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SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SFMP) Progress Report



JANUARY 1 - MARCH 31, 2021



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Cover photo: A beneficiary of the pilot economic safety scheme beaming with smiles after receiving her cash transfer via Mobile Money. **Photo Credit:** SFMP

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ACRONYMS

CIC	Canoe Identification Card
CEWEFIA	Central and Western Region Fishmongers Improvement Association
CLaT	Child Labor and Trafficking
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CRC	Coastal Resources Center
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAA	Development Action Association
DFTC	DAA Fisheries Training Center
FC	Fisheries Commission
FEU	Fisheries Enforcement Unit
FoN	Friends of Nation
FtF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GNCFC	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen’s Council
GOG	Government of Ghana
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Score
HM	Hen Mpoano
IEC	Information Education and Communications
IR	Intermediate Results
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
MOGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MDD-W	Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women
MMDAs	Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies
NAFAG	National Fisheries Association of Ghana
NAFPTA	National Fish Processors and Traders Association
NMFMP	National Marine Fisheries Management Plan
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PA	Public Address
PPI	Poverty Probability Index
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SFMP	Sustainable Fisheries Management Project
STC	Science and Technical Committee
STWG	Scientific and Technical Working Group
UCC	University of Cape Coast
URI	University of Rhode Island
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

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1. PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY

Table 1: Sustainable Fisheries Management Project Summary

Program Name	Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP)
Activity Start and End Date	October 22, 2014 to April 30, 2021
Name of Prime Implementing Partner	Coastal Resources Center University of Rhode Island
Agreement Number	AID-641-A-15-00001
Name of Sub-awardees (For the workplan period)	Resonance Global Central and Western Fishmongers Improvement Association (CEWEFIA) Development Action Association (DAA) Friends of the Nation Hen Mpoano Centre for Coastal Management (CCM)/Univ. Cape Coast (UCC)
Major Counterpart Organizations	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) Fisheries Commission (FC) Ministry of Health (MOH)
Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries)	Ghana: Central Region, Western Region, Greater Accra Region, Volta Region
Reporting Period	January 1 – March 31, 2021.

1.1 Program Description / Introduction

The implementation of the SFMP which was originally scheduled for five-years (October 2014 - October 2019) was extended through a No Cost Extension amendment (November 1, 2019 – September 31, 2020) to consolidate activities aimed at achieving the project goal of rebuilding marine fisheries stocks through adoption of responsible fishing practices. The project contributes to the Government of Ghana’s fisheries development objectives and the US Government’s *Feed the Future Initiative*. Originally, the SFMP has been working with the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) and the Fisheries Commission (FC) to end overfishing of key stocks important to local food security through achievement of the following Intermediate Results (IRs):

- IR1 - Improved legal enabling conditions for co-management.
- IR2 - Strengthened information systems and science-informed decision-making.
- IR3 - Increased constituencies that provide the political and public support.
- IR4 - Applied management initiatives for targeted fisheries.

The Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the University of Rhode Island’s (URI) Graduate School of Oceanography is the lead implementer of the SFMP, working with a consortium of international and local partners.

SFMP has been focusing efforts on the small pelagic fisheries along the entire coastal region of Ghana as well as fisheries and essential mangrove fish habitats in three coastal estuaries - The Densu, Pra and Ankobra systems. Additionally, SFMP has been supporting improvements in the value chain of smoked fish, important to tens of thousands of women fish processors to ensure the production and trade in quality fish.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Ghana in March 2020, it was considered that this unanticipated development could have dire consequences on the artisanal fisheries sector which is central to the economy and the livelihoods of 300,000 men and women in over 300 coastal communities given the communal nature of landing fish and the related post-harvest activities. On May 28, 2020, the USAID Cooperative Agreement with URI was modified to provide a 7-month cost extension through April 2021 to achieve the goal of the SFMP COVID-19 response initiative: “To prevent the spread and mitigate the economic effects of COVID-19 among vulnerable households in fishing communities in Ghana.” Key results areas included:

COVID 1: Fisherfolk at 300 landing sites, processing and/or fish markets sites better adhere to official COVID-19 disease prevention protocols.

COVID 2: Two thousand extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households avoid extreme poverty.

COVID 3: Government of Ghana (GoG) has evidence on approaches for effective livelihood assistance to fishing communities affected by COVID-19.

COVID 4: Cross Cutting Areas: Private Sector Engagement and Partnerships; Gender and Youth; Building for Sustainability.

In pursuit of these strategic outcomes, the SFMP COVID-19 response program has been working with the 27 metropolitan, municipal, and district assemblies (MMDAs) along the entire coast of Ghana, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD), the Fisheries Commission (FC), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Information (MOI), as well as fisherfolk associations that have membership and respected leaders in almost all 186 fishing villages found along the coast.

This progress report details activities, results, and lessons learned during the second and final quarter of this Project, Year 7 (Q2 FY21).

1.2 Summary of Original SFMP Results

Highlights of activities and achievements for the second quarter of Project Year 7 (January 2021 – March 2021) include the following:

Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Marine Fisheries Management: Following the gazetting of the Co-Management Policy in November 2020, together with three Community Based Fisheries Co-Management Plans for Ankobra, Densu and Pra estuaries in December 2020, SFMP printed and distributed 1,500 copies of the Policy 100 copies each of the Community Based Fisheries Co-Management Plans. The Co-Management Policy lays out a road map for sustainable management of Ghana’s fisheries resources with the active participation of resource users and other stakeholders in management decision making. This is seen as a very important step forward for the fisheries sector in Ghana as co-management is an empirically based global best practice. The project facilitated four (4) regional stakeholder

meetings in each coastal region to share details of the final Policy and discuss the implementation arrangements with stakeholders. About 120 stakeholders from the FC, Fisheries Enforcement Unit (FEU), MMDAs, traditional authorities, fisheries associations and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) participated in the discussions. The key highlights of these engagements include the need for MOFAD/FC to undertake an amendment of the Fisheries Act 2002, (Act 625) to include provisions that will facilitate and provide sufficient legal backing for the implementation of the policy or develop a completely new Fisheries Act for the sector. The recommendation was made for FC to make available copies of the policy to all coastal MMDA's and also make sufficient budgetary allocation towards implementation of the policy. A recommendation was also made for MOFAD/FC to establish a large-scale Co-Management Committee, as provided for in the policy, with focus on the small pelagic species.

Science and Research Applied to Policy and Management: Science driven decision making is key to sustainable fisheries management. As part of the project implementation strategy, the SFMP established a Science and Technical Working Group (STWG) to work with the Fisheries Commission to improve the use of science based information that feeds into both management and policing decisions. During this last quarter of project implementation, the project team tasked itself with engaging the Ministry and the Fisheries Commission towards formalization of the Science and Technical Working Group (STWG). While it could be concluded that the objective of the project has been achieved with the approval of the Co-Management Policy which mandates MOFAD/FC to set up a Science and Technical Committee (STC), there is the need for the Fisheries Commission to operationalize this requirement of the policy by constituting the committee and making it functional. The need for MOFAD/FC to expedite action on the establishment of the STC came up during the regional engagements on the Co-Management Policy organized during the period under review. This will make it possible for the STC to take the lead in providing dependable and credible source of information and advice on the development, collection, evaluation, and peer review of information relevant to the sustainable management of the fisheries resources of Ghana.

Creating Constituencies and Stakeholder Engagement: Improving engagements with constituencies and political will is central to the agenda of transforming the fisheries sector to elicit responsible fishing practices from fishermen and creating momentum for action. As a result of the fact that the quarter under review is the last for the project, SFMP undertook the development of video documentaries to capture key achievements of the project over its implementation period to share with stakeholders so that future actions and management decisions could be influenced or guided by the lessons and experiences captured in the documentaries. The video documentaries also captured interviews from various partners and beneficiaries as well project sites and were produced under three thematic areas; Legacy and policy reforms, Post-harvest interventions and women's access to finance and COVID-19 response intervention.

As part of preparatory arrangements towards initial project closure in 2020 and the National Conference on Fisheries and Coastal Environment in August 2019 (NCFCE, 2019), the project developed a 'legacy set' document in two volumes. The Legacy Set comprised a collection of a dozen key essays and a collection of key documents developed under SFMP that best illustrate the key elements of the project's implementation and results. The lessons

learned essays on key thematic areas of the project provide summaries of project accomplishments and results, as well as recommendations for the way forward for Ghana's fisheries sector. Following the cost extension granted the project in May 2020, with supplementary activities on COVID-19 response, the project updated all of the Legacy Essays in the original two volume set and also added a third volume which detailed the project's COVID-19 response interventions. This revised three volumes of Lessons Learned essays are in electronic form only and available online.

The project also developed and distributed Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials which included:

- 1,500 copies of the National Fisheries Co-management plan. Copies of the policy were given to the MOFAD/FC for onward distribution to stakeholders
- 100 copies of the Densu estuary Community Based Fisheries Management Plan
- 100 copies of the Pra estuary Community Based Fisheries Management Plan
- 100 copies of the Ankobra Community Based Fisheries Management Plan

Supporting Implementation of Applied Management Initiatives: In Q2, FY 21, The MOFAD/FC in close coordination with the Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council (GNCFC) organized four regional stakeholder engagements with the support of SFMP. Although the focus of these regional workshops was the exposition of the Co-Management Policy, the regional engagements were used as an opportunity to explain the functional elements of the Canoe Identification Card (CIC) system as an example of the collaborative management arrangements for the fisheries sector mandated by the Co-Management Policy. In the implementation of the CIC system, designated officials from both the FC and the GNCFC have login access on an App to query the registration database. Users can review and update fisheries management information, based on the level of responsibility imposed on the group (institution) under the management arrangement. While this arrangement contributes to transparency in fisheries management and promotes sustainable management, it also imposes some responsibilities on the GNCFC and highlights the collaboration and participation of resource users in management as provided for in the Co-Management Policy. The roll out of the CIC brings into improved management 611,000 hectares of biologically significant marine resource areas as a result of the SFMP's intervention.

The SFMP laminated all 10,134 Canoe Identification Cards printed for the initial roll out of the Canoe Identification Card system and attached lanyards to each laminated card. The CICs were presented to the Fisheries Commission for onward distribution to the canoe owners. The project also procured 20 smart phones for the Fisheries Commission to facilitate training of the staff of the Fisheries Commission including FEU officers on the operational and functional elements of the CIC system. This means that 10,134 individuals are applying an improved management practice through the registration system.

1.3 Summary of SFMP COVID-19 Response

Within the constraints on organizing in person meetings as a result of government directives on meetings, SFMP resorted to virtual and social media platforms and telephone to reach out to its stakeholders in the implementation of activities outlined in the COVID-19 response program. The highlights of activities and achievements for the second quarter of Year 7 (January 2021 – March 2021) under this program component include the following:

COVID Result Area 1: This strategic result area involves Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activities to foster compliance and adherence to COVID-19 prevention protocols. SFMP continued to support the playing of COVID-19 jingles and animations produced at the inception of the COVID-19 response program in Q4, FY20, through March of 2021.

WhatsApp platforms created to help in the dissemination of COVID-19 IEC materials and the implementation of the economic safety net scheme continued to serve that purpose.

The landing sites competition also continued in the quarter under review. The December 2021 and January 2021 competitions to award the best landing sites in the practice of the COVID-19 safety protocols were successful and the winners were awarded with plastic chairs.

The project continued to promote adherence to all the COVID safety protocols by fisherfolk. Supply of monthly consumables to all 242 landing sites continued throughout the quarter under review but will come to an end at the end of this quarter in March, and final project closure. The project's local partners have been tasked to engage the leaders in their communities such as Chief fishermen and 'Kokonhemaas' to support the trained community Site Advocates to continue with the community sensitization and management of the handwashing stations. In this quarter, SFMP's partners CEWEFIA and DAA purchased 1,330 liters of handwashing soap valued at GHS 7,800 from 14 women to supply the 103 handwashing stations in their intervention zones, coordinating with the livelihoods development component of the COVID-19 response.

During the quarter under review, the respective communications units of SFMP's implementing partners continued to monitor the playing of the COVID 19 jingles and the COVID-19 and Campaign Song on a regular basis. CEWEFIA has worked with contracted PA system Operators at the Fish Landing Beaches along the coastal belt of the Central Region to create awareness on the prevalence of COVID-19 through playing of COVID-19 Campaign songs and jingles. CEWEFIA followed up on the PA system Operators after signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with them to verify the playing of the jingles and songs.

COVID Result Area 2: : Following selection of the 3,244 potential beneficiary households by the fisheries associations in Q1 FY21, the next step for SFMP was to vet and validate their poverty status using a proxy means test survey instrument, the [Poverty Probability Index \(PPI\)](#). At design stage, it was considered to use the same National Targeting System (NTS), used by the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program under the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) to assess poverty status of potential beneficiaries. During implementation it was realized that the COVID-19 restrictions were not going to make it possible for SFMP to adapt the Proxy Means Test used by the LEAP program, which would have required in person administration of a lengthy survey instrument. As a result, the SFMP chose to use the PPI as it was simpler and could be administered by a phone poll rather than in-person interviews. The PPI consists of a series of ten questions administered to the heads of each selected household. Each question is assigned a predetermined score and the total score for the 10 questions provides an index of the probability of the household being poor and vulnerable. The higher the score, the lower the probability the household is poor and vulnerable and vice versa. The potential beneficiaries

falling within the intersection between the two selection processes, the “set potential beneficiaries” were considered poor and were not polled using the PPI. All others were polled and ranked from highest to lowest probability of being poor. Additional beneficiaries not in the “set list” were selected to receive the cash transfer from this ranked list of those that completed the PPI survey. Vetted and validated potential beneficiaries needed to be verified before disbursement of funds to the verified beneficiaries.

As a result of the verification process the payment of the first tranche of the Economic Safety Net Assistance was undertaken in batches depending on how quickly beneficiaries have been able to set up their own Mobile Money Accounts and provide the details to SFMP project team. In the end, the payment of the first tranche went through nine (9) batches. The methodological design, therefore made it possible for poor and vulnerable who hitherto had been left out of the evolving digital economy to be captured and integrated in line with the government agenda of promoting a cashless economic development. Although a total of 1987 beneficiary households were finally verified, only 1905 received the cash transfer. Some technical challenges were encountered in effecting payment to these beneficiaries from the digital platform of the technology financial service provider. The percentage of female headed households was approximately 70%. Payment to the beneficiaries started in Q1, FY21. SFMP transferred the total of the various tranches (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th) of the Economic Safety Net Assistance (the Cedi equivalent of US\$ 52 for each verified beneficiary) through Npontu Technologies, a local digital financial payments service provider) for onward transfer to each beneficiary over the four-month period. Npontu Technologies submitted a financial report showing cash transfers to each mobile number at the end of every month. A total of \$208 in local currency was transferred to each of the 1905 households between December 20, 2020 to March 2021 for a total cash disbursement to all beneficiaries of \$396,240. Due to delays caused by SIM and mobile money registration, some beneficiaries received more than one monthly payment at the same time to catch up. This was necessary due to SFMP’s hard end date, leaving no room to spread payments out over additional months for those with a delayed first payments.

COVID Result Area 3: This component focuses on assessment and identification of opportunities to pilot diversified livelihood approaches that could reduce fishing pressure, provide stable incomes, and new economic opportunities in the long-term. This component is being led by Resonance Global on behalf of SFMP. The strategy for livelihood diversification focuses on women and the youth in an effort to foster sustainability of supplementary and complementary livelihood options as it was determined that women and youth have higher propensity towards transitioning to other forms of livelihoods, compared to adult male fishers who have embraced fishing as a lifestyle. During the quarter under review, a total of 20 beneficiaries were trained on two livelihood options – installation and repairs of digital TV and air conditioners and baking of confectionaries. There was an equal number of representation of men and women for these trainings. In addition to technical trainings, SFMP provided business skills and financial management training to 33 participants in two sessions on 26th and 28th of January, 2021 to improve business management skills among participants. 17 fisherfolks (13 females, 4 males) benefitted from the training held on the 26th January at the CEWEFIA Training Center, Elmina, while 16 fisherfolks (12 females, 4 males) benefitted from the training held on 28th January 2021 at the DAA Fisheries Training Center (DFTC) in Kokrobite. In the quarter under review, 58 fish processors (57 female, 1 male)

who have *Ahotor* ovens were trained on the production, packaging, labeling and pricing of these products at DAA and CEWEFIA's training centers, which were created with support from SFMP. CEWEFIA, in January, 2021 facilitated the training program for thirty-two (32) participants, all females from Elmina and Moree (Central Region) and Anlo-Beach (Western Region). DAA also facilitated training at Kokrobite for 26 participants (25 females and 1 male). Some of the bakery products that were piloted included bread rolls, "*aboloo*", coconut biscuit, etc. The total of beneficiaries of the livelihood activities piloted as part of the COVID-19 response was 194 persons.

Table 2 below summarizes the standard USAID indicators for SFMP showing results completed in the second quarter of FY 21 vis-a-vis targets. Significant deviations between results and targets are explained in Annex A which also shows custom project indicators.

Table 2: Summary of Results: Year 7 Quarter 2 (January 1 – March 31, 2021)

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG 10.2-1)	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A (Tracked annually) STWG stock assessment report shows both overfishing still occurring and the stocks are considered overfished. Report indicates that small pelagic landings in 2019 are below 10% historic highs and therefore technically have collapsed.
Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: (EG.10.2-5) (Project indicator 1) 1. Analysis	0	Target	Results						
		Fish Act –Step 3	N/A	Cancelled	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y- Step 2 achieved in FY19. Activities supporting this canceled.
		CLaT strategy–Step 4	Achieved FY17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y- Step 4 achieved in FY17. No further target in following years.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
2. Stakeholder consultation 3. Drafting or revision 4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation		Co-Management. policy–Step 4	Step 4 In process	Step 4 Achieved	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	Y - Signed by the Minister, gazetted, signed and printed Q1Y7
		NMFMP-Step 4	Achieved FY18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y-Step 4 achieved in FY18. No further target in following years.
		Pra (CBMP) - Step 4	Step 4 In process	Step 4 Achieved	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	Y - achieved approval from Cabinet received. Signed by the FC Exec. Dir. and plan printed.
		Ankobra (CBMP) - Step 4	Step 4 In process	Step 4 Achieved	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	Y - achieved approval from Cabinet received. Signed by the FC Exec. Dir. and plan printed
		Densu (Oyster Plan) Step 4	Step 4 In process	Step 4 Achieved	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	Y - achieved approval from Cabinet received. Signed by the FC Exec. Dir. and plan printed
		Gender Strategy -Step 4	Achieved in FY17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y-Step 4 achieved in FY17. No further target in following years
Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies	0	611,000	0	0	611,000	N/A	N/A	100%	Y-Largely met in previous years but small pelagic closed

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
with USG assistance (EG.3.2-25)									season in 2020 was postponed until 2021 due to COVID-19. Canoe registration database complete, cards printed and distributed to FC in Q2 FY21. Moratorium on new entrants not declared by MOFAD.
Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG, 10.2-2)	0	611,000	0	0	611,000	N/A	N/A	100%	Y-Same as EG.3.2-25
Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation, and climate change, disaggregated by gender (EG 4.8.1-27/ 4.8.2-6). Now (EG.10.2-4)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y- No target set for FY21. FY20 target achieved.
Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or	0	10,000	10,134	0	10,134	N/A	N/A	101%	Y-The Canoe Identification Cards (CIC) have been printed and handed over to the FC for

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
technologies with USG assistance (EG.3.2-24).									distribution to canoe owners. Replaces EG.3.2-17/ FtF 4.5.2, "Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance."
Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs (EG.4.2-7)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y- LOP target 100% achieved in FY20.
Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (Project indicator 3)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y- No new target for FY21. Target achieved in FY20. LOP target achieved.
Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance, a new indicator that looks at both credit and debt (loan)-related financing provided (EG.3.2-27).	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y- Total achieved since FY15 is \$57,878 under EG.3.2-6 and \$34,998 under EG3.2-27 (107% of LOP target). SFMP not tracking this indicator

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
									after FY20. No target set for FY21.
Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (Project indicator 6)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y - No new target for FY21. FY20 target and LOP target 100% achieved.
Number of members of producer organizations and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance (Project indicator 4)	0	10,000	10,134	0	10,134	N/A	N/A	101%	Y - The Canoe Identification Cards (CIC) have been printed and handed over to the FC for distribution to canoe owners.
Number of service providers that receive training, technical assistance, or capacity building in victim-centered and trauma-informed services (PS.5.1-24)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y- LOP target 98% achieved in FY20 Q4
Number of people trained in prevention (PS.5.3-15)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y- LOP target 102% achieved in FY20 Q4
Number of sites (landing beaches, processing centers)	0	140 (should be 240)	153	130	153	N/A	N/A	63% of 240 sites	Y – if comparing to 80% of sites serviced.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
or fish markets) obtaining hygiene equipment and supplies adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols (Project indicator 7a)	(2020)			Extrapolated from Q1 average)	(Extrapolated from Q2 average)			(79% of 194 sites (194 = 80% of 242 actual sites serviced)	Initially assumed 300 sites and the LOP target was 80% = 240. We should have made the FY21 target cumulative at 240 regardless of partial achievement in FY20. In reality, the project is serving 242 sites in total. The cumulative target would now be 194 sites (80% of total served). Comparing between Fiscal Year Quarters, Q2 had a statistically significant higher percentage (63%) compared to Q1 (54%), with supplies and adhering. Extrapolating across the landing sites being serviced by SFMP, 63% would represent 153 landing sites with adequate equipment and supplies, and adhering. (Q1 numbers adjusted based on final data). See Annex for notes

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
									on an adjustment to the methodology for calculation as sites are not followed longitudinally.
Number of sites showing improvement in adherence to social distancing and other good practices (Project indicator 7b)	0 (2020)	300	148	0	148 (cumulative)	N/A	N/A	49% of 300 sites (61% of 242 actual sites being serviced)	N - Original target was 100% of sites. Comparing between quarters, Q2 had a higher percentage (61%) compared to Q1 (49%), showing improvements in Q2 compared to Q1. These differences were statistically significant. Extrapolating from 242 total sites actually serviced, 61% would represent 148 sites that adhered to other good practices (social distancing and face masks). See Annex for notes on an adjustment to the methodology for calculation as sites are not followed longitudinally.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
Number of functional Social Media Groups (Project indicator 7c)	0 (2020)	12 groups/450 persons (should be 24 groups/900 persons)	21 groups/700 persons	21 groups/787 persons	21 groups/700 persons 62%-F (cumulative)	N/A	N/A	(88% for groups 78% for persons)	Y-The project meant to achieve 12 groups in FY20 and the remainder 12 groups in FY21. We should have made the FY21 target cumulative at 24. The number reported this quarter is a total of 21 groups to date. Three groups, GTA, GITA, GIFA were not interested in forming groups. No additional effort was made to set up those groups. After the end of the four months airtime and data top up support at the end of Q2, FY21, group membership fell from 787 to 700 in this quarter across the twenty-one groups, with an average of 82% of group members accessing messages. All groups had more than 20% access as

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
									per the definition for active.
US\$ disbursed per household/person (Project indicator 8a)	0 (2020)	\$416,000 to 2000 hh over 4 months	\$396,240 to 1905 hh over 4 months	\$81,744 to 1572 hh	\$314,496 to 1905 hh	N/A	N/A	95.25%	Y – 1905 households have received \$52 x 4 = \$208 each. Not reaching the full 2000 hh was due to verification, logistics, and time constraint challenges.
% of targeted households with steady or decreasing hunger and steady or increasing diet. (Project indicator 8b)	0 (2020)	90%	0	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	111%	Y - See Annex E for explanation of indicator. Mean HFIAS and MDD-W scores stable over time periods monitored (Feb-March). HFIAS for Cash beneficiaries in Feb and March was less than the control group in Oct, - i.e. beneficiaries had less hunger than control group. % beneficiary households that had achieved minimum dietary diversity in Feb-March was 55.5%.
Number of methodologies for targeting and	0	2	2	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	100%	Y- A final Ad Hoc Technical Committee

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
monitoring of economic assistance validated (Project indicator 8c)	(2020)								meeting reviewed the female-led and male-led approaches used and documented in a final project economic safety net pilot experience guide.
Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (GNDR-2)	0 (2020)	40%	81%	89%	81% (cumulative)	N/A	N/A	203%	Y- Target over-achieved as a result of large female representation in alternative livelihood trainings held this quarter. Alternative livelihood options for male fisherfolk was more challenging than for females.
Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (EG.3.2)	0 (2020)	2025	2119	1688	2119 (cumulative)	N/A	N/A	105%	Y – Cash transfer and livelihoods beneficiaries
Number of livelihood approaches tested and their effectiveness (Project indicator 9)	0 (2020)	2	5	0	5	N/A	N/A	250%	Y- Handwashing soap, Baking, Digital TV and air-conditioning installation and repair, completed apprenticeships, and alternative products on the Ahotor oven. Survey of a sample of

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2015	Annual Target (FY 2021)	Year 7 (FY21) Results	Q1 FY21	Q2 FY21	Q3 FY21	Q4 FY21	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	On Target Y/N
									beneficiaries showed all livelihoods earning income - effective.

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

IR 1: Strengthened Enabling Environment for Marine Resources Governance

The Fisheries Co-Management Policy was approved and then gazetted in November 2020. Working with the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development and the Fisheries Commission, SFMP supported the printing of 1500 copies of the Policy and 100 copies each of the approved Community Based Fisheries Co-Management Plans developed for Ankobra, Densu and Pra estuaries. The approval of the Co-Management Policy which lays out a road map for sustainable management of Ghana's fisheries resources with active participation of resource users and other stakeholders in management decision making and assumption of greater responsibility for the health of the fisheries resources at all levels is seen as a very important step forward for the fisheries sector in Ghana

Although SFMP and the FC programmed to officially launch the Co-Management Policy, this was cancelled as result of COVID-19 restrictions. The Ministry and the Fisheries Commission solicited the support of SFMP to facilitate the exposition of the policy to regional stakeholders. To this end, four (4) regional stakeholder meetings were facilitated in the four coastal regions; Accra (Greater Accra Region), Elmina (Central Region), Keta (Volta Region) and Takoradi (Western Region) to share details of the Policy with the stakeholders.

Approximately 120 stakeholders from the FC, FEU, MMDAs, traditional authorities, fisheries associations and CSOs participated in the discussions on the policy.

The key highlights of the engagements were as follows:

- Workable co-management arrangements will need an amendment to the Fisheries Act 2002, (Act 625) to make specific provisions to facilitate implementation of the policy.
- FC should make available copies of the policy to all coastal MMDA's
- Premix could be used as a source of funding to support implementation of the co-management policy
- Contributions from fisheries associations and MMDA's could be used to fund the policy
- Traditional authorities must be actively involved in the establishment of co-management committees
- Fishers should assist enforcement towards rebuilding of the stocks
- Representatives of fisheries associations should disseminate information on the policy to their constituents
- Co-Management Committees should be established based on need and demand
- MOFAD/FC should work in close coordination with the coastal MMDA's in the implementation of fisheries management activities
- Meetings with fishers should be held at landing beaches where fishers gather to discuss issues related to fisheries management
- It is important for FC to pilot one large-scale co-management unit centered on the small pelagic species and another small scale unit on the Volta Lake.

IR 2: Science and Research Applied to Policy and Management

Science driven decision making is key to sustainable fisheries management and as part of the project implementation strategy, the SFMP established the Science and Technical Working Group (STWG) to work with the Fisheries Commission to science based information that feeds into both management and policing decisions. During this last quarter of project implementation, the project team tasked itself with engaging the Ministry and the Fisheries Commission towards formalization of the Science and Technical Working Group (STWG). The Co-Management Policy mandates MOFAD/FC to set up a Science and Technical Committee (STC), there is the need for the Fisheries Commission to operationalize this requirement of the policy by constituting the committee and making it functional. The need for MOFAD/FC to expedite action on the establishment of the STC came up during the regional engagements on the Co-Management Policy organized during the period under review. This will make it possible for the STC to take the lead in providing dependable and credible source of information and advice on the development, collection, evaluation, and peer review of information relevant to the sustainable management of the fisheries resources of Ghana. During the period under review, the final STWG stock assessment report was finalized and made available online (https://www.crc.uri.edu/download/GH2014_SCI083_CRC_FIN508.pdf). The findings of the report are grim, concluding that both the sardinella and small pelagic stocks have now collapsed. Landings of Sardinella (Fig 1) are at historic lows. The stocks are heavily overfished (historically at their lowest level) and overfishing is still occurring at historically high rates.

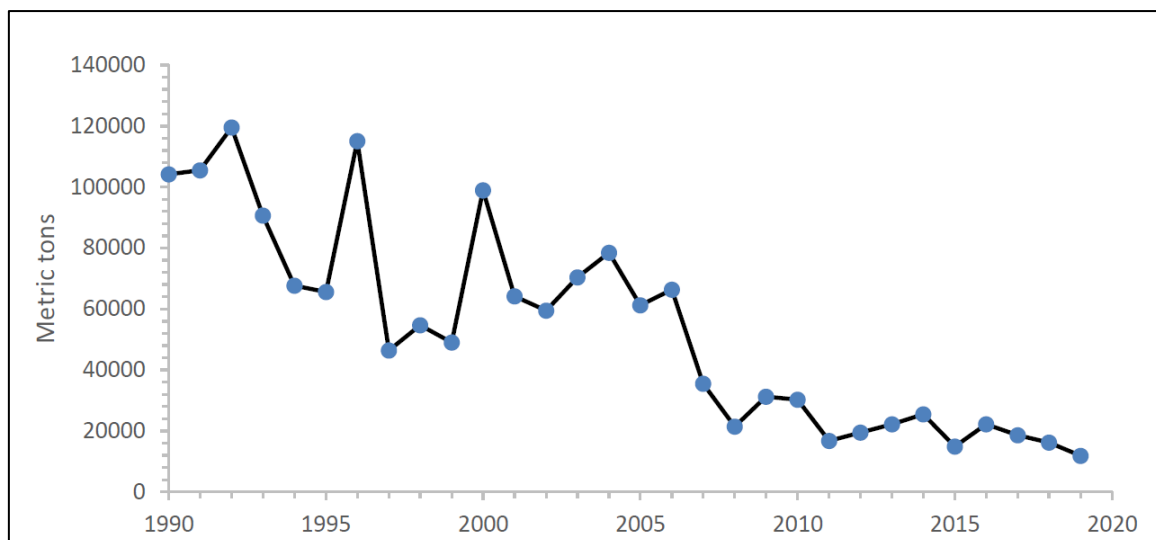


Figure 1: Trends of Sardinella aurita landings in Ghana (1990-2019)

(SOURCE: STWG, 2019)

IR 3: Creating Constituencies and Stakeholder Engagement

Improving engagements with constituencies and political will is central to the agenda of transforming the fisheries sector to elicit responsible fishing practices from fishermen and creating momentum for action. As a result of the fact that the quarter under review is the last for the project, SFMP undertook the development of video documentaries to capture key

achievements of the project over its implementation period to share with stakeholders so that future actions and management decisions could be influenced or guided by the lessons and experiences captured in the documentaries. The video documentaries also captured interviews from various partners and beneficiaries as well project sites and were produced under three thematic areas;

Legacy and policy reforms: This video documentary provided details on the collaboration and support by the project to the MoFAD and FC in relation to legal and policy reforms, focusing on the Co-Management Policy for the fisheries sector, the three community based fisheries management plans, the canoe identification card and its accompanying software, and the fisher-to-fisher dialogues. The video featured interviews from the Chief Director of MOFAD, FON, DAA, and Hen Mpoano.

Post-harvest interventions and women's access to finance: This documentary highlighted the interventions the SFMP has supported the Fisheries Commission to implement on fisheries post-harvest value chain activities. The *Ahotor* Oven and Class 1 Recognition Scheme were in the spotlight. The documentary also touched on the VSLAs established by the SFMP, the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) loans facilitated for fish processors by the project and the gender mainstreaming strategy for the fisheries sector.

COVID-19 response intervention: This video mainly highlighted the Social and Behavioral Change Communications initiatives of the project, provision of cash transfers to vulnerable fishing households, and the pilot of diversified livelihood options for fisheries dependent households. Beneficiaries of the cash transfers and diversified livelihoods interventions were interviewed.

The videos will be uploaded to the CRC You-Tube channel as part of close out (<https://www.youtube.com/user/URICRC/featured>)

Lessons Learned Event and Documentation: The SFMP organized a lessons learned event on March 30, 2021 to share experiences and challenges encountered by the project during its implementation with stakeholders in the fisheries sector. In attendance were a number of fisheries stakeholders. The Deputy Chief of Mission of the US Embassy in Ghana, the Hon. Minister for MOFAD, members of the academia, URI, SFMP's Implementing Partners, staff of MOFAD/FC, fisheries associations and other development partners. The event was held online via the Zoom platform. The SFMP took the opportunity to show its video documentaries to participants and made presentations on the project's COVID19 response lessons learned. At the virtual event, the SFMP presented citations of appreciation to all its partners. Approximately 100 persons attended the event.

Prior to the COVID-19 cost extension and in anticipation of close out in early 2020, the project developed a two-volume 'legacy set' on the project's lessons learned. The Legacy Set comprises a collection of a dozen key documents out of the several hundred documents developed under SFMP that best illustrate the key elements of the project's implementation and results. It also has lessons learned essays on key thematic areas of the project with supporting evidence of project accomplishments and results, as well as recommendations for the way forward for Ghana's fisheries sector. Following the cost extension granted the project in May 2020, with supplementary activities on COVID-19 response, the original essays in the two-volume series were updated and a new volume of three essays were produced on the COVID-19 response. The SFMP, organized a two-day virtual workshop from February 22 –

23, 2012, with all Implementing Partners (IPs) to review and update the original two volumes and to prepare the third volume which detailed the project's COVID-19 response interventions. These documents are only available on-line at the following links:

- Sustainable Fisheries Management Project Lessons Learned: 2014-2021, Volume 1 (policy development, co-management and constituency building, science for management)
https://www.crc.uri.edu/download/GH2014_PGM354_CRC_FIN508.pdf
- Sustainable Fisheries Management Project Lessons Learned: 2014-2021, Volume 2 (post-harvest, child labor and trafficking, institutional strengthening, gender mainstreaming)
https://www.crc.uri.edu/download/GH2014_PGM355_CRC_FIN508.pdf
- Sustainable Fisheries Management Project Lessons Learned: 2020-2021, Volume 3 (COVID response)
https://www.crc.uri.edu/download/GH2014_PGM356_CRC_FIN508.pdf

Information, Education, and Communications (IEC):

Every quarter, the project develops Information Education and Communications (IEC) materials to facilitate dissemination of information on key issues to stakeholders. During this last quarter of project implementation, the IEC materials developed by the Communications Unit included:

- 1,500 copies of the National Fisheries Co-management plan.
- 100 copies of the Densu estuary Community Based Fisheries Management Plan
- 100 copies of the Pra estuary Community Based Fisheries Management Plan
- 100 copies of the Ankobra Community Based Fisheries Management Plan

The recipients of these IEC materials included; MoFAD/FC, GNCFC, NAFPTA, DAA, FoN, Hen Mpoano, CEWEFIA, UCC, The University of Ghana, the National Fisheries Association of Ghana (NAFAG), and other institutions.

Fisheries News Mass Mailing

In support of broader stakeholder engagement and information dissemination, SFMP continued to use the 'MailChimp' platform to facilitate information sharing with its wide range of stakeholders. Since the activation of the platform in year four, more than 700 stakeholders have been receiving fisheries news on a weekly basis through a formatted email message service that includes links to relevant news and information. This mass mailing became very important especially during the last couple of quarters of project implementation as the need to share up to date information on COVID-19 pandemic and other issues emerging within the fisheries sector increases. This e-newsletter will be discontinued as of April and the MailChimp database has been archived.

Media Stories

The list of a number of fisheries stories reported on various local media platforms can be found in Annex C. There have been 68 fisheries stories in the media during this reporting period.

IR 4: Applied Management

Implementation of the National Marine Fisheries Management Plan.

Canoe Identification Card: In Q2, FY21, the MOFAD/FC in close coordination with the Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council, organized four regional stakeholder engagements with the support of USAID/Ghana SFMP. Although the focus of these regional workshops was the exposition of the Co-Management Policy approved by Cabinet and printed with support of the project, the event also used the opportunity to explain the functional elements of the Canoe Identification Card (CIC) system as an example of the collaborative management arrangements for the fisheries sector mandated by the Co-Management Policy. The designated officials of both the FC and the GNCFC have login access into the CIC system to review and update fisheries management information based on the level of responsibility imposed on the group (institution) under the management arrangements. Across all four regions, about 120 participants made up of fisheries officers from the MOFAD/FC, officers from MMDA's, Ghana Marine Police, FEU, traditional rulers, chief fishermen, canoe owners, and fish processors, representatives of the various fisheries associations including NAFAG and the Ghana Industrial Trawlers Association (GITA), were engaged in discussions on how to sustain Ghana's fisheries resources by effort reduction through the adoption of the Canoe Identification Cards (Figures 2-4). The key issues raised on the use of the CIC as a fisheries management instrument were:

- Further discussions with GNCFC for the imposition of a moratorium on new entrants into the marine artisanal fisheries sector.
- Engagement with the GNCFC to clean the Canoe Register of all duplicate names across all four coastal regions in the country.
- Formalization of a working relationship with District assemblies to assist and encourage fishers to register their canoes and acquire CIC.

The SFMP laminated all 10,134 Canoe Identification Cards printed for the initial roll out of the Canoe Identification Card system and attached lanyards to each laminated card. The CICs were presented to the Fisheries Commission for onward distribution to the Canoe owners as indicated in Figure 5. The project also procured 20 smart phones for the Fisheries Commission to facilitate training of the staff of the Fisheries Commission including FEU officers on the operational and functional elements of the CIC system.



Figure 2: Mr. Michael Arthur Dadzie (Executive Director-FC) delivering a welcome address during the Central region engagement



Figure 3: Rebecca Sackey-Mensah (MFMD Officer) giving a presentation on CIC to stakeholders at the Central region engagement



Figure 4: A cross section of participants during the Greater Accra engagement



Figure 5: Presentation of laminated CICs by the SFMP CoP to the FC

Value Chain and Post-Harvest Improvements: During the quarter under review, the project engaged some fish processors on the possibilities of using their Ahotor Oven to process other non-fish food items as part of pilot of diversified livelihood options under the SFMP COVID-19 Response program, to identify candidate products for future scale up.

The project also engaged the Post-Harvest Unit of the FC in discussions on how best to sustain the momentum on fisheries post-harvest value chain improvement activities and handed over to the Unit a database including the GPS coordinates of all the ovens facilitated by the SFMP as the project comes to final closure.

IR 5: Gender Mainstreaming

The SFMP has completed all activities related to the Learning Initiative on Women Empowerment, Access to Finance and Sustainable Fisheries and the Ghana Case Study Report was previously submitted. However, SFMP continues to empower women through training in complementary and supplementary livelihood options captured under the COVID-19 Response program.

IR 6: Public Private Partnerships

Prior to inception of COVID-19 pandemic, the original SFMP was winding down towards final project closure in September 2020, with almost all engagements with the private sector completed in FY19.

IR 7: Capacity Development

GoG Capacity Development

The SFMP has completed all of its capacity development activities for GOG. As a result, no activities were executed in FY 21 related to development of capacity for GOG.

CSO Capacity Development

The SFMP has completed all of its capacity development activities for CSOs by Q4, FY 19. As a result, no activities were executed in FY 21 related to development of capacity for CSOs.

SFMP COVID-19 RESPONSE PROGRAM

Within the constraints on organizing in person meetings as a result of government directives on meetings, SFMP adopted COVID-19 compliant protocols for in-person meetings and also resorted to virtual and social media platforms and telephone to reach out to its stakeholders in the implementation of activities outlined in the COVID-19 response program. The highlights of activities and achievements for the second quarter of Year 7 (January 2021 – March 2021) under this program component include the following:

COVID Result Area 1: Fisherfolk at 300 landing sites, processing and/or fish markets sites better adhere to official COVID-19 disease prevention protocols

Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC): The SFMP extended airplay of the COVID-19 jingles and animations produced at the inception of the COVID-19 Response for an additional month through March of 2021 for a total of four months of airplay in FY 21. Nine radio stations (Table 3) were engaged as compared to thirteen in the previous quarter.

Table 3: List of radio and television stations airing COVID-19 jingles and animations

JINGLES		
REGION	STATION	FREQUENCY
CENTRAL REGION	1. Kingdom FM 2. Ahomka FM	1. 96.9 MHz 2. 99.5 MHz
WESTERN REGION	1. New Day FM 2. West End FM 3. Radio 360	1. 94.7 MHz 2. 100.3 MHz 3. 90.1 MHz
VOLTA REGION	1. Kekeli FM	1. 102.9 MHz
GREATER ACCRA	1. Radio Ghana 2. Latenu FM 3. Radio Ada	1. 95.7 MHz 2. 93.3 MHz 3. 96.1 MHz
ANIMATIONS		
CENTRAL REGION WESTERN REGION VOLTA REGION GREATER ACCRA	United Television (UTV) Ghana Television (GTV)	

Virtual Platform for Fishers (VPF) (Digital F-to-F): At the inception of the SFMP COVID-19 Response program in year six, WhatsApp platforms were created to help in the dissemination of COVID-19 IEC materials and the implementation of the economic safety

net scheme. The creation of twenty-one groups was completed in Q1, FY21. Twenty-four messages comprising animations and posters on COVID-19 prevention were shared in the group on a weekly basis in this quarter. Eighty-two percent of the total group membership of 700 persons access these messages.

As part of project design, data and call credits were provided to members in the various WhatsApp groups to facilitate digital social engagements and information dissemination. The provision of data and call credit ended in Q2, FY21. During the quarter under review, group membership fell from 787 to 700 across the 21 groups. This is an average of 4 people exiting each group over a 10-week period. Of the 21 groups, 13 groups are predominantly female, 6 groups are predominantly male, and 2 groups are mixed (no gender affiliation, i.e., FC or others). It is therefore most likely that majority of the group members will continue to be in the groups beyond the implementation of this COVID response program and continue to engage on fisheries issues. It seems the initial arrangement to hand over to the Fisheries Commission the administration of the groups before final project closure may not work as there has been little or no interest from the FC to engage fishers through the virtual platform. Consequently, the administration of the Groups post SFMP will be assigned to GNCFC and NAFPTA, the fisheries association to manage the groups that fall under their respective institutional structures. Members were regularly encouraged to share the COVID-19 IEC materials with friends and family in their communities. Members of the platform continue to engage each other (Figure 6) through text, voice messaging, and images on adhering to COVID-19 safety protocols at landing sites, fisheries issues, and gave feedback on the progress of the economic safety net scheme through the platform.

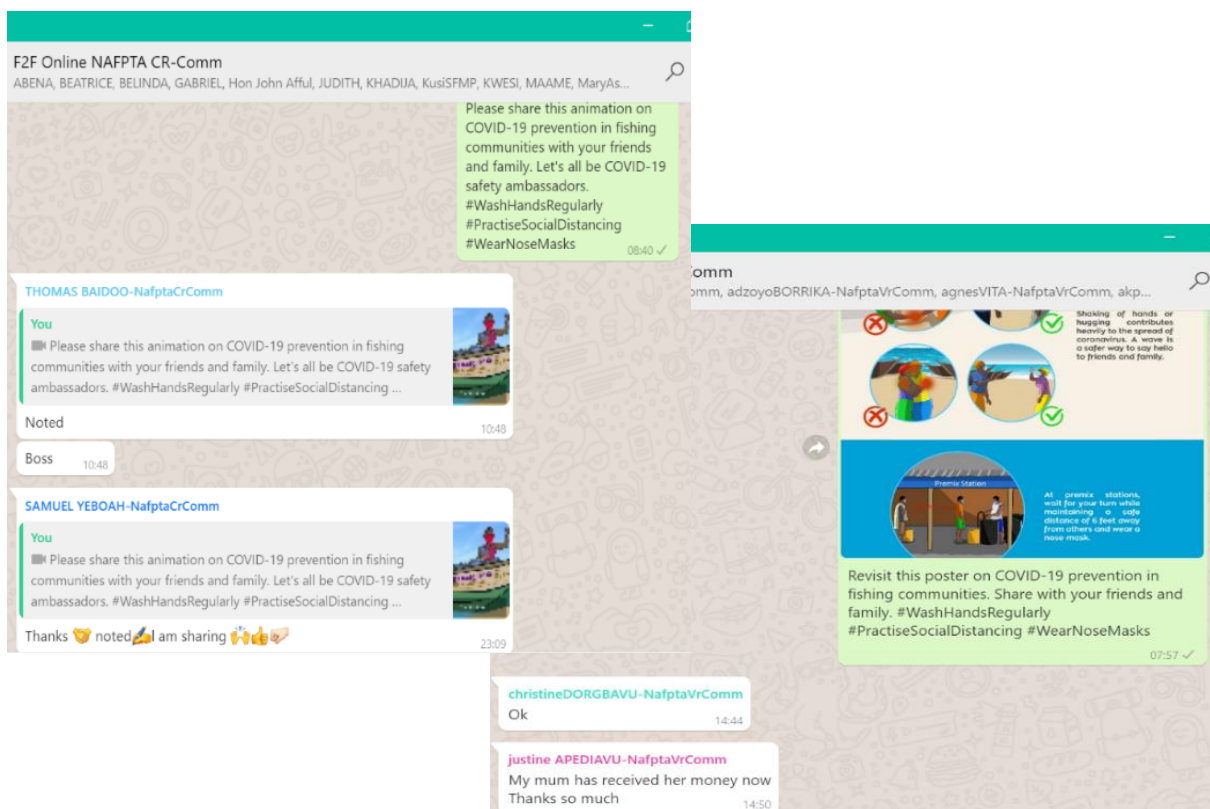


Figure 6: Screenshots of examples of discussions on some of the WhatsApp platforms

Left: Screenshot of a group member stating his intentions to share a COVID-19 prevention animation. Right: A group member expressing her gratitude about her mother receiving the cash transfer.

Setting up of Competition and Prizes: The landing sites competition continued in the quarter under review. The winners were awarded with plastic chairs (Figure 7). Table 4 and 5 below show the list of winners per district for December and January respectively.

Table 4: December 2020 Landing Sites Competition Winners

Implementing Partners	List of Districts	Winning Sites	Contact Person
DAA	Greater Accra Region 1. Ga South 2. Accra Metro	1. Tsokome 2. Alata	Abraham Asare-0247652296
	Central Region 1. Gomoa West 2. Effutu 3. Gomoa East/ Awutu Senya	1. Akyemfopoano 2. Penkyi 3. Nyanyano	
CEWEFIA	1. Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem 2. Cape Coast Municipal 3. Mfantsiman 1 4. Mfantsiman 2 5. Ekumfi	1. Dutch Komenda 2. Osekam 3. Abreanyim 4. Yard 5. Adukrom	Deborah Antwi-0242110957
FON Volta Region	1. Ketu South 2. Keta Municipal 3. Anloga	1. Atorkukope 2. Vodza 3. Atiteti	Kwesi Johnson-0544858474
FON Western Region	1. Ahanta West 2. Sekondi Takoradi Metro 3. Shama Municipal	1. Akwidae 2. Sekondi 3. Abuesi	Nana Afua Ewur-0204794966
HEN MPOANO Greater Accra Region	1. Ningo Prampram 2. Ada West 3. Ada East	1. Lewem 2. Wekumagbe 3. Pute	Kofi Agbogah-0266031882
HEN MPOANO Western Region	1. Jomoro 2. Ellembele 3. Nzema East	1. Metika 2. Bakanta 3. Antoapewusika	Justice Mensah-0247087753
SFMP	1. La Dade Kotopon/Ledzokuku/Krowor 2. Tema Municipal	1. La Abese 2. Tema Awudun	Kusi Boateng-0501577436



Figure 7: Pictures of winning landing sites receiving their awards

Left: Chief fisherman of La Abese in the La Dade Kotopon District holding the best landing site plaque for winning the December and January competitions. **Right:** Chief fisherman of Osu Alata in the Accra Metro presented with December competition awards.

Table 5: January 2021 Landing Sites Competition Winners.

Implementing Partners	List of Districts	Winning Sites	Contact Person
DAA	Greater Accra Region 1. Ga South 2. Accra Metro	1. Kokrobite 2. Gbegbeyisee	Abraham Asare- 0247652296
	Central Region 1. Gomoa West 2. Effutu 3. Gomoa East/ Awutu Senya	1. Mumford Main 2. Abandze 3. Nyanyanor	
CEWEFIA	1. Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem 2. Cape Coast Municipal 3. Mfantseman 4. Abura Asebu Kwamankese 5. Ekumfi	1. Brofo Mpoano 2. Ahwiado 3. Baka Ano 4. Abokum Ano 5. Ohiaba	Deborah Antwi- 0242110957
FON Volta Region	1. Ketu South 2. Keta Municipal 3. Anloga	1. Dzekagope 2. Kedzikope 3. Whuti-Agortsiate	Kwesi Johnson- 0544858474
FON Western Region	1. Ahanta West 2. Sekondi Takoradi Metro 3. Shama Municipal	1. Enyima Ehu 2. Ngyerisia 3. Shama Apo	Nana Afua Ewur- 0204794966
HEN MPOANO Greater Accra Region	1. Ningo Prampram 2. Ada West 3. Ada East	1. Lewem 2. Anyamam 3. Patukope	Kofi Agbogah- 0266031882
HEN MPOANO Western Region	1. Jomoro 2. Ellembelle 3. Nzema East	1. Old Edobo 2. Bakanta 3. Anto Brewere	Justice Mensah- 0247087753
SFMP	1. La Dade Kotopon/Ledzokuku/Krowor 2. Tema Municipal	1. La Abese 2. Tema Ashamang	Kusi Boateng- 0501577436

During the quarter under review, the respective communications units of SFMP's implementing partners continued to monitor the playing of the COVID 19 jingles and the COVID-19 Campaign Song on a regular basis. CEWEFIA has worked with contracted Public Address (PA) operators at the fish landing beaches along the coastal belt of the Central Region to create awareness on the prevalence of COVID-19 through playing of COVID-19 Campaign songs and jingles. CEWEFIA followed up on the PA system operators after signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with them to verify the playing of the jingles and songs.

Hen Mpoano continued to monitor the 24 community PA systems that play these SBCC audio material for at least 14 times every week in the 3 southwestern districts. DAA continued to sensitize fisher folk on behavior change communications (SBCC) on COVID-19 by engaging community information centers to air COVID-19 jingles and the

campaign song. Interviews with some fisherfolks in the field revealed that they have heard the jingles and campaign songs on the SFMP COVID 19 prevention protocols.

DAA also continued to monitor air play through the Site Advocates in their operational areas. It is anticipated that, the airing of the SBCC materials will go a long way to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among fishers especially during a potential second wave of the pandemic in Ghana.

Handwashing stations: The project continued to promote adherence to all the COVID safety protocols by fisherfolk. Supply of monthly consumables to all 242 landing sites continued throughout the quarter under review through March but will come to an end at the end of this quarter. . In addition to the consumables, the project also provided monthly allowances to trained community Site Advocates from December 2020 to February 2021. Fish landing sites were categorized into large and small and Sites Advocates were provided monthly allowances of Ghc 200 or Ghc150 depending on whether the individual was assigned the responsibility of taking care of a hand washing facility installed at a large or small landing site. The project's local partners have been tasked to engage the leaders in their communities such as Chief Fishermen and 'Kokohemaas' to support the trained community Site Advocates to continue with the community sensitization and management of the handwashing stations. In this quarter, SFMP's partners CEWEFIA and DAA purchased 1,330 liters of handwashing soap valued at GHS 7,800 from 14 women involved in the SFMP diversified livelihood activities to supply the 103 handwashing stations in their intervention zones.

Results on the monitoring of COVID-safe practices: Based on phone polling of sites advocates (see Annex E for an explanation and indicators) the mean COVID-safe practice scores between the first and second quarter of the FY 21 fiscal year, show a mean of 6.0 in Quarter 2 compared to 5.6 in Quarter 1. This result is statistically significant. Higher mean scores represent better COVID-safe practices, suggesting that there have been significant improvements in the second quarter compared to the first quarter.

COVID Result Area 2: Two thousand extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households avoid extreme poverty.

Validation of selected beneficiaries: Following selection of the 3,244 potential beneficiary households by the fisheries associations in Q1, FY21, the next step for SFMP was to vet and validate their poverty status using a proxy means test survey instrument, the [Poverty Probability Index](#) (PPI). At design stage, it was considered to use the same National Targeting System (NTS), used by the LEAP program under the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) to assess poverty status of potential beneficiaries. During implementation it was realized that the COVID-19 restrictions were not going to make it possible for SFMP to adapt the Proxy Means Test used by the LEAP program, which would have required in person administration of a survey instrument. As a result, the SFMP chose to use the PPI as it was simpler and could be administered by a phone poll rather than in-person interviews. The PPI consists of a series of ten questions administered to the heads of each selected household. Each question is assigned a predetermined score and the total score for the 10 questions provides an index of the probability of the household being poor and vulnerable. The potential beneficiaries falling within the intersection between the two selection processes, the "set potential beneficiaries" were assumed to be poor and did not partake in the PPI phone survey.

In the process of validating the poverty and vulnerability status of the potential beneficiary households, the following three groups emerged:

- Households, falling within the intersection between the two selection processes, the “set potential beneficiaries.” These totaled only 24 households. They were considered to be truly poor and vulnerable to have been independently identified and selected by both the female and male led associations and were not subjected to the validation process using the PPI instrument. They were verified to ascertain the correctness of mobile money accounts or assisted to set up mobile money accounts prior to transfer of the Economic Safety Net Assistance.
- Heads of households who indicated on the data collection forms submitted to the project team that they had their own phones. These were assigned to an automatic phone polling platform, Engage Spark. In the end, many potential beneficiary households who indicated they had their own mobile phones and were assigned to the automatic phone polling platform could not take part in the automatic polling or could not complete the PPI because they were not familiar with the process or they could not answer their calls at the time scheduled for the automatic polling. These beneficiaries had to be reassigned to manual administration of the PPI survey through enumerators. As a result, out of the 3220 scheduled to take the PPI survey, only 142 heads of households were able to complete the questions through the Engage Spark platform.
- The remaining 3,078 heads of households were assigned to one of six enumerators for manual administration of the PPI. The enumerators were trained in administration of the questionnaire via telephone calls using one of the five widely spoken languages along the coast (Ewe, Ga, Fante, Dangbe, Nzema). Of the 3,078 potential beneficiary households assigned to the enumerators, they were able to administer a combined total of 2,037 PPI surveys, in spite of repeated attempts to reach all potential beneficiaries. The enumerators encountered problems with poor connectivity, phones switched off and calls dropped or wrong numbers. As a result of the need to reach many of the potential beneficiary households through intermediaries, some heads of households ended up taking the PPI questionnaire twice instead of once. The 2,037 validated potential beneficiaries therefore included some duplicate names that had to be removed during a data cleaning exercise.

Verification of Vetted Potential Beneficiaries: After vetting and validation using the PPI instrument, the list was verified to ascertain if the respondents were actually the same potential beneficiaries selected or nominated by the fisheries associations. The design called for payment of the Economic Safety Net Assistance through Mobile Money Accounts. Because one needs a picture Identification Card to be able to set up a Mobile Money Account, the process of potential beneficiaries setting up new Mobile Money Accounts or registering their existing phone numbers on Mobile Money Platform and provide the Mobile Money Accounts details to the project team, served as the verification of validated potential beneficiaries. Potential beneficiaries who were validated but did not have their own Mobile Money Accounts were encouraged to obtain new SIM Cards and register them. While the verification process delayed the payment of the first tranche, it ensured that people selected by the associations and vetted were actually the true recipients of the Economic Safety Net and consequently eliminated “elite capture” to a large extent. As many as 1,054 validated

potential beneficiaries representing more than 55% of final beneficiaries (recipients of the Economic Safety Net Assistance) had to set up their existing phone numbers with Mobile Money Accounts or obtain new SIM Cards in their own names as nominated and validated before they could be paid.

Disbursement of Economic Safety Net Assistance: As a result of the verification process the payment of the first tranche of the Economic Safety Net Assistance was established in batches depending on how quickly beneficiaries have been able to set up their own Mobile Money Accounts and provided the details to SFMP project team. In the end, the payment of the first tranche went through nine (9) batches. The methodological design, therefore made it possible for the poor and vulnerable who hitherto had been left out of the evolving digital economy to be captured and integrated, in line with the government of Ghana agenda of promoting a cashless economic development. Although a total of 1987 beneficiary households were finally verified, but only 1905 received the cash transfer (see Table 6).

Table 6: Planned and Final Beneficiary Households by Region.

Implementation of SFMP Economic Safety Net Scheme - Summary Result of Selection and Verification Processes							
Location & Initial Allocation		Overlap & Variation with LEAP		Variation of Final Beneficiaries from Initial Allocation		Final Beneficiaries	
Region	Initial Allocation	Overlap with LEAP Data	% Overlap	Variation from Initial Allocation	% Variation	No. of Final Beneficiaries	% of Total Beneficiaries
Volta	322	14	7.91%	41	12.73%	363	18.27%
Greater Accra	404	35	19.77%	-20	-4.95%	384	19.33%
Central	664	52	29.38%	42	6.33%	706	35.53%
Western	610	76	42.94%	-76	-12.46%	534	26.87%
Total	2,000	177	100.00%	-13	-0.65%	1987	100.00%

Technical challenges were encountered in effecting payment to these beneficiaries from the digital platform of the technology financial service provider. The percentage of female headed households was approximately 70%. SFMP transferred the total of the various tranches (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th) of the Economic Safety Net Assistance (the Cedi equivalent of US\$ 52 for each verified beneficiary through Npontu Technologies (a local digital financial payments service provider) for onward transfer to each beneficiary over the four-month period. Npontu Technologies submitted a financial report showing cash transfers to each mobile number at the end of every month. A total of \$208 in local currency was transferred to each of the 1905 households between December 20, 2020 to March 2021 for a total cash disbursement to all beneficiaries of \$396,240. Due to delays caused by SIM and mobile money registration, some beneficiaries received more than one monthly payment at the same time to catch up. This was necessary due to SFMP's hard end date, leaving no room to spread payments out over additional months for those with a delayed first payment.

Results of Monitoring of Cash Beneficiaries: The mean Household Food Insecurity Access Scores (HFIAS) of household head cash beneficiary survey respondents showed no statistically significant difference for scores in February and March, but February and March scores are statistically significantly different than the scores of the control group in October. A higher mean score means greater household hunger compared to a lower score. The data suggests that the \$52/ month for 4 months cash benefit may have helped decrease household hunger in beneficiary households compared to control groups, and it was relatively stable through February and March during a period when several cash disbursements were made.

The median score of respondents for the Women's Minimum Dietary Diversity Score (W-MDDS) was 5.0, with a mean of 4.89. The percent of respondents that achieved a minimum score of ≥ 5 (achieved minimum dietary diversity) combining the two survey time periods (February and March) was 55.5 percent. There was no statistically significant difference when comparing between the two sampling periods of March and April, hence the mean score of respondents who Achieved Minimum Dietary Diversity was stable across these time periods.

COVID Result Area 3: Government of Ghana (GoG) has evidence on approaches for effective livelihood assistance to fishing communities affected by COVID-19.

During the quarter under review, SFMP supported 20 beneficiaries by providing livelihood trainings and in-kind grants in collaboration with two local Civil Society Organizations (Hen Mpoano, and Friends of the Nation) making a total of 194 beneficiaries over the life of the COVID-19 extension. In addition, SFMP has been working with four partner organizations to provide a total of 28 additional in-kind grants to members of fishing communities who have previous experience or training in non-fisheries livelihood activities. These grants made it possible for them to initiate or scale up additional livelihood options.

SFMP expanded trainings in digital satellite television installation and baking skills to 20 participants (10 for each skill) identified by Friends of Nation and Hen Mpoano. Ten youth – 10 men, participated in training on Satellite TV and Air Condition Installations and Repairs. Ten other young women received training in baking and confectionary, learning how to make a number of popular local foods from meat pies and biscuits to “*achomo*”, bread, spring rolls and cookies. In addition to the provision of the technical skills for each livelihood, the facilitators shared tips on client/customer relations and marketing with the trainees. On completion of the trainings, participants received in-kind grants of tools and equipment to enable them put into practice the skills acquired during their training and to start their businesses. Some beneficiaries who have been able to operationalize their training and skills acquired were already generating income from their new livelihoods and the details are as follows: Satellite – Ghc 30 – 50 per service, Baking – Ghc 10 – 50 per kilo of flour and its required ingredients and liquid soap – Ghc 5- 30 per 10 gallons.



Figure 8: Youth beneficiaries of livelihood trainings

Left: Hen Mpoano youth beneficiaries installing a dish during a DSTV practical session at Winneba. Right: A youth beneficiary installing an Air condition during practical session at Winneba.



Figure 9: Practical session on baking products for some beneficiaries from Friends of Nation (Abuesi, Shama, Western Region)

In addition to technical trainings, SFMP provided business skills and financial management training to 33 participants in two sessions on 26th and 28th of January, 2021 to improve business management skills among participants. Seventeen fishers (13 females, 4 males) benefitted from the training held on the 26th January at the CEWEFIA Training Center, Elmina, while 16 fishers (12 females, 4 males) benefitted from the training held on 28th January 2021 at the DAA Fisheries Training Center (DFTC) in Kokrobite. The training assisted beneficiaries to;

- access their own skills, aptitudes and values as an entrepreneur
- Understand elementary business dynamics
- Understand customers/ business relations, kind of products /services, pricing, competitors

Some of the topics treated were understanding entrepreneurship, pricing and marketing of products, and financing options for businesses development. Eighteen of the participants expressed interest in and received support to open accounts with financial institutions of their choice to encourage savings and investment culture. DAA was tasked to continue monitoring the progress of the beneficiaries and assist them to enhance their business through mentoring support and other business management skills.

SFMP also explored new income generating activities that use the Ahotor oven. In 2017, SFMP developed and deployed a clean fish smoking technology called the *Ahotor* smoker for use by fish processors. There are an estimated 714 of these ovens in use by fish processors across Ghana. In the face of dwindling fish stocks and economic hardships caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, SFMP worked with two women-led fisheries associations (DAA and CEWEFIA) to explore the possibility of using the *Ahotor* oven to produce other marketable products, leveraging existing facilities and locally available ingredients. The brief market survey revealed consumer interest in snacks such as potato and fish nuggets, fish/beef pasties, coconut cookies, bread rolls and maize dumplings (locally known as ‘*abolo*’).



Figure 10: A section of participants during the business skills and financial management training

In the quarter under review, 58 (57 female, 1 male) fish processors who have *Ahotor* ovens were trained on the production, packaging, labeling and pricing of these products at DAA and CEWEFIA’s training centers, which were created with support from SFMP. CEWEFIA, in January, 2021 facilitated the training program for thirty-two (32) participants, all females from Elmina and Moree (Central Region) and Anlo-Beach (Western Region). DAA also facilitated the training at Kokrobite for 26 participants (25 females and 1 male). Some of the bakery products that were piloted included bread rolls, “*aboloo*”, coconut biscuit, etc.

The Livelihood and Economic Empowerment Training Program was held at CEWEFIA Fish Processing and Training Center at Ayisa, Elmina in the Central Region. SFMP provided trainees with a starter pack made up of basic ingredients (flour, butter and spices), packaging materials and labels to enable them begin producing these new products for sale immediately after the training so they did not lose the knowledge acquired through the trainings.



Figure 11: Displayed products that were baked on the Ahotor oven

Left: Potato nuggets baked on Ahotor oven; Right: Coconut cookies baked on Ahotor oven

In addition, SFMP also monitored a sample of 24 participants from the soap making, baking, and satellite/air conditioning installation and repairs trainings carried out previously in the Central and Greater Accra regions in order to understand the impact of the trainings on their livelihoods. A questionnaire was used to collect the data using a sample of 10% of 116 beneficiaries earlier trained in the three livelihood options. The respondents were from 11 communities (Kissi, Kokrobite, Mumford, Nyanyanor, Tsokomey, Apam, Winneba, Elmina, Moree, Ekon and Komenda) in the Greater Accra and Central regions. The preliminary data showed different stages of adoption by the various beneficiaries with the exception of two female beneficiaries who were yet to make a living out of the skills acquired.



Figure 12: Livelihood beneficiaries displaying their products Left: Abigail displaying her products to the general public; Right: Bernice displaying some of her liquid soap products for distribution.

3. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Monitoring, Evaluation, Knowledge Management and Learning

During the period under review, the M&E Unit of SFMP continued to collate and track implementing partner's deliverables.

Under the COVID 2 result area, the M&E unit continued to engage the services of the six (6) enumerators who had been trained in Year7 Q1 to conduct surveys via Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for potential beneficiaries of the Economic Safety Net Scheme who could not be reached via the automatic phone polling digital platform, Engage Spark. The surveys included the Expenditure Survey, Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIAS) and the Women's Minimum Dietary Diversity Score (MDDS). These surveys were conducted to monitor the receipt, use and impact of funds received. For each survey, a minimum of 200 beneficiaries were polled out of over 1500 beneficiaries.

In addition, monitoring of cash beneficiaries under the COVID 2 intervention was conducted in the Volta Region by the SFMP M&E unit, and by the M&E units of implementing partners in their respective regions. A sample of cash beneficiaries were interviewed to ascertain the receipt and use of funds as well as challenges faced in withdrawing funds. Findings revealed that beneficiaries were happy with the intervention and had mainly used their funds for business expansion and household upkeep.



Figure 13: The SFMP M&E unit conducting interviews with some selected cash beneficiaries in the Volta region

Under the COVID 1 result area, the M&E unit furnished the Communications Unit with results of landing sites' phone poll surveys conducted once a month with site advocates in connection with selection of the best landing site, as part of the competition to award the best landing site in the practice of COVID-19 safety protocols. The unit also continued to monitor engagements on the five (5) WhatsApp platforms created in Q1, FY21 for the various site advocates assigned by each Implementing Partner. Engagements on the platform mainly evolved around issues concerning handwashing stations and supplies at the landing sites as

well as site advocates' allowances. Payment of allowances for Site Advocates continued through February.

The M&E unit also conducted monthly spot checks in Q2, FY21 to a total of 18 landing sites within the Greater Accra and Volta regions. It was discussed and agreed by the SFMP M&E team and the UCC team that UCC carries out the monitoring in the Central and Western Regions while the SFMP covers the Greater Accra and Volta Regions. At least 60% of these sites were visited and assessed in each region during the spot checks. These were covered monthly at 20% per month over 3 months (Dec, 2020-Feb, 2021).

The unit continued to track the progress of activities being undertaken by implementing partners for reporting to inform decision making by project management as well as provide feedback to Implementing Partners. In addition, the unit ensured that partners and technical leads submitted all outstanding reports in a timely manner before project closeout.

As a partner on the SFMP COVID-19 intervention, CCM-UCC, in Q1, FY21, supported the SFMP M&E team in collecting data and building a database, especially for the COVID-1 and COVID-2 intervention areas. The URI and UCC team also worked together in building the database and online tracker for monitoring using the geo-location data of all landing beaches and major fish processing/smoking centers, as well as the baseline data on COVID-19 handwashing stations and behavioral change related knowledge, attitude and practices.

During the quarter under review, the UCC team procured ArcGIS software and created an account for the lead person from URI on the development of the online mapper.

Subsequently, the mapper has been transferred to UCC and currently being hosted on CCM-UCC account, which can be accessed from: <https://ccm-ucc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=f4235557c34a45bea0e67f37084c1e07>.

The GIS support for CCM is working with the GIS professional at URI to finalize the transfer. In addition, the UCC ICT team is developing a COVID project webpage on the CCM website to host the mapper, and this can also be accessed at <https://ccmccovid.ucc.edu.gh/> An interface of the website is shown below. Next steps will be to incorporate URI information on the site through co-designing with the URI team.

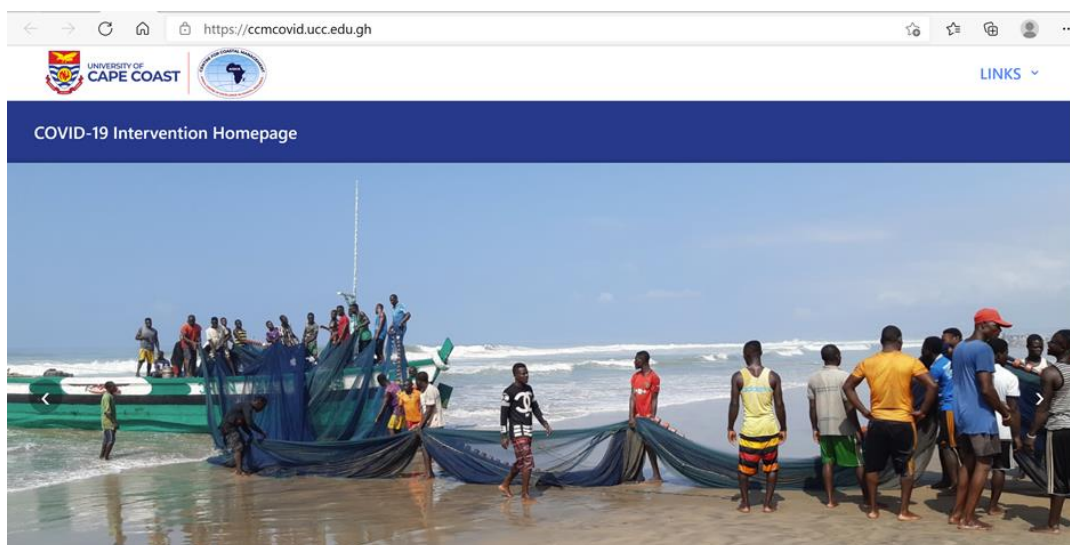


Figure 14: An outlook of the interface a webpage being developed on the CCM website to host the COVID-19 mapper

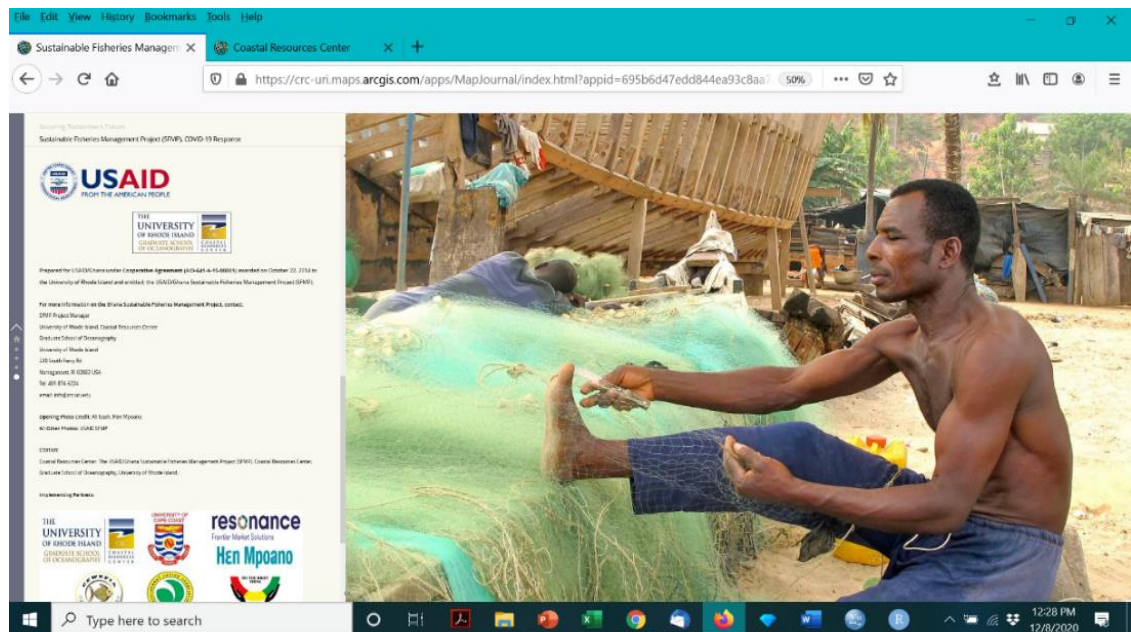
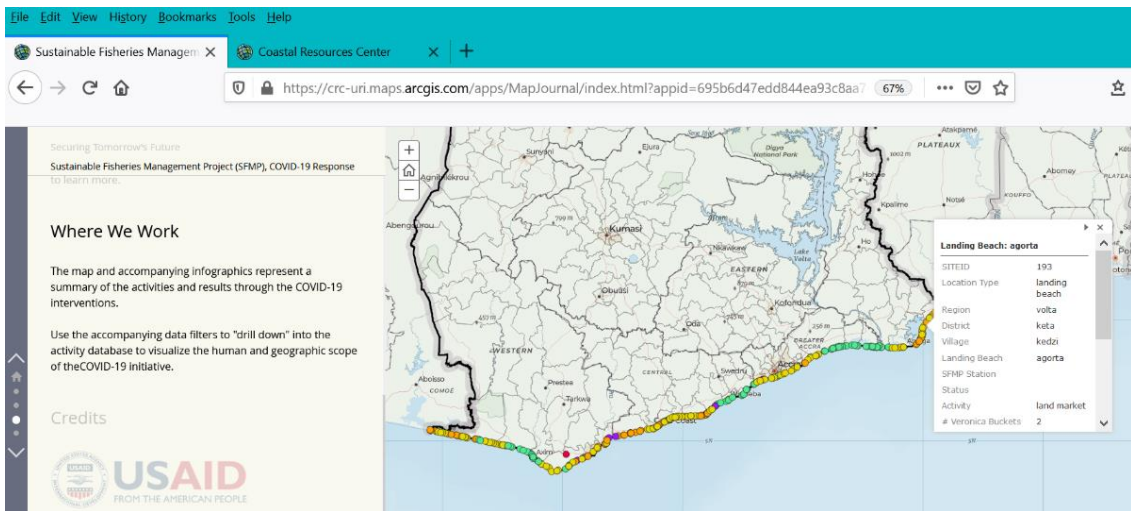
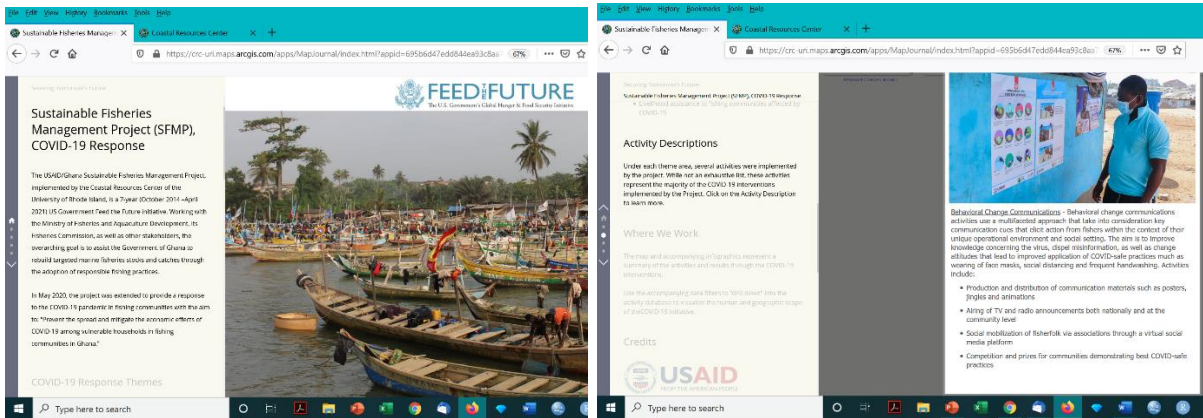


Figure 15: A Snapshot of the online tracker developed for monitoring and evaluation of the COVID-19 response activity

In addition to the monitoring visits undertaken by the SFMP M&E team, the M&E Units of the SFMP Implementing partners also undertook field monitoring to assess progress of implementation of project activities. The monitoring visits took the form of general observations and interactions with community site advocates and aimed at:

- Assessing fisher-folks' adherence to the COVID19 prevention protocols.
- Assessing the work of the Site Advocates, discussing challenges and providing solutions where possible on challenges faced as a result of implementing activities at the landing sites.
- Collecting Site Advocates' daily monitoring sheets for hand washing stations and supplying them with consumables for the month of January and February, 2021.

UCC embarked on periodic spot checks to landing beaches and fishing communities in the Western and Central regions on COVID-19 safe knowledge practice and attitudes.

- DAA embarked on monitoring visits to landing sites and observed that COVID-19 prevention protocols are being observed among fishers, particularly after the airing of the COVID 19 jingles and campaign through the community information centers at various landing beaches. Interactions with some community site advocates revealed that although some fishers have been observing the protocols, others fishers are exhibiting general apathy towards it. Some fishers still hold the opinion that COVID-19 disease is for the "rich" and therefore see themselves as immune to it. DAA will continue to engage fishers through the site advocates on the need to observe all the COVID-19 protocols to mitigate the spread of the disease. The monitoring also revealed the need for re-stocking of hand drying towels and liquid soap possibly beyond the designated COVID -19 SFMP project intervention duration.

FoN also embarked on a monitoring visit from January 25- February 2, 2021 to 77 landing sites (49 in Volta and 29 in the Western Region). The following were key issues that were addressed during the monitoring visits:

- Repairs/replacement of faulty taps hand-washing facilities: Five (5) of the taps of the hand washing-stations in the following landings sites of the Keta, Ketu-South and Anloga districts (Denu, Adina, Agavedzi ,Vui-Tettykope, Dzita-Agbledomi) were not functioning well. They were successfully repaired during the monitoring visit.
- Refilling of the hand washing stations: All site advocates were refilling the hand washing stations daily with water except communities with irregular flow of water. Communities such as Abuesi and Aboadze in the Shama District had an issue of irregular flow of water resulting in the site advocate having to move out of the community to purchase water for the refill.

It was observed from sites visited that there were lower levels of adherence to social distancing protocols and wearing of nose masks as compared to handwashing. Site advocates revealed that those who regularly wash their hands at the landing sites are mostly women, as the men usually seem uninterested. The M&E teams of both SFMP and its implementing partners also observed that issues regarding defects on handwashing stations had been resolved, as site advocates had liaised with their respective implementing partners to contract local plumbers to resolve issues with taps and foot pedals. Painters had also been contracted to repaint the stations using antirust paint. At the time of visit, most landing sites had adequate supplies of consumables (soap and tissue).

Project Closeout

The project is progressing steadily towards final closure in April 2021. Program activities will end at the end of March. The Chief of Party and Deputy Chief of Party will stay on until end of April 2021 for administrative close out and final report preparation in coordination with the CRC team at URI. The following listed positions end in March of 2021;

- Gender, post-harvest, and women learning initiative program specialist
- Livelihood Specialist
- Finance and Administrative Officer
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and MIS Database Officer.
- Assistant Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and MIS Database Officer.
- Communications Officer
- Assistant Communications Officer
- Assistant Finance and Administrative Officer
- Fisheries Officer
- Project Driver

The asset disposition plan was approved by USAID. Asset disposition started in March and will be completed in April by the time the Chief of Party and Deputy Chief of Party terminate their contracts and bring the project to closure in April 2021. All subcontracts ended on March 31st, 2021.

Implementation Challenges

The key implementation challenges relate to working in the “new normal” COVID-19 compliant environment which requires adherence to elevated hygiene and safety protocols. The nature of the COVID-19 Response which is an emergency response program involving the need to respond to exigencies resulted in work overload in almost all units of project implementation. Project closure arrangements added more tasks to the already full schedules of staff. The transport and accounts/finance exigencies were handled through contracting of additional staff. All units demonstrated commitment to working hard for long hours to achieve the project goal and objectives under tight time constraints remaining to complete all activities and achieve targets.

COVID 1: Due to frequent use, some of the handwashing stations broke down. With support from the project, the site advocates engaged local community artisans to repair the damaged handwashing stations- making use of local skills and creating opportunity for a local artisan to earn some income.

COVID 2: Many of the potential beneficiaries of the Economic Safety Net Assistance did not have their own mobile phones and those who had their own phones did not set up mobile money accounts. While the requirements to effect payment through mobile money accounts delayed payment of the Economic Safety Net Assistance to beneficiaries, it made it possible to reduce and possibly eliminated the incidence of elite capture. It also facilitated the transitioning of over 1000 poor and vulnerable households into the digital economy.

COVID 3: A challenge for the pilot was identifying and prioritizing activities that: a) were of interest to individuals from fishing communities and b) could yield income during the short timeframe of the extension so that SFMP could evaluate their effectiveness as potential livelihood options. For example, there was not enough time for SFMP to pilot more complex

livelihood options, such as the aquaculture model used by Sky Fox Limited, which would have required time to select appropriate sites with reliable access to water, construct fishponds, and raise fish to marketable weight with enough time to evaluate the impacts of this livelihood approach during the limited time available before project closure.

Participants trained in various skills noted that while they were satisfied with the new skills acquired, they wished trainings had been longer and provided insight on development of additional products. For example, soap making trainings could have also included production of sanitizers and parazone, while baking and confectionery trainings could have included techniques for making additional recipes to expand their repertoire. The long-term stress of dwindling fish stocks and the shocks of COVID-19 and subsequent safety protocols have negatively impacted fishing households' ability to develop a culture of saving. Coupled with high interest rates and the financial requirements of lenders, this posed a challenge for trainees interested in implementing new livelihoods. While in-kind grants from SFMP helped provide needed inputs to get started, lack of access to finance is likely to be a barrier for participants looking to grow their new businesses. Due to the current economic climate of reduced consumer spending because of the COVID-19 outbreak, SFMP did not encourage participants to take out loans, but instead connected them to financial institutions through bank accounts to encourage them to begin saving.

4. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID PRIORITIES

4.1 Gender Equity and Female Empowerment

Please see Section 2, IR5 for information on activities directly related to this issue.

4.2 Sustainability Mechanisms

The involvement of key Government agencies and institutions as well as local NGOs in the implementation of SFMP activities was purposed to create some level of continuity with respect to the activities in which these local actors are involved after the project has ended. In addition, the SFMP has contributed to building human capacity within most of its Implementing Partners so that they can continue to function after the end of the project.

4.3 Environmental Compliance

In order to avoid environmental failure and safeguard the reputation of USAID, SFMP has complied with USAID environmental compliance regulations and procedures. SFMP has completed all construction activities that were funded in the original project design. No additional construction requiring environmental compliance audits are programmed in the work plan during this last quarter of project implementation. All previous construction met required standards. No environmental compliance issues or needs were identified in Q1, FY21 and Q2, FY21. The annual Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Report was prepared and submitted to USAID at the end of October 2020 along with the Annual Report.

4.4 Global Climate Change

See Section 2, IR1. Climate change could have an impact on the natural environment around the Densu, Pra and Ankobra estuaries and consequently influence modifications to the pilot

Community Based Fisheries Management Plans approved with the Fisheries Co-Management Policy. Climate change is projected to reduce maximum sustained yields of the small pelagic fisheries in the long term and could influence how quickly the fishery can recover from its collapsed state.

4.5 Policy and Governance Support

See Section 2, IR1 which describes SFMP's policy and governance support initiatives.

4.6 Local Capacity Development

See Section 2, IR7 for capacity development activities of government, producer, processor and CSO groups.

4.7 Public Private Partnerships

SFMP targets for public-private partnerships were achieved in Y5Q1.

4.8 Science and Technology

See section 2, IR 2 and IR 6 for activities on the scientific and technical innovations achieved

5. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

The implementation of SFMP COVID-19 response program involved engagement of stakeholders on all fronts, especially in the COVID-2 Strategic Result Area. Stakeholders including GNCFC and NAFPTA were involved in the identification and selection of potential beneficiaries and SFMP Implementing Partners, DAA, CEWEFIA, FON and HM were tasked to liaise with the fishers in the collation of the names of potential beneficiaries. Stakeholders also played important roles in the dissemination of the Information, Education and Communication materials on COVID-19 pandemic developed by the project. Both the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development and the Fisheries Commission were actively involved in the processes leading to the approval and gazettment of the Fisheries Co-Management Policy.

6. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Apart from the adjustments necessitated by COVID-19 pandemic, staff members have handled the pressure of work with commitment to hard work under tight timelines.

7. LESSONS LEARNED

The implementation of activities related to the Economic Safety Net Scheme has taught project management a big lesson related to the need to plan and frontload such activities in the implementation of projects. The limited time frame required for the implementation of the emergency response activities compounded the difficulties of identification and verification of poor and vulnerable households which is required in order to eliminate, as far as possible, incidences of "elite capture" of the Economic Safety Net package. Another lesson relates to the need to adopt in-person administration of questionnaires, especially when it involves poor and vulnerable households who have been left out in technological developments sweeping across the globe and do not even own phones or any modern gadget at all. This situation led

to very slow disbursement of the first tranche of the Economic Safety Net package as a large proportion of the selected beneficiaries did not have a phone or sim card registered to enable the mobile money transfer transactions. With virtual meetings part and parcel of future project implementation, there is the need to support stakeholders, especially implementing partners to have reliable internet access and connectivity and develop their skills on using virtual platforms.

Impact of livelihoods interventions piloted is also limited in scope. The assessment that was undertaken earlier to gauge the interest of youth in diversifying their livelihoods did indicate there are many more youth who are open to this intervention or new skills but could not benefit due to limited resource allocation.

8. PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS FOR NEXT QUARTER

No new activities have been programmed as the project has come to an end. The office will be renovated and returned to the landlord.

9. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

USAID/Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project

University of Rhode Island, Coastal Resources Center

Award Number: AID-641-A-15-00001

USAID/Ghana Total Estimated Amount: \$25,987,826

Award Period of Performance: October 22, 2014 to April 30, 2021

Budget Item	Total funds Obligated to Date March 31, 2021 (US\$)	Total Funds Expended to Date, through March 31, 2021 (US\$)	<i>Projected Balance of Obligated Funds, Remaining as of March 31, 2021 (US\$)</i>
Direct costs	12,427,010	13,085,714	(658,704)
Subgrantees	9,623,283	9,272,141	351,142
Construction	387,000	307,113	79,887
Training	349,655	208,703	140,952
Total Direct	22,786,948	22,873,671	(86,723)
Modified Direct	12,427,010	13,085,714	(658,704)
Indirect	3,200,878	2,993,866	211,012
Total	25,987,826	25,867,537	124,289

ANNEX A: PROGRESS SUMMARY

The summary Table below includes all standard USAID indicators as shown in Section 1.2 as well as SFMP custom indicators. It measures planned versus achieved during the reporting quarter and gives a cumulative performance in each quarter.

Table 7: PMP Indicator progress - USAID Standard Indicators and Project Custom Indicators.

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Project Goal: Rebuild targeted fish stocks via adoption of sustainable practices and exploitation levels											
Project Goal Indicators											
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG 10.2-1)	Biophysical assessments, landing data, maps	2015	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A (Tracked annually) STWG stock assessment report shows both overfishing still occurring and the stocks are considered overfished. Report indicates that small pelagic landings in 2019 are below 10% historic highs and therefore technically have collapsed.
1.a Biomass to produce MSY (B_{msy}) (Project Indicator)	Project record and surveys	2015	0	Stable or increasing	declining	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Final STWG report shows biomass in	STWG report shows the biomass in 2019 was only at 54%

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
										continuing decline.	of B _{msy} needed to maintain a long-term sustainable exploitation of the stocks
1.b Fishing Mortality at MSY (F _{msy}) (Project Indicator)	Project record and surveys	2015	0	Stable or decreasing	Increasing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	STWG report for 2019 stock assessment shows Fishing mortality continues to increase.	The current level of fishing mortality estimated at F=0.81 is well above F _{msy} =0.4 (the exfoliation level at which the stock should maintain a sustainable biomass).
Intermediate Result (IR): POLICY: Strengthened enabling environment for marine resources governance											
Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: (EG.10.2-5) (Project indicator 1) 1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consultation/public debate 3. Drafting or revision	Copies of laws, policies, strategies, plan or regulation	2015	0	FY 2021 Target	Q2 Results					100% 4 newly approved by MOFAD/FC this quarter (1 co-mgt strategy and 3 co-mgt plans) 3 already completed in previous years –	Annual and LoP achieved. Co-mgt policy approved by cabinet, signed by the sector Minister and gazetted, and copies printed this quarter. 3 co-mgt plans signed
				Fish Act – Step 3	N/A	Canceled	N/A	N/A	N/A		
				CLaT strategy–Step 4	Completed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
				Co-Management. policy –Step 4	Step 4 Completed	Step 4 Completed	N/A	N/A	N/A		
				N/A	Completed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)	
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation				Pra (CBMP) - Step 4	Step 4 Completed	Step 4 Completed	N/A	N/A	N/A	CLaT, NMFMP, and Gender strategy; 1 cancelled – Fish Act LoP has been met	by the FC Exec. Dir. and plans printed this quarter.	
				Ankobra (CBMP) - Step 4	Step 4 Completed	Step 4 Completed	N/A	N/A	N/A			
				Densu (Oyster Plan) Step 4	Step 4 Completed	Step 4 Completed	N/A	N/A	N/A			
				Gender Strategy - Step 4	Completed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Intermediate Result (IR): SCIENCE & RESEARCH: Increased use of science and applied research to inform decision-making, law enforcement and the implementation of management plans												
Number of institutions with improved capacity to develop and implement managed access fisheries management plans	Project records, capacity assessment reports	2015	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Final assessment for this outcome indicator completed in FY19 and compared with baselines. No further outcome assessments planned.	(89% LOP achieved) Final capacity assessment of 19 institutions in FY19 documents 17 (10 GOG and 7 CSO) with improved capacity. 2 CSO (GNCFC and NAFAG) were not able to improve their OCA scores compared to baseline.

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Intermediate Result (IR): CONSTITUENCIES: Constituencies and political will for policy reform & implementation built											
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in NRM and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (EG 4.8.1-28)	Trip reports, project records	2015	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(108% LOP achieved in FY19) 3,767/3,498 days. No longer tracked.
Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies (Project indicator 2).	Sample of reports	2015	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	LoP target achieved. No longer tracked.
Intermediate Result (IR): APPLIED MANAGEMENT: Improved management of marine resources											
Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs (EG.4.2-7)	Activity records	2015	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No new target for FY21. LOP target 100% achieved in FY20.
Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (EG.3.2-25)	GIS Maps, policy documents	2015	0	611,000	0	0	611,000	N/A	N/A	100%	Largely met in previous years but small pelagic closed season in 2020 was postponed until 2021 due to COVID-19. Canoe registration database complete, cards printed and

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
											distributed to FC in Q2 FY21. Moratorium on new entrants not declared by MOFAD
Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG. 10.2-2)	Sample survey of activity participants, activity or association records, reports from activity partners, farm records	2015	0	611,000	0	0	611,000	N/A	N/A	100%	Same as EG 3.2-25
Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation, and climate change, disaggregated by gender (EG 4.8.1-27/ 4.8.2-6). Now (EG.10.2-4)	Training reports and records	2015	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No target set for FY21. FY 20 target achieved.
Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (EG.3.2-24).	Project records	2015	0	10,000	10,134	0	10,134	N/A	N/A	101%	The Canoe Identification Cards (CIC) have been printed and handed over to the FC for

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
(Note: FY19 and prior reported as E.G 3.2-17)											distribution to canoe owners. Replaces EG.3.2-17/ FtF 4.5.2, “Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.”
Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (Project Indicator 3)	training participant records, lists of micro-enterprises supported	2015	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No new target set for FY21. Target achieved in FY20. LOP target achieved.
Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance, a new indicator that looks at both credit and debt (loan)-related financing provided (EG.3.2-27).	Private sector financial records, program data	2015	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total achieved since FY15 is \$57,878 under EG.3.2-6 and \$34,998 under EG3.2-27 (107% of LOP target). SFMP not tracking this indicator after FY20. No new target set for

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
											FY21. Started in FY19 in place of the discontinued indicator, “Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance”
Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance (Project Indicator 4)	Project documents	2015	0	10,000	10,134	0	10,134	N/A	N/A	101%	The Canoe Identification Cards (CIC) have been printed and handed over to the FC for distribution to canoe owners.
Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (Project Indicator 5)	Private sector financial records, program data	2015	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No new target for FY 21
Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers’ organizations, water users’ associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (Project Indicator 6)	Project document	2015	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No new target for FY21. FY20 target and LOP 100% achieved

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Cross Cutting Indicators											
Number of service providers that receive training, technical assistance, or capacity building in victim-centered and trauma-informed services (PS.5.1-24)	Progress reports from implementing partners.	2020	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	LOP target 98% achieved in FY20
Number of people trained in prevention (PS.5.3-15)	Progress reports from implementing partners.	2020	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	LOP target 102% achieved in FY20
COVID-19 Indicators											
Number of sites (landing beaches, processing centers or fish markets) obtaining hygiene equipment and supplies adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols (Project indicator 7a)		2020	0	140 (should be 240)	130	130 (Extrapolated from Q1 average)	153 Cumulative (Extrapolated from Q2 average)	N/A	N/A	63% of 240 sites (79% of 194 sites (194 = 80% of 242 actual sites serviced))	Y – if comparing to 80% of sites serviced. Initially assumed 300 sites and the LOP target was 80% = 240. We should have made the FY21 target cumulative at 240 regardless of partial achievement in FY20. In reality, the project is serving 242 sites in total. The cumulative target would now be 194 sites (80% of

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
											total served). Comparing between Fiscal Year Quarters, Q2 had a statistically significant higher percentage (63%) compared to Q1 (54%), with supplies and adhering. Extrapolating across the landing sites being serviced by SFMP, 63% would represent 153 landing sites with adequate equipment and supplies, and adhering. (Q1 numbers adjusted based on final data).
Number of sites showing improvement in adherence to social distancing and other good practices (Project indicator 7b)		2020	0	300	148	0	148 (cumulative)	N/A	N/A	49% of 300 sites (61% of 242 actual sites being serviced)	N - Original target was 100% of sites. Comparing between quarters,

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
											Q2 had a higher percentage (61%) compared to Q1 (49%), showing improvements in Q2 compared to Q1. These differences were statistically significant. Extrapolating from 242 total sites actually serviced, 61% would represent 148 sites that adhered to other good practices (social distancing and face masks). See Annex for notes on an adjustment to the methodology for calculation as sites are not followed longitudinally.
Number of functional Social Media Groups (Project indicator 7c)		2020	0	12 groups /450 persons (should be 24)	21 groups /700 persons	21 groups /787 persons)	21 groups /700 persons	N/A	N/A	(88% for groups)	The project meant to achieve 12 groups in FY20 and

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
				groups/900 persons)			(cumulative) 62%-F			78% for persons)	the remainder 12 groups in FY21. We should have made the FY21 target cumulative at 24. The number reported this quarter is a total of 21 groups to date. Three groups, GTA, GITA, GIFA were not interested in forming groups. No additional effort was made to set up those groups. After the end of the four months airtime and data top up support at the end of Q2, FY21, group membership fell from 787 to 700 in this quarter across the twenty-one groups, with an average of 82% of group members accessing messages. All groups had more than 20% access as per the definition for active.

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs (COV 2a and COV 3b) (EG.3.2)	Project documents	See above	0	2025	2119	1688	2119	N/A	N/A	105%	Cash transfer and livelihoods beneficiaries
US\$ disbursed per household/person (Project indicator 8a)	Bank transfer data, list of beneficiaries and their household size receiving cash transfers	2020	0	\$416,000 to 2000 hh over 4 months	\$396,240 to 1905 hh over 4 months	\$81,744 to 1572 hh	\$314,496 to 1905 hh	N/A	N/A	97%	1905 households have received \$52 x 4 = \$208 each. Not reaching the full 2000 hh was due to verification, logistics, and time constraint challenges.
% of targeted households with steady or decreasing hunger and steady or increasing diet. (Project indicator 8b)	HFIAS, MDD-W from phone poll surveys	2020	0	90%	0	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	111%	See Annex E for explanation of indicator. Mean HFIAS and MDD-W scores stable over time periods monitored. HFIAS for Cash beneficiaries in Feb and March less than control group in Oct, - beneficiaries had less hunger than control group. % beneficiary

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
											households that had achieved minimum dietary diversity in Feb-March was 55.5 percent.
Number of methodologies for targeting and monitoring of economic assistance validated (Project indicator 8c)	Reports Validated pilot methodology Guide	2020	0	2	2	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	100%	A final Ad Hoc Technical Committee meeting reviewed the female-led and male-led approaches used and documented in a final project economic safety net pilot experience guide
Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (GNDR-2)	Grant proposals, bank transfer records, list of grants disbursed	2020	0	40%	81%	89%	81% (cumulative)	N/A	N/A	203%	Target over-achieved as a result of large female representation in alternative livelihood trainings held this quarter. Alternative livelihood options for male fisherfolk was

Indicator	Data Source	Baseline Data		FY 2021		Quarterly Status – FY 2021				Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)	Comment(s)
		Year	Value	Annual Cumulative Planned Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
											more challenging than for females.
Number of livelihood approaches tested and their effectiveness (Project indicator 9)	Project reports	2020	0	2	5	0	5	N/A	N/A	250%	Handwashing soap, baking, Digital TV and air-conditioning installation and repair, completed apprenticeships, and alternative products on the Ahoror oven.

ANNEX B: TEAMS REPORT

This report (formerly called the TraiNet report) includes trainings conducted in this quarter and reported in the USAID TEAMS.

Table 8: Trainings Reported for the Period January 1 – March 31, 2021.

Program Name	Start Date	End Date	USAID Budget (USD)	USAID Actual (USD)	Total Male Participants	Total Female Participants	Total Participants	USAID Budget Per Participants (USD)
In-Country Training								
Training to Explore Production of Value-Added Food Products with Ahotor Oven, CEW, KEEAMA, Y7Q2	01/12/21	01/12/21	1225	1225	0	32	32	38
Training in business skills and financial management, CEW, Y7Q2	01/26/21	01/26/21	315	315	4	13	17	19
Training of fish processors on production of additional value-added food products with the Ahotor oven, Kokrobite, DAA, Y7Q2	01/26/21	01/26/21	577	577	1	12	13	44
Training of fish processors on production of additional value-added food products with the Ahotor oven, Kokrobite, DAA, Y7Q2	01/26/21	01/27/21	577	577	0	13	13	44
Training, Business skills and financial management, DAA, Kokrobite, Y7Q2	01/28/21	01/28/21	331	331	4	12	16	21
Training on baking for 5 selected youth, Keta, FON, Y7Q2	02/17/21	02/21/21	1843	1843	0	5	5	369
Training on baking for 5 selected youth, Shama, FON, Y7Q2	02/18/21	02/23/21	2030	2030	0	5	5	406
Training and setup of beneficiaries in satellite and air condition installation and repairs, Winneba, CRC, Y7Q2	02/22/21	02/26/21	4112	4112	10	0	10	411
In Country Training Total			11010	11010	19	92	111	1352

ANNEX C: FISHERIES STORIES REPORTED IN THE MEDIA (JANUARY 2021 – MARCH 2021)

Table 9: Fisheries Stories Reported in the Media.

PLATFORM/ MEDIA HOUSE		SEGMENT/ TYPE	TOPIC/ISSUE/LINK	DATE OF PUBLICATION
1.	Modern Ghana	News Item	“Friends of Nature” urges companies to set funds to help fight proper sanitation on Ghana’s beaches. https://www.modernghana.com/news/1053057/friends-of-nature-urges-companies-to-set-funds.html	January 01, 2021
2.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Ghana Maritime Authority to phase out all substandard boats https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/Ghana-Maritime-Authority-to-phase-out-all-substandard-boats-1146242	January 04, 2021
3.	Graphic Online	News Item	48 landing beach enforcement committees inaugurated https://www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/48-landing-beach-enforcement-committees-inaugurated.html	January 05, 2021
4.	The Independent	Feature	In deep water: The boys of Ghana’s Lake Volta https://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/photography/ghana-lake-volta-jeremy-snell-boys-photos-b1763205.html	January 06, 2021
5.	News Ghana	News Item	Aboadze Landing Beach Committee prevented from selling premix fuel https://newsghana.com.gh/aboadze-landing-beach-committee-prevented-from-selling-premix-fuel/	January 08, 2021
6.	The Business and Financial Times Online	News Item	Tema Fishermen build male boarding facility for Tema Manhean Sec-Tech School https://thebftonline.com/13/01/2021/tema-fishermen-build-male-boarding-facility-for-tema-manhean-sec-tech-school/	January 13, 2021
7.	Gh Headlines	News Item	Ghana Inshore Fisheries Association kicks against merger of Fisheries and Agric Ministries http://ghheadlines.com/agency/ghana-web-/20210120/143044805/ghana-inshore-fisheries-association-kicks-against-merger-of-fisheries-and-agric-ministries	January 20, 2021
8.	My Info Ghana	News Item	Ghana Inshore Fisheries Association kicks against merger of Fisheries and Agric Ministries	January 20, 2021

PLATFORM/ MEDIA HOUSE		SEGMENT/ TYPE	TOPIC/ISSUE/LINK	DATE OF PUBLICATION
			https://myinfo.com.gh/2021/01/ghana-inshore-fisheries-association-kicks-against-merger-of-fisheries-and-agric-ministries/	
9.	Ghana Web	News Item	Ghana Inshore Fisheries Association kicks against merger of Fisheries and Agric Ministries https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/Ghana-Inshore-Fisheries-Association-kicks-against-merger-of-Fisheries-and-Agric-Ministries-1159349	January 20, 2021
10.	MyJoyOnline	News Item	Social media users express dismay over the appointment of Kan Daapah, Hawa Koomson, Adwoa Safo, others https://www.myjoyonline.com/social-media-expresses-dismay-over-the-appointment-of-kan-daapah-hawa-koomson-adwoa-safo/	January 22, 2021
11.	MyJoyOnline	News Item	Hawa Koomson kicks out Elizabeth Afoley Quaye to take over Fisheries Ministry https://www.myjoyonline.com/hawa-koomson-kicks-out-elizabeth-foley-quaye-to-take-over-fisheries-ministry/	January 22, 2021
12.	Peace Fm Online	News Item	Investments In Fisheries Sector Yield Results In Three Regions https://peacefmonline.com/pages/local/news/202101/437227.php	January 25, 2021
13.	Business Ghana	News Item	Ex-Fisheries Minister, Commission clash over fisheries licenses https://www.businessghana.com/site/news/business/230998/Ex-Fisheries-Minister-Commission-clash-over-fisheries-licences	January 25, 2021
14.	Gold Street Ghana	News Item	Ex-Fisheries Minister, Commission brouhaha over fisheries licenses https://goldstreetbusiness.com/2021/general-news/ex-fisheries-minister-commission-brouhaha-over-fisheries-licences/	January 25, 2021
15.	Ghana News Agency	News Item	Two Shama fishing communities petition MP, DCE over water crisis https://www.gna.org.gh/1.19708846	January 26, 2021
16.	Business Ghana	News Item	Two Shama fishing communities petition MP, DCE over water crisis https://www.businessghana.com/site/news/general/231207/Shama-fishing-communities-petition-MP%2C-DCE -	January 28, 2021
17.	MyJoyOnline	News Item	CARE Ghana petitions Parliament over nomination of Hawa Koomson https://www.myjoyonline.com/care-ghana-petitions-parliament-over-nomination-of-hawa-koomson/	February 02, 2021

PLATFORM/ MEDIA HOUSE		SEGMENT/ TYPE	TOPIC/ISSUE/LINK	DATE OF PUBLICATION
18.	GhanaWeb	News Item	'Reject Hawa Koomson's ministerial nomination' – CARE Ghana petitions Appointments Committee https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Reject-Hawa-Koomson-s-ministerial-nomination-CARE-Ghana-petitions-Appointments-Committee-1169650	February 02, 2021
19.	Modern Ghana	News Item	Ghana celebrates World Wetlands Day https://www.modernghana.com/news/1059174/ghana-celebrates-world-wetlands.html	February 03, 2021
20.	Modern Ghana	News Item	Group petitions Parliament over credibility of Ken, Kan Dapaah, Nitiwul, Ursula, others as Ministers-designate https://www.modernghana.com/news/1060265/group-petitions-parliament-over-credibility-of.html	February 08, 2021
21.	MyJoyOnline	News Item	Improving security onshore will impact on maritime investment – UNDP https://www.myjoyonline.com/improving-security-onshore-will-impact-on-maritime-investment-undp/	February 09, 2021
22.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Coronavirus: Keta fishermen lament over poor sales https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/Coronavirus-Keta-fishermen-lament-over-poor-sales-1179652	February 14, 2021
23.	AfricaNews	News Item	Fighting illegal fishing with laptops https://www.africanews.com/2021/02/16/fighting-illegal-fishing-with-laptops/	February 16, 2021
24.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Coronavirus: Ezinlibo fisher folks in Jomoro disregard safety protocols https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Coronavirus-Ezinlibo-fisher-folks-in-Jomoro-disregard-safety-protocols-1181173	February 16, 2021
25.	Citi Newsroom	News Item	We'll work to address illegal fishing practices – Hawa Koomson promises https://citinewsroom.com/2021/02/well-work-to-address-illegal-fishing-practices-hawa-koomson-promises/	February 18, 2021
26.	News Ghana	News Item	Power to the Fishers Project promotes efficient fishing technologies-Director https://newsghana.com.gh/power-to-the-fishers-project-promotes-efficient-fishing-technologies-director/	February 19, 2021
27.	MyJoyOnline	News Item	Hawa Koomsom attempts to define fish farming during her vetting	February 19, 2021

PLATFORM/ MEDIA HOUSE		SEGMENT/ TYPE	TOPIC/ISSUE/LINK	DATE OF PUBLICATION
			https://www.myjoyonline.com/hawa-koomsom-attempts-to-define-fish-farming-during-her-vetting/	
28.	Ghana Web	News Item	Must Hawa Koomson be placed in the fisheries ministry at all cost? – Gov't questioned https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Must-Hawa-Koomson-be-placed-in-the-fisheries-ministry-at-all-cost-Gov-t-questioned-1183720	February 19, 2021
29.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Your answers on fishing are incoherent, not accurate – Samson Lardy Anyenini to Hawa Koomson https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Your-answers-on-fishing-are-incoherent-not-accurate-Samson-Lardy-Anyenini-to-Hawa-Koomson-1183834	February 19, 2021
30.	Modern Ghana	News Item	Hawa Koomson not fit for Fisheries Ministry - Ghana Tuna Association petitions Bagbin https://www.modernghana.com/news/1062891/hawa-koomson-not-fit-for-fisheries-ministry-ghan.html	February 20, 2021
31.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Mastery of Ga and Twi may serve Fisheries minister better – NPP Lawyer https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Mastery-of-Ga-and-Twi-may-serve-Fisheries-minister-better-NPP-Lawyer-1185151	February 20, 2021
32.	News Ghana	News Item	Fisherman dies on Winneba waters https://newsghana.com.gh/fisherman-dies-on-winneba-waters/	February 20, 2021
33.	Ghana Web	News Item	Fisheries Sector needs a Minister with in-depth knowledge - Ghana Tuna Association https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Fisheries-Sector-needs-a-Minister-with-in-depth-knowledge-Ghana-Tuna-Association-1185337	February 21, 2021
34.	Ghana Business News	News Item	Fisheries Sector needs a Minister with in-depth knowledge - Ghana Tuna Association https://www.ghanabusinessnews.com/2021/02/21/fisheries-sector-needs-a-minister-with-in-depth-knowledge-gta/	February 21, 2021
35.	MyInfoGh	News Item	Fisheries Sector needs a Minister with in-depth knowledge - Ghana Tuna Association https://myinfo.com.gh/2021/02/fisheries-sector-needs-a-minister-with-in-depth-knowledge-ghana-tuna-association/	February 21, 2021
36.	Ghana Web	News item	Hawa Koomson's nomination a 'gamechanger' for Fisheries ministry - Allotey Jacobs	February 22, 2021

PLATFORM/ MEDIA HOUSE		SEGMENT/ TYPE	TOPIC/ISSUE/LINK	DATE OF PUBLICATION
			https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Hawa-Koomson-s-nomination-a-gamechanger-for-Fisheries-ministry-Allotey-Jacobs-1186021	
37.	GhanaWeb	News item	Hawa Koomson's performance at vetting will not be a reflection of her work at the Ministry – Editor https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Hawa-Koomson-s-performance-at-vetting-will-not-be-a-reflection-of-her-work-at-the-Ministry-Editor-1186438	February 22, 2021
38.	Ghana Web	News Item	Hawa Koomson not fit to be Fisheries minister – Tuna Association petitions parliament https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/Hawa-Koomson-not-fit-to-be-Fisheries-minister-Tuna-Association-petitions-parliament-1186219	February 22, 2021
39.	Modern Ghana	Feature	RE: Fisheries Minister does not even need to speak English https://www.modernghana.com/news/1063184/re-fisheries-minister-does-not-even-need-to-speak.html	February 22, 2021
40.	Modern Ghana	Feature	Fisheries crimes and prosecution: Has Ghana's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) proven effective? https://www.modernghana.com/news/1063130/fisheries-crimes-and-prosecution-has-ghanas-alte.html	February 22, 2021
41.	Modern Ghana	Feature	Fishermen defend Hawa Koomson https://www.modernghana.com/news/1063609/fishermen-defend-hawa-koomson.html	February 23, 2021
42.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Fishermen endorse Hawa Koomson as Minister-designate for Fisheries https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Fishermen-endorse-Hawa-Koomson-as-Minister-designate-for-Fisheries-1187560	February 23, 2021
43.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Fishermen back Hawa Koomson to head Fisheries & Aquaculture Ministry https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Fishermen-back-Hawa-Koomson-to-head-Fisheries-Aquaculture-Ministry-1187716	February 24, 2021
44.	News Ghana	Feature	'Life is better than before': residents around Bui enclave tell their story https://newsghana.com.gh/life-is-better-than-before-residents-around-bui-enclave-tell-their-story/	February 24, 2021
45.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Hawa Koomson right person to save our dying fishing industry – Gomoa East Fisherfolk	February 24, 2021

PLATFORM/ MEDIA HOUSE		SEGMENT/ TYPE	TOPIC/ISSUE/LINK	DATE OF PUBLICATION
			https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Hawa-Koomson-right-person-to-save-our-dying-fishing-industry-Gomoa-East-Fisherfolk-1188694	
46.	MyJoyOnline	News Item	Minority MPs on Appointments Committee outrightly reject 3 nominees including Afriyie Akoto and Hawa Koomson https://www.myjoyonline.com/minority-mps-on-appointments-committee-outrightly-reject-3-nominees-including-afriyie-akoto-and-hawa-koomson/	March 01, 2021
47.	Ghana Crusader	News Item	Fishers endorse Hawa Koomson https://ghanacrusader.com/fishers-endorse-hawa-koomson/	March 01, 2021
48.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Leadership of various fishing groups meet sector Minister-designate to offer their support https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Leadership-of-various-fishing-groups-meet-sector-Minister-designate-to-offer-their-support-1192825	March 01, 2021
49.	MyJoyOnline	News Item	Fishermen deserve special recognition for feeding the populace – Renowned musician https://www.myjoyonline.com/fishermen-deserve-special-recognition-for-feeding-the-populace-renowned-musician/	March 01, 2021
50.	ModernGhana	News Item	She lacks knowledge of the Fisheries Ministry — NDC caucus justifies Hawa Koomson rejection https://www.modernghana.com/news/1065094/she-lacks-knowledge-of-the-fisheries-ministry.html	March 02, 2021
51.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Aiyinasi fishmongers cry to Ellebelle Assembly to operate commissioned fish market https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Aiyinasi-fishmongers-cry-to-Ellebelle-Assembly-to-operate-commissioned-fish-market-1195108	March 03, 2021
52.	GhanaWeb	News Item	AMA boss inspects Jamestown fishing harbour project https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/AMA-boss-inspects-Jamestown-fishing-harbour-project-1195249	March 03, 2021
53.	Modern Ghana	News Item	Delays in the approval of Agric Minister could cause food insecurity — NFFAWAG to Parliament https://www.modernghana.com/news/1065520/delays-in-the-approval-of-agric-minister-could.html	March 03, 2021
54.	Modern Ghana	News Item	Hawa Koomson, Oppong Nkrumah sail through, 11 others approved	March 04, 2021

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			https://www.modernghana.com/news/1065547/hawa-koomson-oppong-nkrumah-sail-through-11-otho.html	
55.	Business Ghana	News Item	LiPF engages 50,000 sub holder farmers in two years https://www.businessghana.com/site/news/business/233692/LiPF-engages-50%2C000-sub-holder-farmers	March 04, 2021
56.	Ghana Web	News Item	Western Region Fishermen Service centre abandoned https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Western-Region-Fishermen-Service-centre-abandoned-1196890	March 05, 2021
57.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Kpong fisher folks worried over aquatic weeds hampering fishing activities on the Volta Lake https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Kpong-fisher-folks-worried-over-aquatic-weeds-hampering-fishing-activities-on-the-Volta-Lake-1198441	March 7, 2021
58.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Hawa Koomson's approval was not in the interest of Ghana – Sammy Gyamfi fumes https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Hawa-Koomson-s-approval-was-not-in-the-interest-of-Ghana-Sammy-Gyamfi-fumes-1198621	March 08, 2021
59.	Modern Ghana	News Item	We'll work with Hawa Koomson despite earlier objections – Tuna Association backtracks https://www.modernghana.com/news/1066316/well-work-with-hawa-koomson-despite-earlier-objec.html	March 08, 2021
60.	Peacefmonline	News Item	'Saiko' Fishing Will Not Stop If... – Prof. Akpalu https://peacefmonline.com/pages/local/social/202103/440559.php	March 10, 2021
61.	News Ghana	News Item	Business as usual would collapse Ghana's fishing industry—Prof Akpalu https://newsghana.com.gh/business-as-usual-would-collapse-ghanas-fishing-industry-prof-akpalu/	March 10, 2021
62.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Business as usual would collapse Ghana's fishing industry - Prof Akpalu https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/Business-as-usual-would-collapse-Ghanas-fishing-industry-Prof-Akpalu-1201042	March 10, 2021
63.	Ghana News Agency	News Item	Business as usual would collapse Ghana's fishing industry - Prof Akpalu https://www.gna.org.gh/1.20018632	March 10, 2021

PLATFORM/ MEDIA HOUSE		SEGMENT/ TYPE	TOPIC/ISSUE/LINK	DATE OF PUBLICATION
64.	GhanaWeb	News Item	Protect fishing industry because it employs 20% of Ghana's workforce - Prof. Akpalu https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Protect-fishing-industry-because-it-employs-20-of-Ghana-s-workforce-Prof-Akpalu-1201111	March 10, 2021
65.	MyInfoGh	News Item	Protect fishing industry because it employs 20% of Ghana's workforce - Prof. Akpalu https://myinfo.com.gh/2021/03/protect-fishing-industry-because-it-employs-20-of-ghanas-workforce-prof-akpalu/	March 10, 2021
66.	MyInfoGh	News Item	Install video devices on fishing trawlers – Prof. Akpalu on how to control illegal activities of the seas https://myinfo.com.gh/2021/03/install-video-devices-on-fishing-trawlers-prof-akpalu-on-how-to-control-illegal-activities-of-the-seas/	March 11, 2021
67.	Citibusiness News	News Item	We expect clear policies for fisheries sector in 2021 budget-Tuna Association https://citibusinessnews.com/we-expect-clear-policies-for-fisheries-sector-in-2021-budget-tuna-association/	March 12, 2021
68.	Ghana Business News	News Item	Business as usual would collapse Ghana's fishing industry – Prof Akpalu https://www.ghanabusinessnews.com/2021/03/11/business-as-usual-would-collapse-ghanas-fishing-industry-prof-akpalu/	March 12, 2021

ANNEX D: RECENT PUBLICATIONS PUBLISHED ONLINE

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Ghana National Canoe Fishermen's Council and Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development. (2020). **COMMUNIQUE Fisheries Stakeholder Engagement 2020 Fisher–2–Fisher (F2F) Dialogues Process**. Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP). Narragansett, RI: Coastal Resources Center, Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island. GH2014_COM104_MOFAD_GNCF. 8 pp. https://www.crc.uri.edu/download/GH2014_COM104_CRC_MOFAD_FIN508.pdf

Opare Addo J., Antwi D., Takyi, M., Smith, N. (2020). **Training of Handwashing Station Site Advocates From 76 Landing Beaches**. The USAID/Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP). Narragansett, RI: Coastal Resources Center, Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island and Central and Western Fish mongers Improvement Association. GH2014_COV115_CEW. 16 pp. https://www.crc.uri.edu/download/GH2014_COV115_CEW_FIN508.pdf

Asare, A. (2020). **Trainer of Trainers of Development Action Association Site Advocates on COVID-19: Precautionary measures and appropriate data collection tools to track and assess the SFMP COVID-19 Project**. The USAID/Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP). Narragansett, RI: Coastal Resources Center, Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island and Development Action Association GH2014_COV116_DAA. 21 pp. https://www.crc.uri.edu/download/GH2014_COV116_DAA_FIN508.pdf

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Okyere, I., Chuku, E. O., Angnuureng, D. B., Asare, N. K. and Aheto, D.W. (2020). **COVID-19: Mapping and Baseline Survey of Fish Landing Beaches, Processing Sites and Markets.** The USAID/Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP). Narragansett, RI: Coastal Resources Center, Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island, and Centre for Coastal Management, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana. GH2014_COV119_UCC. 21 pp.

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ANNEX E: TRENDS ANALYSIS OF THE COVID SAFE PRACTICE SCORE, INDICATOR 7A, 7B AND 8B

Landing Site Advocate Polling

A phone poll of SFMP site advocates is the basis for deriving each of the indicator 7A and 7B results. The site advocates (volunteers that oversee the handwashing stations and supplies at each site and receive a small monthly stipend for keeping the handwashing stations clean and replenishing consumables; water, liquid soap and tissues procured) are phone polled monthly using interactive voice response (IVR), and person to person computer assisted phone polling (CATI) on six core questions. Each of the indicators combines qualitative scores on a number of responses to these questions concerning COVID-Safe practices at a site level (beach or fish landing site, fish market site and or fish processing site, not a measure at an individual or personal scale). These are practices that the SFMP COVID social and behavior change communications program tried to influence, and where SFMP provided hand washing stations and supplies of soap and water for a period of several months (at 242 sites).

SURVEY QUESTIONS:

1. How many veronica buckets or washing stations are there at your site?
2. Did the veronica bucket hand washing stations have a supply of water and soap today?
3. They are being used by how many people in the site?
4. Are people staying 6 feet apart from each other, especially when fish are being landed, processed or sold?
5. How many people are wearing face masks?
6. The people using the handwashing stations today was...

Score	Response
	1 – number of veronica buckets
0	0 (none) veronica buckets
1	>0 (one or more) veronica buckets
	2 – supply of soap and water
0	Soap or water not enough, or answer to D1 = 0
1	Soap and or water is running low
2	Soap and water adequate
	3- level of usage of veronica buckets by people
0	Few or none, or answer to D1 = 0
1	About half
2	Most
	4- degree of social distancing
0	Few or none
1	About Half
2	Most
	5 – degree of face mask usage
0	Few or none
1	About Half
2	Most
	6 – gender dimension to handwashing station use
0	Mostly Men
0	Mostly Women
1	About an equal number of men and women

COVID Safe Practice Score (CSPS): The CSPS is a non-PMP indicator tracked for purposes of the COVID activity mapper. It totals the score for all 6 questions and scores the site as adequate if the score is greater than or equal to 5 out of a potential total score of 10.

Results

The Table below shows the mean COVID-safe practice scores over the five months of monitoring. Differences between months are statistically significantly different (ANOVA and K-W Test for ordinal data). January had the highest mean followed by December and then February. October and November had the lowest scores. Comparing changes between the first and second quarter of the FY 21 fiscal year, Quarter 2 shows a mean of 6.0 compared to Quarter 1 of 5.6. This result is statistically significant (ANOVA and M-W U tests). Higher mean scores represent better COVID-safe practices, suggesting that there have been significant improvements in the second quarter compared to the first.

COVID Practice Score Mean by Month			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Oct	156	5.57	1.948
Nov	210	5.22	1.996
Dec	143	6.06	2.011
Jan	158	6.16	1.908
Feb	138	5.72	2.075
Total	805	5.71	2.014

ANOVA						Kruskal-Wallis Test	
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Total N	805
Between Groups	103.141	4	25.785	6.534	.000	Test Statistic	22.281
Within Groups	3156.839	800	3.946			Degree Of Freedom	4
Total	3259.980	804				Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.000

COVID Practice Scores by Quarter			
Quarter	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q1 FY 21	509	5.57	2.011
Q2 FY 21	296	5.96	1.997
Total	805	5.71	2.014

ANOVA						Mann-Whitney U Test	
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Total N	805
Between Groups	28.506	1	28.506	7.084	.008	Mann-Whitney U	82964.500
Within Groups	3231.474	803	4.024			Standardized Test Statistic	2.424
Total	3259.980	804				Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.015

Project Indicator 7a: Number of sites (landing beaches, processing centers or fish markets) obtaining hygiene equipment and supplies adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols.

Precise Definition(s):

This indicator measures the number of sites provided with adequate hygienic equipment and supplies that are adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols (handwashing). Equipment and supplies may include a handwashing station with bucket, a bucket stand, soap and tissues. The score for this indicator is dichotomized. Adequate hygiene equipment and supplies means the sites had at least one veronica bucket (question 1) and a score greater than zero on the handwashing supplies (question 2). Otherwise, they are considered inadequate. “Adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols” means a score greater than zero on usage of veronica buckets (question 3). The data can also be disaggregated by the score on each question.

Targets: FY20 – 140 sites, FY 21 – 100 sites, Total 240 sites. The target was meant to represent 80% of the universe of 300 sites originally assumed. However, we realize that the FY21 target should be a cumulative 240 sites, regardless of how many sites were anticipated to achieve this indicator in the start-up period of FY20.

Results:

The table below shows the changes in the percent of sites that have adequate equipment and supplies and are adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols. These differences are statistically significant. January showed the highest percentage (76%) of sites with adequate supplies and equipment and adhering, followed by December (71%). Comparing between Fiscal Year Quarters, Q2 had a statistically significant difference – higher percentage (63%) compared to Q1 (54%), showing improvements in Q2 compared to Q1. Extrapolating across the landing sites being serviced by SFMP, 63% would represent 153 landing sites with adequate equipment and supplies, and adhering.

Project Indicator 7a Crosstabulation by Month							
		time period					Total
		Oct20	Nov20	Dec20	Jan21	Feb21	
Adequate and adhering	Count	80	96	101	120	67	464
	% within time period	51.3%	45.7%	70.6%	75.9%	48.6%	57.6%
Not adequate or not adhering	Count	76	114	42	38	71	341
	% within time period	48.7%	54.3%	29.4%	24.1%	51.4%	42.4%
Total	Count	156	210	143	158	138	805
	% within time period	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	51.059	4	.000
N of Valid Cases	805		

Project Indicator 7a Crosstabulation by Quarter				
		Quarter FY 21		Total
		1	2	
Adequate and adhering	Count	277	187	464
	% within Quarter	54.4%	63.2%	57.6%
Not adequate or not adhering	Count	232	109	341
	% within Quarter	45.6%	36.8%	42.4%
Total	Count	509	296	805
	% within Quarter	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.876 ^a	1	.015
Continuity Correction ^b	5.523	1	.019
N of Valid Cases	805		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 125.39.			
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table			

Indicator 7b: Number of sites showing improvement in adherence to social distancing and other good practices.

Precise Definition: This indicator will measure the number of sites showing improvement in social distancing (people staying six feet apart from each other), and other good practices such as wearing of nose masks. The score for this indicator is a summation of the scores on questions number 4 and 5 with a range from 0-4. “Improvement” means an increase in the average COVID-safe practice Index for a site over its baseline.

NOTE: We cannot measure improvement as originally envisioned in this definition following each site over time. This is because not all sites report data via the phone polling and it varies as to which sites report from month to month. We can measure changes in the mean score of all the sites for which there is data each month over time or redefine the indicator similar to how 7a is calculated, whereby we dichotomize an adhering/not adhering score and the extrapolate number of sites adhering. If we just do a summation of the two questions and scoring on the COVID safe practice score question of social distancing and wearing of face masks, the range of scores is 0-4. We can say that a score of 2 or greater is adhering, calculate the percent adhering and extrapolate to number of sites.

Target: FY 21 – 300 sites. (only 242 sites were actually serviced for various reasons).

Results

The table below shows the mean site scores by month concerning adherence to social distancing and other good practices (Project indicator 7b). The differences between months is statistically significant, with February showing the highest mean score followed by January.

Comparing data between FY21 quarters, Q2 had a higher mean score compared to Q1 indicating improvements in Q2 compared to Q1. This difference is statistically significant.

Using the dichotomized scoring of sites showing adherence to social distancing and other good practices and comparing the percent adhering to social distancing and other good practices by month, the differences were statistically significant, with February having the highest percentage (67%). Comparing between quarters, Q2 had a higher percentage (61%) compared to Q1 (49%), showing improvements in Q2 compared to Q1. These differences were statistically significant. Extrapolating from 242 total sites, 61% would represent 148 sites that adhered to other good practices (social distancing and face masks). Note that the final Q2 number of sites adhering to other safe practices (Indicator 7b) is similar to those adhering to handwashing practices (Indicator 7a). Compared to Q1 data, where Indicator 7b was lower than 7a, this suggests a greater increase for Indicator 7b between quarters compared to Indicator 7a.

Project indicator 7b by Month			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Oct	156	1.63	1.482
Nov	210	1.55	1.366
Dec	143	1.55	1.408
Jan	158	1.67	1.361
Feb	138	2.14	1.441
Total	805	1.69	1.421

ANOVA by Month						Kruskal-Wallis Test by Month	
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Total N	805
Between Groups	35.276	4	8.819	4.445	.001	Test Statistic	17.034
Within Groups	1587.084	800	1.984			Degree Of Freedom	4
Total	1622.360	804				Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.002

Project indicator 7b by Quarter				
FY 21 Quarter	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
1	509	1.57	1.412	.063
2	296	1.89	1.416	.082

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Equal variances assumed	1.241	.266	-3.048	803	.002

Mann-Whitney U Test Summary Comparing by Quarter	
Total N	805
Mann-Whitney U	84911.500
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.002

Dichotomized Project Indicator 7B Crosstabulation by Month						
		Time period				Total
		Oct20	Nov20	Dec20	Jan21	Feb21
Adequate	Count	80	100	69	88	92
	% within time period	51.3%	47.6%	48.3%	56.1%	66.7%
Inadequate	Count	76	110	74	69	46
	% within time period	48.7%	52.4%	51.7%	43.9%	33.3%
Total	Count	156	210	143	157	138
	% within time period	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests by Month			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.826	4	.005
N of Valid Cases	804		

Dicotomized_7B Crosstabulation by Quarter				
		FY 21 Quarter		Total
		1	2	
Adequate	Count	249	180	429
	% within Quarter	48.9%	61.0%	53.4%
Inadequate	Count	260	115	375
	% within Quarter	51.1%	39.0%	46.6%
Total	Count	509	295	804
	% within Quarter	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests by Quarter			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.982	1	.001
Continuity Correction ^b	10.502	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	804		

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Indicator 8B: Household Food Insecurity and Access Score (HFIAS) & Minimum Dietary Diversity Score – Women (MDD-W)

NOTE: The original target was percent of household beneficiaries showing stable or improving scores on these two food security indicators. However, we could not measure improvement as originally envisioned in this definition following each household over time in a panel type study as not every beneficiary household answered the poll at each time they were polled. We can measure changes in the mean scores of all the households surveyed and compare across time periods, and therefore redefine the indicators somewhat, not as a percent but as changes in mean scores over time. For the HFIAS the differences in the scores between

the time periods is compared statistically as to whether they are stable or increasing over these time periods. Due to delays in obtaining final lists of beneficiaries, a baseline of beneficiaries was not able to be conducted prior to initial funds being disbursed. However, a baseline from a control group of SFMP activity participants was conducted in Oct. While not exactly comparable as this control group was not necessarily poor households, it does provide some usefulness in comparison in the absence of a pre survey of cash beneficiaries prior to distribution of funds. For the MMD-W, the mean scores were compared across time periods and the percent obtaining “adequate dietary diversity” (score ≥ 5) were also compared across time periods. No baseline was obtained for this indicator.

HFIAS DEFINITION: The HFIAS score is a continuous measure of the degree of food insecurity (access) in the household in the past four weeks (30 days). It is a globally recognized indicator used by nutrition and donor programs in many parts of the world.

SURVEY QUESTIONS:

Respondents are asked the following questions. For Questions Q1 – Q 9, if they answer YES, then the “How Often did this happen?” question is asked (rarely, sometimes, often).

Q1. In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you worry that your household would not have enough food?
Q1.1 How often did this happen?
Q2. In the past 4 weeks (30 days), were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?
Q2.1 How often did this happen?
Q3. In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?
Q3.1 How often did this happen?
Q4. In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?
Q4.1 How often did this happen?
Q5. In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?
Q5.1 How often did this happen?
Q6. In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?
Q6.1 How often did this happen?
Q7. In the past 4 weeks (30 days), was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?
Q7.1 How often did this happen?
Q8. In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
Q8.1 How often did this happen?
Q9. In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?
Q9.1 How often did this happen?

SCORING: First, a HFIAS score variable is calculated for each household by summing the codes for each frequency-of-occurrence question. Before summing the frequency-of-occurrence codes, code frequency-of-occurrence as 0 for all cases where the answer to the corresponding occurrence question was “no” (i.e., if Q1=0 then Q1.1=0, if Q2=0 then Q2.1=0, etc.). The maximum score for a household is 27 (the household response to all nine frequency-of-occurrence questions was “often”, coded with response code of 3); the minimum score is 0 (the household responded “no” to all occurrence questions, frequency-of-occurrence questions were skipped by the interviewer, and subsequently coded as 0 by the data analyst.) The higher the score, the more food insecurity (access) the household experienced. The lower the score, the less food insecurity (access) a household experienced.

For Questions Q1 – Q 9 they are assigned a score for the YES – NO response as shown below. If YES to any of the Q1-Q9 questions, they are then asked the “How Often” question. For the Q1.1 – Q 9.1 questions, they receive a score as shown below for one of the three choices selected – rarely, sometimes, often.

Score	Q1- Q9
0	No
1	Yes
Score	Q1.1 – Q9.1
0	No response (Q1 – Q 9 =0)
1	Rarely (1–2 times)
2	Sometimes (3–10 times)
3	Often (more than 10 times)

Results

Mean HFIAS Scores of household head cash beneficiary survey respondents are provided below for the months of February and March of 2021. Mean scores for a control group of SFMP training and F2F participants conducted in October 2020 are also provided. There is no statistically significant difference for scores in February and March, but February and March scores are statistically significantly different than the scores of the control group in October. A higher mean score means greater household hunger compared to a lower score. The data suggests that the \$52/ month for 4 months cash benefit may have helped decrease household hunger in beneficiary households compared to control groups, and it was relatively stable through February and March.

Descriptives		
HFIAS Score		
	N	Mean
Oct	64	15.97
Feb	264	11.61
March	236	11.41
Total	564	12.02

ANOVA					
HFIAS Score					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1129.041	2	564.520	11.283	.000
Within Groups	28067.660	561	50.031		
Total	29196.700	563			

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test (Oct-Feb-March)	
Total N	564
Test Statistic	21.996
Degree Of Freedom	2
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

Pairwise Comparisons of time numeric					
Sample 1-Sample 2	Test Statistic	Std. Error	Std. Test Statistic	Sig.	Adj. Sig. ^a
March-Feb	6.310	14.582	.433	.665	1.000
March-Oct	104.253	22.941	4.544	.000	.000
Feb-Oct	97.942	22.680	4.318	.000	.000

Each row tests the null hypothesis that the Sample 1 and Sample 2 distributions are the same. Asymptotic significances (2-sided tests) are displayed. The significance level is .05.

a. Significance values have been adjusted by the Bonferroni correction for multiple tests.

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test (Feb-March)	
Total N	500
Mann-Whitney U	30350.500
Standard Error	1610.913
Standardized Test Statistic	-.498
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.619

Group Statistics					
	time numeric	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
HFIAS Score	Feb	264	11.61	6.737	.415
	March	236	11.41	7.293	.475

Independent Samples Test						
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
HFIAS Score	Equal variances assumed	.935	.334	.323	498	.747

Indicator 8B: Minimum Dietary Diversity Score – Women (MDD-W)

DEFINITION: The MDD-W is a proxy indicator used to describe one important dimension of women’s diet quality (micronutrient adequacy). MDD-W is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not women 15–49 years of age have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night. The proportion of women 15–49 years of age who reach this minimum in a population can be used as a proxy indicator for higher micronutrient adequacy, one important dimension of diet quality.

For our survey we sampled only adult women of reproductive age 18-49 yrs. old. Another difference with the standard means of collecting information from a respondent is that we are using a phone poll – interactive voice response - which directly asks if they consumed any of the 10 food groups mentioned in the questions below. Normally for this score, an enumerator will ask a respondent what they have eaten in last 24 hours, starting with what did you eat when you woke, late morning, afternoon, etc. and fills in the food group category as a yes or no response each time they mention a food eaten. This is not possible with an automated phone poll survey. Therefore, our MDD-W score may not be directly comparable to others and likely will be a bit less precise compared to the typical methodology.

SURVEY QUESTIONS:

For each of the following food categories, tell me which you have eaten in the last day and night - over the last 24 hours. YES or NO.

Grains such as rice or corn, noodles, biscuits cassava, yams or other white roots and tubers, and plantains, potatoes or sweet potatoes
Beans, peas and lentils
Nuts and seeds, including groundnut
Dairy such as cheese, yogurt, milk or other milk products
Poultry, meat or fish
Eggs
Dark green leafy vegetables such as cassava leaves, taro, pepper leaves, kontommire
Mangoes or papaya, including palm oil
Other vegetables
Other fruits

SCORING: The MDD-W is a summation of the values assigned for YES – NO responses on the 10 questions above. (Yes = 1 No=0). Range of the score is continuous, from 0-10. Each woman is then coded “yes” or “no” for scoring ≥ 5 (achieved minimum dietary diversity), followed by a calculation of the proportion of women who score from 5 to 10. The interpretation of the indicator is: “X% of women achieved minimum dietary diversity, and they are more likely to have higher (more adequate) micronutrient intakes than the X% of women who did not.”

Results

The median score of respondents for the Women’s Minimum Dietary Diversity Score (W-MDDS) was 5.0, with a mean of 4.89. The percent of respondents that achieved a minimum score of ≥ 5 (achieved minimum dietary diversity) combining the two time periods was 55.5

percent. There was no statistically significant difference when comparing between the two sampling periods of March and April, hence the respondents who Achieved Minimum Dietary Diversity was stable across these time periods.

Statistics		
WMDDS		
N	Valid	667
	Missing	0
Mean		4.89
Median		5.00
Mode		4
Std. Deviation		2.167

Achieved Minimum Dietary Diversity				
		time		Total
		Feb21	March21	
yes	Count	225	145	370
	% within time	58.6%	51.2%	55.5%
no	Count	159	138	297
	% within time	41.4%	48.8%	44.5%
Total	Count	384	283	667
	% within time	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Test			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.570	1	.059
Continuity Correction ^b	3.279	1	.070
N of Valid Cases	667		

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table