



Report on Training for Regional/District Monitoring Adaptation Committees in the Northern, Upper East and West Regions of Ghana from the 12th to 13th October, 2016.

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1. Introduction

A two-day training was conducted for the Regional and District Adaptation Monitoring Committees that had been reconstituted¹ under the Adaptation Fund Project. The training had in attendance stakeholders drawn from partner agencies and institutions who are jointly implementing the Adaptation Fund project with the UNDP and Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI). These committees were drawn from the Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions of Ghana where the project is currently being implemented in selected Districts and communities.

The training was organized jointly by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project and the Adaptation Fund project.

2. Background

The Adaptation Fund (AF) Project seeks to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural livelihoods to climate impacts and risks on water resources in the 3 northern regions of Ghana. The project's objectives will be achieved through key results centred on the improvement of water access and also increase institutional capacity and coordination for integrated water management to support other uses of water resources especially for the diversification of livelihoods by rural communities.

Following ~~on~~ the development of a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) and the recent development of the draft Climate Change and Green Economy Learning Strategy, there has been the need to coordinate the implementation of climate change activities at the national and sub national levels. The NCCAS stipulates the establishment of Regional and District Climate Change Adaptation Committees. It is against this backdrop that the AF project supports the GoG with the establishment of these committees initially to serve the Programme objectives but with a wider view of supporting the implementation of the NCCAS. Per the jointly agreed terms of reference, the committees are expected to also:

- Serve as a platform for multi-sectoral and multi-level management and coordination of climate change and related policies, programmes, and projects in the regions
- Provide a platform for a long-term and sustained process of understanding adaptation, synergies, gaps, and the required adjustments in existing interventions to ensure that they

¹ These committees had existed as District Assembly Environmental Committees (DAECs). However, because the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy had recommended the strengthening of the DAECs to take care of the development and implementation of the climate change adaptation strategy at the local level, the Adaptation Fund project reconstituted these committees to broaden the involvement of relevant institutions and to equip them to support and sustain project interventions.

are well integrated and contribute to broader climate change and development planning and delivery at the national, regional and local levels

- Monitor the progress of and link the AF programme with the other adaptation initiatives within the regions to ensure that the programme contributes to the overall development objectives of the region.
- Provide feedback and inputs to national policies

In furtherance of the objective to strengthen capacity of key actors in the Climate Change space, Action 2.1.1 of the GCF Readiness Project was designed to: solidify roles and responsibilities across stakeholders for action on climate change. In achieving this, the Programme sought to support capacity building of Regional and District Adaptation Committee (RDAC) members set up under the Increased Resilience to Climate Change in Northern Ghana through the Management of Water Resources and Diversification of Livelihoods (Adaptation Fund project) Project implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI).

It is in the light of the overarching objectives of both projects that the GCF and the AF projects are collaborating and pulling its resources together to conduct a maiden capacity building training to members of the ten pilot districts and 3 regional climate change adaptation committees.

3. Training/Workshop Objectives

The training exercise had the overall objective of building the capacity and enhancing the work of members of the RDAC in implementing their roles under the AF project as well as in similar projects. In achieving this objective the following specific objectives were also foreseen:

- Create public awareness and strengthen capacity of the DACs on the long-term National Climate Actions of Ghana (including recently ratified GH-NDC of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change);
- Support the implementation of the Community Entry programme of the AF Project;
- Obtain first-hand insight from DACs on the best approach to proceed with key AF project activities; and
- Introduce the DACs members to new members of the AF project team

3.1 Training/Workshop Participants and Scope

With committee members drawn from partner institutions within the Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions of Ghana where the project is currently being implemented, participants

for this workshop were 105 (88 – male, 17 – female). The specific district and institutional distribution of the workshop attendants is captured in detail in Appendix I.

3.2 Summary of Training and Key Outcomes

Day 1 & 2– Training at Tamale and Bolgatanga

The training at both Tamale and Bolgatanga covered committees from 3 districts from Northern Region, 4 districts from the Upper East and 3 districts from the Upper West Region as captured in the table below;

Table 1: District & Regional Distribution of Adaptation Monitoring Committees

District	Region	District	Region
Savelugu	Northern Region	Builsa	Upper East Region
Bole	Northern Region	Bawku West	Upper East Region
Zabzugu-Tatale	Northern Region	Nandom	Upper West Region
Bawku	Upper East Region	Nadowli	Upper West Region
Bongo	Upper East Region	Sissala East	Upper West Region

The training covered 5 districts each for the Tamale (Savelugu, Bole, Zabzugu, Nadowli & Nandom) and Bolgatanga (Bawku, Bongo, Sissala, Bawku West & Builsa) sessions. The training at both Tamale and Bolgatanga followed the same format and was in 4 sessions as detailed below.

Session I

- A. The introductory sessions highlighted the relevance of the workshop and the support provided by the GCF Readiness Programme. This was followed by an overview of the AF Project, status and general responsibilities of Adaptation Monitoring Committees (AMCs) which was handled by Dr. E. Tachie Obeng (Project Technical Advisor for the AF project).
- B. Linkages between AF project and Ghana’s Nationally Determined Contributions (GH-NDC), was delivered on Day 1 by Mr. Peter Dery, the Project Coordinator and Dr. E. Tachie Obeng on Day 2.
- C. These presentations were followed by questions, discussions and general comments from participants and resource persons. Clarifications needed were also addressed by the resource persons.

Session 2

D. There was a presentation and plenary discussions on the key project activities of the AF Project. These included the following:

- Community entry process
- Development of MoUs for sector institutions for mainstreaming
- Buffer zone creation and protection
- Buffer zone restoration
- Irrigation/water resource facilities
- Livelihood programmes and interventions
- Integration of cultural and religious considerations in to buffer zones.

Session 3

This was the group work/break out session where the participants were divided into their district groupings/representations present. Each group was expected to address the following questions/issues based on the key project deliverables in Session 1:

- How best could project activities be done?
- How could it be sustained in your community?
- What period is suitable for implementation of activities?
- What are the possible barriers to the project implementation?
- How would project success be monitored?

Session 4

After the groups had deliberated extensively on how to carry out the key deliverables based session 3, there was presentations by the groups and plenary discussions based on the final considerations. The next session of the report presents the consolidated action plans or consideration based on session 2 and 3. The individual district action plans and frameworks are captured under Appendix 3.

3.3 Consolidated Action Plan Frameworks

Based on the individual district deliberations and submissions on how to deliver the key project deliverables, the composite project impact area action plan with proposed timelines was drawn. This is captured in Table 2 below;

Table 2: Consolidated Plan on How Implementing Institutions will address Key Deliverables (All 10 AF Districts)

How Implementing Institutions will address Key Deliverables						
Key Project Deliverables	How best could project activities be done?	How could it be sustained in your community?	What period is suitable for implementation of activities? ²	What are the possible barriers to the project implementation?	What are the possible solutions for project implementation	How would project success be monitored?
Community Entry Process	<p>The District Adaptation Monitoring Committee to come out with itinerary of visits to project communities to meet with chiefs, opinion leaders etc to discuss the scope, the relevance and objectives of the AF project. Key stakeholders will include;</p> <p>1. Traditional leaders (Chief, Tindana /headman).</p> <p>2.Meeting with key stakeholders (elders, unit committee leaders, Magazias, Red herrings, youth leaders etc.)</p> <p>3. Religious leaders at the the Community level. Organize a community forum</p>	<p>Involvement of community opinion leaders to take ownership through:</p> <p>-the formation of community adaptation monitoring committees.</p> <p>-Identification and agreeing on the rules and roles for the CAMC.</p> <p>Mainstreaming of the Adaptation plans into the District Plans(Annual and Medium Term Plans).</p> <p>Periodic capacity building of the CAMCs</p> <p>Timely release of resources for project implementation.</p>	<p>Feb – Mar 2017 <i>Bawku West</i></p> <p>Nov – Dec 2016 <i>Bongo</i></p> <p>Oct - Nov, 2016 <i>Bole, Nandom</i></p> <p>Jan - March, 2017 <i>Sisala East</i></p> <p>Nov 2016 – Mar 2017 <i>Bawku Municipal, Savelugu, Builsa South</i></p> <p>Nov - Dec, 2016 <i>Nadowli</i></p> <p>Apr – May, 2017 – <i>Zabzugu.</i></p> <p>For all 10 Districts; Nov</p>	<p>1. Likely delay in the release of funds</p> <p>2. Poor Timing (weather and farming season) caused by delay in implementation</p> <p>3. Failure of communities to cooperate fully due to other social activities (funerals, festivals etc.)</p> <p>4. Politicising of the project based on interest of traditional/political leaders and community opinion leaders.</p> <p>4.Language barrier</p> <p>5.Poor cooperation of community members due to local conflicts (ethnic, religious) on land</p>	<p>1. Timely release of adequate funds/logistics.</p> <p>2.CAMC to Schedule time with Community for engagements with project team during implementation.</p> <p>3. Reduce political interference through participatory community engagement.</p> <p>4. The use of interpreters and indigenes by implementing partners and project during community</p>	<p>Design a joint activity plan for monitoring among implementing partners</p> <p>Follow ups and Periodic interaction with community level team</p> <p>Focus group discussions Interviews with beneficiary communities</p>

² Reasons for the choice of the implementation periods (months) was largely based on the availability and involvement of communities for project interventions considering the farming season in project impact areas.

	3. Meeting with entire community at a community durbar/forum.		<i>2016 to April, 2017 is a good period for Community Entry Processes.</i>	ownership, project ownership etc etc.	engagements and project implementation.	site visits by implementing partners
Development of *MoAs for sector institutions for mainstreaming	<p>1. Convene a meeting of all the relevant implementing institutions to jointly formulate and agree on their roles and responsibilities</p> <p>2. *MOAs between MMDAs/AFP/MESTI and decentralized implementation departments.</p> <p>2. *MOAs be signed between chiefs/traditional leaders and land owners.</p> <p><i>* It was agreed that instead of MOUs which are less binding, MOAs will rather be signed.</i></p>	<p>1. Periodic and regular (Quarterly) review meetings community stakeholders with decentralized implementation departments</p> <p>2. Incorporation of climate Adaptation Strategies/Activities into Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) and Annual Plans of MMDAs to ensure local buy-in and upscaling.</p>	<p>Jan, 2017 – Bawku West, Savelugu</p> <p>Nov - Dec, 2016 – Bongo, Bole, Builsa South, Nadowli, Bawku Municipal, Sisala East</p> <p>Mar-May, 2017 – Zabzugu.</p> <p><i>For all 10 Districts; Nov 2016 to March, 2017 is a good period for the Development of MoAs with stakeholders.</i></p>	<p>1. If the ToRs of the CAMCs and MoAs do not have clear terms, roles and responsibility that will commit both the present and future generation of traditional leaders/chiefs/land owners etc.</p> <p>2. Delay and irregular release of funds</p> <p>3. The failure of some stakeholders to do their bidding/part of the MoAs</p>	<p>1. ToRs and MOUs should be clear and spell out the roles/responsibilities of parties involved in the implementation and sustenance of project.</p> <p>2. Regular and timely release of funds</p> <p>3. Commitment on the part of stakeholders to the implementation of the MoU</p>	<p>Periodic review and renewal of the MoAs (where necessary)</p> <p>Use of Indicators</p> <p>Submission of progress reports based on monitoring visits</p> <p>Review meetings</p>
Buffer zone creation and protection	1. There should be full involvement of project communities (chiefs, land owners and tindana, tingbandan) through discussions and a joint agreement reached on the	<p>1. Proper demarcation of the identified sites for buffer zones</p> <p>2. Strengthen the role and influence of CAMCs and volunteer groups (CREMA, fire</p>	<p>Apr, 2017 onwards – Bawku West</p> <p>Mar, 2017 – Bongo</p>	<p>1. How to relocate or resettle land users within the buffer zone.</p> <p>2. Unwillingness of Land owners to readily release their land due to a poor understanding of</p>	<p>1. Consensus building among the traditional leaders, Tindanas and land owners.</p>	<p>Properly demarcated buffer areas</p> <p>Submission of progress reports on</p>

	<p>identification of areas for the buffer zones.</p> <p>2.Management of the zones(fire, forestry, Agric) after buffer creation should jointly be agreed on in terms who provides security, punitive measures for encroachers, the establishment of bye-laws,</p> <p>3.Potential indigenous plants (trees, grasses etc) should be adopted by the project, and local community-based nurseries established to supply trees for the creation of the buffer zones.</p> <p>4. Proper acquisition and documentation of ownership of the area, compensation/ incentives as well as re-settlements (where necessary) should be exhausted fully through mutual agreement and captured in the MoAs with land owners.</p>	<p>and disaster groups) at community levels to engage affected HHs where necessary, provide security for buffer zones and its inherent livelihood activities and reprimand/ refer encroachers into the buffer zones to relevant authorities.</p> <p>3. Timely release of resources for project implementation and reward schemes for affected land owners and users.</p> <p>4. Linking of the livelihoods groups in the buffer zones to market facilitators, financial institutions and end users.</p>	<p>Nov, 2016 – July, 2017 - Bole</p> <p>April to Sep, 2017 – Sisala East</p> <p>Apr – May, 2017 – Bawku Municipal</p> <p>Jan to June, 2017 – Nadowli</p> <p>Apr - May, 2017; Zabzugu</p> <p>June – July; Savelugu</p> <p>From November, 2016; Nandom.</p> <p><i>For all 10 Districts; January to July, 2017 is a good period for the buffer zone creation.</i></p>	<p>the AF project’s non-monetary compensation style.</p> <p>3. Litigation around the use/release of land based on the land tenure system, local culture or property ownership characteristics of project communities.</p> <p>4. Non climate- smart human activities along river basins such as free range rearing of animals (Fulani Herdsmen), potential illegal mining (galamsey) activities, bush fires from farming activities</p> <p>6.Policising of the project by different interest groups and individuals</p> <p>7. Delayed and un-regular release of funds for creation of buffer zones.</p>	<p>2. Creation fire belts, fencing of nurseries and the education of community on protection of buffer zones</p> <p>3.Effective engagement with key stakeholders (including political/religious/ethnic power blocks) and on proper land acquisition measures and conflict management</p> <p>4. Formulation and implementation of bye laws of buffer protection</p> <p>5. Empower CAMCs/ vigilante/volunteer groups to physically protect the buffer zones along the river basins from illegal human activities.</p>	<p>buffer zone creation</p> <p>monitoring visits by implementing stakeholders</p> <p>Review meetings</p>
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<p>Buffer zone restoration</p>	<p>1. Establish community nursery for re-planting trees, vertiva grass/ and other cover crops in order to re-afforest the encroached buffer zones.</p> <p>2. Key stakeholder (chiefs, land owners, Tindana, Tingbandan implementing partners, DAMCs, CAMCs) participation to re-formulate and enforce existing bye-laws to protect buffer zones (water bodies and their catchment areas).</p> <p>3. Identify and re-create fire belts, fence around demarcated buffer areas and community education on the restoration of buffer zones using Behaviour Change Communication (BCC).</p> <p>4. Empower CAMCs/ vigilante/volunteer groups to physically protect the buffer zones along the river basins from illegal human activities.</p>	<p>1.Nursery attendants/community members should be made to benefit from the livelihood packages</p> <p>2.Sale of seedlings to the AF project for recurrent expenditure and increased incomes for community members</p> <p>3. Enforcement of by-laws.</p> <p>4.Alternative livelihood activities be provided for affected land owners and users and larger community members who are interested</p> <p>5. Mainstreaming of the plans into the DPs Build Capacity of Community Committees</p> <p>6. Timely release of resources for project implementation.</p>	<p>Oct – Apr , 2017; Bawku West</p> <p>From Jan, 2017; Bongo</p> <p>Apr - Dec, 2017; Sisala East</p> <p>Mar – Oct, 2017; Nadowli</p> <p>May – July, 2017; Savelugu</p> <p>From Nov, 2017 onwards; Nandom, Builsa South</p> <p>May-June, 2017; Zabzugu</p> <p>May - July 2017; Bole</p> <p>Dec, 2016 – Apr, 2017; Bawku Municipal.</p> <p><i>For all 10 Districts; Nov 2016 to Dec, 2017.</i></p>	<p>1.Poor nursery management of nurseries (including mismanagement of seedling proceeds)</p> <p>2. Threats of bushfire into buffer zones</p> <p>3. Illegal entry and activities by farmers and herdsmen (Fulani) into the buffer zones</p>	<p>1.Capacity building of nursery attendants</p> <p>2. CREMA & CAMCs will have to work with nursery managers to ensure effective and accountable management.</p> <p>3. Creation fire belts and fence for the nursery and buffer zones</p> <p>4. Education of communities by CREMA & CAMCs on protection of buffer zones using Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)</p>	<p>Regular monitoring by the DAMC and CAMC</p>
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<p>Irrigation/ water resource facilities</p>	<p>1. Community engagements to identify and properly acquire suitable sites for the construction of boreholes, dams.</p> <p>2. Animation (community education on use) of communities on proposed construction and/or rehabilitations of water facilities</p> <p>3. Protection of the facilities (dam, boreholes, dug outs) and water basin catchment area</p> <p>4. Engage community members to negotiate for the creation of the irrigation area and the modalities for the division of plots for community members.</p>	<p>1. Training of existing WATSANs Committees and Irrigation management Committees</p> <p>2. Empower CREMA/WATSAN/CA MCs/volunteer groups to protect the river basins and water facilities (dams, dug outs, irrigation facilities)</p> <p>3. Formation of water users association</p> <p>4. Regular maintenance of water facility by the WATSAN Committees</p> <p>5. Develop and enforce bye-laws in the use and maintenance of irrigation facilities</p> <p>6. Tree planting and catchment area of water facilities such as dams, dug outs, irrigation sites for their longevity.</p>	<p>Oct 2016 – Mar 2017; Bawku West</p> <p>Nov, 2016 onwards; Bongo, Builsa South, Bole</p> <p>Oct, 2016 to Apr, 2017; Sisala East</p> <p>Jan - Dec, 2017; Nadowli</p> <p>May – June, 2017; Zabzugu</p> <p>Nov, 2016 to May, 2017; Bawku Municipal</p> <p>Apr, 2016 - July, 2016; Savelugu, Nandom.</p> <p><i>For all 10 Districts; Nov 2016 to July, 2017 for the construction/rehabilitation of water facilities</i></p>	<p>1. Farming activities around the water basin catchment area and in the buffer zones</p> <p>2. Irregular release of funds Inadequate resources</p> <p>3. Land litigations resulting from poor understanding and ownership of the project.</p> <p>4. Conflicts and/or unwillingness of the people to use irrigation facilities</p> <p>5. Drying up of water sources will affect dams, dug outs and other irrigation sites</p> <p>6. Low water table for borehole construction</p>	<p>1. Timely release of funds</p> <p>2. Consensus among communities, chiefs, Tindanas and land owners on the release and use of land for water facilities</p> <p>3. Regular monitoring</p> <p>4. Tree planting and catchment area management</p> <p>5. Effective stakeholder engagement, consensus building and awareness on the relevance of water facilities to the development of communities.</p>	<p>Regular field visits by implementing stakeholders</p>
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<p>Livelihood programmes and interventions</p>	<p>1. Identification and grouping of people into livelihood interest groups to enable synergy building, better organization and coordination</p> <p>2. Organise capacity building for interested/affected community members on context appropriate community-led selected alternative livelihood activities</p> <p>3. Form and train VSLA groups from the community members engaged in livelihoods to mutually save and borrow money for family upkeep and business expansion.</p> <p>4. Technical Support for the implementation of livelihood activities (business advisory services and other stakeholders).</p>	<p>1. Refresher trainings/ capacity building on livelihood activities</p> <p>2. Regular monitoring of</p> <p>3. Linking HHs engaged in livelihoods activities to market sources</p> <p>4. Establishment of revolving fund or cooperatives (where possible) to enable those in livelihoods access financial assistance.</p>	<p>Mar – Dec, 2016 Bongo</p> <p>All year round – Bawku Municipal, Sissala East, Builsa South, Zabzugu,</p> <p>From Jan 2017 onwards – Nandom, Bawku West</p> <p><i>For all 10 Districts; All year round, for the introduction of alternative livelihoods is good timing except for seasonal livelihood interventions.</i></p>	<p>Irregular release of funds</p> <p>Inadequate resources</p> <p>Training without support</p> <p>Poor monitoring of livelihood groups</p> <p>Inadequate access to land by women</p> <p>Provision of training without accompanying livelihood equipments</p> <p>Inadequate access to market links</p> <p>Ineffective value chain process for the increased livelihoods outputs</p>	<p>Timely release of funds</p> <p>Regular monitoring</p> <p>Provision of livelihood related equipment's immediately after training</p> <p>Provision of Security for the livelihood activities in the buffer zones.</p> <p>Establishment of revolving fund to support business expansion</p>	<p>Periodic monitoring visits</p>
<p>Integration of cultural and religious consideration</p>	<p>1. Identifications of sacred sites and protecting them by negotiating with communities (including traditional and religious</p>	<p>Development of religious or scared sites into eco-tourism generating income site.</p>	<p>All year round – Bawku Municipal, Sisala East, Bongo, Bole, Bawku West, Builsa</p>	<p>Diverse religious believes on what is scared</p> <p>Entrenched religious beliefs, myths, customs</p>	<p>Inter religious dialogue</p> <p>Sensitization of community members on</p>	<p>Periodic monitoring visits</p>

<p>s in to buffer zones.</p>	<p>leaders) to relocate them into the buffer zone area</p> <p>2. Preservation of sacred grooves or religious sites already grooves located in areas demarcated for buffer zones</p> <p>2. Creation of recreational, scared center that has income generation potential in the buffer zones.</p>	<p>Respecting all religious beliefs in order to ensure ownership of the project</p> <p>Religious leaders promote the buffer zone preservation by introducing it regularly into sermons for congregations</p> <p>Addresses at cultural festivals to capture the sacred sites in the buffer zones.</p>	<p>South, Zabzugu, Nandom, Savelugu, Nadowli</p> <p><i>For all 10 Districts; All year round for the integration of cultural and religious considerations in to buffer zones.</i></p>	<p>and local traditions that support the sacred sites or otherwise.</p> <p>Religious conflicts</p>	<p>religious tolerance and the integration of sacred sites for the preservation of buffer zones</p> <p>Formation of interreligious and interethnic committees</p>	
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3.3.1 Proposed Key Deliverables from November, 2016 to April, 2017 and Beyond

The table below shows a summary of the key project deliverables and proposed timeline feasible for their implementation

Key Project Deliverables	Proposed Timelines (period of Implementation)
Community Entry Process	Nov 2016 to April, 2017
Development of MoAs for sector institutions for mainstreaming	Nov 2016 to March, 2017
Buffer zone creation and protection	January to July, 2017
Buffer zone restoration	Nov 2016 to Dec, 2017
Irrigation/water resource facilities	Nov 2016 to July, 2017 for the construction of facilities.
Livelihood programmes and interventions	All year round (no specific time period in the year) from year 2 to 3
Integration of cultural and religious considerations in to buffer zones.	All year round (no specific time period in the year) from year 2 to 3

4.0 Key issues arising from Stakeholder Engagement

1. To sustain commitment and adherence to the delivery of interventions on timely basis, the DAMC/stakeholders suggested that the AF project should consider signing a memorandum of agreement (MOA) as against memorandum of understanding. It was explained that unlike MOA, MOU are not binding and therefore has the potential risk/tendency of any of the parties to relent on responsibilities and timelines, that could be detrimental and not auger well for the smooth and timely implementation of the project.
2. There is the need to shift the campaign/dialogue from tree planting to **tree growing** so as to inculcate the habit of nurturing trees just as communities grow their crops and for communities to recognize tree growing as a resource which can generate income as well as aid in their economic ventures.
3. The AF project should have a well-integrated strategy to change the behaviour of farmers to adopt and use compost instead of inorganic fertilizer. This critical, as in the past, though farmers were trained on the processes of generating own compost, little was achieved in getting these farmers to actually use these practise. Inadequate and sustained behaviour change communication has been attributed to the inability of the farmers to carry through the training and application of compost.
4. In the project's quest to use existing structures and processes, there is the need for DAMC to mainstream their activities of the project into the on-going MMDA 2017 annual action plan. This will ensure that these actions are captured in the composite budget of the participating assemblies as part of the integration and mainstreaming.
5. Subsequent to the DAMC action plans captured into the 2017 annual action plans, DAMC should ensure that the project activities are also captured in the impending MMDA Medium Term Development Plans scheduled to start next year
6. To sustain interest and improve alternative livelihoods for the project beneficiary communities, there is there need for the project to create a market access/link for the dry season gardening and related livelihood activities. This will provide clear agric – business model and improve the value chain process.
7. The AF project will support the establishment of community nurseries and purchase these seedlings from such for project interventions. This will help diversify the livelihoods of community members and serve as a motivating factor to conserve buffer zones and other related activities. Additionally, these community nurseries will have the potential of

sustaining itself beyond the AF project as forestry commissions and other related climate focus institutions (for example TreeAid) could purchase from them.

8. Need to sign MOAs with the communities to protect the land, buffer zones and the water resource. This should be approached tactfully as communities structures were there before the commencement of the AF project.
9. There is the urgent need to incorporate into the community entry processes engagement with landowners and land users. This will enable the project to clearly identify the terms and conditions as well as the expectations and interest of the landowners. The entry will help deal with the potential risk of conflict or resistance from landowners or land users.
10. To deal with the potential risk of high financial reward expectation from Chiefs and Landowners in the project's quest to identify and create buffer zones, the DAMC should ensure that the District Assembly leads on the negotiations to minimise such expectations.
11. In addition all buffer zones and related project sites should be properly documented and sign off legally to prevent litigation by landowners or their next of kin or successors or descendant.
12. The project should consider the instituting a revolving fund with the supply of the irrigation equipment and other equipment so that this could upscale and prevent over use of the facilities. It will also prevent apathy for the project interventions since community members will patiently wait for their turns.

5.0 Recommended Follow-up Actions for AF Project Management Unit

Based on the stakeholder engagements and proposals on the key project deliverables, the following are being proposed;

	Recommended Follow-up Actions for AF Management Unit	Who is responsible	By when (Timelines)
#1	The AF project management unit should formally commence community entry processes with all 50 project communities to officially outdoor the objectives of the project and to solicit for input and buy-in from communities.	Project Coordinator Project Technical Advisor	November, 2016 and March, 2017
#2	The AF project management unit should formalize their engagement with regional/district implementing partners through MOAs to ensure partners collaboration, commitment to the project's administrative processes as well as the timely facilitation, implementation and monitoring of project objectives.	Project Coordinator Project Technical Advisor	November, 2016 and March, 2017.
	The AF project management unit should ensure that MoAs are also signed between the MMDAs, community leaders and Land Owners on lands allocated for the buffer zones. This process should begin during community entry activities for the project management unit to solicit for input and buy-in from communities.	Project Coordinator Project Technical Advisor	November 2016 and March, 2017
#3	As a preliminary project management measure, there is the need for the Project Implementation Manual to be completed. This is to provide the project management unit the guidelines on the implementation approach or strategy for all project activities. As such, the project management unit will have to speed up efforts to immediately contract the approved consultant to take up that task.	Project Coordinator Project Technical Advisor Project Technical Officer Project M&E Officer	by end of January, 2017
#4	Following the demand for key activities such as community entry and the need to begin the dialogue with land owners for buffer zones, there is the need for the AF project management unit to review the budget phasing particularly for the consultancy services to make room for the implementation of these key preliminary interventions for year one(1). This will require that the payment regime for consultants be adjusted to make funds available for these key activities	AF Project Management Unit	By end of mid of November, 2016

6.0 Appendices

The following documents were utilized for the finalization of this report

Appendix 1:

Workshop Participants

	Workshop Participants	Participants (Number)	Attendance List (Document)
1	Participants from Northern Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bole • Savelugu • Zabzagu-Tatale 	29	 Adaptation Fund Project_Northern Regi
2	Participants from Upper East Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bawku West • Bongo • Builsa South • Bawku Municipal 	33	 Adaptation Fund Project_Upper East Pa
3	Participants from Upper West <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nadowli • Nandom • Sissala East 	33	 Adaptation Fund Project_RDAMC Traini

Appendix 2:

Workshop Presentations

	Workshop Presentations	Document
1.	Linkages between the Adaptation fund project & Gh-NDC (Ghana-Nationally Determined Contributions) by Mr. Peter Dery (AF Project Coordinator)	
2.	Capacity Building of Adaptation Monitoring Committees; An Overview of the Adaption Fund Project by Dr. Tachie Obeng (AF Project Technical Advisor)	
3.	Linkages between the Adaptation fund project & Gh-NDC (Ghana-Nationally Determined Contributions) by Dr. Tachie Obeng (AF Project Technical Advisor)	

Appendix 3:

District Implementation Frameworks

	District	District Implementation Frameworks (Document)
1	Bongo	 BONGO.docx
2	Bole	 Adaptation Plan Presentation_Bole.ppt
3	Zabzagu-Tatale	 Framework_Zabzagu. docx
4	Bawku Municipal	 framework development_Bawku M
5	Savelugu	 Framework_SAVELUG U NANTON DISTRICT)
6	Builsa	 Builsa South.docx
7	Bawku West	 Adaptation Monitoring Presentation_Bawku W
8	Nandom	 Framework-NANDOM. docx
9	Nadowli	 Framework- NADOWLI-KALEO.docx
10	Sissala East	 Framework_Sissala East.docx