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SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SFMP)

Revised (June 2020) Year 6 Work Plan



October 01, 2019 – September 30, 2020

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF RHODE ISLAND
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF OCEANOGRAPHY



resonance
Frontier Market Solutions
Hen Mpoano



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Cover photo: Painting by Bill Mensah entitled “Still waiting” illustrating the close contact and crowded nature of artisanal fish landings in Ghana. In the art collection of the Crawford family.

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ACRONYMS

CCM	Centre for Coastal Management
CEWEFIA	Central and Western Fishmongers Association
CIC	Canoe Identification Card
CLaT	Child Labor and Trafficking
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CRC	Coastal Resources Center
DAA	Development Action Association
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
F2F	Fisher to Fisher
FC	Fisheries Commission
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GNCFC	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen’s Council
FoN	Friends of the Nation
GoG	Government of Ghana
HM	Hen Mpoano
IR	Intermediate Result
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MOFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NAFPTA	National Fish Processors and Traders Association
SFMP	Sustainable Fisheries Management Project
STWG	Science and Technical Working Group
UCC	University of Cape Coast
URI	University of Rhode Island
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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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 Association (CEWEFIA) Development Action Association (DAA) Friends of the Nation Hen Mpoano Centre for Coastal Management (CCM)/Univ. Cape Coast
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

1.1 Program Description/Introduction

The implementation of the SFMP which was originally scheduled for five-years (October 2014 - October 2019) and was extended through a No Cost Extension arrangement (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 - Implementation of applied management initiatives for targeted fisheries ecosystems.

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 other 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 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. It will be challenging to keep fisher folks safe and healthy to sustain seafood supply and distribution, taking into consideration the mode of spread of the virus. Moreover, the absence of effective and pragmatic approaches to deliver social and or economic safety net packages to vulnerable fishing households to mitigate the secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic complicates the challenges. If these risks and challenges are not managed, the COVID-19 virus could quickly spread through fishing communities with devastating impacts including loss of lives and erode all gains of fisheries stakeholders towards sustainable management of the resource supported by SFMP. The re-imposition of any future partial area lockdowns or a full lockdown of the country and/or fishing communities could also endanger fisheries value chains, which provide livelihoods for close to ten percent of the population and a vital source of affordable, high-quality protein for Ghanaians.

On May 28, 2020, the SFMP Cooperative Agreement with URI was modified to provide a 7-month cost extension through April 2021. A supplemental Program description was provided with the following result areas elaborated 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.”

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: 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 will work 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.

1.2 Objectives of the Workplan

The objective of this work plan is to detail out the project activities to be implemented in FY 20 based on the cost extension that added activities to prevent the spread and mitigate the economic effects of COVID-19 among vulnerable households in fishing communities in

Ghana, and in the process contribute to building institutional structures and processes towards sustainable management of the fisheries resources of Ghana. This workplan also elaborates the initial Year 6 work plan activities to consolidate the accomplishments of the SFMP over the six years of its implementation, including documentation and dissemination of project challenges, success stories, lessons learned as well as termination and final closure of project activities. Some of the remaining activities that were in the initial Year 6 workplan have been delayed or postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and have been rescheduled during the rest of the FY 20 fiscal year. Any original SFMP activities still outstanding at the end of this fiscal year as a result of the impacts of COVID-19 will be rescheduled for implementation during the rest of cost extension period, October 1, 2020 – April 30, 2021.

Additional funding available for COVID-19 response activities for the entire cost extension period is \$2,000,000 in addition to an estimated \$ 732,000 remaining from the funds obligated previously under the existing Agreement (No. AID-624-A-15-00001), which brings the ceiling from US\$ 23,987,826.00 to US\$ 25,987,826.00 with a new implementation period of the Agreement from October 2014 to a new end date of April 30, 2021.

2. AMENDED YEAR 6 ACTIVITIES (October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020)

IR 1: Improved Enabling Conditions

IR 1.1 Continued support for legal and policy reform.

Legal Reform activities of SFMP are being undertaken in consonance with the Government of Ghana's policy direction of Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries Resources of Ghana and was coordinated with the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP). Following the termination of the WARFP in 2018, the SFMP took over full responsibility of assisting the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) and the Fisheries Commission to develop new Fisheries Legislation and a Fisheries Co-management policy which were key deliverables under the WARFP to enable the implementation of Ghana's Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan.

The intent of the SFMP with respect to this Results Area at the time of developing the No Cost Extension Work Plan was to provide continuing support to MOFAD and FC for the amendment of the Ghana National Fisheries Act of 2002, Act 625, and also pursue the development and approval of a Fisheries Co-management policy. Act 625 was assessed to be outdated in terms of its applicability and capacity to accommodate changes related to best practices in fisheries management and the creation of the legal environment to operationalize fisheries co-management which is a key deliverable for SFMP. Professor Martin Tsamenyi, a renowned fisheries legal expert had been engaged in Quarter 1 of Project Year 5 (FY 19) to lead the legal reform process. Following extensive stakeholder consultations and many rounds of drafting, workshops and discussions and inputs from fisheries stakeholders across Ghana led by the Legal Expert, the SFMP submitted to MOFAD, two Cabinet Memoranda in Q2, FY 5 for finalization and subsequent transmittal to Cabinet for approval: One was the development of the new Fisheries Legislation and the other was the adoption of a Fisheries Co-Management Policy.

However, by the first Quarter of year six (Q1, FY20), it became clear that the Ministry would not be able to secure Cabinet approval for the development of the New Fisheries Act as only the Cabinet Memorandum on the Fisheries Co-Management Policy was finalized and

submitted to Cabinet. Considering the initial project close out date of September 2020, permission was therefore sought from the Agreement Officer, to re-program funds originally designated for consultancy services related to the development of the New Fisheries Act, to extend implementation of planned activities under IR 3, concerning implementation of the Canoe Identification Card (CIC).

With support of SFMP, MOFAD/FC was able to secure approval of the Fisheries Co-Management Policy by the Cabinet of the Republic of Ghana in February 2020. During the rest of FY20 and the rest of the Cost Extension period, SFMP will assist the MOFAD/FC to pursue related activities including revision of the policy document to integrate comments from Cabinet, editorial and technical review to correct all errors, signature and launch of the policy and regional engagements to create awareness and educate stakeholders on the implications of the policy for stakeholder actions and decisions. The purpose of the co-management policy is to lay 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. The outlined activities will largely be implemented in Q4, FY20. These activities complement the work of MOFAD and facilitate the realization of Government intent related to the adoption and implementation of fisheries co-management policy as captured in the 2020 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of Government in paragraph 715 of the Statement by Minister of Finance on the budget statement to Parliament. It reads "*...in addition, functional co-management structures will be established in ten fishing coastal communities in collaboration with fishers, District Assemblies and other relevant agencies by December 2020.*"

IR 2: Use of Applied Science to Inform Decision Making

IR 2.1 Ecological and socio-economic monitoring of the impacts of the closed season

Following the decision to declare a fisheries closed season in 2019, May 15 – June 15, instead of August 2019, funds were reallocated in Q2 and Q3 of FY19 for initial monitoring of the impacts of this fisheries management intervention on the sector. The SFMP conducted training for staff of the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division (FSSD) of the Fisheries Commission to build their capability to monitor the impact of subsequent closed seasons even in the absence of the project. The success and eventual public acceptance and adherence to the closed seasons depends on documenting the process as well as providing analysis of the social and ecological impacts. In connection with the foregoing, four FC zonal officers from the four coastal regions and enumerators from eight selected landing sites received training from FSSD/FC with the support of SFMP to enable them collect good data before and after the closed season for monitoring and evaluation of the stocks. The enumerators started data collection two weeks before the May 15 start date for the closed season. No sampling occurred during the closure. The biological data collection resumed after the artisanal fishery re-opened on June 15, 2019 and continued through Q1FY20 and Q2FY20, ending in March 2020, to make possible adequate data for comprehensive evaluation of the full effects of the fisheries closure. Other activities related to application of science for informed decision making that have taken place within the No Cost Extension period including quarter 1 and 2 of FY20 relate to organizing an annual meeting of the Science and Technical Working Group (STWG). Since its setting up as an ad hoc committee in 2015 by the SFMP, the STWG has

served as the primary scientific and technical advisory group of the Fisheries Commission on the status of the small pelagic and demersal stocks. The SFMP also facilitated the setting up of a dual degree program between University of Cape Coast and the University of Rhode Island to train more fisheries scientists and managers to contribute more manpower towards the management of the fisheries resources of Ghana.

The SFMP has completed most of the activities planned under this component including the draft of the report related to the assessment of whether the 2019 seasonal closure increased fish stock recruitment for the 2020 harvesting season (increased biomass) highlighting the extent to which the timing was scientifically ideal period or not. During of the rest of this fiscal year, FY20, the SFMP will continue to engage the Ministry and the Fisheries Commission towards the formalization of the Science and Technical Working Group (STWG) to make it possible for the STWG to continue its work, 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. Other activities envisaged to be undertaken during the rest of FY20 include hosting of an annual meeting of the Scientific and Technical Working Group which has been delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The STWG meeting will review and finalize the biological impact assessment of the 2019 closed season and the updated stock assessment report including 2019 data. Following this meeting and approval of the final socio-economic assessment, there will be a workshop on the findings and recommendations of these reports and depending on timing and GoG directives on COVID-19, a virtual or in person meeting will be arranged.

IR 3: Improved Constituencies and Political Will

IR 3.1 Scale up of communications support to MOFAD/FC before during and after the closed season

The SFMP has been playing a very important role in facilitating collation and dissemination of information and enhancing awareness on important issues related to the fisheries sector through such innovative platforms such as the Fisher to Fisher (F2F) dialogue process and planning of outreach and media activities with the Ministry and the Fisheries Commission. Among other things the project, during Q1, FY20, developed and distributed copies of a brochure on the Canoe Identification Card (CIC) during the National launch of the CIC to explain its use and purpose as an instrument for transitioning the marine artisanal sector from open access regime to regulated access regime. During Q2, FY20, the project organized the annual F2F in three of the four coastal regimes with plans for doing same for the remaining region when the process was truncated by the onset of COVID-19 in Ghana.

Activities related to constituency building which were disrupted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which will be rescheduled during the remaining of the fiscal year include; F2F engagement in the Central Region, production of short video documentaries on the biological assessment of the 2019 closed season, printing of the socio-economic and biological monitoring reports. It is uncertain at this time whether MOFAD will still declare a closed season around July or August 2020, in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic. If a closed season is declared, SFMP will be involved in active communications campaign in cooperation with MOFAD/FC. Depending on COVID-19 directives in place at the time a closed season is declared, messaging will be through mass communications and any in person meeting events

scheduled will follow safe COVID-19 protocols. Another constituency and political will building related activity tentatively scheduled for Q4, FY20, is the engagement of political parties on their perspectives and plans towards resuscitation and rebuilding of the fisheries sector towards sustainability. The production of a short SFMP Legacy video documentary will not take place during FY20 but rather deferred to Q2 FY21.

IR 4: Applied Management in Targeted Fisheries and Cross-cutting Issues on Gender Empowerment and Capacity Building

This Result Area relates to strategies and interventions that move management interventions from theory to practice with generation of concrete results. Over the years, SFMP has introduced practical fisheries management approaches and innovations that have generated positive socioeconomic impacts. The applied management interventions include Ahotor ovens and the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). These interventions by SFMP have either been piloted or undertaken on very small scales and need to be scaled up in order to generate rippling socioeconomic impacts. During Q1, FY20, SFMP supported 100 women to upgrade their kitchen and built their capacity towards accreditation with Class 1 Recognition Scheme, involving basic hygiene and safety protocols. The highlight of activities under this IR during Q2, FY20 include establishment of VSLAs totaling 56 groups involving over 1000 members and advocacy against Child Labor and Trafficking (CLaT). Activities outlined for implementation during the rest of the fiscal year, FY20 which may transcend into the rest of the COVID-19 Cost extension period, depending on level of spread of the coronavirus are as categorized below:

IR 4.1 Cooperation with the USAID Washington learning initiative on Women's Empowerment, Access to Finance and Sustainable Fisheries.

The Ghana SFMP is one of three Country Projects (Ghana, Indonesia, Philippines) participating in this "Women's Learning Initiative" to examine the relationships between women's empowerment, access to finance and sustainable fisheries management. In the preceding quarters, all field activities and data collection survey were completed leaving a qualitative case study and quantitative analysis of the field survey to be completed in June and July 2020 respectively.

IR 4.2 Class 1 Certified Fish Processing Kitchens

SFMP in collaboration with the Fisheries Commission, Ghana Standards Authority and the Food and Drugs Authority introduced the Class 1 Recognition Scheme to promote the processing and trade of quality hygienic smoked fish for the Ghanaian market. Thirteen processors have already been audited and certified. Another one hundred processors were supported in Q1 of FY 2020 to improve their processing facilities to meet the Class 1 standard. These processors will now be supported during Q4, FY20 to go through the auditing process and enrolled in the certification scheme if they now meet the standards.

IR 4.3 Review of business plans for CEWEFIA AND DAA Fish Training Centre

The CEWEFIA and DAA fish training centers are two of the first fish processing centers to be certified on the Class 1 Recognition scheme and have also applied to have their fish products certified by the Food and Drugs Authority. The two centers were supported to develop business plans to help guide their operations. These business plans will be reviewed to reflect current market situation and profitability in Q4, FY20.

IR 4.4 Support for the national fisheries management plan: Support canoe registration and closed season

One of the key activities of the SFMP, which feeds into the project goal to rebuild marine fisheries stocks, is linked to moving the marine artisanal fisheries from open-access to a managed-access regime. SFMP is supporting MOFAD/FC to complete a national registry of all canoes linked to owners and canoe captains using Canoe Identification Cards (CICs). Outstanding activities related to this regulated access to the marine artisanal fisheries sector relate to printing and distribution of the CICs and the development of an application to link the Cards and the Canoe Register for regulatory compliance and enhancement of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance activities of the Fisheries Commission. In addition, some selected officials of the Fisheries Enforcement Unit FC will be trained in the use of the application installed on smart phones procured for them during Q4, FY20.

3. COVID RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (June 1, 2020 – April 30, 2021)

This section elaborates activities related to a COVID response under result areas listed in the introduction of the workplan: COVID Result Area 1 on behavior change communications, COVID Result Area 2 on cash transfers, and COVID Result Area 3 on sustainable and diversified livelihoods. The following sub-sections describe the overall approach per result area as described in the amended cooperative agreement – the supplemental program description agreement – followed by a description of activities to be implemented between June 1, 2020 – Sept 30, 2020. A graphic representation of the COVID response initiative's Theory of Change is provided in Annex 1. A detailed timeline and tasks per activity for F 20 are provided in Annex 2.

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

The behavior-change interventions will be anchored in proven theories that influence social and behavioral change in practice. Cognizant of the myths and misconceptions present in fishing communities, the project will use an integrated approach based on the theory of reasoned action/planned behavior, health belief models, and social cognitive theory. The key elements which provide the framework to influence the collective behavior change of the fishers, are:

- **Threat** - The pandemic poses considerable danger to the fisheries sector given the mode of spread and aggregating characteristic of fishers at landing beaches and processing centers. SFMP will raise awareness about the seriousness of the threat and how it is transmitted and put in place measures to improve both personal and site/livelihoods based systemic social distancing protocols, use of nose masks, covering of mouth with tissue while coughing or coughing into one's elbow, no embracing and bodily contacts, use of alcohol based hand sanitizers, frequent washing of hands and other preventive measures. The focus areas of the social behavior campaign include; mode of transmission of the virus, symptoms of infection, individual, social and institutional/operational behavior tendencies that promote the infection, spread and mortality rates, and segments of the population at high risk of dying from infection.
- **Perceived Susceptibility** – Fisher folk believe they are immune to COVID-19 because of their exposure to sea water and many believe that COVID-19 is a myth.

SFMP will provide information debunking these myths. Transmission by touch is a familiar perceived vector, while transmission by exhaled droplets in close proximity is less so and will be a focus. Consumer perception about transmission through contaminated fish could also be an issue.

- **Perceived Severity** - Fisher folk do not believe severity and mortality rates of COVID-19. SFMP will provide imagery, facts and figures to showcase the severity of COVID-19.
- **Barriers** – SFMP will provide hand washing systems and supplies. Communications materials, posters and FC information vans will provide messaging to reduce handshaking. Different approaches and means will be used to convey the extent of threat and risk that the COVID-19 pose to fishers and the general public sharing videos of COVID-19 victims as registered in other jurisdictions and testimonies of survivors.
- **Cues to Action** – Fishers will receive timely reminders on COVID-19 and preventive measures through mass messaging and peer education and other means. As most fishers tend to imitate the actions of influential people, our strategy will be to have messages communicated by influential community members on social media platforms, emphasizing audio communications given the high rate of illiteracy among the target audience.
- **Advocacy:** This will involve solicitation of public support for communication and media related activities (e.g. television, posters, information vans, celebrity music videos) that showcase the potential adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in fishing communities.

COVID 1.1 Behavioral Change Communications campaign to prevent the spread of COVID-19

Due to the fact that fishers are determined to be essential service providers and given their mobility, fishers are highly susceptible to infection and constitute a high risk group for the spread of COVID-19. As a result, the SFMP COVID-19 Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) will involve the following key components: All the SBCC activities outlined below will be started during Q3 and Q4, FY20.

COVID 1.1.1 Production and Distribution of Social and Behavior Change Communication Materials

The production of all behavioral change communication materials will take into consideration the key communication cues that elicit action from fishers within the context of their unique operational environment and social setting. Working through Fisheries Commission, the SFMP communications team will ensure that all communication materials are vetted and approved by the Ghana Health Service and the Ministry of Information and follow the branding protocols of the USAID. The social and behavioral change communication materials will include posters, jingles, animations and campaign songs. Following the success of the closed season video made by Kofi Kinata, SFMP will work with the artist towards the production of another popular music video on COVID-19 behavioral change. These communication materials will be developed and produced centrally by SFMP but the distribution to the various landing beaches and fish processing centers will be done by the SFMP partners; DAA, CEWEFIA, FoN and HM who will also ensure the effective use of these communication materials.

These activities will be undertaken during Q3 and Q4, FY20.

COVID 1.1.2 Participation in TV/Radio discussion/Media Engagements:

As a result of the fact that both processors and fishermen have very good rapport with SFMP local partners; DAA, CEWEFIA, HM, and FoN, these partners will be tasked with the responsibility of making appearances alongside respected fisherfolk leaders on local radio and FM station and also participate in COVID-19 related television discussions to drive home key messages. In addition, SFMP will coordinate with the leadership of fishing and processing associations to deliver behavior change communications with the support of local partners DAA, CEWEFIA, HM, and FoN. Partners will also coordinate with the leadership of GNCFC to play COVID-19 behavioral change communication jingles on their local Public Address (PA) systems.

These activities will be initiated in the later part of Q3 and into Q4. However, they will extend beyond FY20 and be completed in Q2, FY21.

COVID 1.1.3 Social mobilization and Engagement with the Private Sector on Behavioral Change Communication:

In consonance with the vision of the USAID Digital Strategy (USAID Digital Strategy: 2020 – 2024) of advancing progress in partner countries and communities on their journey to self-reliance through effective, efficient and responsible digital initiatives that enhance security and economic prosperity, SFMP will provide support to FC to facilitate the formation of social media groups (WhatsApp groups) to share, discuss, and disseminate information related to COVID-19 in the fishing communities in local languages. The idea is to replicate SFMP's innovative Fisher to Fisher (F2F) dialogue process in a digital form with the formation of social media groups (WhatsApp groups) across the entire coastal fishing communities, linked to a collaborative decision making center, a **Virtual Platform for Fishers (VPF)** to strengthen engagement, openness and inclusiveness of all fishers, and in the process, create a secured digital ecosystem for informed decision making.

There will be two components of the virtual platform, the first being a platform having representatives of the Fisheries Commission and Communication Experts of the SFMP and representatives of all fisheries associations; the National Fisheries Association of Ghana (NAFAG), the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA), Ghana Inshore Trawlers Association (GITA), Ghana Inshore Fishermen Association (GIFA), Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council (GNCFC) and the National Inland Canoe Fishermen Council (NICFC). The second Virtual Platform will have representatives of the National Fish Processors and Traders Association (NAFPTA), the Development Action Association (DAA) and the Central and Western Region Fishmongers Improvement Association (CEWEFIA) in addition to the SFMP and the FC representatives.

In order that two factors: language and gender, which influence interpersonal communication, social interaction and group dynamics, do not become barriers to group discussions and dissemination of relevant information, 24 social media groups will be formed. The groups are composed of representatives of the various fisheries associations classified into "National" "District" and "Community" level groups on the basis of their influence in the local community and social status of members within the various fisheries associations. The selection of stakeholders to constitute the social media group is such that all the 292 landing beaches across the four coastal regions will be represented with an initial member of 901 stakeholders taking cognizance of gender equality. A graphical representation of the structure

of the social network group is as shown in Annex 3. It is expected that the social media groups after having been nurtured through provision of data bundles for four months, will grow naturally through inherent social media communication and entertainment values and interests and continue to play an important role in collaborative decision making and advocacy for sustainable fisheries management even after the end of the SFMP and the COVID-19 response program interventions.

SFMP will also engage the private sector to develop broader communications to reinforce COVID-19 safety messaging. This will include renewing relationships with telecom companies for targeted SMS or voice messaging and working with local radio and/or television stations in fishing communities. Finally, SFMP will explore the prospect of getting local batik producers involved by putting messages in Ga, Ewe, Nzema, Fanti and Adangbe about good hygiene practices, social distancing on the batik produced for masks and aprons for fish mongers and processors. (e.g. use of nose masks, covering of mouth with tissue while coughing or coughing into one's elbow, no embracing and bodily contacts, use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers, frequent hand washing).

The setting of the virtual platform and WhatsApp groups will be undertaken from the later part of Q3 through Q4, FY20. However, the transmission of messages and monitoring of the impacts of SBCC through sampling of the views of the members of the platform will extend beyond FY20 to Q2, FY21.

COVID 1.1.4 Setting up of Competition and Prizes:

Within the various districts, landing beaches will be informed about prizes to be won every week with respect to which community is judged to be the best in adherence to behavioral change communication messages and practicing COVID-19 safety protocols including social distancing, use of nose masks, covering of mouth with tissue while coughing or coughing into one's elbow, no embracing and bodily contacts, use of alcohol based hand sanitizers, frequent hand washing. The winners--- 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes --- will be announced every week on community radios. The overall winner (community) for the month will receive a trophy with a small cash prize going to the site advocate tasked with the responsibility of ensuring regular supply of consumables associated with the washing station and ensuring order at the station. This competition will run for 6 months in all 27 districts along the coast with communities in the various districts competing for the same trophy every month. The overall winners (communities for every district) at the end of the 6 months will receive 20 pieces of plastic chairs (for all 27 districts although this prize will not be mentioned. We will encourage corporate entities to contribute to these prizes). The leadership of the various fisheries associations and NGO partners; Ghana National Canoe Fishermen's Council (GNCFC), National Fish Traders and Processors Association (NAFPTA), Development Action Association (DAA), Central and Western Fishmongers Improvement Association (CEWEFIA), Friends of the Nation (FoN), Hen Mpoano (HM) and Municipal, Metropolitan and Districts Assemblies (MMDAs) will be assigned the responsibility of monitoring and evaluation of winners. These partners will undertake periodic unannounced visits to selected landing beaches to ascertain the extent to which fishers are adhering to COVID-19 disease prevention protocols. They will also assess the performance of the Site Advocates. The FC/SFMP team will also undertake periodic monitoring visits.

These activities will be initiated in Q4, FY20 and will extend beyond FY20 to Q1 FY21.

COVID 1.2 Hand washing stations at 300 sites - landing beaches, processing centers and fish markets - deployed and operational

Frequent hand washing with soap and water is critical to preventing community infection and spread of COVID-19 pandemic. The response to behavior change communications; attitudinal change both individual and social systemic changes, and the practice and maintenance of hygienic environment depend on other external factors including availability and access to a convenient hand washing facility and inputs (soap and water). SFMP will work with local manufacturers (previously engaged to supply processors on the Class 1 Recognition Scheme) to procure handwashing stations across 300 landing beaches, processing sites and fish markets. SFMP local implementing partners will be involved in a rapid appraisal exercise to ascertain prevailing conditions relative to availability of hand washing facilities across all the landing beaches. The assessment will also include reliability of supply of consumables (water, soap and tissue papers) associated with the already existing hand washing stations. The hand washing facilities will be procured in bulk from a recommended vendor in order to ensure quality, efficiency and cost effectiveness. However, the procurement of associated consumables for the respective hand washing stations will be undertaken by the **Site Advocate** selected/ appointed by the SFMP Partners; DAA, CEWEFIA, FoN and HM, in collaboration with the local representatives of GNCFC and fish processors on the social media (WhatsApp group). The Site Advocate will be provided with T-Shirts, hand gloves and nose masks and they will be tasked with the responsibility for maintaining hygiene and ensuring adherence to handwashing and social distancing protocols. SFMP partners will coordinate with the local representatives of GNCFC and the representative of the fish processor group operating in that locality to ensure supervision of the Site Advocates. The local representatives of GNCFC and fish processor associations will be contacted periodically by SFMP Partners to provide updates and progress reports. The SFMP local Implementing Partner; DAA, CEWEFIA, FoN and HM will collaborate with the local Community Health Management team of the Ghana Health Service (GHS) and other local government agencies to monitor and rate the performance of various handwashing facilities and Site Advocates in award winning competition schemes to be held for every coastal district.

The setting of the hand washing stations, selection of site advocates and procurement of T-shirts and nose masks for the site advocates will be undertaken from the later part of Q3 through Q4, FY20. However, the provision of consumables such as water, liquid soap and tissues for the hand washing stations will extend beyond FY20 to Q2, FY21.

Pre-emptive risk analysis and mitigation for COVID Result Area 1

The main risks to delivery of this outcome are identified below:

- The risk of Site Advocates who are not “culturally competent.” The SFMP strategy of reinforcing appropriate individual and social behavioral change communication by appointing Site Advocates to be responsible for procuring consumables for the hand washing stations/facilities and ensuring adherence to official COVID-19 disease preventing protocols could become counterproductive if the Site Advocate engaged through partners is not “culturally competent”. Instead of the Advocate helping to attract fishers to the facility his/her attitude could repel people away from the hand washing facilities and defeat the purpose of setting them up. This risk is assessed to be moderately high. SFMP will task all partners to consult with both fish processors

and fishermen in the choice of culturally competent Site Advocates and will organize interactive remote training and coaching sessions with partners overseeing the advocates. Monitoring will also ensure that the Site Advocates are following recommended protocols for engagement with the public and the fishers.

- The risk of Site Advocates abandoning their responsibilities. There is the risk of a Site Advocate abandoning his/her responsibility of ensuring appropriate social distancing protocols and other disease preventing measures including not procuring consumables for the facilities even though money for items was received. This risk is assessed to be moderate. In addition to monitoring of the various hand washing stations by partners, SFMP will use community representatives of both fish processors and fishermen on the social media platform (WhatsApp groups) to monitor and receive regular updates on each hand washing facility and task the responsible local partners; DAA, CEWEFIA, HM, and FoN to collaborate with the local representatives of fishers to rectify any shortcoming in the performance of any Site Advocate. Site Advocates will also be polled by phone using interactive virtual response (IVR) tools.
- The risk of unintended negative consequences of messages or images used. There is the possibility that messages and images used in behavioral change communication could be misinterpreted or generate unintended negative consequences. This risk is assessed to be moderate. SFMP will ensure congruency and consistency of all key messages through the approval processes at both the level of the USAID Mission and with the key government agencies involved---Ghana Health Service and the Ministry of Information--- prior to dissemination. SFMP will use innovative Information, Education and Communication materials and channels including animated video material targeting specific issues and themes in addition to using partners that fishers trust including their own leaders to disseminate key pieces of information. Messages also will be beta tested with stakeholders before launched in the media.

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

COVID 2.1 Economic safety net assistance programs to 2000 extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households piloted

In 2016 [The World Bank estimated](#) that 3.9 million Ghanaians were living in extreme poverty. For the artisanal fisheries sector, declining incomes can be attributed to years of poor fisheries management. SFMP studies have shown that household hunger went up and dietary diversity went down during the 2019 fisheries closure, likely due to declines in household income as fishing ceased. This is likely to happen again for fishing households if landing beaches are closed or under significant social distancing restrictions (slowing or stopping fishing) or COVID-19 related supply chain and market disruptions reduces demand for fish that triggers reduced fishing.

COVID 2.1.1 Pilot cash transfer approaches to enable household access to a basic food basket using existing livelihoods platforms supported by SFMP

The aim of this activity is to target economically vulnerable households at risk of not meeting basic food needs and are not beneficiaries of similar GOG on-going social safety net schemes and recent COVID-19 economic assistance programs, including those detailed by [the President of Ghana on April 19th](#). SFMP will work closely with the MOFAD/FC and fisherfolk associations to develop, validate and pilot two methodologies that will 1) identify

vulnerable fisheries households that fall into this gap; 2) deliver cash transfer assistance; and 3) monitor receipt, use, and impact of assistance provided, including measures to track the risk of leakage or elite capture. The methodologies to be piloted will build on existing SFMP partner relationships with fishing community communities and FC to put in place structures and processes that can be leveraged in the future to reinforce long-term systems for responsible fisheries management and fishing community coping strategies. SFMP in collaboration with UCC and MOFAD/FC will build a socioeconomic database of fishing communities disaggregated by locale for monitoring and assessment of activities. Phone-based polling tools through [Engagespark](#) will enable SFMP to collect data on each beneficiary for monitoring, evaluation and follow up interventions.

SFMP will provide this targeted economic assistance in the form of an unconditional mobile phone-based cash transfer because it is considered a good fit for the context compared to a voucher or in-kind food transfer. This is due to the need to deliver and monitor this temporary assistance program in a timely manner that minimizes person to person contact and ensure that the beneficiary selected through a rigorous process is actually the recipient of the economic safety net package. The cost-effectiveness, sustainability and longer-term potential for replicability by the GOG for closed seasons or other periods of economic vulnerability for artisanal fisherfolk is also likely to be greater with a cash transfer in the context of a temporary (four month) program where local markets are generally functioning. When selecting cash versus food transfer approaches, research shows that the choice is often more complex than expected, gaps exist, and "...in absolute terms, cash, food, and vouchers are effective in meeting program objectives." ([World Bank \(2016a\)](#)).

Mobile phone-based, rather than manual, cash transfer is considered a good fit because of the need for social distancing, but also because, 1) research on mobile money cash transfers in West Africa has shown it to be more effective than manual cash distribution for increasing household dietary diversity, and household bargaining power for women ([Acker et al., 2016](#)), 2) mobile money penetration in Ghana grew to 39 percent in 2017, while overall account access increased to 58 percent ([Gates Foundation, 2016](#)), and over 90% of fisherfolk own cellphones, and 3) implementing cash transfers, using mobile money, will help vulnerable fishing households take part in the rapidly accelerating mobile banking system. In addition, cost-efficiency analysis of different types of social assistance programs from various countries by the World Bank indicated that on average, cash or near-cash programs are more effective than other types of social assistance interventions ([The World Bank 2016b](#))

The average value of the cash transfer proposed is \$51.30/household per month for four months based on an average household size of 4.5 persons. This aims to cover at least 20 percent of estimated household consumption for households at the international extreme poverty rate of \$1.90/day which [is similar to the Ghana national poverty rate](#). Evaluation of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and other programs worldwide recommend assistance cover at least 20% of consumption. We will consult with other groups, such as Catholic Relief Services (CRS) that have proven tools for targeting, monitoring, and validation before finalizing the approach and amount. However, our approach combines community participation in identifying beneficiaries coupled with an objective validation process involving close collaboration with a coordinating Technical Committee to be headed by the Chief Director of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the supervisory Ministry of the LEAP program.

Methodological Approach and Guiding Principles:

The SFMP proposes two methodological approaches taking into consideration the following; the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation elements of the Manual for the design and implementation of effective safety nets “For Protection and Promotion” prepared by the World Bank (The World Bank, 2008), analysis of Ghana’s vulnerability and poverty by the World Bank (World Bank, 2016b) and the FAO Guiding Principles for Social Protection. FAO Guiding Principles for Social Protection encompasses requirements for the design and implementation of safety nets or social assistance and are very relevant to the delivery of the economic safety net assistance to 2000 vulnerable households across the four coastal regions of Ghana. The FAO Guiding Principles for Social Protection which are applicable to fishing communities and also promote the objective of the global forum on food security and nutrition are:

- Social inclusion.
- Gender equality.
- Sustainability.

Social Inclusion: The principle aims at designing social protection interventions to progressively ensure equitable access to basic guarantees to all, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability status or geographic location. A critical element of inclusive social protection intervention is the integration of participatory accountability mechanisms to ensure that stakeholders are able to effectively participate in and influence the planning, design, implementation and monitoring of the social protection.

Gender Equality: The principle refers to women and men enjoying equal rights, opportunities and entitlements in all aspects of life. In most cases, however, the structural and societal processes fail to value the contribution of women to agricultural and fisheries production and consequently limit their bargaining power in economic transactions, allocation of household resources, and wider community decision making. The principle requires gender sensitive design and implementation of social protection schemes.

Sustainability: In addition to the requirement to design a social protection system that minimize negative coping strategies in the event of crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which may generate negative environmental impacts including over exploitation of fisheries resources, there is the need for promotion and development of nationally owned and led social protection systems that are financially, technically and institutionally sustainable.

Sources of Vulnerability in Ghana: Social Protection schemes including safety nets are programmed to minimize the impact of risks resulting from several sources including economic shocks linked to global disease outbreak such as the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated impacts on income and consumption and household conditions that expose the poorest families to a number of difficulties and make them vulnerable. Household vulnerabilities are often associated with a lack of skills, assets, employment, income-generating opportunities, sociocultural risks, income insecurity in old age, and a lack of access to basic services and nutritious food. Existing vulnerabilities tend to magnify economic shocks and consequently affect household consumptions.

Analysis of Poverty by Regions in Ghana: Vast differences exist in poverty levels across various regions in Ghana and the main poverty covariates are employment status, education,

ownership of assets, and access to basic services such as potable water, sanitation, and electricity (World Bank 2016b).

Attributes of Good Safety Net Packages: The “safety nets” or “social assistance” being considered under this intervention is noncontributory transfer to 2000 poor and or vulnerable households across the four coastal regions of Ghana. The attributes of this intervention are provided in the table below.

Table 2 Attributes of Good Safety Net Intervention and SFMP Design and Implementation Considerations

Attributes of SFMP Safety Net Intervention	Definition- Manual for the design and implementation of effective safety nets “For Protection and Promotion” World Bank, 2008	SFMP Design and Implementation Considerations
Appropriate:	The range of programs used and the balance between them and with the other elements of public policy should respond to the particular needs of the country. Each program should be customized for best fit with the circumstances	The safety is only one component of the USAID intervention in response to addressing the impacts of Covid-19 pandemic in Ghana. The behavioral change component of the intervention complements the outcome anticipated.
Adequate	The safety net system overall covers the various groups in need of assistance—the chronic poor, the transient poor, those affected by reforms, and all the various subsets of these groups. Individual programs should provide full coverage and meaningful benefits to whichever subset of the population they are meant to assist.	The methodological design as provided covers all four regions of the marine fisheries sector and it is expected to capture the chronic poor, the transient poor and those whose activities have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Both fish processors and fishermen will be captured.
Equitable	The safety net should treat beneficiaries in a fair and equitable way. In particular, it should aim to provide the same benefits to individuals or households that are equal in all important respects (horizontal equity) and may provide more generous benefits to the poorest beneficiaries (vertical equity).	The intervention provides \$51.30/household across all households ensuring horizontal equity as time and the crisis situation will not permit SFMP to undertake more in-depth analysis to categorize beneficiary households into various poverty levels that will require provision of differential safety net packages in pursuit of vertical equity. While \$51.30/household/month is the average, this is based on a household size of 4.5 members. For example, smaller households this amount will be prorated.
Cost-effective	Cost-effective programs channel most program resources to their intended target group. They also economize the administrative resources required to implement the program in two ways. First, at the level of the whole safety net system, they avoid fragmentation and the subsequent need to develop administrative systems without realizing economies of scale. Second, they run efficiently with the minimum resources required to achieve the desired impact, but with sufficient resources to carry out all program functions well.	The use of social media platform established for behavioral change communication in the selection/harvesting of phone numbers across all 186 villages along the coast of Ghana for the administration of proxy means test surveys leading to the selection of beneficiary households is extremely cost effective, eliminating transport cost with only minor administrative cost for data and incentive for the community members on the platform to undertake preliminary selection of beneficiary households and provide their phone details for subsequent administration of the proxy means test questionnaire. In the event that the Covid-19 situation improves necessitating the

Attributes of SFMP Safety Net Intervention	Definition- Manual for the design and implementation of effective safety nets “For Protection and Promotion” World Bank, 2008	SFMP Design and Implementation Considerations
		lifting of ban on meetings and social gathering, SFMP will utilize its F2F experience in the selection of beneficiary households at a minimal cost relative to the aggregate amount to be disbursed under the intervention.
Incentive compatible	Safety nets can change households’ behavior, for better or worse. To ensure that the balance of changes is positive, the role of safety nets should be kept to the minimum consistent with adequacy:	The minimum adequacy of this safety net intervention is determined at is \$51.30/household per month based on at least 20% percent of estimated household consumption for households at the international calibrated extreme poverty rate of \$1.90/day which is applicable to the Ghana.
Sustainable	Prudent safety net systems are financially sustainable, in that they are pursued in a balanced manner with other aspects of government expenditure. Individual programs should be both financially and politically sustainable, so that stop/start cycles of programs are avoided, as these result in enormous lost opportunities for efficient administration and the achievement of programs’ promotional aspects. In low-income countries, programs started with donor support are gradually incorporated into the public sector.	Although this intervention is starting with donor support from USAID the strategic coordination with all relevant government agencies especially the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program which is already providing safety net packages to poor and vulnerable households may make it possible for the beneficiaries to be transitioned to the LEAP program after four month implementation period and hence ensuring financial sustainability. The involvement of existing fisheries associations and the Fisheries Commission in the entire process is expected to promote institutional sustainability.
Dynamic	A good safety net system will evolve over time. The appropriate balance of programs will change as the economy grows and changes, as other elements of policy develop, or when shocks occur. The management of specific programs should also evolve as problems are solved and new standards set.	Because the implementation of this intervention is linked to the fishers, over time, it is expected that as the management of the fisheries resources progress towards profitability, more people in fishing communities will be lifted out of poverty and be graduated out of this intervention even if it is taken over by the LEAP. MOFAD/FC will also be encouraged to explore the option of rechanneling subsidies from premixed fuel into economic safety net packages during closed seasons through presentation of cost benefit analysis of such approaches.

Within the framework of the multi-dimensional considerations for the design and implementation of SFMP “safety nets” or “social assistance”, the two methodological approaches to be piloted are:

- 1) Selection of beneficiaries and delivery of economic safety net assistance through multiple Stakeholder organizations involving predominantly networks of female fish processors; an
- 2) Selection of beneficiaries and delivery of economic safety net assistance through a single stakeholder organization involving networks of predominantly male fish harvesters.

Selection of Beneficiaries and Delivery of Economic Safety Net Assistance Through Multiple Stakeholder Organizations Involving Predominantly Networks of Female Fish Processors.

Since its inception, the SFMP has been building the capacity of the DAA and CEWEFIA and in the last few years, NAFPTA, for these organizations to be able to play effective roles in the fisheries post-harvest value chain as well as advocate for sustainable fisheries management in Ghana. The networks of the three associations permeate the entire coastal regions of Ghana and they have implemented a number of social protection related interventions with SFMP support. The SFMP has also implemented other interventions related to increasing the welfare of vulnerable households and lifting people out of poverty. These interventions include; Child Labor and Trafficking (CLaT) and the Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA). SFMP will leverage the experiences and the networks of these associations in the identification, selection and monitoring of the delivery and use of economic safety net assistance to eligible vulnerable households. Two key principles, social inclusion and equitable distribution, recommended by the FAO and the World Bank respectively, are important for the design and implementation of social protection interventions including a good safety net package. Although this is a pilot, consideration of these principles requires that all geographic locations be represented. SFMP will assign to each stakeholder organization the responsibility of identifying the initial number of potential beneficiary households per region using the number of Landing Beaches as an index of the population of fishers, as indicated in Table 3 below. The assignment of identification and selection responsibilities among stakeholder organization is based on the level of the organization’s influence and strength in a given geographic area.

Table 3 Distribution of initial number of potential beneficiary households per region using the 2016 Ghana Canoe Frame Survey by predominantly female networks – Method 1

Region	No. of Districts (MMDAs)	No. of Landing Beaches	No. of Villages	No. of Beneficiary Households per Region	Responsible Stakeholder Organization
Volta	3	47	28	322	NAFPTA
Greater Accra	9	59	44	404 = 104/300	DAA/NAFPTA
Central	9	97	42	664 = 144/520	DAA/CEWEFIA
Western	6	89	72	610	NAFPTA
Total	27	292	186	2000	

Selection of Beneficiaries and Delivery of Economic Safety Net Assistance Through a Single Stakeholder Organization Involving Networks of Predominantly Male Fish Harvesters.

In the last few years of its implementation, SFMP has worked with GNCFC to bring about reforms within the marine artisanal fisheries sector. GNCFC has been instrumental in the implementation of the first closed season for the marine artisanal fisheries sector in Ghana. The GNCFC is the largest fisheries stakeholder organization and has membership of over 200,000 including influential Chief Fishermen and canoe owners. GNCFC has a very strong presence in all landing beaches across all four coastal regions of Ghana with local representatives having good knowledge of the socioeconomic condition of fishers at the village level. The SFMP will leverage the local knowledge and institutional structures of the

GNCFC in the identification, selection and monitoring of the delivery and use of economic safety net assistance to eligible vulnerable households. SFMP will assign GNCFC with identification of an initial number of potential beneficiary households per region using the number of landing beaches as an index of the population of fishers is indicated in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Distribution of initial number of Potential Beneficiary Households per region using the 2016 Ghana Canoe Frame Survey by male dominated networks – Method 2

Region	No. of Districts (MMDAs)	No. of Landing Beaches	No. of Villages	No. of Beneficiary Households per Region	Responsible Stakeholder Organization
Volta	3	47	28	322	GNCFC
Greater Accra	9	59	44	404	GNCFC
Central	9	97	42	664	GNCFC
Western	6	89	72	610	GNCFC
Total	27	292	186	2000	

The first step in the two methodological approaches is the definition of the concepts of Poverty and Social Vulnerability and development of criteria for the selection of beneficiary households. To accomplish this, SFMP will organize a meeting/virtual or otherwise for the representatives of the two categories of beneficiary stakeholder organizations: fishermen and fish processors.

In step 2, local community members of the stakeholder organizations will use the criteria developed in step 1 across all landing beaches to select potential beneficiary households. The selection will be done independently by members of the two categories of beneficiary stakeholder organizations; fishermen and fish processors who are non-executive members and therefore not part of the group that developed the selection criteria. Representatives of stakeholder organizations at the community level will in total, select twice the required number of beneficiary households. This increases the sample size and will decrease the standard error and increase the precision with which final beneficiary households are selected. Representatives of stakeholder organizations at the landing beach level will select approximately 7 beneficiary households per landing beach. A total of 4000 potential beneficiary households will be generated with 2000 coming from each of the two methodological approaches.

In step 3, the two lists of potential beneficiary households selected in step 2 across all landing beaches will be cross-tabulated per region to identify overlap. On the assumption that, all things being equal, using the same tool (criteria) to sample the same population (village), the process should generate the same result with minimum deviation, the lists from the two independent approaches will generate two types of list as indicated in Figure 1 below as follows:

- List of “set” potential beneficiary households (appearing on both lists) and
- List of “supplementary” potential beneficiary households (appearing on only one of the lists)

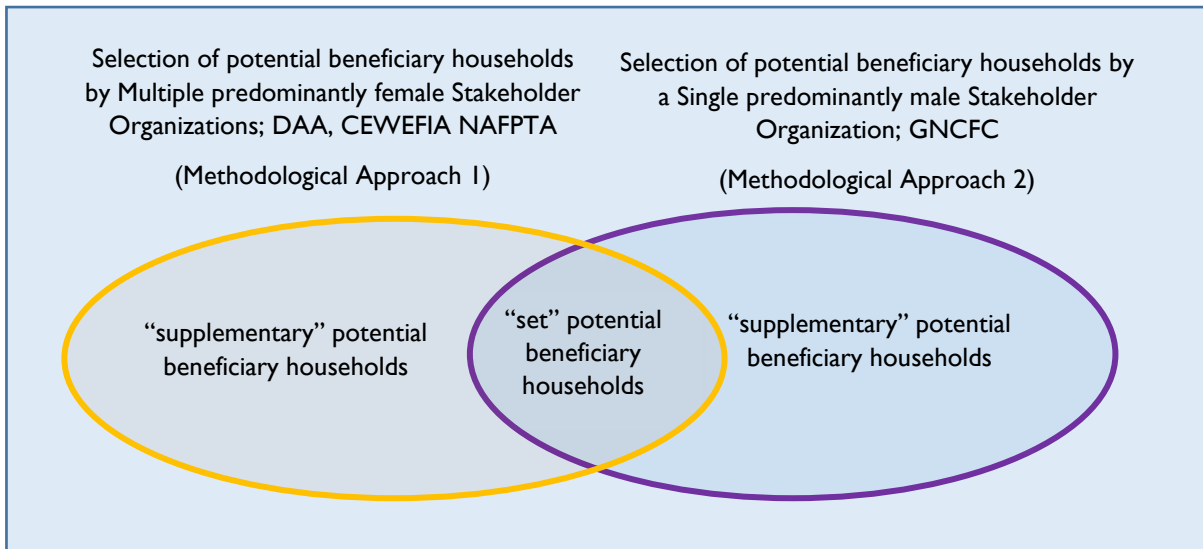


Figure 1 Graphic representation of the selection process

In step 4, both the lists of the “set” potential beneficiary households and the “supplementary” potential beneficiaries will be processed using the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR) from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) to ensure that the selected set and supplementary potential beneficiaries are not already benefiting from one of the existing social assistance schemes. This will produce two types of lists as follows:

- List of vetted “set” potential beneficiary households and
- List of vetted “supplementary” potential beneficiary households

In step 5, SFMP will process the vetted “supplementary” potential beneficiary household list per region using a proxy means test survey instrument adopted or adapted from the National Targeting System (NTS), also used by the LEAP program under the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) to target beneficiary households. Step 5 will produce a list of “processed” supplementary potential beneficiary households. Analysis of the vetted supplementary list of potential beneficiary households using the proxy means test makes it possible to rank the households on that list according to poverty and vulnerability categories (levels). The number required per region (quotas) from the processed supplementary list to reach regional beneficiary household targets as per Tables 3 and 4 above is thus obtained and added to the list of the “set” potential beneficiary households from step 4. This will be the “final” list of potential beneficiary households for each region.

In step 6, SFMP Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Team /UCC will undertake verification of the “final” list of potential beneficiary households to ascertain the baseline socioeconomic conditions of the beneficiary households and establish a verified final list of beneficiary households for the respective regions. Gender considerations will also be factored into the final list of beneficiaries to ensure equitable representation of male and female headed households.

These activities from the development of selection criteria through to verification of final list of beneficiary households will be undertaken in Q4, FY20. However, the disbursement of economic safety net packages will commence in Q1, FY21

Assignment of Monitoring of Beneficiaries by Gender:

Following the generation of the **verified final list** of beneficiaries as indicated in step 6, SFMP will assign monitoring roles to the various fisheries associations such that 1000 of the Economic Safety Net Assistance package, representing half of total intervention will be spot monitored through SFMP local partners; DAA, CEWEFIA, FoN and HM in close collaboration with fishermen and fish processors association as indicated in the tables 5 and 6 below.

Table 5 Distribution of final number of beneficiaries per region and assignment of monitoring responsibilities to female-led stakeholder organizations

Region	Beneficiary Households per Region	Responsible Stakeholder Organization
Volta	161	NAFPTA
Greater Accra	202 = 52/150	DAA/NAFPTA
Central	332 = 72/260	DAA/ CEWEFIA
Western	305	NAFPTA
Total	1000	

Table 6 Distribution of final number of beneficiaries per region and assignment of monitoring responsibilities to male-led organization

Region	Beneficiary Households per Region	Responsible Stakeholder Organization
Volta	161	GNCFC
Greater Accra	202	GNCFC
Central	332	GNCFC
Western	305	GNCFC
Total	1000	

Strength and advantages of the SFMP methodological approaches.

- The development of selection criteria by a balanced representation of associations of male and female stakeholders themselves ensures that the inherent subjectivity of what constitutes poverty and vulnerability are addressed and the need for social specificity of the notion of poverty and vulnerability are accommodated.
- The two stage approach; cross tabulation coupled with the proxy means test to select a final list of potential beneficiary households from the vetted supplementary list moves the responsibility of selecting final beneficiaries from community level (leaders) of the various fisheries association to project management level. This approach introduces transparency and credibility into the selection process and largely contributes to elimination of elite capture and leakage.
- If leaders of the various fisheries associations are aware that if they do not use the criteria provided to them to undertake initial selection of potential beneficiaries from their respective communities, the proxy means test will most likely eliminate all of the names on their initial list of potential beneficiaries, therefore they will be more diligent and thorough in generating their initial lists using the selection criteria provided to them to select the true poor and vulnerable households.

- The approach also buffers community leaders (representatives of the various stakeholder associations at the community level) from unnecessary pressure from influential community members, including politicians.

COVID 2.1.2 Institutional Coordination

In consonance with policy implementation and coordination arrangements for social protection programs in Ghana, SFMP will set up a strategic Technical Coordinating Committee with all key stakeholders and government institutions represented, to be chaired by the Chief Director of the MoGCSP or his/her representative specifically for the economic assistance intervention. The Committee will meet once a month through a virtual arrangement if the COVID-19 pandemic situation persists, to review progress of the intervention including approval of the final list of beneficiaries prior to the disbursement of funds. SFMP will liaise with the Representative of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development on the Committee to update all 27 MMDAs on the methodological approaches and collaborate with them in setting up a mechanism for monitoring the impact of the intervention on the beneficiary households. The composition of the Committee is as provided below:

- 1) Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD).
- 2) Ministry of Health and the Ghana Health Service.
- 3) The Fisheries Commission.
- 4) Ghana Statistical Services.
- 5) Ministry of Finance.
- 6) The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection – LEAP Program secretariat.
- 7) The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.
- 8) The Coastal Development Authority.
- 9) Representatives of key fisheries Associations; GNCFC, NAFPTA, DAA and CEWEFIA.
- 10) SFMP.

The setting up of this Technical Coordinating Committee will be undertaken in Q4, FY20 and the Committee will operate until the end of Q2, FY21.

COVID 2.1.3 Draw lessons from the Ghana LEAP program

SFMP will collaborate with the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program to leverage their experience and validated systems to target cash transfers to vulnerable fisheries households and their approach to mainstream gender, including gender-specific targets. LEAP is a Social Cash Grant Scheme implemented by the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) that provides cash and health insurance to extremely poor households. Qualified beneficiaries receive cash every two weeks via E-Payment. LEAP developed protocols to disburse grants to beneficiaries during emergencies such as the transfer of cash daily to ‘*kayayees*’ during the recent partial lockdown in Accra. SFMP will use a rapid phone based abbreviated version of LEAP’s Proxy Means Test approach to verify participant eligibility and assess program results.

This activity will be undertaken in Q4, FY20.

COVID 2.1.4 Consider integration of other cash transfer approaches

SFMP developed a Child Labor and Trafficking (CLaT) vulnerable household identification tool for the fisheries sector, which can be modified and tested as one of the eligibility criteria for receiving a cash transfer. SFMP will explore building on the previous relationship with the MiLife insurance company to gauge interest and possibility of using the fisher's insurance instrument previously developed in cooperation with SFMP to support extremely vulnerable households. Only those methods that show true promise based on targeting to the most vulnerable and reduced risk of leakage will be retained and pursued.

This activity will be undertaken in Q4, FY20.

COVID 2.2 GOG has validated methodologies to ensure effective targeting and monitoring of economic/food assistance

SFMP will first develop and implement a consultation plan to collate information and finalize the targeting, delivery and monitoring methodologies. Individual and group consultations will include MOFAD/FC, organizations like LEAP and CRS experienced in targeting safety net assistance, local partner and fisher/processor associations, and private sector banking/IT service providers. Initial validated methodologies will be documented in a Draft Standard Operating Procedures Manual. The methodologies developed and validated with the Government of Ghana for the pilots will be improved based on lessons learned over the period of the extension during monthly meetings with partners engaged in this activity. Each month partners will review monitoring data and rapidly adapt the methodologies and their implementation as needed. Monitoring of recipient households will continue through at least January 2021. A final participatory analysis/capitalization event will be conducted in February. The SOP Manual will then be finalized and validated by the end of the project. It will include lessons learned, ways to periodically clean and update the list of eligible households, and recommendations for application in a closed season context. The expectation is that these methodologies can also be adapted to target and provide closed-season safety-net programs. Provision of safety nets is one of the recommendations of the closed season socio-economic study conducted in 2019. Engagement with GOG/MOFAD in design and implementation of the cash assistance activities will facilitate their familiarity with development of the standards, procedures and processes documented for the economic assistance methodologies piloted. This will enable the GOG to systematically adapt and apply these in the future.

These activities will be initiated in Q4, FY20 and will extend beyond FY20 to Q2, FY21.

Pre-emptive risk analysis and mitigation for COVID Result Area 2

The main risks to delivery of this outcome are as indicated below:

- Risk of protest from marginalized sections of fishers: This risk is assessed to be moderately high. Because fishers have high mobility and aggregation capabilities inherent in their operational environment, they are very good at organizing demonstrations. If a section of the fishers or fishing community is informed that they have been eliminated from this intervention by design, they could organize and embark on demonstration. This risk has been addressed in the design of the intervention by devolving the responsibility of selecting beneficiaries to the landing beach level and consequently ensuring that all communities are represented in the pool of potential beneficiaries. The selection process will also be preceded with

dissemination of information on the need for representatives of stakeholder organizations to use the criteria they have developed themselves in the selection process otherwise their nominated households will not have a strong chance of being retained. Fisheries associations leadership will be involved in the process as well which should also help mitigate the likelihood of this risk.

- The risk of elite capture: This risk has been assessed to be moderate. Elite capture occurs when individuals and leaders selecting the beneficiaries choose households that are not the extremely poor or choose to nominate their friends and relatives for instance, which creates a risk of the safety net package not reaching intended beneficiaries – the extremely poor. The two-stage analysis of potential beneficiary households, cross-tabulation of potential initial beneficiaries from two independent processes followed by proxy means test analysis based on aggregated list at the region will largely eliminate instances where “elite” households have been nominated. Even if an elite household falls through these two analytical stages they are likely to be captured at the final verification stage prior to disbursement of funds. The mode of funds transfer to the selected beneficiaries will be by electronic means (mobile money). As identity cards are required for the issue of mobile numbers, names on the verified final list should be the name used in the registration of SIM card of the mobile number provided as the contact information for the nominated person representing the selected household.
- Adequacy of assistance amount: This risk is considered minimal as the monthly amount proposed is consistent with good practices and the amount considered sufficient to ensure a minimal food basket for the household. It is greater than that provided by the LEAP program, the GOG’s premier social welfare fund. Funds allocated per household may not be sufficient depending on the scope and depth of the economic impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable fisheries dependent households. Monitoring will provide some feedback on this. Since the cash assistance is only for a 4-month period, opportunities for adjustment over the short time frame may be difficult. Review of the final amount by the coordination committee and consideration of a tiered rate where the amount is adjusted based on actual number of household members should minimize this risk.
- Challenges to using the mobile money, including capacity of beneficiaries to have and use a mobile phone and/or challenges of access to get and use the funds locally as cash or mobile expenditures. While almost all fishing households have someone that owns a phone (more the 96% of adults based on a SFMP 2019 survey), it is possible that some individual may not have the knowledge or skills to access the funds on a phone. The local kiosk may not have cash to disburse. Options to expend the funds as mobile money for needed commodities may also be limited. This is seen as a moderate risk and will be mitigated by having association leaders at the landing beach sites available to assist those having difficulty and provide feedback to SFMP through the social network.

COVID 3: GoG has evidence on approaches for effective livelihood assistance to fishing communities affected by COVID -19

COVID 3.1 Strategies to sustain and diversify livelihood options for fishers in vulnerable communities designed, implemented, and piloted

Led by sub-awardee Resonance, SFMP will help maintain current fisheries-related incomes during COVID-19 related supply chain shocks, and where possible, encourage livelihood diversification for some vulnerable households in the fisheries value chain. There is an

opportunity to pilot diversified livelihood approaches that could reduce fishing pressure, provide stable incomes, and provide new economic opportunities in the long-term. Against the background that many supplementary livelihood or livelihood diversification interventions for local communities that are predominantly dependent on capture fisheries have not been very successful, the SFMP COVID-19 livelihood diversification component proposes an innovative approach that integrates local community based livelihood options with existing and possible value chains, taking into consideration all possible livelihood assets; natural, human, social, economic and physical capital. This approach will be operationalized through value chain analysis of available natural capital within local communities leading to identification of possible value creating activities and the human and economic capital requirements necessary to create sustainable livelihoods, taking advantage of the existing physical and social capital or assets and linkages. We will review relevant experience in livelihood diversification such as the USAID Securing Food for Water (SFFW) [SkyFox Project](#) in West Africa and the EU funded [Western Region Coastal Foundation](#) and recent livelihood initiatives carried out by TechnoServe in coastal areas of the Western Region. Livelihood diversification could be expanded upon in the future as the GoG implements stock recovery measures like closed seasons and as successful approaches are identified and documented. Specific elements of the SFMP COVID-19 livelihood diversification approach are:

COVID 3.1.1 Conduct a rapid assessment to determine potential disruptions to the fish supply chain that could result from the Government of Ghana re-imposing restrictions to control the spread of COVID-19.

Resonance will lead an assessment to ascertain the challenges and opportunities related to supply-chain disruptions from current and future policies limiting traffic and social distancing in markets, which might reduce fish sales and increase demand for processing or cold storage of fresh fish. GoG's program of providing food aid during the outbreak may represent a new market for actors in the fisheries supply chain. In collaboration with CEWEFIA, DAA, NAFPTA and GCNFC, we will assess strategies already being used to improve market linkages (e.g. aggregation, mobile sales) and identify which have potential to scale and where innovative approaches are needed. The assessment will focus on transportation, processing, storage, logistics, and market linkages, with youth engagement as a key consideration throughout.

These activities will be undertaken in Q4, FY20.

COVID 3.1.2 Develop partnerships and activities to mitigate fish supply chain disruptions and capitalize on the economic opportunities with market shifts.

Based on the rapid assessment, SFMP will develop partnerships to mitigate disruptions and capitalize on economic opportunities due to market shifts during the crisis, such as partnering with existing e-delivery companies (e.g. [Lojaanor](#)) to include more fish mongers and Class 1 certified-processors as suppliers. Following the assessment, SFMP will hold teleconferenced partnership workshops with identified organizations to discuss the framework and objectives for the partnership. Following the workshops, we will co-develop partnership and implement partnership workplans, including quarterly reflections sessions to assess partnership progress and adapt approaches as needed.

The activities under this component will commence in Q4, FY20 and will extend beyond FY20 to Q2, FY21.

COVID 3.1.3 Build on relationships with fisheries sector apex organizations to identify and support promising alternative livelihoods.

Encouraging fishing households to pursue livelihoods outside of the fisheries sector has been a longstanding challenge. Fishing communities in Ghana typically have low access to education and financial resources. This creates barriers for fisherfolk looking to transition to other economic activities, particularly for older generations who have worked in fisheries their whole lives. SFMP will prioritize livelihood opportunities that can help youth generate income from opportunities outside of fisheries supply chains. SFMP will provide youth with the required skills through capacity building programs to take advantage of emerging economic opportunities outside the fisheries sector based on other available natural assets to encourage a generational shift away from fisheries work.

SFMP will undertake livelihoods activities in conjunction with NAFPTA, the GNCFC, DAA, CEWEFIA, and 56 village savings and loans associations (VSLAs). SFMP will use these groups as forums to identify and advance dialogue around the most promising ways to build diversified livelihoods for fisherfolk. SFMP will leverage the existing social capital embedded in these groups by identifying the capacity needs required for these networks and associations to play effective roles in sustaining and upscaling the livelihood options identified through their organizational capacity enhancement. It will aim to identify high-potential alternative income generating activities that leverage existing skills of households, especially youth and women, and understand the types of support that would be needed to scale them up. This will also help diversify income generation at the household level and transition young fishers to other livelihoods before they become lifelong fishers. Partnerships and livelihoods support activities will especially consider opportunities to engage youth in opportunities related to technology, improved supply chain management, and other innovative business approaches identified through the assessment.

SFMP will provide small, in-kind grants of equipment or supplies to scale up existing alternative livelihood activities, capacity building and training to equip selected beneficiaries with specific skill sets and startup equipment for high-potential new livelihoods. At least 30% of grants will be targeted towards existing livelihoods. Illustrative livelihoods might include:

- Engaging in supply or production activities with small businesses, such as an enterprise identified by SFMP that produces high-quality charcoal from coconut husks
- Existing livelihoods such as tailoring, hair dressing or barbering
- New opportunities in the fishing supply and distribution system as identified by the supply chain disruption assessment described above

Working with the fisheries associations, SFMP will identify 2-3 livelihoods options/activities to support on a pilot basis. Due to the length of the project extension period and travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 outbreak, support will take place in the Central and Greater Accra regions. SFMP will request that each apex organization identify members who are already pursuing or interested in engaging in one of the selected livelihood options and submit the names of selected beneficiaries to SFMP for support.

SFMP will assess the skill set of the selected beneficiaries (i.e. their available assets) against the requirements for the implementation of the preferred livelihood options of the selected beneficiaries, taking into consideration the potential use of in-kind funding, and current assets (if any) or provision of training or capacity building for the beneficiaries. SFMP will select 30-50 potential beneficiaries with a preference for those already engaged in the selected alternative livelihoods, and those who do not have formal access to credit. It is expected that at least 40 percent of applicants will be women and 40 percent will be youth. To be eligible, the applicant must be willing to contribute their time to complete the prerequisite steps (described below) as their cost share contribution.

As a first step, the selected applicants will receive training to build their financial management capacity and future credit worthiness. Training will focus on financial literacy, basic financial management, investing process (through banks and micro finance institutions) and livelihood-specific technical assistance. Training will be held in open-air locations and in small groups as an additional safety measure during COVID-19. Secondly, the beneficiary will work with SFMP to open bank accounts or set up working business relationships with a community microfinance institution (MFI) as an additional step towards future creditworthiness. Once applicants have completed these steps, they become eligible for small in-kind grants (up to \$1,000 in value) for pre-approved equipment or supplies for their selected livelihood. Supplies could include expendable supplies and materials to build stock for their business (i.e., bulk tuna purchase, fabrics and accessories for tailoring, etc., as pre-approved with the beneficiary, that would benefit the operational health of their livelihood. Cash will not be transferred directly to the beneficiary, rather all in-kind procurements will be made as a transaction between SFMP and the selected vendor/supplier, following the SFMP internal procurement process.

SFMP views this process not to simply donate money, equipment or supplies to the beneficiary and potentially inflate the market or create dependence on donor funding, but to address critical gaps in the financing structure of the beneficiary to allow them to meet financial obligations and bolster their alternatives livelihoods in the short term while working toward more sustainable financial operations in the long-term. To receive the financial benefit, the applicant must first complete all capacity building and technical support steps in the process, as their cost share (time) contribution.

For those beneficiaries who would also benefit economically by applying for a loan to further grow their business, SFMP will assist the beneficiary to apply for a loan with their selected financial institution. Beneficiaries can use equipment received from SFMP (or other assets) as collateral for their loan to obtain favorable loan repayment and interest terms. While these loans may not be set up until the end of the SFMP project extension period, SFMP will serve as a bridge and work with the applicants to ensure they have the tools and understanding to set them up for success in repaying their loans.

SFMP will also work through the associations to help their members benefit from short-term economic opportunities presented by the COVID-19 response by supporting training in the production of liquid soaps that can be used to supply handwashing stations at landing sites or production of personal protective equipment. This will begin with a small number of pilot trainings to gauge effectiveness before potentially scaling up. Trainings will target members of associations that have lost income due to COVID-19 and/or areas where soap is in particularly short supply and inputs for soap are easily available.

SFMP will take several steps to explore the feasibility of a “reimbursable grant” strategy for USAID’s support of diversified livelihoods in the fisheries sector. As part of the grants program, SFMP will train and orient the leadership of the fisheries stakeholder organizations to enhance their organizational capacity to provide advisory support to members pursuing supplementary livelihoods. This includes the ability to monitor the progress of grantees in terms of income generation from their supplementary livelihood activities. We will explore potential arrangements through which beneficiaries whose livelihood activities are successful can pay back the market value of the in-kind capital they received from SFMP into a revolving fund managed by their association. This would motivate the associations to follow up on the progress of their selected beneficiaries and be interested in the success of selected livelihood options. Money received by the association from the beneficiaries could then be used to extend similar support to other members interested in diversifying their livelihoods. While this would happen after the SFMP project end date, we will work with the associations to lay the groundwork for this possibility.

SFMP will also explore the possibility of pairing grantees with MFIs to secure small loans to serve as up to 20% cost share towards the value of the in-kind grants provided by the project, in addition to the required time/training commitment. The aim is to introduce beneficiaries to the savings and credit culture and to link them to local finance institutions - the idea being to improve their credit worthiness and eligibility of obtaining loans in the future. In addition, SFMP will take steps to explore the feasibility of hosting revolving livelihoods funds with apex organizations like DAA and CEWEFIA or to establish reimbursable grant mechanisms through local microfinance institutions and provide written recommendations to USAID to inform potential future livelihood activities.

The specific activities included under this component will commence in Q3, FY20 with some tasks extending beyond FY20 into Q2, FY21.

COVID 3.1.4 Explore production of additional value-added food products with the Ahotor oven.

The specific activities included under this component will not commence until Q1, FY21 but noted here to provide a more comprehensive picture of the COVID response activities over Life-of-Project.

SFMP, through sub-awardee Resonance, will work with Ahotor oven processors to help access additional market opportunities. This will involve building access to formal markets, new markets, or providing value added given evidence that women use the Ahotor stove to process other food products, such as maize, cassava, or plantain snacks. We will carry out a brief market survey of alternative value-added foods that could be produced with Ahotor oven and locally available ingredients. We will support small-scale pilot production of any products deemed to have good market potential. Additionally, CEWEFIA and DAA will provide training on smoking and enhanced packaging that can help processors access formal markets and obtain better profit margins. Altogether, the new skills will help processors take advantage of emerging market opportunities beyond the crisis and help them earn an income during a closed season.

Pre-emptive risk analysis and mitigation for COVID Results Area 3:

SFMP has identified a number of risks related to the proposed approach to livelihoods grants. First, providing grants as opposed to loans can create potential market distortion by

the provision of “handouts.” To mitigate this risk, SFMP will be requiring grantees to provide a cost share component through “sweat equity.” They will spend their own time participating in trainings and opening bank/MFI accounts as a necessary step to receiving in-kind grants. In addition, SFMP will provide capacity building to prepare grantees to access formal avenues of credit to support future business growth if their enterprises are successful.

The current uncertain economic climate presents additional risk to the success of the proposed livelihoods activities. Most supplementary livelihoods activities take place through small, informal businesses, which tend to be particularly exposed to the effects of economic downturns. To mitigate this risk, SFMP will prioritize support for grantees that are already engaged in one of the selected livelihood activities, who will be able to make better use of resources than those starting completely new businesses during the extension period.

Cross Cutting Areas:

Private Sector Engagement and Partnerships

Private sector engagement and partnerships will be mainstreamed across all four result areas, building upon SFMP’s strong relationships with private sector actors in the telecommunications and financial sectors, as well as with fisherfolk associations. Companies can play a key role in driving behavior change through social marketing campaigns in partnership with government, as they possess enormous marketing expertise and resources that can be leveraged to reach audiences with key messages about how to prevent the spread of the virus. The Global Handwashing Partnership can serve as a useful blueprint. SFMP will explore partnerships with local radio and television stations, telecommunication operators and consumer product companies to amplify behavior change communication in fishing communities. To strengthen the economic safety net activity, SFMP will work with VSLAs, mobile money and insurance companies to pilot cash transfer approaches reaching the most vulnerable fishing households. The project will identify potential private sector partners, entrepreneurs, and business models that offer promising alternative livelihood options for fishing households. SFMP will take a market and community-based partnership approaches to design and pilot livelihood approaches to ensure local buy-in, identify viable markets and products that fishing households can link to, and ensure sustainability beyond the life of the project.

Gender and Youth

Ghanaian women provide substantial value to the fisheries sector and play a vital role in its healthy function. However, women face many barriers including time, lack of education, access to capital, cultural practices, mobility due to household responsibilities, and discriminatory laws. SFMP will delve into previous women-targeted livelihoods support by designing, and piloting strategies to sustain and enhance existing women-led enterprises. The project will ensure that cash transfer pilots benefit women and women headed households equitably and that women participate in decision-making regarding identification of beneficiary households. Women will also be targeted and consulted when designing tailored COVID-19 related messages. Women fisherfolk associations, including NAFPTA, DAA and CEWEFIA, will play an important part in assistance delivery, including through VSLAs, to ensure that women participate in decision-making and benefit equitably from project activities. Youth from fishing households face high rates of unemployment and many older generational fishers want their children to find work outside the fishing sector even if they are

unwilling to leave the occupation themselves. Therefore, supplemental and alternative livelihood activities will prioritize youth. SFMP will develop a youth livelihoods strategy to ensure a youth focus is integrated across livelihoods programming and take age and gender into account when selecting livelihoods grantees. Youth-friendly solutions to supply chain disruptions will also be prioritized, especially those related to technology, improved supply chain management, and other innovative business approaches

Building for Sustainability

The combined effects of the technical components of the COVID-19 interventions have strategic relevance for sustainability of the sector as a whole. The project will work closely with the FC, the primary institution mandated to manage fisheries as well as the fisherfolk associations. This will ensure expertise is built into an institutional base of organizations that remain after the project ends and their respective roles in responsible fisheries management are strengthened. Behavior change strategies have been designed to bring about institutional changes within fisheries associations and foster coordination among stakeholders. Integration of social media using a virtual platform where management decisions are disseminated in local languages is expected to provide real-time dialogue on management decisions and policy implementation.

4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CLOSE OUT

4.1 Management Approach

The COVID-19 response activities will be implemented by the SFMP staff based in Accra backstopped by the URI technical, managerial and finance team. SFMP will work in partnership with existing sub-recipients including Development Action Association, (DAA), the Central and Western Region Fish Mongers Improvement Association (CEWEFIA), Hen Mpoano (HM), Friends of the Nation (FoN) and Resonance Global on key program components. The management structure and reporting mechanisms will not change. The SFMP will also work with the University of Cape Coast (UCC) as a new sub recipient to assist with socioeconomic data collection and analysis and selected Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) tasks. The team will leverage its working relationship with four national fisheries associations including GNCFC, NAFPTA, and others, for design and implementation of key behavioral change interventions to ensure ownership, sustainability, and active participation of all stakeholders. SFMP will work closely with the MOFAD and FC to ensure program success and sustainability.

4.2 Staffing Plan

SFMP will use existing staff to coordinate the implementation of ongoing SFMP activities and COVID-19 cost extension activities as well as add staff for COVID response activities. Staff will work on current workplan tasks while gearing up on COVID-19 tasks. Sub-recipients will use existing staff, although Resonance will add an additional full-time staff member, based at the SFMP office. The SFMP office and sub-recipients will have COVID-safe workplace and field work plans in place prior to start of activities to protect the health and safety of workers, their families, and persons they associate with in fishing communities.

4.3 Coordination with GoG and USAID and other Donors Active in the Fisheries Sector

As part of the program co-creation process, the SFMP will collaborate with the USAID Mission and the relevant Ministries; MOFAD and the MOH to ensure the technical components of this program extension are sound and meet local needs. The SFMP team will also actively collaborate with other fisheries sector development actors and donor projects such as the EU supported *Far Ban Bo* and the *Far Dwuma Nkodo* in order to generate synergies and maximize efforts. To ensure compliance with Government of Ghana directives and USAID branding and public engagement requirements, all behavioral change communication activities will be coordinated through the FC with the SFMP Communication Officer working under close guidance and direction with the USAID Mission communications team. Coordination with other government agencies will be facilitated through the strategic virtual coordinating committee to be chaired by the Chief Director of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection.

4.4 Reporting

The SFMP will compile and prepare the standard required reports including progress reports, an annual report, quarterly accruals and a final program report following USAID guidance on its content.

4.5 Documenting and Communicating Lessons Learned

The project capstone products that document project accomplishments, challenges and lessons learned, developed and disseminated during the National Fisheries and Coastal Management Conference held in August 2019 in collaboration with USAID UCC Capacity Development Support Project will be updated with new project accomplishments. In addition to disseminating the updated SFMP Legacy set documents, the communications and the data management teams will ensure that the documents are published on [Ghanalinks](#) and the [USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse](#) in the final three months of the extension period (Feb-April 2021). This will include a bibliography and classification of all documents in terms of their association with main tasks, quality, and level of completion and acceptance. The legacy/lessons learned documentation and dissemination will include at least one summary essay on the COVID-19 response activities (e.g. behavior change campaign, economic safety-net assistance to vulnerable households, and livelihood activities). A capstone event (virtual or personal depending on conditions at that time) will be held in March of 2021 that provides stakeholders in Ghana with the opportunity to learn what the project did and what it accomplished, lessons, and suggestions for a way forward.

4.6 Project Close-out

The SFMP intends to operate from its current office location until final Project Close out in April 2021 rather the initial plan to close out by end of July 2020. Close out activities, therefore, have been postponed now until FY21. Starting in February 2021, the enhanced staff strength to address COVID-19 response activities and the original SFMP activities will be reduced leaving a small core staff to supervise documentation and final project close out in March and April 2021. A detailed close out plan will be developed and submitted to USAID Ghana 120 days prior to final project close out. All major project publications – special

publications, technical reports, training reports, work plans and progress reports will be compiled and edited, converted to PDF format to meet 508 accessibility requirements and electronically archived at URI and USAID websites. Final Project Reports (program and financial) will be prepared and submitted prior to due dates as stipulated in the Cooperative Agreement.

5. MONITORING EVALUATION AND LEARNING

5.1 Developing a Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan

The SFMP Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning (MEL) team will develop a detailed monitoring plan for the activities and results described above. The MEL team will be supported by staff at Resonance and URI, including faculty advisors from the URI Harrington School of Communications and Media, and the URI Dept. of Health Studies, and by UCC.

URI faculty and students will provide technical support in their respective disciplinary areas. The School of Communications will advise on the communications strategy and approach and in the design of the monitoring to assess the effectiveness of the communications impact from monitoring data. The communications graduate student will assist in the design and set up of the EngageSPARK monitoring system for communications evaluation. The Department of Health Studies will review messaging for accuracy from a public health perspective and advise on best measures or indicators to assess COVID-safe knowledge, attitudes, and practices, and impacts of cash assistance on household hunger and diet. The Dept. of Health Studies undergraduate student will aide in design and set up in of the EngageSPARK monitoring system for the COVID-safe behavioral practices. As the SFMP team reduced communications staffing in the close out year, and current staff have less experience, and given the fact that staff do not have any public health experience, these professionals will provide additional technical backstopping and support needed to effectively implement this initiative.

UCC in collaboration with SFMP will conduct a rapid socio-economic baseline assessment using data from Fisheries Commission Canoe Frame Survey and other secondary data. Any baseline data that cannot be obtained from secondary data, the MEL team will collaborate with SFMP Implementing Partners to undertake primary data collection exercises. They will collect geo-referenced data points on all landing sites and major fish markets in the coastal districts. UCC will integrate the geo-spatial site data into an online geo-database and tracking tool similar to the SFMP activity mapper mentioned previously. This will also allow for mapping of the various aggregated beneficiary information and locations by district/landing site and other monitoring data. Also, UCC will analyze monitoring data on COVID-safe practices at landing sites to display on the tracking tool as well as other monitoring on beneficiary households to address questions on food security such as the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) that will be conducted. Summary analysis will be shared and discussed with all implementing partners to inform the needs for changes in intervention strategies based on results.

Proposed indicators and targets provided below may need to be adjusted as we learn more in this fast-changing environment. Adjustments will be discussed with USAID. A methodology for assessing outcomes will be developed at start, including sampling designs for acquiring baseline information and subsequent monitoring. Random sampling will be applied where

appropriate. For instance, for monitoring and evaluation of 2000 beneficiary households receiving cash assistance, a random sample of approximately 323 or more measurements/surveys are needed to have a confidence level of 95% and a confidence interval within $\pm 5\%$ of the measured/surveyed value. Sampling will take into account project and then actual no-response rates in phone polling. To the extent possible, approaches will limit or eliminate face-to-face personal interviews, and rely on automated text, voice polling to phones, and phone interviews using EngageSpark. This is to minimize risk to beneficiaries and monitoring personnel, but it will likely also improve cost efficiencies as well as the ability to rapidly collect, analyze, and use data to make program adjustments. For instance, the SFMP COVID-19 response will measure the adoption / adherence to good practices by tracking the inventory of soap and number of refills weekly. The team will also design measures to guard against moral hazard in how beneficiaries answer questions such as on the household hunger and dietary diversity surveys.

Data collection and analysis will be a collaborative effort between UCC's Center for Coastal Management (CCM) and URI. The project will use secure database management and online tools for confidentiality and privacy especially data related to human subjects involved in this project We will explore collaboration with private sector telecommunication firms such as Vodafone to leverage resources and expertise.

Given the short time frame for this extension and the emergency response nature of the work, SFMP will prioritize frequent monitoring and analyzing data at near real time acquisition. This will allow for quick feedback to implementing teams and partners on challenges and opportunities and to adjust program implementation as needed. A rapid appraisal approach will be used to assess baseline conditions at the beginning of the project to capture indicators related to the collective current attitudes, knowledge and practices of the target fishing communities. The behavioral change indicators will be monitored as project implementation progresses to influence and also provide trends analysis of conditions in fishing households. In connection with provision of economic safety net packages to vulnerable households, SFMP will use rapid baseline data collection methods to expedite action on implementation to facilitate initiation of early and timely steps for pre-emptive risk management to mitigate the risk of leakage. This will ensure that the economic safety net packages get to the intended beneficiaries and also identify other issues that could render the program ineffective and irreversible in the short timeframe of implementation available. Activities will likely move in parallel and use adaptive management and action learning to adjust as new information and challenges emerge, fostering an evidence-based approach to proactively mitigate risk of non-performance.

Under document production, SFMP will also ensure that all project reports, documents, and data are published on Ghanalinks and the USAID DEC in the final quarter of the COVID-19 project. This will include a bibliography and classification of all documents in terms of their association with main tasks, quality, and level of completion and acceptance. SFMP will develop an agile rolling M&E system to adjust quickly especially in early phases of implementation. The M&E plan will collect information on the core indicators captured in Table 7.

Specific activities scheduled to be undertaken in Q3 and Q4, FY20 include, development of the MEL Plan, training for the MEL team of SFMP Implementing Partners and collation of baseline data and information.

5.2 Establishment of a virtual monitoring and evaluation group through WhatsApp

SFMP in collaboration with UCC will collect monitoring data and information from social media groups (WhatsApp groups) linked to a collaborative decision-making center, a **Virtual Platform for Fishers (VPF)** as shown graphically in Annex 3. The virtual platform and the associated WhatsApp groups which represents the SFMP's innovative Fisher to Fisher (F2F) in a digital form and involve fishers and all SFMP partners; DAA, CEWEFIA, HM, FoN and UCC will create a digital channel that facilitates dissemination of information concerning COVID-19 and monitoring of compliance and adherence to disease preventing protocols.

This activity is scheduled for Q3 through Q4, FY20.

5.3 Organizing virtual/visual workshops on COVID processes and protocols

The SFMP M&E will conduct capacity building workshops for site advocates and implementing partners M&E officers. The workshop with partner M&E officers will involve project monitoring, data collection and evaluation related to the SFMP Covid-19 project.

This activity is scheduled for Q3, FY20.

5.4 Mapping

UCC will use the 2016 Fisheries and Scientific Survey Division (FSSD) Canoe Frame survey as the initial list for obtaining georeferenced points on each landing beach listed. Through key informant interviews with NAFPTA, DAA, CEWEFIA, GNCFC, and FC/Post Harvest Unit, the field team will also identify and geo-reference any industrial processing plants and major fish processing/smoking centers with highly concentrated numbers of processors, and main fish markets (where separate from an agricultural markets) in each coastal district. GPS points, name of the site, community, district, and regional location will be placed into a database (Excel file). These will be the sites (or a subset thereof) of the targeted sites for the behavior change communications and handwashing activities (see COVID-19 activities). The mapper will also be used for spatial display of summary information, including summary information on the cash transfer, as well as sustainable and diversified livelihood activities.

This activity is scheduled for implementation in Q4, FY20 although update of information into the database will continue beyond FY20 into Q2, FY21.

5.5 Integrate geo-spatial site data into an online database and tracking tool

Working with URI, the geo-point site data information will be placed in a COVID response web-based geo-tracker, building on the platform created by SFMP for mapping project activities ([SFMP Activity mapper](#) - Where We Work section). In coordination with the SFMP M&E team, indicators for monitoring COVID Objective 1; the behavior changes on handwashing and social distancing will be built into the geo-tracker display and theme layers using simple visual means of understanding status, such as green, yellow, red, dashboard of compliance with various COVID safe behaviors. The tracker will enable a user to click on any landing site and get a pop-up window of information on that site. As noted above, data from COVID 2 objectives on cash transfer will also be aggregated and displayed on the map tracker. Data on the livelihood initiatives under the COVID Objective 3 will also be mapped, summary data where appropriate and stories on selected types of interventions carried out

using USAID success story format and or pictorial stories with text (e.g. <https://stories.usaid.gov/nepals-navel-glazers/#page-7>). The UCC team will have remote access into the URI account to update data as it is gathered.

This activity is scheduled for Q4, FY20 but will continue beyond FY20 into Q1, FY21.

5.6 Compiling a Socio-economic baseline of fishing communities and vulnerable households

SFMP in collaboration with UCC and MOFAD/FC will conduct a rapid baseline assessment. Here, Fisheries Commission frame survey data at the landing beach level will be integrated into the COVID database and web-based response tracker. Other relevant secondary data available on these landing beaches, including any relevant LEAP data from their proxy means tests or lists of number of vulnerable households, taking care that no personal identifying data is mapped, only summary information at a village, site, district or regional level, will be added to the database. Data collected by UCC/CCM at the landing site level as part of its recently completed USAID Capacity Development Project will also be added along with other sources of secondary information as appropriate from fisherfolk associations and FC/MOFAD.

This activity is scheduled for Q4, FY20 and will continue beyond FY20 into Q1, FY21

5.7 Periodic monitoring of beneficiary landing beaches and fishing communities on COVID safe Knowledge Attitudes and Practice (KAP)

SFMP will use mobile phone polling of COVID site advocates using the final monitoring indicators developed in the task above for the COVID safe social and behavior change initiative. SFMP in collaboration with site advocates will measure the adoption / adherence to good practices by tracking the inventory of soap and number of refills weekly via phone polling to site advocates. SFMP will provide data to UCC. UCC will analyze and map the information using a simple red, yellow, and green indicator dashboard system and summary statistics such as percent compliance overall and by region and district, and changes and trends over time. The phone surveys of site advocates will be verified by using limited on-site spot monitoring by independent direct observation by staff of UCC, DAA, CEWEFIA, HM and FoN and SFMP to verify advocate phone responses.

Periodic monitoring commences in Q4, FY20, and will continue through to Q2, FY21.

5.8 Establish risk prevention protocols for verification of selected vulnerable households for cash assistance with LEAP, MoFAD and FC

Methods and protocols will be developed to administer a rapid, objective, proxy means test to verify the initial list of cash transfer beneficiaries selected by NAFPTA, GNCFC, DAA, and CEWEFIA, drawing from experience of CRS, LEAP, and others. Monitoring protocols also will be established both for receipt of mobile cash, and sampling to assess results such as what funds are used for, and on whether those funds are able to sustain or increase food security, using indicators such as Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Household Dietary Diversity Scale (HDDS), or the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS), or other household scale indicators, to be determined.

SFMP will then use a proxy means test via use of phone polling tools, using the protocols and indicators developed above. However, as LEAP has a database of approximately 7 million vulnerable households from which 1 million receive benefits, the extent to which we can use the LEAP database will be investigated with the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Social Protection as the proxy means test. If we cannot tap into this database, then we will use our own rapid proxy means test that would be administered by phone survey with some direct sampling in the field (if able to do so under COVID-19 GoG directives) to help validate phone surveys. The rapid proxy means test can also be used as a second method of verification and validation instead of just relying on the LEAP data. This approach will be used to de-risk the selection process and ensure to a reasonable level that we are capturing the intended and targeted households with low levels of potential elite capture or leakage. This data will also be mapped and displayed in the project map tracker, but not at an individual or household level, but aggregated at a site, district and regional scale.

This activity is scheduled for Q4, FY20 and will continue beyond FY20 into Q1, FY21.

5.9 Random periodic monitoring of cash transfer beneficiaries and households

SFMP will monitor the cash transfer process periodically by liaising with mobile service providers and designated banks through e-mails, and phone calls where they provide attachments of payment receipts processed to ensure that targeted beneficiaries have received due transfers. Mobile phone polling will be conducted on selected indicators such as Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), or the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS), and economic condition, using of a random sample of the 2000 cash assistance beneficiaries. Sample size calculators estimate for a population of from 30-60,000 fisherfolk households, a sample of approximately 380 households is needed at each sampling period to obtain a confidence interval of $\pm 5\%$ and confidence level of 95%. Exact frequency will be finalized at a later date, but will be at least before cash assistance is provided, during the period of cash assistance, and after cash assistance ends. SFMP will provide data to UCC for analysis and for displaying summary data on the map tracker. Summary reports and analysis generated on each data collection cycle will be given to the program team for review and adjusting program activities as needed. SFMP implementing partners will also conduct selected spot monitoring of cash beneficiaries to supplement and verify phone polling information.

This activity is scheduled for Q1 and Q2, FY21.

5.10 Sustainability considerations of the M&E system

While the M&E map tracker will build on the SFMP tracker housed at URI for reasons of speed and efficiency for start-up, the ultimate aim will be to have this platform hosted and managed locally. The Web address will have a UCC and/or Fisheries Commission name while the platform resides through the URI GIS ARCGIS online platform. The ultimate home is envisioned to be at UCC or the Fisheries Commission, by building the mapper and database into MOFAD and or UCC web systems. It is uncertain whether FC has the GIS capabilities, so some cooperative arrangement between UCC and FC is more likely, and building into the existing GIS capacities at the UCC Dept. of Geography and or CCM's [Fish Com Ghana platform](#). UCC will work with the FC on the design of the site and it will be co-

branded. While the initial platform will be on ARCGIS online, other open source platforms will likely be the ultimate home.

Table 7 below outlines the performance indicators and targets for FY 20. It includes the indicators and targets in the initial Year 6 workplan but also includes a new set of custom and USAID standard indicators for the COVID Result Areas. Indicators labeled “Old” USAID indicators are those USAID standard indicators that have been dropped by USAID but are retained as custom project indicators.

Table 7 SFMP Year 6 Result Framework and Revised LOP and FY 20 Targets

Ind No	Indicator	Cumulative Result FY15 to FY20 Q2	Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (NCE)	Revised Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (CE)	Revised LoP Targets (thru April 2021) (CE)	Comments
Rebuild marine fisheries stocks and catches through adoption of responsible fishing practices						
EG 4.8.1-1	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resource showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance	610,911 hectares (610,900 ha small pelagics areas; 11 ha mangrove replanted Pra/Ankobra)	No change in target. Parameters tracked	No change in target. Parameters tracked	610,930 hectares (small pelagics fishing area; Pra, Ankobra, Densu replanted mangrove areas)	No Change in annual or LoP Target. Parameters such as Biomass to produce MSY (Bmsy) and Fishing Mortality at MSY (Fmsy), fecundity of sardinella, etc. to be tracked annually though FSSD the Science and Technical Working Group (STWG) and updates provided in stock assessment reports, including 2019 data. Biophysical status and hectares of mangroves replanted in the Pra, Ankobra, and Densu to be reported at end of project.
IR1: POLICY: Strengthened enabling policy and legislative environment for improved marine resources governance						
EG. 3.1-12 (Old)	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: (Project Custom Ind.) 1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consultation 3. Drafting or revision 4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation	3 (NMFMP, Gender, CLaT)	4 (Co-Management Strategy and 3 Co-Management Plans)	4 (Co-Management Strategy and 3 Co-Management Plans)	7 Pursuit of new National Fisheries Act dropped. Stage 4 approval for all 4 fisheries co-management documents to be signed by the Minister after cabinet approval	No Change in annual or LoP targets. This indicator is no longer continued in FtF Phase 2 but the new FtF Indicator Handbook 2018 allows continued reporting on the old indicator until the IM has ended. (Already-awarded and operating IMs that end after September 30, 2019: Report results and set targets on any continued reporting on any old indicator on which the IM wishes to continue reporting. <i>Old indicators will still be available in FTFMS, but would be considered custom, if used.</i>)

Ind No	Indicator	Cumulative Result FY15 to FY20 Q2	Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (NCE)	Revised Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (CE)	Revised LoP Targets (thru April 2021) (CE)	Comments
IR2: SCIENCE & RESEARCH: Increased use of science and applied research to inform decision-making						
EG.3.2-1 (Old)	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	10,632 M-4963 (47%) F-5669 (53%)	0	0	8615	No change in annual or LoP targets. Indicator dropped by FtF in FY18 and no longer tracked by SFMP after FY19. 10,632 Total achieved since FY15 (123% of LOP target) as of the end of FY19. Both IR 2 and IR4 contribute to this total. Target over-achieved due to high participation during F2F training events.
FtF 4.8.1-29 (Old)	Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	102,087	0	0	94,761	No change in annual or LoP targets. No longer tracked by SFMP after FY19. 102,087 Total achieved since FY15 (108% of LOP target) as of the end of FY19. Both IR 2 and IR3 contribute to this total. Target over-achieved due to high participation during F2F training events.
IR 3: CONSTITUENCIES: Constituencies and political will for policy reform & implementation built						
(Custom indicator)	Number of information products disseminated in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies.	229	2	2	157 (FY19 WP)/143 (FY19 Annual Report)	No Change to annual or LOP targets. FY20 NCE target already achieved as of Q2 and part of the 229 Total achieved since FY15 (146% of WP LOP target). SFMP will not track this indicator after FY20.
EG 4.8.1-27/ 4.8.2-6 (Old)	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation, and climate change, disaggregated by gender	9821 M-5862 (60%) F-3959 (40%)	0	0	6,946 (FY19 WP)/7700 (FY19 Annual Report)	No change in annual or LoP targets. No longer tracked by SFMP after FY19. 9821 Total achieved since FY15 (141% of WP LOP target) as of the end of FY19.
IR 4: APPLIED MANAGEMENT: (related to the post-harvest, gender and finance activities)						
FtF 4.5.2 (Old)	Number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs),	6062	475		3857	No Change to annual or LOP targets. FY20 NCE target already achieved as of

Ind No	Indicator	Cumulative Result FY15 to FY20 Q2	Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (NCE)	Revised Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (CE)	Revised LoP Targets (thru April 2021) (CE)	Comments
	including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources			951		Q2 and part of the 6062 Total achieved since FY15 (157% of LOP target). SFMP will not track this indicator after FY20.
FTF 4.5.2(27) (Old)	Number of members of producer organizations and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance	7841	475	10,951	5,588 (FY19 WP)/13,338 (FY19 Annual Report)	No Change to annual or LOP targets. The Canoe Identification Card (CIC) will be implemented in FY20 to 10,000 fishers.
GNDR-2	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	0	95%	Dropped under this IR (see COV 3a)	Dropped under this IR (see COV 3a)	Dropped under this IR for the CE. See COV 3a for new target. Added in NCE. Not reported in FY19 Annual Report or FY20 Q1 & Q2.
YOUTH-3	Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29)	0	20%	Dropped	Dropped	Dropped for the CE. Added in NCE. Not reported in FY19 Annual Report or FY20 Q1 & Q2.
EG.3.2-6 (Old)	Value of agricultural and rural loans as a result of USG assistance (RAA) (WOG)	\$57,878 M-0 (0%) F-\$57,878 (100%)			\$87,029 Combined under Old and New Indicator number	No Change to annual or LOP targets. As per FTF Guidance switched to EG.3.2-27 and reported under that indicator in FTFMS FY19. Combining the 2 indicators, FY20 NCE target was 90% achieved as of Q2 and part of the 92,876 Total achieved since FY15 (107% of LOP target). SFMP will no longer track this indicator.
EG.3.2-3 (Old)	Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including farmers, receiving agricultural-related credit as a result of USG assistance (RAA)	492 F= 492 (100%)	0	48	600	No target proposed for the NCE but 48 achieved in FY20 Q1 and Q2 and included in the cumulative total achieved since FY15 now at 82% of LOP target. Additional achievement could be made if MASLOC loans continue to be disbursed.

Ind No	Indicator	Cumulative Result FY15 to FY20 Q2	Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (NCE)	Revised Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (CE)	Revised LoP Targets (thru April 2021) (CE)	Comments
EG.3.2-27	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.	34,998 F=\$34,998 (100%)	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$87,029 Combined under Old and New Indicator number	Reported in FTFMS starting in FY19. FY20 will be reported under this indicator number. Combining the 2 indicators, FY20 NCE target was 90% achieved as of Q2 and part of the 92,876 Total achieved since FY15 (107% of LOP target). SFMP will not track this indicator after FY20. MASLOC has disbursement loans for 17 processors, 14 processors expecting to receive loans declined because the loan was considered too small for their business requirement. LOP is achieved and no new target anticipated for FY21.
EG.4.2.7	Number of individuals participating in group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs with USG assistance [IM-level]	0	375	0	0	Dropped for the CE. Added in NCE. Not reported in FY19 Annual Report or FY20 Q1 & Q2 PMP Tables. However, in the FY20 Q2 report text the following were highlighted.... In the quarter under review, 2 new VSLA groups were formed in the Volta Region, 9 in the Central Region by CEWEFIA, 13 by DAA. This brings the number of VSLAs established under SFMP to 56 groups involving 1,042 people (69 M, 973 F). 46 of these groups were monitored had saved a total of \$26,292 as at March 2020.
(FTF 4.5.2(11) (Old)	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 (RiA) (WOG)	6	3 on-going, no new	3 on-going, no new	6	No Change to annual or LOP targets. FY20 NCE target was 100% achieved as of Q2 and LOP target is 100% achieved. DAA, CEWEFIA and NAFPTA received additional assistance under the gender and finance project.

Ind No	Indicator	Cumulative Result FY15 to FY20 Q2	Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (NCE)	Revised Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (CE)	Revised LoP Targets (thru April 2021) (CE)	Comments
EG.3.2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	3676 M = 1750 F = 804	550 (as per FTFMS)	550 (under IR4 both aspects)	6226 (4226 under this IR and 2000 under COV 2a)	NCE introduced this Indicator under this aspect of IR4 and overall Indicator achievement covering all IRs is reported in FY19 FTFMS with an overall target for FY20 larger than the NCE target originally envisioned under this aspect of IR4. (originally 158 = 62 for class 1,50 fat collectors, 46 builders). This CE proposes an additional 2000 in FY21 under COV 2a.
<u>PS.5.1-24</u>	Number of service providers that receive training, technical assistance, or capacity building in victim-centered and trauma-informed services	0	0	670	670	New Indicator added in FY20 CE. DAA and CEWEFIA activities previously planned will contribute to this indicator
<u>PS.5.3-15</u>	Number of people trained in prevention	0	0	290	290	New Indicator added in FY20 CE. DAA and CEWEFIA activities previously planned will contribute to this indicator.
IR 4: APPLIED MANAGEMENT: (related to management actions for the small pelagic stocks)						
EG.3.2-24	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	108,856 M = 108,019 F = 837 including Ahotor oven adopters and estuary mgmt. plan participants	110,162	10,200 (No. of Canoe registration ID cards distributed plus Densu Oyster pickers)	111,000	No Change in LOP targets. As per FtF Guidance this indicator replaces EG.3.2-17 under which it was reported in FTFMS in FY19. Both aspects of IR 4 contribute to this indicator. Annual target reduced to 10,000 CIC implemented. Due to COVID-19 a FY20 closed season is unlikely. IN addition, 200 Densu oyster pickers observing a closed season in FY20 in Q1 and Q2 are counted in the cumulative total since FY15 (exceeding the projected 162 for FY20).

Ind No	Indicator	Cumulative Result FY15 to FY20 Q2	Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (NCE)	Revised Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (CE)	Revised LoP Targets (thru April 2021) (CE)	Comments
EG.3.2-25	Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance	622,714 marine and estuarine hectares	611,000 marine hectares	611,000	628,319 hectares (FY19 WP)/622,678 (FY19 Annual Report)	No Change in annual or LOP targets. Largely met in previous years but closed season 2020 and registration and moratorium enhance number of practices being utilized to improve the fish stocks, so this number will continue to be reported in FY 20. Both estuarine and marine areas contribute to the LOP target.
COVID 1 Strategic Area (Fisherfolk at 300 sites adhere to COVID-19 prevention protocols)						
COV 1a (Custom indicator)	Number of sites (landing beaches, processing centers or fish markets) obtaining hygiene equipment and supplies adhering to COVID-19 prevention protocols.	N/A	N/A	140 (disaggregated by type of site)	240 sites (disaggregated by type of site)	To be verified using list of sites getting equip./supplies by type. Phone surveys from site advocates on adherence by gender. Tracking of soap and water refill rates.
COV 1b (Custom indicator)	Number of sites showing improvement in adherence to social distancing and other good practices	N/A	N/A	0	300	To be verified by phone surveys from site advocates on level of practices, photo database, limited use of drones for validation & monitoring of some sites.
COV1c (Custom indicator)	Number of functional Social Media Groups established	N/A	N/A	12 groups = 450 persons ((54% men/46% female)	24 groups = 901 persons. (54% men/46% female)	To be verified by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of membership by group. Number of messages disseminated by group and increase in membership of each group.
• COVID 2 Strategic Area (Cash Transfers for 2000 Fisheries-Dependent Households)						
COV 2a EG3.2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level]	N/A	N/A	0	2000 cash assistance household heads	To be verified by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank transfer list.

Ind No	Indicator	Cumulative Result FY15 to FY20 Q2	Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (NCE)	Revised Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (CE)	Revised LoP Targets (thru April 2021) (CE)	Comments
					(~40% Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM) households)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up monitoring verification protocols.
COV 2b (Custom indicator)	US\$ disbursed per household/person	N/A	N/A	0	Avg. \$51 per household per month Avg of \$208 per household over 4 months Total of \$416,000 to 2000 households over 4 months	To be verified by cash transfer evidence of amount from bank, list of persons and their household size receiving cash transfers.
COV2c (Custom indicator)	% of targeted households with steady or decreasing hunger and steady or increasing diet.	N/A	N/A	N/A	90% (disaggregated by Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM) households)	Measure TBD - HHS, HDDS, HFIAS, MDD or MAD by text message or phone call before, during and after cash transfers. Use survey sample of beneficiaries
COV 2d (Custom indicator)	Number of methodologies for targeting and monitoring of economic assistance validated	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	To be verified by reports
COVID 3 Strategic Area (Sustainable and Diversified Livelihoods)						
COV 3a GNDR-2	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level]	N/A	N/A	N/A	40% female	Grant proposals and bank transfer records Survey ranking success of the enterprise (or gross revenue trends) and list of grants disbursed
COV 3b EG3.2	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [IM-level]	N/A	N/A	0	25 individuals provided enterprise grants and livelihood support (gender	

Ind No	Indicator	Cumulative Result FY15 to FY20 Q2	Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (NCE)	Revised Work Plan Target FY20 (Year 6) (CE)	Revised LoP Targets (thru April 2021) (CE)	Comments
					disaggregated 40% female)	
COV 3c (Custom indicator)	Number of livelihood approaches tested and their effectiveness	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	Approach and evaluation documented in report

6. INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TRAVEL SCHEDULE

Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, all international travel originally scheduled from March 2020-Sept 2020 has been canceled. In addition, two international trips are reprogrammed for FY21 for a final outreach event and for administrative close out, assuming international travel is safe and operating at that time.

7. SUMMARY BUDGET AND PIPELINE ANALYSIS

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 (Includes Modifications 16)

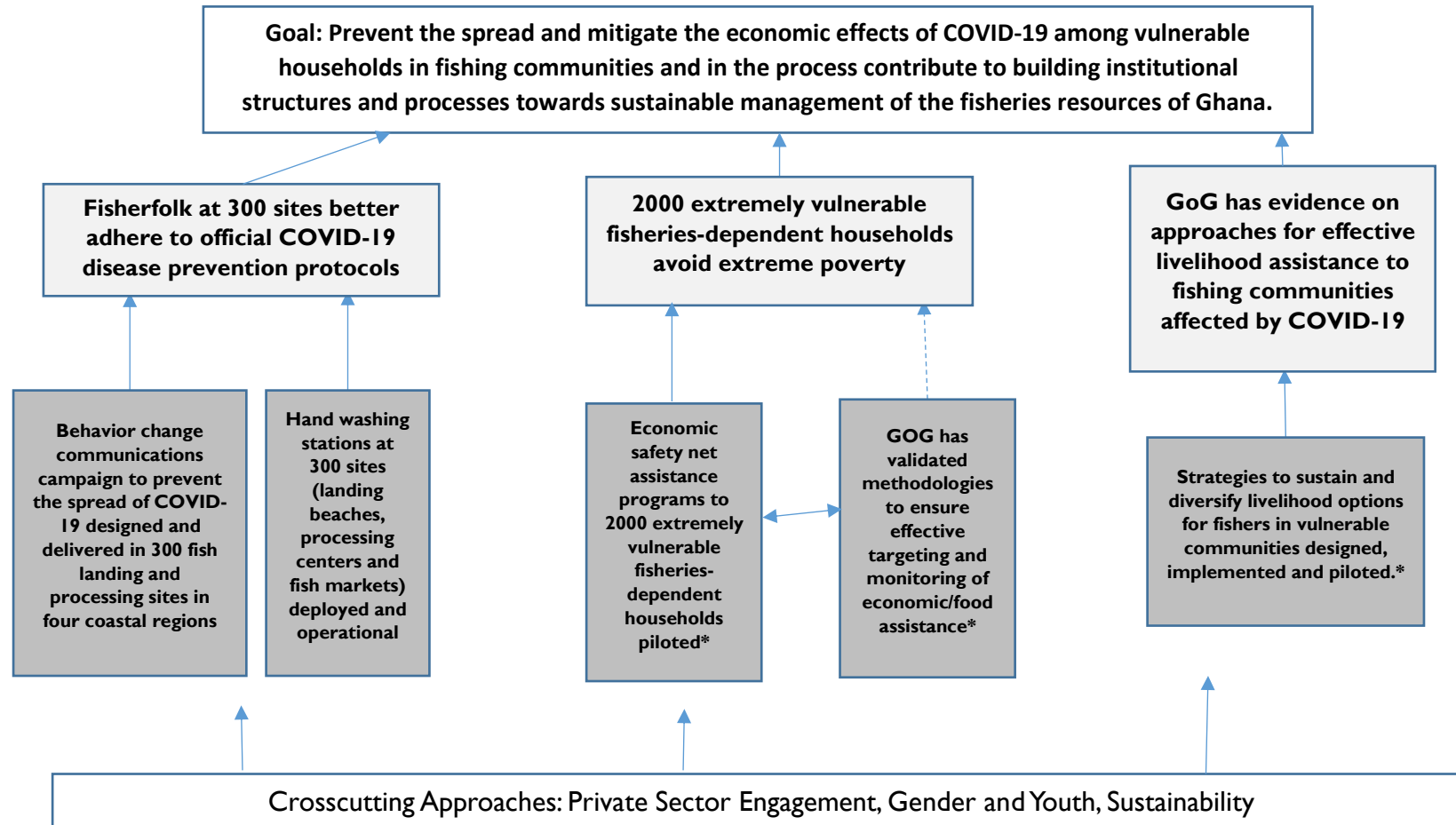
Initial Award Period of Performance: October 22, 2014 to October 31, 2019

Approved No-Cost Extension Period of Performance: October 22, 2014 September 30, 2020

Approved Cost Extension Period of Performance: October 22, 2014 – April 30, 2021

Budget Item	Budget for Remaining Obligated Funds (June 1, 2020-April 30, 2021)	Budget for COVID Response Activities (June 1, 2020 – April 30, 2021)	Grand Total (US\$)
Direct costs	\$550,580	\$1,237,890	\$1,788,470
Subgrantees	\$38,269	\$420,758	\$459,027
Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0
Training	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Direct	\$588,849	\$1,658,648	\$2,247,497
<i>Indirect</i>	<i>\$143,151</i>	<i>\$341,352</i>	<i>\$484,503</i>
Total	\$732,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,732,000

ANNEX 1: Graphic Representation of the Theory of Change



*In partnership with the GOG and fisheries associations. Also building socioeconomic information of fishing communities disaggregated by locale.

ANNEX 2: Detailed Implementation Schedule

Table 8 shows the revised schedule for Year 6 (FY20) SFMP activities some of which were delayed due to COVID-19 as well as COVID-19 Response add-on activities for the remaining period of FY 20.

Table 8: Detailed Revised Implementation Schedule for the Period of Oct 1, 2019 – Sept 30, 2020

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible	
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		J
ORIGINAL SFMP PROGRAM ACTIVITIES																	
CRC-GH		1			Strengthened Enabling environment for Marine Resources Governance												
	1.1	1	1		Fisheries Co-Management Policy												
CRC-GH	1.1.1	1	1	1	Finalization and Launch event of the fisheries co-management policy	1 approved co-mgt policy	1 approved co-mgt policy and 3 co-management plans								X	Kofi/Ray	
CRC-GH	1.1.1	1	1	1	Launch Budget									X		Enoch	
CRC-GH	1.1.1	1	1	1	Stakeholder meetings and workshops to disseminate the fisheries co-management policy involving 4 regional meetings	Workshop reports, participant lists; 4 Regional Workshops								X	X	X	Kofi/kusi/Ray
		2			Science and Research Applied to Policy and Management												
CRC-GH	2.1.1	2	1	1	Formalization of Scientific and Technical Working Group and annual meeting	Correspondence from MOFAD								X	X	X	Ray
CRC-GH	2.1.2	2	1	2	Annual meeting of the Scientific and Technical Working Group	Stock Assessment report, 1 Report		X						X			Najih/Kusi
CRC-GH	2.2	2	2		Monitoring of 2019 Closed season												
CRC-GH	2.2.1	2	2	1	Data collection at specific landing sites (Biological Monitoring of			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Kofi/kusi/

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible				
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		J	J	A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A		U	U	U	E
					the closed season)															
CRC-GH	2.2.2	2	2	2	Coordinators (Field visits)			X	X	X	X	X	X			Kusi				
CRC-GH	2.2.3	2	2	3	Workshop on 2019 closed season socio-economic and biological assessment of the closed season	Workshop reports, participant lists, 2 Final Reports									x	Kusi/Ray				
		3			Creating Constituencies and Stakeholder Engagement															
CRC-GH	3.1	3	1		Communications Campaign on Implementation of Policies of MOFAD and other Programs															
CRC-GH	3.1.1	3	1	1	Production of short video documentaries on Biological Survey	1 Video documentary									x	x	Perfectual			
CRC-GH	3.1.3	3	1	3	2020 Closed season communication and support										x	x	Perfectual/Ray			
CRC-GH	3.1.4	3	1	4	Printing of 2019 closed season socio-economic and biological monitoring reports and fact sheets	Final Copies of socioeconomic and biological reports										x	x	Perfectual		
CRC-GH	3.1.5	3	1	5	Printing of Co-Management Policy & Manual											x	x	Perfectual		
CRC-GH	3.2	3	2		Engagement of political parties															
CRC-GH	3.2.1	3	2	1	Engagement of political parties with fisheries stakeholders on policy positions on addressing	1 Record of TV Event											x	x	Perfectual/Ray	
CRC-GH	3.3	3	3		Fisher to Fisher Dialogue											Perfectual				
	3.3.1	3	3	1	F2F Preparatory meeting with GNCFC,GITA,GIFA,NAFPTA and NAFAG in collaboration with MOFAD/FC, to prepare operational plan, assign responsibilities and deliverables	Operational plan													Perfectual/Kusi	

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible
								OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	
CRC-GH	3.3.2	3	3	2	F2F Central Regional engagement	Workshop reports, participant lists					x	x	x	x		Perfectual/Kusi
CRC-GH		4			Applied Management: Improved Management of Marine Resources to Reduce Over-exploitation, to conserve Biodiversity and Provide Other Benefits											
CRC-GH	4.1	4	1		Implementing the NFMP with emphasis on small pelagics fisheries management											
CRC-GH	4.1.1	4	1	1	Moratorium on New canoes, Canoe Registration and Fisherman ID											
CRC-GH	4.1.1	4	1		Procurement											Enoch
CRC-GH	4.1.1	4	1	1	Printing and distribution of Canoe Identification Cards (CIC) and	10000 smart cards								x	x	Enoch/Kusi/Kofi/Ray
CRC-GH	4.1.2	4	1	2	Development of CIC application									x	x	Enoch/Kusi/Kofi/Ray
CRC-GH	4.1.3	4	1	3	Official launch of Fishermen ID cards at World Oceans Day by Hon Minister of MoFAD	Report on launch (success story)			X							Kusi/Ray
CRC-GH	4.1.4	4	1	4	Procurement of Smart phones for Fisheries Enforcement Unit to be installed with Software	20 Units of Smart Phones									X	Kusi/Ray
CRC-GH	4.1.5	4	1	5	Training for the FEU Officers on the use of CIC application	List of Participants and Training Manual									X	Kusi/Ray
					Value Chain and Post-harvest Improvements in Small Pelagic Fisheries											
Resonance	4.2.1	4	2	1	Class 1 certification scheme											
Resonance	4.2.1	4	2	1	Grant support for 100 individuals signed on to the fish kitchen certification scheme		EG.3.2: 100 processors	x	x							Doris
Resonance	4.2.1	4	2	1	Document Ahotor oven uptake by women fish processors as well as feedback (survey)					x	x					Doris

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								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A		S		
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	M	J	J	A	S		
								T	V	C	N	B	R	R	Y	N	L	G	P			
Resonance	4.2.1	4	2	1	Support additional producers to achieve Class 1 Cert.	Copy of certification	3 processors EG 3.2 GNDR-2											x	x		Doris/DAA/CEWEFIA	
CEWEFIA	4.2.1	4	2	1	Promotion of Class 1 Recognition Scheme - CEWEFIA																	
CEWEFIA	4.2.1	4	2	1	Awareness campaign through the development of IEC materials, Radio discussions and documentation with support from the communications team	Copies of IEC materials		x													Hannah/Rose	
CEWEFIA	4.2.1	4	2	1	Train women on class one certification and provide financial support	TraiNet, training report,	Ind 12&19: 10 Fish processors (same as above)	x													Josephine/Hannah	
DAA	4.2.1	4	2	1	Class 1 FC Recognition Scheme - Certification & Support 2 MSMEs to qualifies for Recognition Scheme																	
DAA	4.2.1	4	2	1	Support and Kitchen improves for MSMEs for FC Class 1 recognition scheme	photo of sample kitchen	Ind 12&19: 2 MSMEs (2 new) New GFSS-34: 2 people	X													Emelia/Lydia/Abraham	
DAA	4.2.1	4	2	1	Reassessments and support after initial visit by FC review team for compliance	Field notes		X	X												Emelia/Lydia/Abraham	
CEWEFIA	4.2.2	4	2	2	Strengthen CEWEFIA																	
CEWEFIA	4.2.2	4	2	2	Monitor Action plan implementation	Monitoring report		X	X	X											Nicholas/Rose	
CEWEFIA	4.2.2	4	2	2	Link up with shops to patronize products and provide continuing awareness on CLaT	contract between CEWEFIA and the shops		X	X	X											Nicholas/Rose	

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								OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	
CEWEFIA	4.2.2	4	2	2	Work with women and youth to maintain the cassia woodlot plantation in Anlo	Picture Report			X										Nicholas/Rose
DAA	4.2.2	4	2	2	Promotion and Branding of the DFTC														
DAA	4.2.2	4	2	2	Development of Sales Outlets - one mobile or semi mobile fish sales point at vantage places in Accra	Photo		X	X										Emelia/Lydia
Resonance	4.3.1	4	3	1	Women Empowerment, Access to Finance initiative – Resonance														
Resonance	4.3.1	4	3	1	Organize trainings for beneficiaries and provide advocacy skills on CLaT			X	X										Doris
Resonance	4.3.1	4	3	1	Monitoring and data collection			X	X	X	X	X	X						Doris
					WLI wrap up														
Resonance	4.3.1	4	3	1	Submit qualitative case study	Report									x				Doris and Karen
CRC-URI	4.3.1	4	3	1	Submit quantitative analysis	Report										x			Brian/ Mary
CEWEFIA	4.3.1	4	3	1	Women Empowerment, Access to Finance initiative – CEWEFIA														
CEWEFIA	4.3.1	4	5	2	Set up of VSLAs	Report, List of members		X	X	X									Deborah/Hannah
CEWEFIA	4.3.1	4	5	2	Monitoring of MSME activities	Monitoring report		X	X	X									Michael/Juliet

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible				
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		J	J	A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A		U	U	U	E
CEWEFIA	4.3.1	4			Advocacy and awareness on anti CLaT activities	Report and pictures					X	X					Deborah /Hannah			
DAA	4.3.1	4	5	3	Women Empowerment, Access to Finance initiative – DAA															
DAA	4.3.1	4			Advocacy and awareness on anti CLaT activities	Report and pictures					X	X					Abraham/ Nancy			
SFMP COVID-19 RESPONSE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES																				
		1			COVID 1: Fisherfolk at 300 landing sites, processing and/or fish markets sites better adhere to official COVID-19 disease prevention protocols.															
CRC-GH	1.1	1	1		Behavior change communications campaign to prevent the spread of COVID-19															
CRC-GH	1.1.1	1	1	1	Production and distribution of social and behavioral change communications materials															
CRC-GH	1.1.1	1	1	1	Production of Communication Materials (animations, jingles, campaign songs, posters, etc.)	1. 10,000 printed posters 2. 7 jingles 3. 20 animations 4. campaign song by Kofi Kinaata,									x	x		Perfectual/FC / Fisher Associations		
CRC-GH	1.1.1	1	1	1	Distribution of Communication materials	Distribution list and 10,000 posters distributed across 300 landing sites, MMDAs,	300 landing sites receive SBC on COVID-19 preventing protocols								x	x		Perfectual/FC / Fisher Associations		
CRC-GH	1.1.2	1	1	2	Participation in TV/Radio discussions Media Engagements															
CRC-GH	1.1.2	1	1	2	Media Engagements/Participation in TV/Radio discussions	TV and Radio recordings									x	x	x	x	Perfectual/FC /Fisher Associations	
CRC-GH	1.1.2	1	1	2	Coordination with the landing beach PA system operators to play jingles	number of times jingles played									x	x	x	x	Perfectual/FC/ Fisher Associations	

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								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J		A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	U	U		U	E
CRC-GH	1.1.3	1	1	3	Social Mobilization/Digital/Electronic Messaging and behavioral change communication															
CRC-GH	1.1.3	1	1	3	Set up of virtual & social media platforms	virtual platform and 24 social accounts	24 social accounts = 901 persons 54% male and 46% female									x	x			
CRC-GH	1.1.3	1	1	3	Virtual Meetings and social media engagements	Minutes of meetings, No. of Virtual Meetings										x	x	x	x	
CRC-GH	1.1.3	1	1	3	Provision of data bundles and call credits for fishers on WhatsApp groups	Data and call credit transfer records										x	x			
CRC-GH	1.1.3	1	1	3	Reengage with telecoms, Viamo, Engagespark, etc. to scope out opportunities for engagement on SBC communications.	Survey and summary messaging reports											x	x	x	
CRC-GH	1.1.3	1	1	3	Activation of mass messaging platforms	Execution report											x	x	x	
CRC-GH	1.1.4	1	1	4	Establishment of Prizes and Award scheme for best Performing Landing Sites															
CRC-GH	1.1.4	1	1	4	Roll out of Competition among various landing beached on COVID-19 safety measures	27 prizes and 135 cash awards (token provided for best performing site advocates at the end of every month for 5 months)											x	x	x	
DAA					DAA Behavior change communications campaign															
DAA	1.1.1	1	1	1	Behavior change communications campaign to prevent the spread of COVID-19															
	1.1.1	1	1	1	Production and distribution of social and behavioral change communications materials															

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible									
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		J	J	A	S					
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A		U	U	U	E	T	V	C	N	B
DAA	1.1.1	1	1	1	Distribution of Communication materials	Distribution list																			Abraham Asare
DAA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Participation in TV/Radio discussions Media Engagements																				
DAA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Media Engagements/Participation in TV/Radio discussions	List of appearances																			Abraham Asare
DAA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Coordination with the landing beach PA system operators to play jingles/Develop/Modification of Jingles	number of times jingles played																			Abraham Asare
DAA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Preparation Visits (site/phone meetings) with MMDAs, Health Departments, MoFAD/FC (zonal), Chief Fishermen, Fish Market Queens, Fish Processors Group leaders, Opinion Community leaders, Information Service, etc.	Minutes of meetings number of visits																			Abraham Asare/Lydia Sasu
DAA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Phone-Inn fishing community radio sensitization, discussion and interviews of "experts" of COVID-19 prevention/spread	Clippings																			Abraham Asare
DAA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Work with MMDAs, district/municipal health directorate to development and mounting of pictorial COVID-19 prevention/spread billboards/signpost at vantage locations of selected landing sites and fish processing communities. (Pictures could include properly use of PPEs for fishers)	Minutes																			Abraham Asare/Irene Aikins

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								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J		A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	U	U		U	E
DAA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Establishing two (2) community information centers at Mumford and Kokrobite landing sites to continually air COVID-19 prevention and spreading messages and jingles.	Photo summary report												Abraham Asare/Irene Aikins		
DAA	1.1.3	1	1	3	Social Media/Digital/Electronic Messaging and behavioral change communication															
DAA	1.1.3	1	1	3	Set up of virtual & social media platforms	Social media accounts	2 WhatsApp Groups set up											Abraham Asare		
DAA	1.1.3	1	1	3	Virtual Meetings and social media engagements	Minutes of meetings, No. of Virtual Meetings												Abraham Asare		
DAA	1.1.4	1	1	4	Establishment of Prizes and Award scheme for best Performing Landing Sites															
DAA	1.1.4	1	1	4	Support Roll out of Competition among various landing beached on Covid-19 safety measures													Abraham Asare/Irene Aikins		
DAA	8.1.1	8	1	1	Monitoring of Social and Behavior change communications															
DAA	8.1.1	8	1	1	Support Field assessment of impact of behavioral change communication	Field notes												Abraham Asare/Irene Aikins		
CEWEFIA					CEWEFIA Behavior change communications campaign															
CEWEFIA	1.1.1	1	1	1	Behavior change communications campaign to prevent the spread of COVID-19															
CEWEFIA	1.1.1	1	1	1	Production and distribution of social and behavioral change communications materials															
CEWEFIA	1.1.1	1	1	1	Distribution of Communication materials	Distribution list												Nicholas		
CEWEFIA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Participation in TV/Radio discussions Media Engagements															

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible		
								O C T	N V	D E C	J A N	F E B	M A R	A P R	M A Y		J U N	J U L
CEWEFIA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Media Engagements/Participation in TV/Radio discussions	number of appearances								x	x	x	x	Nicholas
CEWEFIA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Coordination with the landing beach PA system operators to play jingles/Develop/Modification of Jingles	number of times jingles played								x	x	x	x	Nicholas
CEWEFIA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Awareness creation on COVID-19 pandemic on community information centers with MOH/GHS/FC	Audio recordings. One report to be submitted at the end of the 12 sessions.								x	x	x	x	Josephine/Rose
CEWEFIA	1.1.2	1	1	2	Work with GHS to build capacity of Traditional Authorities to disseminate information on COVID-19 on FM Stations	Report, attendance sheet, recordings								x	x	x	x	Nicholas
CEWEFIA	1.1.3	1	1	3	Social Media/Digital/Electronic Messaging and behavioral change communication													
CEWEFIA	1.1.3	1	1	3	Set up of virtual & social media platforms	Social media accounts	2 WhatsApp Groups set up							x	x			Micheal/Rose
CEWEFIA	1.1.3	1	1	3	Virtual Meetings and social media engagements	Minutes of meetings No. of Virtual Meetings								x	x	x	x	Micheal/Rose
CEWEFIA	1.1.4	1	1	4	Establishment of Prizes and Award scheme for best Performing Landing Sites													
CEWEFIA	1.1.4	1	1	4	Roll out of Competition among various landing beached on Covid-19 safety measures	prizes and cash awards (token provided for best performing site advocates at the end of every month for 5 months)								x	x	x		Micheal/Rose
CEWEFIA	8.1.1	8	1	1	Monitoring of Social and Behavior change communications													

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								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J		A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	U	U		U	E
CEWEFIA	8.1.3	1	1	3	Field assessment of impact of behavioral change communication	Field reports										x	x	Micheal/Rose		
HM					HM Behavior change communications campaign															
HM	1.1.1	1	1	1	Behavior change communications campaign to prevent the spread of COVID-19															
HM	1.1.1	1	1	1	Production and distribution of social and behavioral change communications materials											x	x			
HM	1.1.1	1	1	1	Distribution of Communication materials	Distribution list and number of copies										x	x	Balartey/ Daniel		
HM	1.1.2	1	1	2	Participation in TV/Radio discussions Media Engagements															
HM	1.1.2	1	1	2	Media Engagements/Participation in TV/Radio discussions	number of appearances										x	x	x	x	Cephas
HM	1.1.2	1	1	2	Coordination with the landing beach PA system operators to play jingles/Develop/Modification of Jingles	number of times jingles played										x	x	x	x	Balartey /Daniel
HM	1.1.3	1	1	3	Social Media/Digital/Electronic Messaging and behavioral change communication															
HM	1.1.3	1	1	3	Set up of virtual & social media platforms	Social media accounts	2 WhatsApp Groups set up									x	x			Cephas/ Adiza
HM	1.1.3	1	1	3	Virtual Meetings and social media engagements	Minutes of meetings No. of Virtual Meetings										x	x	x	x	Cephas/ Adiza
HM	1.1.4	1	1	4	Establishment of Prizes and Award scheme for best Performing Landing Sites															

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								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J		A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	U	U		U	E
HM	1.1.4	1	1	4	Roll out of Competition among various landing beaches on Covid-19 safety measures	prizes and cash awards (token provided for best performing site advocates at the end of every month for 5 months)										x	x	x	Balrtey/ Daniel	
HM	8.1.1	8	1	1	Monitoring of Social and Behavior change communications															
HM	8.1.3	1	1	1	Field assessment of impact of behavioral change communication	Field reports										x		x	Kofi/Justice	
FON					FON Behavior change communications campaign															
FON	1.1.1	1	1	1	Behavior change communications campaign to prevent the spread of COVID-19															
FON	1.1.1	1	1	1	Production and distribution of social and behavioral change communications materials															
FON	1.1.1	1	1	1	Distribution of Communication materials	Distribution list and										x	x		Kwesi Johnson/ Susana Ewuakye	
FON	1.1.2	1	1	2	Participation in TV/Radio discussions Media Engagements															
FON	1.1.2	1	1	2	Media Engagements/Participation in TV/Radio discussions	number of appearances										x	x	x	x	Kwesi Johnson /Solomon Kusi Ampofo
FON	1.1.2	1	1	2	Coordination with the landing beach PA system operators to play jingles/Develop/Modification of Jingles	number of times jingles played										x	x	x	x	Kwesi Johnson/ Susana Ewuakye
FON	1.1.3	1	1	3	Social Media/Digital/Electronic Messaging and behavioral change communication															

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								T	V	C	N	B	R	R	Y		N	L	G	P
FON	1.1.3	1	1	3	Set up of virtual & social media platforms	Social media accounts	2 WhatsApp Groups set up								x	x		Solomon Kusi Ampofo		
FON	1.1.3	1	1	3	Virtual Meetings and social media engagements	Minutes of meetings No. of Virtual Meetings									x	x	x	x	Solomon Kusi Ampofo	
FON	1.1.4	1	1	4	Establishment of Prizes and Award scheme for best Performing Landing Sites															
FON	1.1.4	1	1	4	Roll out of Competition among various landing beached on Covid-19 safety measures	prizes and cash awards (token provided for best performing site advocates at the end of every month for 5 months)										x	x	x	Nana Efua	
FON	8.1.1	8	1	1	Monitoring of Social and Behavior change communications															
FON	8.1.3	1	1	1	Field assessment of impact of behavioral change communication	Field reports										x		x	Nana Efua	
CRC-GH		1	2		Hand washing stations at 300 sites - landing beaches, processing centers and fish markets - deployed and operational.															
CRC-GH	1.2.1	1	2	1	Setting up of Hand Washing Facilities															
CRC-GH	1.2.1	1	2	1	Procurement of Handwashing stations	At least 300 Hand washing facilities procured Reports	300 sites (by type) usage of at least 80%									x	x		Doris/Enoch	
CRC-GH	1.2.1	1	2	1	Distribution of Handwashing stations	List showing number per all 27 Districts										x	x		Doris/Kusi	
CRC-GH	1.2.1	1	2	1	Coordination with SFMP partners, GNFCF and NAFPTA executives to select and appoint Site Advocates	Participants Lists										x			Kusi/Mary/	

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								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J		A	S					
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	U	U		U	E	T	V	C	N	B
																									Melisa/
CRC-GH	1.2.1	1	2	1	Orientation for Site Advocates	Participants Lists																			Mary/Melisa/ Perfectual/ Doris
CRC-GH	1.2.1	1	2	1	Procurement of T-Shirts, Nose Masks, and Hand Gloves for Site Advocates	1000 T-Shirts, Nose Masks, and Hand Gloves for Site Advocates																			Doris/ Perfectual
CRC-GH	1.2.1	1	2	1	Coordination with Partners (DAA, CEWEFIA HM and FoN) to ensure regular supply of consumables (liquid soap, tissue, water) for Hand Washing Facilities at landing beaches and fish processing centers	Mobile Money Transfer Receipts, Receipts of purchase of consumables																			Mary/Melisa /Kusi
DAA	1.2.1	1	2	1	Distribution of Handwashing stations	List showing number of Hand washing stations per Districts																			Abraham Asare/Iren Aikins
DAA	1.2.1	1	2	1	Coordination with Local Representatives of GNCFC to ensure regular supply of consumables (liquid soap, tissue, water) for Hand Washing Facilities at landing beaches and fish processing centers	Receipts of purchase of consumables																			Abraham Asare/Iren Aikins
DAA	1.2.1	1	2	1	Orientation for Site Advocates	Participants Lists																			Abraham Asare/Iren Aikins

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20			Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20			Person Responsible		
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J		A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	U	U		L	G
DAA	1.2.1	1	2	1	Distribution of T-Shirts, Nose Masks, and Hand Gloves for Site Advocates	T-Shirts, Nose Masks, and Hand Gloves for Site Advocates									x	x			Abraham Asare/Iren Aikins	
CEWEFIA	1.2.1	1	2	1	Distribution of Handwashing stations	List showing number of Hand washing stations per Districts assigned.									x	x			Josephine / Deborah	
CEWEFIA	1.2.1	1	2	1	Coordination with Local Representatives of GNCFC to ensure regular supply of consumables (liquid soap, tissue, water) for Hand Washing Facilities at landing beaches and fish processing centers	Mobile Money Transfer Receipts and Receipts of purchase of consumables									x	x	x	x	Nicholas/ Josephine	
CEWEFIA	1.2.1	1	2	1	Orientation for Site Advocates	Participants Lists									x				Nicholas/ Josephine	
CEWEFIA	1.2.1	1	2	1	Distribution of T-Shirts, Nose Masks, and Hand Gloves for Site Advocates	T-Shirts, Nose Masks, and Hand Gloves for Site Advocates									x	x			Nicholas/ Josephine	
HM	1.2.1	1	2	1	Distribution of Handwashing stations	List showing number of Hand washing stations per Districts assigned.									x	x			Balartey/ Daniel	

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								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J		A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	U	U		U	P
HM	1.2.1	1	2	1	Coordination with Local Representatives of GNCFC and NAFPTA to ensure regular supply of consumables (liquid soap, tissue, water) for Hand Washing Facilities at landing beaches and fish processing centers	Mobile Money Transfer Receipts and Receipts of purchase of consumables									x	x	x	x	Balartery/ Daniel	
HM	1.2.1	1	2	1	Orientation for Site Advocates	Participants Lists									x				Balartery/ Daniel	
HM	1.2.1	1	2	1	Distribution of T-Shirts, Nose Masks, and Hand Gloves for Site Advocates	T-Shirts, Nose Masks, and Hand Gloves for Site Advocates									x	x			Balartery/ Daniel	
FON	1.2.1	1	2	1	Distribution of Handwashing stations	List showing number of Hand washing stations per Districts assigned.									x	x			Kwesi Johnson/ Susana Ewuakye	
FON	1.2.1	1	2	1	Coordination with Local Representatives of GNCFC and NAFPTA to ensure regular supply of consumables (liquid soap, tissue, water) for Hand Washing Facilities at landing beaches and fish processing centers	Mobile Money Transfer Receipts and, Receipts of purchase of consumables									x	x	x	x	Kwesi Johnson/ Susana Ewuakye	
FON	1.2.1	1	2	1	Orientation for Site Advocates	Participants Lists									x				Kwesi Johnson/ Susana Ewuakye	
FON	1.2.1	1	2	1	Distribution of T-Shirts, Nose Masks, and Hand Gloves for Site Advocates	T-Shirts, Nose Masks, and Hand Gloves for Site Advocates									x	x			Kwesi Johnson/ Susana Ewuakye	
		2			COVID 2: Two thousand extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households avoid extreme poverty															

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible				
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		J	J	A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A		U	U	U	E
CRC-GH	2.1	2	1		Selection of Poor and Vulnerable Households															
CRC-GH	2.1.1	2	1	1	Meeting with Stakeholders to develop selection criteria	Minutes of meeting, Selection criteria							x	x						
CRC-GH	2.1.2	2	1	2	Coordination with partners to provide education and orientation on selection criteria	WhatsApp messages and stakeholder survey report								x	x					
CRC-GH	2.1.3	2	1	3	Coordination with local representatives (GNCFC and NAFPTA Fish to select potential beneficiaries with contact phone numbers	List of potential beneficiary households, 136 households in Greater Accra Region)									x	x				
CRC-GH	2.1.3	2	1	4	Generation of SFMP to verify final list of beneficiaries and establishment of baseline socioeconomic conditions	Verified list of beneficiary households, 68 beneficiary households									x	x				
CRC-GH	2.1.3	2	1	5	Coordination with all partners to facilitate selection of potential beneficiaries by GNCFC and Fish Processors with contact phone numbers	List of potential beneficiary households									x	x				
CRC-GH	2.1.4	2	1	6	Analysis of initial potential beneficiaries	Report, Two sets of lists of beneficiary households										x				
CRC-GH	2.1.5	2	1	7	Setting up of Technical Coordinating Committee	Correspondence							x							
CRC-GH	2.1.6	2	1	8	Organizing coordination meetings with the Technical Committee	Minutes of meeting, Two types of meetings; virtual and in person								x	x	x				

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible				
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		J	J	A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A		U	U	U	P
CRC-GH	2.1.7	2	1	9	Coordination with the respective MMDs	Report, Engagement reports								x	x	x	x	Kusi/Doris/Ray		
CRC-GH	2.1.8	2	1	10	Adoption or adaption of Proxy Means Test (PMT) survey instruments from National Targeting System (NTS)	Report, Survey instruments										x	x	Mary/Melissa		
CRC-GH	2.1.9	2	1	11	Coordination with partners to administer PMT survey instruments	Survey report										x	x	Mary/Melissa		
CRC-GH	2.1.10	2	1	12	Analysis and generation of final list of beneficiaries	Final list of potential beneficiary households										x	x	Mary/Melissa		
CRC-GH	2.1.11	2	1	13	Verification of final list of beneficiaries and establishment of baseline socioeconomic conditions	Report	List of 2000 beneficiary households (50%) female										x	Mary/Melissa		
DAA	2.1	2	1		Selection of Poor and Vulnerable Households															
DAA	2.1.1	2	1	1	Meeting with Stakeholders to develop selection criteria	Minutes of meeting, Selection criteria								x	x			Abraham Asare/Iren Aikins		
DAA	2.1.2	2	1	2	Coordination with SFMP to provide education and orientation on selection criteria to beneficiaries (GNCFC, Fish Processors)	WhatsApp messages and minutes									x	x		Abraham Asare/Iren Aikins		
DAA	2.1.3	2	1	3	Coordination with local representatives (GNCFC, Fish Processors) to select potential beneficiaries with contact phone numbers	List of 496 households (208 in Greater Accra and 288 in the Central Region)										x	x	x	Abraham Asare/Iren Aikins	
DAA	2.1.6	2	1	6	Participating in coordination meetings with the Technical Committee	Minutes of meeting, Two types of meetings; virtual and in person								x	x	x	x	Abraham Asare/Iren Aikins		

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20			Q3 YF20			Q4 FY20			Person Responsible			
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A		S		
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	U	U	U		E		
DAA	2.1.8	2	1	8	Coordination with SFMP to administer PMT survey instruments	Field notes											x	x	Abraham Asare/Iren Aikins			
DAA	2.1.10	2	1	10	Coordination with SFMP to verify final list of beneficiaries and establishment of baseline socioeconomic conditions	Verified list of beneficiary households, 248 beneficiary households												x	Abraham Asare/Iren Aikins			
CEWEFIA	2.1	2	1		Selection of Poor and Vulnerable Households														Josephine/Deborah			
CEWEFIA	2.1.1	2	1	1	Meeting with Stakeholders to develop selection criteria	Selection criteria											x	x	Nicholas/Michael			
CEWEFIA	2.1.2	2	1	2	Coordination with SFMP to provide education and orientation on selection criteria to beneficiaries (GNCFC, Fish Processors)	WhatsApp messages and stakeholder survey report												x	x	Nicholas/Josephine		
CEWEFIA	2.1.3	2	1	3	Coordination with local representatives (GNCFC, Fish Processors) to select potential beneficiaries with contact phone numbers	1,040 households all in the Central Region													x	x	Nicholas/Josephine	
CEWEFIA	2.1.6	2	1	6	Participating in coordination meetings with the Technical Committee	Two types of meetings; virtual and in person													x	x	x	Nicholas
CEWEFIA	2.1.8	2	1	8	Coordination with SFMP to administer PMT survey instruments	Survey report														x	x	Micheal/Rose
CEWEFIA	2.1.10	2	1	10	Coordination with SFMP to verify final list of beneficiaries and establishment of baseline socioeconomic conditions	520 beneficiary households															x	Deborah/Rose
HM	2.1	2	1		Selection of Poor and Vulnerable Households																	

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible				
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		J	J	A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A		U	U	U	E
HM	2.1.2	2	1	1	Meeting with Stakeholders to develop selection criteria	Minutes of meeting								x	x	Balartey/ Daniel				
HM	2.1.3	2	1	2	Coordination with SFMP to provide education and orientation on selection criteria to beneficiaries (GNCFC, Fish Processors)	WhatsApp messages and stakeholder survey report									x	x	Balartey /Daniel			
HM	2.1.4	2	1	3	Coordination with local representatives (GNCFC & NAFPTA) to select potential beneficiaries with contact phone numbers	1,190 households (464 in Greater Accra and 726 in Western Region)										x	x	Balartey/ Daniel		
HM	2.1.6	2	1	8	Coordination with SFMP to administer PMT survey instruments	Survey report										x	x	Balartey/ Daniel		
HM	2.1.7	2	1	10	Coordination with SFMP to verify final list of beneficiaries and establishment of baseline socioeconomic conditions	595 beneficiary households											x	Balartey/ Daniel		
FON	2.1.	2	1		Selection of Poor and Vulnerable Households															
FON	2.1.1	2	1	1	Meeting with Stakeholders to develop selection criteria	Selection criteria									x	x		Nana Efua Ewur		
FON	2.1.2	2	1	2	Coordination with SFMP to provide education and orientation on selection criteria to beneficiaries (GNCFC, Fish Processors)	WhatsApp messages and stakeholder survey report										x	x	Nana Efua Ewur		
FON	2.1.3	2	1	3	Coordination with local representatives (GNCFC & NAFPTA) to select potential beneficiaries with contact phone numbers	1,138 households (644 households from Volta Region and 494 from Western Region)											x	x	Nana Efua Ewur	
FON	2.1.8	2	1	8	Coordination with SFMP to administer PMT survey instruments	Survey report											x	x	Nana Efua Ewur	

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible		
								O C T	N V	D E C	J A N	F E B	M A R	A P R	M A Y		J U N	J U L
FON	2.1.10	2	1	10	Coordination with SFMP to verify final list of beneficiaries and establishment of baseline socioeconomic conditions	569 beneficiary households										x	Nana Efua Ewur	
CRC-GH	2.2	2	2		GOG has validated methodologies to ensure effective targeting and monitoring of economic/food assistance													
CRC-GH	2.2.1	2	2	1	Develop and implement a consultation plan to collate information and finalize methodologies. Individual and group consultations will include MOFAD/FC, organizations experienced in targeting safety net assistance, local partner and fisher/processor associations	1 Plan and Consultation Report								x	x		Ray/Doris/Enoch	
CRC-GH	2.2.2	2	2	2	Draft and validate with IR2 partners Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual for initial targeting, delivery, and monitoring methodologies, including risk management approaches to avoid leakage	I Draft SOP Manual									x	x	x	Ray/Doris/Enoch
CRC-GH	2.2.3	2	2	3	Conduct monthly meeting (virtual) with Technical Coordinating Committee including partners to review monitoring data to rapidly adapt methodologies and implementation.	8 Meeting Reports								x	x	x	x	Ray/Doris/Enoch
Resonance		3			COVID 3: GoG has evidence on approaches for effective livelihood assistance to fishing communities affected by COVID -19.													
Resonance	3.1.1	3	1	1	Conduct a rapid assessment to determine potential disruptions to the fish supply chain that could result from the Government of Ghana re-imposing restrictions to control the spread of COVID-19.													

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20			Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20			Person Responsible					
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J		A	S			
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	U	U		U	P			
Resonance	3.1.1	3	1	1	Recruit supply chain/market linkage consultants to support assessment											x				Nick/Doris			
Resonance	3.1.1	3	1	1	Desk research and interviews to identify supply chain disruptions, potential innovations or partners in the Central and Accra regions.												x	x	x	x	Nick/Tim/Consultants		
Resonance	3.1.1	3	1	1	Produce assessment report	3 strategies for sustaining livelihoods developed												x	x	x	Nick/Tim/Consultants		
Resonance	3.1.2	3	1	2	Develop partnerships and activities to mitigate fish supply chain disruptions and capitalize on the economic opportunities with market shifts.																		
Resonance	3.1.2	3	1	2	Hold 1-3 partnership development workshops by phone/video conference															x	x	x	Doris/Nick/Livelihoods Specialist/Tim
Resonance	3.1.2	3	1	2	Develop partnership workplans	1 strategy for sustaining livelihoods tested														x	x	x	Doris/Livelihoods Specialist
Resonance	3.1.2	3	1	2	Implement partnership activities	1 strategy for sustaining livelihoods tested														X	X	X	Doris/Livelihoods Specialist
Resonance	3.1.2	3	1	2	Partnership reflection workshops	1 strategy for sustaining livelihoods tested														X	X	X	Doris/Nick/Livelihoods Specialist
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Build on relationships with fisheries sector apex organizations to identify and support promising alternative livelihoods.																		

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible				
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		J	J	A	S
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A		U	U	U	P
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Develop a youth prioritization strategy to ensure activities 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.4, and 3.2.5 will all include a focus on youth	40% of livelihoods grant recipients are youth								X			Doris/Tim/DAA/CEWEFIA			
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Provide trainings for members of apex organizations to make soaps from locally available materials to supply landing sites and processing facilities	100 individuals trained	EG3.2 – 100 indiv (gender disaggregated)							X	X	X	X	Doris/DAA/CEWEFIA		
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Work with apex organizations to select promising livelihoods for support in Accra and Central regions										X	X	X	Livelihoods Specialist/Doris		
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Work with apex organizations to identify and screen members engaged in successful alternative livelihood practices	30-50 potential grantees identified									X	X	X	Livelihoods Specialist/Doris		
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Provide trainings for selected beneficiaries in financial management and technical skills relevant to their selected livelihood	Increased financial management capacity of 30-50 grantees									X	X	X	Livelihoods Specialist/Doris		
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Train fisheries apex organizations to enhance capacity to provide advisory/support services for supplementary livelihoods to members	Increased capacity of 2 apex organizations									X	X	X	Doris/Livelihoods Specialist		
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Support grantees to open bank accounts at the financial institution of their choice	30-50 grantees have formal relationships with credit institutions (gender disaggregated)	EG3,2 25 gender disaggregated GNR2 – 40%female								X	X	X	Doris/Livelihoods Specialist		

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20		Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20		Person Responsible		
								O C T	N V	D E C	J A N	F E B	M A R	A P R	M A Y		J U N	J U L
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Reach out to MFIs to gauge potential for providing micro-loans to grantees of up to 20% of overall grant value as grantee cost share	Brief assessment of feasibility of MFI support.									X	X	X	Doris /Livelihoods Specialist
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Review and approve grant requests, procure in-kind contributions for grantees who have met all criteria	30-50 in-kind enterprise grants disbursed (gender disaggregated)									X	X	X	Livelihoods Specialist/ Doris/Enoch
Resonance	3.1.3	3	1	3	Monitor impacts of grants on livelihoods	2 livelihoods approaches tested, and effectiveness evaluated									X	X	X	Livelihoods Specialist/ DAA/ CEWEFIA
Project Management & Coordination																		
CRC-GH	8.1	8	1		Monitoring and Evaluation													
CRC-GH	8.1.1	8	1	1	M&E coordination and management of final products									x	X	X	X	Ray/Enoch /Mary
CRC-GH	8.1.2	8	1	2	Rapid Appraisal & Baseline Assessment	Baseline Report, Phone polling								x				UCC, Mary
CRC-GH	8.1.3	8	1	3	Training on COVID-19 protocols with site advocates and implementing partners M&E officers	List of participants, liability forms, TEAMS forms, Semi-annual virtual meetings	EG3.2 300 persons trained							x	x			Mary, UCC, DAA, CEWEFIA, HM, FON
CRC-GH	8.1.3	8	1	3	Mapping geo-locations of (300+) fishing landing beaches and major processing centers and fish markets along the coast selected for COVID-19 intervention	E-file/database with names of sites, district region and GPS coordinates, 4 Regional Fishers Databases, 1 GIS database									x	x	x	UCC, Mary

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20			Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20			Person Responsible			
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J		A	S	
								C	O	E	A	E	A	P	A	U	J	A	S		
								T	V	C	N	B	R	R	Y	N	L	G	P		
CRC-GH	8.1.3	8	1	3	Integrate geo-spatial and socio-economic baseline data into CRC-URI SFMP online database	Updated geo-spatial and socio-economic baseline data of beneficiary communities on CRC-URI SFMP online database, 4 Regional Fishers Databases												x	x	x	UCC, Mary
CRC-GH	8.1.3	8	1	3	Establish the monitoring indicators and protocols and systems for COVID 1 behavior change objectives.	Report on established protocols and verified households, Phone calls, observation from site advocates												x	x		UCC, Mary
CRC-GH	8.1.3	8	1	3	Periodic monitoring of beneficiary landing beaches and fishing communities on COVID safe Knowledge Attitudes and Practice (KAP) and compliance with social and behavioral change communication activities	Monitoring report on updates of information on beneficiary landing beaches and households, Monthly Phone polling verification, observation from site advocates												x		x	UCC, Mary
CRC-GH	8.1.3	8	1	3	Experience sharing virtual meetings with M&E UCC, DAA and CEWEFIA, FON & HM	Report												x			Mary, UCC, DAA, CEWEFIA, HM, FON
UCC	8.2	8	2		Integrated geo-spatial site data into an online database and tracking tool																

IP	IRS	IR	Sub IR	Task	Task Description	Output (Product/report) Published Docs	Result Target per indicator	Q1 FY20		Q2 FY20			Q3 YF20		Q4 FY20			Person Responsible		
								O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J		A	S
								T	V	C	N	B	R	R	Y	N	L		U	P
CRC-URI	8.2.1	8	2	1	Establish the monitoring indicators and protocols and systems for COVID 1 behavior change objectives.	Report on established indicators protocols for verification of indicators									x	x			Brian, Mary, Bob Prof. Denis Aheto	
UCC	8.2.1	8	2	2	Mapping geo-locations of (300+) fishing landing beaches and major processing centers and fish markets along the coast selected for COVID-19 intervention	E-file/database with names of sites, district region and GPS coordinates, 1 GIS database										x	x	x	Dr. Donatus Angnuureng	
UCC	8.2.2	8	2	3	Integrate geo-spatial and socio-economic baseline data into CRC-URI SFMP online database	Updated geo-spatial and socio-economic baseline data of beneficiary communities on CRC-URI SFMP online database										x	x	x	Dr. Isaac Okyere	
UCC	8.2.4	8	2	4	Periodic monitoring of beneficiary landing beaches and fishing communities on COVID safe Knowledge Attitudes and Practice (KAP)	Report on updates of information on beneficiary landing beaches and households									x			x	Dr. Isaac Okyere	
	8.2	8	3		Reporting															
CRC-GH	8.1.2	8	3	1	Submission of Quarterly reports	4 Quarterly reports			X		X				x			x	Ray and Brian	
CRC-GH	8.1.2	8	3	2	Submission of annual workplan	Work plan												x	Ray and Brian	
CRC-GH	8.1.2	8	3	3	Submission of annual report	1 Annual Report												X	Ray and Brian	
CRC-GH	8.1.2	8	3	4	Submission of Accruals	4 Reports			X		X				x			x	Woodi and Brian	

ANNEX 3: A graphical representation of the structure of the social network group

