



### Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

*Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.*

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Organization Legal Name</b> | <i>Hen Mpoano</i>   |
| <b>Project Title</b>           | Enhancing Participatory Planning and Management of Cape Three Points Key Biodiversity Area. |
| <b>Grant Number</b>            | CEPF-109618   |
| <b>Date of Report</b>          | November 4, 2020  |

#### **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\$ 39,977.10

**Project Dates:** 24<sup>th</sup> July 2018- 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020

#### **PART I: Overview**

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

| <b>Partner</b>     | <b>Project Involvement</b>   |
|--------------------|--|
| CREMA              | The Cape Three Points/Princess Town Community Resources Management Area (CREMA) is the major partner/beneficiary of the project. The CREMA was well represented on the Cape Three Points Joint Management Committee. It played a key role in the development of the community management action plan. The Community resource management committee (CRMC) and CREMA executive council (CEC) members participated in all the different stakeholder engagements and training sessions. The CREMA was very supportive in the general implementation of project activities and management actions such as, natural resources mapping and tree planting. |
| Municipal Assembly | The Ahanta West Municipal Assembly was involved right from the project design to its close-out. Four departments of the assembly served on the Cape Three Points Joint Management Committee and actively participated in all major district level engagements. The Development   |

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
|                       | <p>Planning, Spatial, Planning, Agriculture and Community development departments played key roles in the development of the community management action plan and the land use land cover assessment.</p> <p>The assembly endorsed the project by recognising and capturing key management actions as AWMA's programme of action on environment in the current medium term development plan (MTDP) which runs from 2018 to 2021</p>   |
| Forestry Commission   | <p>The Forest Services Division (FSD) and Wildlife Division (WD) of the Forestry Commission (FC) have contributed immensely to the project objective. The FSD is the government agency responsible for the protection, development, management and regulation of the forest and wildlife resources in Ghana, hence their contributions to the project has been phenomenal. The management plan, for instance, is a collaborative effort with strong input from the FSD.</p> <p>The project also engaged Wildlife Division in a number of consultative meetings. Staff of FC assisted with the training of CREMA members on sustainable forest resources management. The Wildlife Division also demonstrated their support for the project by assisting with the CREMA capacity strengthening process</p> <p>Both the FSD and the WD served on the Cape Three Points Joint Management Committee and actively participated in all major district level engagements.</p> |
| Traditional Authority | <p>The Cape Three Points KBA falls under 2 different traditional councils- the Ahanta and Lower Dixcove. The project therefore involved the 2 councils and local chiefs in the CREMA communities at all the different levels of engagements. As a key stakeholder, the traditional authority was part of Cape Three Points Joint Management Committee and provided important directions for the management plan development.</p>  |
| NGOs                  | <p>Hen Mpoano worked closely with conservation NGOs and CSOs who were active on the Cape Three Points Landscape. Significant among these NGOs were ResourceTrust Network, WAPCA and Goshen Global Vision. Hen Mpoano collaborated with these organisations at different levels to achieve project objectives without duplicating efforts or creating fatigue in the communities. For instance the project leveraged on an ongoing agro forestry project implemented by Goshen Global Vision to mobilize additional seedlings to plant within forest buffers.</p>  |
| Tourism/Hospitality   | <p>Hen Mpoano supported Escape Three Points Ecolodge to organise their maiden Eco Awareness Festival. This is an annual event which focuses on the management of Cape Three Points Forest Reserve and Sea Turtle Conservation. The maiden event provided the platform to share the project objectives and outcomes to a wider audience.</p>   |

## 2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

1. Municipal level land use policies, planning and decision-making processes recognize and incorporate ecological connectivity between CTPFR and adjoining coastal wetland and mangrove forests.
2. Cape Three Points CREMA is empowered and CREMA communities are working together to safeguard wildlife and halt further degradation of the CTPFR and adjacent coastal wetlands and mangrove forests.
3. Ecological goods and services from the CTPFR and adjacent coastal wetlands and mangrove forests are enhanced and providing long-term societal benefits.

**4. 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  |
|---|---|
| Cape three points forest and adjoining wetland ecosystem goods and services are restored and providing benefits to communities fringing the forest and beyond | The CTPFR and adjoining mangrove and wetland resources are healthy and support long-term provision of ecosystem services and functions. Conservation land use plan of the CTPFR incorporating ecological connectivity between the coastal and terrestrial forest ecosystems is fully implemented. This will in the long term improve the wellbeing of forest dependent communities. |
|   |   |

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

| Impact Description   | Impact Summary  |
|--|---|
| District level land use policies, planning and decision making processes recognize and incorporate ecological connectivity between CTPFR and adjoining coastal wetland and mangrove forests        | Municipal level spatial and development planning processes have now incorporated the ecological corridors between the reserve and the adjoining coastal wetlands. The medium term development plan for 2018-2021, for instance, recognizes key management actions from the Cape three Points Community Management Action Plan. The spatial planning department of the Ahanta West Municipal assembly has been well resourced with geospatial data to enhance conservation land use planning within the KBA. |
| Cape Three Points CREMA is empowered and CREMA communities are working together to safeguard wildlife and halt further degradation of the CTPFR and adjacent coastal wetlands and mangrove forests | The existing structures of the CREMA (CRMCs, CEC and sub CREMAs) have been empowered to build internal governance processes and lead ongoing conservation and forest protection efforts in collaboration with other key stakeholders.   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>Ecological goods and services from the CTPFR and adjacent coastal wetlands and mangrove forests are enhanced and providing long-term societal benefits.</p> | <p>The timely intervention of the project led to the ban on mangrove exploitation in Akwidaa-Akyinim in 2019. The ecological services associated with the mangrove ecosystems would have been lost in the next few years, judging from the rate of degradation.</p> <p>The project also empowered over 300 CREMA members with knowledge and resources to manage their natural resources and to generate self-funding for other livelihood initiatives. This has not only reduced the dependence on natural resources in the targeted communities, but has also become the main financial buffer for the communities, especially, during the COVID 19 pandemic.</p> |
|--|--|

**5. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts**

The participatory nature of the project succeeded in building an extensive support among key actors at the regional, district and community levels for the project. Enhanced dialogue among district forest managers, CREMA, traditional authority and private sector (perennial tree crop and tourism) created the momentum for forest conservation actions. A key challenge the project faced, however, is the deep-seated mistrust between the FSD and the CREMA. The project is leveraging of the networks created to establish a more transparent benefit sharing modalities between the FSD and the CREMA.

**6. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

- The project received close to 5000 tree seedlings from a sister NGO to plant in forest buffers and farms of CREMA members
- Leveraging on the accomplishment of the project, the WAPCA is partnering with Hen Mpoano to continue to build the capacities of the CREMA, plant additional trees and conduct regular patrols.
- One major unexpected negative impact to the project was the erratic rainfall pattern the country experience in 2019. This affected planned activities such as community gatherings. The unusual pattern also affected the timing tress and vegetables. The long period of rainfall coupled with the inaccessible roads limited our presence in the eastern sub- CREMA communities.
- The COVID-19 pandemic also negatively impacted the timing of activities leading to slow/delay in the implementation of some field activities.

**PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables**

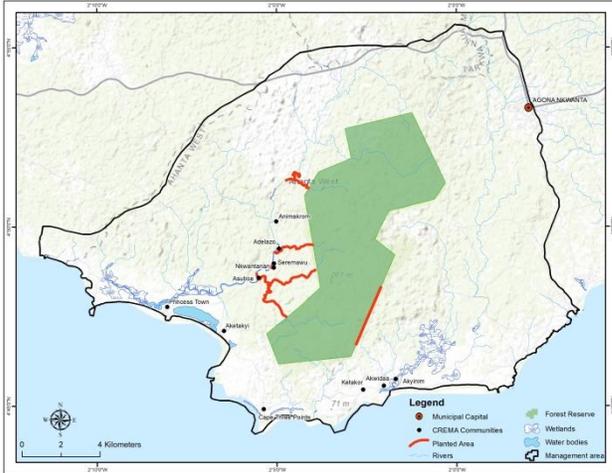
**7. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each component and product/deliverable from your proposal*

**6. Describe the results for each deliverable:**

| Component   |       | Deliverable   |  |
|---|-------|---|--|
| Description   | Sub-# | Description   | Results for Deliverable  |
| Stakeholder collaboration and inclusive planning processes for CTPFR and linked ecosystems are enhanced | 1.1   | Constitute a planning team comprising representatives of district assembly, FC, forest fringe communities and identifiable NGOs. A ToR will be prepared for this team. Subsequently, they will meet to define the vision, management objectives and measures and also support broad stakeholder consultative processes during plan preparation. | The project constituted the Cape Three Points Joint Management Committee which comprises representatives of all the key stakeholders. The Management committee brought together key actors in the conservation of the CTPFR including the Wildlife and Forest Services Divisions of the Forestry Commission; the Ahanta West Municipal Assembly; Traditional Authorities (Lower Dixcove and Ahanta Traditional councils) and the Cape Three Points-Princess Town CREMA. Other stakeholders include private companies like GREL and other tourism facilities as well as the other NGOs operating on the landscape. A terms of reference has been developed to define the membership, scope and activities of the Cape Three Points Joint Management Committee. The committee functions as the advisory group for the planning and management of the Cape Three Points Key Biodiversity Area. It also provided the platform for stakeholder engagement throughout the planning and implementation process. |
|   | 1.2.  | Conduct assessments of spatial and other information related to management of the CTPFR and inter-linked ecosystems. This will include satellite imagery analysis and mapping of critical habitats of wildlife.   | A report of the Land Use Land Cover assessment of Cape Three Points Forest and linked ecosystems has been produced. The assessment was conducted to assess the status of the Cape Three Points Forest reserve and the adjacent mangrove wetlands through the analysis of spatial data using a participatory approach. The findings informed the development of the management action plan for the protection of the forest and the mangrove ecosystems. The assessment discovered that the Ahanta West Municipal had lost over 45% of its primary and secondary forest between the period of 1986 and 2016. Over 4,300 hectares of the forest in the municipality has been converted to other uses, particularly for agricultural purposes. This has resulted in the complete depletion of the forest reserve buffer zone exposing the reserve and leading to encroachment.  |
|   | 1.3   | Prepare draft management plan.  | Working closely with community stakeholders and the Cape Three Points Joint Management Committee a draft community management action plan was developed. The draft plan was the result   |

|   |                |   | of a series of stakeholder consultations (FSD, WD, AWMA) and community engagements.  |              |                |  |
|---|----------------|---|--|--------------|----------------|--|
|   | 1.4            | Organize stakeholder workshops to validate draft management plan  | The drafted plan was validated by the Cape Three Points Joint Management Committee in August 2019. Feedback from the validation workshop was used to finalize the plan.  |              |                |  |
|   | 1.5            | Finalize plan and seek district assembly approval   | Feedback from the validation workshop was used to refine and finalize the community management action plan for approval by the Forest Services Division.   |              |                |  |
| Local institutions for forest protection and management are strengthened and functioning. | 2.1            | Organize sensitization meetings on wildlife and plant conservation and protection of ecosystem services in CREMA communities.   | The project made conscious efforts to sensitize CREMA members on the necessity of wildlife and plant conservation during every community gathering. The project also organized, at least 1 sensitization meeting in all the 11 CREMA communities. The sensitization meetings were attended by 178 (male 98; female 80) community members.  |              |                |  |
|   | 2.2            | Strengthen capacities of community resources management committees (CRMCS), CREMA executive committees (CEC) and CBAGs on values and importance of biodiversity to allow informed conservation decision making. | The project strengthened the CREMA in a number of ways. Key among these are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The facilitation of regular meetings at all levels</li> <li>• Provision of stationery for record keeping</li> <li>• Training on record keeping, leadership and conflict management</li> <li>• Initiating discussion on benefits sharing with FSD</li> <li>• Setting up a joint bank account, etc</li> </ul>  |              |                |  |
|   | 2.3            | Establish tree nursery and reforest fragmented areas to connect terrestrial forest to coastal wetland.  | A total of 5,776 seedlings of native tree species such as African Mahogany ( <i>Khaya senegalensis</i> ); Prekese ( <i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i> ); Emeri ( <i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> ) and Ofram ( <i>Terminalia superba</i> ) were raised in a community nursery. The project, with the assistance of the CREMA nursed 806 seedlings. The additional 4,970 seedlings were supplied by Goshen Global Vision. <table border="1" data-bbox="846 1696 1469 1820"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tree species</th> <th># of seedlings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>African Mahogany (<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>)</td> <td>4,195</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Tree species | # of seedlings | African Mahogany ( <i>Khaya senegalensis</i> ) |
| Tree species  | # of seedlings |   |  |              |                |  |
| African Mahogany ( <i>Khaya senegalensis</i> )  | 4,195          |   |  |              |                |  |

|   |              |   |   |   |     |                                       |    |                                     |     |              |              |
|---|--------------|---|---|---|-----|---------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
|   |              |   | <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Prekese (<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i>)</td> <td>739</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emeri (<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>)</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ofram (<i>Terminalia superba</i>)</td> <td>775</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>5,776</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>   | Prekese ( <i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i> ) | 739 | Emeri ( <i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> ) | 67 | Ofram ( <i>Terminalia superba</i> ) | 775 | <b>Total</b> | <b>5,776</b> |
| Prekese ( <i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i> ) | 739          |   |   |   |     |                                       |    |                                     |     |              |              |
| Emeri ( <i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> )     | 67           |   |   |   |     |                                       |    |                                     |     |              |              |
| Ofram ( <i>Terminalia superba</i> )       | 775          |   |   |   |     |                                       |    |                                     |     |              |              |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>5,776</b> |   |   |   |     |                                       |    |                                     |     |              |              |
|   | 2.4          | Demarcate forest boundary and buffers with native tree species.               | <p>The matured seedlings were transported and planted in critical ecological sites which were identified and mapped out through a spatial assessment of existing satellite images and drone images. This included the reserve buffer and banks of rivers and streams connecting the forest and adjacent wetland.</p>  <p>Some of the trees were planted in the farms of CREMA members.</p> |   |     |                                       |    |                                     |     |              |              |
|   | 2.5          | Transplanting and monitoring of seedlings                                     | Monitoring of the seedlings was carried out by the CREMA members on regular basis.  |   |     |                                       |    |                                     |     |              |              |
|   | 2.6          | Train forest fringe communities on sustainable harvesting of forest resources | A total of 49 community members (37 male; 12 female) have been trained on sustainable use of forest resources. They now have knowledge and skill to sustainably manage and use natural resources outside the Cape Three Points forest reserve.  |   |     |                                       |    |                                     |     |              |              |
| Ecosystem-based livelihood                | 3.1          | Establish demonstration sites for organic vegetable production.               | Two organic vegetable demonstration sites were established to help farmers have hands-on experience in producing vegetables organically. Tomatoes, okra, cabbage, carrot, green pepper, cucumber, garden eggs, lettuce and pepper were the vegetables which were used for the demonstration and training.   |   |     |                                       |    |                                     |     |              |              |
|   | 3.2          | Train local community inhabitants on income generating activities –           | The project trained and supported 57 (35male and 22 female) CREMA members with start-up inputs and resources for ecosystem -based income based income   |   |     |                                       |    |                                     |     |              |              |

|   |     |   |  |
|---|-----|---|--|
| innovations piloted in targeted communities |     | honey production, organic vegetable production.   | generating activities, namely honey production and organic vegetable production. The organic vegetable training brought together 51 (31 male and 20 female) participants while the honey production training had 27 (24 male; 3 female) participants.  |
|   | 3.3 | Create market access and linkages for vegetable and honey products.                               | Though production is currently at subsistence scale, the organic vegetable and honey farmers have been linked to potential buyers in Agona Nkwanta and Takoradi. The farmers have also been introduced to the suppliers of farm inputs and services.   |
|   | 3.4 | Formation and monitoring of 2 village savings and loan associations in forest fringe communities. | The project formed five (5) Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) within two (2) of the communities fringing the Cape Three Points Forest Reserve. The VSLAs were formed in Animakrom (1 group) and Ketakor (4 groups) and comprises 150 (49 male; 101 female) members. The main objective for establishing the VSLAs is to help diversify livelihood activities of local people who depend mostly on farming and the exploitation of natural resources.<br><br>As part of the sustainability plan for the VSLAs groups, the capacity of 6 selected members from the groups were built on the VSLA procedures to be able to monitor the VSLAs beyond the life of project and lead the formation of new ones |
|   | 3.5 | Train community inhabitants on sustainable mangrove harvesting practices.                         | A total of 35 (male 29; female 6) mangrove harvesters and community members have been sensitized and educated to use mangrove resources sustainably. They now have skill and techniques needed for sustainable use of mangrove resources. Participant were taken through the technique of creating and maintaining existing navigational access to farms and the use of in-situ replanting methods in restoring degraded mangrove areas. Skills required for harvesting parts (branches, prop roots) of mangrove tree (and not the whole stem) was also taught. The approach of harvesting individual tree and leaving standing matured one to propagate for the next recruitment cycle was also emphasized.         |

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

One key product of the project is the Land Use Land Cover assessment of Cape Three Points Forest and linked ecosystems report. This report formed the basis the participatory planning and management process. It details out the tools, methods and data that were employed for

conducting the study. Other tools that employed in the execution of project activities were structured trainings modules and manuals.

### **PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

#### **Lessons Learned**

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

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
  - Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
  - Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community
- 
- Creating partnerships with key actors in the Cape three Points landscape is crucial to ensuring participatory planning and management of the KBA.
  - VSLA has served as a platform for integrating resource management and conservation actions at the community level.
  - Many of the illegalities in the forest and wetlands have been linked to some other communities in the landscape. In the future, efforts should be made to expand the membership of the CREMA to include other forest fringing communities.
  - Future conservation project in the Cape three Points KBA should be designed to include regular monitoring, backed by spatial data and enforcement of forest laws.
  - Future interventions in the Cape Three Points KBA should employ a lot of audio-visual materials, particularly, videos for community engagement and awareness raising campaigns.

#### **Sustainability / Replication**

**10. 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.**

- The participatory approach to the planning and management process has been effective in establishing networks which existed among stakeholders. This network provides the platform for ongoing dialogues and planning.
- The uptake of the conservation land use plans into district plans will ensure that local government resources are aligned with ongoing conservation and management of the CTPFR and peripheral areas.
- The involvement of forest sector government agencies during project implementation has resulted in the uptake of project outcomes and integration into action plans and budgets of these agencies.

- The existing structures at the local and district levels have been empowered to build internal governance processes and lead ongoing conservation and forest protection efforts in collaboration with other key stakeholders.
- The Village savings and loans association has been designed to be self-sustaining, even beyond the life of project. The groups continue to meet and save for a period of 9-12 months in a normal saving cycle. Village agents have been trained to ensure continuous monitoring and formation of new groups.

### Safeguards

**11. 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.**

### Additional Funding

**12. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment**

**a. Total additional funding (US\$)**

**b. Type of funding**

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

| Donor                | Type of Funding*               | Amount      | Notes  |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--|
| GGV/One Tree Planted | Grantee and Partner leveraging | US \$ 4,970 | GGV provided tree seedlings to the project.  |
| WAPCA                | Grantee and Partner leveraging | US \$ 1,786 | Hen Mpoano is supporting WAPCA to facilitate ongoing capacity strengthening of the CREMA |
|                      |                                |             |  |

\* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

### Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

**PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level**

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

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

**Contribution to Portfolio Indicators**

**14. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.**

| Indicator   | Narrative   |
|---|---|
| At least 30 local communities targeted by sustainable livelihood/ job creation activities or benefit- sharing mechanisms show tangible wellbeing benefits | The project formed five (5) Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) within two (2) of the communities fringing the Cape Three Points Forest Reserve (CTPFR). The VSLAs have proven to be an effective tool for empowering forest dependent communities, especially women, to generate self-funding for livelihood initiatives therefor reducing pressure on natural resources. |
| At least 10 participatory management plans that support stakeholder collaboration in protected area management are prepared and implemented.              | The project facilitated the development of 1 community management action plan for the Cape Three Points Forest reserve and its adjoining wetlands using participatory processes   |

**Contribution to Global Indicators**

**Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.**

**15. Key Biodiversity Area Management  
Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management**

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. 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” (section 17 below), 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       | # of Hectares with strengthened management * | Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Cape Three Points | 4,545  | FP  |
|                   |  |   |

*\* 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. Protected Areas

### 15a. 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 CEPF investment.

| Name of PA* | Country(s) | # of Hectares | Year of legal declaration or expansion | Longitude** | Latitude** |
|-------------|------------|---------------|--|-------------|------------|
| N/A         |            |               |  |             |            |
|             |            |               |  |             |            |
|             |            |               |  |             |            |

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

*\*\* 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).*

### 15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click [here](#).

Download the METT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website [here](#) and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

| WDPA ID | PA Official Name | Date of METT* | METT Total Score |
|---------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
|         |                  |               |                  |
|         |                  |               |                  |
|         |                  |               |                  |

\* Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

### 17. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

#### Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.

| Name of Production Landscape* | # of Hectares** | Latitude*** | Longitude*** | Description of Intervention |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|                               |                 |             |              |                             |
|                               |                 |             |              |                             |
|                               |                 |             |              |                             |

\* 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).

### 17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that

have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

**17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.**

| # of men receiving structured training * | # of women receiving structured training * |
|--|--|
| 128                                      | 41   |

*\*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.*

**17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.**

| # of men receiving cash benefits* | # of women receiving cash benefits* |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 24                                | 3                                   |

*\*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.*

### 18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the 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 CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

**18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.**

| Name of Community | Community Characteristics<br>(mark with x) |                  |                            |                                |                 |                   |        | Type of Benefit<br>(mark with x) |                         |                            |   |  |                      |   |   | # of Beneficiaries                    |                              |                                 |
|-------------------|--|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|----------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                   | Subsistence economy                        | Small landowners | 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 knowledge | Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures | Improved access to ecosystem services | # of men and boys benefiting | # of women and girls benefiting |
| Animakrom         | X  | X                |                            |                                |                 |                   |        |                                  |                         |                            | X   |  |                      |   | X   |                                       | 52                           | 55                              |
| Adalazo           | X  | X                |                            |                                |                 |                   |        |                                  |                         |                            | X   |  |                      |   | X   |                                       | 66                           | 82                              |
| Seremowu          | X  | X                |                            |                                |                 |                   |        |                                  |                         |                            | X   |  |                      |   | X   |                                       | 40                           | 48                              |
| Nkwantanan        | X  | X                |                            |                                |                 |                   |        |                                  |                         |                            | X   |  |                      |   | X   |                                       | 30                           | 31                              |
| Esuboe            | X  | X                |                            |                                |                 |                   |        |                                  |                         |                            | X   |  |                      |   | X   |                                       | 54                           | 51                              |
| Princess Town     | X  | X                |                            |                                |                 | X                 |        |                                  |                         |                            | X   |  |                      |   | X   |                                       | 48                           | 55                              |

|                   |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |   |  |    |     |
|-------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|----|-----|
| Akatekyie         | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | X |  | 45 | 62  |
| Cape Three Points | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | X |  | 43 | 59  |
| Ketakor           | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | X |  | 64 | 105 |
| Akwidaa           | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | X |  | 52 | 65  |
| Akyinim           | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | X |  | 42 | 34  |

\*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

**18b. Geolocation of each community**

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. 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).

| Name of Community | Latitude  | Longitude  |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Animakrom         | 4.833147° | -2.083705° |
| Adalazo           | 4.820302° | -2.082230° |
| Seremowu          | 4.812625° | -2.085489° |
| Nkwantanan        | 4.811074° | -2.086899° |
| Esuboe            | 4.806858° | -2.092772° |
| Princess Town     | 4.793426° | -2.135165° |
| Akatekyie         | 4.781501° | -2.107722° |
| Cape Three Points | 4.746015° | -2.089604° |
| Ketakor           | 4.754461° | -2.043918° |
| Akwidaa           | 4.760739° | -2.034360° |
| Akyinim           | 4.762590° | -2.028547° |

**19. Policies, Laws and Regulations**

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

**19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project**

| No. | Scope<br>(mark with x) | Topic(s) addressed<br>(mark with x) |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------|

|     | Name of Law, Policy or Regulation | Local | National | Regional/International | Agriculture | Climate | Ecosystem Management | Education | Energy | Fisheries | Forestry | Mining and Quarrying | Planning/Zoning | Pollution | Protected Areas | Species Protection | Tourism | Transportation | Wildlife Trade |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------|----------|------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| 1   |                                   |       |          |                        |             |         |                      |           |        |           |          |                      |                 |           |                 |                    |         |                |                |
| 2   |                                   |       |          |                        |             |         |                      |           |        |           |          |                      |                 |           |                 |                    |         |                |                |
| ... |                                   |       |          |                        |             |         |                      |           |        |           |          |                      |                 |           |                 |                    |         |                |                |

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

| No. | Country(s) | Date enacted/<br>amended<br>MM/DD/YYYY | Expected impact | Action that you performed to achieve<br>this change |
|-----|------------|--|-----------------|---|
| 1   |            |  |                 |   |
| 2   |            |  |                 |   |
| 3   |            |  |                 |   |
|     |            |  |                 |   |
|     |            |  |                 |   |
|     |            |  |                 |   |

## 20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include 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.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

### 20a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

| NO. | Name of financing mechanism | Purpose of the mechanism* | Date of Establishment** | Description*** | Countries |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1   |                             |                           |                         |                |           |
| 2   |                             |                           |                         |                |           |
| 3   |                             |                           |                         |                |           |

\*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.

### 20b. Performance of the mechanism

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

| NO. | Project intervention* | \$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects** | Period under Review (MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)*** |
|-----|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1   |                       |  |   |
| 2   |                       |  |   |
| 3   |                       |  |   |

\*List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).

\*\*Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.

\*\*\*Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

### 21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. 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 biodiversity sustainably.

#### Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

| No. | Name of company | Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project |
|-----|-----------------|--|
| 1   |                 |  |
| 2   |                 |  |
| ... |                 |  |

### 22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. 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, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

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

| No. | Name of Network | Name of Partnership                          | Year established | Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N | Country(s) covered | Purpose  |
|-----|-----------------|--|------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 1   |                 | Cape Three Points Joint Management Committee | 2018             | Y   | Ghana              | Function as an advisory group for the planning |

|     |  |  |  |  |  |   |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|---|
|     |  |  |  |  |  | and management of the Cape Three Points Key Biodiversity Area and serve as platform for stakeholder engagement throughout the planning and implementation process |
| ... |  |  |  |  |  |   |

### 23. Gender

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click [here](#).

Download the GTT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

### **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 project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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