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POWER TO THE FISHERS PROJECT



CERATH
DEVELOPMENT
ORGANISATION

POWER TO THE FISHERS YEAR 3 LEARNING WORKSHOP



Venue: Mensvic Grand Hotel

East Legon (Accra)

Date: 9th June, 2022

This publication is available electronically in the following locations:

- The Power to the Fishers Project <http://powertothefishers.com/>
- CERATH Development Organization <https://cerathdev.org/>

For more information on the Power to the Fishers project, contact:

Power to the Fishers Project

CERATH Development Organization

7 Baiden Ave 2nd St, Accra

Tel: 030 294 9725 Email: info@cerathdev.org

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Cover Photo

A group photograph of participants present at the PTF year 3 learning workshop (Photo credit: CDO)

ACRONYMS

CaFGOAG	Canoe and Fishing Gear Owners Association of Ghana
CCM	Centre for Coastal Management
CDO	CERATH Development Organization
CIC	Canoe Identification Card
CSO-RISE	Civil Society Organization in Research and Innovation for Sustainable Development
EU	European Union
FC	Fisheries Commission
FoN	Friends of the Nation
GFRA	Ghana Fishery Recovery Activity
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
GNCFC	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council
GoG	Government of Ghana
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
LBC	Landing Beach Committee
LI	Legislative Instrument
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
NPFS	National Premix Fuel Secretariat
OACPS	Organization of the African Caribbean and Pacific States
PTF	Power to The Fishers
UCC	University of Cape Coast
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VA	Village Agent
VSL	Village Savings and Loans
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association

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This acknowledgement is incomplete without the recognition of the fisherfolk and their communities for the continued support to the project. A special thank you goes to the media houses for capturing all the necessary information and relaying it to the general public.

And finally, we thank God for his guidance.

SECTION I- INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The European Union (EU), under the Civil Society Organisation in Research and Innovation for Sustainable Development (CSO-RISE), is funding the implementation of a four-year livelihood empowerment intervention for fisherfolk, dubbed the Power of the Fishers (PTF) project. The project aims at enhancing the socio-economic livelihood of fishing communities within selected coastal districts, through stakeholder engagements for advocacy, promotion of efficient fish smoking technologies and practices, capacity building and communities' education on climate change, and enhancing access to social protection services.

CERATH Development Organisation (CDO) is implementing the PTF project. Towards achieving its goal of empowering rural and urban poor communities in West Africa, the organisation has forged partnerships with relevant stakeholders, and developed interventions aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, food security, and access to credit.

As part of the project's visibility strategy, and its objective of documenting outcomes for learning and scaling, CDO organized a learning workshop to share with stakeholders;

- milestones attained in the third year of the project's implementation,
- findings from research on premix administration and,
- to create further awareness of the Power to the Fishers project.

The workshop saw a total of 41 participants in attendance. These participants comprised of representatives of various government agencies, foreign delegations, civil society organizations, other non-governmental organizations, media agencies and lead fishers from the PTF project districts (*see Annex B for detailed list of participants*).

1.2 Welcome Address by the Country Director, CDO

Dr Lucille Abruquah, the Country Director, presented a brief background on the PTF project. She stated the successes the project has achieved in 3 years of implementation. These include the construction of 6 communal fish processing centres and 30 units of improved fish smoking ovens; training of 3,215 fisherfolks on technology adoption, fish handling, and enterprise development; facilitation of social protection coverage for 2,864 community members. She also stated the project's support to 5 graduate students of the Centre for Coastal Management (CCM) at the University of Cape Coast (UCC) towards research in project thematic areas.

Additionally, she emphasized the issue of premix administration and access as a topical issue that has gained traction in the fisheries sector. She suggested that an efficient and effective administration and distribution of premix fuel is therefore vital in ensuring that the product gets to its intended destination, preventing diversion or inappropriate distribution. She stated that the recent introduction of the Automated Premix Fuel Distribution System will be instrumental in addressing some of these pertinent challenges.

In concluding, she urged participants to fully and actively participate in the workshop.



Figure 1: Dr. Lucille Abruquah giving her welcome address

I.3 Opening remarks by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

Representing the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MoFAD), Mr. Paul Bannerman, the Deputy Executive Director of Fisheries Commission, highlighted the relevance of the fisheries sector to Ghana and pointed to its creation of employment for a large number of people. Mr. Paul Bannerman delved into the myriad of issues faced by small scale fishermen. He stated illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing as challenges affecting the fisheries sector. He expounded that often when people make reference to IUU, notable mentions are the trawlers and large vessels that come in at night to poach fish. He lamented that other harmful mechanisms such as the use of dynamite and illegal nets are destroying the fisheries. The Deputy Director, explained that worldwide there are problems with declining stocks and Ghana is no exception. In concluding statements, Mr. Paul Bannerman proposed three solutions that could help resolve the challenges in the fisheries sector:

1. Strengthen research and schemes to improve monitoring and evaluation of our fish stocks.
2. Strengthen and improve institutional capacity to enforce co-management.
3. Involvement of the private sector in the participation of governance to improve extension services, along the value chain.

He entreated all stakeholders gathered at the learning workshop to resolve to build the fisheries sector with sound and best practices based on science. Lastly, he entreated that as

the closing season approaches, stakeholders should participate in awareness creation and education on the closed season, towards strengthening of the fisheries sector.



Figure 2: Mr. Paul Bannerman, Deputy Director of the Fisheries Commission giving his opening remarks

1.4 Opening Speech by European Union Representative

Mr. Christopher Ackon, the EU project liaison, stated that the PTF project is part of the entire CSO-RISE program with a funding of about EUR9 million and also with technical assistance from Ecorys, and supported by the Ministry of Finance, Ghana. He explained that the EU funds the PTF project because it shares in the aspiration of local people and to support their livelihoods and efforts to sustainably manage the fisheries resources for posterity.

Mr. Christopher Ackon, expounded that this project is expected to work with the value chain players, to build on innovative ideas, that is already in use by operators and to ensure sustainable and environmentally friendly sources of energy in the processing chain.

He explained that all the gains on account of the traditional management strategy (the beliefs, the taboo days and the roles of fishermen) by our forefathers have been eroded by this generation to the detriment of future generations. He pointed out some of the bad fishing practices that are prevailing in Ghana i.e., the use of light, dynamite, chemicals, unapproved net type and net sizes, and *Saiko* fishing. He emphasized that these actions are having an adverse effect on the current generation and will also affect the next generation.

Talking about the regional state of the fisheries sector, Mr. Christopher Ackon revealed that the sector in certain countries in the West Central Gulf of Guinea are under increasing pressure. He added that the pressure on fisheries resource is due to many factors; population

density food needs, poverty and irrational methods of exploitation including the IUU fishing, exploitation by local communities, or by ships flying flags of convenience or ships without nationality.



Figure 3: Mr. Christopher Ackon, EU representative giving his opening remarks

Mr. Christopher Ackon, underscored that this year is the year of artisanal fisheries and aquaculture. He revealed that at the just ended 7th Organization of the African Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) ministerial meeting on aquaculture, member states stressed the importance of small-scale fisheries and their potential to contribute to poverty alleviation and food security. He however stated that, there are growing challenges faced by this sector which include climate change, degradation of marine habitat, and over exploitation of resources. He indicated that the EU is funding other fisheries initiatives at the regional level which include the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) with a budget of EUR27.5 million, being implemented by the African Union, and the Improved Fisheries Governance in West Africa with a budget of EUR15 million implemented by ECOWAS. Finally, he added that the EU is committed to supporting the blue economy sector, sustainable fisheries management and the fight against IUU fishing.

SECTION 2: KEY MESSAGES FROM PRESENTATIONS

2.1 Presentation by the Integrated Development Officer, PTF Project

The Integrated Development Officer for the project, Matilda Ababio presented on the “Village Savings and Loans (VSL) Model as a pathway to financial Inclusion with experiences from the PTF Project”. Her presentation covered the rationale behind the formation of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), the implementation processes, success stories, key challenges encountered and lessons learned.

According to Matilda Ababio, the introduction of the VSLA stemmed from the baseline survey and research study on financial inclusion of fisherfolk in the PTF communities. From these activities, the VSLA scheme was predominantly preferred by fisherfolk because of its informal way of pooling funds and facilitating access to credit. She explained that the VSL model was implemented using a demand-driven approach. First, the VSL concept was introduced to the communities and groups were formed. In sequence was the training of these groups on the 7 modules of the VSLA scheme. She also highlighted that so far, 16 VSLAs have been formed in 9 fishing communities during the project’s first cycle of the VSLA formation.



Figure 4: The PTF project’s integrated development officer presenting on the VSL Model as a pathway to financial Inclusion

Matilda further enlightened the participants on the structure of the VSLA, explaining the number of executives, rules regarding the purchase of shares and loan meeting proceedings, Next, she expounded on the series of monitoring visits undertaken by the project team, emphasizing that there was the need to supervise the VSLAs to ensure all rules and regulations were adhered to. Emphatically speaking, she stated that quarterly data were also collected

after every 90 days to assess the financial health and performance of the VSLAs. These data revealed that the 16 VSLAs have cumulatively raised a sum of **GHS 264,685** and given out **GHS 99,100** as loans with **GHS 4,360** as interest on loans. Subsequently, the presentation brought out the challenges faced during the implementation of the scheme. These included, threats of illiteracy to VSLA records keeping, hesitance of some communities to welcome the concept, non-adherence to VSLA statutes, among others.

Key lessons learnt from the formation and monitoring of the VSLAs were spelt out and have been documented below;

- Outcomes of past interventions have a toll on new ones
- Diligence on the part of the vslas is key in ensuring its success
- Punctuality and regular attendance at meetings cannot be compromised
- Sustained monitoring is the heart of vsla success
- Flexible loan terms improve loan accessibility
- Guarantors are a sure safety belt in mitigating risk exposure

Additionally, the next steps to be taken by the PTF team were indicated during the presentation. These included the digitalization of the VSLAs, commencement of the 2nd cycle of VSLA formation across project districts, training of village agents (VA) and evaluation assessment of the existing VSLAs.

Her presentation come to an end with a video display on success stories captured by some beneficiaries of the PTF VSLAs.

2.2 Presentation by the Fisheries Management Specialist, GFRA

Mr. Socrates Apetorgbor Segbor, Fisheries Management Specialist of Ghana Fisheries Recovery Activity (GFRA) delivered on a synopsis of the current state of Ghana's artisanal fisheries sector. His presentation revealed key facts within the small pelagic fisheries sector with emphasis on GFRA's effort at rebuilding.

In his delivery, Mr. Segbor underscored Ghana's marine fisheries as instrumental to development, as it serves as a source of livelihood to over 3 million Ghanaians. He added that fish is the cheapest source of animal protein, and direct source of employment to over 140,000 fishermen, along with thousands of fishmongers. He cautioned that, in view of these relevant information, a possible collapse will lead to widespread negative impacts on food security, nutrition, incomes and livelihoods, a threat to national security, increased poverty in over 200 vulnerable households and increased malnutrition amongst children.

Mr. Segbor mentioned some key recovery efforts by GFRA, supported by United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in partnership with MoFAD and the Fisheries Commission (FC). These efforts include a moratorium on new entrants and an end to open access, fishing gear restrictions (net dimension and mesh size), closed areas, effort control measures, co-management, and the enforcement of laws in addressing IUU.

In addition, he outlined key strategies to address IUU fishing in the industrial and artisanal fisheries sectors. These include the following;

- strong collaboration with MoFAD, FC and other fisheries related organizations,
- establishment of co-management arrangements at national and local levels,
- equipping fishers with evidence-gathering tools to document IUU fishing for prosecution,
- conducting dialogues and behavior change campaigns on the impact of IUU fishing.



Figure 5: Mr. Socrates Segbor of the Ghana Fisheries Recovery Activity, delivering a presentation on the status of small pelagic stocks

2.3 Presentation by the Programs Manager, Friends of the Nation

Mr. Kyei Kwadwo Yamoah, the Programmes Manager of Friends of the Nation (FoN), addressed stakeholders on the topic “Assessment of Fishing Closed Season in Ghana”. His presentation was based on right and wrong measures taken in its implementation as well as some recommendations.

On appropriate measures taken so far, Mr Kyei highlighted that Ghana has set the closed season as a national agenda with the political will and commitment for implementation. He added that the closed season has become politically acceptable with political parties supporting its implementation. He also alluded to the high compliance by fishers, the multi-stakeholder and sectorial involvement and collaboration for implementation. He commended stakeholders on the effective public awareness of the essence of the closed season, and suggested sub-regional collaboration and buy-in for joint closed season implementation.

Additionally, Mr. Kyei Yamoah expressed a litany of issues regarding the wrong actions during the closed season. He stated that there is a general outrage against IUU fishing yet no visible actions against this menace before, during and after the closed season. He added that the delayed announcement of closed season dates made fisherfolk indecisive as to whether there will be a closed season or not. He further mentioned that the use of closed season as a punishment to fishers sends wrong signals and encouraged stakeholders to highlight its importance to the fish stock. Moreover, he complained about the absence of any visible and sustainable supplementary livelihoods introduced for fishers by government to cushion them during events such as the closed season. Again, he alluded that the late communication of results of 2021 closed season (communicated in March 2022 after the 2021 closed season) did not provide reliable and timely feedback to stakeholders in the fisheries space.



Figure 6: Mr. Kyei Yamoah, Programmes Manager, Friends of the nation, delivering a presentation on Assessment of closed fishing season implementation in Ghana

Furthermore, Mr. Yamoah suggested that the introduction of sustainable supplementary livelihoods to fishers should be done at least 3-2 months prior to the start of the closed season. He proposed the funding source for this initiative could be derived from the 53% community share of the premix fuel proceeds. In addition, Mr. Yamoah communicated that, funds allotted to food supplied during the closed season, could be reallocated to net replacement and IUU enforcement actions during and after the closed season. Again, he proposed that Scientific Monitoring Teams should be established to collect data before, during and post the closed season. In his concluding statement, Mr. Yamoah urged that the fisheries

regional and zonal officers be trained to assist the fisheries scientific division (FSSD) for the data collection.

2.4 Presentation by the Project Manager, PTF Project

The final presentation was delivered by Mr. Derek Adabie, Project Manager of the PTF project. His presentation encapsulated the findings of a research conducted by CDO on the theme: "Subsidized Premix Access in Ghana: A Study of the Central and Western Regions". This presentation started off with a brief background on subsidy in fuel delivery. He mentioned that subsidy in fuel was first introduced by the Government of Ghana (GoG) in 1992 due to the high cost of fuel and challenging economic conditions in the fisheries sector. The premix fuel was introduced only in the artisanal sector as a relief to operational costs and is



Figure 7: Mr. Derek Adabie, Project Manager of the Power to the Fishers project presenting on premix fuel access and administration

distributed based on the size of fishing villages and the distribution of landing sites and boats. He explained the pertinent issues that continue to pervade the premix fuel administration. The project manager iterated these issues to include; transportation fallbacks, accessibility for all fishers, unequal power relations, management of sales points changed from fisherfolk to political operatives. These issues compelled government to establish a ministerial committee in 1996 for premix fuel administration and distribution, aimed at ensuring an efficient supply of premix fuel. However, the issues, over the years, have lingered on.

Also, the presentation revealed the findings from the research conducted by the PTF project team. The main aim of the research was to conceptualize the challenges in premix access and its effects on artisanal fisherfolk. The project manager also presented on the methodology

used in carrying out the research. The research area included **7** communities within the **Central** (Senya Beraku, Winneba, Narkwa, Elmina, and Cape Coast) and **Western** Regions (Shama Apo and Kesewokan). The respondents were mainly canoe owning fisherfolk (fishermen and fish processors). He indicated that a total of 114 fisherfolks were purposively sampled and interviewed using structured questionnaire with 7 expert interviews conducted.

Findings of the research were categorized based on parameters including, gender, marital status, years of experience, subsidized premix distribution, fisherfolk opinions about the National Premix Fuel Secretariat (NPFS), among others. Mr. Adabie stated that out of the respondents interviewed; **90.4%** were fishermen and **9.6%** were women fishmongers. He further mentioned that **99%** of respondents interviewed were fully aware of government subsidized fuel. It was deduced that **91%** of the fisherfolk interviewed had purchased premix fuel in the last four (4) months, with a majority (**42%**) purchasing up to 50 gallons of premix fuel per visit to the landing beaches.

His presentation also brought out that **52.3%** of the fisherfolk interviewed are aware of the NPFS. Inference drawn from the research indicated a fair performance by the NPFS in premix administration. According to Mr. Adabie, **92%** of registered members of the canoe identification card (CIC) had access to and purchased premix, whereas, **86%** of non-registered members also had access to and purchased premix. In addition, he emphasized that the CIC in its present state is not a premise to access premix fuel.

In his conclusion, he stated that the majority of fisherfolk reported a decrease in premix supply over the past 2 years. The impact of decreased premix supply manifested in the form of a decrease in fishing activities, and an increase in operational cost. Additionally, fisherfolk opposed the notion of subsidized premix being an incentive for overfishing. Rather, they attributed overfishing to light fishing, Chinese trawlers, natural causes, among others. Also, fisherfolk had a fair rating on the effectiveness of actors (NPFS and Landing beach committees (LBCs) in the administration and distribution of premix.

Recommendations given included the following;

- There is the need for more transparency with the premix distribution schedules.
- There should be the political will to ensure that the composition of the LBCs is in accordance with L.I. 2233.
- There should be intensified education on the CIC to facilitate widescale acceptance.
- The fisheries regulators should fast-track the implementation of innovative measures (automated pumps and CIC) in order to eliminate middlemen who hijack the distribution of the premix fuel.

SECTION 3- PANEL DISCUSSION

After the presentations, a panel discussion was held. The discussion was centered on the theme “**Demystifying Premix Fuel Access: Finding 21st century solutions to premix fuel delivery**”, and moderated by Mr. Alfred Tetebo (former director of fisheries, FC). The expert panel constituted Nana Abrokwa Asare (administrator, NPFS), Emmanuel Dovlo (representative of FC), Nana Kweigyah (representative of CaFGOAG), Mike Abaka (representative of Fisheries Alliance), and Emelia Aikins (fish queen of Shama Apo community). The moderator commenced the discussion by briefing the stakeholders on the history of the premix administration. This was followed by a question-and-answer session, where the panel shared their opinions on the concerns of some fisherfolk.



Figure 8: Mr. Alfred Tetebo, former FC Director moderating the panel discussion

3.1 Key Submissions from the Panel Discussion

Major concerns raised and deliberations made during this session have been summarized below;

➤ **Composition of the Premix committee**

A workshop participant bemoaned that the non-enforcement of legislative instrument (L.I. 2233) – the main document stipulating the mandate of the National Premix Fuel Secretariat – has led to lead fishers being consistently denied their mandates as chairpersons of the landing beach committees (LBCs). Also, the participation of other sections of fisherfolk on the LBCs has been hijacked by political operatives (from the ruling political party).

In response, the NPFS administrator explained that the L.I. 2233 demonstrates the structure and composition of the LBCs. He added that, the issue of the sale of connection premix is a problem of greed and the quest for money. At some landing beaches, the chief fisherman being the chairman of the LBC connives with non-LBC members to sell connection premix. He thus emphasized that should anyone be found violating the L.I 2233, a fisher has the full support of this law to file a court case to ensure fairness and justice prevails.

➤ **Amendment of the Law on Premix Fuel Administration**

Another participant beseeched the NPFS to revise the L.I 2233, incorporating the lessons learned over the years into the parent ACT 625. A key lesson pointed out is the CIC initiative for premix fuel distribution. He revealed that the emerging issues faced in the premix fuel delivery, do exist since the parent act did not envisage these pertinent issues. He indicated that an amendment of the ACT 625 will thus help resolve the issues at hand in the premix fuel value chain.

➤ **Subsidies on Premix Fuel**

The NPFS administrator underscored that the problems at the landing beaches will persist because the premix is subsidized, and it has other uses other than for fuelling outboard motors. In his opinion, the CIC will help address these issues since there will be a cut on the quantity supplied to card bearer per day.

There was a call from the audience for the distribution of premix to be done through private fuel filling stations. The NPFS administrator responded that the subject on the sale of premix via fuel filling stations eliminates the subsidization of premix fuel.

➤ **Premix Fuel Allocation**

Further on in the discussion, the NPFS administrator expounded that the NPFS works in close collaboration with the FC for premix distribution with data on canoes at all landing beaches. The landing beaches have been zoned based on the level of fishing activities. He added that for the busy landing beaches, such as Elmina, the Shama enclave and Lower Dixcove, they are supplied twice in a month. However, for the less busy landing beaches such as Ola, premix is often supplied to them once a month. The allocation is done based on the number of motorized canoes available and the level of fishing activities per landing site.

The representative of Fisheries Alliance (on the panel) then recommended the need for a revision to the premix fuel allocation schedule. He proposed that the allocation of fuel to less busy landing beaches should be carefully monitored. He cited an instance where tankers transporting premix arrive at a land beach by 5 pm. Though they are charged not to discharge premix fuel after 5 pm, the tankers flagrantly flout this directive. The tankers are supposed to wait till dawn breaks to allow for adequate supervision of the fuel discharge by the landing beach. He lamented that this rule is not enforced on the ground; as such, it allows for the landing beaches to be shortchanged.

3.2 Other Recommendations

Additional recommendations given by the participants and key experts have been outlined below;

- The Government of Ghana should explore the use of the ECOWAS Identification card (Ghana card) for automated premix supply at the landing beaches.
- Control of the LBCs should be handed back to the fisherfolk, and involvement of political operatives should be eliminated.
- Training on quality record keeping should be organized for the LBCs to expedite the retrieval of information on premix fuel delivery and enhance transparency.
- Acts of hoarding premix at the landing beaches should be exposed with stringent sanctions meted out.
- NPFS should further seek conversational evidence from landing beaches with strong tidal waves – as part of a triangulation process – to enable these beaches have access to substantial volumes of premix regularly.

3.3 Event Closure

Mr. Abrokwah gave the final remarks to draw the curtain on the workshop. He first commended CDO for the enormous support provided to fisherfolk and urged they continuously work hard to improve the fisheries sector of Ghana. In concluding, he entreated all fisherfolk to collaborate with the state actors and duly observe the upcoming closed fishing season to enhance the ecological recovery of the fisheries resources.

Mr. Kwame Damoah (Ekumfi District FC zonal director) then said a short word of prayer to officially close the program.

ANNEXES

Annex A- Programme outline

Time	Main Activity	Person Responsible
9:00 am	Arrival / Registration	Project Team
9:30 am	Opening Prayer	
9:35 am	Purpose of Gathering	Moderator
9:45 am	Welcome Address	Country Director
9:50 am	Opening Remarks	Chief Director, MoFAD
		European Union Delegation Rep
10:25 am	Presentation on the 'VSL Model as a Pathway to Financial Inclusion' – Experiences from the PTF Project Questions & Answers	Integrated Development Officer, PTF
10:55 am	Status of Small Pelagic Stocks: GFRA's Efforts at Rebuilding Questions & Answers	Fisheries Management Specialist, GFRA
11:25 am	Group Photo & Coffee Break	All Participants
12:00 pm	Assessment of Closed Fishing Season implementation in Ghana Questions & Answers	Programmes Manager, Friends of the Nation
12:30 pm	Presentation on Premix Administration & Access Questions & Answers	Project Manager, PTF
1:10 pm	Panel Discussion "Demystifying Premix Fuel Access: Finding 21st Century Solutions to Premix Fuel Delivery" .	Alfred Tetebo (former Director of Fisheries, FC) — Moderator for Panel Discussion
1:50 pm	Questions & Answers	
2:10 pm	Closing Remarks	National Premix Secretariat
2:15 pm	Closing Prayer	
2:20 pm	Lunch & Departure	All Participants

Annex B - Participant List

Seq.	Name of Participant	Name of Organization/Position	Location (Region)
1	Grace Bondzie	Fish queen, Apam community	Central
2	Nenyi Mbir	Chief fisherman, Winneba community	Central
3	Nana Messi	Chief fisherman, Otuam community	Central
4	Emelia Aikins	Fish queen, Shama Apo community	Western
5	Benjamin Essilfie	Chief fisherman, Kesewokan community	Western
6	Nana Abrokwah Asare	Administrator, NPFS	Greater Accra
7	Samuel Aduomi	NPFS	Greater Accra
8	Paul Bannerman	MoFAD	Greater Accra
9	Emmanuel Dovlo	Fisheries Commission	Greater Accra
10	Kobina Baiden	FC Technical Officer (Effutu district)	Central
11	Isaac Assefuah	FC Technical Officer (Shama district)	Western
12	Kwame Damoah	FC Zonal Director (Ekumfi district)	Central
13	Alfred Tetebo	Moderator for Panel discussion, Former FC Director	Greater Accra
14	Mercy Ashong	Programs Manager, NAO-MOF	Greater Accra
15	Papa Joe Maale Assei	Fisheries Commission	Greater Accra
16	Christopher Ackon	EU Delegation I	Greater Accra
17	Belinda Cobb	Schedule Officer, MoF	Greater Accra
18	Nana Solomon	GNCFC	Central
19	Nana Kweigyah	CaFGOAG	
20	Kenneth Arthur	CaFGOAG	
21	Kyei Yamoah	FoN	Western
22	Dr. Rebecca Essamuah	CEMLAWS Africa	Greater Accra
23	Alfred Kojo Yeboah	Grameen Foundation	Greater Accra
24	Desmond Asamoah	Grameen Foundation	Greater Accra
25	Josephine O. Addo	CEWEFIA	Central
26	Mike Abaka Edu	Fisheries Alliance	Western
27	Emmanuel Nyamekye	Fisheries Alliance	Greater Accra
28	Isaac Owusu	CLGA	Greater Accra
29	Kofi Agbogah	Hen Mpoano	Western
30	Yayra Gamli	Hen Mpoano	Western
31	Miriam Osrah	Conservation Alliance International	Greater Accra
32	Socrates Segbor	GFRA	Greater Accra
33	Charlotte Okine	DAA	Greater Accra
34	Elias Akakpo	DAA	Greater Accra
35	Edna E.K. Quansah	EJF	Greater Accra
36	Yaw Osei-Owusu	Conservation Alliance International	Greater Accra
37	John Nkaw	CD, Action Aid	Greater Accra
38	Belinda Cobb	Schedule Officer, MoF	Greater Accra
39	Anku Morkporkpor	Ghanas News Agency	Greater Accra

40	Afia B. Hinnah	CTV	Greater Accra
41	Sampson K. Aful	CTV	Greater Accra

Annex C- Photo Gallery of Workshop Proceedings





Annex D – Weblink to PTF Year 3 Learning Workshop

<https://fb.watch/dNQU4WWi7j/>