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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Annual Report on Greater Amanzule Wetland Conservation: Phase III Activities



Prepared for
COASTAL SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROJECT
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1.0 Introduction

Greater Amanzule Wetland Conservation (GAW) project is a collaborative effort between HM and CSLP which aims at establishing a formal co-management process and improving management planning for the Amanzule wetlands in the Ellembelle and Jomoro Districts. The project contributes to the achievement of the overarching goals of improved natural resources management and increased capacity for low greenhouse gas emissions development.

Under the third phase of the small grant (October 2016 – September 2017) from the CSLP, Hen Mpoano undertook four (4) broad actions that resulted in the strengthening of conservation governance in the GAW. These were based on management actions formulated in consultation with Community Conservation Committees (GAWCCC) and the Wildlife Division. This report summarizes progress made on these activities. Drawing on the lessons learnt during the 2-year implementation period and stakeholders' input into the process, the report also suggests strategies and activities required for the sustainability of initiatives as the project phases out. The actions carried out in the third phase are;

- ✚ Strengthening Governance within GAW communities
- ✚ Mapping of wetland attributes
- ✚ Restoration of degraded areas
- ✚ Piloting VSLAs in GAW communities
- ✚ Livelihood Enhancement and diversification

1.1 Strengthening Governance within GAW communities

Planning and management decisions for the GAW are often uncoordinated and taken disparately by community inhabitants, district authorities, traditional authorities and private sector actors. During the year under review, series of activities were implemented to improve planning and ensure that decisions and practices at the district and community levels supported GAW conservation. The activities included training community conservation committees on various NRM topics (Annex 1); quarterly review meeting with district conservation committees; semi-annual meeting with traditional authorities; sensitization and awareness creation for GAW communities on wetland benefit and conservation; logistical support to community conservation committees; exchange visits for community conservation committees and frequent monitoring visit to communities. Two new community conservation committees were formed and trained at Adelekezo and Apataim in the year under review. This brings to total 24 CCCs currently formed and functioning as part of a co-management structure for managing the GAW. A process to develop general bye-laws for wetland management in the Ellembelle district has also been initiated.





These activities have led to improved community level practices for wetland management. For instance, individual members of community conservation committees (example is the Chairman of Kambungli CCC), are taking up self-driven initiatives to replant degraded mangrove sites. Others have successfully halted sand wining activities and reported destructive activities in the wetland areas to stakeholders at the district level. Inhabitants of GAW communities have developed a sense of ownership and a spirit of volunteerism which are evident in the way CCCs

have mobilized communities and school children for mangrove replanting and study tours to wetland areas. School children are now able to act as agents of change and multipliers for adoption of good practices in wetland management and conservation. Mangrove harvesters have now become conservation volunteers actively engaged in replanting exercises. In addition, assembly members are actively involved in the conservation activities in GAW and serves as the link between Communities and the districts.



Figure 1: Governance related activities

1.2 Mapping of wetland attributes

Wetland maps are important for wetland development planning, management, protection, and restoration. Detailed wetland maps provide baseline spatial data for assessing the effect of management interventions. During the year under review, participatory mapping and GPS ground truthing of coastal wetlands were done in 12 GAW communities. This brings to total 17 patches of wetland areas mapped within GAW as part of the Greater Amanzule Wetland Conservation Initiative (See Annex 2 for details of all 12 Maps). The maps provide information on the wetland resources available in the communities, their acreage and the extent of degradation.

Some of the maps produced have informed restoration activities and shaped the background for productive discussions on wetland conservation at community and district levels. The mapping activities served as hands-on training for selected CCC members who are now positioned to do GPS survey within their wetlands with little or no supervision.

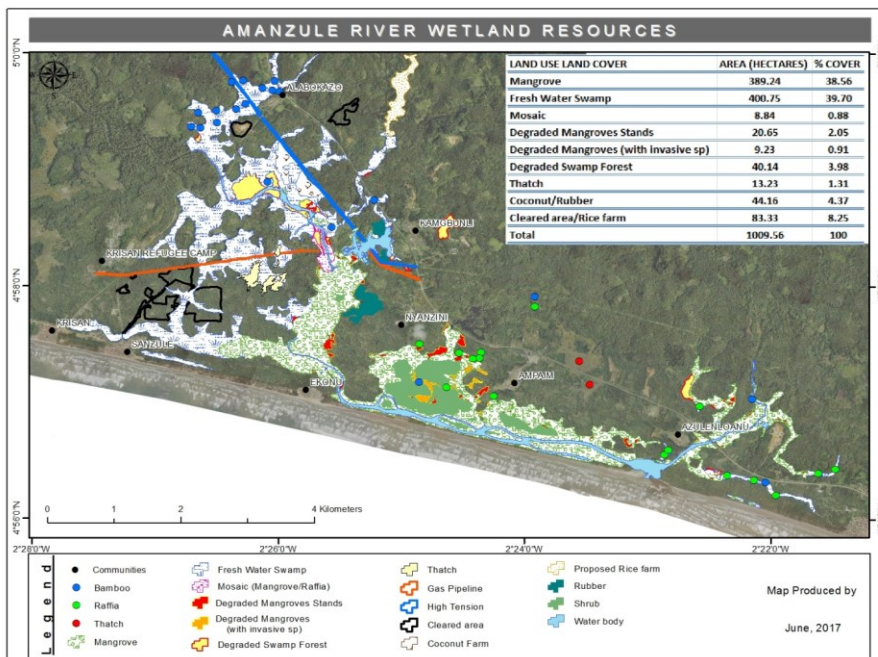


Figure 2: Overview of Amanzule River Wetland Resources

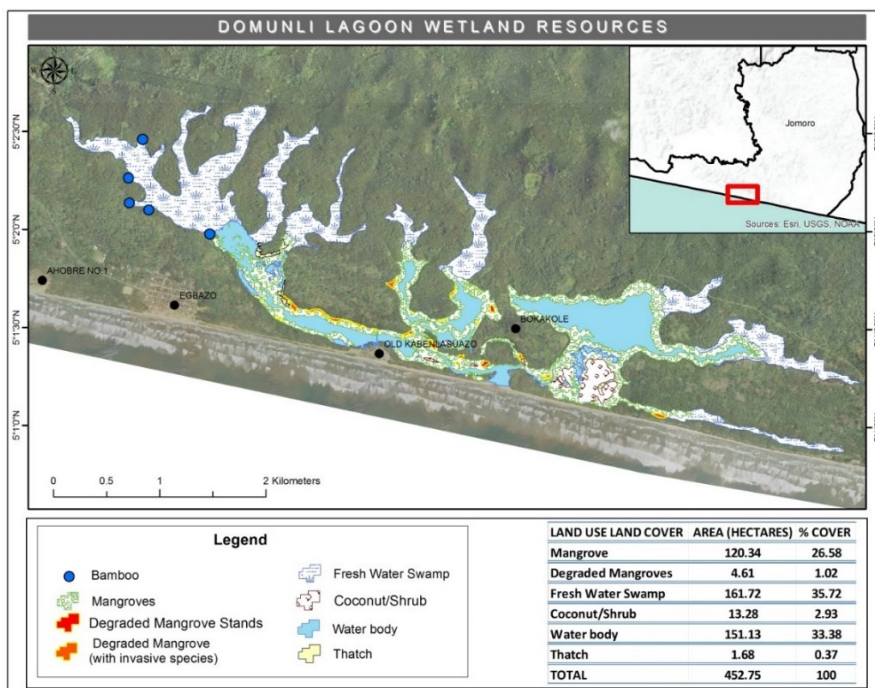


Figure 3: Overview of Domunli lagoon Wetland Resources

1.3 Restoration of degraded areas

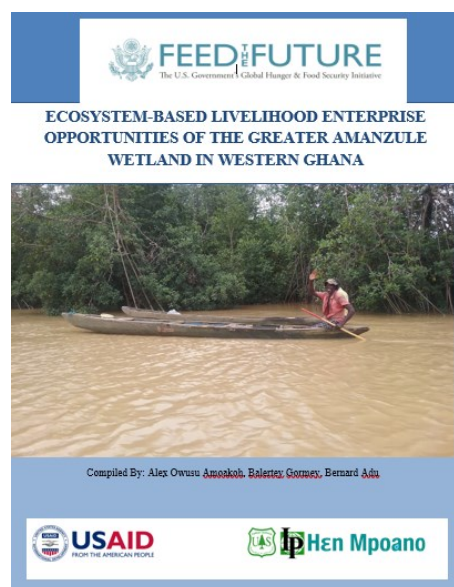
Replanting of degraded mangroves constitutes an important coastal wetland management action highlighted in the Greater Amanzule Wetland Management Plan (GAWMP). Mangroves are critical habitat for many species of fish and wildlife. It serves as coastal fish and shellfish nursery habitat, and produce large quantities of leaf material that becomes the basis for a detritus food web. Once established, they can serve as coastal protection from floods. Riverine mangroves help remove pollutants before they enter adjacent coastal waters. Restoring mangroves will therefore ensure that the various ecological and economic benefits of the wetland are not lost.

In the year under review, 12,300 mangrove seedlings were raised in nurseries and successfully transplanted in degraded areas in Anyanzinli and Metika. The community conservation committee of Sawoma also transplanted 15,000 mangrove seedlings as part of the USAID/SFMP mangrove restoration programme at Sawoma. The replanting exercises served as hands-on training for the CCCs who are now well educated to carry out restoration with little or no supervision. This would ensure that the restoration interventions can be sustained. The community-based restoration exercise helped replant about 5.2 hectares of mangrove at Anyanzinli and Metika in the year under review. The community conservation committee of Sawoma also contributed to replanting about 18.4 ha of mangrove as part of the USAID/SFMP project at Sawoma till date.



Figure 4: Replanting and restoration related activities

1.4 Livelihood Enhancement and diversification



Conservation project which do not reconcile the management of protected areas with social and economic needs of local people is bound to fail (Wells and Brandon 1992). This is because many natural resource fringe communities depend directly on the resources for their livelihood, hence the introduction of a conservation initiative create a competing use and subsequently introduces a conflict frame. To ensure the sustainability of the GAW Conservation Initiative and avoid inviting stakeholders onto any conflict field, conscious effort was made in the Phase III of the project to help diversify and enhance the livelihood of the fringe communities. Livelihood opportunities such as improved cassava farming, Bee keeping, organic vegetable production and VSLA initiatives were introduced in the project communities. About 250 farmers benefitted from the livelihood programme in the year under review (See Section 2 for breakdown). The beneficiaries were trained

theoretically and practically in cassava and organic vegetable production. Some trained farmers were supported with improved vegetable seeds and improved cassava planting materials for production. Three (3) organic vegetable demonstration sites were established in Egbazo, Azuleloanu and Sawoma to train more farmers and to serve as a site for refresher training programmes for farmers. Farmers supported with cassava planting materials cultivated 17ha of cassava farm in the year under review.

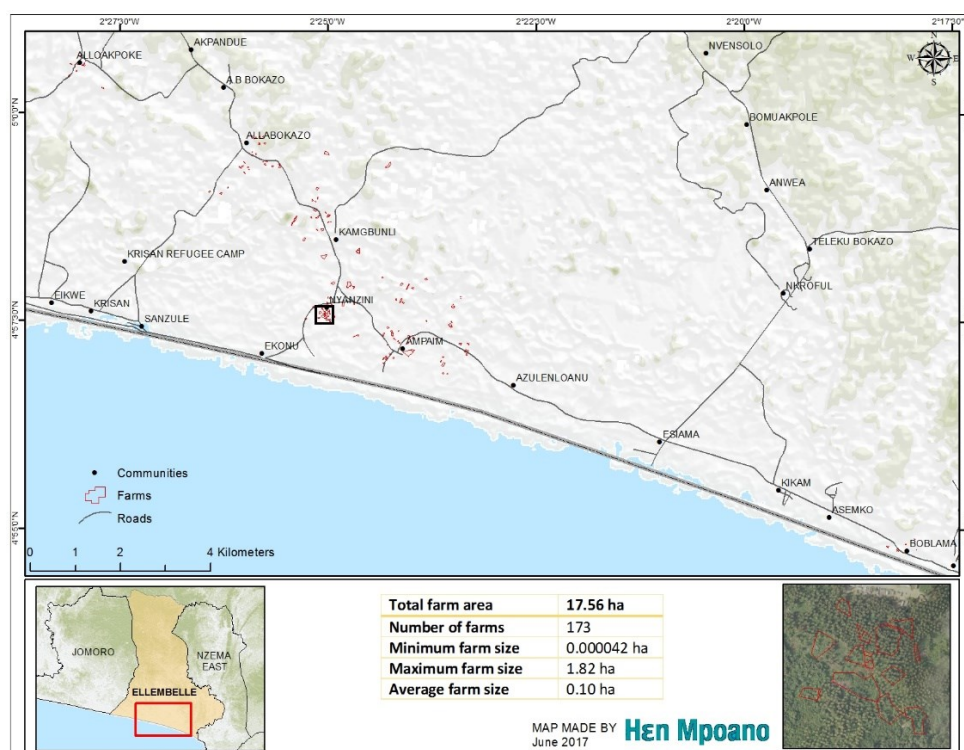


Figure 5 A map showing the Cassava farms of beneficiaries

To ensure a conservation effort that links the livelihood of fringe communities to the wetland ecosystem they seek to manage, an assessment was done to ascertain the ecosystem based livelihood potential of the Greater Amanzule Wetland. The assessment which was done mainly through focus group discussions and personal observations revealed the presence of resources such as mangroves, periwinkles, shrimps, fishes, crabs, bamboo, raffia, snails, oyster, rattan and thatch in the communities. However, not all the resources are ideal for ecosystem based enterprises due to factors such as the abundance of the resource in the community, income gotten from the sale of the resource, availability of market for the resource, the number of people involved in the exploitation of the resource, and the resource user groups. The study concludes that ecosystem based enterprises that target the exploitation of fishes, shrimps, periwinkle, mangroves and bamboo will be most beneficial to the communities. This is because harvesting of these resources is done by a lot of people in the communities including vulnerable groups such as women and children; the resources are abundant in the communities and also have ready market. According to an opinion leader from Adelekezo, people come all the way from Takoradi, Accra, Ainyinase and Axim to buy these resources.



One livelihood initiative that has proven very effective as a tool for wetland conservation in the Greater Amanzule Wetland area is the Village Savings and Loan associations (VSLAs). With the VSLAs, committees are motivated to meet regularly not only to discuss about wetlands but also their finances. Community Conservation Committees who are bounded by the VSLAs meet weekly for their meetings. They meet more often than what is originally in their constitutions which was to meet every two weeks. Community conservation committees bounded by VSLAs are more effective compared to committees without

VSLAs. A total of 5 VSLA groups were formed in the year under review. Additional 5 VSLAs will be formed in the next project year.

VSLA activities have led to the diversification of economic activities of the various communities and have in turn reduced the pressure on the usage of wetland resources of GAW. More people are now willing to participate in wetland conservation because of what they see as benefit VSLA members are deriving. With the help of VSLA, communities have cultivated the habit of saving to improve their business. In Sawoma for example, some VSLA members have acquired properties and improved their fishing businesses through the loans from VSLA. These outcomes are really convincing the populace along the GAW to focus on other livelihood activities other than wetland resource exploitation.



Figure 6: Livelihood Enhancement and diversification

2.0 Summary of activities and accomplishments

The tables below summarize the activities and related accomplishments during the reporting period.

Table 1: Summary of activities and accomplishments

Task	Activities	Indicators	Before project year	Target	Accomplishment at the end of project year	Remarks
Strengthening Governance within GAW communities	1.1 Training of Newly formed CCCs	Number of newly formed community conservation committees trained on various NRM Topics	22 CCCs comprised of 12 old committees and 10 committees formed at the latter part of Phase II trained on various NRM Topics	10 committees formed at the latter part of last year + 2 new committees trained	12 newly formed committees trained on various NRM Topics	
	1.2 Follow-up monitoring visits to already established CCCs	Number of monitoring visits carried out	88 Visits across 22 communities	48 visits across 12 communities	33 Monitoring Visit across 12 communities	It became evident from earlier monitoring visits that old CCCs also needed some level of training so some of the monitoring visits were used as occasions to train the CCCs.
	Meeting with Chiefs and opinion leaders on the formation of new committees	Number of meetings held	24	2	3	After meeting the chiefs of the two local communities (Apataim and Adelekezo), it became necessary to meet with the Ajomoro Traditional Council

Task	Activities	Indicators	Before project year	Target	Accomplishment at the end of project year	Remarks
						hence the increase in the number of meetings
	1.3 Quarterly Review meetings with GAW DCCs	Number of meetings held with district conservation committees	4	4	2	
	1.4 Semi-annual Chiefs Meetings	Number of chiefs meeting organized	4	2	1	Chiefs and the traditional authority were met once in the project year
	1.5 Peer Learning	Number of people trained through peer learning programme	10 people trained through peer-learning	50	77=53M+24F	
	5.2 Community sensitization	Number of community sensitization organized	22	2	12 community sensitizations organized	10 of the community sensitization programme was sponsored directly by CSLP hence the increase in the number
	5.3 Committee formation and Inauguration	Number of committees formed and inaugurated	22	2	2	This brings to total 24 CCCs formed, inaugurated and operational
	5.4 Capacity building for committees	Number of person hours of training	Ave of 2Hrs*598 CCC members	300 CCC Members *2Hrs	391* Ave of 2Hrs	The figure went up because some of the already established committees were

Task	Activities	Indicators	Before project year	Target	Accomplishment at the end of project year	Remarks
						trained based on the feedback from CCC monitoring
Mapping of wetland attributes	1.1 Participatory mapping	Number of participatory Maps produced	12	2	4	This brings to total 16 participatory maps produced
	1.2 Wetland mapping and Ground truthing	Number of ground-truthing exercise undertaken	5	13	12	17 Ground-truthing exercise undertaken
	1.3 Production of Wetland maps	Number of wetland maps with attribute produced	5	13	12	17 wetland maps and attributes produced by the end of FY17
Restoration of degraded areas	3.1 Nursery Establishment	Number of nurseries established	0	2	2	Two mangrove nurseries have been established at Metika and Anyanzinli to supply seedlings for mangrove restoration
	3.2 Transplanting and tendering of seedlings	Number of seedlings transplanted	0	10,000	12,300	12,300 mangrove seedlings have been transplanted in Metika and Anyanzinli. The increase is because 2,300 matured seedlings we lifted from the CSLP

Task	Activities	Indicators	Before project year	Target	Accomplishment at the end of project year	Remarks
						Yabiw mangrove nursery.
Livelihood Enhancement and diversification	4.1 Acquire materials for VSLAs	Number of VSLA set of equipment acquired	0	5	5	5 VSLA groups formed and operational in Sawoma, Alloakpoke, Metika, Egbazo and Apataim
	4.2 Formation and Monitoring visits	Number of VSLA Groups formed and monitored regularly	0	5	5	
	6.1 Community Livelihood Assessment in 12 communities (baseline studies)	This assessment was not continued because the initial findings revealed so much similarities to the assessment carried out in the Phase II. The Phase II assessment was therefore used as the basis for the livelihood interventions. Individuals were however self-selected the livelihood interventions they wanted to be part of.				
	6.2 Self Selection for livelihood interventions					

Task	Activities	Indicators	Before project year	Target	Accomplishment at the end of project year	Remarks
	6.3 Pilot Livelihood interventions in 25 GAW communities- Cassava option	Number of people trained and supplied with improved cassava planting materials	89 Farmers	80 Farmers	224 =91M+133F	The reason for the increased in the number beneficiary farmers is because some farmers who were supposed to have benefitted from the planting materials in Phase II but could not get it due to the delay by the CRI-CSIR received the materials in the current phase.
	6.6 Pilot Livelihood interventions in 25 GAW communities- Vegetables option	Number of farmers trained and supported in organic vegetable farming	0	80 Farmers	30 Farmers trained and supported in organic vegetable farming	The low number recorded is because CSLP funded the training and support in some of the communities
	6.7 Participatory Assessment of opportunities for ecosystem based enterprises	Number of Wetland Ecosystem based assessment carried out	0	1	1	

3.0 Conclusion

During the period under review, community wetland conservation committees acquired new knowledge and skills in wetland management and as a result, the committees provided leadership during implementation of field conservation actions outlined in the GAW management plan framework. Greater awareness of GAW sub-chiefs on wetland importance enhanced their support for conservation actions in the communities. In some communities, sub-chiefs participated in field conservation which became motivation for the entire community to engage in field exercises. This resulted in more than 200 hectares of mangrove habitats enhanced through restoration actions. Communication and education on wetland importance and functions was fostered through participatory mapping of wetland attributes. These maps will serve as important communication tools at the district level for improved wetland planning and management.

4.0 Challenges and way forward

- With all the community conservation committees (23 in total) formed in both Ellembelle and Jomoro districts, more effort is required to ensure ongoing mentoring, training and coaching. During the next grant phase, HM will assign an additional staff on the field and also increase contact time with the conservation committees in both districts. This will ensure qualitative improvement in how the committees are empowered while facilitating involvement of the committees in field based conservation actions.
- Reports of wetland areas being used by ENI as dumping site came up for discussion at the Ellembelle DCC review meeting. Site visits indicated that this wetland area is part of ENI's land take for siting onshore petrochemical facilities. The construction is being monitored by the conservation committees to ensure that threats to wetlands in the Sanzule community are minimized.
- Transfers of district assembly officers serving on the GAWDCC to other districts posed a challenge because of its implications for continuity in the use of technical services and capacities developed for the GAW conservation. Staff posted to the districts are being cultivated and their capacities will be developed through planned training events during the next grant phase. .

The functionality of governance structures and quality of conservation actions are important for sustainability. Consequently, Hen Mpoano is working to establish partnerships and leverage additional sources of funds to support the GAW conservation initiative. This involves working with the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission to strengthen the capacities of the Wetland Conservation Committees to manage wetlands.

Annex 1: Monthly activities and Accomplishment

Table 2: Activities and accomplishments in the month of October, 2016

Date	Activity	Community(ies)	Duration/Comment	Participant		
				M	F	Total
3,4,5,25,26,27	Wetland Mapping	Kamgbunli, Sanzule	9 committee member+ 4 HM staff	13	-	13
13	Meeting with chiefs and Opinion leaders on the establishment of CCC	Apatam, Adelekezo				
17,19	Follow Up Monitoring Visit to committees /Initial Contact on nursery establishment	Ellonye, Metika, Anyanzinli				
17, 20	NRM Training -Communication -Managing a conservation Committee	Ekpu, Sawoma	An average of 2 hours was spent on the training	23	13	36
18	Cassava Farm Monitoring	Alloakpoke, Ampain				
20,27	Livelihood Enhancement training (Cassava Farming: Zero Input Technology)	Alloakpoke, Ampain	2 Hours each	16	32	48
28	Contact with Ankobra Beach on cultivating and marketing organic vegetables (Mr. Claus)	Ankobra Beach				
	Hands on training (Ankobra Nursery establishment)	Sawoma				

Table 3: Activities and accomplishments in the month of November, 2016

Date	Activity	Community(ies)	Participant		
			M	F	Total
10,11,12,13	Acquisition and distribution of cassava planting materials	Bobrama, Allabokazo, Ekpu, Ampain, Kamgbunli	40	75	125
9,10,16	VSLA Modular training	Anyanzinli Alloakpoke	33	19	52
8, 23	Nursery Establishment /Hands on Training on site identification	Metika, Anyanzinli	28	8	36
17,25	GIS training monitoring	Jomoro, Ellembelle			
8,9,10, 29,30	Mangrove Mapping	Egbazo	8		
18, 22,30	Community sensitization on wetland conservation	Apatam, Adelekezo			
9,15	CSA training for farmers	Ampain, Alloakpoke, Egbazo	21	62	83
15,16	GPS Training for cassava farmers	Essiama/Ampain	13	2	15

Table 4: Activities and accomplishments in the month of December

Date	Activity	Community(ies)	Participant		
			M	F	Total
1	Participatory Mapping	Azulenoanu Alabokazo	13	8	21
6,8,9	Wetland Mapping	Old Kablesuazo	10	-	10
21	VSLA Modular training	Anyanzinli Alloakpoke	5	7	12
13,14,15,16	Farm Mapping	Bobrama, Anyanzinli, Ampain, Kamgbunli, Alloakpoke,	193 Farms mapped		
21	CCC Monitoring	Ebonloa	committee		
20,21	CSA Training	Azulenuanu, Alabokazo	11	37	48

18, 22,30	Conservation committee formation	Apatam	23	16	39
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Table 5: Activities and accomplishments in the month of January, 2017

Date	Activity	Community	Comment
9,10,11,12,13	CCC Monitoring Visit	Ampain, Mangyea, Effasu, Metika, Azuleloanu, Ebonloa, Beyin, Anyanzinli, Old Bakanta	
10,11, 13, 18	VSLA introductory Meeting/Monitoring	Sawoma, Alloakpoke, Adelekezo	
11	Committee Formation and inauguration	Apatam	
24,25,26	Wetland Mapping (Ground truthing)	Bonyere	
10,11, 12, 13, 24, 27	Mangrove Restoration/Nursery Establishment	Anyanzinli Metika	2,000 mangrove seedlings transported from the Sawoma Nursery and planted at Anyanzili 1500 poly pots filled with sand at Anyanzinli Nursery site prepared (Lands cleared and shed constructed)
17,18,19,20	NRM Training (Wetland Monitoring/Restoration)	Kamgbunli, Azuleloanu, Alloakpoke, Bobrama	24M+28F
23,24,25,26,27	Video Show	Kamgbunli, Ampain, Egbazo, Old Kablesuazo, Anyanzinli	
30,31,1,2,3	Video Show	Old Bakanta, Sanzule, Sawoma, Metika, Ebonloa	

Table 6: Activities and accomplishments in the month of February, 2017

Date	Activity	Community	Comment
1,2,3	Video Show	Old Bakanta, Ebonloa and Metika	Together with CSLP
7,9	Mangrove Nursery Management (hands-on)	Metika, Anyanzinli	
8,9,15,16	NRM Training: Building a stronger volunteer group	Asanta, Ezinlibo, Ellonyi, Old Bakanta	Total= 57 (48M+ 9F)
11,12	CCC Monitoring		The Director and his deputy accompanied the field officers to the field to monitor the CCC. Total of CCC members met (101=(M49, F52)
20,21,22	Wetland mapping (Ground Truthing)	Azuleloanu	It was an opportunity for 5 committee members to do hands on wetland mapping. Had some mangrove harvesters to show us degraded areas
21	VSLA Monitoring/Training	Sawoma, Alloakpoke	
23,24	District CC Review meeting	Half-Assin Nkroful	29 (28M+1F)

28	Distribution of logistics committees	Kikam Royal Beach	24 communities participated in the activity
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Table 7: Activities and accomplishments in the month of March, 2017

Date	Activities	Communities	Comment
7,14,15, 21, 22, 23	VSLA Training/ Monitoring	Sawoma, Alloakpoke, Mangyea	
16, 24	Meeting Mangrove harvesters and charcoal producers Topics: Forest Conservation Topic: Wetland Conservation	Azuleloanu Alloakpoke	31=(25M, 6F)
16, 17, 22, 23	Nursery Establishment (Hands-On)	Anyanzinli, Metika	135=(62F+73M)
8,9,10	Ground Truthing Mapping	Alabokazo	Map is yet to be produced.
15,17,22,24	NRM Training/CCC Monitoring: Group Formation Managing conservation Committees Building stronger conservation committees	Apatam, Adelekezo, Mangyea, Efassu	63=(36M, 27F)
6,13	Meeting: Linking Cassava Farmers to market	Takoradi	Held meeting with major Restaurants in Sekondi-Takoradi (7). Some requested for sample which has

			been made available to them.
29, 31	Distribution of Bee-Hives to beneficiaries	Mangyea, Effassu, Old Kablesauzo, Kamgbunli	
30	CSA Practical Training	Alloakpoke	

Table 8: Activities and accomplishments in the month of April, 2017

Date	Activities	Communities	Comment
6,7	Mangrove pruning	Old Kablesauzo	This is a management action aimed at clearing channels that lead to farms. This community based activity was supervised to ensure sustainable cutting
4,5,6, 12, 25,26	VSLA Introductory meeting/ Training/ Monitoring	Sawoma, Alloakpoke, Anyanzinli, Apatam	Introductory Meeting: Metika, Apatam Monitoring: Alloakpoke, Sawoma
5, 27	Nursery Establishment	Anyanzinli, Metika	
5,6,7	Ground Truthing Mapping	Alloakpoke	Charcoal production in the enclave is a serious matter that needs attention The activity served as hands-on training for 3(males) committee members. They can now map natural resources using hand-held GPS
12, 26,27	NRM Training/CCC Monitoring	Apatam, Adelekezo, Ekpu	16 M+ 8F Topic: Conflict Management

20, 24	Meeting: Linking Cassava Farmers to market	Takoradi	Discussions with WRCF on Cassava marketing
20,21	Distribution of letters to Traditional Leaders of GAW Communities: Towards the Bi-annual meeting with chiefs	All 24 GAW Communities + Atuabo	25 chiefs have been invited for the meeting including the two paramount chiefs of Eastern and western Nzemanle Traditional Council
25	Livelihood: Vegetable Options	Ampain, Egbazo, Azuleloanu	Inspection of demonstration Sites
26,27	Field Assessment for Ecosystem Based Enterprise	Azuleloanu, old and New Bakanta, Old Kablesuazo	Preliminary site visit
30	CSA Practical Training	Alloakpoke	

Table 9: Activities and accomplishments in the month of May, 2017

Date	Activity	Community	Comment
2, 3,4,5	Participatory Mapping and Ground truthing	Mangyea, Ekpu	
2,3,9,10,16,17,23,24, 30,31	VSLA Training and Monitoring	Alloakpoke, Sawoma, Apatam, Metika	
17	Nursery Management	Metika, Anyanzinli	Hands-On Training for committee members
18,19, 22,23, ,26	Monitoring Visits to CCC	Alabokazo, Effasu, Kamgbunli, Azuleloanu, Mangyea, Ekpu, Anyanzinli	
24,26	NRM Training for CCC's	Adelekezo, Apatam, Asanta	Training Modules: Basic Communication and Conflict management 30 (26M+4F)
3	Bi-annual Meeting with chiefs	Azuleloanu	All 25 chiefs within GAW
16,17,18	Livelihood: Vegetable Option	Ampain, Azuleloanu, Egbazo	Land Preparation
1	Setting-Up vegetable demonstration site	Egbazo	28Total (13M 15F)

Table 10: Activities and accomplishments in the month of June, 2017

Date	Activity	Community	Comment
7	Presentation on wetland conservation at the Apatam Traditional Council Meeting	Apatam	
6,7,13,14,20,21,24,28,29,30	VSLA Training and Monitoring	Alloakpoke, Sawoma, Apatam, Metika	
13,14,20,21,22	Mangrove Restoration	Metika, Anyanzinli	2260 seedlings @Anyanzinli 1500 seedlings @ Metika
6, 9	Monitoring Visits to CCC	Old Bakanta, Sanzule,	Follow up on ENI activity in Sanzule reported at the DCC meeting.
21,22	Regional stakeholders meeting Success stories compilation	Yaba, Azuleloanu Azuleloanu, Kamgbunli, Anyanzinli	
23	NRM Training for CCC's	Old Bakanta, New Bakanta	62 Total=33m + 29f
13,14,15,16	Ecosystem Based Livelihood Assessment	7 Communities (Azuleloanu, Old Kablesuazo, Apatam, Anyanzinli, Old Bakanta,	Focus group discussions with 15 people each in the seven.

		Adelekezo, Sawoma)	
8	Livelihood: Vegetable Option	Egbazo,	Setting Up demonstration site
23	Farm Monitoring	Bobrama	
23	Market Linkage	Meeting with ATS	
28	CSLP Media day celebration	Anyanzinli, Kamgbunli	Mangrove nursery and restoration site, VSLA and CSA farm visit

Table 11: Activities and accomplishments in the month of July, 2017

Date	Activity	Community	Comment
4,5,7,11,12,14,18,19,21	VSLA Monitoring	Alloakpoke, Sawoma, Apataim, Metika, Egbazo	
4,18,19,25,26,27	Hands-on Mangrove Restoration	Metika	2900 seedlings @ Metika by the committee and some community members
11	Quarterly DCC meeting	Half-Assin	
18,19	Peer Learning for CCC's	Ebonloa, Ellonyi, Beyin Ezinlibo Ekpu Sanzule, Old Bakanta Asanta, Apataim Azuleloanu	Visit to Kamgbunli & Anyanzinli on mangrove management 77=53M+24F
12,13	NRM Training for CCC's	Apataim, Old Bakanta	Topic: Wetlands; a natural

			safeguard against disasters 36=29M+7F
	Farm Map production	Office	13 ha of cassava farm mapped
12	CSA Training (Hands-On): Vegetable Demonstration Farm establishment	Sawoma	24=12M+12F

Table 12: Activities and accomplishments in the month of August, 2017

Date	Activity	Community	Comment
1, 2,3	Mangrove replanting activity	Metika and Anyanili	3640 Seedlings planted
8	Meeting with ATS on cassava and vegetable markets	Kikam	Meeting highlight : <i>Mode of acquisition and payment of cassava and vegetables</i>
1,2,3,29,30,31	Wetland Mapping	Ebonloa, Ekpu	
1,2,4,8,9,11,15,16,18,22,23,25, 29,30	VSLA Monitoring	Alloakpoke, Sawoma, Apataim, Metika, Egbazo	
16	DCC Quarterly Meeting (Ellembelle)	Essiama	Field trip to Anyanzinli Total=16M
18	Acquisition of local bye-laws on coastal management from Ahanta-West District <i>(Follow-up activity on the DCC Meeting)</i>		
22	CSA Training		Total=27 (13M+14F)

30,31	FAO Visit	Apataim, Sawoma, Kamgbunli, Ampain, Bobrama	
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Table 13: Activities and accomplishments in the month of September, 2017

Date	Activity	Community	Comment
5	CSA Training (Hands-On)	Sawoma	30 Total = 15M + 15F
11,12,13	Wetland Mapping	Ezinlibo	With the support of 3 conservation committee members
5,6,8,12,13,15,19,20,22	VSLA Monitoring	Alloakpoke, Sawoma, Apataim, Metika, Egbazo	
19,22,23,24	Distribution of cassava planting materials to self-selected individuals	Metika Mangyea Effassu Beyin Azuleloanu Sawoma Alabokazo	(Incomplete Data) 109 Total=51M+58F

Annex 2: Community Wetland Maps

