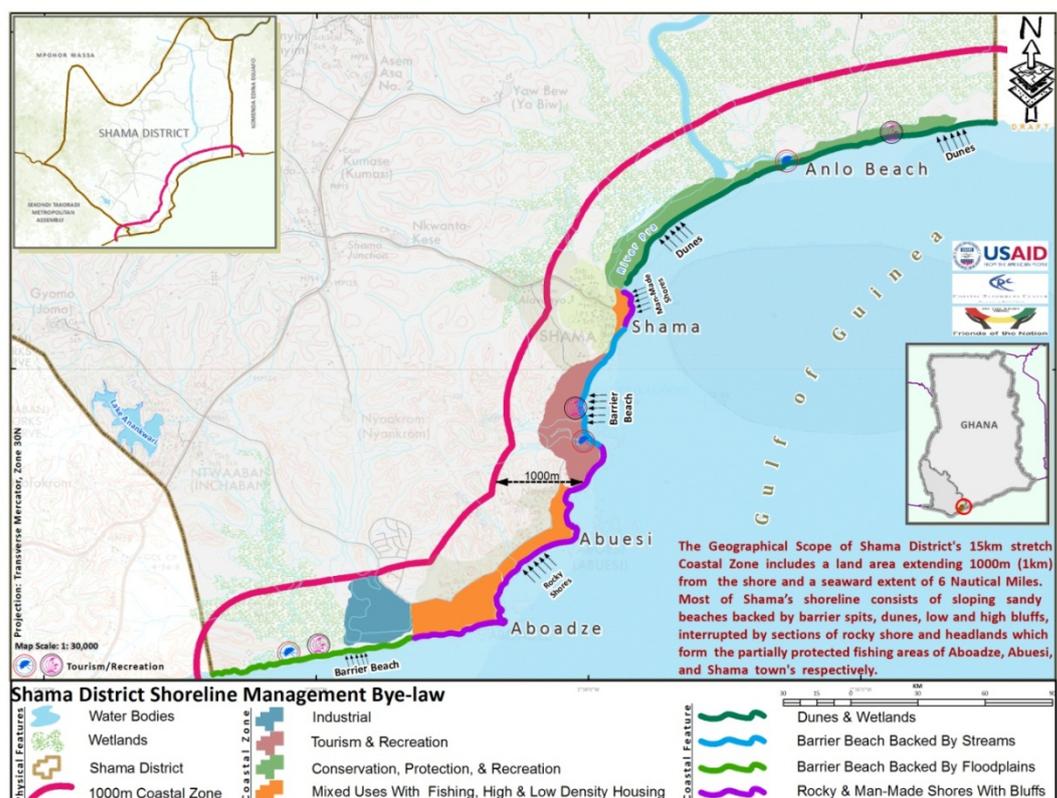


Figure 16: Map depicting coastal area zones and uses for Shama district

2.1.4 Livelihood Resilience and Adaptive Capacity for Anlo Beach

Activities targeted strengthening community level institutions to build their resilience and adaptive capacity to imminent impacts of climate change and low/declining fish harvest were initiated in the community. Table 10 outlines planned outputs.

Table 10: Planned outputs and accomplishment- Livelihood resilience Anlo Beach

Planned Outputs	Accomplishment
Livelihood resilience and climate adaptive capacity plan for Anlo Beach	In progress
Livelihoods activities that contribute to Anlo Beach community resilience	In progress

Pilot livelihood strategies were initiated with about 80 women (fishmongers, farmers, traders, etc.). Through visioning exercises, women of Anlo Beach identified dressmaking and hair dressing as viable alternatives to fishery-based livelihoods. Thirty (30) women were being trained in dressmaking and hair dressing through ICFG assistance. The training which will last for six months was being conducted in collaboration with the Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC), a vocational training institute based in Takoradi.



Figure 17: The District Chief Executive of Shama, Hon. Enoch Appiah handing over sewing machines to beneficiaries of alternative livelihoods

Box 6: Anlo Beach women take lead

Through ICFG activities, women in Anlo Beach have transformed from passive actors to active participants in decision making for community development and fisheries management. This was possible through their involvement in activities that build collective action including the implementation of joint community development actions, dialoguing with the district assembly (to improve road infrastructure connecting the community) and initiating steps to construct a fish market at the proposed community resettlement site.

In the words of the Anlo Beach Chief, “I want to know what Hen Mpoano has done to the women because I now see a huge difference in them. I have struggled to get women to participate in meetings I organized. They never stopped to take a seat, even if the meetings were to discuss development in the community. I am surprised by the large numbers of women who attended Hen Mpoano meetings whilst I struggled to get a few to attend my meetings. I am amazed by the vision developed by the women and promise to support them realize this vision”



Figure 18: Mobilizing women for alternative livelihood program at Anlo Beach

Adaptive capacity and resettlement

The Anlo Beach community with the collaboration of the Shama District Assembly has identified and schemed out a site for future resettlement. This is the result of participatory mapping exercises facilitated by ICFG Initiative in Year 3. Consistent with the resettlement strategy, women in the community requested for assistance to construct a fish market at the proposed site. The District Assembly completed designs for the market while ICFG provided material and support for the community to ensure successful completion and handing over of the market.

Population, Health and Environment

Key actors (Behaviour Change Support (BCS), Health Keepers Network (HKI) and Ghana Health Service (GHS) and Central and Western Fishmongers Improvement Association (CEWEFIA)) continued education and sensitization programs in PHE in 5 coastal communities of Shama district.

Accomplishments included;

- 21 peer educators and community based distributors trained on approaches to infant nutrition and preparation of healthy diets. The peer educators have been involved in knowledge transfer to nursing mothers through home based visits and distribution family planning materials and
- 150 nursing mothers and pregnant women trained in healthy dietary practices through demonstration



Figure 19: PHE Peer Educators interacting with peers



Figure 20: CEWEFIA Nutrition Training

2.2 Greater Cape Three Points

This focal area covering Ahanta West and Nzema East Districts provides the best opportunity for demonstrating land and seascape planning. The natural features and coastline are biologically rich and economically important but are under increasing pressure from development activities (oil and gas related development, rubber and oil palm expansion). The ICFG approach in the focal area was to highlight the importance of the coastal belt and conservation of critical habitats and arable lands for food security and to ensure that developments follow ‘best practices’.

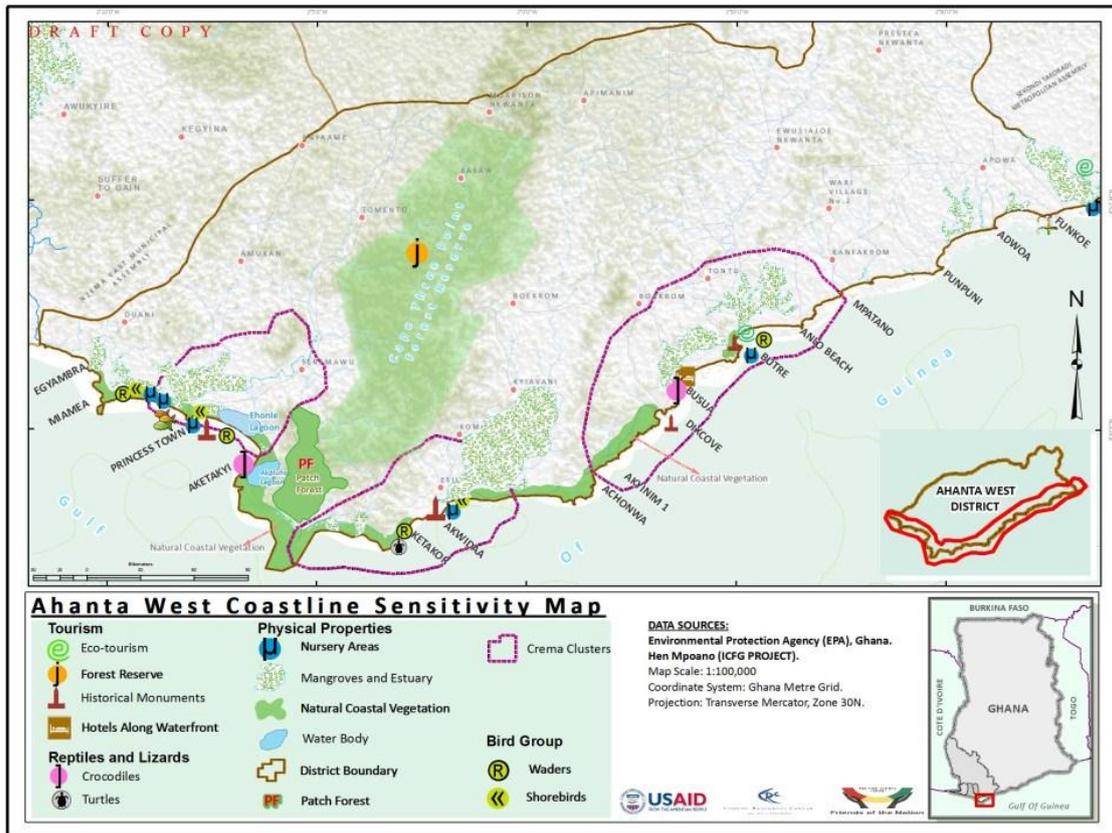


Figure 21: A Green Belt Map for the Cape Three Points Focal Area

2.2.1 District Level Coastal Management

Outlined in Table 11 are the planned outputs and accomplishments for district level coastal management in the Ahanta West and Nzema East Districts.

Integrated Coastal Management Tool kits

Compilation of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) information into a compendium for both Ahanta West and Nzema East districts will assist the districts in the development of the next round of their Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP). The draft for Ahanta West is advanced and will be the subject of discussions at a district development forum scheduled for April 2013.

Table 11: Planned outputs and accomplishment-District level coastal management

Planned Output	Accomplishment
Compendium of products for district ICM tool kits that informs spatial and medium term development plans	In preparation
Contributions toward finalization of District Spatial Development framework drafting and approval	Completed for spatial planning document.
Detailed mapping and best practices guidebook for development of the Cape 3 points green belt	In progress
GIS data compiled for the district	In progress

Integrated Coastal Management Tool kits

Compilation of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) information into a compendium for both Ahanta West and Nzema East districts will assist the districts in the development of the next round of their Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP). The draft for Ahanta West is advanced and will be the subject of discussions at a district development forum scheduled for April 2013.

Spatial planning

The ICFG Initiative worked with the Spatial Planning Advisory Groups (SPAGs) in Ahanta West and Nzema East Districts to finalize the vulnerability assessments undertaken in the two districts. Validation meetings were held to socialize and refine the report as well as follow-up actions for implementation. The recommendations led to the formation of a special committee, the Marine and Coastal Management Committee (MCMC) for the Ahanta West District Assembly.

Box 7: A Marine and Coastal Resources Management Committee for Ahanta West District

The 4th General Assembly meeting of the Ahanta West District Assembly approved the formation of a Marine and Coastal Management Committee and a budget of 15,000 Ghana Cedis was also approved for its operations. The nine-member committee has representatives from the Fisheries Commission, Wildlife Division of Forestry Commission, Traditional Authorities, District Assembly, Private sector, Fisherfolk leaders, and a local NGO.

In his sessional address, the District Chief Executive acknowledged that the formation of the Marine and Coastal Resource Committee was in response to the work of the ICFG/Hen Mpoano Initiative. He noted that Hen Mpoano will be an important partner in supporting the Committee to advance the policies, plans and actions for addressing coastal and marine issues confronting the district.

The General Assembly is the highest decision making body of the District Assembly and their endorsement of such a committee paves the way for integrating the Committee and its work into the Assembly's structures and functions.

With support and facilitation of sessions of the SPAGs, the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Ahanta West and Nzema East Districts were finalized. Significant contributions of

ICFG included the vulnerability issues profiled, maps of the coastal zone and development of policies for ecosystems maintenance. In the Ahanta West District, the MCMC has been mandated to focus on marine and coastal development and related issues. The MCMC has been actively involved in a climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptive capacity planning for Akwidaa and Dixcove (see section 2.2.3).

2.2.2 Conservation of Critical Sea and Landscape Habitats

Table 12: Planned outputs and accomplishment – Conservation of critical land and seascape

Planned Outputs	Accomplishment
Approved by-laws for CREMA wetland conservation	CREMA wetland by-law presented for endorsement
Additional funding proposal for CREMA completed	Additional funds leveraged from Tullow Oil for Cape Three points conservation
Briefing on MPA opportunities for Cape Three Points area	Delayed

CREMA wetlands

The ICFG/Hen Mpoano Initiative supported the Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) to expand from 11 to 20 wetland communities while the existing CREMA by-law was amended and presented to the District Assembly for endorsement in the 3rd Quarter. The CREMA communities were provided additional capacity building support to clarify their roles relative to the national forest and wildlife laws. Also, the CREMA communities were engaged in the restoration of 3 hectares of degraded mangrove forests. Over 5000 mangrove seedlings were replanted.

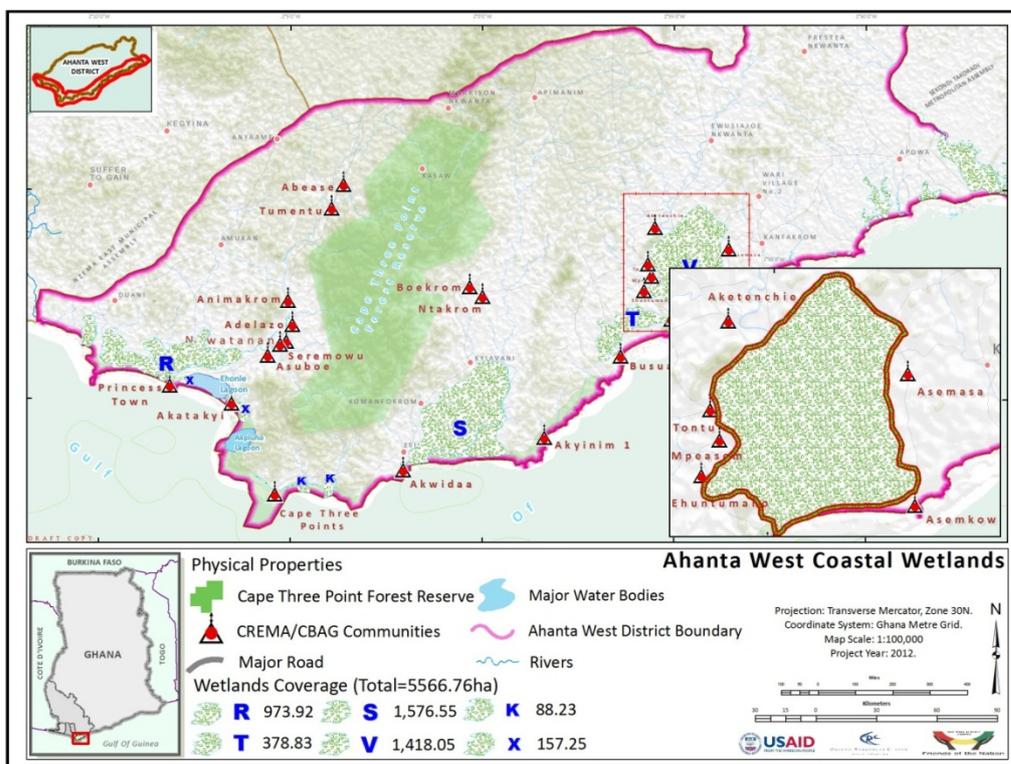


Figure 22: CREMA areas receiving mangrove restoration



Figure 23: CREMA mangrove restoration exercise

Wetlands Day Celebration

Wetlands Day is celebrated on 2nd February of each year. The ICFG/Hen Mpoano marked the day with a photo exhibition, film show, drama by school children, clean-up exercise and an open forum at Busua; a community in the Ahanta West District. Also, a photo exhibition was mounted in the forecourt of the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly (STMA) to highlight the importance of wetlands to coastal communities and fisheries.

Piloting wetland curriculum

A collaborative program with the University of Cape Coast and Ghana Education Service to develop and test a wetland curriculum for Junior High Schools was advanced with a workshop organized for JHS teachers to revise the curriculum to fit the wetland program. Lessons based on the curriculum are being taught in coastal schools and the outcomes are contributing to further refinement of the curriculum for wider dissemination and utilization.

Conservation of Cape Three Points Forest Reserve

A creation of the ICFG Initiative, the Cape Three Points Working Group is a coalition of institutions with interest in the conservation and sustainable use of the Cape Three Points Forest Reserve and adjoining wetlands. The Working Group, among other tasks, facilitated the training of Community Monitoring Teams (CMT). A total of 160 people from 16 communities, including 30 women, were trained in the basics of the forest and wildlife laws, the identification of illegal activities in the forest, health and safety and offence handling, among others.



Figure 24: Clean-up exercises on World Wetland Day

A weekly monitoring program was developed and the ICFG Initiative provided the trainees with tools and materials for monitoring the Forest for illegal activities. Tullow Oil Corporate Responsibility funds was leveraged to support monitoring has been funding the teams to conduct scheduled monitoring in the Forest Reserve.

Meanwhile, an MoU between the Forestry Commission and the Working Group has been signed as a precursor for updating the Cape Three Points Forest Reserve Management Plan. The plan is expected to be completed in the third quarter.



Figure 25: Presentation of monitoring items to the Cape Three Points forest communities

2.2.3 Akwidaa and Dixcove Fish Landing Sites Livelihood Resilience

A rapid vulnerability assessments conducted in coastal communities informed the prioritization of Akwidaa and Dixcove as pilot sites for detailed assessment and adaptation planning efforts. Table 13 is an outline of the planned activities and accomplishments.

Table 13: Planned outputs and accomplishments – Akwidaa and Dixcove fish landing sites

Planned Outputs	Accomplishment
Livelihood resilience and climate adaptive capacity plan for Akwidaa and Dixcove.	Completed
Pilot livelihood interventions rolled out in Dixcove	In progress

In collaboration with the Ahanta West District Assembly, TCPD and leaders of these two communities, participatory field exercises were conducted in February and March 2013 to identify specific vulnerabilities and develop adaptation responses. Key outcomes of these assessments were:

Draft Coastal Resilience Plans for Akwidaa and Dixcove, highlighting short and long term actions for reducing vulnerability and building adaptive capacity. Enhanced capacities of district officials and community leaders to incorporate hazards and climate change into planning and decision making systems



Figure 26: Participatory Mapping in Akwidaa

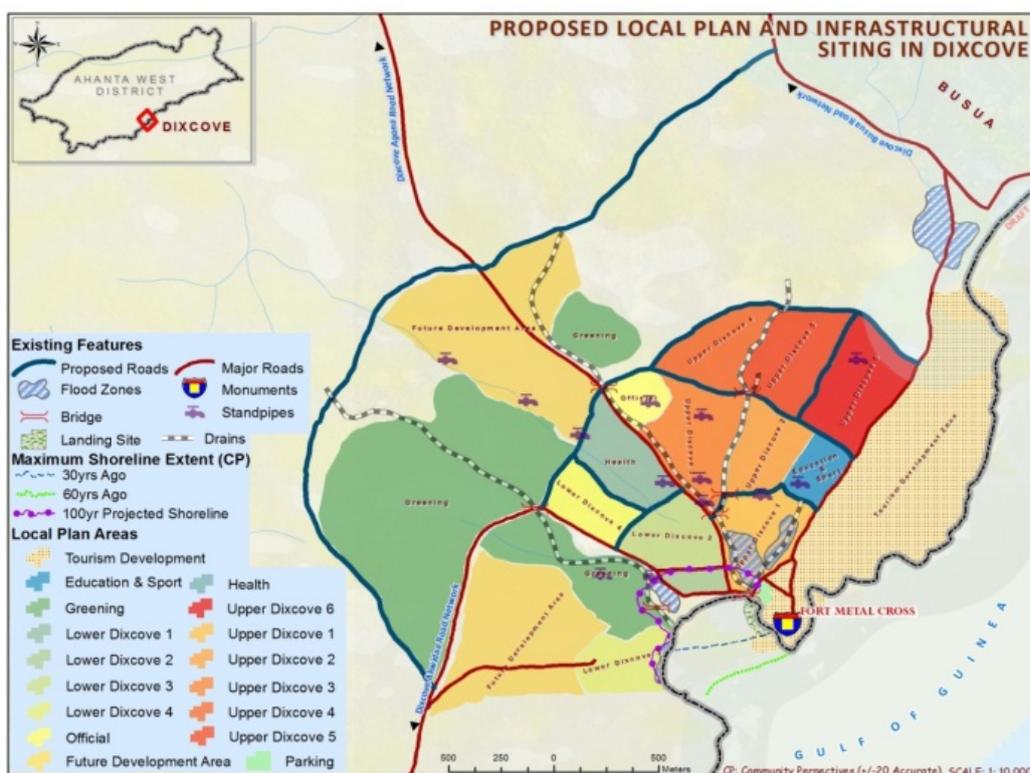


Figure 27: Map showing local and resilience plan for Dixcove

2.3 Greater Amanzule

The Greater Amanzule wetlands straddle the coastal plains of the Ellembele and Jomoro Districts and to a little extent, the Nzema East District. It is a special area of concern due to its rich biodiversity and special or unique features. Majority of the population of the two districts lives on a highly vulnerable stretch of dune hemmed between the ocean and the wetlands where the fishing communities are significantly impacted by the consequences of shoreline change, flooding and the marine algae blooms of *Enteromorpha* or *Ulva clathrata* (popularly known as green-green) and the brown alga (*Sargassum sp.*).

The relatively small population and the low immediate threats within the wetlands favor the establishment of a large community co-managed protected area. However, the area is expected to experience accelerated industrial development due to the discovery of oil and gas offshore and plans to site oil and gas related facilities in the two districts.

2.3.1 District Level Coastal Management

Table 14 outlines the planned outputs and accomplishments under this activity.

Table 14: Planned outputs and accomplishment - District Level Coastal Management

Planned Outputs	Accomplishments
Contributions to spatial development frameworks for Jomoro and Ellembele	Completed for both Ellembele and Jomoro districts
ICM tool kits presented to district assemblies	In Progress
Guidebook on best practices for engaging the gas sector and reviewing EIAs	Not initiated

Support for District Spatial Planning

For both Ellebelle and Jomoro districts, Hen Mpoano contributed coastal management information for completing the SDFs and the ongoing NORAD funded Structure Plan for the oil and gas enclaves in the two districts.

ICM Tool kits

Information generated on marine and coastal management within the Ellebelle and Jomoro Districts since the inception of the ICFG Initiative were retrieved, re-assessed for completeness and packaged into a compendium. This is part of the legacy that the Initiative will hand over to the districts as part of the exit strategy. These will support the districts in future coastal planning and decision making and to serve as inputs into their next round of District Medium-Term Development Plan.

Validation of Coastal Vulnerability Assessment Report

The results of the participatory process to assess climate change impacts and resilience in 48 coastal communities in the Ellebelle and Jomoro Districts were validated and updated with key stakeholders including the *Nzema Manle Council*, community leaders and the two District Assemblies. This has promoted further understanding of the issues and catalyzed joint planning activities by both districts to help address the issues.

2.3.2 Conservation of Wetlands, Natural Areas and Coastal Lagoons in the Greater Amanzule Wetlands

The Amanzule wetlands and surroundings have been largely inaccessible. During the year a numbers of studies and activities were carried out to better understand the Greater Amanzule ecosystem. In Table 15 is presented planned outputs for the year and accomplishments.

Table 15: Planned outputs and accomplishment – conservation of wetland and natural areas

Planned Outputs	Accomplishments
Communication of Project Idea Note to REDD+ national focal point	Based on recommendations from feasibility assessment, PIN is being formulated for Plan Vivo
Recommendations for Project Design Document (PDD)	Delayed pending completion of PIN
Amanzule Wetlands Satellite imagery analyzed	Not initiated
Documentation on Bamboo feasibility study orient private sector investment	Completed.
Working groups develop preferred conservation management scenario for Amanzule wetland	Conservation scenario developed. Yet to be endorsed by traditional council and district assembly.

Identification of certification methodologies and PIN preparation

The Greater Amanzule wetland covers over 20,000 hectares with adjacent additional 10,000 hectares of Tanoé Forest across the international frontier into Ivory Coast. These pristine wetlands with high potential for carbon sequestration provide important ecosystem services including fish nursery grounds and coastal protection.

In Year 3, the Initiative in collaboration with Forest Trends/Nature Conservation Research Centre-NCRC completed a carbon stock assessment for the Amanzule swamp forest which concluded that the mangrove ecosystems have extremely high carbon content in above and below ground biomass as well as in the soils. In November 2013, ICFG partnered NCRC and Carbon Decisions International (CDI) to conduct a pre-feasibility assessment of a potential mangrove/ swamp forest restoration carbon project for the Amanzule wetland. However, this assessment revealed that a proposed afforestation/restoration project within the REDD+ framework is not feasible for the Amanzule based on a variety of reasons, notably:

- the Amanzule is a relatively small area
- it is highly fragmented
- low potential for reduced emissions because of the comparatively high soil carbon stocks of post deforestation land use and
- high cost of generating all required data and scenarios

These findings currently puts on hold the subsequent phases of the process - the preparation of a Project Design Document (PDD) and validation/registration of the PDD under Verified Carbon Standards (VCS). The assessment strongly recommended that a Plan Vivo project designed for the Amanzule would be more suitable for attracting funds for biodiversity and other environmental and socio-economic services.

Support for Amanzule Working Group

The Amanzule Working Group (AWG) was tasked to develop a local legislation for reserving large areas of the Amanzule wetlands landscape for conservation. The Working Group had several consultative meetings which culminated in the decision of merging the Community Resources Management Area (CREMA) and Project Management Committee (PMC) models for the management of the wetlands. The outcome of the merger is the *Greater Amanzule Conservation Area (GACA) and Greater Amanzule Community Committees (ACC)*. These were yet to be endorsed by relevant stakeholders such as the Nzema Manle, Wildlife Division of Forestry Commission and the District Assemblies.

To ensure support from key stakeholder groups, the ICFG Initiative maintained strong collaboration with the highest traditional body in the area - the Nzema Manle Council. The council has declared their support and endorsement for the wetland conservation attempts facilitated by the ICFG. They had earlier in Year 3 supported a conservation planning retreat that led to the formation of the AWG. Relevant coastal and fisheries issues/information continued to be discussed at the Nzema Manle Council meetings.

The Initiative with the approval of the Council will hold the second conservation planning retreat in Quarter 3 (April-June 2013) to validate and endorse the proposed conservation management scenario developed by the Amanzule Working Group. The retreat will also communicate findings and recommendations of the Initiative's work with NCRC/CDI to the key stakeholder groups.

Visit by the US Forest Service

In February 2013, a team from the US Forest Service visited the CRC for orientation on landscape and wetland conservation activities under the ICFG Initiative. The team led by Justice Odoi of USAID Ghana interacted with the Amanzule Working Group (AWG) at Beyin. Discussions with the AWG focused on critical coastal issues and opportunities for wetland/landscape conservation.

The AWG briefed the team on the CREMA and PMC models being considered for the conservation of the Greater Amanzule Wetlands. The US Forest Service team was accompanied by members of the Working Group to visit some wetland communities with the Greater Amanzule in the Ellebelle and Jomoro Districts.

Population Health Environment (PHE)

Two Peace Corps Volunteers -Mrs. Leslie Mwinnyaa and Taylor Ann Parker continued to play key roles in the PHE activities of the focal area. During the period, the Initiative strengthened existing collaboration with the Ghana Health Service, Esiamia Community Health and Nursing Training School (ECHNTS) and the Ghana Education Service on PHE education and awareness.

Accomplishments for the period include:

- 24 tutors from 1st and 2nd Cycle schools trained in PHE
- 15 PHE school clubs formed
- 100 student-nurses of ECHNTS trained and delivering outreach services on PHE
- 564 counseling visits conducted for family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH)
- 182 school children (aged 12-18) received information on PHE through membership of PHE Clubs



Figure 28: Community Health Nurses interacting with peers during a home visit



Figure 29: A PHE School Club in Jomoro District

2.3.3 New Town Community Resilience Interventions

Four communities were selected for practical resilience interventions in Year 4. These are Anlo Beach (Shama Districts), Dixcove and Akwidaa (Ahanta West District) and Newtown in the Jomoro District. While scheduled interventions were carried out in the Shama and Ahanta West Districts, the program in Newtown was intentionally dropped because of the extra effort needed to set up and complete those at the three locations as the ICFG did not want to initiate this intervention whose full completion could extend beyond close-out. Funds for the Newtown activities were reallocated to support the 3rd National Fisheries Dialogue in February 2013 as a result of overflow and interest by stakeholders to participate in the dialogue.

3. Communications and Documenting Lessons Learned

3.1 Communication and Liaison between Regional and National Scales

In the final year of the ICFG Initiative, the program leadership sought to deepen engagement at the regional and national level to share lessons and experiences from pilot initiative in the western region and how some of the lessons/activities could be adopted by national level institutions and sustained into the future in the event of the ICFG Initiative close-out in September 2013.

The major thrust was continued interaction through high discussions, presentations, memos, insights and critiques linking the Initiative to national programs. For example, potential areas were identified where a number of the ICFG projects/activities and lessons could be adopted and replicated in other coastal regions in Ghana under the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) under the Fisheries Commission.

Another important consideration was the development of a Legislative Initiative for fisheries co-management in Ghana where consultations were held with the leadership of the Fisheries Commission and other stake holders including the Attorney General's Department and the Ministry of Local Government as well as other national and regional level stakeholders in the design of the contents of the 3rd National Fisheries Dialogue. Seven Fisheries Commission staff were supported to participate in the dialogue. Also, the Initiative supported the Fisheries Alliance, a coalition of national fisheries interest NGOs to undertake a countrywide consultation with fisheries stakeholders to design options for fisheries co-management in Ghana. This consultation process fed into the 3rd Fisheries Dialogue and fisher folk leaders (including women) were identified, selected to participate in the dialogue.

There were also engagements with the Ghana Police Service relative to the ongoing support of the Marine Police Unit. Suggestions were made for the Ghana Police Service to work through the Minister of Interior and to formalize collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development to support the activities of the Marine Police Unit. The ICFG has developed a draft Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) which outlines the working relations between the Marine Police and Fisheries Commission and other related institutions.

The Issue Brief on the Nested Governance proposal published in the Daily Graphic Newspaper called for comments from readers. Follow up efforts to collate views from national level actors was by Dr. Stephen Olsen, Emeritus Director of CRC/URI. One-on-one informal discussions were held with senior level persons in Accra and Sekondi (Table 16) to gain their perspectives and reactions to the ideas put forward the issue brief. Based on the views collated, a debriefing session was held at the National Development Planning Commission.

Table 16: List of Personalities consulted on the draft Policy Brief on the Nested Governance

Personality	Position
Mr. Fredua Agyeman	Director Environment, Min. of Science, Environment and Technology
Mr. Ken Kinney	CEO, The Development Institute
Mr. George Ortsin	CEO, Global Environmental Facility
Nana Ababio (Dr Berko)	Former Chief Economist, Min of Finance and Member of Natural Resources Environment Advisory Committee
Christopher Cripps	Consultant
Mr. Asiedu Poku Mr. Lawrence Dakura Mr. Alhassan Mohammed	Town & Country Planning Department,
Prof R. Benning	Former Vice Chancellor, University of Development Studies
Hon. Samuel Ofofu Ampofo	Former Minister, Local Government and Rural Development
Mr. Sam Quatey	Director, Fisheries Commission
Dr. Ferdinand Tay Mr. Winfred Nelson Mr. Mensah Bonsu	National Development Planning Commission
Michael Ohene Effah	DFID, Accra
Peter Trenchard	USAID
USAID/USFS team	
Mr. David Yaro	Chief Director , WRCC
Mr. Clement Dandori	Former Coordinating Director, STMA

3.2 Communications at the Local and Regional and National Scale

Communication at the Regional and Local Levels

Communications, consultations and outreach activities were carried out to deepen constituency building as part of the program activities in the Western Region. These have involved the leadership of various departments and agencies, the private sector, traditional authorities and fisherfolks. The organisations included the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO), Town and Country Planning Department, the STMA and Ahanta West Assemblies and Zoomlion Ltd (a waste management company). As part of the Wetlands day celebration, a day long photo exhibition was mounted at the forecourts of the STMA to bring to public attention the importance of wetlands in the Western Region

Consultations with the law enforcement agencies especially the Judicial Service, Ghana Navy and the Regional Police Command as well as the educational and social outreach activity by the marine police trainees reinforced the need for compliance with the fisheries laws and regulations at the beach level. With the strengthening of the prosecution chain, 36 cases of fisheries violations were prosecuted in the Western Region courts in 2012.



Figure 30: Public viewing of wetland exhibition at the STMA

Other engagements included deepened collaboration and support for The Ghana National Canoe Fishermen's Council, especially, the fish mongers. Two women leaders were identified to mobilize Fishmongers (fish queens) from the six coastal districts. For the first time, fish queens in the western region have met and elected their leaders at the regional and district levels. Two women now serve on the executive of the canoe fishermen's council.

Also, at the local level, interventions which favoured women took place at Anlo Beach (Shama District and Akwidaa (Ahanta West District). The visioning process with women led to the identification of locations and the design for the construction of market stall to be used by women traders. The market construction was expected to be completed by the end of June 2013 and will be supported with community labour, technical expertise by the District Assembly and financial support by Hen Mpoano.

At both the regional and the district levels outputs of the ICFG Initiative was communicated across several media - audio/visuals (calendars, billboards, photo exhibitions, town hall/community presentations, radio and television appearances, video shows and the airing of the Hen Mpoano designed radio drama (Biribireba) on three local FM stations.



Figure 31 Re-branded billboards along the highways in the districts

3.3 Capstone Document/ Final Report

The Year 4 Workplan provided for a Capstone document to be produced as a summary of the 4 year ICFG initiative. The Capstone document will also discuss the path forward/sustainability issues relative to the close out of the Initiative. *Sustainamatrix*, a partner on the Initiative, has been in the lead in the production of the Capstone Document. In February 2013, efforts were initiated to sample the views and experiences of institutions, personalities, community persons and fisher folks and the core team working on the Initiative. The views and experiences collated will reflect voices of the practitioners.

The Capstone document will place the program in the context of Ghana's coastal and fisheries governance challenges, summarize the design and strategy of the initiative, highlight major milestones and make recommendations for Ghana, USAID and other donors, and offer insights aimed as well at the international communities of practice in fisheries and coastal management. It will highlight major successes achieved during the agreement period, discuss any shortcomings and difficulties encountered and outline lessons learned and make recommendations for sustaining ongoing activities with partners and meet the criteria for the final report as per the cooperative agreement

4. Program Management

4.1 Program Leadership, Structure and Staffing

Staff transition

Mr. Mark Fenn resigned his post as Chief of Party with effect from November, 2012 to take on a new position with Winrock International on a USAID supported program on Climate Change in Vietnam. Given the remaining time prior to completion of the project, maintaining stability and momentum will be critical to bring the project to completion and achieve the goals that have been set. CRC in consultation with USAID promoted from within, the senior full time in-country Deputy Chief of Party, Mr. Kofi Agbogah to position of Chief of Party (Program Director) and Mr. Stephen Kankam, the technical lead for the district planning activities as Deputy Chief of Party (Program Coordinator).

Dr. Don Robadue of CRC/URI assumed the role of overall program manager based in Rhode Island and increased his presence in Ghana. Dr. Brian Crawford maintained his oversight role as Director of CRC.

Hen Mpoano Advisory Council

The political transition in Ghana saw the transfer of Mr. David Yaro, Chief Director of the Western Region Coordinating Council and Chair of the ICFG Advisory Council from the Western Region to Accra. He takes on a new position as the Chief Director of the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Cultural Affairs.

As the ICFG Initiative is anchored within the WRCC, the new Chief Director Mr. Kwaku Osei-Poku, who had on occasions deputized for Mr. David Yaro on the Advisory Council, has assumed the position of the Chairman of the Council. Mr. Kwaku Osei-Poku is a beneficiary of the study tour to the Philippines organized by the Initiative in May 2012 and very much abreast with the activities of the Hen Mpoano Initiative.

During the period, Awulae Agyefi Kwame III, Paramount Chief of the Nsein Traditional Area and member of the Hen Mpoano Advisory Council tendered in his resignation from the Hen Mpoano Advisory Council on grounds of ill-health and advanced age. The Advisory Council has tasked the ICFG team to search for a befitting replacement.

In January 2013, Rt. Rev. John Martin Darko Bishop Catholic Diocese, Sekondi-Takoradi, Advisory Council Member passed on to glory. He has since been replaced by Reverend George Pepra Addo, General Secretary of Religious Groups in the Western Region

4.2 Strategic Partners, Clients and Collaboration

The Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the University of Rhode Island (URI) remains the lead institution responsible for overall Program management and implementation including Program performance and financial reporting to USAID/Ghana. Several other international, national and local organizations will play critical partnership roles with implementation. Key implementing partners are The WorldFish, Sustainamatrix and Friends of the Nation:

Friends of the Nation is a local socio-environmental NGO based in the Western Region that has on-going activities to address the crises in Ghana's fisheries sector as well as advocacy programs relative to local rights and industrial exploitation of natural resources. FoN is

viewed as the organization that can follow through and provide longer-term support to District Assemblies on ICM and governance initiatives and local communities relative to co-management of the fisheries resources and management of critical coastal habitats..

The WorldFish West Africa regional team has provided targeted technical support for the fisheries work and will be leading many of the actions aiming to: provide a legal and practical means for piloting co-management of the fisheries; improving the livelihoods of fisherfolk and identifying measures for building resilience in the coastal communities.

SustainaMetric was instrumental in Year 1 in training the Initiative team and partners to conduct baseline surveys and to understand and assess governance issues in the coastal districts. During Years 2 and 3, they provided a critical support role for communications and periodic M&E reviews. They will continue to provide significant backstopping to communications activities, notably in the development of the “Capstone Document” that will serve as the final report.

Peace Corps Volunteers Five 5 Peace Corps Volunteers were assigned to the Initiative continued to work in the coastal communities and with institutions in ICFG within the program covering community wetland conservation, small business advisory, teaching PHE in selected junior high schools and training and working with community health nurses in PHE.

Other Partnerships ICFG has worked in close collaboration with the development and initial planning of several other donor programs that will be focusing in the Western Region. These include: investment from the World Bank in the WARFP through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Fisheries Commission, orienting DFID’s future investments to build capacity in the region and districts to address challenges with oil and gas; and with NORAD on spatial planning and implementation in the coastal districts of the Western Region.

Collaborative programs and MOUs have also been developed with evolving USAID investments in the Western Region, notably: The LOGODEP Governance Project implemented by Management Systems International on capacity building of district assemblies and civil society groups; the Behavior Change Project led by Johns Hopkins University and the Local Governance and Decentralization Project led by Management Systems International, the US Peace Corps (currently 5 Volunteers serving with ICFG), and the BUSAC Advocacy Fund (four grants to ICFG partners).

4.2.1 New Opportunities

New Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, with cabinet status, is one of the twenty- four (24) Ministries of the Civil Service established by Executive Instrument (EI 1) made on 18th January 2013.

The creation of this new ministry will afford the fisheries sector the chance to achieve its full potential and address the declining trend in its performance and also modernize the fishing industry with the support of development partners and collaboration of some Non-Governmental Organizations. The design and establishment of the Integrated Coastal and fisheries Governance (ICFG) “*Hen Mpoano*” programme in the Western Region has been supporting the Government of Ghana to achieve its development objectives. The initiative has laid the foundation for building extensive social capital.

The capacity of the Western Region Ghana Canoe fishermen's Council, the Western Region Fisheries Working Group and the National Fisheries Alliance of Civil Society groups have been built to, among others, better advocate for reforms and dialogue as well as promote fisheries co-management and compliance with fisheries regulations in the fisheries sector.

There is a well-designed methodology for preparing and conducting study tours for fishers and other people whose work involves activities in the fisheries sector to witness best practices in other countries. The participants are groomed to engage in follow-up communication within communities and institutions to champion moves towards reforms there. These Champions can be used to reach the remaining coastal regions for further advocacy work.

Compliance and Enforcement

The Initiative received USAID approval to pilot a training programme for the recently established marine police. The course content focused on education on fisheries regulations, compliance promotion, deterrents and social considerations in working with fishers in their communities.

A Citizen's Watch on Water (CWOW) programme is being developed together with the Fisheries Commission (WR), the Ghana Navy and the marine police to intensify surveillance and enforcement presence at sea. This can be replicated in fishing communities in the remaining coastal regions with the collaboration of the Initiative. The fishers who participated in the study tour to witness enforcement of fisheries regulations in the Ivory Coast could be used to champion moves on implementation of fisheries regulations through voluntary compliance and enforcement in Ghana.

Prosecution of Fisheries violation

The Initiative has developed a highly successful programme for the prosecution chain in the Western Region that involves regular training and re-training of the Ghana Navy, the Police, prosecutors from the Attorney-General's Department, Judges and the Fisheries Commission. More arrests and successful prosecution of fisheries infringement cases are occurring in the Western Region. This experience merits replication in the remaining Coastal Regions with collaboration from the Initiative.

Support for Fisheries Co-Management

A top-notch Ghanaian consultant, a legal expert in fisheries matters, was contracted by the Initiative to help the Ministry of Fisheries in developing an appropriate and supportive institutional framework to implement co-management arrangements for sustainable fisheries in Ghana. Detailed guidelines and an implementation plan are expected, through the instrumentality of the consultant, for the Fisheries Ministry preferably through a cabinet Memorandum and accompanying legislative drafting instructions to the A/G's Dept to give legislation that is effective to fisheries co-management implementation in Ghana.

Fishers who participated in study tours to witness co-management approaches in Senegal and Tanzania under the auspices of the Initiative could assist to champion moves towards fisheries co-management in Ghana. Meanwhile the initiative has identified pilot sites where it could collaborate with the Ministry of Fisheries for fisheries co-management implementation using the 'learning by doing' approach. There is the need for extension agents to work in the fisheries co-management programs.

Support for Establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

The initiative supported the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the establishment of MPAs to come up with a preferred scenario document that will then be presented to the Fisheries Ministry for a way forward in the establishment of MPAs. Foundations for several small marine management units that could be used to pilot MPA network in the Western Region have been laid. The Initiative together with the UK based NGO; Blue Ventures has already conducted some baseline studies on the demersal fisheries and their habitats in the Western Region to help select small management areas or MPAs. Further studies could be extended to the East. Collaboration with the Fisheries Ministry is needed to carry the process forward. There is also the need for the Ministry to train MPA managers and extension agents for MPAs establishment.

Research

The importance of fisheries data that feed information to the design of fisheries management plans cannot be over-emphasized. With the support of World Fish Center, the Initiatives partners, past data can be re-analyzed to look at the effects of different effort measures and using this information to reconstruct catch trends in fish catch and effort data as well as the sustainability, productivity and profitability of the fisheries.

There is excellent stock assessment expertise at the University of Rhode Island at the Graduate School of Oceanography and the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division of the Fisheries Ministry that could be well equipped to help out with any “classical” assessment work within the Gulf of Guinea.

Alternative Livelihoods Strategies

The Initiative has conducted extensive research on diversifying livelihoods options and resilience building for families in fishing communities in the Western Region. The Initiative could collaborate with the ministry to pilot action at identified target sites which could be up-scaled to the remaining coastal regions. The USAID could continue to fund such activities as part of their Feed the Future program strategy for coastal areas.

Replicating the Hen Mpoano Achievements

As regards closer collaboration of “*Hen Mpoano*” initiative with the Ministry of Fisheries, it is noted that the limited presence of the Initiative in the 6 coastal districts in the Western region is not enough. There is a chance for expanded presence in the other coastal areas of the Central, Greater Accra and the Volta Region to share rich experience there and participate in activities that boarder on fisheries and coastal governance.

Merging the Spatial Planning Advisory Groups and the Amanzule Working Group

In Year 4, the work of the Spatial Planning Advisory Group (SPAG) in the Ellembelle and Jomoro Districts was merged with that of the Amanzule Working Group. This change came about as a result of the winding down in August 2012 of the Spatial Development Framework exercise assignment undertaken by the Jubilee Partners funded consultant-*Spatial Dimension*.

This necessitated the re-composition and orientation of the membership of the Amanzule Working Group hence some delays in implementing certain activities. Some of the SPAG members from the two district assemblies lost interest in the process. However, the new arrangements created opportunities which were explored by the Amanzule Working Group. It created an opportunity for Hen Mpoano to bring the Amanzule focal area activities closer to the district assemblies thereby enhancing the participation of some senior personnel.

Broader stakeholder involvement, especially at the community level was also a major achievement brought about by the new arrangement.

The integration of wetlands conservation into district spatial planning framework has also been given a major boost since some assembly officials have been afforded the opportunity to take part and also observe the deliberations of the working group.

4.3 Monitoring, Evaluation, Performance Management and Reporting

Monitoring and evaluation activities of the Hen Mpoano Initiative were based on the Orders of Outcome framework and the USAID indicators. Governance scorecards for the three focal areas as well as Fisheries were updated to guide subsequent priorities and actions – ICFG Custom Indicator 1.

The ICFG Performance Monitoring Plan and M&E indicators for USAID reporting was reviewed (Annex C) following new direction in USAID policy and a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) conducted by Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Support Services (METSS). As a result, new data collection tools were designed; linkages between ICFG program results framework and USAID Development Objectives (used to be Strategic Objectives)/ Feed the Future Objectives were established in the PMP. More importantly, a management information system (using excel spreadsheets) was being built to shift the M&E system from manual operation to an electronic database system – a good legacy that would facilitate data entry and retrievals.

The goal of performance monitoring and evaluation was to encourage adaptive management and learning within the Initiative and to report results to USAID/Ghana. This required collecting timely information using indicators selected to provide meaningful information on progress towards stated objectives. The Initiative's Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) was drafted as part of Year 1 work planning activities. However, given the evolving nature of the objectives and activities in Phase 2, based largely on the outcomes of Phase 1, projecting the best indicators for use over life-of-project and respective targets was not fully possible. T h u s , the PMP was revised to fit with the process for undertaking periodic monitoring and evaluation, learning and adaptive management. In July 2012, METSS-Ghana assisted the Initiative with the implementation of the DQA recommendations.

As a result, the total number of indicators for reporting to USAID increased from 12 to 13 at the end of FY12. These included nine (9) FTF indicators, 3 GCC (Global Climate Change) Indicators and One Custom indicator. In FY13, it was decided that one of the GCC indicators (EG 4.8-7 - Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions measured, reduced or sequestered) be scrapped. A new indicator meant for PHE reporting was introduced: Number of People Trained in child health and nutrition through USG assistance. This is FtF Indicator.

Constraints/challenges and measures adopted: With each M&E session, the in-country team has developed increasing capacity to complete routine project M&E requirements and track the progress through the USAID indicators.

5.0 Project Closeout

The project will initiate a closeout process as early as June of 2013. The liaison office in Accra will be closed by then and most of the technical and field based employees will be given notice of the project end and termination of employment contracts, and sub-contracts with partners, on July 31, 2013. A core staff will remain for closeout actions that include report writing and transitioning of activities to program partners.

A plan will be developed in consultation with USAID Ghana for disposition of ICFG purchased supplies, equipment and capital equipment. Disposition of capital equipment (e.g. vehicles) will need approval of the project contract officer prior to transfer. Other non-capital equipment will be disposed at the discretion of URI in consultation with USAID. It is expected that a portion of this equipment will go to in-country partner institutions and/or transferred to other USAID contractors. Preference for disposition to contractors or local partner institutions will be given to those involved in implementation of the ICM National strategy and involved in coastal elements of USAID Ghana mission strategy.

A detailed close out plan will be developed and submitted to USAID Ghana 60 days before the end date of September 13, 2013.

It will include a schedule for the following:

- Equipment disposal and transfer
- Staff reduction, severance, letters of recommendation
- Shipping of original financial documents to URI.
- Vetting of administrative files and a pre-defined inventory of files will be shipped to URI for archiving – including the administration manual, personnel contracts, sub-contracts contracts, major publications, PMP files, etc.
- All major project publications – special publications, technical reports, training reports, work plans and progress reports will be converted to PDF format and electronically archived at URI

Annex A: Revised ICFG M&E Indicator Reporting to USAID

No	INDICATOR	TYPE
1.	Improvements on a governance scorecard covering goals, constituencies, commitment and capacity dimensions	CUSTOM INDICATOR
2.	Numbers of Policies/ Regulations/ Administrative Procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance	#4.5.1-24 (FTF Sub IR 1.3)
3.	Number of Institutions/ Organisations Undertaking Capacity/Competency Strengthening As A Result of USG Assistance	(GCC Indicator EG 5.1)
4.	Number of individuals who have received USG supported Short-Term Training on agric. sector productivity or food security	#4.5.2 - 7 (FTF Sub IR 1.1)
5.	Number of individuals who have received USG supported Long-Term Training on agric. sector productivity or food security	# 4.5.2 - 6 (FTF sub IR 1.1)
6.	No of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	(GCC Indicator EG 8.1)
7.	Number of climate change vulnerability assessments conducted	#4.5.1-21 (FTF Sub IR 1.2)
8.	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG Interventions	#4.5.2-13 (FTF Sub IR 1.2)
9.	Number of PPPs formed as a result of FTF Assistance	#4.5.2-12 (FTF IR 3)
10.	Number of stakeholders using climate change information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance	#4.5.2-32 (FTF Sub IR 1.1)
11.	Number of members of producer organisations and community based organisations receiving USG assistance	#4.5.2-27 (FTF Sub IR 1.1)
12.	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	4.5.2-11 (FTF IR)
13.	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	#3.1.9-1 (FTF IR 8)

Annex B: Time 4 Results as of MARCH 31, 2013 for the Process of Establishing a Nested Governance Program for the Coastal Zone of the Western Region:

Steps and Actions of the Management Cycle

▼ = Not Initiated; ▲ = Underway; ● = Completed

STEP	INDICATORS	PROGRESS
STEP 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Issue Identification <input type="checkbox"/> and Assessment	Principal environmental, social and institutional issues and their implications assessed	●
	Major stakeholders and their interests identified	●
	Issues upon which the H&N Mpoano will focus its efforts selected	●
	Goals of the Initiative defined	●
	Stakeholders actively involved in the assessment and goal setting process	●

Time 1 Comments on Progress in Step 1: The issues and objectives for actions undertaken in both the landscape and the seascape will be defined in greater detail in consultation with stakeholders as phase 2 of the H&N Mpoano Initiative unfolds.

Time 2 Comments: 1. the issues at the regional scale are weak governance, response to climate change, etc. (in the 3 focal areas: fairly advanced in Shama but less advanced C3P and Amansuri. Some of the issues have been fully identified and assessed but other have not.)

2. Stakeholders and their interests have been identified. BUT group needs to discuss and strategize and come up with an implicit strategy to make clearer who other stakeholders in the region are. Need an internal document needs to be formulated and communicated internally (maybe externally) Perfect knowledge is not possible so difficult to “keep up with” new game players. External actors associated with the program need to be included in this. Summary document needs to be compiled to brief Advisory Council and other actors. this would help inform the planning process. It has been done for Shama but it has not been written up. Also needs to be expanded to 2 other focal areas.

3. This was selected last year and no longer holds. It has been initiated but formal commitment still needs to be established.

4. Ground work has been done more generally but it terms of developing what a regional program should look like, it has not yet been initiated. The process is underway. To get to green: evidence for completion would be if the advisory council were transformed into some kind of “coastal commission” as a pilot that would integrate issues of the landscape and seascape and goals would be defined.

5. We need to get the Regional Coordinating Director to accept the pilot the project is proposing. If it’s not the coordinating council it must be someone. This must be demand

driven. To get to green: Need to test with the RCC to get a sense we would need to discuss with the advisory council first.

Time 3 Comments: In the series of M&E sessions in July, the team agreed that the issues that the program will address have largely been identified and specific goals and objectives have been defined. Given the emergent and dynamic nature of the context of the Coastal Districts of the Western Region, issues will continually emerge, however, the program has now defined the central issues and the goals for the focal areas and for fisheries.

TIME 4: stakeholders are actively involved in the goals setting through the mid-term external evaluation; the score cards process also involves stakeholders in the assessment such as the fisheries commission, District assemblies and other relevant stakeholders.

STEP 2: Design of a Nested Governance Program for the Coastal Zone of the Western Region	Scientific research on selected management questions been conducted	●
	Boundaries of the area of focus defined (C3P land and seascapes to be determined)	●
	Baseline conditions documented	●
	Institutional framework for the nested governance system designed	●
	Institutional capacity for implementation developed	●
	Pilot activities implemented at selected sites model necessary changes in behavior of resource users and governance institutions	▲

Time 1 Comments on Progress in Step 2: As of this baseline, Step 2 activities of Hen Mpoano have been defined but the implementation of specific actions on the landscape and seascape are yet to begin. The seaward extent of the area of focus for the

Hen Mpoano Initiative where actions are to be undertaken will be refined as strategies to support new fisheries regulations are defined.

Time 2 Comments: 1. Answered some but some are yet to be answered. It is an ongoing process. Pressing questions: good handle on data system as it exist and it's weaknesses, the effort creep methods, unintended consequences, legal institutional analysis that's ongoing.

2. Boundaries at the area of focus are defined by the ...

3. institutional baseline being conducted. Still underway.

4. Institutional framework design is underway

5. Institutional capacity is underway. various training and study trips have occurred and other training programs are being developed.

6. On the coastal side we are piloting activities at the focal areas. Fisheries side too with the exception of law enforcement, not much has been piloted. To get to green: need to go through the steps of design and harmonizing it with the activities of the World Bank.

Time 3 Comments: While data gathering activities will continue in Year 4, the research on selected management issues such as Green-Green has been completed. Spatial boundaries are being defined in Shama, and will serve as the model for the other districts. Baseline

conditions have been documented for some shoreline characterizations, some community vulnerability assessments, community characterizations etc. The institutional framework for the nested system has been proposed and is currently in a final stage of completion as the first Issue Brief. Institutional capacity is still being built and will be a central topic for year 4. Pilot activities have been underway at the focal areas and for fisheries and are now being integrated at four target landing beaches in the Western Region.

Time 4: the institutional framework for the nested governance system has been designed in the issues brief. Piloting of activities is underway and this is informing practices of institutions at all levels.

STEP 3: <input type="checkbox"/> Formal Adoption and Funding of a Nested Governance Program for the Coastal Zone of the Western Region	Policies/plan formally endorsed and authorities necessary for their implementation provided.	▲
	Funding required for program implementation obtained	▲

Time 1 Comments on Progress in Step 3: The Hen Mpoano Initiative hopes to catalyze the actions associated with Step 3 by 2014. The activities undertaken in Step 2 are being designed to create the capacity and political will required by the formalization of a sustained coastal governance program.

Time 2 Comments: Evidence of underway: External to us these processes are underway at the scale of landscape and seascape. It has also been funded already. It is a shift in focus from when the program was initiated. We are now trying to influence “the game”.

Time 3 Comments: This becomes the central challenge of year 4 and the team is working on both formal endorsement and continued funding through a range of partners and the establishment of a structure that would aggregate resources from corporate partners in the region and other donor investments.

TIME 4: policies and plans are still being negotiated with stakeholders for endorsement. The upcoming nested governance dialogue will provide the forum for formalization and endorsement. Discussion ongoing with WARFP, DFID, GoG, etc. for sustained funding for long term program implementation.

STEP 4: Implementation of a formally constituted Nested Governance Program for the Coastal Zone of the Western Region	Behaviors of strategic partners monitored, strategies adjusted	▼
	Societal/ecosystem trends monitored and interpreted	▼
	Investments in necessary physical infrastructure made	▼
	Progress and attainment of goals documented	▼
	Major stakeholder groups sustain participation	▼
	Constituencies, funding and authorities sustained	▼
	Program learning and adaptations documented	▼

Time 1 Comments on Progress in Step 4: The implementation of a future coastal program for the Western region will be informed by the pilot scale activities undertaken in Phase 2. During Phase 2, steps for actions will be seen at the community and District scales.

Time 2 Comments: While pilot scale activities are underway, implementation of a proposed nested system should occur after formal endorsement in Year 4.

Time 3: Pilot scale activities are well underway and can be completed by July 2013, implementation of a proposed nested system will occur after formal endorsement in Year 4.

TIME 4: Piloting of activities such as M & C committee in Ahanta West, and other activities that demonstrate the nested governance approach at the focal areas are underway. Monitoring of stakeholder behaviour is being done at the focal area scale is also underway.

STEP 5: <input type="checkbox"/> Self Assessment and <input type="checkbox"/> External Evaluation	Program outcomes documented	▲
	Management issues reassessed	●
	Priorities and policies adjusted to reflect experience and changing social/environmental conditions	●
	External evaluations conducted at junctures in the program's evolution	▲
	New issues or areas identified for inclusion in the program	●

Comments on Progress in Step 5: Monitoring and evaluation lies at the heart of adaptive ecosystem governance and will be a major feature of both Hen Mpoano and the nested governance program that it hopes to catalyze. During Phase 2 of Hen Mpoano, the results of monitoring will be the basis for self-assessments and adjustments to the program's activities. In Phase 3, the progress made towards establishing a sustained governance program will be evaluated as a source of experience for a national coastal and fisheries governance program.

Time 2 Comments: We are underway with our own internal M&E which provides internal assessment. Reflects process towards it.

Time 3 Comments: Through detailed monitoring and evaluation practices including a self-reflection between Year 2 and Year 3, an external assessment in Year 3 and ongoing internal M&E sessions, the team has built a culture of learning by doing and reassessed management issues, documented some developing program outcomes and have adjusted policies to reflect experience and highly dynamic social and environmental conditions.

TIME 4: documentation of program outcome and assessment is underway through the annual and semi-annual reports, score cards and Mid-Term evaluation.

Annex C: Results to Date (FY10-FY13, MARCH 31, 2013) and Targets for FY 13

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
1.	CUSTOM IND. Improvements on a governance scorecard covering, goals, constituencies , commitment and capacity dimensions.	Areas for score carding determined	4 areas selected for baselining Western Region baseline completed	Increasing	Shama Baseline completed March 2011. Cape Three and Amanzule baselines completed in July 2011 Western Region Time2 scorecard completed in July 2011	Increasing	Time 2 Scorecards for Shama, Cape 3 Points and Amanzule completed with increasing scores Scorecards for fisheries compliance and enforcement completed with increasing scores Western Region Time 3 scorecards completed in July 2012	Increasing	Time 4 Scorecards completed for 5 programme areas in March 2013: Shama-19/3/13 C3PS-19/3/13 Amanzule- 20/3 Fisheries – 20/3 Western Region – 21/3/13

Comments: Four initiatives are being tracked with the ecosystem governance process and outcome scorecards: Western Region as a whole and 3 focal areas: Shama, Cape Three Points Forest Reserve and the Amanzule wetlands. Scorecard is also being used to track progress of Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance and Rural Radio Drama but not as performance targets. Western Region baseline was established in FY10 and published in the Our Coast, Our Future Document. At the review workshop in July 2011, Shama, Cape Three Points forest reserve and the Amanzule wetlands baselines were developed. Pilot models for Integrated Coastal Management and conservation have been developed for the 3 focal areas and the Western Region as a whole. Some of the pressing issues identified in Shama were unregulated shorefront development resulting in conflict among coastal communities, pressure on land use due to the discovery of Oil and Gas in the Western region and more people moving from the STMA to Shama due to congestion in the city, lack of portable water supply, flooding, population growth, construction in flood plains, competing land uses and poor urban development. The Shama participatory land use mapping and planning facilitated by Hen Mpoano and the District Assembly was a clear case of a demand driven process, where local chiefs and community people also participated fully. The learning and experiences gained from the Shama process would serve as model for Cape Three Points and Amanzule Focal Areas in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

FY12 Comments: Work has started in the Cape Three Points Focal Area where issues of expansion of perennial tree crops (rubber, Palm) have been underlined as major threats to food security as well as loss of livelihoods as tenant farmers lose their lands to rubber outgrower schemes and other infrastructural development being driven by the oil sector. ICFG has been able to engage rubber sector stakeholders for drawing funding for small scale vegetable crop production especially for tenant farmers, who have lost their lands to rubber production. Interventions such as Vulnerability and Resilience Surveys have been completed for both the Cape 3 Points and Amanzule Focal Areas and results are feeding into a larger spatial planning process at the district level for both focal areas. It is good to note that support is building up for the Initiative in both Focal Areas and traditional authorities and key district assembly representatives as well as government agencies such as Forestry Commission have endorsed and are committed to the cause. Scores for all the 4 initiatives (Western Region, Shama, Cape 3 Points and Amanzule) being tracked show increasing results. The last quarter of Year 3 focused on designing end game plans towards year 4 completion of the ICFG program. Goals of the programme are now clearly defined with stakeholders especially through validation exercises after the vulnerability and resilience surveys. Cape 3 Points and Amanzule Focal Areas both have Spatial Planning Advisory Groups for pushing ICFG's ICM agenda forward at the district level. Key ICFG outputs include a coastal foundation model for the Western Region, which has received support from major donor organisations like DFiD and NORAD. Also, final products include the production of issue briefs (drafting underway) that would allow for communicating ICFG's propositions to both national, district and local level stakeholders. This would allow for bridging the communication gap between ICFG and pertinent national institutions as identified during the Mid-Term Evaluation.

FY13 Comments: Process and Outcome Score-carding for 5 programme areas (W/R as a whole, Shama, C3Ps, Amanzule and Fisheries) have been completed and show significant improvements over the previous (time 3) scores. Issues for all 5 programmes have been identified with stakeholders while goals have now been clearly defined and major ones summed up in issue briefs. Five discussion papers and briefs on 'the Proposed Nested Governance System', 'Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance', 'Fisheries Co-Management', 'Wetlands' and 'Water Quality and Supply' have been published in a national newspaper. For all focal areas, prioritisation of issues has been completed through socialization of the vulnerability and resilience

survey results with stakeholders. Most action plans for the various focal areas of the Initiative now specify time bound and quantitative targets with project closeout slated for July 2013. Relative to constituencies, relevant institutions involved in programme implementation (such as National Development Planning Commission, the WARF Programme, national Fisheries Commission and Forestry Commission, district assemblies, Marine Police, etc.) now understand and support the Initiative partly evidenced by representation at the 3rd National Fisheries Dialogue, formal endorsement by the Shama District Assembly in a letter commending the Initiative for her support to the Assembly. Some commitments have also been garnered as office space has been given by both the Ahanta West District Assembly (for C3Ps Working Group) and Fisheries Commission, MOU with the Forestry Commission signed (for C3Ps WG) while funding for 5 years has been secured for the C3Ps Community Monitoring Team (through PPPs with Tullow Oil) and a budgetary allocation of GHC15,000.00 also secured to support the newly established Coastal and Marine Resources Committee in Ahanta West District Assembly. Long-term funding for the implementation of a nested governance programme is however still underway and negotiations ongoing with potential donor agencies. Capacity for programme implementation is relatively high as training sessions have been completed for institutions as Marine Police, District and Regional planners and technicians, WorldFish livelihoods beneficiaries and other fisher folks.

Note that whereas most of the steps in the policy cycle for the 3 focal areas and Fisheries show improvements (either completed or still underway), indicators for step 4 (implementation of a formally constituted Nested Governance Programme) for the Western Region are yet to be initiated; an upcoming dialogue on the nested governance system is expected to set the stage for the initiation phase of this step in the cycle.

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
2.	FTF SUB IR 1.3 #s of Policies/Regulations/Administrative Procedures in each of the following stages (Analysed, Drafted, Presented for Legislation, Passed, Implementation) of development as a result of USG assistance	Areas requiring management plans, strategies, policies and bye-laws determined	Areas selected: 3 STMA wetlands Shama Cape Three Points Amanzule	3 wetlands in S.T.M.A targeted	1 st Stage underway – Analysis stage (Work on management plans, policies and district bye-laws underway in STMA and Shama.)	4 (Cape 3 Points and community wetlands)	C3Ps - 1 st /2 nd Stages underway. (Review of CREMA Wetlands Bye-laws underway in Cape Three Points) Gazetting of 3 STMA wetlands – 1 st /2 nd stages underway. (Socio economic survey completed. Boundary survey underway) Shama 3 products - District ICM Policy (1 st /2 nd stages completed. 3 rd Stage underway) Shorefront Management Byelaw (1 st stage completed. 2 nd Stage underway) 2 Wetland Byelaws (1 st stage completed, 2 nd stage underway)	1 (Amanzule)	Amanzule: Conservation Management Scenario – Stage 2 completed Shama: Shoreline Mgt Byelaw – Stage 3 underway Anankwar Flood Hazard Mitigation Byelaw – Stage 2 underway Pra Estuary Wetland Conservation Byelaw – Stage 2 underway C3Ps CREMA Constitution/ Wetland Byelaw review – Stage 3 underway STMA Urban Wetlands Byelaw - Stage 2 underway

Comments: Scientific studies have been conducted to inform decision makers about the importance these wetlands have for food security, flood control and bio-diversity significance. Several meetings have been held with town planners at STMA and legal consultants as well as the Wildlife Division of the Ghana Forestry Commission to legally establish ordinances at the district level as protected areas. Maps are being prepared for each of the three wetlands. Consultative processes on the way forward are still ongoing amongst the different institutions for the purpose of gazetting the 3 STMA wetlands but the process has not been smooth due to issues of bureaucracy. Hen Mpoano local partner Friends of the Nation have also conducted a series of social studies using graduate interns from the University of Cape Coast to do a stakeholder analysis of the wetland areas. The next process is to assemble a team of district government personnel to undertake an assessment of existing social and economic conditions to inform the regulations that will finally be gazetted. There are plans to also include other wetlands of biological significance in the STMA under improved management in FY 2012 and 2013. After the socio-economic studies followed by the technical land survey there would be validation engagements and negotiations to have a proposal tailored before the Assembly to consider for promulgation. For the Cape 3 Points Focal Area, CREMAs have been revived for 20 fringe communities of the Cape 3 Points Forest Reserve for the protection of wetland areas as well as the forest reserve. Leadership training for the CREMA Executives has been completed. Collation of data for the amendment of management plans, constitution and byelaws have also been completed.

2012 Comments – The Cape 3 Points Wetlands byelaw and CREMA Constitution are already existing documents undergoing review. This no longer involves just 4 wetlands but 20 community wetland areas covered by a single integrated byelaw for the umbrella CREMA body. 1st Stage – Analysis: Community meetings have already been organized for the 20 fringe communities relative to trend analysis of health, value and benefit of the wetlands. 2nd Stage – Drafted: Data from the stakeholder consultation processes have fed into the draft management byelaw towards amendment of the CREMA Constitution. For Shama, The District ICM component will feed into the district’s spatial development framework. The 1st Stage – Analysis - started with a review of existing information with stakeholders including Coastal Sub-Committee and the Advisory Committee; the output from the 1st stage fed the 2nd Stage (Drafting). The first draft of the SDF has been presented to stakeholders at the district assembly level leading to initiation of the 3rd (Presentation) Stage. Relative to the Shama Shoreline Management Byelaw, the district’s Statutory Planning Committee has assisted with the analysis of existing shoreline management characteristics (1st Stage) whose output has been summarized into a draft working document (2nd Stage). For the 2 Wetlands, analysis of detailed physical vulnerability has been done with district stakeholders and information from the process has been collated into a draft working document. In STMA, the analysis stage of wetlands boundary survey is still ongoing; together with the socio-economic survey, the two would feed the draft stage of the byelaws development. In Amanzule, several planning sessions have also been completed with traditional authorities, district assemblies, and government institutions relative to conservation and management scenarios for the Amanzule Wetlands and a working group has been formed to propose the preferred scenario. Alongside of this, carbon stock assessments are ongoing in the diverse wetland areas in order to assess the feasibility for long-term conservation funding through diverse offset mechanisms and carbon funds.

2013 Comments: For the Amanzule Focal Area, a survey on customary laws has been developed to support the drafting of the preferred “Conservation Management Scenarios” for the Greater Amanzule Wetland Area. Other secondary data from a pilot programme in the area by the Ghana Wildlife Society (Project Management Concept) and from the CREMA Concept by the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission have formed the basis for

the development of the draft 'Conservation Management Scenarios' local plan. The Amanzule Working Group (made up of representatives from the 3 traditional (Eastern & Western Nzema and Gwira Traditional Areas) in the areas, the Ellembelle and Jomoro District Assemblies, the Wildlife Division, Ghana Wildlife Society and Hen Mpoano) has completed a first draft of the local plan and is preparing to present it to the traditional authorities and district assemblies for approval.

Relative to the revision of the C3Ps CREMA Constitution, the draft byelaw has been presented for legislation to the Justice and Security sub-Committee which in turn has submitted the draft for final approval by the General Assembly.

In Shama Focal Area, the ICM policy and strategy has been refined and incorporated into district spatial development framework and is now being prepared for discussion and adoption at the next general assembly meeting and is ready to be presented for adoption. Shorefront Mgt. Byelaw - Technical assessment of shoreline features and functions has been carried out, including an estimation of annual rate of erosion for different sections of the shoreline. Drafting of regulations is currently underway and is being aligned with the drafting of the Structure Plan for Shama District to ensure consistency and coherence between these two regulations. Anankwar Wetland Byelaw - draft bye-law is completed and consultation sessions on the draft are being planned with the development planning sub-committee, statutory planning committee and agriculture and coastal management sub-committee of the assembly.

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
3.	GCC Indicator Number of Institutions/ Organisations Undertaking Capacity/Competency Strengthening as a Result of USG Assistance	53 targeted, qualitative narrative provided in PMP on how each is being strengthened. Figure also stands for the LOP target	30 institutions strengthened	15 targeted	21 strengthened, qualitative narrative provided in PMP on how each was strengthened	16, qualitative narrative provided in PMP on how each is being strengthened	19 strengthened qualitative narrative provided in PMP on how each is being strengthened	33 (both new and continuing)	15 (continuing) organisations as of March 2013

Comments: 53 organizations were targeted for strengthening as the main targets. The Initiative has worked with most of these in Year 2 but expects strengthening to continue through to end of project so no annual increase in targets. Friends of the Nation, WERENGO (association of 45 NGOs in the Western Region), Hotel Operators Association, Oil and Gas platform, NGOs/CSOs are receiving small grants to conduct resource management and livelihood development activities (~15), Fisheries Commission, Coastal districts (6), University of Cape Coast Department of Geography, Centre for Coastal Management and Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Sciences, Community Health Workers college. The number of organizations receiving assistance is now at 58. University of Cape Coast and Community Health Workers College are also receiving contracts for specific work. The strategy here is to have these organizations learn by doing and mentors or advisors are assigned to each group. Many of these organizations are also being strengthened via training of the personnel and these results are captured in Indicator No. 6 – see below. Other forms of strengthening include the provision of working equipment and enhancement of office space. Partnerships have been formed with these organizations and Memorandum of Understanding have been developed and signed with all. The Western Regional Town and Country Planning Department has been strengthened by refurbishing their main drawing room with computers and accessories and training sessions organized for them.

FY12 Comments: The conference room of the Western Regional Fisheries Commission has been refurbished as well as an office space to be fitted with computers and accessories where Hen Mpoano will be coordinating some of their fisheries activities. The Platform for Coastal Communities has received support for the establishment of district offices. Others include mentorship, direction and financial support for CREMA executives in the Cape 3 Points Focal Area to carry out education/sensitization of residents. The Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council has also received support in the form of funds to revive the Association for enforcement and compliance activities in the area of fisheries. Hen Mpoano has also assisted them to draw

up their constitution. The Initiative has also (for some communities) revived and constituted (new ones) 20 CREMAs in fringe communities of the Cape 3 Points Forest Reserve. Hen Mpoano has also supported WAPCA to conduct a series of primate surveys and to spearhead bilateral collaborations amongst fringe communities of the Amanzule in Ivory Coast and Ghana for conservation and protection of wetland areas which are key to food security.

FY13 Comments: The organisations/institutions and type of strengthening include Marine Police (Planning and programme development, provision of sectoral expertise for community outreaches), RCC (Furnishing of GIS hub, additional GIS training); Nzema East Municipal Assembly (Additional training on GIS), Ellembelle and Jomoro District Assemblies (planning/programme development of Amanzule Working Group, additional GIS training); Ahanta West District Assembly (Support for formation of Marine and Coastal Resources Committee, capacity building for climate change related planning – Akwidaa, Dixcove); Shama District Assembly (Formation of Agric. and Coastal sub-Committee, contribution to spatial development framework, development of ICM/fisheries strategies - byelaws); Fisheries Alliance (Small grants for stakeholder consultations on co-management legislation); DAASGIFT (Small Grants for livelihoods/sanitation project); CEWEFIA (Small grants for PHE interventions), Esiama Community Nursing School/Ghana Health Service (PHE interventions), GES (provision of sectoral expertise for facilitating implementation of wetlands curriculum package in schools); PCC (Programme planning and development, funding of Oil/Gas lessons learned study tour); GNCFC (Strengthening on gender involvement, funds leveraging, governance support).

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
4.	FTF SUB IR 1.1 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	100 – (for both long and short term trainings)	216 Males - 170 Females – 46 Long & short term trainings	100 (for both long and short term trainings)	Total number of people trained in FY 11 is 393; 280 males and 113 females. (for both long and short term trainings)	500 (for both long and short term trainings)	1610 short-term trainings - 628males & 382f. Producers - 468, Gov't – 125, Private sector - 18, CSO - 999	200	213 162 males & 51females Producers – 23 Gov't - 34 CSO – 147 Priv. Sect. - 9

Comments: Year 1 results seemed high and it is due to the fact that some meetings were being counted as training workshop when they probably should not have been. Measures to rectify this situation underway and only truly training events and training workshops or study tours captured here.

As at the end of March, 2011, 260 people (government personnel, National Service Volunteers, graduate students, community leaders and private sector stakeholders - 171 Males and 89 Females) had been trained. A total of 99 people were trained between March and July 2011; 82 males and 17 females. 32 people were trained between July and September, 26 male and 6 females and 2 graduate students, 1 male 1 female started Masters training at URI.

Employees from the Fisheries Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, the District Assemblies, Fishermen Associations, the Civil Society Platform for Oil and Gas, Friend of the Nation, the University of Cape Coast Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences and the Department of Geography and Regional Planning all benefited from Hen Mpoano trainings. 4 graduate students from the University of Ghana and the University of Cape Coast were awarded field research grants and were trained to undertake research in the Western Region for their Masters' thesis. Hen Mpoano in collaboration with the World Fish Center also organized a training on Adaptive Management of Small-scale fisheries for staff of the Fisheries Commission and local fishermen. There was also a Population-Health-Environment training on Youth Peer Educator Trainer-of-Trainers which took place in the Ellebelle and Nzema East districts of the Western Region. There was a training for faith-based leaders (Muslims, traditionalists and Christians) in all 3 coastal districts for the purpose of management of coastal resources in Takoradi. There was a training on primate monitoring and survey in the Ahanta West district of the Western Region. There have also been several trainings on Integrated Coastal Management and just recently a training on Adaptive Responses to Climate Change in collaboration with the University of Cape Coast that targeted Western regional District Planners

and the Western regional branch of the National Disaster Management Organization as well as for all Hen Mpoano technical staff. District Fisheries representatives in the 6 districts as well as town and district planners and technicians in the 6 districts are also undergoing training in GIS proficiency and use. Some community artisans (woodcarvers, graphic designers, etc.) have also received capacity building for the development of business plans and for records/keeping and good management skills.

FY12 Comments: These short term trainings include leadership trainings, Marine Police Training, Faith-based trainings for the 3 remaining coastal districts with A Rocha. Others include video trainings, a series of PHE/Peer Educators Trainings with the Esiam Community Nursing School, Business Management training for the Babson artisans, ICM training for the vulnerability and resilience surveys in 4 districts. Others include a PHE and Fisheries Leadership Summer short courses in Rhode Island as well as computer trainings for Fisheries Commission staff in all 6 districts and the 2nd UCC Climate Change Short course for national and regional level planners. GIS – 13 planners, 16 technicians.

Deviation Narrative: In the previous years, ICFG counted only individuals who were trained in activities related to agriculture production (regarded more as food security) and did not count individuals who went through natural resource management trainings as part of this indicator. Given the review of the indicator definition by BFS in April 2012, all trainings that are natural resource focus and ag production related are all counted towards this indicator. This therefore, accounted for why the target was exceeded in FY2012. The target for Fy2013 has therefore, been revised in accordance with the new definition.

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
5.	FTF SUB IR 1.1 Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	N/A See above – short-term training target	216 Males - 170 Females – 46 Long & short term trainings	N/A See above – short-term training target	12 – 6females, 6males 2 URI Master Students (1male/1female) 10 National Service Volunteers	500 (for both long and short term trainings)	3 – long-term trainings: 2males/1females	0	0

Comments: 10 National Service Volunteers have received a year-long training aimed at assisting the Initiative to collect fisheries data to strengthen the information base on fisheries in the Western Region. Two graduate students have been awarded scholarships to study at the University of Rhode Island beginning the 2011/2012 academic year.

FY12 Comments: 21 Town and Country planners and technicians have benefitted from a series of geographic information systems (GIS) trainings. These are 4 training blocks with each block lasting two weeks over a period of 6 to 7 months. The URI Masters programme is in continuation.

FY13 Comments: There were no long-term trainings planned for year 4

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
6.	GCC Ind. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	Areas of biological significance to be considered for improved management determined	Targets set	600 hectares (3 wetlands in S.T.M.A.) targeted	240 hectares (total area): Butuah lagoon – 27.3 hectares Whin estuary – 204.9 hectares Essei lagoon – 8.0 hectares	11,100 hectares Cape Three Points 5,100 hectares CREMA wetlands 6000 hectares	11,100 hectares Cape Three Points undergoing improved management	Amanzule – 21,000 hectares	21,000Ha- Amanzule 11,000Ha – C3Ps (Forest Reserve and Wetland areas) 1,380Ha – Shama (Pra Estuary and wetlands)

Comments: 32,700 hct (initial estimates but more precise estimates provided on UCC has district and focal area GIS mapping completed). We plan to disaggregate this by hectares under planning, adoption and implementation phases Amanzule – 21,000 hectares Shama - hectares TBD, S.T.M.A. wetlands 600 hectares, Cape Three Points 5,100 hectares, Community-based (CREMA) wetlands – 6000 hectares

Hen Mpoano is working closely with the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission, S.T.M.A. and the Survey Department to demarcate the 3 wetlands in S.T.M.A. for improved management. The Survey Department is in the process of budgeting for the demarcation while the S.T.M.A. and the Wildlife Division are also working with Hen Mpoano to draw management plans, policies and to enact district bye-laws to govern these wetlands. The same processes are being followed in the Cape Three Points forest reserve and the Amanzule wetlands in FY 2012 and FY 2013 respectively. Actual hectares of the three wetland areas in STMA (water + vegetation area only) is 240.2hct only as per GIS mapping done by consultants from CCU – see Tech report – Rapid biodiversity assessment on Essei and Butuah lagoons and Whin River Estuary – so the initial estimate of 600hct was wrong. A conservative estimate of size using only the water extent in 2010 and vegetated area in 2010 was used in the calculation.

In the Cape 3 Points Area, 20 Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) have been reconstituted for the wetland and forest areas and are

already carrying out community sensitization and education programmes as well as collection of data for amendment of management plans and byelaws. For the Amanzule Area initial carbon stock assessment has been completed for over 18 mangrove sites in the area.

FY12 Comments: (*Refer to Indicator 2*) Cape 3 Points activities in year 3 which include mobilization and training of CREMAs for wetland areas and the Forest Reserve, collaborations with Forestry Commission and Conservation Foundation towards effective co-management, establishment of community monitoring teams and primate surveys as well as international events such as world environment day celebrations among others are contributing towards improvement in management of the Cape 3 Points areas of biological significance.

In the Amanzule focal Area, carbon stock assessments and resource management meetings with Ivorian and Ghanaian fringe communities have been conducted (and still ongoing) and aim at developing scenarios for effective co-management towards possible REDD funding.

FY13 Comments: The Amanzule Working Group (which comprises of Wildlife Division, Ghana Wildlife Society, 3 coastal district assemblies and traditional authorities) has drafted a 'conservation management scenario' document covering the Greater Amanzule Wetland; a document which would be presented before the traditional authorities and district assemblies for approval. The local plan is intended to guide fringe communities to manage the Amanzule collectively.

For the Cape 3 Points Forest Reserve, a Community Monitoring Team has been inaugurated and has started patrolling the GSBA. Relative to the wetland areas, two significant events have characterized conservation of the area: World Wetlands Day clean-up exercise in the Busua wetlands and community mangrove replanting (about 10,000 seedlings) exercise at Asemkor. The Cape 3 Points CREMA Constitution byelaw is also at the final approval stage; the General Assembly of Ahanta West is to give final approval at the next general meeting in April.

The Pra Estuary and Wetlands Byelaw (covering a biologically significant area) is currently at the draft stage and is being spearheaded by the Shama District Assembly in collaboration with Hen Mpoano.

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
7.	FTF SUB IR 1.2 Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	Not reported on	Not reported on	Not reported on	Not reported on	5 Surveys for 3 focal areas covering 5 districts	5 surveys conducted in 3 Focal Areas covering 5 Districts: Cape 3 Points Area – Ahanta West and Nzema East districts Amanzule Area – Ellembelle and Jomoro Districts Shama District	1	Akwidaa Vulnerability and Resilience Survey completed Dixcove Vulnerability/Resilience Survey completed
<p>FY12 Comments: In Shama Focal Area, the spatial planning process has identified vulnerable areas and byelaws are being crafted to arrest development there. Early warning systems for vulnerable areas that are settled are being developed in partnership with the Meteorological Service and NADMO. A Livelihoods resilience survey has also been successfully completed with analysis underway.</p> <p>For the Cape 3 Points Area, the Vulnerability and Resilience survey covered 33 communities – Ahanta West (22) and Nzema East (11). Issues have been identified, discussed and prioritized with stakeholders. Key issues in the focal area include flooding and high erosion impacts, loss of main livelihoods – fisheries and farming due to decline in fish stocks (as a result of illegal fishing methods, increase in efforts, impact of oil industry) and conversion of farmlands into rubber plantations and other infrastructural developments.</p> <p>For the Amanzule Focal Area, the survey covered 47 communities – Ellembelle (18) and Jomoro (29). Issues have been identified, discussed and prioritized with stakeholders. Key issues include erosion and sea level rise leading to loss of properties and landing sites, markets, etc. The algal bloom phenomenon which threatens the fisheries livelihood is a major issue where fishermen catch green algae in nets instead of fish. Other issues include flooding and loss of land for farming and settlement due to influx of investors tapping into oil industry. Results from the survey would feed into a larger</p>									

spatial planning process at the district level.

FY13 Comments: Vulnerability and Resilience surveys have been completed for kwidaa and Dixcove. This would lead to the development of local plans for the two communities. Another survey is to be completed for Anlo Beach.

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
8.	FTF SUB IR 1.2 Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	0	70	50	110 community persons benefitted: 23males and 87females	260	1,046 rural community persons: 534 females / 512 males.	150	174 households – Beneficiaries (54females, 120males) 31 females for the Anlo Beach livelihoods project and 143 CMTs (120males, 23females)
<p>Comments: Life of project numbers are cumulative. Rural households were supported through the Small Grants Program of Hen Mpoano to undertake different projects in the fishing communities of the 6 coastal districts of the Western Region. Small grants have been awarded to qualified applicants again for the following fiscal years. Households that benefitted are beneficiaries or recipients of the small grants program. Three small grants focused on livelihood development and included: Batik and soap making for 20 women; improvement of fish monger stalls for 30 fishmongers and assistants; training of 20 women and supply of inputs for poultry production. In these cases number of households benefiting for each activity were 20, 30 and 20 respectively.</p> <p>FY11 Comments: In the second round of small grants, 100 community persons benefitted from training and inputs for the poultry project while 10 others benefitted from training and inputs for rabbitary and grass-cutter household project. (trainings are reported under the short term training indicator)</p> <p>FY12 Comments: 58 persons are benefitting from a small grant project for the renovation of 3 community boreholes. 863 community people also benefitted from PHE home counseling visits some of which focused on nutrition, family planning/sexual and reproductive health, sanitation as well as the distribution of IEC materials to the households through the Peace Corps/Esiama Health Nursing School home visits. Also 5 care givers each from 25 communities in Shama through CEWEFIA's PHE activities benefitted from training on nutrition values and Population-Health-Environment for the</p>									

well-being of families/households.

Deviation Narrative: ICFG did not plan to implement activities that could contribute data to this indicator. However, in the middle of the year, decisions were taken to work with other CBOs to respond to some development challenges in some rural communities in the coastal areas culminating in the indicator actual attained for FY2012

FY13 Comments: Beneficiaries include women for the Anlo Beach livelihoods project by WorldFish in Anlo Beach – Shama and the C3Ps Community Monitoring Team members who benefitted from logistics for surveillance activities in and around the forest.

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
9.	FTF IR 3 Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of FTF assistance	Not reported on	Cumulative – see FY12 Results	Not reported on	Cumulative – see FY12 Results	Tracked but no target	6 new partnerships formed in FY12 bring to 50 number of PPPs formed since program inception.	Tracked but no target	3 PPPs formed as at March 2013: 1 new – Marine Police 2 old – CEWEFIA / DAASGIFT

Comments: The Initiative has formed a considerable number of PPPs which have over the years proved very useful for effective implementation of Hen Mpoano activities aimed at producing mutual benefits. Some of the partnerships have contractual agreements, while others are just by mutual understanding. The Initiative has about 40 partners which could translate to over 150 groups and agencies (A cumulative number gleaned from beginning of 1st Phase of ICFG programme). The Western Region Network of NGOs (WERENGO) is one such group with over 60 NGO members that the initiative supports with trainings and Small Grants. Tullow Oil and Jubilee Partners are in partnership to support Cape 3 Points CREMAs for conservation projects aimed at promoting food security. LOGODEP (USAID IP) is working with ICFG for establishment of Coastal Fund (together with COLANDEF) and is supporting Platform for Coastal Communities (formed with support and direction of Hen Mpoano) with needs assessment programme. Fisheries Commission, Forestry Commission/Wildlife Division, the 6 coastal District Assemblies are all partners of the Initiative. Working Groups include Fisheries WG, Cape 3 Points WG, GNCFC, Hen Mpoano Advisory Council Members and Shama District Steering Committee. Other groups include the Destination Management Organisation (for tourism best practices), hoteliers for turtle conservation, Environmental Journalist Group and 2 local radio stations for Hen Mpoano radio drama series.

A Rocha is a faith-based organisation for conservation activities; they collaborated with Hen Mpoano for training of faith-based leaders – 6 Interfaith based groups have been formed to carry out resource management messages in each of the 6 coastal districts. Other partners include Blue Ventures, NCRC and Forest Trends for wetland conservation and carbon offset programmes as well as for establishing baselines for Ghana's first MPA. The Peace Corps programme, Babson Artisans (artisans supported by Initiative with business plans and management trainings), Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MEST), GCLME and Ivory Coast Environment Ministry and Fisheries Commission are all partners for the promotion of livelihood resilience and for catalyzing actions for algal bloom menace. Agric-based partners for the promotion of food security and reduction of impacts of perennial tree crops (rubber/palm) include B-BOVID (a local agro-based company) and Ghana Rubber Estates. Other groups for advocacy purposes include Fisheries Alliance and the Community Environmental and Monitoring Advocacy Groups (CEMAGs). The West African Primate Conservation Action (WAPCA) and Central and Western Regions Fishmongers Improvement Association (CEWEFIA) are also key partners for

carrying out resource management and population, health and environment objectives respectively.

FY12 Comments: For FY12, new collaborators or partners include the Town and Country Planning Department/Ministry of Environment and Science - MEST, Ghana Education Service and Shama Radio and Goodnews FM, WAPCA and COLANDEF/ LOGODEP. Other partnerships since programme inception are ongoing and building stronger, hence the cumulative nature of results/figures.

FY13 Comments: For Year 4, three partnerships have been formed: One (new) with the Marine Police for fisheries compliance and enforcement activities as outlined in the year4 strategy and two (old) with DAASGIFT and CEWEFIA for the implementation of small grants livelihoods and PHE interventions.

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
10	FTF SUB IR 1.1 Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance	No target set as this was not yet an indicator	Not reported on	No target set as this was not yet an indicator	9 Institutions RCC 6 District Assemblies NADMO UCC	10 additional institutions	42 stakeholders (12 Institutions (RCC + 6 District Town and Country Planning units, NDPC, NADMO, Ministry of Local Govt/ Rural Devt. now using climate change information. Meteorological Services and Spatial Dimensions are also being oriented to incorporate climate change information in plans	27 stakeholders (9 Institutions)	22 Stakeholders
<p>Comments: District representatives from the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) across the 6 districts have also undergone training aimed at better preparing them for proactive measures to disasters as opposed to reactive measures. The University of Cape Coast's (UCC's) Centre for Coastal Management and Geography departments are all receiving capacity building – in terms of training and provision of equipment – for addressing climate change issues.</p> <p>FY12 Comments: 6 town and country/physical planners (TCPPs) & district planners and 15 technicians from the Western Regional Coordinating</p>									

Council (RCC) and the 6 coastal district assemblies have undergone GIS proficiency and use aimed at beefing capacity to better address ICM issues. Through this as well as the UCC Climate Change short course and vulnerability and resilience surveys conducted in the 5 districts, the attention of district town and country planners, NADMO officers, National Development Planning Commission and the Ministry of Local Government have now been drawn to climate change issues and relevant information being used in decision making. Through the Shama Focal Areas, participatory mapping and issues profiling exercises, the Meteorological Services has started using 'early warning systems' to prompt flood-prone communities of impending hazards. Spatial Planning Advisory Groups in 5 districts (excluding STMA) have been formed from district assembly staff and community people for making ICM contributions into Medium Term Development Plans of District Assemblies. Spatial Dimensions also relying on ICFG's ICM inputs for district level planning.

Deviation Narrative: ICFG previously counted number of institutions and not number of stakeholders (defined as individuals in institutions) for this indicator. Though the target was reviewed to reflect the new definition, ICFG exceeded it due to increased usage of climate information by an increased number of stakeholders whose capacity was built in FY2012. There are many stakeholders (individuals) whose capacity has been built in FY2012 than in previous years.

FY13 Comments: Relative to the development of local plans for Akwidaa and Dixcove, a vulnerability and resilience survey has been conducted for each of the communities. Stakeholders involved in the process include staff of 3 district assemblies (Ahanta West, Ellebelle and Jomoro DAs), members of the Marine and Coastal Resources Committee, Ahanta West (traditional authorities, district planners, fisheries officers, fishmongers and assembly members). Climate information used includes coastal erosion/flooding (through a mapping exercise), salt water infiltration and water quality and access. In Shama, climate information provided inputs for the development of draft byelaws.

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
1 1.	FTF Sub IR 1.1 Number of members of producer organisations and community based organisations receiving USG assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	306 Members 217males, 89females Producer Org ⁿ – 135 CBO – 171 members	224 members	107 members GNCFC - 46members (M - 16, F - 30) C3Ps CMTs - 61members (M - 37 ,F -24)

FY12 Comments: ICFG did not previously contribute data to this indicator. No targets were therefore, set for FY2012 and the previous years. However, a target has been set for FY2013. # of members of Ghana National Canoe Fishermen's Council (45 active communities presenting 3 members from each community to the council). # of CREMA executives trained is 171 – 127males, 44 females. In FY2013, ICFG would engage district level GNCFC members: 6 district councils x 18 members each = 108members. The C3Ps CREMA Monitoring Teams (CMTs) to be engaged in Year 4 include 116 members.

FY13 Comments: These include members of the C3Ps Community Monitoring Teams who benefitted from training on Monitoring and also received some logistics to support their field operations. The Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council is receiving support relative to governance by ensuring active involvement of women on the leadership board of the group. Further strengthening and assistance to the group includes the development of a constitution guiding the selection of the leadership as well as the reconstitution of the other district level groups.

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
1 2.	FTF IR Number of food security private , producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22 CBOs and Producer Organisations	28 (22CBOs - CREMAs/CMTs) (7 GNFCs)	28 21 CBOs (C3Ps CREMA is a CBO) 7 POs (GNCFC is a Producer Organisation)

FY12 Comments: ICFG did not previously contribute data to this indicator. No targets were therefore, set for FY2012 and the previous years. However, a target has been set for FY2013. The FY12 actuals include 1 Producer organisation which is the apex body (regional) of the GNCFC plus 22 CBOs (C3Ps Forest Reserve CREMA apex body and 20 CREMA in the fringe communities). FY13 target includes 1 GNFC regional body + 6 district level groups, then 20 CREMA groups + 1 apex body covering entire C3Ps Forest Reserve.

FY13 Comments: The C3Ps Forest Reserve fringe communities have 20 active Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) and one apex body. The groups are receiving support through the Community Monitoring Teams' project in and around the forest reserve. The GNCFC is represented in all 6 coastal districts of Western Region and have an apex regional body. *For level of support refer to Indicator 12 above.*

No	Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Target	FY 11 Results	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target	FY13 Results
13	FTF IR 8 Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	96 Women trained
<p>This is an entirely new indicator to be used for PHE reporting. No targets and results were achieved for the previous years because ICFG was not reporting on it. Targets for FY13 would however be set.</p> <p>FY13 Comments: CEWEFIA's PHE activities include nutrition components which by this indicator definition makes it appropriate to capture all nutrition trainings here and not for 'short-term trainings' indicator. For this semester, CEWEFIA organized structured trainings for pregnant and nursing mothers in Shama.</p>									

Annex D: Summary of Year 4 Expected Outcomes

The list below presents the expected outcome of ICFG Year 4 activities

Design of Marine and Coastal Management

- A proposal for a coastal management program for the Western Region
- Minutes of the Advisory Council working sessions and program review meetings

Key ICM and Fisheries Issues Briefs

- Ten (10) issue briefs on coastal issues
- Outreach materials prepared and distributed related to issue briefs.

Collaboration sustaining Momentum and Funding

- MOUs with both DFID and NORAD relative to joint investments on common coastal management objectives.
- Actions plans for moving aspects of the Marine and Coastal Management Design (of 1.1.1) forward
- Minutes of meetings and letter of endorsement from REDD Focal Point for Amanzule PIN
- Concepts notes for voluntary offsets completed and submitted
- MPA Inter-ministerial report finalized and communicated

GIS and Spatial Planning for Regional and District ICM

- Reports on continuing extension and support for mainstreaming ICM into government programs
- An operational GIS “node” within the regional headquarters of Town and Country Planning that serves as a support service to district planners

Communicating key messages for policy implementation

- Crafted elements for an LI on co-management with action plan for moving the proposed LI to enactment
- Four issue briefs communicated to key fisheries stakeholders to foster informed dialogue on the contents of the LI.
- Summary documents and actions plans for the FWG, PCC, GNCFC
- Orientations reports from the Fisheries Alliance and national co-management working
- Report from the 3rd fisheries dialogue

Strengthening the Capacity of key stakeholders for compliance and enforcement

- Training reports and a lessons learned document for NSP and community associations
- Guidelines documents for expanding prosecution successes, marine police training, and CWOW program to other coastal districts

District level coastal management

- Approved SDF for the two districts
- Implementation planning for SDF within districts
- Tool kits presented to district assemblies
- Guidebook on “best practices” for engaging the gas sector and reviewing EIAs

Conservation of wetlands, natural areas and coastal lagoons in the Greater Amanzule Wetlands

- Communication of PIN to REDD+ national focal point
- PDD Action plan developed
- Managed scenario developed
- Satellite imagery analyzed
- Bamboo feasibility study support documents provided to private sector partner

New Town Resilient Community in Jomoro District

- Resilience plans and lessons learned document for New Town
- PHE peer educators program established
- Local PHE distribution program established