

FAO VG-SSF GHANA II

Consultative Engagements with SSF Stakeholders to
Develop a Draft Document on National SSF Policy

Narrative Report

24 June 2021–31 December 2022



TECHNICAL SERVICES
FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



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INTRODUCTION

On 24 June 2021, the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) and Technical Services for Community Development (TESCOD) signed a Letter of Agreement for the implementation of the second phase of the SSF Guidelines in Ghana.

The overall outcome of the Phase II project is stated as follows: capacity of small-scale fishery leaders have been developed in human rights-based approach (HRBA) in SSF; to educate their members on human rights standards; and to influence national policies on fishery through advocacy and formulation of draft policy document on SSF. In tune with the project's objective, three main interrelated activities would be undertaken by TESCOD, the service provider, viz.:

- A. Consultative engagements with small-scale fisheries stakeholders to develop a draft document on national policy on SSF;
- B. Training and capacity building of FWOs and SSF leaders to educate their members and align their organizations and communities with human rights standards and
- C. Develop informational materials and articles to address communication gaps in promoting the SSF Guidelines.

This narrative report focuses on A: consultative engagements with SSF stakeholders to develop a draft document on national policy on SSF. It describes in detail the consultative process and activities of the service provider from commencement to completion of the project: 24 June 2021 to 31 December 2022.

PROGRESS REPORT

The fortunes of Ghana's small-scale fisheries as reflected in such parameters as fish landings and quality of living and working conditions of fishing communities have declined over the years; evidenced by both empirical and anecdotal sources. While remedial measures have focused on economic, legislative and to a lesser extent; ecological interventions, the issue of human-rights based (HRBA) approach in SSF has not been given a detailed attention by policymakers and technocrats.

During the first phase of the SSF Guidelines implementation in Ghana (2018/2019), the lack of HRBA to policymaking was identified as hampering sustainable and responsible management of the SSF sector. For sustainable development, such a policy must not only recognize that small-scale fishworkers have legally mandated rights to use and manage fisheries resources but also seek to promote and protect human rights – with focus a on marginalized and vulnerable groups. Recognizing the centrality of HRBA in sustainable SSF; the consultative engagements sought to facilitate the process for the development of a draft national policy on SSF through a bottom-up, participatory process.

The consultative process involved a series of thirteen meetings and a national workshop. It was crucial to ensuring ownership of the draft policy by the SSF community as well as consensus building on common issues. At the end of the consultative meetings, the collated inputs and responses were crystalized into a draft for a national validation workshop held on 6-7 December 2022. The validated draft policy was presented to the government through the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MoFAD).

MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS

Consultative Meetings

In line with the objective of consultative engagements with SSF stakeholders to develop a draft document on national policy on SSF; a series of thirteen meetings between June 2 and December 2021. To ensure a bottom-up, participatory process; a guiding framework was developed on five elements: defining objectives; recognizing the key stakeholders; identifying the common issues, ensuring inclusiveness; and definitive expected outcomes (see Appendix 1).

Based on the guiding framework, a broad range of key stakeholders across the SSF value chain and Fish Worker Organisations (FWOs) were consulted. Participants included representatives from National Fish Processors and Traders Association (NAFPTA); Development Action Association (DAA); Central and Western Fishmongers Association (CEWEFIA); Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council (GNCF); National Inland Canoe Fishermen Council (NICFC); Canoe and Fishing Gears Owners Association of Ghana (CaFGOAG); Ghana Hook and Line Association (see Appendix 2 for a list of key participants consulted).

Process

During the consultative meetings, participants were provided with an overview of human-rights based approach (HRBA) within the small-scale fisheries context; summary of the SSF Guidelines and the objectives of the consultative process. Next, participants were led through informal but structured interviews and discussions to elicit their responses on four major questions:

1. What are the issues and concerns the draft SSF policy must address?
2. What are your suggested actions or approach to addressing the challenges, concerns and issues raised?
3. What are your priorities - urgent needs of the SSF sector (comparing what have been done [by government or civil society], what still needs to be done or improved)?
4. What role do you envisage in the implementation of your proposed action (in the SSF policy?)

The responses provided by the participants provided stimulus for follow-up questions, further discussions, and recommendations.

Summary of Discussions

Overall, the common issues and concerns that emerged were broadly grouped into two policy categorizations:

Category 1: Relevant policies exist (to address the concerns) but are ineffective due to lack of implementation or implementation challenges (financial, logistical or lack of capacity). Cases under this category include: IUU fishing – [saiko, use of light, explosives, undersize mesh size, harmful substances in fishing and preservation] despite the existence of the Fisheries Act of 2002 (Act 625) which prohibits all forms of IUU, harmful and destructive fishing practices; Pre-mix fuel shortages and overpricing despite the existence of the National Premix Secretariat to regulate the product.

Category 2: Relevant policies do not exist, are too universal in scope or disjointed across several ministries, departments or agencies (MDAs) and are therefore difficult to implement to respond to the needs of fishers and fish workers.

Consistent with the overarching objective of the consultative engagements to develop a draft national policy on SSF, the synthesis and summary of the responses focused on Category 2: issues and concerns that need to be addressed within the framework of policies with specific provisions or interventions for the SSF sector or applicable to the SSF sector; but at present *do not exist or too universal in scope*.

The issues and concerns raised and their prioritized actions for policy formulation were also presented in tandem with the thematic areas of the FAO SSF Guidelines below; thus:

- Tenure Rights and Governance
- Social Development, Employment and Decent Work
- Gender Equality
- Value Chains, Post-Harvest and Trade
- Climate Change and Disaster Risks
- Policy Coherence, Institutional Coordination and Collaboration

Tenure Rights and Governance

Prioritized action for policy formulation:

Government should recognize, protect and promote the tenure rights of fishers, fishworkers and fishing communities through legislation. Such legislation should:

1. Recognize the customary practices and rights of fishing communities to safeguarding and managing the fishery resources
2. Recognize that women fishers and fishworkers also have rights to secure tenure including habitation, and areas for pre- and post-harvest activities
3. Protect small-scale fishing areas and adjacent land
4. Ensure that fishing communities have sufficient space for pre- and post-harvest activities for all fishers and fishworkers without marginalization or exclusion
5. Protect fishers and fishworkers from compulsory eviction; denial of access to fishing grounds and areas for pre- and post-harvest activities.
 - a. In case of new development programmes and their impact, the concerns of the communities should be seriously considered and when necessary, just compensation also be given
 - b. If and when communities have to be displaced, denied access to fishing grounds or areas of pre- and post-harvest activities; this should be done in consultation with the communities and care should be taken to ensure that alternate livelihoods are adequately put in place
6. Recognize the right of communities to participatory management systems such as co-management in accordance with their legitimate tenure rights and national laws
7. Ensure that co-management is participatory with due attention to equitable participation of women, vulnerable and marginalized groups with shared responsibility in designing and implementing and monitoring management measures
8. Ensure that small-scale fishing communities are duly represented in professional associations, decision-making and policy-making processes.

Social Development, Employment and Decent Work

Prioritized action for policy formulation:

Government should formulate social development policies with specific provisions and interventions to address the high incidence of poverty and deprivation, food insecurity, hazardous working conditions and poor social infrastructure in the small-scale fisheries sector. The policy must take cognizance of the following fundamental issues:

1. Social development must be defined not only in monetary and consumption terms; but also, in multidimensional terms such as improved access to health, education, housing, sanitation, potable water and energy
2. To address the high incidence of poverty, the policies on poverty must be backed by disaggregated data; target specific groupings in fishing communities; and prioritize the needs of vulnerable groups including women and children
3. The policy on employment must have a wider focus with a view to determining the causal factors of unemployment and underemployment; stem the high urban migration, check the overexploitation of fishery resources and child labour and trafficking
4. There must be well-defined policy on decent work in the small-scale fisheries sector. Such a policy should seek to improve conditions of work safety, health and sanitation; and must enable fishing communities to enjoy access to social security, social assistance and social insurance
5. Policy on health must recognize the inequitable distribution of healthcare facilities, services and quality delivery in fishing communities and should intensify efforts at preventive healthcare, maternal healthcare, equitable distribution of health facilities, education on health insurance schemes and improve quality of public health insurance (NHIS) healthcare.
6. Education policy must address issues of inadequate facilities, low quality of early childhood learning, lack of proper water and sanitation facilities, teacher absenteeism and accessibility as some pupils walk long distances to school daily
7. Education policy must engender partnership with fishing communities to improve enrollment of pupils and ensure that gender parity at the lower levels is sustained also at the junior and senior high school levels
8. Education policy must also pay attention to non-formal education (National Functional Literacy Programme); with a focus on fishery-related occupational and vocational literacy
9. There must be specific policy on housing in the SSF sector to address the peculiar needs of fishing communities often characterized by poor spatial arrangements, inadequate utility services, inaccessibility to vehicular traffic and overcrowding in high density communities
10. Policy on housing must also promote active dialogue of government and fishing communities to examine priorities and options in social housing including; community-led and government-supported schemes
11. As access to basic sanitation and hygiene, drinking water; and clean, affordable and reliable energy remains a challenge in many fishing communities; the policies on sanitation, drinking water and energy must improve access and delivery with specific provisions for fishing communities; and prioritize the needs of women and children who suffer disproportionately
12. Policies on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) must recognize that violence against women and girls as well as gender-based sexual abuse and harassment is widespread and often go unreported and should intensify efforts at education, training and public awareness
13. Policies on SGBV in the small-scale fisheries must spell out specific provisions to support victims of SGBV including, but not limited to; support with safe shelters, medical bills and legal fees to encourage reporting of SGBV and prevent cases from being discontinued
14. Policies on access to justice must have a wider socio-cultural focus; recognizing the challenges to accessing justice, such as high cost, delays in administering justice and perceived bias in favour of wealthy and influential persons
15. To facilitate safe and timely access to justice; government must play a lead role and involve FWOs, CBOs and traditional authorities in educating communities on the judicial system and human rights abuses and violations as well as socio-cultural beliefs that are inimical to the delivery of justice

16. Policies on access to justice must also promote alternate dispute resolution (ADR) system (for civil disputes) in fishing communities and provide legal aid for vulnerable and marginalized groups including women and children.

Gender Equality

Prioritized action for policy formulation:

Policy on gender in small-scale fisheries must recognize the significant gender inequalities that exist as a manifestation of entrenched socio-cultural constructs and traditional practices; and should intensify efforts at continuous gender education, responsibilities and rights

1. To contribute towards gender just and equitable small-scale fisheries; the policy on gender should take into account the different forms of discrimination, as well as gender norms and power imbalances; with the view to mainstream gender equality in all interventions in the SSF sector
2. Policies on gender should make it mandatory for community leaders and municipal authorities to ensure fair access by both men and women to opportunities such as technology transfer, credit facilities and extension education
3. Policies on gender must be backed by adequate financial and logistical support to tackle the challenges of insufficient funding, weak capacity of implementors and poor enforcement of policies that tend to bedevil gender equality interventions.

Value Chains, Post-Harvest and Trade

Prioritized action for policy formulation:

1. Policy should recognize and valorize the role of women in pre- and post-harvest activities; and provide support to improve their living and working conditions for safe and good quality products
2. Policy must earmark adequate budgetary allocation (and other sourced funds/grants) for the provision of suitable and cost-effective basic infrastructure for fish landing, processing, storage, transportation and marketing with due attention to marginalized and vulnerable groups along the value chain.
3. Policy must take into account the labour intensive and unhygienic handling of fish, and health risks associated with hazardous processing methods with the view to intensify education in improved processing, storage, packaging, transport and marketing through the participation of communities, FWOs, and CBOs
4. Policy must promote access to new or improved methods of processing and storage through sensitization and training of fishers and fishworkers in post-harvest handling standards
5. Policy must recognize that credit and business finance is limited and expensive and policy interventions should address access to capital; including encouraging fishers and fishworkers to form credible and accountable cooperatives or unions for collective mobilization of resources
6. Policy must promote and support capacity building and entrepreneurial training of fishers and fishworkers (both men and women) with the requisite technical skills and ancillary support services and linkages.

Climate Change and Disaster Risks

Prioritized action for policy formulation:

1. To safeguard the climate sensitive small-scale fisheries, there is an urgent need for a well-defined climate change policy for the SSF sector. Such a policy must involve fishing communities in the process and outcome of climate change remedial measures including: planning, development, implementation, monitoring and reporting
2. The policy must outline closer coordination of stakeholders such as Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) with fishing communities for a more proactive disaster risk management and post-disaster rehabilitation to build back better
3. In view of the frequency and severity of tidal waves and storms, the policy must prescribe a programme of education for communities along the coast on disaster preparedness and management
4. The policy must create an early warning mechanism with clear channels of communicating relevant weather forecasts and early warning reports with fishing communities
5. Since various initiatives to finding lasting solution to plastic waste and pollution have been ineffective, the policy should re-assess existing approaches with a view to building well-resourced and well-coordinated bottom-up approach.
6. Climate change policy in the SSF sector must address unsustainable practices (such as sand mining and deforestation of mangroves) through education of communities on sustainable management of the coastal ecology to safeguard small-scale fisheries and food security.

Policy Coherence, Institutional Coordination and Collaboration

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MoFAD) has oversight responsibility over the fisheries sector in Ghana. It states its mandate as: *formulating and implementing policies and strategies resolve the challenges facing the fishing sector with the aim of achieving national food security, employment creation, income poverty reduction, improved foreign exchange earnings through reduction in fish imports, and transformation of the fisheries sector and industry into a viable economic segment to attract private sector investment.*

The Fisheries Commission (FC) is the implementing agency of MoFAD and is required by the Fisheries Law, Act 625 2002, to regulate and manage the use of fisheries resources and to coordinate the policies in relation to them.

However, given the cross-sectoral nature of SSF issues and concerns the proposed policy must address; respondents were opined that MoFAD and FC alone cannot the meet the needs of the SSF sector without recourse to some form of external support, coordination and collaboration.

1. *Policy direction:* MoFAD must provide the policy direction on small-scale fisheries to other relevant ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs)
2. *Policy coherence:* MoFAD must work with other MDAs to align their respective policy objectives with the proposed SSF policy to respond to the needs of fishers, fishworkers and their communities and address especially issues marginalisation and vulnerability
3. *Cross-sectoral collaboration:* - MoFAD and other MDAs must work together for a holistic approach to addressing the needs of SSF including tenure rights, gender equality, social development, value chains, post-harvest and trade.

Cross-sectoral collaborations should include but not limited to:

- Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR)
 - Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR)
 - Ministry of Education (MoE)
 - Ministry of Energy (MoEn)
 - Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning (MoFEP)
 - Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP)
 - Ministry of Health (MoH)
 - Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH)
 - Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI)
 - Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department (MOJAGD)
4. *Inclusivity in decision-making and policy implementation:* MoFAD must build an inclusive, working relationship with all relevant SSF stakeholders (including FWOs, CSOs, academia, media houses) but with increased emphasis on actors in the SSF value chain in decision-making and implementing process
 5. *Evaluation and impact assessment:* Fishers and fish workers must be involved in participatory monitoring, reviews and impact assessments to undertake course correction as necessary.

The consultative meetings were an important first step in the consultative process; which began in July 2021 and ended in February 2022. Participants and representatives of key small-scale fisheries stakeholder groups in this process, identified the common issues and concerns the proposed SSF policy should address; as well as the associated actions for a human rights-based SSF policy framework for more sustainable and responsible small-scale fisheries. The feedback from the meetings informed the focus and content of the national workshop for further discussions for the formulation of the small-scale fisheries policy of Ghana.

National Policy Workshop

The national policy workshop came off on 6-7 December 2022 at Erata Hotel, Accra within the context of developing a national small-scale fisheries policy with a human rights-based approach (HRBA). The central objective of the policy workshop was to subject the feedback from the consultative meetings to further discussions, review and validation by the major small-scale fisheries stakeholders.

Participants and delegates were drawn from Ministry of Fisheries & Aquaculture Development (MoFAD), Fisheries Commission of Ghana (FC), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), National Fish Processors and Traders Association (NAFPTA), Development Action Association (DAA); Central and Western Fishmongers Association (CEWEFIA); Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council (GNCF); National Inland Canoe Fishermen Council (NICFC); Canoe and Fishing Gears Owners Association of Ghana (CaFGOAG), Friends of the Nation Ghana (FoN) and Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology (KNUST) among others.

Prof. Benjamin Campion, a member of ICSF, welcomed the workshop participants and provided a general background to the consultative process; and the rationale for the bottom-up participatory process. This was followed by solidarity messages from fish worker organisations (FWOs), FC, FAO, expressing unanimous support for the proposed HRBA policy and willingness to work together for the realisation of the policy.

Mr. Ishmael Adjei Browne, MoFAD Director of Research, Statistics and Information Management (RSIM) who represented the Honourable Minister underscored the importance of the SSF sector to employment opportunities, gross domestic product (GDP) and nutritional food security. He expressed strong support for the proposed draft policy as well as satisfaction for the human rights-based approach and the involvement of MoFAD and FC in the consultative process. He also drew attention that recent policy intervention in the SSF sector was stemming the tide of IUU and called for the stakeholders to critique the proposed draft policy and offer constructive inputs.

Next, Peter Adjei of TESCO/ICSF presented an overview of the proposed draft policy; noting that it was not a replacement for existing legislative and policy instruments on the SSF sector but complementary: and to offer specific, targeted interventions to respond to the needs and aspirations of fishers and fish workers in line with human rights standards. He also outlined the key issues the proposed policy seeks to address, the proposed policy objectives and strategies including:

1. *Small-scale Fisheries Development Secretariat*: Establish a small-scale fisheries development secretariat to effectively oversee, coordinate and implement the social development objectives outlined in the draft policy;
2. *Small-scale Fisheries Development Fund*: Establish a small-scale fisheries development fund to cater explicitly for the implementation of the proposed draft policy; or amend Section 36 of the Fisheries Act of 2002 (Act 625) to make explicit provision to fund direct small-scale fisheries programmes, projects and activities;
3. *Legislation*: Enact legislation to:
 - a. recognise customary tenure rights;
 - b. rights of women fishers/fish workers to secure tenure;
 - c. protect fishers from arbitrary eviction and/or denial of access to fishing grounds and
 - d. to require mandatory social, economic and environmental assessments of risks and impacts of large-scale projects in fishing communities before they are undertaken
4. *Enforceable regulation*: Develop enforceable regulations on large-scale project implementation in fishing communities;
5. *Guidelines*: Develop guidelines on:
 - a. customary tenure rights in consultation with fishing communities to harmonize existing practices with human rights standards paying attention to women rights, migrant fishers, and support services along the fish value chain;
 - b. guideline on decent work in the SSF sector to improve conditions of work safety, health and sanitation;
6. *Educational campaign*: Provide educational campaigns and training to encourage participatory co-management
7. *Monitoring and enforcement of laws/regulations*: Strengthen the institutional capacity of Fisheries Commission among others to monitor and enforce greater compliance with fisheries laws and regulations.
8. *Grievance and redress mechanism on tenure rights*: Establish a grievance and redress mechanism on tenure rights to:
 - a. effectively address all tenure related complaints and issues raised by fishing communities;
 - b. function in a way that is accessible and transparent; and in a format and local language/s understandable to persons with limited or no formal education;
 - c. afford persons or communities whose tenure rights are affected or likely to be affected to air their grievances without external interference, intimidation, discrimination or threat;
 - d. take specific measures/s for remedial action, (where violation has occurred, consistent with human rights standards) including but not limited to: restoration, appropriate and gender-equitable compensation or reparation.

9. *Intervention Plans:*
 - a. a Health Intervention Plan for the SSF sector will be developed to translate the benefits of the national health policy to fishing communities;
 - b. an Education Intervention Plan will be developed to further increase access to basic education, improve the quality of teaching and learning and make non-formal education more accessible to majority of adults in fishing communities;
 - c. a Housing Intervention Plan will be developed to address the peculiar needs of fishing communities by fostering institutional dialogue between central/local government and intersectoral MDAs on housing with fishing communities to examine priorities and options in social housing including; community-led and government-supported schemes;
 - d. a Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) Intervention Plan will be developed in order to translate national policies on sanitation and potable water to effectively address the needs of fishing communities, including improving access and delivery and prioritize the needs of women and children who suffer disproportionately;
 - e. a Clean, Affordable and Reliable Energy Intervention Plan will be developed to improve upon existing interventions and ensure among others that; CAREIP safeguards the nutritional quality of fish and health of both processors and consumers, and reduce the cost of processing and post-harvest losses through cost-efficient technologies, education and training;
10. *Policy review of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV):* to effectively address sexual and gender-based violence, MoFAD will review and update its Gender Mainstreaming document in the light of this proposed policy. The review will spell out specific provisions to support victims of SGBV including, but not limited to:
 - a. support with safe shelters, medical bills and legal fees to encourage reporting of SGBV and prevent cases from being discontinued;
 - b. Intensify efforts at SGBV education, training and public awareness within fishing communities.

In the ensuing discussion session, participants were provided with the detailed actions needed to accomplish the strategic objectives of the draft policy. During the discussion session, the facilitators (Mr. Adjei Browne, Prof. Ben Campion and Peter Adjei) provided further details, answered questions and clarified issues. They also noted comments and new proposals/adjustments made by the small-scale fisheries stakeholders. Throughout the discussion session, there was an excellent level of participation and support for the proposed policy objectives and interventions.

A key recommendation by the SSF stakeholders, representatives of MoFAD and FC was incorporating all the comments and proposals to the draft text document including; adjustments and additions to the policy strategies as well as suggested wording and terminology. In its entirety, the FWOs expressed strong support for the proposed SSF policy as it aims to transform the current paradigm from an economic and legislative based approach to a more social and fisher-centred approach to addressing challenges in the SSF sector.

Finally, all the stakeholders fully endorsed the recommendation by Mr. Ishmael Adjei Browne (representative of the Minister of MoFAD) to subject the post-workshop adjusted draft to a final validation process before adoption by MoFAD, FC and FWOs.

APPENDIX 1: GUIDING FRAMEWORK

The Guiding Framework of the Consultative Process

1	Defining clear objectives of the consultative meetings/fora	<p>Consultative meetings are being undertaken to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure buy-in by primary stakeholders ▪ Catalogue accurate and evidence-based issues - concerns, problems, and grievances by fishers and fishworkers ▪ Facilitate, foster, encourage participation especially views of women and the socially and economically marginalized in SSF ▪ Provide the platform/network for engagements or follow-up on the process
2	Recognizing the key stakeholders	<p>Two categories of stakeholders have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary stakeholders FWOs, Konkohemaas, Chief fishermen, Fisheries Commission and allied regulatory agencies (Food and Drugs Authority, etc.) ▪ Other important stakeholders: NGOs, CSOs, media organisations, academic/research institutions, Members of Parliament, Intergovernmental organisations and agencies (FAO, etc.)
3	Identifying the key/common issues	<p>The SSF draft policy is being formulated with inputs from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Representatives of fishworker organisations (FWOs) and fishing communities ▪ Fisheries Commission (MoFAD) ▪ Recommendations from VG-SSF Ghana phase I (2018/2019) project ▪ Previous demonstrations and petitions to government by fishers and fishworkers and responses/interventions ▪ Others: publications, reports
4	Ensuring inclusiveness/participation	<p>To ensure inclusiveness the process is targeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geographic (location) marine and inland SSF ▪ Sub-sectors along the SSF value chain – fishers, fish processors/traders, input (net, ice etc) dealers, transport (aboboyaa etc) operators, boat builders/owners ▪ Groups traditionally marginalized/missing in SSF decision-making ▪ Potential contributions from fishers/fishworkers irrespective of gender, social class, ethnic, or political affiliation
5	Expected outcomes	<p>At the end of the consultative process, the collated inputs, responses and feedback should lead to the following clear outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consensus on list of issues/concerns the draft SSF policy must address ▪ Harmony of views on priorities/actions for addressing challenges,

		<p>concerns and aspirations of fishers/fishworkers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify (urgent) needs of the SSF sector (comparing what have been done, what still needs to be done or improved) ▪ Presentation of final draft document to the government through MoFAD.
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APPENDIX 2: LIST OF KEY PERSONS CONSULTED

Consultative Meetings

SN	Name	Designation	Contact
1	Ms. Emelia Nortey	Development Action Association (DAA)	+233267144509
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	Mr. Nortey	President, Hook and Line Association of Ghana	+233278637281
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National Workshop

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