**GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD+ PROGRAM**

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SAFEGUARDS MANAGEMENT**

**COMMUNITY: SAFO NKWANTA, ANWIAFUTU, OSUMANKROM**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| INSTITUTION | ACTIVITY | INSTITUTIONAL PATHWAY | |  | COMMUNITY FEEDBACK | |  |
| QUESTIONS | RESPONSE | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | QUESTION | RESPONSE | COMMENTS |
| COCOBOD | Cocoa Rehabilitation | How do you engage communities on the rehabilitation programme?  . | The programme covers two scenarios. First are moribund farms (>30 years +) and second, diseased cocoa farms  We undertake sensitization and education on the programme through radio, durbars, rallies, information centres, Home visits and individual interactions, group meetings and by extension officers | Report, Pictures | Have you been engaged on the Cocobod rehab programme?  Yes/ No | Yes, the 4 farmers reached out to confirmed that they’ve been sensitized however the program has not been rolled out in the cocoa area | One of the respondents had approached Cocobod to cut his diseased cocoa since last two years but have not been attended to  The CHED officer explained that the Anhwiafutu community has not benefited from the rehabilitation because the surveys for the diseased farms has not gotten to that area yet.  Extension services is limited  Private sector institutions educate farmers to purchase certified chemicals to prevent cocoa infection |
| What is the method or strategy used in identifying old/diseased cocoa farms | Field staff (CEAs) visit the field to identify moribund and diseased cocoa farms. If found, the incident is reported at CHED office and farmers are informed.  There are signs and symptoms which the field staff use  In other cases, the farmers inform the CEAs | Report | What method did Cocobod used in identifying your old or diseased cocoa farm? | N/A |  |
| What do you do to prevent cocoa infection | We create buffer zone to prevent disease spread | Report |  |  |  |
| Which type of compensation (monetary or non-monetary) were paid to PAPs | Farmers are compensated with GHS 1000/ha., free supply of cocoa and shade tree seedlings, supply plantain suckers, planting of all supplied planting materials free of charge, weeding of cocoa farms for the first two years. | Report | Were you given any compensation package by Cocobod? If yes what are they | N/A |  |
| How many diseased farms have been identified and rehabilitated? |  | Report | What is the total acreage of diseased cocoa farm sites? |  |  |
| How many farmers have been affected under the programme | 245 farmers | Report |  |  |  |
| Do you use any policy document as a guide to the implementation of the rehab programme |  | Handout |  |  |  |
|  |  | Which cocoa area are you undertaking rehab programme | In Juabeso Cocoa district which extends from from Asempaneye to Bonsu Nkwanta  **Bonsu Nkwanta Cocoa Area:**  Dangermu, Nyamennae, Gyato, New Brekum.  **Juabeso Cocoa Area:**  Kwanware, Kotosaa, Nyamebekyere, Denyame, Ensonyameye, Atakrom, Amankwaakrom, Juabeso. | Report |  |  |  |
| FORESTRY COMMISSION | Modified Taungya System (MTS) | How do you engage communities on the MTS? | Means of education and sensitization:  Education and sensitization of fringe communities on radios, community durbars, information centres on the importance of the forest and the impact of degradation and deforestation on communities  Members are advised to form groups and appoint a Taungya head  Depending on the ability of the taungya team, plots are demarcated to taungya groups based on targets for the districts.  Taungya heads are responsible for ensuring the demarcation and distribution of plots to community members.  FC explains the conditions for the MTS to farmers. |  | How did you hear about the MTS? |  | MTS not rolled out in communities visited |
|  | Which tree seedlings are supplied to farmers under the MTS?  (Exotic/Indigenous) | Both indigenous and exotic species(most especially exotic species are grown)  Tree seedlings such as Emire, Cedrella, Mahogany, Terminalia Superba  25% of tree planted under the MTS are indigenous.  % of tree species are selected based on research carried out by FORIG |  | Which tree seedlings are supplied to you for planting? |  |  |
|  | What is the benefit sharing plan under the MTS? | Farmers benefit from free access to farm lands for 3 years until canopy closes. In the long term they are entitled to 40% benefit from harvested economical trees. |  | List the benefits you acquire from the MTS?  Food benefits:  Non-Food benefits: |  |  |
|  | Do you build farmers capacities on MTS management? YES/NO EXPLAIN | Yes  Train them on the techniques involved in the management of MTS such as lining and pegging and the types of tree species to plant in MTS. |  | Have your capacity been built on MTS management |  |  |
| Forest Protection and Conservation | Do you involve communities in Forest protection and conservation? YES/NO  If YES/No explain. | YES  FC collaborate with fire volunteers on forest fire management  FC sensitizes communities on the need to conserve and protect the forest and also raise awareness on SRA  FC (WD) provide training for CREMA members at the landscape level who in turn provide information on forest illegalities  FC trains other community members to serve as informants on forest infractions.  FC link up with community forest taskforce to fight forest illegalities  Communities are involved in addressing forest related grievances | Field reports and pictures | Are you involved in forest protection/Conservation in your landscape? YES or No  If Yes/No explain | FC (WD) involves communities in forest protection and conservation through CREMAs  Sensitization of communities on forest protection and fire management through consortium partners and fire service  FC (Climate Change Directorate) have sensitized communities on climate change mitigation and adaptative measures as well as safeguards issues  The chiefs have been involved in the effort to get illegal farmers out of the Forest Reserves. |  |
| Do you provide training and sensitization on Forest protection and conservation to farmers?  YES/NO  If yes explain | Yes  They are trained on Fire management and also the information they should look out for when there are illegalities in the reserve and report on them appropriately | Report | Have you received any training/Sensitization on forest protection (fire management etc.) by the Forestry Commission, Fire service or any of the Consortium partners (Cocobod, Touton, AgroEco, Tropenbos, NCRC) | Yes  FC (WD) trains and involves communities in forest protection and conservation through CREMAs  Consortium partners, Fire Service and other institutions sensitize communities on forest protection and fire management  FC (Climate Change Directorate) have sensitized communities on climate change mitigation and adaptative measures as well as safeguards issues |  |
| Forest reserve rehabilitation and restoration (Enrichment Planting) | Have you undertaken any enrichment planting within degraded forest reserves? YES/ | Yes |  |  | N/A | One Sub HIA member suggested that compartment where trees are being felled currently could be given to the Juabeso CREMA for tree planting |
| Do you use community members to undertake enrichment planting | It is given to them as contract depending on where degraded reserve is found  Esakrom, Kogyina, Juabeso Nkwanta, Adabokrom, Tiabante |  |  | N/A |  |
| How many tree seedlings have been supplied for enrichment planting from 2016-2019 |  |  |  |  |  |
| What is the acreage of reserve that has been rehabilitated |  |  |  |  |  |
| How many reserves within the landscape have you undertaken enrichment planting | In 2016 planting was done in Bia/ Krokosua Hills |  |  |  |  |
| Population of the safeguards information system (SIS)/capacity building | Have you sensitized Consortium partners on the SIS? | YES. | Report | Have you been sensitized on the SIS? | Yes  We took part in the safeguards training |  |
| Training of 3PRCL Staff and refresher training on safeguards and sensitization on the Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PCIs) for stakeholders within the Juabeso-Bia HIA | Have you undertaken refresher training on safeguards for relevant stakeholders? | Yes.  82 stakeholders involving participants from the consortium partners, MMDAs, SHEC/HMB members | Report | Did you take part in the Safeguards training | Yes  We took part in the safeguards training |  |
| How many participants were trained | 82 stakeholders involving participants from the consortium partners, MMDAs, SHEC/HMB members | Report |  |  |  |
| What is the percentage of men and women that participated in the training |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training of stakeholders on safeguards data collection and sensitization on the SIS web platform within the Juabeso-Bia Landscape | Have you trained relevant stakeholders on safeguards data collection and sensitization on the SIS | The 3PRCL Consortium partners were taken through the general PCIs developed for data collection on safeguards throughout the project implementation. The PCIs document outlines the specific principles, criteria and indicators (quantitative and qualitative) followed to gather safeguards data for input into the SIS web platform. The PCIs developed was based on the Cancun safeguards and the World Bank safeguards actions, which spells out the safeguards actions to respect and address. | Report |  |  |  |
| Refresher training on gender responsive activity planning for relevant stakeholders in the Juabeso-Bia Landscape led by the SFP | Have you trained stakeholders on gender responsive activity planning? | The 82 Participants as stated above  were taken through gender mainstreaming as a strategy to promote gender equality. Attention was drawn to the need to assess the issues both men and women face in their environment in order to ensure that both men and women have equitable use, access and control of forest resources thus minimizing the negative impacts of activities on vulnerable groups in the society, particularly women. It was impressed upon participants that women should be involved at all stages of project development and that programmes should ensure that, at least, there is 30% representation of women. See narrative section for more details. | REPORT | Have you been trained on REDD+ Gender and the need to ensure gender equality? | We were involved in the safeguards training |  |
| Sensitization and operationalization of the Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) in the Juabeso-Bia HIA (including printing of FGRM posters) | Have the FGRM being operationalized within the Juabeso-Bia HIA? | Yes  Participants were taken through the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) and how to receive, evaluate, and address project-related feedback and grievances from affected communities or stakeholders at the community or project level. Some potential conflict sources that can result from REDD+ implementation were highlighted. The steps for the grievance resolution mechanism and the length of time expected for the grievance resolution was also touched on. | REPORT | Have you been trained on the FGRM?  Did you understand the modalities | Yes  Partially | It appears that more refresher training needs to be done on the FGRM |
| NCRC | Setting up of Sub- HIAs  Support sub-HIA/CREMA to develop Constitution, Community Management Plans & implementation plans  units in profiled communities | How did you engage stakeholders on the setting up of the Sub-HIAs | Yes  Community meetings, CREMA meetings | Report | How were you engaged on the setting up of the Sub-HIAs? | Community meetings, CREMA meetings |  |
| What strategy did you use in the formation of the HIA governance structure | Existing CREMAs were used.  Non CREMA area representatives were selected from non CREMA Area  Two higher levels of governance structures (Sub- HIA Executive Committee and HIA Management Board SHEC& HMB) were established | Report | How were the governance structures established | Existing CREMAs were used.  Non-CREMA area representatives were selected from Non-CREMA Area.  Two higher levels of governance structures (Sub- HIA Executive Committee and HIA Management Board SHEC& HMB) were established |  |
| Did you consider gender balance in the setting up of the HIA governance structure? | Yes  At the HMB level there is 50% women and men representation  At the SHEC level there was 30% women representation | Report | Are you aware of a landscape Management Board for the HIA under the GCFRP? | Yes  We are even part of the SHEC and HMB executives |  |
| Touton | Organize annual “Good  Forest Stewardship Cup” Football tournament to create awareness empower women, support  community forest guards, protect forest and market climate smart cocoa and  illustrate how all partners work together to implement landscape Governance. The Football will continue to be used as a branding tool to attract all stakeholders and consumers to join the ‘Forest Caretakers’  Movement. | Have you organized forest stewardship Cup football tournament? | YES. We organized Annual “Good Forest Stewardship” football tournament begun in Q1 and Stage 1 of the tournament was played on 26th April 2019 at Sefwi Asempanaye. The stage 2 (finals) will be played in late August, 2019 at the same venue. Over 2000 participants from more than 150 communities participated in the football tournament in various capacities. Six teams representing the 6 Sub-HIA’s played the games. The day’s events were honoured by chiefs from almost 42 communities. Dan Kwaku Yeboah (the football icon the Project engaged) brought with him two popular comedians i.e. Akrobeto (Akwasi Boadi) and Yaw Dabo which made the event the more interesting | PICTURES OF EVENT | Have you participated in any forest stewardship cup football tournament? | Yes  The participating teams were the six sub-HIAs |  |
| Engagement of National Commission for Civic Education to prep women groups for a theatre piece in 15 communities (linked  to deforestation/forest  protection) | Have you engaged National Commission for Civic Education for theatre piece (linked  to deforestation/forest  protection) | Interaction begun in Q1 to get the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) district office representatives to produce and direct a roleplay/drama which depicts the Project message of creating awareness in the communities about the need for forest protection in the landscape using women groups. The Commission has started rehearsals using the local NCCE Civic Education Club. | REPORT AND MEETING OUTCOME, Script | Have you been engaged on theatre piece | Yes  We were involved in the theatre piece |  |
| Organize farmer business school, Segmentation of farmers, succession planning. | Have farmers been trained on using the Farm Development Tool? | Activity ongoing – The total targeted number of farmers are 873. However, only 167 farmers went through the FDP segmentation process when the assessment team visited within Q2. These are the ones who would continue in the next phase of the farm development plan exercise. In addition, 27 service providers participated in the farmer business school program organized at Bonsu Nkwanta. | List of service providers and farmers due to go through the segmentation process attached. | Have you participated in the farmer business school? | Touton took farmers through business school which enhanced their appreciation of farming as a business  Touton supports all farmers to access certified farm inputs | There is the need for Cocobod to ensure effective communication with farmers  Private institutions farming services to farmers door step.  The farmers expressed the desire for Cocobod to do same |
| Train farmers and community on climate smart principles. | Have you trained farmers on the Climate Smart Principles? | So far farmers in 217 communities have been trained on climate smart principles with their total summing up to 7650 as reported in Q1. Q2 is not a season for farmer training so no training took place | Report | Have you been trained on climate smart principles | Yes |  |
| AGROECO | Sensitization of farmers on the Timber in Cocoa Agroforestry scheme | How did you sensitize farmers on the importance of timber in cocoa agroforestry schemes | CREMA groups were used as point of contact for community entry and they were sensitized through community meetings | Report | How were you sensitized on the importance of timber in cocoa agroforestry (TICA) schemes | Yes  Through community meetings with CREMAs |  |
| How many farmers did you sensitized on the importance of timber in cocoa agroforestry? | 226 farmers from the Yawmatwa Ntewora CREMA and 167 farmers in Touton ICS sensitized on the Cocoa in Agroforestry Scheme | Report | Have you been sensitized on the importance of TICA | Yes  AgroEco took us through TICA training |  |
| What was the percentage of men and women involved? |  | Report |  |  |  |
| How many timber species have been planted |  |  |  |  |  |
|
| Acquisition of 100,000 high value timber species | What quantities of high valued timber species have you acquired? Please state the names of tree seedlings purchased | YES. An additional 14,000 high value timber species procured. In all, 3 species of high timber purchased to be planted | Revise |  |  |  |
| How many farmers have you engaged so far and what is the total acreage planted and in how many communities |  |  |  |  |  |
| Set up, train and equip  youth teams in the  communities to provide  farm management services such as pruning, grafting, spraying, replanting for farmers on agreement/contract (Agro Eco) | Have you set up, trained and equipped youth teams on farm management practices | In collaboration with Agro Eco 38 youth team in 16 communities have been trained to provide farm management services to farmers across the landscape. Twelve more youth have been added to the 26 who were trained in Q1 | Report | Have you been trained on farm management practices? | Yes  We received farm management training such as pruning, grafting, spraying, replanting for farmers on agreement/contract |  |
| SNV | Collect land-use change data across landscape to Improve the detection and identification of high deforestation risk areas and establish monitoring system (delineate cocoa, cocoa agroforest, forest) | How did you undertake the landuse data collection across the landscape? | In Q1 Satellite based forest- cocoa differentiation and mapping was done through a collaboration between SNV and Touton through the technical support of Satelligence and Ghanaian technical expertise.  The results achieved through the mapping will enable the establishment of accurate baseline and hotspot cocoa driven deforestation areas as well as establish near-real-time forest monitoring and alert systems | Maps | N/A |  |  |

**FARMER:**

**SAFEGUARDS TEAM:**

**SAFEGUARDS FOCAL PERSON:**