

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Noé - Man&Nature
Project Title:	Demonstrate how Economic Development can boost Community-based Trans-border Conservation
Grant Number:	CEPF-100792
Hotspot:	Guinean Forests of West Africa
Strategic Direction:	2 Mainstream biodiversity conservation into public policy and private sector practice in the nine conservation corridors, at local, sub-national and national levels
Grant Amount:	\$427,999.68
Project Dates:	August 01, 2017 - December 31, 2021
Date of Report:	January 06, 2023

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

- Centre Suisse de Recherche Scientifique (CSRS): oversaw the implementation of the activities in the Ivory Coast.
- Western African Primate Conservation Action (WAPCA): oversaw the implementation of the project in Ghana.
- Yayra Glover Limited (YGL) led the technical support (organization, capacity building, and certification) of the cocoa farmer.
- Savannah Fruits Company (SFC) led the technical support (capacity building and certification) of the coconut farmers and processors.
- The Ankasa-Tano Community Resource Management Area (CREMA)
- The Fautières des Associations Intervillageoises de Gestion (FAIVG) participated in the implementation of community patrols and planting activities
- The Wildlife Division from the Ankasa Reserve in Ghana and the Eaux-et-Forêts from the local office in the Ivory Coast were involved in both the patrols and the development of the transboundary management plan.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Classification of the Tanoe forest as Voluntary Natural Reserve in Cote d'Ivoire obtained by end of project	10,787 ha of Tanoe forest has been classified as a Voluntary Natural Reserve on December 22nd, 2021, and the land certificate was obtained.

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>At least 16,580 hectares of production landscape are managed for sustainable use and biodiversity conservation (agroforestry and sustainable agriculture and harvest).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,002 ha of coconut farms are certified organic including 820 ha of cacao farms in the process of organic conversion (also benefitting from the agroforestry in Ghana). - 592 ha of farmland benefitting from planted trees in CI. - 50 ha of cassava farm benefitting from improved agricultural practices. - 13,300 ha of community forest benefitting from a strengthened protection.
<p>Organizational skill and technical capacities of producer groups (farmers) are strengthened in best practices based on green value chains business plans with private companies' support (training in production, processing, commercialization) for the cocoa, coconut, cassava, and NTFPs.</p>	<p>Total of 1,076 farmers and producers (709M/367F):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coconut: 200 farmers (162M/38F) and 76 producers (10M/66F) are trained and get a premium for a part of their production. - Cocoa: 553 farmers (440M/113F) are being trained and will get a premium for their production within the next years + an increased yield. - Cassava: 130 cassava producers (12M/118F) organized in 4 groups are trained and have access to high-yielding cassava cuttings + processing equipment and support. - Agroforestry: In CI, 117 farmers (cocoa and palm producers) trained in total (85M/32F) <p>In addition, 209 farmers (205M/2F) received seedlings in CI, and 525 (429M/96F) in Ghana.</p> <p>40 patrollers and 17 nursery caretakers were also trained.</p> <p>Organizations: 168 (150M/18F) executive members are constantly supported (CREMA: 36M/4F and FAIVG: 114M/14F). 7 members (M) of the 2 new AVCD were trained (in May 2018), and all the newly elected executives in Ghana were trained on their role and mission.</p> <p>CSOs: 9 employees benefit from the capacity building (5M in CI, 1F/3M in Gh).</p>

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>Approximately 1,187 direct beneficiaries in total (approx. 354 women/833 men):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 976 farmers and producers with increased capacities and higher income (approx. 293 women/683 men):516 cocoa farmers, 200 coconut producers (40 women/160 men), and 60 coconut oil processors (mainly women) in Ghana, 100 cocoa and oil palm producers (20 	<p>Approximately 1,380 direct beneficiaries in total (416F/966M):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,076 farmers and producers with increased capacities and higher income (approx. 367F/709M): 553 cocoa farmers (113F/440M), 200 coconut producers (38F/162M), and 76 coconut oil processors (66F/10M) in Ghana, 117 cocoa and oil palm producers (32F/85M) on agroforestry and 130 cassava farmers (118F/12M) in Côte d'Ivoire.

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>women/80 men) and 100 cassava farmers (mainly women) in Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 130 Community Organizations members with increased capacities (30 women/100 men): 70 in Ghana (approx. 4 per CRMC at community level) and 60 in Côte d'Ivoire. - 9 employees of the partnering local CSOs with increased capacities (5 men in Côte d'Ivoire, 1 woman/3 men in Ghana). - 72 public, private and associative stakeholders benefitted from the conference and the shared lessons learned (30 women/42 men). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 patrollers and 17 nursery caretakers were also trained. - 168 Community Organizations members with increased capacities (18F/150M): 40 in Ghana and 128 in Côte d'Ivoire. - 9 employees of the partnering local CSOs with increased capacities (5M in Côte d'Ivoire, 1F/3M in Ghana). - 72 public, private and associative stakeholders benefitting from the conference and the shared lessons learnt (30F/42M).
<p>1 draft management plan elaborated for the creation of a trans-boundary reserve.</p>	<p>Throughout the project, several transboundary meeting have been organize and a Transboundary Steering Committee created to work on the development of the Management Plan. The committee was formed with representatives of the FAIVG and CREMA, representatives of the CSRS and WAPCA, representatives from Wildlife Division and Eaux-et-Forêts, and a representative of Noé to facilitate interactions. Each country stakeholders have indicated the information that were relevant to their specific functioning and agreed together on how to manage the transboundary issues together. From those discussions 1 management plan has been elaborated and signed beginning of January 2022 after being validated in December by the Steering Committee.</p>
<p>2 CSOs (WAPCA, CSRS) and 3 Community Organizations (i.e. 2 CREMAs and 1 FAIVG (4 AIVGs and 9 AVCDs)) have improved their organizational capacities.</p>	<p>3 CSOs (WAPCA, CSRS, ACB-CI) and 3 Community Organizations (i.e. 2 sub-CREMAs and 1 FAIVG (4 AIVGs and 9 AVCDs)) have improved their organizational capacities</p> <p>Close mentoring from Noé is provided to WAPCA and CSRS, especially in project technical and financial monitoring. Training on excel and gender have been provided to both WAPCA and CSRS. Training on certification (Fairtrade and Organic) have been provided to WAPCA.</p> <p>WAPCA CSTT and GTT score have significantly improved between the beginning and the end of the project. Its technical capacities and organizational skills have improved thanks to Noe's support.</p> <p>CSRS remained stable on the CSTT but improved slightly in terms of gender.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, 2 new AVCDs had received a training on management and leadership in May 2018, and in Ghana, all the 15 new CRMC (village-level committees) elected in December received a training on their role and missions.</p>
<p>At least 3 company adopts new management practices consistent with biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SFC has signed for the first time a Conservation Agreement with the Ankasa-Tano CREMA and is now

Impact Description	Impact Summary
conservation at operations around the priority site, with at least two Conservation Agreements signed.	committed to paying a conservation premium to the CREMA Conservation Fund (1 pesewa/coconut). - YGL is involved in supporting the CREMA by signing a Conservation Agreement with a conservation premium (10\$/tonne of organic cocoa). - Palm-CI, a major palm oil company in the project area showed a great interest in starting a collaboration with CSRS to improve their practices, but several meetings have been postponed by Palm-CI since August 2019. The process is now led by CSRS' management.
25 communities (14 villages in Ghana and 11 in Côte d'Ivoire) are directly benefitting from the project through capacity building, the improvement of their livelihoods, jobs creation, and their involvement in the local governance and management of their natural resources.	Coconut: 7 communities involved; Cocoa: 13 communities (4 of which are the same as for coconut) involved; Cassava: 5 communities involved; Agroforestry: 11 communities got access to seedlings in CI and 10 communities in Ghana; Organizations: 2 communities trained in management and leadership in CI (May 2018) and CRMC's executives of 14 communities in Ghana (December 2018). As the project goes on, consultations and sensitization are carried on and the communities are getting more and more aware of the importance of moving towards sustainable management of natural resources.
15 partnerships formed or strengthened among civil society (WAPCA, CSRS, M&N), private sector (SFC, YGL, Palm-CI, Sundial, NaHe Cosmétiques, Akooshi, a chocolate factory, Microdis, Ciel d'Azur) and communities (CREMA, FAIVG, farmers) to promote best practices in sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation.	11 secured partnerships (continuously strengthened): 1) WAPCA/Noé and SFC; 2) Ankasa-Tano CREMA and SFC; 3) SFC and the coconut farmer and processor groups; 4) Sundial (brand holding company in US) and the Ankasa-Tano CREMA & farmer and processor groups; 5) WAPCA/ Noé and the French cosmetic company NAHé Cosmétiques; 6) WAPCA/Noé and YGL; 7) Microdis (company selling gari in Abidjan) and the cassava group; 8) CSRS and the FAIVG; 9) WAPCA and the CREMA; 10) Noé and Ciel d'Azur Labs (French organic cosmetic company); 11) Ankasa-Tano CREMA and YGL 4 in process of establishment: 1) Zaacoal and the processor group; 2) YGL and the cocoa farmer groups; 3) YGL and 1 chocolate factory in Europe; 4) CSRS and Palm-CI

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- The Forêt Marécageuse de Tanoé-Ehy (FMTE) got recognised as voluntary natural reserve before the end of the project by the President of the Ivorian Republic, which is a nice step forward in terms of forest protection and rights recognition to manage the area for the communities.

- No MoU was signed during the duration of the project since it has been impossible for CSRS to meet Palm-CI a second time and discuss the content of said MoU. It seems Palm-CI saw a limited interest in this discussion and did not give room for convincing them.
- The NTFP value chain support was finally left out of the project because of a lack of interest from the beneficiaries.
- Noé received the Certificate of recognition as Conservation agreement Rookie in 2019.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

- Component 1: Contribute to the development of sustainable economic sectors around the priority site

Coconut:

- A fully equipped coconut oil processing center was built in Ellenda and is being used since 2021, even though it is not functioning at full capacity for water supply-related challenges.
- At the end of the project, strong producer groups representing 276 people (172 men/104 women) are active and have been consistently trained. They all benefit from an improved income.
- Organic certification of the farms and Edobo center has been obtained in 2019 and renewed yearly. 2022 audit shall validate the organic certificate extension to the Ellenda center and processing group.
- Throughout the project over 2,150,000 coconuts have been bought by SFC and 218 tones of coconut oil have been produced.
- The coconut charcoal unit has not yet been constructed since the administrative paperwork for land acquisition is being processed by the Land Commission of Ghana. The unit will be funded by EconoBio 2 (AFD funding) in the coming year.

Cocoa:

- 553 farmers (440 men/113 women) have been organized and trained on organic standards, sustainable farming, and best practices for processing cocoa beans.
- All of them benefit from increased income due to an increase in yield and market price.
- The conversion into organic cocoa is ongoing. The two first audits, including 412 farmers (334 men/68 women), were successfully passed. The 2022 audit shall lead to the delivery of the organic certificate. Throughout the project, 1,240 tons of in-conversion cocoa were produced and sold to purchasing clerks.

Cassava:

- At the end of the project, 5 producers groups have been formed and despite some changes in the members' list, 130 people (12 men/118 women) are remaining in the final composition of the farmer groups and they have all been trained on best farming practices, organizational skills, leadership, and bookkeeping.
- All these groups are also processing the cassava into derivate products and have received a total of 10 presses and 10 grinding machines.
- A Gari production unit has been built and equipped efficiently with improved stoves, presses, and grinding machines. This shall enable quality consistency, yield, and food safety in the process.
- By end of the project, around 5 tones of gari that have been produced by the women. On top of the processing activities, the Dohouan group engaged with the private sector in the business of gari which significantly increased their revenue.

NTPF:

- The NTPF value chain support was finally left out of the project because of a lack of interest from the beneficiaries.

Palm-CI:

- No MoU was signed during the duration of the project since it has been impossible for CSRS to meet Palm-CI a second time and discuss the content of said MoU.

For more details see the attachment: "REPORT ON GVC ACTIVITIES IMPROVEMENT"

- Component 2: Ensure better trans-border biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources

Improvement of forest management:

- A transboundary management plan has been developed and ratified by all local stakeholders in order to implement a common strategy for the protection of the Kabre-Tanoë transboundary forest.
- The land certificate for classification of the Tanoë forest has been obtained. The FMTE has been recognized as a Voluntary Natural reserve by the council of ministers in December 2021.

Reforestation:

- In total over 77,500 trees have been planted with an average mortality rate of 24%.
- Out of these, 21,995 were planted in Ivory Coast (among them 13,880 in agroforestry) and 55,495 were planted in Ghana (34,405 in agroforestry, 19,230 in buffer zones, and 1,860 in the core zone).

For more detail see the attachment "Activity 24_REPORT ON REFORESTATION".

Patrols:

- Over the project duration over 2,700 patrols were conducted (2,122 in Ghana and 605 in Ivory Coast).
- The patrollers have received equipment and training to lift up their capacity for monitoring and data collection.
- Trends of reduction of illegal activities cannot really be identified at the moment but the methodology and reliability of the patrols and recording have significantly improved as well as, the analysis of the data. Now that these new bases have been set up it can be expected to see trends appear in the next 5 years.

For more details see attachment "Activity 26_REPORT ON ACTIONS TO REDUCE ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES IN KWABRE".

Awareness-raising:

- Sensitization campaigns were widely run in both Ghana and Ivory Coast. In total it represents 2 Mangabey Awareness Day celebrations, 2 movie show campaigns, 15 radio talks on various conservation and sustainable farming subjects, and interventions in schools. This reached over 20,000 people at the very least.

For more details see the attachment "Activity 26_REPORT ON ACTIONS TO REDUCE ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES IN KWABRE".

- Component 3: Ensure the capacity building of the involved CSOs and of the Community Organizations and the management and monitoring of the project for compliance with expected results

- Initial agreements were signed between CEPF and Noé and between Noé and CSRS and WAPCA. Amendment of these agreements were later signed for the 2 extensions of the projects.

Capacity building:

- A continuous support of the CSOs has been done by Noe throughout the project. Monitoring and reporting tools have been implemented to help the partners coordinate their projects. In total 5 trainings on Excel, 2 trainings on Gender, 1 training on Monitoring and Evaluation, and 1 training on certification were conducted with the local CSRS and WAPCA.

- The CREMA and FAIVG were supported in the reelection of their executive members and revision of their constitutions. They were accompanied through the elaboration of Annual Action Plans and organisation of their first AGM. They also received trainings on leadership, association management, the executives' role, and mission. The CREMA received a 5-month tailor-made capacity building on financial management which led to the development of its Conservation Fund management plan.

- Component 4: Disseminate knowledge on how global best practices can be adapted in the local context

- Since 2017, 4 steering committees, one conference, and one launching ceremony occurred, bringing some visibility to the project.

- Noé received the Certificate of recognition as Conservation agreement Rookie in 2019.

- 2 brochures were developed for the project support to the cocoa and coconut value chain.

- 1 simplified guide on good agricultural best practices was developed by the CSRS as well as a brochure on cassava best practices for the farmers and local stakeholders.

- 2 videos were produced and broadcasted online and widely shared: 1 on the project and 1 infographic on the CREMA and Conservation Agreement concepts.

- 1 Lesson Learnt Factsheet was designed and distributed to all our partners and relevant stakeholders.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Contribute to the development of sustainable economic sectors around the priority site	1.1	Green business plans are elaborated for each selected supply chain	4 value chain analysis reports and 4 business plans were elaborated and sent to CEPF.
1.0	Contribute to the development of sustainable economic sectors around the priority site	1.2	A report (including maps, pictures, attendance lists, indicators) describing how best practices are implemented within the community farms with private companies' support is elaborated	<p>On cocoa: prior to the project, child labour was a prevalent issue in the area. It has considerably reduced, which was a requisite for the organic certification. Also, 75% of the registered members are in the process of getting certified and thus apply good practices in the field.</p> <p>On coconut: The audit approval being considered as a good assessment of the implementation of best practices, we therefore consider that 245 people (168M/77F) have been technically empowered at this stage and are applying sustainable and good production practices.</p> <p>On cassava: Best practices are only applied in the Dohouan demoplot since the other groups of producers faced organizational issues that led to a low commitment of the members.</p>
1.0	Contribute to the development of sustainable economic	1.3	A report (including pictures, interview of operators) describing how the processing techniques meet	On cassava: the quality of the gari brought the buyer to rely on the women cassava groups and enter in negotiation to formalize

Component		Deliverable		
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	sectors around the priority site		the demand and the quality standards is elaborated	<p>the relationship through a contract (discussion ongoing).</p> <p>On Virgin Coconut Oil: The demand is on the rise since the end of 2021 and SFC is engaging the processor groups in producing bigger volumes, sign of their contentment on the quality. The quality standard was elaborated throughout a continuous support and capacity building of the groups.</p> <p>See "Report on GVC activities improvement" attached</p>
1.0	Contribute to the development of sustainable economic sectors around the priority site	1.4	At least three (3) signed agreements between Community Organizations and public and/or private companies are available	<p>Coconut: Contracts were signed between coconut farmer groups, processor groups and SFC. A Conservation Agreement has been signed between the CREMA and SFC at the launch of the processing centre in March 2020.</p> <p>Cocoa: Glover will start buying the cocoa in conversion in 2021. Several end-buyers have been approached and expressed interest. Contracts will be signed between the farmers and Glover to ensure farmers an organic 'in conversion' premium (if end-buyers order in conversion cocoa), while farmers commit to follow organic production standards.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>A Conservation Agreement has been signed between YGL and the Ankasa-Tano CREMA in June 2021 on organic cocoa.</p> <p>Palm oil: In Côte d'Ivoire, CSRS has drafted a MoU to be presented and discussed with Palm-CI. Unfortunately so far they were not able to formally meet to discuss the MoU.</p>
2.0	Ensure a better trans-border biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources	2.1	Legal recognition documents of the 2 split CREMAs and the new AIVG are available	<p>In Ghana, two sub-CECs have been elected – without splitting the CREMA. They report to the over-riding CEC (CREMA Executive Committee). It makes the CREMA more effective as it is easier to convey meetings. The annex to the CREMA constitution submitted to the District was attached to the previous report. The legal registration of the CREMA at the District Assembly has started. However the District Assembly still does not have procured the official document for delegation of power of the CREMA.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, two new AVCDs (village-level associations) were created in November 2017 and a new AIVG (district-level association) was created in December, bringing the number of AIVGs from two to three. The "récépissés de dépôt" were attached to the previous report. However the official registration documents are not yet received from the Préfecture.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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2.0	Ensure a better trans-border biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources	2.2	A benefit-sharing mechanism is set up in each Community Organization	<p>Coconut: SFC has agreed to contribute one pesewa per coconut to the Conservation Fund. With 1 processing center in place transforming 100 000 coconuts a month, it will generate 1 200 000 pesewas per year (i.e. USD 2,500/year). The first payment for 2019 was made in March. Additionally, a rent for the processing center could be paid to the Conservation Fund by the groups.</p> <p>Cocoa: YGL has agreed to contribute 10\$ per metric ton of organic cocoa to the Conservation Fund. This should generate over 8,000 GHS (= 1.063 USD) in 2022.</p> <p>Cassava: In Côte d'Ivoire, the members of the cassava groups have agreed to contribute to the FAIVG's Conservation Fund, with a first amount of 100 FCFA/month/member (with 79 members: 7900 FCFA/month*12 = 94800 FCFA per year = USD 160). It seems little at this stage, but as the groups are yet to see the benefit of the project (in terms of increased production and income), this first step is already a good sign. Aside of individual contributions, discussions have been conducted and it has been agreed that on top of individual contributions, 10% of the benefit from the sell of gari would go back to the FAIVG's Conservation Fund.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
2.0	Ensure a better trans-border biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources	2.3	A draft transboundary management plan is elaborated including lessons learnt from other trans-boundary reserves and the next steps towards the creation of the reserve	Throughout the project, several transboundary meeting have been organize and a Transboundary Steering Committee created to work on the development of the Management Plan. The committee was formed with representatives of the FAIVG and CREMA, representatives of the CSRS and WAPCA, representatives from Wildlife Division and Eaux-et-Forêts, and a representative of Noé to facilitate interactions. The Transboundary management plan was finalized in December 2021 and signed in January 2022 (see attached).
2.0	Ensure a better trans-border biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources	2.4	A report (including maps, pictures and seedlings plantation records) showing the increase in the tree cover and the creation of a buffer zone with 30 000 seedlings around the forest is elaborated	Planting of over 77,500 trees in total (of which 42,285 planted in agroforestry) with an average mortality rate around 24%.
2.0	Ensure a better trans-border biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources	2.5	Land Certificate required for the classification of the Tanoe forest as Voluntary Natural Reserve obtained	The Tanoe forest has been recognized as a Voluntary Natural Reserve on December 22nd, 2021 and the Land Certificate has been obtained. (see page 10 of Communiqué des Conseils des Ministres attached)
2.0	Ensure a better trans-border biodiversity conservation and the	2.6	Patrol reports showing a decrease in illegal activities in the Kwabre-Tanoe forest	Even though the data collected so far are not sufficient to show a significant reduction of illegal activities threatening the forest nor an increase of wildlife population, there has been

Component		Deliverable		
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	sustainable use of natural resources			a tremendous work done during the project to set the basis that will enable both the CREMA and the FAIVG to ensure that it will be the case in the future. Indeed, the methodology and pressure of patrols have improved, the data collection is more reliable and the tools adapted to their users. Data collected is now also available at the community and CREMA level giving recognition to the patrollers and information to the executives of the CREMA and FAIVG for decision making on natural resources management.
3.0	Ensure the capacity building of the involved CSOs and of the Community Organizations and the management and monitoring of the project for compliance with expected results	3.1	Subgrant agreements signed, financial and programmatic reports submitted on time and accurately, METTs fulfilled, and impact assessment completed online at the project close	Six steering committees have taken place since the beginning of the project (mid-September 2017, 25th of July 2018, 19th and 20th February 2019, 12th March 2020, 21-22nd January 2021 and 24-25th June 2021). New subgrant agreements were signed to cover the extension of the project up to the 30th of June 2020. Amendments were signed for the second extension up to the 31st of December 2021. Financial and programmatic reports for the second period are submitted on time. The baseline METT has been completed and submitted at the start and the end of the project. (See attached).
3.0	Ensure the capacity building of the involved CSOs and of the Community Organizations	3.2	Institutional Capacity of WAPCA, CSRS, ACB-CI and M&N evaluated through the Civil Society Tracking Tool	CSTT and GTT have been completed and submitted at the start of the project for each organization. Since February 2018, Noé's project coordinator is based in Accra and has

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	and the management and monitoring of the project for compliance with expected results		and Gender Tracking Tool has increased	visited the project sites several times (26 field visits). M&N and sub-grantees have almost daily interactions on the project implementation and monitoring. Trainings on excel and gender were provided to WAPCA's and CSRS's project manager and other will follow (gender and Fair Trade). CSTT and GTT have been completed at the end of the project (See attached).
3.0	Ensure the capacity building of the involved CSOs and of the Community Organizations and the management and monitoring of the project for compliance with expected results	3.3	Capacity of Community Organizations has increased an evaluated through surveys	<p>In Côte d'Ivoire, a capacity building training of 7 of the executive members of the new AVCD of Allangouanou and Andje communities was organized in May 2018. New elections have taken place and the new executives will be trained. In Ghana, new elected committees (CRMC, sub-CEC, CEC) were trained on their role and mission.</p> <p>Both sub-grantees have a field coordinator permanently based in the project area who provides continuous coaching to community-based associations in conducting agricultural and conservation activities, and in day-to-day management.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, CSRS has conducted a capacity-assessment survey in 2018 (baseline) and in June 2020 (final). An action plan has been elaborated in each of the AVCD, AIVG and FAIVG after the new elections in November-December 2020.</p>

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				<p>In Ghana, the capacity needs assessment was conducted by Challenges Ghana. An annual action plan for 2020 was elaborated by the CREMA.</p> <p>Analysis of the Capacity assessments of the FAIVG and CREMA show improvement.(see attached)</p>
3.0	Ensure the capacity building of the involved CSOs and of the Community Organizations and the management and monitoring of the project for compliance with expected results	3.4	Complaints system is implemented and monitored	Signboards summarizing the project and providing CEPF, Man & Nature and sub-grantees contact details in case of grievances have been installed (4 in Ghana, and 4 in Côte d'Ivoire). They also indicated how to make the information flow back to the relevant responsible in case of complaints within the FMTE.
4.0	Disseminate knowledge on how global best practices can be adapted in the local context	4.1	Mid-2019, a conference gathering key stakeholders in Accra is organized	A conference organized by Noé, in collaboration with our implementing partners took place in Accra in June 2019 and gathered 72 participants (30F/42M).
4.0	Disseminate knowledge on how global best practices can be adapted in the local context	4.2	At least 2 simplified guides on best practices and 1 lessons learnt factsheet on the Program (focusing on community-based biodiversity conservation and green value chain development) are elaborated	<p>1 simplified guide was developed by CSRS and distributed during the training of November 2018 on good agricultural practices.</p> <p>1 simplified guide on cassava production has been developed and dispatched (with pictures to be more user-friendly).</p> <p>1 guide on organic cocoa production were printed and provided to the farmers undergoing the trainings with Glover.</p>

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				<p>3 brochures on the project have been developed, printed and distributed to partners (cocoa, coconut and cassava).</p> <p>1 factsheet and 1 report on the community-based biodiversity conservation and green value chains approach developed and distributed to partners.</p> <p>1 lessons learnt Factsheet based on EconoBio I learnings developed with the partners.</p>

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

- The Event Book has been developed with and for the community patrollers to increase the level of data collection and its reliability. It should help the local governance structures to assess trends at medium term and to adjust decision making according to the observations made. The community patrollers are satisfied of its easiness of use and the recognition it brings to the work they do.
- The transboundary management plan has been developed to facilitate and improve the patrolling pressure on the forest by joining forces of stakeholders on both sides of the Tanoe river (border between Ghana and Ivory Coast).
- Actions plans were developed by the FAIVG (at AVCD and AIVG levels) to framework the activities of the governance structures.
- Several training materials and brochures were created and distributed to the producers (on cocoa and cassava specifically) to communicate and disseminate agricultural best practices.
- Communication material was developed to capitalize on and disseminate the concept and lessons learned from the project (infographic and videos were shared on social media, project brochures were used to engage various stakeholders and lessons learned leaflet was shared with relevant actors).

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
2b	Number of conservation corridors with public policies and/or private sector business practices incorporating provisions for biodiversity conservation (target: at least 6).			1	One "Décret" recognizes the FMTE as a Voluntary Natural Reserve in CI on December 22nd, 2021.
2.4	At least 5 private companies adopt new management practices consistent with biodiversity conservation at operations in the conservation corridors.	3	At least 3 company adopts new management practices consistent with biodiversity conservation at operations around the priority site, with at least two Conservation Agreements signed.	2	- 1 Conservation agreement signed between CREMA and SFC (coconut) - 1 Conservation agreement signed between the Ankasa-Tano CREMA and YGL (organic cocoa)
2a	At least 100,000 hectares within production landscapes are managed for biodiversity conservation or sustainable use.	3,000	At least 3,000 hectares of production landscape managed for sustainable use and biodiversity conservation (agroforestry and sustainable agriculture and harvest)	3,464	2,002 ha of certified organic coconut farms, 820 ha of cocoa farms in organic conversion, 592 ha of farmland benefiting from tree planting in CI and 50 ha of improved cassava farms
5a	Number of networks are formed among	3	At least 3 networks formed among civil	11	1) WAPCA/Noé and SFC; 2) Ankasa-Tano CREMA and

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	civil society, government and private sector actors to facilitate capacity building, avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact (target: At least 15).		society (Noe, WAPCA, CSRS), local communities or farmers/producers and private sector (YGL, SFC, Gari business) actors to facilitate capacity building, avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact.		SFC; 3) SFC and the coconut farmer and processor groups; 4) Sundial (brand holding company in US) and the Ankasa-Tano CREMA & farmer and processor groups; 5) WAPCA/ Noé and the French cosmetic company NAHé Cosmétiques; 6) WAPCA/Noé and YGL; 7) Noé and Ciel d'Azur Labs (French organic cosmetic company); 8) Ankasa-Tano CREMA and YGL; 9) CREMA - FAIVG; 10) Yahminia (gari business) - Dohouan Cassava group; 11) Microdis and cassava group
4b	Number of civil society organizations, including at least 10 Indigenous People's, women's and/or youth groups, demonstrate improvements in organizational capacity (target: At least 50).	4	Organisational Capacity of WAPCA, CSRS, ACB-CI and M&N evaluated through the Civil Society Tracking Tool and Gender Tracking Tool has increased	4	The tracking tools of WAPCA, CSRS, ACB-CI, and M&N show an increase in capacity thanks to continuous support and trainings on these specific matters
2.3	Number of partnerships are formed or	15	15 partnerships formed or strengthened among	11	11 secured partnerships (continuously strengthened):

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	strengthened among civil society, government, private sector and communities to promote best practices in mining, sustainable forestry and agriculture by private companies (target: At least 20).		civil society (WAPCA, CSRS, M&N), private sector (SFC, YGL, Palm-CI, Sundial, NaHe Cosmetiques, Akooshi, a chocolate factory, Microdis, Ciel d'Azur) and communities (CREMA, FAIVG, farmers)		1)WAPCA/Noé and SFC; 2) Ankasa-Tano CREMA and SFC; 3) SFC and the coconut farmer and processor groups; 4) Sundial (brand holding company in US) and the Ankasa-Tano CREMA & farmer and processor groups; 5) WAPCA/ Noé and the French cosmetic company NAHé Cosmétiques; 6) WAPCA/Noé and YGL; 7) Microdis (company selling gari in Abidjan) and the cassava group; 8) CSRS and the FAIVG; 9) WAPCA and the CREMA; 10) Noé and Ciel d'Azur Labs (French organic cosmetic company); 11) Ankasa-Tano CREMA and YGL
4.1	Number of local civil society organizations, including at least 10 Indigenous People's organizations, demonstrate strengthened capacity with regard to financial, institutional and project	4	Institutional Capacity of WAPCA, CSRS, ACB-CI and M&N evaluated through the Civil Society Tracking Tool and Gender Tracking Tool has increased	4	The tracking tools of WAPCA, CSRS, ACB-CI, and M&N show an increase in capacity thanks to continuous support and trainings on these specific matters

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	management, organizational governance, and fundraising (target: At least 50).				
1.4	Number of local communities targeted by sustainable livelihood/job creation activities or benefit-sharing mechanisms show tangible wellbeing benefits (target: At least 30).	25	25 communities (14 in Ghana; 11 in Côte d'Ivoire) are directly benefitting from the project through capacity building, the improvement of their livelihoods, jobs creation, and their involvement in the local governance and management of their resources	28	Total of 1,076 farmers and producers (709M/367F) from 28 communities have improved their livelihood. - Coconut: 200 farmers (162M/38F) and 76 producers (10M/66F) were trained and get a premium for a part of their production. - Cocoa: 553 farmers (440M/113F) are being trained and will get a premium for their production within the next years + an increased yield. - Cassava: 130 cassava producers (12M/118F) organized in 4 groups were trained and have access to high-yielding cassava cuttings + processing equipment and support. - Agroforestry: In CI, 117 farmers trained in total (85M/32F). 209 farmers (205M/2F) received seedlings in CI, and 525 (429M/96F) in Ghana.

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					The Conservation Agreements is considered as a benefit-sharing mechanism bringing fund for the CREMA to run its conservation actions and therefore improving (through the planting of trees and protection of the forest) their living environment. Thus, all Ghanaian beneficiaries are counted. Not only the ones with direct cash benefits.
3.1	Number of Critically Endangered and Endangered species with priority actions identified in Conservation Action Plans being implemented (target: for at least 15).	1	By end of the project, patrol reports showed a decrease in illegal activities in the Kwabre-Tanoë forest contributing indirectly to the implementation of the conservation action plan for the Roloway Guenon (CR) in Cote d'Ivoire	1	Even though the data collected so far are not sufficient to show a significant reduction of illegal activities threatening the forest nor an increase in wildlife population, there has been tremendous work done during the project to set the basis that will enable both the CREMA and the FAIVG to ensure that it will be the case in the future. Indeed, the methodology and pressure of patrols have improved, the data collection is more reliable and the tools adapted to their users. Data collected is now also

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					available at the community and CREMA level giving recognition to the patrollers and information to the executives of the CREMA and FAIVG for decision-making on natural resources management

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the 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 Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares)**	New Protected Hectares***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
Réserve Naturelle Volontaire "Forêt des Marais Tanoé-Ehy"		5.16	-2.83	Cote d'Ivoire	10,787	10,787	2021

*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
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Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
CREMA coconut and cocoa farms	5.09895	-2.72134	2,822	Cocoa exploitation (820ha) and coconut production (2,002ha) best practices and guidelines implemented (ie. organic certification)
FAIVG - CI	5.1967	-2.8865	642	Farmland benefiting from tree planting (592ha) and improved cassava production practices (50ha)

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
973	391	Topic 1: Good agricultural practices in organic cocoa farming (440M / 113W) Topic 2: Good agricultural practices in organic coconut farming (190M / 38W) Topic 3: Processing organic virgin coconut oil (13M / 74W) Topic 4: Cyber Tracker/Event Book use; Data collection and recording (40M)

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
		<p>Topic 5: Agroforestry practices; Tree planting and Nursery management (102M / 32W) Topic 6: Good agricultural practices on cassava farming; Leadership, organizational skills and association management; Financial literacy, small accountancy, and bookkeeping (38M / 114W) Topic 7: Roles of the elected executives of the CREMA/FAIVG (150M / 38W)</p> <p>Here we added to the producers trained the patrollers and nursery caretakers. Plus the number of cassava farmers and coconut processors changed throughout the project so some people were trained before they chose to leave the groups. Therefore, they were not counted as beneficiaries that were empowered in the impacts.</p>

• **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
663	297	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase in cocoa yield (440M / 113W) -Increase in cassava and gari production (3M / 80W) -Income for the coconut farmers (162M / 38W) -Income for the processor groups (coconut oil) (10M / 66W) - Income for the patrollers, nursery caretakers, and security guards paid by the CREMA for their services (48M) <p>Please note that not all trained person have increase its revenue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The executives do not receive allowance. - Some people did not manage to implement best practices and increase their yield (and thus revenue) (e.g. in cassava) - Some people were already receiving a revenue for the activity and were trained to maintain the levels of production and quality but did not increase revenue (e.g. old coconut processors).

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Allangouanou	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817						
Atchimanou	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817						
Ekpu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Atwebanso	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Edobo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Aduasuazo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Takinta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Madina	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
New Kadenlanasuazo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Nawuley	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Ellenda	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Ellenda Wharf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Allowuley	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Nuba	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Anwiafutu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Anwiafutu Junction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Kwabre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
New Ankasa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Mansah Nkwanta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ghana	820	854						
Andjé	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817						
Kotouagnan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817						
Nouamou	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817
Dohouan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817						
Kadjakro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817						
Kongodjan-Tanoe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817						
Yao-akokro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817						
Ethania-Tanoe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817						
Saykro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	873	817						

Characteristics of “Other” Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics																
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	
1	Décret de création de la Réserve Naturelle Volontaire « Forêt des Marais Tanoé-Ehy »	National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
1	Cote d'Ivoire	December 22, 2021	An improved management of the natural resources of the FMTE and an	CSRS through the project carried out all steps of national gazetting of the reserve from consultation on the ground, the

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
			increased level of protection of the reserve vis-a-vis illegal activities (logging, poaching). Thus, an increase of wildlife populations (especially endangered and critically endangered primate species).	obtention of the land certificate, the filing and follow-up with adequate administrations.

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

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.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
Savannah Fruits Company	Signed a Conservation Agreement with Ankasa-Tano CREMA Promote organic agriculture	Ghana
Yayra Glover Limited	Signed a Conservation Agreement with Ankasa-Tano CREMA Promote organic agriculture	Ghana

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
WAPCA - Ankasa-Tano CREMA	2012	Ghana	No	Protect Biodiversity. Surveys and patrolling to protect the endangered primates. Strengthen the CREMA. Note: Although this partnership was essential to the project, it pre-existed the project. Therefore, it was not counted in the results and impact of the project.
WAPCA/Noé - SFC	2018	Ghana	Yes	Strengthen the coconut value chain. Support the FBOs and CREMA. Project implementation. Improvement of technical aspects of the GVC.
Coconut farmers/processors - SFC	2018	Ghana	Yes	Develop Coconut value chain. Purchase contracts/service contracts signed
Ankasa-Tano CREMA - SFC	2020	Ghana	Yes	Protect biodiversity. Conservation Agreement signed
Sundiaal - Ankasa-Tano CREMA/farmers/processors	2019	Ghana	Yes	Strengthen coconut value chain. Cofunding obtained for the project.
WAPCA/Noé - French cosmetic company NAHé Cosmétiques	2019	Ghana	Yes	Strengthen coconut value chain. Cofunding secured for the project and charcoal unit study
WAPCA/Noé - YGL	2019	Ghana	Yes	Strengthen the cocoa value chain. Conversion to organic cocoa. Support the FBOs and CREMA. Project implementation. Certification process.
Ankasa-Tano CREMA - YGL	2021	Ghana	Yes	Protect biodiversity. Conservation agreement signed
CSRS - FAIVG	2006	Cote d'Ivoire	No	Protect biodiversity.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
				Surveys and patrolling to protect the endangered primates.
Yahminia (gari business) - Dohouan Cassava group	2021	Cote d'Ivoire	Yes	Market access. Sells of gari. Development of purchase agreement ongoing.
Noé - Ciel d'Azur Labs (French organic cosmetic company)	2020	Cote d'Ivoire; Ghana	Yes	Support tree planting (agroforestry and buffer activities). Cofunding obtained for the project.
CREMA - FAIVG	2019	Cote d'Ivoire; Ghana	Yes	Protect Biodiversity. Development and signature of a transboundary management plan.

Sustainable Financing

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 services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
Ankasa-Tano CREMA Conservation Fund	Enable the CREMA to get financially autonomous.	2019	Will host all the money generated by the CREMA (rent of VCO centre, coconut charcoal production, Conservation Premium).	Ghana	Created a mechanism	1,681 USD (+ Conservation Premium of about 1,440 USD should come for 2021 production)

Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Mecistops	cataphractus	African Slender-snouted Crocodile	CR	Patrolling to halt poaching/trafficking and protect habitat. Species monitoring	Decreasing
Cercopithecus	roloway	Roloway Guenon	CR	Patrolling to halt poaching/trafficking and protect habitat. Species monitoring	Decreasing
Cercocebus	lunulatus	White-collared Mangabey	EN	Patrolling to halt poaching/trafficking and protect habitat. Species monitoring	Decreasing
Colobus	vellerosus	Geoffroy's Black-and-White Colobus	CR	Patrolling to halt poaching/trafficking and protect habitat. Species monitoring	Decreasing
Piliocolobus	waldroni	Miss Waldron's Bay Colobus	CR	Patrolling to halt poaching/trafficking and protect habitat. Species monitoring	Decreasing

LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons Learnt were compiled into different categories :

- Involving the private sector in the green value chain development
- Involving communities in the green value chain development
- Environmental sustainability (policy, good practices, conservation funds)
- Economic sustainability (mechanisms ensuring contributions of the communities (in time, cash, land or labour for example), diversification)
- Community involvement and participation in CREMA (community entry, support with the procedures, environmental awareness)
- Supporting enforcement of the rights of CREMAs (strong governance system and leadership, support with the devolution certificate, adequate support needed from stakeholders, development of monitoring teams)
- Ensuring CREMA sustainability (economic viability, plans and regulations)
- Managing conflicting interests (power, control and land, existing mechanisms)
- Supporting CREMA's accountability
- Improving project effectiveness and sustainability (knowledge and innovation, community ownership)
- Multistakeholder involvement and collaboration
- Improving women and youth participation
- Monitoring and reporting impact (monitoring, communication, storytelling).

Please see attached document "Lessons Learnt".

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

The sustainability of the project highly relies on the commitment of the farmers towards the project in the long term. We have witnessed in some farmer groups difficulties in organizations and disparities of involvement of the members which lead to tensions and loss of interest of the members. Although the situation has been addressed with the help of our local partners, engagement, exchange visits, and capacity building in leadership and organizational skills, there is a risk that some producer groups lose their motivation again in the future (especially on the cassava value chain).

On the other hand, when local communities demonstrated strong interests they are really involved in the activities (increased demand for agroforestry practices, promising evolution on the cocoa value chain where more and more farmers would like to join,...). Added to the current conjunction of events (increase of the coconut oil market to come and opportunity for more job creation in new processing centers), it will ensure the sustainability of most of the project activities.

This approach is currently being replicated in other landscapes thanks to AFD funding, using the lessons learned during this project to improve the project's implementation.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

A close monitoring and evaluation system has been implemented throughout the project with continuous support in updating the frameworks and semestrial reporting, with regular field visits from Noé Ghanaian office and 5 visits from the French office.

WAPCA and CSRS, as well as the CREMA and FAIVG monitored both the planting sites and the forest (patrols) regularly.

Support was given during the project for the development of the Conservation Fund management plan in Ghana which is to be replicated by the FAIVG with the support from CSRS to formalize oral procedures.

The environmental impact of the project was fully considered with the promotion of organic coconut and organic cocoa value chains (no chemicals inputs) and the implementation of a charter of sustainable management on the cassava value chain. The Palm oil value chain was not supported during the project.

In order to minimize waste and diminish anthropic pressure on the forest for fuelwood, a coconut charcoal unit has been designed with a low-impact low-cost kilns. The unit is yet to be constructed.

Health and Safety training were conducted on all processors and PPEs provided to avoid accidents.

For more details see attached document "Safeguards_update Jan 22"

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

We were able to see the limits of the tracking tools by doing the end-of-project evaluation of the CSRS with the CSTT. The CSRS being an old, developed and strong structure (well known in the region), they have a great score in the CSTT. However this score is not representative of what we saw when we accompanied them in the project. We are aware that each team has strengths and weaknesses and that Noe's collaboration with them is not necessarily representative of the whole structure. Having said that, we think there is a real gap between the quality of the partnership we had with CSRS and their score at CSTT.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	\$387,335.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	257,038 USD from Sofi Tucker Foundation 11,199 USD from Nahé Cosmétiques 78,798 USD from Ciel d'Azur Labs approx. 40,300 USD from French Development Agency (36,000 euros)

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

contact@manandnature.org

