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## **USAID/UCC FISHERIES AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT PROJECT**



### **SYNTHESISED REPORT OF PLA/PRA CENTRAL AND WESTERN REGIONS OF GHANA**

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**Cover Photo:**

Fabrication of large fishing canoes at fish landing beach, Moree, Ghana

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## **1.0 Introduction/Background**

Coastal zones contain many of the Earth's most complex, diverse and productive ecological systems; productive in both biological and economic sense. Reefs, mangroves, wetlands and tidelands are: (i) the nursery and feeding areas for many marine species; (ii) important areas for the recycling of the nutrients, and (iii) buffer areas for storm protection control of erosion<sup>1</sup>.

Managing coastal resources sustainably is at the heart of sustainable livelihood and contributes immensely towards food security. It is worthy to note that the economic and social contribution of the fisheries sector to Ghana's annual GDP cannot be underestimated. Marine fishery alone accounts for about 80% of the country's total annual fish production. In 2002, Ghana's fish stocks were estimated to have contributed about 96 million dollars to the earnings of the non-traditional export sector, with annual revenues exceeding US\$1 billion in certain years.

Fisheries accounts for about 11% of agricultural GDP with majority of the revenue directly supporting the livelihoods of 135,000 fishers in the marine capture fisheries sub-sector alone, and 27,000 women involved in fish processing and marketing. The vast majority (about 92%) of people in the marine fishery sector are artisanal fishers. However, due to the 'job multiplier effect' arising from the value chain in the fisheries sector which includes processing, distribution, marketing, selling of inputs and provision of services to the industry, its contribution to household income is significant.

Despite the immense contribution of the fisheries sector to both national and household income, however, the sector continues to face growing challenges in managing the coastal and marine resources, particularly the dramatic decline of fish stocks and the degradation of coastal resources. The overexploitation of fisheries at the artisanal and industrial scales using unsustainable fishing methods, and the pollution of coastal ecosystems, are among some of the critical concerns that have been raised by both researchers and fisher folks employed in the sector. It is in support of the Government of Ghana's (GoG) initiatives on food security that the United States Government (USG) through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is supporting a five-year capacity building program for fisheries and coastal management in Ghana.

The objective of the project is to strengthen capacity for sustainable marine fisheries and coastal resources management through increased use of science and applied research for poverty alleviation, regulatory compliance and law enforcement.

The project contributes to GoG's overall grand fisheries and coastal development program and USAID's Feed the Future (FtF) Initiative, the USG led global hunger and food security project designed to enhance economic growth in beneficiary countries. The Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences (DFAS) at the University of Cape Coast (UCC) is one of the beneficiaries of the USAID funding which seeks to develop a capacity strengthening and

sensitization program for selected rural community-based fisheries management groups in the Western and Central Regions of Ghana.

A team of consultants, with backgrounds in project management, community development and natural/coastal resource development and management, won the bid to provide consultancy services in support of the development of capacity strengthening and sensitization strategies for selected community-based fisheries groups in eight (8) communities in the Western and Central Regions of Ghana in collaboration with DFAS at UCC.

The main objective of the consultancy is to develop an efficient capacity strengthening and sensitization strategies for identified community-based fisheries management groups in the selected communities. The eight communities are:

- Apam
- Moree
- Elmina
- Narkwa
- Anlo Beach
- Axim
- Ankobra
- Half Assini

This report provides a synthesised version of the work so far undertaken on the community sensitization and awareness creation of the USAID/UCC Fisheries and Coastal Management Capacity Building Support Project.

## **1.1 Objectives of the consultancy**

The consultant is required to:

- Undertake a needs assessment for fisheries management in eight (8) rural coastal communities (four from the Central Region and four from the Western Region);
- Identify and sensitize existing community-based fisheries management groups on the objectives of the USAID/UCC Fisheries and Coastal Management Capacity Building Support Project;
- Facilitate establishment of community-based fisheries management groups where necessary;
- Develop capacity strengthening strategies for realization of the objectives of the community-based groups;
- Provide documentation and share with stakeholders examples of lessons on best practices of community-based management activities in other parts of Africa; and
- Organize a close-out workshop for each community

## 2.0 Methodology

The awareness creation and sensitization exercise was participatory in nature. Participatory methodologies were adopted in the engagements considering the background of the target groups. The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) methodologies were used in this awareness creation and sensitization exercise.

Two teams comprising four (4) and five (5) facilitators were tasked to conduct the community awareness creation, sensitisation and perception survey for the supplementary livelihood activities in the 8 communities. The groups spent a minimum of 4 days in each community and with the aid of a structured PLA protocol, the facilitators held discussions and meetings with the various target groups i.e. community leaders, men and women, both young and old, and other identified groups and associations such as Unit committee members, fishermen's and fish mongers associations, fisheries committees among others. The ideas generated and discussed culminated into the development of community action plans known as Community Coastal Resource Management Plan (CCRMP) at a community wide meeting held on the final day of the exercise.

Various tools and techniques such as the pair wise ranking, Venn diagram, responsibility audit, daily/seasonal calendar, mapping etc. were applied for specific target groups for the sensitization and awareness creation exercise at the community and group levels to enhance coastal management and conservation.

The PLA/PRA focused on sensitisation, awareness and information gathering on the following aspects of the eight (8) target communities:

- Historical Profile of Communities
- Building trust in the community resources
- Building trust in the community leadership
- Supporting quality coastal resource management
- Strengthening coastal resources management structures
- Monitoring community performance in coastal resource management
- Empower local people to act
- Develop productive links with MOFAD/Government authorities
- Develop links with external agencies (apart from Government Agencies)
- Utilise participatory planning and design
- Mobilise local and District resources
- Develop community leadership and ownership
- Develop community interest in supplementary livelihood

## **3.0 Main Findings**

### **3.1 Historical Profile of Communities**

#### **3.1.1 Central Region**

##### *3.1.1.1 Apam*

Apam is a fishing community located about five kilometres off the main Accra-Cape Coast Highway in the Central region.

According to the chief fisherman, Nana Kwabena Caiquo, and his council of elders, the community was established by a fisherman from Kormantsi called Nana Kwaw Arkoful Nyani (Kotompo). The predominant occupation of the people over the years has been fishing and is thus the main stay of the community. The community has been responsible in managing the available coastal resources in their own small way. Upon our observation however, we concluded that the coastal resources have not been properly managed by the community which solely engage in fishing activities.

##### *3.1.1.2 Moree*

Moree, known locally as Mowura, is a predominantly fishing community in the Abura Asebu kwamankese district in the Central Region. According to the indigenes, it is the largest fishing community in Ghana with over 400 registered artisanal fishing canoes all own by people from the town. They practice what is called in the local language 'ahye kon' type of fishing. This is the method of fishing where the net is let in a straight line for a period of time to allow fishes to enter and get trapped in the process. Moree has 8 landing sites namely: Bofo mpoano; Abokomano; Etuoee; Cotonuo; Apese; Bentsi mpoano; Mfaano and Asekyerbedzi and two lagoons known as Mfaa and Epa. According to the chief fisherman, Nana Kweigya VII (senior chief fisherman of Moree) and his council of elders, they were led by 2 great warriors (Amenfi and Kweigya) to migrate from Israel and through Nigeria to their present settlement. They said, the community has grown in terms of population size, number of canoes and buildings over the years, but real development in terms of public infrastructure and social services are lacking.

The community depends on marine fishing as their main source of livelihood and as such the ever increasing number of canoes from the community, nationwide and activities of migrant fishermen in recent times, has put a lot of pressure on the marine resources. This has resulted in poor harvesting, decreased economic prospect over the years, migration of fisher folks to Ivory coast for fishing activities and general hardship with attendant frustrating living conditions. It appears that, coastal resources have not been managed properly by the people.

##### *3.1.1.3 Elmina*

Elmina has a very rich history due to the activities of the Portuguese in the past. The man made lagoon created by the Portuguese and the calmness of the sea has attracted several fishermen from all over the country to their coast. The elders claim that due to the nature

of the lagoon and the sea, there were lot of fishes in the sea at the area. They have a fort, a castle and a very rich culture that attract tourist from all walks of life to the community. They also have big and standard hotels and a salt industry. There is a mangrove swamp around the lagoon. They said, they have not properly manage the coastal resources and as a result they are greatly losing incomes expected to be generated from tourism. Fishing has been their traditional occupation and it is still a major occupation for a greater number of the population.

There seems to be conflict between the paramount chief and the chief fisherman-Nana Akonu and some members of his council. Partisan Politics is also a factor dividing them and thereby affecting their level of development.

It appears the traditional authority in the area has not contributed much regarding coastal resources management.

#### *3.1.1.4 Narkwa*

Narkwa is a fishing community located off the Mankessim-Accra road. It is about 10 minutes' drive from Eyisam, a community along the main road. According to the elders of the community, the original Narkwa used to be a great fishing community but was inundated by the sea, and that caused their migration to their present location. There were a few fishermen in the new community who allowed the new residents to join then. The town therefore represents citizens of both the new and the old Narkwah. The name "Narkwa" (Enam no w)fa no kwa) translated in English language as "we easily get catch".

For long period of time, Narkwa was thriving with bounty harvest from fishing and it accompanying activities but in recent times the town seems dead with most of its inhabitants migrating to Half Assini in search of good catches. They attributed this to the use of light in fishing which is going on in some fishing communities in Ghana. According to them, the fishes migrate to where the lights are and as such fisherfolks from Narkwa are unable to get any catch because they are not using that illegal method.

In the community is an estuary and a lagoon which are inhabited by oysters and coastal resources are managed by residents. There is a salt mining company which is managed by a Chinese company.

The Narkwa community has no landing site and so fishing is not so visible there. Most of the youth have therefore migrated to other communities to seek greener pastures. The fishermen have also gone to Half Assini to fish.

### *3.1.2 Western Region*

#### *3.1.2.1 Anlo Beach*

The community was established as far back in 1901 by Togbe Terkple who had been employed by Gold Coast Telecom Company as a Post Master. He discovered the Pra River as a potential source of economic wealth which was blessed with crabs and other fish species. He later went back home to Keta to encourage his people who were fishermen to

visit the land and take advantage of the abundant resources in the area. Besides the fish species present in the coastal waters, adjacent terrestrial area had good vegetation for farming. Since both water bodies (The Pra river and the sea) gave them fish, it encouraged others to join and later become their permanent place of abode although there was no one put in-charge of managing the numerous and rich resources. Inhabitants however take charge of managing the land around where they reside. The Anlo area is noted for sand winning because large trucks of sand are extracted from the beach whenever there is construction going on within the area. Examples include the Yamoransa-Takoradi highway and Essipon Sports Stadium. This action among others have caused erosion and shifting of the coast line. A few people have taken it upon themselves to re-vegetate the coast through coconut replanting. Winning of sand in commercial quantities has also been stopped by the Unit Committee.

### *3.1.2.1 Axim*

The history of Axim dates far back as the 1890s and currently hosts five sub fishing communities that sprang up one after another; Upper Town; Lower Town; Bewire; Apewosika and Anto Apewosika respectively. History has it that Apewosika was established in 1902 by one Opanyin Kofo Sebo who had come to settle there from Dutch Komenda. Fishing in the area before his time was done by the Nzema's until the Fantes migrated to the area to do net fishing. The coastline was by then fully covered with vegetation including coconut and Indian almond trees. However, the construction of the Takoradi harbour led to sand winning and other human activities along the coastline which claimed portions of the town, pushing settlements further away from the original coastline. The major occupation is fishing. Apart from this, both men and women buy and sell any item they may lay their hands on.

### *3.1.2.3 Ankobra*

The community was established in the 1890s and used to be called Bakanta. It was noted for timber business because the bank of the Ankobra River which identifies easily with the community was blessed with many timber species that attracted people to extract and sell them for economic gains. The Ankobra River, on which the timber related activities flourished, entered the sea and therefore made its estuary a mini harbour and passage for the timber logs to be sent to Axim for onward shipment to Europe and the Americas. With time people came from Bewire and Ayiresu to join the business. The name Ankobra was later given to the community by one Nyanzu Amihere a native of Prestea who happen to be one of the early settlers. The community from that point started expanding with migrants from Togo and the Central Region of Ghana.

The land at that point was far off into the ocean marked with coconut trees and other vegetation. Both land and sea food was a distinctive mark of the community which ensured bumper harvests from marine fishing. The coastline was particularly noted for harvesting crabs in large quantities at 4 pm every day and the immediate stretch of land after the high tide mark was very fertile for groundnut farming.

The impact resulting from increase in population and human activity has affected the fishing and other coastal resources that were of relevance and pride to the settlement. The sea has eroded the coastline and is at the verge of displacing the community. To mitigate this, the community has resorted to using refuse of all materials to form defense wall in the attempt to control sea erosion. Sadly however, the water rather dumps the refuse offshore to kill fish species and destroy their nets when they go fishing. The coastline is virtually bare of coconut trees. The community is currently in economic and financial crisis since they have lost their major source of livelihood which is fishing.

#### *3.1.2.4 Half Assini*

Half Assini is a coastal community in the Jomoro District (5°03'N, 2°53'W) of the Western Region and traditionally in Nzema land. Apart from petty trading, the major and largely patronized occupation is fishing. As such there is a section of the community that is dominated by fishermen and other related occupations such as fish mongering who are mainly settlers from the Central Region of Ghana.

The settlement along the coast dates back to 1945 through the efforts of Opanyin Kwabena Gyampah, Kweku Yombo, Agya Kweku Baah and Kofi Kori who migrated from Narkwa, Srafa and Ekuapoano, all in the Central Region. Upon realizing that the stretch of sea water was blessed with bumper harvest, they convinced others to join them in using the place as a permanent fishing base. Over time, they grew into a big family and a community within the Half Assini Township.

Human activities such as sand winning, felling of coconut trees as lumber for housing and excessive use of the mangrove as fuel wood have depleted the coastline and denied the community of good fishing which attracted them to the place in the first place. The lagoon which used to be a source of livelihood is now polluted with solid waste and has no fish life.

Sensing danger, the community has taken few but unproductive steps to manage the coastal resources. There has been an attempt to institute bye-laws to prevent people from using illegal methods of fishing which endanger marine life and the cleaning of the beach and other surroundings areas.

In the past management of the coast has been the duty of the chief fisherman and his immediate elders. Some of the achievement of the community in relation to coastal management practices has been the initial attempt at stopping light fishing which was bought in by other fisher folks in other fishing communities along the coast. The community members still acknowledge the support given by individuals such as the former Fisheries Extension Officer of blessed memory, the late Obeng Nyamekye.

## 3.2 Build Trust in the Community Resources

### 3.2.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A thriving fishing community in the past is now a pale shadow of itself due to the poor fish catch and subsequent poor incomes</li> <li>• Fishing is the main stay activity for men in the community while the women are engaged in fish mongering activities.</li> <li>• Community identified increasing incidence of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing activities is to blame for depleting fish stocks.</li> <li>• Communities see themselves recovering from the present hardships only if illegal fishing activities are addressed and legal frameworks are enforced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community pride itself in being the best fishing community in Ghana.</li> <li>• Population of the community has increased significantly since first settlers arrived.</li> <li>• Fishing is the main stay activity of the men in the community with the women engaged in fish mongering.</li> <li>• Community acknowledged the fish stocks have reduced drastically resulting in poor incomes both for the fishermen and the women who are mainly engaged in fishing.</li> <li>• Members of the community are migrating to other places like Cote D'Ivoire to engage in fishing where illegal fishing activities are highly prohibited.</li> <li>• Community believe addressing illegal fishing activities will improve fish stocks and catch.</li> <li>• Poor fish catch and incomes has led to high indebtedness of a number of the community members due to unpaid debts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community acknowledged reduction in socio-economic living conditions which they attribute to depleting fish stocks observed in the poor fish catch in recent years.</li> <li>• The men are mainly engaged in fishing which is the main source of income, with the women engaged in fish mongering activities.</li> <li>• Present community hardships is compelling a number of the community members to migrate to neighbouring Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia and others in search of better living conditions.</li> <li>• Community members complained about high indebtedness due to their inability to pay off their loans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A booming fishing community is now struggling due to depleting fish stocks and poor incomes of fishermen and fish mongers,</li> <li>• Fishing is the privy of men while fish mongering is mainly undertaken by the women</li> <li>• The poor fishing business is compelling a lot of the youth to migrate to Half Assini for better living conditions where the fishing industry is believed to be booming</li> <li>• Community believe addressing illegal fishing activities will improve fish stocks and catch</li> </ul>

### 3.2.2 Western Region

Anlo	Axim	Ankobra	Half Assini
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities acknowledge the impoverished nature of their socio-economic conditions</li> <li>• Fishing is the major economic activity of the men in the community.</li> <li>• Women are mainly fish mongers with their business depending on the success of the fishing the men do</li> <li>• Other livelihood avenues include carpentry, masonry, petty trading and farming</li> <li>• Communities acknowledge that fish stocks have dwindled significantly resulting in less catch per effort even in major fishing seasons.</li> <li>• There is strong interest among community members to organise and achieve better living conditions for all community members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community population growing at a fast rate with population outstripping social amenities particularly toilet facilities</li> <li>• Fishing and sale of fish products are the main occupation of the men and the women in the community.</li> <li>• Community acknowledge fish stocks, reflected in catch per effort have dwindled significantly. Only safety net is the regular fish catch throughout the year, even if in small quantities</li> <li>• The women are engaged in petty trading to supplement household incomes, while a number of the men are engaged in clerical engagements due to the high level of literacy in the community</li> <li>• The community has the impression that the government and Tullow Oil are a contributing factor to the present livelihood challenges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community members acknowledged poor level of infrastructure development</li> <li>• Fishing is the main stay activity for the men in the community</li> <li>• The women are mostly fish mongers and engage in other supplementary activities like petty trading during the off-season.</li> <li>• Financial support from men to women has dwindled due to poor incomes from the fishing activity.</li> <li>• Other livelihood avenues done mainly at small scale is animal farming such as piggery and poultry, and dress making.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community population growing at a fast rate with population outstripping social amenities particularly toilet facilities</li> <li>• Fishing is the main stay activity for the men in the community</li> <li>• The women are mostly fish mongers and engage in other activities to support their husbands</li> <li>• Other livelihood avenues include petty trading, which include the sale of fruits, firewood and other food stuffs which is the privy of women, with the men engaged in the making of fish smoking devices</li> <li>• Communities have observed dwindling fish stocks even during the major fishing season.</li> <li>• Community members are committed to stay in the community as they do not have anywhere else to go</li> <li>• Men, women and the youth think that it will take external support to give them alternate and supplementary sources of livelihood.</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Build Trust in the Community Leadership

#### 3.3.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community recognise the Chief Fisherman and his council of elders as the main leaders in the community</li> <li>• The leadership engage with program developers and also with other state agencies on their behalf</li> <li>• Community indicated leadership fail to communicate with them when they engage with external stakeholders.</li> <li>• All issues in the community particularly related to fishing conflicts as well as some domestic issues are taken to the Chief Fisherman for redress</li> <li>• There is no institutionalised structure of mobilising community people for meetings</li> <li>• Community members attend meetings only when it will accrue to their personal interest</li> <li>• Present community social and economic hardships has led to lost confidence in the leadership of the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Fisherman and his council of elders constitute the main leadership for this community</li> <li>• The leadership meet on regular basis to discuss issues between them</li> <li>• No institutional structure of meeting as a community to discuss development and livelihood challenges exist</li> <li>• Community appreciate meetings but prefer to be provided with information</li> <li>• Community have lost trust in their leadership mainly due to their frustrations and the inability of leadership to contribute to addressing these challenges</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Paramount Chief, the Chief Fisherman, Chairpersons of associations, and Assembly persons are the recognised leaders for this community.</li> <li>• The leaders organise them for community functions and also provide them with information</li> <li>• Very little interaction between community and the leadership except on occasions when individuals have problems, need assistance or have conflicts.</li> <li>• Community appreciate the value of meetings but do not have the opportunity to attend meetings to address fishing challenges and other community development issues</li> <li>• They indicated they are mobilised at church, Mosque, traditional and Political gatherings but not mobilised for discussions on coastal management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The people recognise the Chief Fisherman and elders as the leaders of the community</li> <li>• There is unity in the community</li> <li>• For pressing community issues, the leadership convene meetings particularly on Tuesdays to address these issues</li> <li>• Leadership engage with external agencies on community's behalf as and when necessary</li> <li>• Some semblance of community mobilisation exist but collectiveness is waning due to economic hardships associated with poor fish catch.</li> <li>• Community looking up to leadership to help address present economic hardships</li> <li>• Leadership indicated they have communicated livelihood challenges to appropriate agencies and institutions.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community expressed interest to engage collectively if only this will contribute to addressing their livelihood challenges</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings are only seen as avenues for disbursement of loans</li> <li>Community believe leadership has failed as a result of the challenges they face in their major livelihood.</li> <li>Community seem highly polarised along political and Chieftaincy matters.</li> </ul>	
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### 3.3.2 Western Region

<b>Anlo</b>	<b>Axim</b>	<b>Anbobra</b>	<b>Half Assini</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief (Togbe Gadekor) and his council of elders which include the Chief Fisherman are the recognised leadership in the community</li> <li>Women and youth do not have a place within the leadership structure.</li> <li>Leadership hold regular meetings among themselves but very few meetings with community members</li> <li>Community do not have an institutionalised mobilisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chief Fishermen of the five sub communities and their respective council of elders and Obaahemaa counterparts constitute the main leadership in the community</li> <li>Instituted community meeting arrangements have not worked well</li> <li>Meetings that get convened focus mainly on fishing and sale of pre-mix fuel</li> <li>Community do not have an</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The leaders of the community are Nana Gyankrumah (Odikro), Obaahema Beisi (Queen mother), Kwame MacCarthy (Chief Fisherman) and Isaac Morkeh Codjoe (Youth leader).</li> <li>There is no institutionalised system of mobilisation and meetings for discussion on issues that matter to the community</li> <li>The community believes that the formation of an all-inclusive committee will ensure frequent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The leadership of the community include the Chief Fisherman Nana Edwira, his secretary Paul Forson and his five (5) elders comprising a Queen mother known as Maame Assua Agoka.</li> <li>Community do not have an institutionalised arrangement to meet regularly to discuss pertinent community issues</li> <li>Meetings are mostly convened by external agencies</li> <li>Community members expect</li> </ul>

<p>arrangement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities receive information at meetings but their views not sought</li> <li>• Community and leadership however convene to interact with external agencies and individuals.</li> <li>• Issues discussed mainly include sanitation and littering along the coastlines</li> <li>• Expressed the need for Community to also obey by-laws instituted by the community</li> </ul>	<p>opportunity to voice out their opinions on matters that require the attention of the leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women whose husbands do not have fishing boats or nets are sidelined when it comes to sale of fish.</li> <li>• General interest to participate in meetings is low Community acknowledge the need for inclusive participation and engagement of the community to make things work in the community</li> </ul>	<p>interactions between members and leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community want to trust their leadership but they require their leaders to be transparent, accountable and frequently interact with them on issues affecting the community and its members.</li> </ul>	<p>leaders to be transparent in their dealings to gain their respect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community members appreciate the value of meetings and indicated regular meetings can be very useful</li> <li>• It is always easy to mobilise communities when discussions centre around disbursement of loans and provision of fishing inputs</li> <li>• Transparency on the part of community leaders and the fulfilment of promises from external agencies will encourage participation in meetings and functions all the time.</li> </ul>
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### 3.4 Support Quality Coastal Resource Management

#### 3.4.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No clear plans to support coastal resource management in the community</li> <li>• Unavailability of direct project to support quality coastal resources management in the community for now.</li> <li>• Community engage in monthly clean-up activities of the beaches</li> <li>• The leadership of the fisher folks support illegal fishing which they considered their source of livelihood</li> <li>• Strong resistance to any attempts to stop illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, popularly known in the fishing circles as “Saiko”; an illegal fish trade at sea that is gradually gaining grounds among fishermen.</li> <li>• Some of the people in the community who do not engage in illegal fishing want activities of transshipment artisanal fishermen be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The people acknowledged the fact that it is their own activities over the years that have destroyed the coastal resources.</li> <li>• They are of the view that implementation of rigorous policies and laws by superior body or government on all fishing activities in the country will help improve coastal resources.</li> <li>• People have been stopped from winning sand in large quantities at the beach through the involvement of the police prosecuting offenders in court.</li> <li>• Though they claimed to undertake monthly clean-up activities the beaches were untidy particularly at four of the sites namely: Apese; Cotonuo; Etuoee; Abokomano.</li> <li>• Community has a bad habit dumping refuse along the coast will check sea erosion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elmina used to be a very lively and busy fishing community due to the large number of wooden boats and artisanal fishing canoes that use the landing beach and the quantity of fish catch per day.</li> <li>• With regard to management of coastal resources, there were no clearly defined actions at that.</li> <li>• The beach in Elmina is neat, but the lagoon is polluted and community members openly defecate in it</li> <li>• There was no project undertaken by the community in support of coastal resources management.</li> <li>• According to the people, maintaining the coast is an individual business and not the community as a whole, but sometimes the assembly members organise cleaning exercises at their areas.</li> <li>• There are 3 nicely built sheds at the “nsu akyir” area of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community is interested in the Coastal Resources and have high hopes that if they get a landing site, the community would be business-like.</li> <li>• They admitted that their lagoon is very rich in oysters and would need further education in its management for livelihood benefit</li> <li>• There are no direct projects to support quality coastal resources management in the community yet.</li> <li>• According to the people cleaning along the beach which is done once in a month (on Tuesdays) has been temporarily halted due to inactivity at the shore.</li> <li>• Although the community is against illegal light fishing, most of the canoes move to Half Assini to engage in illegal activities.</li> <li>• Community indicated that addressing illegal fishing</li> </ul>

stopped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The people do not engage in IUU fishing in the community but do not stop fishermen from elsewhere who use lights in fishing from using their landing site.</li> <li>• The people want government intervention in managing coastal resources and will support such interventions.</li> </ul>	lagoon built by Nana Akonu, the embattled Chief Fisherman, using funds from the proceeds of the premix fuel.	activities will restore fish stock and the communities can flourish again.
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### 3.4.2 Western Region

<b>Anlo</b>	<b>Axim</b>	<b>Ankobra</b>	<b>Half Assini</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community beaches are clean and the people are happy about it.</li> <li>• Individuals especially parents are ensuring the beaches are clean at all times</li> <li>• More needs to be done to check indiscriminate open defecation and mangrove cutting particularly in the lagoon.</li> <li>• Community have a strong perception the coastal resources are natural gifts so nature has a way of taking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community have no plans or actions towards coastal resource management</li> <li>• Some community members periodically clean the beaches but more needs to be done collectively at community level for better sanitation</li> <li>• Leadership have made effort to institute a regular cleaning exercise along the beaches but have challenges with availability of equipment to support the exercise</li> <li>• Community indicated that</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community have no plans or actions towards coastal resource management.</li> <li>• Bye-laws enacted by leadership by word of mouth, to check indiscriminate defecation and sand winning have failed to check unsustainable coastal resource management activities</li> <li>• Community members currently dump refuse along the sea shore with the perception of keeping sea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community have challenges with open defecation, sand winning and 'saiko' activities.</li> <li>• There are no plans or current activities to address these coastal resource related issues</li> <li>• Leadership is keen to support to sustainable coastal resource management but pressure from other non-community members is eroding efforts.</li> <li>• Monthly clean up exercises are organised to keep the beaches tidy but more needs to be</li> </ul>

<p>care of it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no activity being undertaken by community members to ensure management of coastal resources</li> <li>• The leadership have instituted several verbal by-laws which have not stood the test of time</li> </ul>	<p>putting in place a long term coastal resource management arrangement will help the community.</p>	<p>erosion in check</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They have requested for a defence wall to help check sea erosion.</li> <li>• Community members are aware of the need to manage coastal resource but are doing nothing about it</li> <li>• Community agree setting up an all-inclusive committee will provide opportunities for planning and action</li> </ul>	<p>done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community indicated that the responsibility to address illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing lies with government</li> <li>• The people want government intervention in managing coastal resourced and will support such interventions.</li> </ul>
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### 3.5 Strengthen Coastal Resources Management Structures

#### 3.5.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The only existing and active group is the unit committee</li> <li>• No organised system of governance and management of coastal resources in the community</li> <li>• Generally poor mobilisation in the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The only existing and active group is the unit committee</li> <li>• No organised system of governance and management of coastal resources in the community</li> <li>• Generally poor mobilisation in the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Unit Committee is active in this community</li> <li>• Several groups and associations exist, notable among them is the Canoe Fishermen Council; Ghana Inshore Fisheries Association; Fishmongers Association and the Fish Buyers and Sellers (Konko Hema and their groups).</li> <li>• All these groups play different roles in managing their business and members of their groups but are not active and effective in managing coastal resources.</li> <li>• No organised system of governance and management of coastal resources in the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The only existing and active group is the unit committee</li> <li>• No organised system of governance and management of coastal resources in the community</li> <li>• Generally poor mobilisation in the community</li> </ul>

### 3.5.2 Western Region

<b>Anlo</b>	<b>Axim</b>	<b>Ankobra</b>	<b>Half Assini</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Unit committee which is part of the local government system is the only active committee in the community</li> <li>• There is no system in place in terms of governance and management structures to oversee coastal resource management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Unit committee is active in this community</li> <li>• Organised groups of fishermen for each suburb and have been active for 10 years. Each group has a chairperson, secretary, organiser and treasure.</li> <li>• Meetings are not structured yet meetings records are kept</li> <li>• The leaders have received some form of training from Hen Mpoano and USAID on managerial skills and best coastal practices that are trending.</li> <li>• Informal regulations on coastal resource management have failed due to government interference</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Unit committee is active in this community</li> <li>• No organised arrangement to ensure governance and management of coastal resources in this community</li> <li>• Community see the responsibility lies with the Chief Fisherman</li> <li>• It was only few weeks ago that a committee was constituted to discuss and manage the coastal resources, particularly on how the dumping of refuse could be a threat to the coastline.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The unit committee is active in this community</li> <li>• Men are under the leadership of the Chief Fisherman and the women under the leadership of a Queen mother</li> <li>• There is an informal structure in place to manage coastal resources and this group is constituted by the chief fisherman and his elders. The notable positions amongst them are the Chief fisherman, Deputy Chief Fisherman, Queen mother, Secretary and Treasurer.</li> <li>• The executive members have been in existence since 2004 and operate without a written constitution.</li> <li>• The Chief Fisherman is very exposed and educated when it comes to management of coastal resources. He attended some seminars and attended exchange learning trips, the recent one he attended was at the Sasakawa Centre at the University of Cape Coast.</li> </ul>

### 3.6 Monitor Community Performance in Coastal Resource Management

#### 3.6.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community has no action plan in managing the coastal resources and therefore have no mechanism in place to assess the coastal resources.</li> <li>• There exist a fisheries office with a district officer and field officers always available at the beach.</li> <li>• Community has no system of regular meetings to discuss issues related to coastal resource management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community has no action plan in managing the coastal resources and therefore have no mechanism in place to assess the coastal resources.</li> <li>• MOFAD officials rarely visit them and the few times they visited they were not directly involved in their activities.</li> <li>• MOFAD visited the community to take census and registration of their canoes.</li> <li>• According to a key informant, a member of the chief fisherman’s council of elders is about to become a community field officer for MOFAD in the community.</li> <li>• Community has no system of regular meetings to discuss issues related to coastal resource management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community has no action plan in managing the coastal resources and therefore have no mechanism in place to assess the coastal resources.</li> <li>• Officials of MOFAD interact on rare occasions but their presence and activities are not adequately recognised by the people and this is because the office is not performing as efficient and effective as in the past.</li> <li>• Community has no system of regular meetings to discuss issues related to coastal resource management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community has no action plan in managing the coastal resources and therefore have no mechanism in place to assess the coastal resources.</li> <li>• They have no interaction with any fisheries officer, no officer from MOFAD.</li> <li>• On their fisheries welfare, no one visits them about their Coastal Resource management</li> <li>• According to the community, they have not received any training related to coastal resource management</li> <li>• Community has no system of regular meetings to discuss issues related to coastal resource management</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

### 3.6.2 Western Region

<b>Anlo</b>	<b>Axim</b>	<b>Ankobra</b>	<b>Half Assini</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community has no action plan in managing the coastal resources and therefore have no mechanism in place to assess the coastal resources.</li> <li>• The Fisheries Official visits the community ones every three (3) months.</li> <li>• The Fisheries Official visits the community four (4) times a year.</li> <li>• The official educates them on the effect of using small mesh size nets in fishing on juvenile fish.</li> <li>• The community said that they have received two (2) trainings in the past one year on coastal resource management.</li> <li>• The training was organized by the Friends of the Nation and Hen Mpoano.</li> <li>• The community only discusses issues on coastal resources when external agencies visit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community has no action plan for managing coastal resources and there is no system in place for assessing the resources available.</li> <li>• They have little idea of the work of the fisheries department as an outfit that should help.</li> <li>• Community members were made aware that information from the assessment exercise will teach them how best to manage the sea and its surroundings.</li> <li>• Although, there is the department of fisheries it exists only in name not in deeds.</li> <li>• Meetings are always centered on pre-mixed fuel sale, pricing of fish and sometimes regulations that govern their work at sea, the use of chemicals and light for fishing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community has no action plan in place for managing coastal resources.</li> <li>• They do not have any system in place in assessing coastal resources.</li> <li>• Community members are convinced that enough education on the status of coastal resources will help them manage them well but there is no one to organize them to that effect.</li> <li>• There have been no visits from any fisheries ministry to monitor how community members are managing their coastal resources.</li> <li>• It is rather private organizations associated with marine issue like Kosmos Energy and Tullow Oil who have ever interacted with them to change their minds from blaming them from the worsening marine life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community has no operational action plan and there is no attempt to assess coastal resources.</li> <li>• There is no one in the community to organize any form of assessment of the resources available.</li> <li>• The community members are of the opinion that the assessment exercise will let them know how the resources are being maintained.</li> <li>• Interaction between fisheries officials and fishing community has not been cordial. There are few visits made by the office but it does not impact on the operations of the fishermen.</li> <li>• The few visits made had been to mobilize the women who process the fish for the larger market and how they can smoke their fish for it to last long and get good price for it value.</li> </ul>

### 3.7 Empower Local People to Act

#### 3.7.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Community based management committee constituted in the past failed to be functional</li> <li>• Some women groups exists now whose activities focus on issues of post harvesting activities, with no involvement in coastal resource management</li> <li>• No institutionalised arrangement for collection planning and action on coastal resource management. Planning and decisions determined by only Chief fisherman and his council of elders</li> <li>• Very few engagement with state agencies like MOFAD on coastal resource management</li> <li>• Community feel left out in decision making and planning for coastal resources by central government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presently have no community structures that meet and make decisions that impact on coastal resource management</li> <li>• Decisions on coastal management are mainly done by the community leadership, with little or no involvement of the rest of the community</li> <li>• Community indicated they have very little opportunity to engage with state agencies in charge of fisheries issues and coastal management</li> <li>• Community see coastal resource management as a responsibility for state agencies and central government and as such think they have very little role to play</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The various groups and associations in the community have not played any direct roles in improving coastal resource management in the community.</li> <li>• The community leadership command a lot of respect when it comes to dealing with fishing related conflicts and other social related issues</li> <li>• No institutionalised structure for collective community mobilisation for planning and action on coastal resource management</li> <li>• Community recognised the presence of state agencies responsible for fisheries issues but complained about poor feedback mechanisms in their engagement with the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presently there is no community structure to support coastal resource management</li> <li>• Several small groups do take place in the communities, but issues of coastal resource management have not been their focus.</li> <li>• The community have no engagements with MOFAD or any other state agency involved in coastal resource management, they have had engagements particularly related to fishing inputs.</li> <li>• Community feel left out and not consulted in planning and making decisions related to coastal resource management.</li> </ul>

### 3.7.2 Western Region

<b>Anlo</b>	<b>Axim</b>	<b>Ankobra</b>	<b>Half Assini</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The leaders believe that it is the responsibility of their gods to manage their coastal resources hence they do not consciously involve themselves in these activities.</li> <li>• The Unit Committee periodically organizes clean-up exercises along the coast.</li> <li>• The Unit Committee can initiate a move to stop open defecation and open dumping at the lagoon and beach by enforcing existing laws.</li> <li>• The community members do not play any role in decision making processes. Decisions are made by Togbe and his council of elders and communicated to the community members.</li> <li>• The fisheries authorities see the community as carrying the larger responsibility in coastal resource management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no coastal resource management institution in place, but the various smaller women's groups within the suburbs meet often to discuss fishing and coastal related issues.</li> <li>• Decision making in the community is left to the few suburb heads and their subordinates.</li> <li>• No structured and organised system of working towards sustainable coastal management</li> <li>• This community does not have any interaction with MOFAD and other government agencies on coastal resource management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community regard themselves as settlers and as such have limited authority to make decisions and plan for coastal resource management.</li> <li>• Community have difficulty addressing sand winning as they do not feel empowered by the Paramount Chief to act</li> <li>• The community finds it necessary to have a standing committee which will be appreciated by the entire community in managing coastal resources.</li> <li>• The community feels left out in decision making and planning for coastal resource management by the fisheries authorities and also by central government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The only opportunity to take action for coastal management is the participation in monthly clean up exercises along the beach.</li> <li>• Community see themselves contributing further to improve sanitation issues in the community</li> <li>• No institutionalised structure to plan and engage with issues at the community level. Meetings and discussions are ad hoc, more on traditionally related issues than fisheries management</li> <li>• Community has made attempt to stop illegal fishing activities with very little success.</li> <li>• The community wants more engagement with the state agencies for collective planning and action.</li> </ul>

### 3.8 Develop Productive links with MOFAD/Government Authorities

#### 3.8.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officials of MOFAD are present in the community and engage with the fishers folks at the beach</li> <li>• Community engage with MOFAD officials especially in relation to resolution of conflicts related to fishing, damage of fishing gear by other fishermen, equipment support, maintenance and repair works</li> <li>• Community indicated that subsidies on out-board motors not adequate and the distribution is also not transparent</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the community, there is no official of the MOFAD in the community, however they indicated that MOFAD carried out a census of canoes and also undertook registration of canoes</li> <li>• They get information on limited basis from their leadership, when they sometimes engage with them in meetings convened elsewhere.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOFAD officials are present in the community and engage with the fisher folks</li> <li>• The community indicated their relationship with MOFAD is not as cordial as before, because in the past, MOFAD provided them with fishing inputs.</li> <li>• They are aware of the DA but indicated they recognise the Assembly itself is not well resourced to undertake development projects.</li> <li>• According to the community, the DA only engages with them when there is a project to be inaugurated or there is a meeting with certain government officials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no official of MOFAD stationed and working with the community</li> <li>• The community feels neglected by government</li> <li>• The DA engages but on limited occasions</li> </ul>

### 3.8.2 Western Region

<b>Anlo</b>	<b>Axim</b>	<b>Ankobra</b>	<b>Half Assini</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoFAD officials are present and engages with the fisher folks in the community.</li> <li>• MoFAD gives the community technical assistance and education on coastal resource management when the need arises.</li> <li>• The MoFAD visits the community four (4) times a year.</li> <li>• The Unit Committee meets the district assembly because it is mandatory.</li> <li>• The community receives information on government policies through the assembly person and the Unit Committee.</li> <li>• The community does request for support from MoFAD/DA when the need arises but</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoFAD officials are present in the community with very limited engagement with the community</li> <li>• Information and policies from the government used to reach them when the fisheries Department was active.</li> <li>• The community has however approached the DA for cleaning tools but have not been supported. They needed shovels, ricks, refuse bins and waste disposal sites</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The presence of MoFAD officials is not known to the community.</li> <li>• The community does not receive any assistance from the MoFAD.</li> <li>• Information on government policy on fisheries get to them through other neighbouring fishing communities like Axim.</li> <li>• There is no district initiated project that the community is contributing to that can be cited.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoFAD officials are present in the community but the community does not find the engagement to be productive.</li> <li>• The MoFAD official provides them with information on government policy from time to time</li> <li>• The community has decided to visit the MOFAD representative twice every month.</li> <li>• The community has likewise not participated in any district initiated project on coastal resource management</li> </ul>

<p>usually does not receive these support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Extension Officer discusses with the community leaders and fishers on best fishing practices and its benefits.</li><li>• There has not been any project initiated on coastal resource management by the district assembly.</li></ul>			
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### 3.9 Develop Links with External Agencies (Apart from Government Agencies)

#### 3.9.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community expectation to engage with other external agencies will be to get logistics and financial support for their work</li> <li>• Community is not keen to cooperate with an external agency that will seek to work with them to minimize illegal activities until they see government ensure compliance with the activities of transshipment fishing activities</li> <li>• Community have received support in the past from Apam Citizens living abroad to partially complete their cold store project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community presently have no linkages with any external agencies and are willing to work with external agencies to improve their livelihoods</li> <li>• They are aware of MASLOC which supported with loans for economic activities in the past but now not active in the community</li> <li>• Not aware of any other external agency working in the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is presently no external agency active in the community.</li> <li>• There was however a brief mention of a team from the Sustainable Fisheries Management Program (SFMP) who are said to have started engaging the community</li> <li>• Community have expectations to engage to develop their tourism industry as well as support to manage coastal resources and also address illegal fishing activities</li> <li>• Communities indicated several agencies have engaged through surveys but no follow-ups made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community is keen to engage with external agencies</li> <li>• Community expectation to engage focus on support for livelihoods, management of coastal resources and addressing 'saiko' activities.</li> <li>• World Vision and ADRA have engaged them in the past to build capacity in batik and soap making. These agencies are no more engaging with the community.</li> </ul>

### 3.9.2 Western Region

Anlo	Axim	Ankobra	Half Assini
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community expects monetary and material gains from their interaction with external agencies.</li> <li>• The community will contribute to external agency project by making labour and land available.</li> <li>• The community has had interactions with Hen Mpoano, Sewofia, Kosmos Energy, Peace Corps, Tullow Oil, Friends of the Nation and the University of Cape Coast.</li> <li>• The above mentioned external agencies are linked to the community.</li> <li>• With exception of Peace Corps, the rest contacted the community on their own.</li> <li>• The community is currently undertaking a project funded by Friends of the Nation on mangrove reforestation.</li> <li>• Tullow Oil has built fish processing plant for the community.</li> <li>• The community has benefited from learning income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community expects external agencies to give them monetary assistance to help them solve problems confronting their societies.</li> <li>• The community will work with external agencies by providing communal spirit, human resource and land should the need arise.</li> <li>• Hen Mpoano, USAID, HERSS, Tullow Oil, SFMP, UCC, DAASGIFT, BUSAC, Friends of the Nation are some of the external agencies known to the community.</li> <li>• The fishermen have been educated on good fishing practices and about five of these fishermen were sent to Philippines to learn more on sustainable fishing.</li> <li>• The fish mongers were also taken through improved methods of fish processing and preservation for both local and international market.</li> <li>• In addition, the community has been educated on good</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community members expect external agencies that come their way to give them technical assistance, material provisions, financial support and a return trip to assess their impact and to help them make informed choices.</li> <li>• The community is ready to offer communal spirit and any other material that will be required of them within their means.</li> <li>• The community has benefited in trainings from USAID, University of Ghana, University of Cape Coast, Kosmos Energy (provided fish processing sites for fish mongers), Tullow Oil (gave advocacy on safe fishing practices), Adamus resources and HERSS (provided scholarships for brilliant and needy students).</li> <li>• The community contributed communal labour and the project site.</li> <li>• They supported the project because it was going to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community expectation of engagement are for livelihoods, child support for school, employment for youth and apprenticeship</li> <li>• Community intends to contribute labour in support of external agency support.</li> <li>• So far the community has interacted with USAID, Tullow Oil, University of Cape Coast, ADAMUS Resources and HERSS.</li> <li>• Out of the engagement a scholarship scheme has been developed which helps a very limited number of children to go to school.</li> <li>• USAID in particular gave them technical assistance in fish processing (fish smoking).</li> <li>• The community looks up to their leaders in identifying the external agencies for support.</li> <li>• The only support that has come from the community towards previous project (HERSS/USAID) was mobilization of human resource by the leaders (women and</li> </ul>

<p>generating ventures such as dress making and hair dressing from Hen Mpoano.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community gets in touch with external agencies through the help of the Unit Committee.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>entrepreneurial skills and proper book keeping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the help of BUSAC and Friends of the Nation, some community members were given training on community advocacy.</li> <li>• HERSS has also given scholarships to some students within the community.</li> <li>• The community believes that they can establish linkages with external agencies by having a contact person amongst them.</li> </ul>	<p>improve upon the fish processing technique and add value to their finished products.</p>	<p>youth).</p>
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### 3.10 Utilise Participatory Planning and Design

#### 3.10.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community is not privy to participatory planning and therefore have no short and long term plan. They conduct their activities in an ad-hoc manner and as such have no action plans.</li> <li>• The Chief Fisherman and his council of elders mobilise the people to participate in monthly clean up exercises along the beach</li> <li>• They have also constructed a building for their activities using funds generated at the beach.</li> <li>• According to the people, women are not involved in decision making and do not play major roles in participatory planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The people have an understanding of planning but have no capacity to undertake such exercises regarding marine coastal resources management</li> <li>• There are traditional ways of managing the lagoons and the whole community appreciate and participate</li> <li>• They said the chief fishermen and their elders can play a role in the management of coastal resources.</li> <li>• They have self-help initiated projects in the community.</li> <li>• These projects were initiated by a development committee comprising representatives of FBO, Fish mongers, Market women, GPRTU, youth and fishermen to execute the self-help projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The people appreciate the importance of participatory planning, but are not adequately exposed to do so as community members.</li> <li>• They have no action plans.</li> <li>• There are traditional ways of managing their lagoon which is everybody's business to respect such arrangement.</li> <li>• The leadership of the existing groups are not aware that coastal resources management is their responsibility.</li> <li>• The Chief Fisherman-Nana Akonu through the benefits from the pre-mix fuel has constructed 3 sheds, offices and a conference room for their meetings.</li> <li>• Women are not involved in decision making and planning for activities in the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community is not privy to participatory planning and therefore have no short and long term plan</li> <li>• The community therefore has no action plan to guide them.</li> <li>• The leadership of the existing groups are not aware that coastal resources management is their responsibility.</li> <li>• The women are very active but since there are no laid down rules in planning and designing the coastal resource management project, they are not involved yet.</li> </ul>

### 3.10.2 Western Region

<b>Anlo</b>	<b>Axim</b>	<b>Ankobra</b>	<b>Half Assini</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community is not privy to participatory planning and therefore have no short and long term plan.</li> <li>• There is no committee in place responsible for coastal resource management but Unit Committee has some oversight responsibility.</li> <li>• The Unit Committee initiate by mobilizing the people to clean up the beach when the need arises.</li> <li>• The chairman and other members are involve in making decisions related to coastal resource management.</li> <li>• The people are identified by virtue of being elected members of the Unit Committee.</li> <li>• The women in the community are not involved in participatory planning and design of coastal resource management projects or activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community is not privy to participatory planning therefore have no structured plan of action to pursue.</li> <li>• Internally there are no consultation but for external source it is the elders who are consulted on behalf of the community.</li> <li>• There are no action plans currently being implemented.</li> <li>• The youths who see to the cleaning of the beach have only decided to make it a periodic thing and they decide on which day they find appropriate to mobilize people for the exercise.</li> <li>• Women play a vigilante role in managing coastal resources especially when it comes to fish quality by reporting to the chief fishermen fish that go bad when they process them, given the indication that they might have used chemicals in fishing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community has no knowledge on participatory planning and as such most decisions are taken by the leaders and later communicated to them.</li> <li>• The community has not initiated any project be it for their immediate and long term needs.</li> <li>• The community does not have an action plan.</li> <li>• The role women play is adding their voice to decisions and discussions through their spokespersons (Asafoakye) and the Queen mother.</li> <li>• Women’s participation in coastal resource management activities will be successful when their numbers are increased in leadership and decision making level in the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community knows the importance of participatory planning however decisions are taken by the Chief Fisherman and his elders and communicated to the community later because the community feels planning of their community is the sole responsibility of their leaders.</li> <li>• There is no consensus building process in the community</li> <li>• The community implements projects in response to their immediate needs.</li> <li>• The community has no action plans to serve as a guide to improve the community.</li> <li>• Women not part of resource management except when it comes to ensuring cleanliness of the stretch of coastline they occupy.</li> <li>• Women have called to be included actively in all decision making processes that may arise.</li> </ul>

### 3.1.1 Mobilise Local and District Resources

#### 3.1.1.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the people the chief fisherman and his committee members are responsible for identifying and mobilizing community resources</li> <li>• They acknowledge the lagoon as a coastal resource that can support improved livelihood but give recognition to the sea as the main source of livelihood and give less consideration to other options.</li> <li>• To the community all their income generating activities depends on the sea</li> <li>• According to the people, the district only support them in the area of government subsidized out-board motor distribution and the facilitation of access to pre-mix fuel.</li> <li>• The people alleged that the only benevolent organisation that has assisted them in the past is the Apam natives living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the people, their leaders are responsible for identifying their needs and to subsequently take decisions on their behalf.</li> <li>• According to the community leaders, they have been able to undertake self-initiated projects using funds generated from activities at the beach.</li> <li>• They said, they constructed a three classroom block for the Moree Senior High School, a basic school and are in the process of completing a basic school and a community conference hall for town meetings.</li> <li>• They said, the DA has not embarked on any project to manage coastal resources, their assembly members are also not working diligently to get DA projects in the community.</li> <li>• They have not made any attempt to get a benevolent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the people, together with their leaders identify their own needs</li> <li>• They said, their leaders used the accrued benefits from the premix fuel to undertake developmental works, but expect them to do more than what they have been able to achieve with the premix benefits.</li> <li>• Some of the leaders have the view that, further financial resources can be generated from the activities of the artisanal canoe fishermen at the beach to help improve and support the management of the coastal resources.</li> <li>• The community is not confident the District Assembly is resourced enough to support coastal resource management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They acknowledge the lagoon as a coastal resource that can support improved livelihood but give recognition to the sea as the main source of livelihood and give less consideration to other options</li> <li>• They believe that the district assembly is not doing much to support their community and help manage their coastal resources.</li> <li>• The Nduom Foundation has assisted them with a community centre and that is where they hold their meetings.</li> <li>• World Vision and ADRA used to support them but not anymore</li> <li>• The people expressed the willingness to welcome and support any project initiated by a benevolent organisation in the community and more so where they would be the direct beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

<p>in abroad and have no other sources that they contact for assistance.</p>	<p>organisation to assist in community development and coastal resources management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>		
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### 3.11.2 Western Region

<b>Anlo</b>	<b>Axim</b>	<b>Ankobra</b>	<b>Half Assini</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Torgbe and his council of elders are responsible for identifying community needs.</li> <li>• The community has a lagoon, mangrove, sand, the Pra River and deposits of clay for bricks making that can be used to support improved livelihoods.</li> <li>• The community said that they do not have the working capital and technical knowhow to put these resources to use.</li> <li>• Human, monetary and technical resources are available at the district to support the community.</li> <li>• The community get access to these resources through the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community leaders especially the women often meet with their members and get informed about their needs and the chief and his council in turn identifies the general needs of the community.</li> <li>• The community believes lagoon, mangrove and the clay deposit can be used to support improved livelihood.</li> <li>• Capital and technical know-how prevents the community from using these resources for the good of its members.</li> <li>• Attempt by the community to access some support from the District Assembly to embark</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Odikro and his elders are responsible for identifying community needs</li> <li>• The community identify its own issues e.g. through women, boat owners, youth and men by telling the elders how they are being affected by them.</li> <li>• They have land, mangrove, river, bamboo forest, coconut grove and limited deposit of oyster.</li> <li>• These resources are not fully mobilized for ultimate gains. It is rather outsiders and few community members who try to make use of them.</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Fisherman and his elders are responsible for identifying community needs.</li> <li>• The lagoon and mangrove forest in the community can be utilized in support of supplementary livelihood.</li> <li>• The community does not know the essence of mobilizing community resources because of their belief that is the duty of government.</li> <li>• The community is ignorant of the importance of most of the resource at their disposal because their attention and technical know-how is strictly based on fishing.</li> <li>• The resource at the district</li> </ul>

<p>assembly member elected and the Unit Committee chairman.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The district assembly is very slow in responding to the demands of the community. For example the assembly is slow in gazetting the community's bye-laws that have been presented for about three (3) years.</li> <li>• Community do contact other sources for assistance through the Unit Committee.</li> </ul>	<p>on a sanitation drive has yielded no positive response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The district assembly is not providing any support for the coastal resource management.</li> <li>• Apart from the district assembly the community accesses support from Tullow Oil and HERSS.</li> </ul>	<p>financial support hinder them from utilizing them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The only resource available at the district level presently is human resources</li> <li>• The district assembly can be contacted through the opinion leaders for bye-laws to be enacted to protect coastal resources available.</li> </ul>	<p>level is human and is the Assistant Fisheries Officer of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community has limited access to the District Assistant Fisheries Officer.</li> <li>• There is a low level of interaction between the district and the community in relation to the resource. They only interact with them during election time.</li> <li>• There is presently few activities by external agencies in the community. Contact is usually initiated by external agencies and not the community.</li> </ul>
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### 3.12 Develop Community Leadership and Ownership

#### 3.12.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Fisherman and his elders are expected to assume leadership but they have mobilisation challenges</li> <li>• The Chief Fisherman, his council of elders are alleged to support the “saiko” business and are directly engaged in IUU, but justified the practice as their source of livelihood.</li> <li>• There is very little communication and interaction between Apam and neighbouring communities. Few engagements with other communities have focussed on how to address IUU</li> <li>• Documentation of engagements with others be it government and external are all kept by the secretary of the Chief fisherman</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the people the Chief Fisherman and his council of elders exist to organise and coordinate the activities of the fisher folks but are not playing their roles adequately and effectively regarding coastal resources management</li> <li>• The community leaders together with the community members are constructing sheds for the people at the landing sites to help regulate beach activities.</li> <li>• Community members are supporting in the construction because they are the beneficiaries</li> <li>• Community shares ideas with other fishing communities at the regional and national level and this is because they are all confronted with the same issues and challenges.</li> <li>• Records and documentation of meetings and engagements are kept by the secretaries of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There exist some structures such as the Canoe Fishermen Council, Ghana Inshore Fisheries Association, Fishmongers Association and the “konko henmaa and their groups” (fish buyers and sellers) in the community, with no or little concern for coastal management issues.</li> <li>• These groups are not well coordinated with weak bargaining power to properly manage their coastal resources.</li> <li>• The embattled Chief Fisherman and his council of elders have successfully constructed 3 sheds at where the canoes and boats berth with other facilities using funds generated from the sale of premix fuel.</li> <li>• Elmina beaches are open to members from other communities fostering engagement. This is evidence in the presence of several</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Fisherman, his council of elders and the unit committee members work to support the Coastal Resource Management</li> <li>• They are not in support of ‘saiko’ activities.</li> <li>• Very limited interaction with other communities and other external agencies.</li> <li>• Very limited engagements at the District level, but some level of engagement at the regional level to discuss pressing fisheries issues.</li> <li>• Secretary expected to keep records and documentation with communities. He is now deceased and community has not been able to retrieve records as at yet.</li> </ul>

	the various sub chief fishermen	wooden boats and artisanal fishermen from other places	
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### 3.12.2 Western Region

<b>Anlo</b>	<b>Axim</b>	<b>Ankobra</b>	<b>Half Assini</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The leaders in the community occasionally organize clean-up exercises at the beach and lagoon.</li> <li>• Some of the community leaders have acted as resources person on coastal resource management by sharing their experience on coastal resource management.</li> <li>• The community expect its leaders to encourage people assigned the role of managing coastal resources to play their role and back them with by-laws with support from the Shama District Assembly.</li> <li>• The community interacts with Krobo, Asem asa, Obinyimokyena and Busomdo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Fishermen and fish mongers as well as one volunteer group who try to keep the coastline clean are the existing structures.</li> <li>• Their effort is not gaining grounds since people are still defecating at the coast, winning sand and doing chemical fishing.</li> <li>• Community leaders have not initiated any coastal resource management project.</li> <li>• Community leaders sometimes served as resource persons in advocacy drive on issue on maintaining the coastal resources.</li> <li>• Axim shares ideas with all coastal communities in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Odikro and his elders, the Chief Fishermen and his elders, and the fish mongers groups constitute the leadership in the community.</li> <li>• The leadership engagement in coastal resource management issues is weak as they are not able to enforce community bye-laws.</li> <li>• There are no projects initiated in support of coastal resource management by the community leaders.</li> <li>• The community intends to form an all-inclusive committee which will work towards improving the coastal resources.</li> <li>• The community shares ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief fisherman and his elders constitute the existing leadership in the community</li> <li>• The community thinks their leaders are doing well</li> <li>• There are physical projects however they have pass bye-laws against illegal fishing methods.</li> <li>• The leaders serve as resource persons for coastal resource management every initiative by the leaders are adhered by the community.</li> <li>• The existing community structures are already working together.</li> <li>• The surrounding communities in the district share their ideas on coastal resource</li> </ul>

<p>communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community leaders often do visit other communities to participate in activities in the community.</li> <li>• The community does keep records of their activities.</li> <li>• The community records are kept by the Unit Committee Secretary.</li> </ul>	<p>country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chief Fishermen have secretaries who take minutes of proceedings and attendance.</li> </ul>	<p>with Axim, Asanta and Bakanta all within the Ellembela district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other community leaders do not partake in the activities of the community.</li> <li>• The community secretary keeps records of their activities.</li> </ul>	<p>management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other community leaders visit them when the need arises.</li> <li>• All the community records are kept by the community secretary.</li> </ul>
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### 3.13 Develop Community Interest in Supplementary Livelihood

#### 3.13.1 Central Region

Apam	Moree	Elmina	Narkwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing and its associated activities has been the traditional and sole source of livelihood for both the men and women at Apam</li> <li>• Peak period for fishing is between June to August</li> <li>• They have not considered the potential of other strategies to their livelihood options.</li> <li>• Despite the depleting fish stocks and downward trend of the fishing industry, community still does not see themselves doing something else</li> <li>• The leadership in particular does not see any other option as viable in the community</li> <li>• The women after much consideration expressed the interest to engage in beekeeping activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing and its associated activities has been the traditional and sole source of livelihood for both the men and women in the community</li> <li>• They have two main seasons- from June to August and between November and December</li> <li>• Community members used to engage in lagoon fishing in the past, but focus has now completely shifted to marine fishing</li> <li>• Communities indicated the urgent need to restore their livelihoods by addressing illegal fishing activities</li> <li>• Community is eager to engage in other viable livelihood strategies given the necessary training and support</li> <li>• Community seemed to like the idea of undertaking aquaculture activities in the lagoon.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing and its associated activities has been the traditional and sole source of livelihood for both the men and women in the community</li> <li>• They have two main seasons- from June to August and between November and December Communities</li> <li>• Community is eager to explore other livelihood strategies to supplement their present incomes</li> <li>• Community proposed that training on supplementary should be done in all areas for members of the communities and an opportunity given to them to decide which one will best suit them.</li> <li>• Edina Brenya lagoon is abound with fishes, oysters, crabs and shrimps and for that matter the introduction of mangrove oyster culture for the people will be welcomed, together with other options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing and its associated activities has been the traditional and sole source of livelihood for both the men and women in the community</li> <li>• The major fishing season as they said was from June to August whiles the minor season is from October to November</li> <li>• The men do the fishing whiles the women do the post-harvest handling (frying, drying, salting, roasting etc.)</li> <li>• The people are willing to engage in supplementary livelihood activities to improve their present socio-economic conditions</li> <li>• The people are eager to embrace the three supplementary activities, bee keeping, oyster culture and snail rearing.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

### 3.13.2 Western Region

<b>Anlo</b>	<b>Axim</b>	<b>Anbobra</b>	<b>Half Assini</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing is the major traditional source of livelihood for the people of Anlo, engaging mostly in beach seine (drag net) fishing.</li> <li>The major fishing season is from March to August and the minor fishing season is from December to April.</li> <li>The men are involved in the fishing and the women are involved in fish processing.</li> <li>Additionally, the community engages in farming, gari processing and petty trading during the minor season.</li> <li>They have two water bodies to benefit from that is the sea and the lagoon from which they fish and can use as transport to neighbouring communities like Beposo and Shama.</li> <li>The community is eager to engage in other supplementary livelihood activities given training and support</li> <li>Community have preference for rabbit rearing, poultry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing and its associated activities has been the traditional and sole source of livelihood for both the men and women in the community</li> <li>Much as other fishing communities have their major and lean seasons, Axim is strategically placed to receive occasional catches throughout the year</li> <li>Fishing activities is most vibrant in August, September and October, and the least vibrant months are January to March</li> <li>The men are involved in fishing and the women are responsible for processing and selling, and sometimes funding activities of the men.</li> <li>The community is eager to engage in other supplementary livelihood activities given training and support</li> <li>The community have preference for mushroom and grasscutter production</li> <li>From the given options, the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing and its associated activities has been the traditional and sole source of livelihood for both the men and women in the community</li> <li>The major fishing season is in December and the minor fishing season is in from March to September.</li> <li>Men in the community are involved in fishing while the women are involved in processing and sales of fish.</li> <li>Some of the fishermen in the community engage in farming while the majority of them do nothing in the lean season.</li> <li>The community is eager to engage in other supplementary livelihood activities given training and support</li> <li>From the given options they communities, the community will like to be trained in snail rearing, oyster cultures and bee keeping in order of ranking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing and its associated activities has been the traditional and sole source of livelihood for both the men and women in the community</li> <li>The major fishing season is from August to September and the minor season is from October to November.</li> <li>The men are involved in fishing and the women are involved in the processing (smoking) and marketing of the fish.</li> <li>The community is eager to engage in other supplementary livelihood activities given training and support</li> <li>From the given options the community selected snail rearing as the main supplementary livelihood they will like to engage in. They also preferred oyster culture</li> </ul>

<p>farming, brick moulding and grasscutter rearing to augment their income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the given options they communities selected oyster culture as their first choice, snail farming as the second choice and bee keeping their last.</li> </ul>	<p>community chose snail rearing as their first choice, oyster culturing came second and bee keeping was their third choice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The community also have preference for aquaculture, pig farming and poultry rearing as well as dress making.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They are not interested in bee keeping.</li> <li>They suggested the following vocational training support for the youth in the community: tailoring, dress making, soap making, carpentry and masonry</li> </ul>
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## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. All communities acknowledge that income from fishing has dwindled over the years with some community members unable to make ends meet from fishing activities.
2. Illegal fishing activities commonly known as 'saiko' exists and is very predominant in most of the communities visited. Community members mentioned the adverse effects of the illegal fishing on their livelihood.
3. Laws and policies governing the fishing industry are not enforced. All eight communities want the strengthening and strict enforcement of policies and laws governing the fishing industry especially the ones in relation to illegal fishing activities such as light fishing, paired trawling, "saiko", dynamite and other unauthorized fishing methods.
4. Most communities do not have structures in place for the management of coastal resources which has resulted in the poor management of these resources. Some of the communities have some sort of structures but these are weak regarding their knowledge of roles and responsibilities and other structural issues. The position of women in the structures is non-existent. There is therefore the need to strengthen the structures.
5. There is a very weak or even no relationship between fisheries groups and MOFAD as well as other stakeholders in the fisheries sector in most of the communities visited. These relationships need to be strengthened at all levels.
6. The members of the fishermen associations and other fisheries groups found in the communities have very low knowledge of what roles they can play regarding management of coastal resources.
7. The community members have trust in the office of the chief fishermen and prefer to go to them for assistance regarding challenges with fishing. They do not appreciate the importance of visiting D/A /MOFAD.
8. All eight communities were apprehensive on the need to establish links with external agencies (private, governmental and non-governmental) because there has not been any productive outcome from the numerous engagements they have had with such agencies.
9. The role of women in the management of coastal resources is unseen and there is therefore the need to empower women to acknowledge and accept their roles, responsibilities and contributions in the management of coastal resources.
10. Most of the communities are keen on engaging in other livelihood activities since income from the fishing sector can no longer be relied upon.
11. Community members chose all three supplementary livelihood options namely; aquaculture, bee keeping and snail rearing with majority of them preferring the aquaculture and snail rearing due to environmental reasons.
12. Engaging community members in the peri-urban /sub urban communities is quite a tedious exercise and sometimes ineffective.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. First and foremost, we recommend that, for managing coastal resources to be effective, there is the need work with community based structures where they exist and where there are none, there is the need to establish such groups.
2. We also recommended that the project engage all the stakeholders in the fishing industry from the grassroots to the national level to develop strategies to strengthen the enforcement of policies governing the fishing industry
3. Also, committees or structures for the management of coastal resources be formed or strengthened where necessary for the effective management of coastal resources at the community level

4. Another recommendation is for the Centre for Coastal Resources to facilitate the strengthening and or establishment of the community structures and monitor them for effective delivery.
5. The team recommends that for the strengthening of the capacities of the community structures, a coastal management guide and training manual be developed to guide them to support the effective performance of their roles and responsibilities.
6. The success of the project hangs on the existence of well-established structures at the community level. It is therefore in the interest of this project to revive the seemingly dead relationship among the fishing communities and other players in the fishing industry especially Civil Society Organisations and other external agencies.
7. All eight communities acknowledge fishing as their only source of livelihood and would not turn their backs on any arrangements for the training in supplementary livelihoods. It is recommended that a local market survey is conducted to ascertain the viability, profitability and sustainability of the supplementary livelihood projects selected.
8. Finally, in order to effectively include women in the management of coastal resources, gender-tailored training for the fisheries groups and community leaders in all eight communities be conducted to enhance the capacity of the community structures in identifying and promoting gender equality in the management of community resources including coastal resources.