



Workshop Report

**TRAINING ASUMURA COCOA LANDSCAPE CREMA
STAKEHOLDERS ON PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
(PES) IN GHANA**

18-20 April, 2013
Goaso, Ghana



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BACKGROUND:

The Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC) and Forest Trends' Communities and Markets Initiative organized the workshop "Training Asumura Cocoa Landscape CREMA Stakeholders on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Ghana" held in Goaso, Ghana, on April 18 – 20, 2013. The workshop was generously supported by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

NCRC is Ghana's leading indigenous conservation organization, as well as a key actor in West African civil society; providing technical backstopping to carbon finance projects and REDD+ readiness across the continent, and developing rural ecotourism and community protected areas as a means of economic development and resource conservation. Forest Trends (FT) is a Washington, DC based non-governmental organization which seeks to expand the value of forests to society; to promote sustainable forest management and conservation by creating and capturing market values for ecosystem services; to support innovative projects and companies that are developing these markets; and to enhance the livelihoods of local communities living in and around those forests.

NCRC has been working with a Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) which includes 19 communities in the Asumura landscape to implement the CREMA, develop a "cocoa carbon" (or related PES) landscape project and to protect an endangered bird species called the white-necked rockfowl (*Picathartes gymnocephalus*) since 2007. As part of the cocoa carbon effort, a second CREMA is now being created nearby, comprising 20 additional communities. The communities are smallholder farmers, most with lands of 1 – 2 hectares with small plots of cocoa and other annual crops. CREMAs are legal land use mechanisms in Ghana which were originally focused on wildlife conservation and management, ecotourism and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) near protected areas. The CREMA devolves management rights to the local land owners and users where rights to benefit economically from the natural resource had not previously existed before.

Incentives for conservation have emerged in recent years as a way to recognize local communities for their role in the protection of ecosystem services such as climate regulation, water purification and biodiversity conservation. These incentives, including cash and in-kind payments, can support communities' livelihoods and conservation efforts.

The objective of this workshop was to introduce the ideas of ecosystem services and payments for ecosystem services to stakeholders from the two CREMAs, so that they may begin a process of reflection and debate regarding the possibility of developing a PES project in their areas.

Thirty-one participants including community members, community leaders (Chiefs) District Assembly members, District Assembly representatives, and the District Director of the Forest Services Division of the Forestry Commission attended the two-day workshop. On the third day, the trainers took a field trip to visit the Paramount Chief in Akrodie as well as a local community.

The workshop was organized into presentations, small working groups and workshop discussions. It was facilitated by FT and NCRC staff, with presentations by FT, NCRC, a representative of the Climate Change Unit of the Forestry Commission, and the District Wildlife Division Officer, who provided translation into Twi. Each of these sessions is discussed in more detail in the report.

PRE WORKSHOP ARRANGEMENTS:

In order to ensure full participation in the PES workshop, 25 communities of both the old and new CREMAs within the Asumura (Subin/Ayum/Bosam Beposo) Cocoa Landscape were visited twice on the 11th and 15th April, 2013 to inform them of the impending workshop on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES). In addition, invitation letters indicating date and venue for workshop were delivered to each of the 25 communities visited. The invitation letters contributed greatly to the attendance witnessed during the PES Workshop.

As a motivation, a window of opportunity was opened to the most proactive and critical communities to designate two representatives, provided that one would be a woman. This was done to encourage CREMA committees to nominate women to participate in the PES workshop in Goaso. This directive resulted in improved female representation at the workshop.

In addition, efforts were made to get influential opinion leaders from key communities to be part of the workshop. In particular, two traditional leaders attended the workshop; the Queen mother of Awewoho/Manhyira, and a chief of Akrodie Traditional Area, Nana Akenten II. Furthermore, an Assembly man, and representatives of the Asunafo North and Asunafo South Districts participated, as well as the Directors of Forest Services Division and Wildlife Commission. Provisions were also made to transport participants from the main transport terminal in Goaso to the venue since most of the participants were not familiar with the place - the Catholic Pastoral Centre; a serene, clean and ecologically friendly environment. The facility provided accommodation and food for all participants during the entire duration of the program. The venue provided a serene and conducive atmosphere for an effective training founded upon learning and discussion.

DAY 1: 18 APRIL 2013

WORKSHOP OPENING:

The workshop opened on 18 of April with a formal welcome by John Parker Atingah, representative of the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission based in Goaso.

Martin Yelibora and Rebecca Asare of NCRC welcomed all of the participants, presenting the background context and workshop goals. Each participant also introduced his or herself.

Martin Yelibora gave a brief presentation on the current state of the CREMAs and the reasons behind their creation.



PRESENTATION: DEFINING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Rebecca Anzueto, Forest Trends

Ecosystems are a combination of the living and non-living components of the environment. There are several types of ecosystems in Ghana which are defined by the types of plants and climate in those areas. Goaso is located in a high forest ecosystem.

Ecosystem services are the positive effects that the environment has which benefits the human population.

- 1) Water quality and supply: a well-functioning ecosystem is able to filter out pollutants and provide water for humans and animals to drink.
- 2) Pollination: birds, bees and the wind carry pollen from one flower to another to allow plants to reproduce. This is essential for cocoa production in Ghana; without pollination, there will be no more cocoa.
- 3) Soil conservation: Trees and other plants prevent soil erosion.
- 4) Nutrient cycling: When leaves or flowers from plants or animals die, they are reincorporated into the soil, making it more fertile for agriculture.
- 5) Cultural services: Many rituals and beliefs are based on rainy seasons or specific places of cultural inspiration.
- 6) Food, fiber and fuel provision: Hunting and fishing provide protein for many communities. Also, many people use wood and charcoal to cook.
- 7) Biodiversity conservation: The environment provides a home for many types of animals and insects which help to provide the other ecosystem services. Also, having a variety of trees for medicine and building materials is essential.

If humans manage their ecosystems well, they can help the environment to provide these services.

GROUP EXERCISE: LIST THE ECOSYSTEMS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Participants divided into four groups and were tasked to list the ecosystems and ecosystem services in their community.



After much discussion, each group presented their results.

Following each group's presentation, there was a discussion which clarified a few key points. The idea of an ecosystem was defined to show its two parts "eco-" meaning "environmental" and "system" meaning that it's the sum of the individual parts. Much like a human body has many different parts, an ecosystem includes the plants, animals and non-living pieces like the water and rocks in a particular area.

The importance of these ecosystem services for their lives and livelihoods was stressed by many participants.

Group 1	
Ecosystem	Ecosystem Services
Terrestrial (Forest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fresh air - Shade - Wind break - Birds build their nests - Soil fertilization - Cultural services - Prevents erosion - Rainfall - Medicine
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Helps as irrigation - Fisheries - Serves as life - Produces foodstuffs - Drinking - Washing - Cooking
Group 2	
Ecosystem	Ecosystem Services
Terrestrial	Plant pollination. This is the transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of another plant. From this, animals like bees can transfer pollen grain to another plant like cocoa.
Fresh water/Aquatic Ecosystem	<p>From this type, the water in our community produces or gives us a lot of meat (fish) to eat. It is also used to water our crops during the dry season.</p> <p>It is also a source of drinking water.</p> <p>We get canes along the banks of the river.</p>
Forest Ecosystem	<p>It gives us air.</p> <p>It helps to generate more water.</p> <p>It gives us meat (game) to eat.</p> <p>Above all mentioned, if we keep our environment clean it would help us to live long and longer!!!</p>

Group 3	
Ecosystem	Ecosystem Services
Water ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing - Source of drinking water - Farming (irrigation) - Cultural heritage/traditional rituals
Forest ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timber - Wild animals - Non timber forest products (pestles, canes, mushrooms, chewing sticks) - Medicinal/herbal plants - Tourist attraction - Improvement of rainfall pattern - It purifies the environment (carbon sequestration)
Farming ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food production (cassava, plantain, yam, etc.) - Cash crops (cocoa, oil palm, etc.) - Teak plantation - Source of employment
Traditional ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation of traditional rules and by-laws - Enforcement of rules and by-laws through application of sanctions - Settlement of disputes
Rocky ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional workshop (pouring libation) - Shelter for wild animals - Sources of water bodies

Group 4	
Ecosystem	Ecosystem Services
Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rainfall - Medicine - Fuel - Food - Building houses - Transportation - Source of income - Protection (wind)
Rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inhabitation of animals - Road construction - Building construction
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking - Farming - Rainfall - Food (fish) - Washing - Bathing
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection - Consumption - Medicine - Clothing - Pollination - Fertilization



PRESENTATION: STATE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Rebecca Anzueto, Forest Trends

Ecosystem services were valued at more than 33 trillion USD in 1997. However, these services have not historically been included in our economic system due mostly to the fact that they are considered a “public good” for which no one wants to pay, or pay the correct amount.

Because they have been undervalued, they are quickly being degraded through human activity such as deforestation, burning of fossil fuels, overfishing and an increasing population. This has a direct impact on the human livelihoods, health, and the economy and is leading to greater poverty and cultural changes.

One of the ecosystem services about which the global community is concerned is global warming. A thin layer of gases called the atmosphere surrounds the earth. Through a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect, the atmosphere keeps the earth at a reasonable temperature suitable for human life. However, the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation is releasing more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere making it “thicker”. There are other gases like methane and nitrous oxide which come from

agriculture, mining, livestock and landfills which make the atmosphere thicker. Together, these gases are known as “greenhouse gases” and are causing the Earth’s temperature to increase. This is called global warming.

Global warming will also produce impacts at the local level, referred to as climate change. These impacts will be different depending on where you live. Participants noted that there is already an increasing temperature and more erratic rainfalls in Asumura.

In 2007, a large flood impacted northern Ghana, causing the displacement of 500,000 people, destroying homes and food crops. A decline in rainfall in recent years is also causing food insecurity when crops fail. In Totopre on the coast, an increase in the sea level destroyed homes and caused the displacement of 1,000 residents in 2009. Fisheries are also starting to see a decline in productivity due to climate change, affecting a key protein source and livelihood for much of the Ghanaian population.



So what can we do?

- 1) Suffer – do nothing and see what happens.
- 2) Adapt – change our lives in response to the problem. Use different planting methods or plant our crops at different times.
- 3) Mitigate – how can we change the problem? This is where payments for ecosystem services can play a role.

PRESENTATION: PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (PES)

Rebecca Asare, NCRC

Payments or incentives for ecosystem services (PES) seek to compensate those who protect the environment and the ecosystem services which it provides and upon which human lives depend. These are fairly new mechanisms, but something to which the international community is paying attention.

A payment for environmental services scheme is:

- a **voluntary** transaction in which
- a **well-defined ecosystem service (ES)**, or a form of land use likely to secure that service
- is bought by at least one ES **buyer** from a minimum of one ES **provider/ seller**
- if and only if the provider continues to supply that service (**conditionality**).

This can be compared to buying plantains in the market:

- No one can force the buyer or seller to be there (voluntary).
- You must know what you are buying (well-defined).

- There is at least one buyer and one seller. (If no one is selling, a transaction cannot take place).
- You will only pay if you receive the plantains.

Payments do not have to be monetary. They can take many different forms, including:

- Helping the community to secure their land rights.
- Employment opportunities.
- Construction of health centers or schools.
- An extension officer who will help the community to improve cocoa production.
- The development of a cocoa insurance agreement where communities will be compensated when production fails due to poor rainfall.
- Anything else that the buyers and sellers deem suitable.

There are payments and markets for many of the ecosystem services, the three primary being carbon sequestration, biodiversity and water. Carbon payments reward people who protect standing forest, plant more trees, and improve agricultural practices; these payments are made through a mechanism called REDD – Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation. Biodiversity PES seek to compensate for the protection of certain species. Water PES help those who protect water resources, including reforesting riverbanks and maintaining forest cover. Carbon markets are much bigger than those for biodiversity and water because of the preoccupation with global warming.

These mechanisms have been presented in very simple terms, but they are very complex and require expert help to develop and implement. There are also risks associated with implementing a PES mechanism. It is important for communities to carefully weigh the potential benefits and risks before deciding to participate in a project.

PRESENTATION: REDD+ PROGRESS UPDATES

Hilma Manan, Forestry Commission, Climate Change Unit

The Forestry Commission seeks to leave future generations with richer, better, and more valuable forest and wildlife resources than we inherited. The Climate Change Unit is a new division of the Forestry Commission. They have been working to implement Ghana’s national REDD+ Readiness Plan. REDD+ is an initiative which provides opportunities for developing countries (Ghana) to manage forest resources



in a sustainable manner and receive financial support from developed countries.

They have held several capacity building and sensitization workshops with community members from across the country, as well as community consultations and engagements.

The Climate Change Unit recommends that communities:

- Adopt agro-forestry practices by growing trees and crops on our farms
- Prevent indiscriminate bush burning
- Discourage illegal activities (illegal chainsaw operations, unsustainable charcoal production, etc.)
- Promote community tree planting activities eg: CREMAS
- Report illegal activities to the Forestry Office nearest to you or to the police

Traditional authorities can:

- Support communities by releasing lands for community tree planting activities.
- Help develop and enforce by-laws that promote good and wise use of land and forest resources.
- Ensure that community members are informed about issues that affect them and that they take part in decision making.

These activities will help Ghana meet its goal to reduce deforestation.



GROUP EXERCISE: DEFINE KEY TERMS IN TWI

Twi is the most commonly spoken language in the region. Though all of the presentations were translated to Twi, many new terms are maintained in their English form. The purpose of this exercise was for participants to translate key terms into Twi, so that they can share concepts learned with other community members without needing to use English.

Each group worked on 2 or 3 terms, a discussion with the larger group followed in order to strengthen the translations.

KEY CLIMATE CHANGE TERMINOLOGIES TRANSLATED INTO TWI	
ENGLISH	TWI
Biodiversity	Neɛma ahodow a ema abodeɛ a ehome gyina
Global Warming	ɛwiase wiem hyew
Carbon/Carbon dioxide	Mframa a ema wiem ye hyew
Greenhouse Gases	Mframa a eyɛ hyew
Atmosphere	ɛwiem
Ecosystem	Abodeɛ a ehome ne nea enhome
Ecosystem Services	Deɛ abodeɛ a ɛhome ne nea enhome yɛ ma yɛn
Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)	Akatua a ye tua ma adeɛ a abodeɛ ɛye ma yɛn
Climate Change	Ewiem Nsakeraye
Adaptation	Wode woho ɛhyiem
Mitigation	Wode ɛbafom

The day ended with a brief recap and a look at the next day's activities.

DAY 2: 19 APRIL 2013

The second day of the workshop opened with a welcome from Martin Yelibora and Rebecca Asare of NCRC. Three participants were given an opportunity to share what they had learned the previous day and the goals of the second day were reviewed.

GROUP EXERCISE: MAPPING ASUMURA LIVELIHOODS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Participants divided into four groups to discuss livelihoods in Asumura and the ecosystem services on which they depend.

Group 1:	Group 2:	Group 3:	Group 4:
Maize cultivation - Land with good soil - Air - Rainfall - Sunlight - Wind for pollination - Shade Animal Production - Water - Food - Air	Crop Production - Soil fertility - Rainfall - Pollination - Rainfall Palm Wine Production - Soil - Rainfall - Air - Tree Animal Rearing - -Food (grass) - -Air	Cocoa Farming - Soil - Rainfall - Pollination - Sunlight Animal Rearing - Food - Rainfall/Water - Trees(housing) Carpentry - Tree Palm Oil Production - Tree - Water - Air - Pollination	Cocoa - Rainfall - Tree shade - Pollination - Sun - Air - Soil nutrients Domestic animal rearing - Water - Food - Air - Sun Plantain - Rainfall - Sun - Air



A lively discussion was held regarding the relative importance of each of the ecosystem services.

Rebecca Asare then led a group discussion on two of the ecosystem services that were highlighted by each group: rainfall and pollination.

Participants noted that over the last 20 years, rainfall patterns have changed significantly. Whereas before they could rely on a rainy season in April-May-June-July followed by a smaller rainy season in October/November, rains are now

much more erratic. This has a great impact on crop production as farmers are no longer sure when they should plant their crops - planting too early means they may wither and dry from a lack of rain, but waiting too long means they are unable to plant in the major rains.

It was noted that during the rainy season some years back, it was rare to see colonies of the algae *spirogyra* covering the landscape, but today it is a common sight. Participants explained that currently, the rainfall is no longer enough to wash away these colonies of bacteria. In addition to changed rainfall patterns during the dry and rainy seasons, many also recounted that temperatures have increased. Together, all of these changes have had a negative effect on cocoa production, manifesting in poor yields reduced incomes.

GIS maps which show how the forest cover has changed in the last 25+ years were then shown. Areas which were protected and 100% forest cover in 1986 have now been invaded and include plantations of cocoa and other cash crops. Forest off-reserve is now gone, and cocoa farms that once had high levels of shade have been converted to low shade systems. Participants were shocked to see how quickly land cover has changed.

Parallels were drawn between declining forest cover and the erratic rainfall pattern that they are now experiencing. It was accepted that the driving force behind the deforestation is illegal chainsaw activities and expansion of cocoa and food crop farms. Instances were cited where large tracts of forest lands around Akrodie have been degraded through logging. Also, community members intentionally set patches of forests ablaze just to get the opportunity to harvest commercial tree species. It was also revealed that Traditional Authorities and some government officials are in connivance with chain saw operators and other timber companies to fell commercial species indiscriminately.

What is quite refreshing is the fact that participants all agreed that communities bear some of the responsibility and that something significant must be done to curb the rate of deforestation within the landscape.

VIDEO: TWO DEGREES UP – GHANA

A video screening (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ea2tFl1aheY>) highlighted the challenges climate change has already brought to northern Ghana, particularly the Upper West Region where increasing temperature and erratic rains have wreaked havoc on food production. Maize, groundnut and even drought-resistant millet and sorghum are failing. Farmers have turned to raising livestock, but they still need the traditional crops. This is causing people to migrate as closely to rivers as they can, but this is leading to land conflict.

Others have moved about 120kms south, where the lands are more fertile and the temperature has not yet reached the highs of the Upper West Region. However, farmers are already beginning to notice a change in the local climate in the Northern Region as well.

A brief discussion highlighted a similar situation in the Asumura landscape.

DISCUSSION: PES FOR ASUMURA CREMA



A discussion was held to reflect upon the possibility of creating a payment for ecosystem services project with the communities in the CREMA. The idea that a PES project does not necessarily mean a cash payment was reinforced. It was highlighted that payments for ecosystem services could be used as incentives to farmers or landowners in exchange for managing their land to provide critical ecological services. In exchange, PES could bring payments or much needed services such as agriculture extension and medical services to the communities. Other payments may include providing educational and medical facilities to improve literacy and health status of communities.

It was established that the Government has yet to finalize procedures for PES, with REDD+ being at the most advanced stage. Nonetheless, many key questions still need to be clarified. It also became clear that for any type of PES scheme to move forward communities and the Government will need to work together. The analogy of each hand needing the other to wash itself was mentioned, and participants appreciated that in thinking about the PES opportunity, they will need to work in collaboration with the government.

PRESENTATION: CREMA STRUCTURE REVIEW AND WAY FORWARD

Martin Yelibora, NCRC

Engagement of communities in the Aumura (Subin/Ayum/Bosam Beposo) Cocoa Landscape started in 2003 when the White Necked Rockfowl was rediscovered. A five year conservation effort of the White Necked Rock fowl involving 19 communities in the landscape resulted in the creation of Community Resource Management Areas.

Current population of the White Necked Rockfowl is estimated to be 50. The conservation effort has resulted in the identification of other mammals in the landscape. These mammals include forest buffalo, large spotted genet, bushbuck, Maxwell's Duiker, chimpanzees and bongos.

Currently, the focus of conservation efforts in the landscape has expanded to cover habitat protection, sustainable cocoa production, REDD+/Climate Smart Agriculture and Biodiversity Monitoring .

CREMAs are recognized by the Government and are in the process of becoming fully legal entities. As such, they are seen as the most effective and efficient way for communities to manage natural resources. The process to establish a CREMA includes the following steps:

- Develop CREMA governance and management structures.
- Draft and approve of a CREMA constitution.
- Define the CREMA boundary
- Approval of Local Government Bye-law.

- Recognition of the CREMA by the Wildlife Division.
- Devolution of management authority by the Minister of Lands and Natural Resource.

Communities tend to benefit through well defined tenure/user rights related to all aspects of natural resource use, direct financial benefits, and landscape planning processes. Challenges associated with CREMAs include elite capture, land or traditional authority conflicts and funding deficiencies.

PRESENTATION: FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT

Rebecca Anzueto, Forest Trends

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is a principle in international law (UNDRIP, ILO Convention 169) for indigenous peoples. In practice, however, it is also applied to other local communities. FPIC means that indigenous peoples have the right to give or withhold their free, prior and informed consent to actions that affect their lands, territories and natural resources.

- Free: no one can force a community to make a decision
- Prior: before any project actions begin
- Informed: the right to have all of the information in a language the community understands
- Consent: saying “yes” or “no” (not just consultation)



FPIC is not a simple process that only takes place at the beginning of the project, but rather it must be an integral part of the project. The community should take part in all stages of project development and implementation.

An example of the Surui community in Brazil was given. The Surui community is working to implement a carbon PES project. They have undergone a process of FPIC to give their initial consent to begin the project. They held a series of workshops, meetings and consultations. At some of these workshops, project partners who do not belong to the community were present. At others, only members of the community participated. Information was translated into Tupi-Monde, their language. The process worked through their traditional system of decision-making. Though the process took over 2 years, the Surui community understood that they must have the consent of all community members so that the PES buyers would have confidence in the project and be willing to buy the ecosystem services.

VIDEO: THE WATER MAKER

A short video from Bolivia was shown. In this community, people who live in the city pay a small tax on their monthly water bill. The money is used to compensate people who live upstream to protect their ecosystem – the trees in the forest and the mountains. In this project, the community is compensated with bees and beehives which then produce honey which the community can sell. This means they no longer have to cut down the forest for their livelihoods.

WRAP UP AND CLOSING

A short summary of the workshop was given and next steps presented. Augustine Gyedu, Forest Service Division Representative from Goaso, and Sabina Obeng, District Representative, also reflected upon the workshop and ways forward. Comments made by participants indicated that the workshop had been highly beneficial and many of those who attended said that they wanted to become environmental agents of change in their communities. Participants were satisfied with the services provided during the workshop.

Participants were presented with certificates and then everyone enjoyed an end of workshop refreshment. Due to the late hour, most participants stayed the night and then departed the following morning.

FIELD VISIT

On the morning of the 20th the workshop facilitators, including NCRC staff, FT staff, Climate Change Unit representative, and the Wildlife Division officer took a trip to Akrodie to formally greet the Paramount Chief and give him initial feedback on the workshop. The team also took a walk through a cocoa farming landscape and visited a forest reserve.

NEXT STEPS

- The strengthening of community governance structures, namely the Community Committees and the Management Board of the Asumura CREMA, and the development of these structures for the new CREMA.
- Find ways for the participants to share the PES message at the individual community level.
- Engage proactively with the two District Assemblies—Asunafo North and Asunafo South.
- Start tangible programs like tree planting exercises that project the benefits of the CREMA
- Engage in need oriented training programs that the communities buy into
- Encourage influential Traditional Authorities to mediate in local areas of conflict.



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Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Ghana
18-20, APRIL, 2013
GOASO, GHANA**

WORKSHOP AGENDA

Day 1: Thursday April 18			
Time	Title	Content	Speakers
8:00	Arrival & Registration of Participants		Mathilda Sakyi, NCRC
8:30	Official Welcome & Introductions	Official Welcome Welcome by NCRC Welcome by Forest Trends Introductions	John Parker, Wildlife Division Rebecca Asare, NCRC
9:00	Facilitated Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to the workshop, goals and expectations - Introduction to the CREMA: Status and achievements, on-going activities - Participants take brief survey on PES knowledge 	Rebecca Asare Martin Yelibora, NCRC
9:30	Ecosystem Services	Presentation 1: What are ecosystem services? Why are ecosystem services important globally and in Ghana? Questions/Discussion Group exercise to list/draw ecosystem services that are important and linked to livelihoods in Asunafo North.	Rebecca Anzueto, Forest Trends
10:45	Cocoa Break		
11:00	Group presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecosystem Services that are linked to livelihoods in Asumura 	
11:30	State of Ecosystem Services and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation and discussion on the state of ecosystem services globally—causes and effects - Relationship to Climate Change 	Rebecca Anzueto
12:30	Payments for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of Payments & Markets (<i>REDD+/carbon, biodiversity, water</i>) 	Rebecca Asare

	Ecosystem Services (PES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conditions that facilitate PES - Who Pays & Who Receives (<i>buyers and sellers</i>) - Roles & Responsibilities - Potential Risks 	
13:00	Questions & Discussion		
13:30	Lunch		
15:00	Climate Change Unit	Introduction to Forestry Commission's Climate Change Unit	Hilma Manan
15:30	Defining Key Terms in Twi	Group work to translate key terms and concepts translate into Twi language	Rebecca Asare Martin Yelibora
17:00	End of Day 1, Looking Forward to Day 2		
18:00	Dinner		
Day 2: Friday April 19			
Time	Title	Content	Instructor
9:00	Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome - Summarize day 1 - Goals for day 2 	Forest Trends Team
9:30	Group Exercise: Mapping Asumura Agro-Ecological Resources and Ecosystem Services	<p>Small groups(Institutional participants form own group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List main livelihood activities - What are the main ecosystem services at play 	Martin Yelibora
11:00	Cocoa Break w/ Ghana Video		
11:15	Group Reports Back		
12:00	Ecosystem Service Trends and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Brainstorm on the condition of agro-eco resources and ecosystem services and trends over time (how resources and services have changed). - Does everyone agree - View and discuss satellite imagery & biomass map showing changes in forest and land use over time 	Rebecca Asare

13:00	Lunch		
14:00	PES for Asumura CREMA	Discussion on possibility to have a PES project with Asumura CREMA	Rebecca Asare
14:30	CREMA Structure	- Review of CREMA structure, situation and way forward	Martin Yelibora
15:30	Communities' Rights	Presentation on Communities' Rights	Rebecca Anzueto
16:30	Wrap up & Closing	Presentation of Certificates Thank you and closure	Rebecca Anzueto Martin Yelibora Rebecca Asare
18:00	Dinner		
Day 3: Saturday April 20			
Visit to Akrodie			