



Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

Instructions: CEPF requires that each grantee report on project results and impacts at the end of their grant. To monitor CEPF's global indicators, CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. The aggregated results of all grantees will be reported on in our annual impact report and other communications materials. Your Final Completion and Impact Report will be posted on the CEPF website.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Please complete all fields and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name: Resource Trust Network

Project Title: Providing Additional Income Initiatives to Promote Smallholder Conservation Practices.

Grant Number:

Date of Completion of this Report: 30th March 2022

CEPF Hotspot: Guinean Forest of West Africa

Strategic Direction: 1 Empower local communities to engage in sustainable management of 40 priority sites and consolidate ecological connectivity at the landscape scale.

Grant Amount: US\$25,000.00

Project Dates: 1st September 2021- 30th April 2022

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

Coalition for Development of Northern Ghana (NORTHCODE-GHANA)

NORTHCODE- Ghana was the lead advisor on beekeeping activities throughout the project. They advise RTN on the acquisition of equipment, selection of resource persons and experts, right conditions for hive installation and involvement in monitoring. They are also communicating the project and the results to wider range of stakeholders they encounter in their operations.

Ahanta West Municipal Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA))

They were part of the developmental stage of the project., They were briefed on their responsibility at the start of the project and led the beekeeping trainings at the community level and supported the installation of hives within the established buffer. The directorate has taken up oversight responsibility of the beekeeping program effective the end of the RTN project.

The Business Advisory Center of the Ahanta West Municipal Assembly

The BAC of Ahanta West being the main business advisory body of the municipality was briefed on the project objectives and agreed to support implementation. They participated in trainings and workshops and took the lead role of linking honey produced to well established off-takers (buyers). To date, they have provided a list of trusted buyers to the smallholder farmers who are on standby to pick up honey if the required quality is met.

Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission – Takoradi FSD

The district wildlife manager participated in meetings and workshops organized to consolidate the operational plan to ensure all stakeholder objectives in the landscape is met. The wildlife patrol team in the Cape Three Point Forest has agreed to support smallholder farmers to protect their hives within the buffer areas.

NGO (Hen Mpoano, West Africa Primate Conservation Action, WAPCA)

Both *Hen Mpoano* and WAPCA are present in the landscape. At the start of project implementation, RTN held meetings with representatives of the two groups to find common grounds on which we can work to ensure the impacts are broadened without the duplication of efforts. Joint activities were held by the three organizations during the project implementations to include joint workshop for stakeholders, project communications at local radio stations and project impact billboard erection and synergizing to ensure hive distribution by RTN and Hen Mpoano get to the intended stakeholders.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

The project by its completion ensured eighteen smallholder farmers from six communities in the Cape Three Point landscape including Akyinim, Achionwa, Akwidaa, Cape Three Point, Medea and Akatakыр were provided with all the requisite information and materials to practice beekeeping in a total of 10ha managed buffer area bordering the Cape Three Point Forest within the landscape. This has contributed to introducing additional livelihood start-ups in the project landscape in the form of a non-intensive land use initiative (beekeeping), with the aim of preserving established buffers to encourage biodiversity connectivity and shifting local focus away from forest encroachment to protect the Cape Three Point Forest reserves and all its wildlife.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from your proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
To support the protection of Cape Three Point Forest boundaries through buffer management to ensure the conservation of flora and fauna within the forest reserve and landscape.	The project builds on RTN’s previous engagement in the landscape by encouraging the management and preservation of identified High Conservation areas within the Cape Three Point landscape with approaches to include beekeeping which will encourage farmers to maintain the demarcated buffers and also ensure efficient insect pollination of flora species such as palm, acacia, vegetables to increase food yield in the plantation and

	encouraging greening of the landscape. Maintained buffers are on course to improving biodiversity connectivity in the landscape and improving the provision of ecosystem services like clean water and microclimate regulation.
To contribute to improving the living standard of smallholder plantation farming communities around Cape Three Point Forest reserve through an additional income initiative in the form of beekeeping.	The first step in contributing to improving the living standard of smallholder farming communities around the reserve was achieved through the provision of the requisite knowledge and skill in beekeeping to one hundred and eleven (111) locals in the landscape and supplying beekeeping materials and equipment to include beekeeping suits, hives, veil, smokers, bating wax, gloves to eighteen smallholder farmers to start practicing beekeeping. A multipurpose 65L hydraulic press honey extractor was made available for smallholder farmers practicing or interested in beekeeping from the beneficiary communities.

b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
An estimated 10ha of buffer between smallholder plantations and Cape three Point Forest is maintained through the development and implementation of a buffer management plan with all stakeholders by the end of the project implementation	The project ensured, all smallholder farmers selected for the beekeeping initiative have an existing buffer which is integral to ensuring biological connectivity in the landscape, and this was achieved by selecting 18 smallholder farmers with managed buffer cumulated to 10ha from the previous project along the forest buffers. Hives are installed within the identified buffer areas making them productive which in effect encourage farmers to maintain the established buffers because it will generate incomes for them. Each smallholder farmer's buffer size has been attached as attribute table to the shapefiles developed during the site inspection and added to the supporting documents.
Eighteen (18) smallholder plantation farmers gain an additional 10% monthly income through beekeeping within their established forest buffer areas, three months after project completion.	By the project close-out, no income was recorded from the additional livelihood set-up because none of the hives were ready for harvesting but the project team ensured the farmers are connected to honey off takers who are ever ready to purchase when honey is produced. Currently a liter of honey sells at 60 cedis on the market and the average number of liters of pure honey that could be obtained from each hive annually is 10, culminating to the generation of at least GHC600 from each

	hive for 4 hives at GHC2400 annually representing about 20% of smallholder farmers income annually of 12,000.00
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4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

There were many unexpected impacts,

POSITIVES

1. There was a huge turn out by locals for the beekeeping training with over one hundred and eleven locals taking part in the training.
2. Encouraging participation by the Ahanta West Municipal Assembly Departments of Agriculture, Business Advisory Center, Municipal Planning Office and the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission. They were all committed to the project, providing RTN with all documents and expertise when requested. They were present throughout all stages of the project and their expertise was integral to the success of the project.

NEGATIVE

1. The effect of climate change has already been felt in the landscape with some activities delayed and reschedule due to the continues rains throughout November and December in the landscape. Hive installation was delayed for almost three weeks while eighteen out of the forty hives were not colonized and needed rebating and change of position. These delays affected the timing for impact generation such that no hive was ready for harvesting by the close-out of the project.
2. During the implementation of the project there was a high inflation rate of up to 15% in Ghana, and this affected our expenditure reducing the number of times RTN was able to monitor hives while just one honey extractor could be purchased instead of the budgeted two and 60 hives instead of the proposed 90 hives.

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1.	Eighteen smallholder farmers and the Forestry Service Division agree to maintain a ten (10) hectares forest buffer bordering the Cape Three Point Forest reserve and their plantations by the first half of project implementation	All eighteen smallholder farmers provided with the equipment to practice beekeeping were part of RTNs' previous CEPF funded project and had maintained their forest-farm and riparian buffers after the project period elapsed. Maintained buffers were confirmed during field visits and all eighteen farmers signed agreements to maintain the buffers before the beekeeping equipment were relinquished to them. Our subsequent meetings ensured the community monitoring team and the wildlife patrol

		team in the Cape Three Point Forest agreeing to support the maintenance of the buffer areas through their monitoring and patrol activities.
2.	Eighteen (18) smallholder plantation farmers from five (5) Cape Three Point Forest fringed communities equipped to practice beekeeping in the established buffer area by the first half of project implementation.	Beekeeping training was delivered at the community-level to 111 local participations of which 41 were women and 70 were men. Of those trained, the project made provision for 18 smallholder farmers (7 women, 11 men) who has maintained their buffer area, giving them four hives, a set of protective gear, smokers and harvesting knives each. A 55L hydraulic press honey extractor was provided to all the smallholder farmers. The project team led the installation of hives in the buffer areas. Hives uncolonized by bees were rebated and relocated for bees to colonize.
3.	Honey from the installed beehives linked to market off-takers for sales through the guidance of the Business Advisory Committee and the MoFA of the Ahanta West Municipality by the completion of the project.	All eighteen farmers were linked to honey off-takers with the help of the Business Advisory Committee (BAC) of Ahanta West. At the close-out of the project no honey was obtained from the installed hives, but the BAC had agreed to be the mediator for the sales of the honey when harvested and help the two parties reach good pricing. List of honey-off takers, their contacts and locations were made available to the farmers by the BAC.
4	Community endowment fund for the project communities established, with 5% of beekeeping proceeds paid into the fund for community developmental activities.	Each of the five beneficiary communities had an existing community development account. Community leaders and farmers agreed to contributing the 5% into these accounts to support social and developmental initiatives in the community. This was highlighted in the agreement for full ownership of the beekeeping equipment and all farmers were made aware before signing. As at the close out of the project no community had received income from the hives since harvesting had not taken place yet.

6. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

PCC Approach

RTN continues to use the Participation Collaboration and Contribution approach developed for the previous project to execute this project. This approach focuses on the participation of key stakeholders through deliberation and formulation of ideas into policies, learn new things, share experiences, and build trust which will inspire contribution and collaboration to achieve a common objective. All stakeholders of smallholder agriculture were provided with a common platform to discuss and address challenges, ideas and situation which help solve sustainability problems using best management practices, local biodiversity byelaws, and conservation plans, and this ended in an agreement to help maintain the established buffers.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

7. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

“Lessons learned” are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance. Consider lessons that would inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here: <https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

1. During the project implementation, RTN was presented the opportunity to participate in the CEPF Tropical Biology Association Masterclass both online and in-person. This training informed RTN project team on strategies for proposal writing, project impact communication, institutional leadership among others. RTN have used the knowledge gained from the training for the writing of new proposals and communicating this project’s results.
2. The project highlighted the significance of smallholder farmers to conservation and the need to empower them by providing them with additional livelihood generating initiatives. Farmers were responsive to the demands of the project and agreed to play a stewardship role in the conservation of biodiversity in their landscape. This was largely achieved due to the project attempt at addressing their economic shortcomings.
3. The COVID 19 pandemic taught us new ways of effectively implementing project activities. Among them was organizing of trainings at community level without the need to assemble stakeholders from other areas in a single hall, increasing their chances of attracting the virus. An added positive was the increase participation and the high women involvement in the trainings and subsequent activities.

Sustainability / Replication

8. **Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.**

1. Project stakeholders especially smallholder farmers have embraced the project strategy and were ready to replicate the initiative, such that by the close-out of the project, two farmers have added two more hives to those provided by the project. Four farmers in Medea and Achionwa who were trained under the project but did not receive hives had built hives and placed them on the forest-farm boundaries in the forest and called on the project team to guide them on how to manage them.
2. RTN continues to collaborate with WAPCA and Hen Mpoano, who are still working in the landscape and aim at supporting smallholders with alternative livelihood project and they have agreed to continue with RTN's approach of shifting community focus from forest conversion to adoption of non-land-based smallholder income diversification enterprises (NLB-SIDE).
3. RTN continues to seek support from the Ghana Exim Bank beekeeping project to help extend the initiative to all farmers within the landscape. Communication so far have been favorable with reports from the municipal assembly on the project submitted to their secretariate.
4. The project has always involved the municipal planning team, directorate of agriculture and the business advisory committee and they have affirmed to take on monitoring responsibilities and provide support when they are able to.

Safeguards

- 9. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.**

The project did not trigger any safeguard during the project implementation.

Additional Funding

- 10. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.**

a. Total additional funding (US\$): 4,200.00

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
Resourcetrust Network	In-kind – RTN Director support to project implementation, monitoring and evaluation and general oversight and responsibility for overall project estimated at not less than 15% of time of an estimated value of US\$400/month	3,200.00
Municipal Assembly	In-kind – The Municipal Assembly provided space and technical support for meetings at their premises and field engagements at no cost to the projected estimated at \$, 1000.00	1,000.00

Additional Comments/Recommendations

11. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

Dealing with smallholder farmers is challenging because of the large numbers and the sparse distribution of their settlements in the landscape. Many of these farmers live in small remote communities and reaching them is challenging.

In the project landscape, regular joint meetings are mostly impossible due to the stated challenges. The best approach is to visit farmers at community levels and in nearby plantations. Replication of similar effort with the numerous smallholder farmers and their communities requires a lot of commitment and resources, which RTN has optimally utilized to achieve the laid down project objectives.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

- 12.** In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. Please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1.4_Outcome 1_ Number of communities with tangible benefits based on sustainable livelihood/job creation or benefit-sharing mechanisms.	Eighteen smallholder farmers from six communities benefitted from the project.	Eighteen smallholder with plantations close the Cape Three Point Reserve and maintaining existing riparian and forest buffers were provided with hives, smokers, and protective clothing and to practice beekeeping in the landscape. An extractor was made available for the smallholder farmers from the six communities namely, Achionwa, Akyinim, Akwidaa, Cape Three Point, Akatakyir, and Medea. This will serve beekeeping to produce high quality honey to improve local nutritional value and attract good prices. 5% of revenue from beekeeping have also been agreed into all the communities' development account for community development projects.
2a_Number of hectares within production landscapes managed for biodiversity	Ten hectares of smallholder buffer area protected under the project.	All smallholder farmers involved in the project had been part of RTNs' CEPF funded project in 2018, where High Conservation Value (HCV) areas such as forest buffers were demarcated for management and this project selected

conservation or sustainable use.		the eighteen best managed buffers within the high priority HCV areas for the installation of hives. In total, 10ha of managed buffers were installed with hives making them productive without conversion. Individual sizes of managed buffer areas are provided as attribute table of shapefiles developed from the monitoring of the buffers.
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Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.

13. Benefits to Individuals

13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
70	41	Sustainable beekeeping in managed buffer areas

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

14. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of your project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***

* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use google map, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.

15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation, because of your project. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas", and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
Cape Three Point Forest Reserve	GHA9	10ha

* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

16. Production landscapes

Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of your project. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Cape Three Point agricultural landscape	125	4.80883	-2.06448	Management of existing farms with best management practices and forest buffers with the installation of hives for beekeeping to ensure buffer protection.

* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

**Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your production landscape, use googlemap, right click on the center of your production landscape, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.

17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the non-cash benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*		Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Akwidaa	X	X						Ghana		X			X					12	7
Akatakyir	X	X						Ghana		X			X					11	6
Cape Three Point	X	X						Ghana		X			X					10	9
Medea	X	X						Ghana		X			X					15	6
Achionwa	X	X						Ghana		X			X					10	5

Akyinim	X	X					Ghana		X			X					12	8
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*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18. Policies, Laws, and Regulations

Report on policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of your project. "Policies" pertain to statements of intent formally adopted or pursued by a government, including at sectoral or sub-national level. "Laws and regulations" pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree, or order is eligible to be included.

18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

No.	Name of Law, Policy, or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
		Local	National	International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	Other*
1																				
2																				
...																				

* If you selected "other", please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law, or regulation.

18b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				

19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1	Association of Self-Financed Rubber out-growers	Six of the smallholder farmers participating in the project belong to the association- which has a mandate of promoting good agricultural practices such as “no pesticide use”, riparian buffer management, non-use of genetically modified seedling among others. Farmers reported their adopted practices from the project to the association and the association contacted RTN on ways to encourage best management practices by all members. Arrangements are advance for RTN to lead Good Agricultural Practice training for members.	Ghana

20. Networks & Partnerships

Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Network of Smallholder Bee	2021	Y	Ghana	To ensure the production of quality honey and bargaining

farmers in Cape Three Point Landscape.				for fair prices for honey from the landscape.
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21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

21a. Details about the mechanism

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	Income from hiring honey extractor	Income generation from other honey extractors in the district.	10 th February 2022	Honey extractor will be hired to bee farmers in the landscape, to generate income for extractor maintenance and support the expansion of beekeeping to other farmers in the project communities. Approximately 25 beekeepers have been documented in the landscape	Ghana
2	Project contribution to community development fund	Part of revenue from the livelihood program to contribute community development.	11 th November 2021	5% income from smallholder farmer honey sales to be paid into the fund to support community development	Ghana

*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.

**Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.

***Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.

21b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1	X			No disbursement of funds from the mechanism by the close of the project
2		X		No disbursement of funds from the mechanism by the close of the project

22. Red List Species

If the project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final completion and impact reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

Organization Name: Resourcetrust Network

Generic email address: info@resourcetrustgh.net