

SAFEGUARDS MONITORING REPORT

JUABOSO - BIA HIA

**JULY – DECEMBER
2023**

**CLIMATE CHANGE DIRECTORATE
(NATIONAL REDD+ SECRETARIAT)**

Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.2 Monitoring protocol	7
2.0 ACTIVITIES/INTERVENTIONS IN JUABOSO – BIA HIA	8
2.1 Restoration Activities	8
2.1.1 Modified Taungya System (MTS)	8
2.1.2 Enrichment Planting	8
2.1.3 Trees on farms (ToF)	8
2.2 Climate- Smart Cocoa	8
3.0 FEEDBACK AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (FGRM)	23
ANNEXES	25
Annex 1: Lists of stakeholders consulted/engaged.	25

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: World Bank Operational Procedures triggered by the GCFRP 6
Table 2: Results of monitoring of activities in the HIA 10

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CRMC	Community Resource Management Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FC	Forestry Commission
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
FR	Forest Reserve
GoG	Government of Ghana
HFZ	High Forest Zone
HIA	Hotspot Intervention Area
NRS	National REDD+ Secretariat
NCRC	Nature Conservation Research Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP) is the premier emission reductions programme fully developed from a 25-year Ghana REDD+ Strategy (GRS) by the Government of Ghana through the Forestry Commission and Ghana Cocoa Board (Cocobod) with funding support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank. The programme seeks to significantly reduce carbon emissions resulting from cocoa expansion into forests through the promotion of appropriate climate-smart cocoa production approaches, including intensification and yield enhancement. The programme spans a mosaic landscape that produces commodities of international and national importance; - cocoa, timber, palm oil, food crops. However, the dominant crop in the landscape and also of national importance is the cocoa from which the programme derives the name "Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme".

Cocoa is Ghana's most important agricultural commodity, accounting for roughly 57 percent of all agricultural exports and supporting the livelihoods of about 2.5 million rural farmers and their dependents. Cocoa production is predominant in the High Forest Zone (HFZ) of Ghana. The Western Region holds the largest area of remaining primary forest in Ghana and produces over 50 percent of the country's cocoa beans. However, Ghana's forests have come under severe threat from agricultural expansion, which is the major cause of forest loss, mainly being driven by cocoa production. This makes cocoa production the single biggest driver of deforestation in the landscape. Underlying causes for this include: limited financial and technical support for sustainable cocoa production leading to expansion into forest areas; legal disincentives to maintaining trees on farms; a lack of land use planning and landscape management; and a lack of collaboration amongst cocoa stakeholders.

In line with the goal of GCFRP, on-the ground implementation of GCFRP is routed through Hotspot Intervention Areas situated within the GCFRP operational area. The Juaboso-Bia HIA is the first HIA developed under the GCFRP, where implementation is underway with the support of a consortium made up of Forestry Commission,

COCOBOD, Partnership for Forest (P4F), Touton SE, Agro-Eco, SNV and Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC). The partnership adopts a jurisdictional approach which ensures that all stakeholders across the cocoa sector commit to and collaborate on achieving Climate Smart Cocoa which is tied to Ghana's Emission Reduction Programme. Key activities implemented in the HIA include restoration (Enrichment Planting, Modified Taungya System, Tree on Farm), livelihoods improvement interventions and Climate Smart Cocoa. All these interventions are primarily aimed at helping farmers with the necessary ecological and economic investments to ensure sustainable optimum cocoa production.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) requirements as stipulated in the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ recognizes that safeguards are a key part of REDD+ implementation and links the Cancun safeguards to results-based payment. This requires that countries implementing REDD+ should demonstrate how they have addressed and complied with safeguards requirements through the implementation of their REDD+ interventions. One of UNFCCC key priorities is ensuring that social and environmental safeguards are adhered to, throughout the REDD+ process. In addition, since the Carbon Fund via the World Bank will be purchasing the ERs generated from the GCRFP, environmental and social risks associated with the GCRFP activities would be mitigated and addressed using the World Bank safeguards policies and procedures. To comply with the World Bank's safeguards requirements, Ghana has carried out a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to better understand the environmental and social concerns of the programme, and to better define the necessary mitigation mechanisms and safeguards compliance issues associated with activities to be implemented in the GCFRP. Specifically, it details the risks and opportunities, and identifies the World Bank Safeguards policies triggered. The SESA report resulted in an ESMF to guide the implementation of the proposed ER programme. The National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS) of the Forestry Commission is responsible for ensuring that mitigation measures and recommendations provided in the ESMF applicable to the ER Programme area are implemented.

Table 1: World Bank Operational Procedures triggered by the GCFRP

World Bank Safeguard Policy	Triggered under REDD+ in Ghana
OP 4.01: Environmental Assessment	GCFRP will engage IN activities that use forest resources in the HIAs and potentially impact other environmental areas. These activities may have environmental impacts on a limited scale, but a safeguards screening checklist has been prepared to screen activities under the programme and ESMPs subsequently prepared to guide in addressing or mitigating potential impacts.
OP 4.04: Natural Habitats	Some of the HIAs contain critical ecosystems. GCFRP will enhance the quality of the management of these critical ecosystems and reduce risks associated with cocoa and other agroforestry practices. The ESMP provides guidance on avoiding or mitigating impacts on natural habitats.
OP 4.36: Forest	Forest policy and management are a primary focus of this project, in addition to trees in the agroforestry landscape. The screening done provides guidance on managing forest ecosystems and their associated resource as reflected in the ESMF.
OP 4.09: Pest Management	The project will not directly finance the use of pesticides but will promote integrated pest management (IPM) and climate-smart practices and resilient 'shade' cocoa. The project-specific Pest Management Plan has been prepared. The ESMF provides identification of IPM activities linked to the cocoa enhancement activities. In addition, key environmental and social issues and risks associated with chemical applications in cocoa have been analyzed in the ESMP.
OP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources	The ESMF and Process Framework incorporate screening to ensure that the project would not have any negative impact on sacred sites. Screening of sites for pilot activities will include specific screening under the ESMF.
OP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement	No involuntary resettlement is expected. However, as part of plans for ensuring that forests are protected and well managed there will be efforts to reduce encroachment due to expansion of cultivated areas. These restrictions of access will be negotiated with farmers. Inputs and incentives will be offered to increase agricultural productivity within the historical boundaries of admitted farms. Process Framework will be used to guide and ensure participatory processes during implementation.

This Safeguards monitoring report has been developed to demonstrate how environmental and social safeguards requirements of the World Bank were adhered to throughout the implementation of activities/interventions in the Juaboso-Bia HIA.

1.2 Monitoring protocol

Objectives

1. To monitor the implementation of environmental and social safeguards as outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
2. To ensure compliance with World Bank operational policies
3. To assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures and identify areas for improvement.

Monitoring Activities

The monitoring activities are structured around key interventions in the HIA: Restoration Activities and Climate Smart Cocoa practices. Each activity was monitored for compliance with relevant safeguards policies.

Data Collection Methods

- **Interviews:** Interviews with farmers, community members, and stakeholders to gather qualitative and quantitative data.
- **Field Observations:** On-site inspections and observations to verify compliance and implementation.
- **Reporting:** Regular progress reports, audit reports, and compliance reports submitted to the National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS) and relevant stakeholders.

Roles and Responsibilities

- **National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS):** Overall coordination and oversight of the monitoring protocol.
- **Forestry Commission:** Implementation of field activities and compliance monitoring.
- **Cocobod:** Support in monitoring cocoa-related activities and compliance with climate-smart practices.
- **Local NGOs/CSOs, private sector and Community Groups:** Participation in data collection, community engagement, and reporting.

2.0 ACTIVITIES/INTERVENTIONS IN JUABOSO – BIA HIA

2.1 Restoration Activities

Restoration consists of activities that lead to tree planting in on-reserves and off-reserves. Under the emission reduction programme three main restoration activities are recognised in the HIA namely: Modified Taungya System (MTS), Enrichment Planting and Trees on Farm (ToF).

2.1.1 Modified Taungya System (MTS)

Juaboso Forest District

20,535 seedlings were planted on 185 ha of the Bia forest reserve. The species planted were Cedrela, Ofram and Mahogany.

46,953 seedlings were planted on 423 ha of the Krokosuo forest reserve. The species planted were Cedrela, Ofram and Mahogany.

2.1.2 Enrichment Planting

Juaboso Forest District

For this reporting period, new planting activities were not carried out. Only general maintenance activities were carried out. This includes activities such as pruning, weeding, thinning, mulching and boundary maintenance.

2.1.3 Trees on farms (ToF)

Juaboso Forest District

For this reporting period, new planting activities were not carried out.

2.2 Climate- Smart Cocoa

Under COCOBOD's Productivity Enhancement Programme (PEP) various activities were implemented, with some still ongoing, during the reporting period. COCOBOD since 2017 has rolled out the PEPs to shore up cocoa production in the country and consolidate its position as the leading producer of premium quality cocoa beans in the world. The objective of the PEPs is to roll out a set of measures that will improve productivity per hectare and increase cocoa production levels well above 1 million

metric tonnes per year (versus an average of 800,000 tonnes per year over the last ten years). The PEPs mainly entail measures to sustainably increase plant fertility; develop irrigation systems; rehabilitate aged and disease-infected farms; increase warehouse capacity; and create an integrated farmer database.

Some of the activities implemented under the PEPs were the Cocoa Rehabilitation Programme, Cocoa Diseases and Pest Control Programme (CODAPEC), Cocoa HiTech (Fertilizer) Programme, Free Hybrid Cocoa Seedling Distribution, Artificial Hand Pollination, Cocoa Management System (CMS), Irrigation. The only activity under the PEP that was not carried out during this reporting period was the Mass Cocoa Pruning. This was done earlier in the year.

Table 2: Results of monitoring of activities in the HIA

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
Modified Taungya System	Poor records of MTS beneficiaries	4.01 Environmental Assessment 4.04 Habitats 4.36 Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of MTS beneficiaries are kept and updated as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of MTS beneficiaries are being kept at the district FSD office.
	Unavailability and no/limited use of personal protective equipment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers wore suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Education and sensitization were done on the need for and proper usage of PPEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district FSD office keeps records of PPEs that have been given out to farmers MTS beneficiaries who received PPEs from the district FSD make use of them when they come to work. Those who did not receive PPEs wear clothing that covers the body like PPEs would. These include long sleeved shirts,

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
				long pants or jeans, long socks and shoes or boots.
	Disturbance of flora and fauna		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting was designed to include both exotic and indigenous plants in the right proportions and positions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The species supplied and planted were Cedrella, Ofram, and Teak. On site observation confirmed the species planted as reported.

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
Enrichment planting	Poor records keeping of hired workers	4.01 Environmental Assessment 4.04 Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of hired workers are kept and updated as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of hired workers are being kept at the district FSD office.

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
		4.36 Forests		

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
Trees on Farms	Disturbance of flora and fauna	4.01 Environmental Assessment 4.04 Habitats 4.09 Pest Management 4.36 Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting was designed to include both exotic and indigenous plants (desirable trees) in the right proportions and positions. A labour-intensive approach using simple farm tools like hoes and cutlasses was employed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Sites that were visited had both exotic and indigenous plants. The species planted were Ofram, Coconut, Palm Tree, Orange, Teak, and Cedrella. Farmers were observed using simple farm tools such as hoes and cutlasses on their farms
	Planting more trees than required leading to the		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site/area-specific conditions were considered to avoid over-supply of seedlings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 sites where seedlings were

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
	over-shadowing of cocoa farms.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinning out was done to adjust the number of trees on the farms 	<p>supplied were inspected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of seedlings supplied are kept at the FSD district office. These records detail the type and number of seedlings as well as the location supplied.
	Destruction from harvesting of timber resources on farm		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber contractors make sure little damage as possible occurs during timber harvesting. • Timber contractors are bound by the contract they sign. The contract has both the approval of the farmer and the Forestry Commission. It makes provision for compensates for damages that occur during timber harvesting. • A grievance mechanism has been established to ensure any complaints/comments regarding the Project were received and responded to on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGRM is operationalized. FGRM book has been opened at the FSD district office to record any grievances/feedback. • FSD office makes sure any compensation that needs to be paid is done accordingly.

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
	Failure to register trees in the name of farmers		<p>time, providing solutions and taking corrective measures as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation on tree ownership scheme • Records of farmers are kept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSD staff sensitise farmers on the tree ownership scheme. The FSD usually educate farmers when they engage them on MTS, engage communities as a whole, go on monitoring, and when NRS or partners facilitate engagement with farmers in the form of trainings and workshops. The farmers that we engaged confirmed

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
				<p>this and are aware of what it entails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of farmers who have been supplied with seedlings are kept at the FSD district office

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
Climate Smart Cocoa	Exposure of farmers to chemicals during and after the application of agrochemicals on cocoa farms.	<p>4.01 Environmental Assessment</p> <p>4.04 Habitats</p> <p>4.09 Pest Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers/workers wore suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Education and sensitization were done on the need for and proper usage of PPEs. The use of agrochemicals including inorganic fertilizers, weedicides and pesticides was reduced as much as possible. Where possible, mechanical weed control was considered instead of the use of weedicides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of PPE supplied are kept at the COCOBOD CHED district offices. These records detail the number of PPEs supplied, where and to whom. Farmers/ workers applying agrochemicals

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
		4.36 Forests		<p>were observed wearing PPEs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of engagements are kept at the COCOBOD district CHED office and subsequently compiled and reported to the Regional office.
	<p>Generation of fumes and noise pollution during cutting down and disposal of diseased or over-aged cocoa trees.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimized burning of biomass as much as possible. • Fire was used only in situations where this was effective and least environmentally damaging. • Ear plugs/mufflers were used by chainsaw operators during the cutting down of the trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Sites undergoing rehabilitation were selected at random and monitored. Chainsaw operators were observed using ear mufflers during operation. Fire was used but only when necessary and to a minimal extent. Site

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
				<p>observation confirmed the mitigation measures being implemented.</p>
	Disturbance of flora and fauna		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting was designed to include desirable shade trees in the right proportions and positions. A labour-intensive approach using simple farm tools like hoes and cutlasses was employed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Sites that were visited had COCOBOD recommended trees planted in the right proportions, that is, 18 to 20 trees per hectare. The species planted were Ofram and Mahogany Farmers were observed using simple farm tools such as hoes and cutlasses on their farms
	Land clearing and vegetation loss on rehab farms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A labour-intensive approach using simple farm tools like hoes and cutlasses was employed. Felled trees and cleared under-brushes were chipped and formed into windrows and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Sites undergoing rehabilitation were selected at random and monitored. Felled trees

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
			<p>allowed to decompose and/or used as pegs for planting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replanting of desirable species after the establishment of farms 	<p>and cleared under-brushes were chipped and formed into windrows and allowed to decompose and/or used as pegs for planting. Site observation confirmed the mitigation measures being implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers were observed using simple farm tools such as hoes and cutlasses on their farms Desirable trees planted included Ofram and Mahogany.
	Potentially pollute/contaminate water bodies with		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of agrochemicals including inorganic fertilizers, weedicides and pesticides was reduced as much as possible. Where possible, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports of trainings are kept at the COCOBOD district CHED office and

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
	(herbicides, pesticides, insecticides, weedicides, ash, dust)		<p>mechanical weed control was considered instead of the use of weedicides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and sensitization were done on the proper use and dosage of agro-inputs • Promotion of buffer zones along the local streams to ensure their integrity and protection of other aquatic life forms. The buffer reserves serve as natural filters for surface runoff from the planting areas. The reserves also play a major role in protecting the banks of the waterways from channel erosion. • Farmers trained and provided with tools to create a buffer of no-spray zones in farms with proximity to a water body(s) • Farmers whose farms were located along water bodies were provided with technical assistance to leave a vegetation cover as a buffer zone along the water bodies. • Proper disposal of used chemical cans 	<p>subsequently compiled and reported to the Regional office. The trainings cover topics that include safe handling and application of agrochemicals and containers, and adherence to the buffer zone policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Farms/sites visited had evidence of the buffer zone policy being respected. There was no clearing or grubbing of existing vegetation, clear cutting of vegetation or trees, filling or dumping of

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
				waste, or use, storage, or the application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.
	Cultivating cocoa without adherence to the buffer zone policy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers trained and provided with tools to create a buffer of no-spray zones in farms with proximity to a water body(s) • Farmers whose farms were located along water bodies were provided with technical assistance to leave a vegetation cover as a buffer zone along the water bodies. • Technical officers and farm inspectors sampled and visited farms to check compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of trainings are kept at the COCOBOD district CHED office and subsequently compiled and reported to the Regional office. The trainings cover topics that include adherence to the buffer zone policy. • 2 Farms/sites visited had evidence of the buffer zone policy being respected. There was no clearing or grubbing of existing vegetation,

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
	Increase in pests and disease due to too much shade and undesirable shade trees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producers (farmers) trained in shade management (pruning techniques) to reduce unnecessary shade. Producers (farmers) trained to control pests using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques to use only approved crop protection products for all other crop fields. 	<p>clear cutting of vegetation or trees, filling or dumping of waste, or use, storage, or the application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports from COCOBOD detail shade management training and IPM techniques that farmers were taken through Results of the training were evident on the farms that were visited, as farmers were implementing what they had learnt. Farmers were implementing the

ACTIVITY	RISKS	OP TRIGGERED	MITIGATION MEASURES	VERIFICATION
	Use of fire during land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire was used only in situations where this was effective (spot burning) and least environmentally damaging. • Workers were required to wear suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as appropriate. • Creation of fire belts 	<p>pruning techniques taught by COCOBOD and also using only approved crop protection products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers/workers were observed wearing PPEs as they carried out their activities • Creation of fire belts was confirmed during monitoring of 1 of the selected farms/sites

NB: With regards to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), stakeholders are entreated to protect themselves as much as possible even in the absence of industrial grade PPE. That is, clothing that covers most of the body like PPE would (long sleeved shirts, jeans, boots/footwear, mask).

3.0 FEEDBACK AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (FGRM)

NRS has made provisions for FGRM hotlines and stakeholders have been made aware of this through sensitization and awareness creation. While activities are being implemented within the Juaboso - Bia HIA, there have been a few reports on grievances, and feedback has been received.

Support is provided by private sector, NGOs/CSOs, and other stakeholders necessary for helping local actors submit their grievances.

For the period covering July to December 2023, 1 grievance and 3 feedback were recorded (1 males and 3 females). The grievance has been resolved.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The proponents of GCFRP as well as implementing partners (from government, private sector and CSOs/NGOs) have exhibited strong dedication to sound environmental and social safeguards measures in the implementation of interventions/activities under GCFRP by demonstrating robust compliance to both national and the World Bank safeguards policies. By involving communities in methods that provide them with environmental and financial benefits, the programme has a strong potential to increase carbon stocks (achieve emissions reductions) in the High Forest Zones by reducing deforestation and forest degradation. Certain negative environmental and social effects (soils, water supplies, biodiversity, and some socioeconomic issues) that result from GCFRP implementation have been identified and mitigated against thereby maximizing the reputational, economic and social benefits of the programme

The recommended mitigation measures are sufficient to protect the environment and promote social growth.

Some recommendations to further enhance programme implementation were drawn based on monitoring of the safeguards implementation:

- There is a need to strengthen partnership and coordination with key stakeholders at the HIA level
- Regular and timely monitoring of activities/interventions undertaken by partners is encouraged
- Continuous stakeholder engagement with project proponents on safeguards implementation is recommended

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Lists of stakeholders consulted/engaged.



J/B



ATTENDANCE SHEET

SAFEGUARDS MONITORING

Date: 11th Dec 2023

NAME	M/F	ORGANIZATION	LOCATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
Paul Gyabeng	M	HMB	Duaboso	02491066	[Signature]
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Philip Quessa	m	shec	Bia west	0278130578	[Signature]
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Anthony Akah		Mondelez	Bia West	0558330120	[Signature]
Kwaku Nkuah	m	ESSAM	New Sunyani	0547401951	[Signature]
Owusu Christiana	F	HMB	Msinsem	0595564177	[Signature]



J/B



ATTENDANCE SHEET
SAFEGUARDS MONITORING

Date: 11th DEC. 2023

NAME	M/F	ORGANIZATION	LOCATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
AMOAKO CHRISTOPHER	M	HMB	YAWMATAWA	0244950320	



J/B



ATTENDANCE SHEET

SAFEGUARDS MONITORING

Date: 12th Dec. 2023

NAME	M/F	ORGANIZATION	LOCATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
Michael Somuah	M	CHED	Adjoafua	0546655617	
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S/B

ATTENDANCE SHEETSAFEGUARDS MONITORINGDate: 12 Dec 2023

NAME	M/F	ORGANIZATION	LOCATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
MuHAMMED KPAKA	M	FSD	SEFWI JUANBOSO -BIA	0244795132	
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