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SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SFMP)

Report on Monthly Monitoring of SFMP COVID-19 Intervention Sites and Close-out for UCC's Activities



MARCH, 2021

THE
**UNIVERSITY
OF RHODE ISLAND**
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF OCEANOGRAPHY



resonance
Frontier Market Solutions
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Cover photo: UCC team inspecting handwashing stations at Dixcove (top left) and Axim (top-right); bottom - a fish processor using a handwashing station at Mumford.

Photo credit: UCC team

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Friends of the Nation:	http://www.fonghana.org
Hen Mpoano:	http://www.henmpoano.org
Resonance Global:	https://resonanceglobal.com/

ACRONYMS

CCM	Centre for Coastal Management
CEWEFIA	Central and Western Region Fishmongers Improvement Association
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease - 2019
CRC	Coastal Resource Center
DAA	Development Action Association
DFAS	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Science
FoN	Friends of the Nation
FtF	Feed the Future
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNCFC	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen's Council
HM	Hen Mpoano
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
MOFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ODK	Open Data Kit
SFMP	Sustainable Fisheries Management Project
UCC	University of Cape Coast
URI	University of Rhode Island
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VB	Veronica Bucket

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents on UCC's engagement on the COVID-19 intervention monthly spot checks as well as other works on the transfer of the COVID M&E online database from URI to UCC with the second quarter January-March 2021, and finally closes out UCC's activities on the project. Monthly spot checks were conducted at selected landing beaches in the Central and Western Region. The monitoring provided some important insight on the improvement in observing COVID protocols in hygienic practices through the handwashing stations, maintenance of social distancing and minimal wearing of face mask at the landing beaches in the Central Region compared to the baseline, although still very low and requires much improvement as the pandemic still exists. Relatively better adherence was observed in Central Region than Western. The transfer of the online tracker/database to UCC was completed, and the is a significant step in ensuring local ownership and sustainability of the site.

1. BACKGROUND

At the beginning of the SFMP COVID-19 intervention, UCC conducted a field survey between July and August 2020, on mapping of fish landing beaches, processing sites and markets as well as collection of baseline data on handwashing stations and adherence to COVID-19 health and safety protocols in all fishing communities along the coast. This was to support the SFMP M&E team on collecting baseline data and building a database for the M&E especially for COVID-1 (*Fisherfolk at 300 landing sites, processing and/or fish markets sites better adhere to official COVID-19 disease prevention protocols*) and COVID-2 (*Two thousand extremely vulnerable fisheries-dependent households avoid extreme poverty*). The URI and UCC have worked together in building the database and online tracker for monitoring the UCC team have subsequently carried out monthly spot checks at the project intervention sites. This report covers observations of CCM-UCC team on the monthly spot checks at selected SFMP-COVID intervention landing beaches and fishing communities on COVID safe KAP (Activity 5.7). The report also covers transfer of the online database/tracker from URI to UCC as part of the sustainability consideration (Activity 5.10) and close-out of UCC's activities on the SFMP.

1.1 Objectives for the monitoring and database transfer

The objectives of field spot checks and database were to:

- Ascertain the state, sufficiency of supplies (soap and water) and utilization of the SFMP-COVID handwashing stations at the project intervention sites.
- Carry out checks on COVID safe KAP (handwashing, social distancing and wearing of face mask) at landing beaches and fishing communities
- Work with URI to transfer the online M&E database/mapper to UCC for local ownership and sustainability

1.2 Expected Outcome

Expected outcomes of the survey included:

- The state, sufficiency of supplies (soap and water) and utilization of the SFMP-COVID handwashing stations at the project intervention sites ascertained.
- State of adherence to COVID safe KAP (handwashing, social distancing and wearing of face mask) at landing beaches and fishing communities assessed
- The online M&E database/mapper transferred from URI to UCC

2. FIELD MONITORING SPOT CHECKS

2.1 Preparation

Prior to commencement of the spot checks, the URI team organized a virtual orientation and training for the UCC team on the use of Kobotoolbox for data collection on Friday, December 4, 2020, where they were taken through hands-on demonstration and repeated practice to enhance their competency. Snapshot of some slides of the power point presentation used in the training is shown in Figure 1. The team also had a number of preparatory meetings for planning and mobilization of logistics.

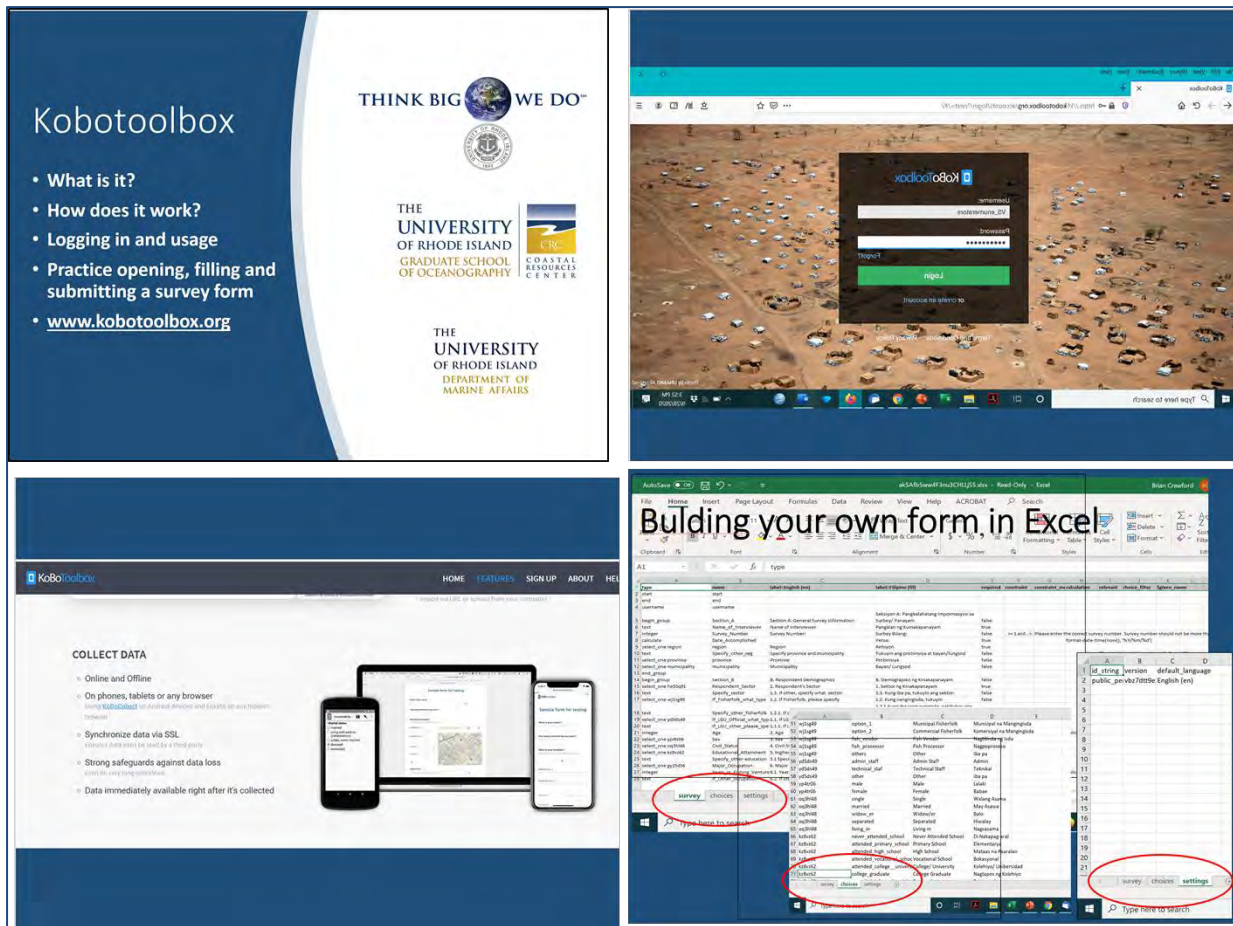


Figure 1 Snapshot of some Powerpoint slides used in the training the UCC team on Kobotoolbox by the URI team

2.2 Selection of sites for spot checks

It was discussed and agreed by the SFMP M&E team and the UCC team that UCC carries out the monitoring in the Central and Western Regions while the SFMP covers the Greater Accra and Volta Regions. For this reason, UCC's monitoring were undertaken at the COVID intervention sites in the two regions. The total number of SFMP-COVID intervention sites along the coast were 237, disaggregated as 58 in Western, 86 in Central, 46 in Greater Accra and 47 in Volta, and at least 60% of these sites were visited and assessed in each region during the spot checks. These were covered monthly at 20% per month over 3 months (Dec.-2020-Feb 2021) cumulatively reaching the 60% in February 2021. The full list of sites selected and monitored by UCC is provided in Appendix 1.

2.3 Field Spot Checks

The spot checks were carried out monthly from December 2020 to February 2021. The specific dates for the monitoring were December 2020 (Western: 17th-20th; Central: 12th-15th), January 2021 (Western: 17th - 21st; Central: 26th-29th), and February 2021 (Western: 11th-15th; Central: 17th-20th). The form for the survey was built in the Kobotoolbox by the URI team and the questions included the number of handwashing stations (or veronica buckets) available at the site, the adequacy of supplies (i.e. soap and water), and proportion of people using the hand washing station at the site and the dominant gender as well as at the

proportion of people staying 6 feet apart and those wearing of face masks. A snapshot of the survey questions in the Kobotoolbox is shown in Figure 2 below; the full form is accessible at <https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/1Q6Fj4Wp>

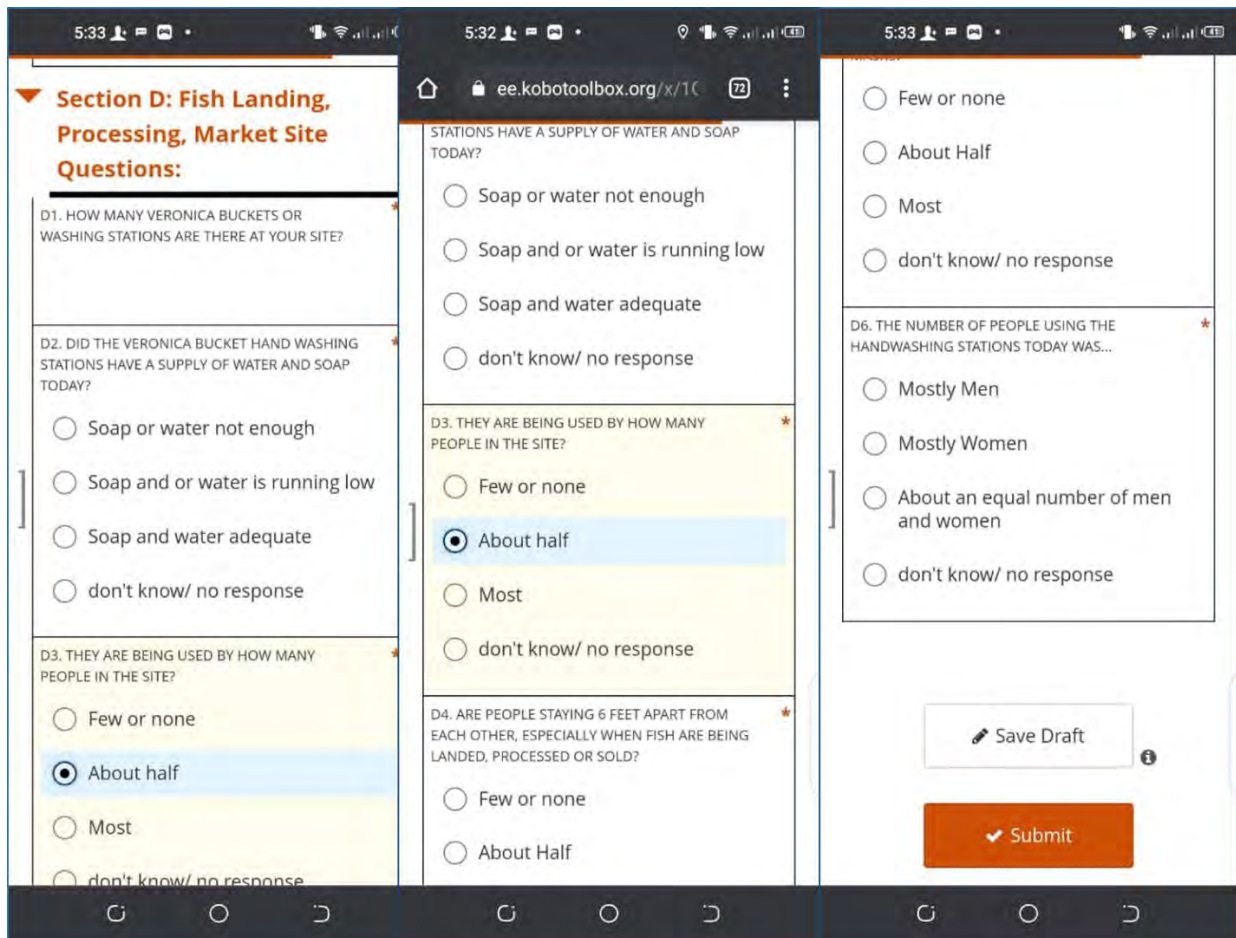


Figure 2 A snapshot of the survey questions in the Kobotoolbox

Aside completing the survey questions, the team also inspected the hand washing stations and interacted briefly with the Site Advocates on any challenges they face.

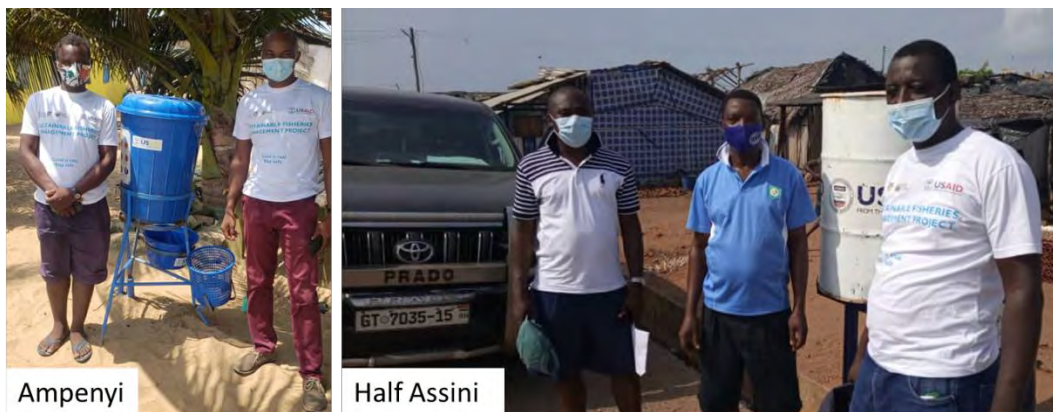


Figure 3 UCC team meet site advocates during the monitoring



Figure 4 The UCC teams inspecting handwashing stations at various landing beaches

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 State of the Handwashing Stations

Majority of the handwashing stations were functional and in good condition (Figure 5). A greater proportion of the functional handwashing stations are the plastic buckets (veronica buckets) as their care and maintenance seemed much more manageable by the site advocates compared to the metal drums.



Figure 5 A sample of functional handwashing stations at the landing beaches

Although a majority of the handwashing stations were functional, a number of them were also not functional and the defects included broken taps, removed taps and leaking pipes (Figure 6), and in very few cases, damages that were beyond repairs such as cracked (in the case of the plastic) and mangled handwashing stations possibly due to impacts of strong winds (Figure 7). Some broken taps had been fixed by the site advocates using improvised taps (Figure 8).



Figure 6 A sample of handwashing stations with broken taps and leaking pipe



Figure 7 Handwashing stations damaged beyond repair



Figure 8 Broken taps replaced with improvised taps

3.2 Adequacy of supplies and utilization of hand washing

From the spot checks, 74% of the handwashing stations in the Western and 73% in the Central Regions had adequate supplies (ie. soap and/or water) while approximately 10% had either soap, water or both running low (Figure 9). The percentage with “Don’t know/no response” were mainly those that were not functional due to defects already described in section 3.1.

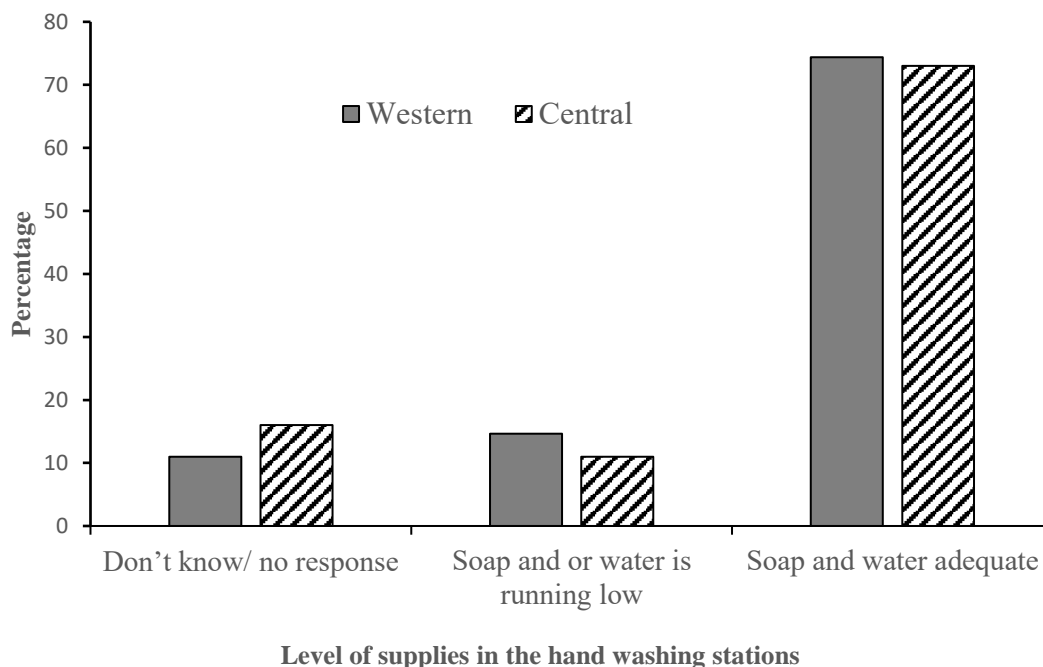


Figure 9 Percentage of handwashing stations with adequate and inadequate soap and water during the spot check in the two regions

At time of the visit, most of the handwashing stations were being used by few or none of the fishers at the landing sites (Figure 10), with the reason being that in many cases there were few fishers at the landing site at the time of arrival of the team as fishing activities had almost ended for the day. At a number of the sites however, about half of the people were observed using the facilities while the landing sites where most fishers were observed using the handwashing stations were less than 10% of the sites surveyed. Figure 11 shows a scenery of fisherfolk sighted using the handwashing stations.

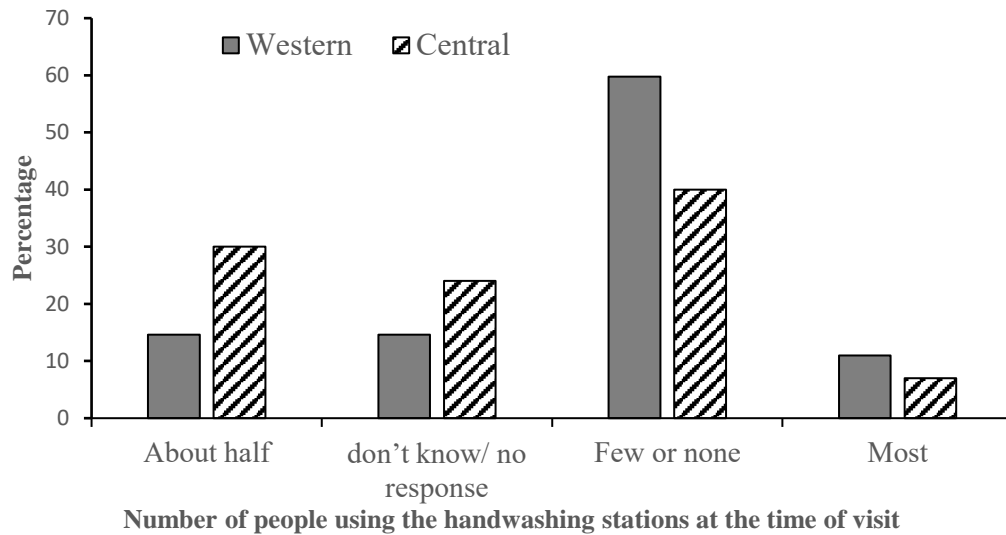


Figure 10: An overview of the proportions of people utilizing the hand washing facilities at the landing/processing sites



Figure 11 Scenery of fisherfolk sighted using the handwashing stations during the visit

An equal number of men and women were observed to be utilizing the handwashing stations at the four sites where handwashing activity was recorded (Figure 12). The option “don’t know/no response” had the highest percentage frequency in the results because at most sites the team could not determine the use of the facilities among men and women as people were not sighted using the facilities at the time of the visit. For a location such as Mumford however, women were overwhelmingly spotted using the facilities during the brief period of spot check (Figure 13).

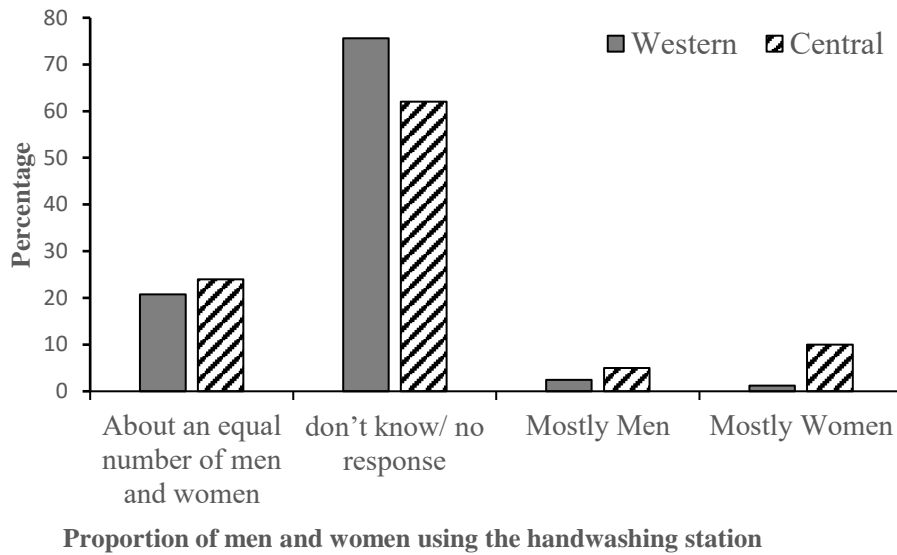


Figure 12 Utilization of hand washing facilities among men and women at the sites



Figure 13 Women using handwashing station at Mumford

3.3 Physical distancing

Observations on the physical distancing at the various sites indicated that social distancing still remains a challenge at the landing sites as about 50% of the landing sites surveyed in the Central Region and 80% in the Western Region had only a few people or none of the people staying 6 feet apart during their fishing activity (Figure 14). It is however important to mention that the results of nearly 40% of landing beaches having about half of the fishers staying 6 feet apart is a significant improvement over earlier observations (Okyere et al., 2020a) and from the baseline (Okyere et al., 2020b). Only about 12% of the landing beaches in the Central and 5% in the Western Regions had most fishers maintaining appropriate distances of 6 feet apart, but this shows improvement in the Central Region compared to the Western Region.

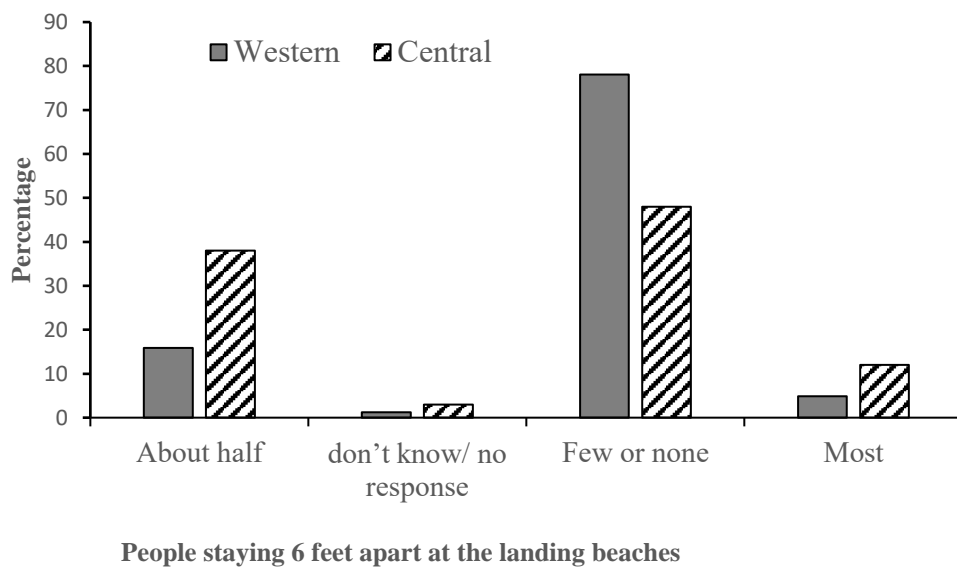


Figure 14 Overview of adherence to social distancing at the landing beaches in Central and Western Regions

3.4 Wearing of face masks

Like the social distancing, wearing of face mask seemed to be even a more difficult challenge as about 80% of the landing beaches assessed in the Central Region and 98% in the Western Region had few or none of the fishers wearing face mask (Figure 14). Once again, it should be noted that results from Central Region was relatively better than the Western Region as 6% of the sites in Central had about half of the fishers wearing face mask while 3% had most wearing mask, but none was observed for Western. This is buttressed by a situation encountered by the team and photographed in Figure 15 at Kormantse in the Central Region, where all fishermen at the landing beach were wearing face mask which is a rare situation at landing beaches in the entire country.

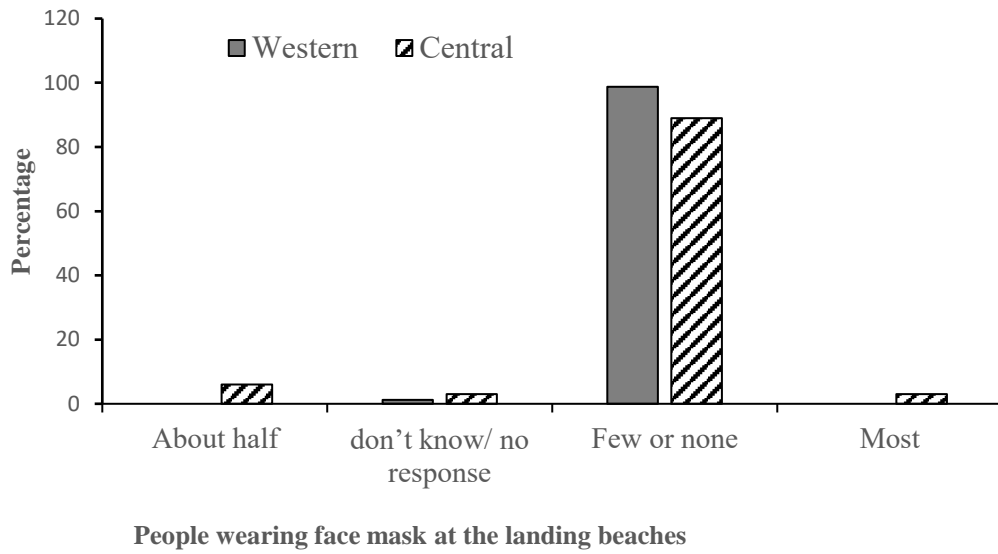


Figure 14 Overview of adherence to the wearing of face masks at the fish landing beaches in the Central and Western Regions



Figure 15 A shot of a rare situation of all fishers at Kormantse landing beach wearing facemask

3.5 Cash transfer beneficiaries

Aside the spot checks, the team also conducted a few checks on selected cash transfer beneficiaries located in the communities or fishing villages where the spot checks were conducted. Overall, many of the beneficiaries confirmed receiving their cash transfers, and indicated they spent the money on food, supporting their kids at school and other domestic purposes. A few of them had not received their cash support because the phone numbers they provided were for other relatives, and were working to acquire their own phone numbers and provide to the SFMP.

3.6 Transfer of the online mapper to UCC

The UCC team procured ArcGIS software account and created an account for Chris Damon, the lead person from URI on development of the online mapper. Subsequently, the mapper has been transferred to UCC and currently being hosted on CCM-UCC account, which can be accessed from:

<https://ccm-ucc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=f4235557c34a45bea0e67f37084c1e07> and <https://ccm-ucc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e00abd563a0d4117983d2a6c7d75b2bc>

The GIS support for CCM, Richard Adade is working Chris Damon to finalize the transfer. In addition, the UCC ICT team is developing a COVID project webpage on the CCM website to host the mapper, and this can also be accessed at <https://ccmccovid.ucc.edu.gh/>. An interface of the website is shown in Figure 16 below. Next steps will be to incorporate URI information on the site through co-designing with the URI team.

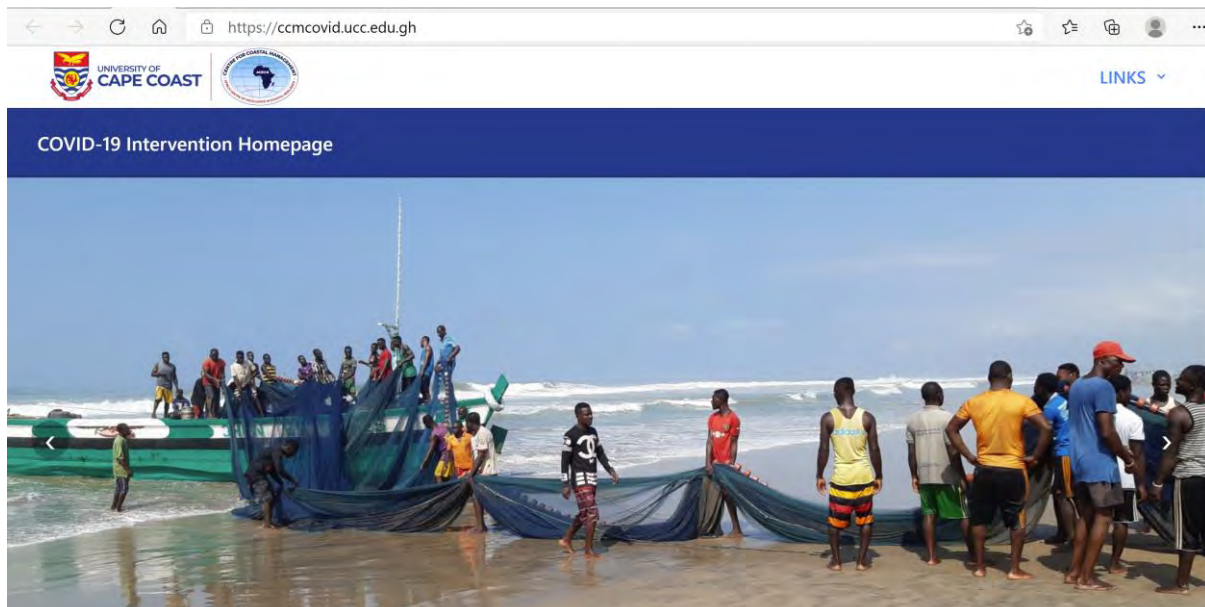


Figure 16 An outlook of the interface a webpage being developed on the CCM website to host the COVID-19 mapper

3.7 Summary of UCC's activities for Quarter 2 (January - March, 2021)

The activities of UCC within the second quarter covered conducting spot checks at the project sites in the Central and Western Regions and working on the transfer of the COVID intervention online database from URI to UCC. The outcomes of these activities are reported

in the various sections of this report. UCC also participated in the SFMP Legacy Essay write-shop conducted from 22nd to 23rd February 2020.

CONCLUSIONS

The monthly spot checks conducted at the landing sites provides important results, some of which highlight possible project outcomes. At least, many of the landings sites visited which had handwashing facilities, were among the sites that had no handwashing facilities during the baseline survey (ref. Okyere et al., 2020b). The spot checks have also revealed some important insight on the improvement in hygienic practices through the handwashing stations, maintenance of social distancing and minimal wearing of face mask at the landing beaches in the Central Region compared to the baseline, and the results are comparatively encouraging than the Western Region all both Regions still require improvement. Some of the observations on improved COVID-19 prevention practices could be an outcome of the behavioral change communications instituted at the landing beaches by the project, although more effort is required to see significant outcome.

The transfer of the online tracker/database is a significant step in ensuring local ownership and sustainability of the site.

This report closes out UCCs activities on the SFMP COVID-19 intervention.

Recommendations

Given that the COVID intervention is closing out and many of the handwashing stations are still functional while the pandemic is still on, there is the need for the SFMP to consider modalities through which the facilities would be handed over to the communities of ownership, replacement of supplies and maintenance. As discussed in previous meetings, this could be done through the local partners and the GNCFC/Chief Fishermen and their premiss proceeds used to run and maintain the facilities.

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF SITES MONITORED BY UCC

		DECEMBER, 2020			
Region	District	Fishing Village	Landing Site	SiteID	Remarks from Spot Check
CENTRAL	GOMOA EAST	NYANYANO	NYANYANO	52	
CENTRAL	GOMOA WEST	APAM	ALATA	55	
CENTRAL	GOMOA WEST	DAGO	DAGO MAIN	62	
CENTRAL	EFFUTU	WINNEBA	AKUSUA VILLAGE	24	Plastic bucket not functional due to leaking pipe
CENTRAL	GOMOA WEST	MUMFORD	AYENSUANO	66	Plastic bucket is under functioning due to broken tap
CENTRAL	GOMOA WEST	MUMFORD	MUMFORD MAIN	67	
CENTRAL	EFFUTU	WINNEBA	ABOAZE	23	
CENTRAL	EFFUTU	WINNEBA	PENKYI	26	Metal drum not functional due to broken tap
CENTRAL	EKUMFI	AMISSANO	AMISSANO	29	
CENTRAL	EKUMFI	NARKWA	ADUKROM	38	
CENTRAL	EKUMFI	NARKWA	BRUMASSE	39	
CENTRAL	EKUMFI	NARKWA	ESIKADO	40	
CENTRAL	EKUMFI	OTUAM	ASESEM	41	
CENTRAL	EKUMFI	OTUAM	KROWEKYIR	42	
CENTRAL	EKUMFI	OTUAM	NTETREMU	43	
CENTRAL	EKUMFI	OTUAM	OBOM/ETUEI	44	
		JANUARY, 2021			
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	ABANDZE	ABANDZE	83	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	ANKAFUL	HASOWODZE	84	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	ANKAFUL	ABOANYIM	85	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	ANKAFUL	ASSIM	86	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	ANKAFUL	NANKESIDO-ANWONA	87	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	ANOMABO	ABAN EKYIR	88	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	ANOMABO	AFARI KUMAWU	89	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	ANOMABO	AHWEANO	90	

CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	ANOMABO	ATSIWA	91	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	ANOMABO	KROM MPOANO	93	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	BIRIWA	ABAKA EKYIR	94	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	BIRIWA	ABREANYIM	95	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	BIRIWA	SAMAN BREANYIM	96	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	EGYA	EGYA NO. 1 BEACH	97	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	EGYA	EGYA NO. 2 BEACH	98	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	EGYA	EGYA NO. 3 BEACH	99	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	HINYI	HINYI	100	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	KROMANTSE 1	ABRESIRENNU	101	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	KROMANTSE 1	EKURABADZE	102	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	KROMANTSE 1	KROMANTSE 1	103	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	KROMANTSE 1	YARD	104	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	KROMANTSE 2	HASOWODZE	105	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	KUNTU	PEBI	106	
CENTRAL	MFANTSIMAN	SALTPOND	SALTPOND	108	
		FEBRUARY, 2021			
CENTRAL	ABURA ASEBU KWAMANKESE	MOREE	ABOKUM ANO	1	
CENTRAL	ABURA ASEBU KWAMANKESE	MOREE	BENTSIN	4	Broken bucket
CENTRAL	ABURA ASEBU KWAMANKESE	MOREE	ETUEI	7	
CENTRAL	CAPECOAST	CAPE COAST	ABROFO MPOANO	12	
CENTRAL	CAPECOAST	CAPE COAST	OLA	16	
CENTRAL	CAPECOAST	EKON	AHWIADO	18	Leaking bucket
CENTRAL	CAPECOAST	EKON	MPOANOKESSEM/BOEMIS	20	
CENTRAL	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABIREM	AMPENYIN	ABAKAM	69	
CENTRAL	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABIREM	AMPENYIN	ANAFO	70	Broken bucket
					Site advocate abandoned the assigned roles with regards to the bucket
CENTRAL	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABIREM	AMPENYIN	BENTSIR	71	
CENTRAL	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABIREM	BREMU AKYINMU	BROFO MPOANO	74	
CENTRAL	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABIREM	BREMU AKYINMU	MOWUREFOM	76	
CENTRAL	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABIREM	BRITISH KOMENDA	BRITISH KOMENDA	77	

CENTRAL	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABIREM	DUTCH KOMENDA	DUTCH KOMENDA	78	
CENTRAL	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABIREM	ELMINA	ASAMANPOWMU	80	
	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABIREM	ELMINA	ELMINA MAIN	81	
		WESTERN REGION SITES FOR SPOT CHECKS			
Region		DECEMBER, 2020 (12 SITES)			
	District	Fishing Village	Landing Site	SiteID	
WESTERN	AHANTA WEST	AKWADAE	AKWADAE	219	
WESTERN	AHANTA WEST	BUSUA	BUSUA BEACH	222	
WESTERN	AHANTA WEST	DIXCOVE	TUROM	225	
WESTERN	AHANTA WEST	LOWER DIXCOVE	LOWER DIXCOVE	229	
WESTERN	AHANTA WEST	UPPER DIXCOVE	UPPER DIXCOVE	234	
WESTERN	NZEMA EAST	LOWER AXIM	ANTOAPEWUSIKA	286	
WESTERN	NZEMA EAST	LOWER AXIM	BOAT-ASE	287	
WESTERN	NZEMA EAST	LOWER AXIM	FANTI-LINE	288	
WESTERN	NZEMA EAST	LOWER AXIM	NKAKEMU	289	
WESTERN	NZEMA EAST	LOWER AXIM	SIKA ABWIADO	290	
WESTERN	NZEMA EAST	LOWER AXIM	SIKA SANTEWASE	291	
WESTERN	NZEMA EAST	UPPER AXIM	SOWLO	297	
		JANUARY, 2021			
Region	District	Fishing Village	Landing Site	SiteID	
WESTERN	SEKONDI TAKORADI	NEW TAKORADI	NEW TAKORADI	298	Faulty tap
WESTERN	SEKONDI TAKORADI	NGYIRESIA	NGYIRESIA	299	
WESTERN	SEKONDI TAKORADI	NKOTOMPO	NKOTOMPO	300	Faulty tap
WESTERN	SEKONDI TAKORADI	SEKONDI	SEKONDI	302	
WESTERN	SEKONDI TAKORADI	SEKONDI	SEKONDI	303	Suggestion was made on the position of the bucket, users prefer it changed

					from the harbour market to a nearby location because they get hurt during rush hours for fish	
WESTERN	SHAMA	ABOADZE	BRONYI-BIMA	304		
WESTERN	SHAMA	ABOADZE	EKROBEM	305	Bucket was not placed at the landing beach, it was in site advocate's house	
WESTERN	SHAMA	ABUESI	ABUESI	306		
WESTERN	SHAMA	ABUESI	COMPOUND	307		
WESTERN	SHAMA	ABUESI	KESEWOKAN	308		
WESTERN	SHAMA	ABUESI	SAMAN-ADZE	309		
WESTERN	SHAMA	AMENANO	AMENANO	310		
WESTERN	SHAMA	SHAMA	APO	311	faulty bucket (leaking tap)	
WESTERN	SHAMA	SHAMA	AWUNAKROM	312		
WESTERN	SHAMA	SHAMA BENTSIR	BENTSIR	313		
		FEBRUARY, 2021				
Region	District	Fishing Village	Landing Site	SiteID		
WESTERN	ELLEMBELLE	ANKOBRA	ANKOBRA	235	Handwashing station (metal drum) not functional	
WESTERN	ELLEMBELLE	ATUABO	ATUABO	239	Handwashing station (metal drum) not functional	
WESTERN	ELLEMBELLE	BAKANTA	BAKANTA	240		
WESTERN	ELLEMBELLE	EIKWE	EIKWE	242		
WESTERN	ELLEMBELLE	ESSIAMA	ESSIAMA	243		
WESTERN	ELLEMBELLE	KRISTIAN	KRISTIAN	245		
WESTERN	ELLEMBELLE	SANZULE	SANZULE	248	Handwashing station (metal drum) not functional	
WESTERN	JOMORO	ANTWEBANSO	ANTWEBANSO	255		
WESTERN	JOMORO	BONYERE	BONYERE	257		
WESTERN	JOMORO	EKPU	EKPU	262		
WESTERN	JOMORO	HALF ASSINI	FANTI-LINE	266		

WESTERN	JOMORO	KANGEN	KANGEN	267	Handwashing station (plastic bucket) not functional
WESTERN	JOMORO	NEW AHOBRE	AHOBRE KAKRABA	273	
WESTERN	JOMORO	OLD EDOBO	OLD EDOBO	281	Broken handwashing station replaced by fishermen
WESTERN	JOMORO	BENYIN	BENYIN	256	Handwashing station not functional