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# Baseline Studies Report

## 2022

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## **Executive summary**

### **Overview**

Hen Mpoano (Our Coast) in partnership with CEWEFIA has received funding from the European Union(EU) as part of its contribution to the Government of Ghana to end all forms of violence against women. The project is aimed at behavior change communication, strengthen state institutions capacity to perform their duties especially the prosecutorial, advocate and build capacity of women to be economically active to tackle GBV in all its physical, economic, psychological and sexual manifestations in 9 marine fishing villages of Western and Central Regions of Ghana.

The purpose of the baseline studies is to measure and establish the status of all agreed upon indicators between Hen Mpoano and EU to understand the starting point of key elements of the work against which later progress will be measured. This will enable project indicators at output and goal/outcome level to be measured and tracked for management decision making.

### **Methodology**

A total of 391 vulnerable households were surveyed across two regions in Ghana, including Western and Central Regions and Seven Districts namely Ahanta West, Ellembelle, and Jomoro in Western Region and Gomoa West, Ekumfi, Mfantseman and Komenda Edina Eguafó Abirem in the Central Region. The respondents were selected from across the 7 target districts through a combination of proportional, stratified, and simple random sampling techniques. Hen Mpoano Team was very helpful in assisting field teams to identify communities for the interviews. We employed a standardized structured questionnaire programmed onto mobile tablets to collect field data through face-to-face personal interviews of beneficiaries in their homes and workplaces. Also, key informant interviews were conducted with selected officers of Social Welfare, Department of Gender and DOVSU officers and unsuccessful with District courts. Field data was analyzed using a combination of descriptive tools and simple narrations; and results were disaggregated based on gender of beneficiaries and districts. Also, pie, bar charts and pivot tables were used to present some of the results pictorially to show patterns across regions and among different age groups and gender.

To examine the baseline situation of gender -based violence at the household level prior to project intervention, we adopted two main standard indicators and analytical approaches. Project outcome and output indicator measurement to determine baseline status of change indicators and output indicators.

Simple tables were generated to convey quantitative results reflecting results chain of the project.

### **Findings**

A typical project beneficiary sampled for the study was a middle-aged woman, with basic level of formal education or no education and a Christian who was married with a household size of 7

people. The persons (less than 40 years old) and the aged ( $\geq 40$  years) together constituted about 41% and 51% of the beneficiaries. The high level of illiteracy within the project area has attracted men in fishing (canoe) and women into primary processing, petty trading and home businesses as means of livelihood. The study found out that, significant proportion of community members are involved in fishing, fish processing or marketing constituting about 55% of respondents.

The incidence of GBV is quite telling as 54% of the community members interviewed have either experienced GBV personally or observed a community member being abused. Women constitute 90% of the 54% of victims of GBV in project communities.

Most of the violent incidences have been attributed to irresponsibility of men, gossip among women, dwindling fish stock which affects the incomes of fishermen however, multiple marriages among men have been found to mainly cause domestic violence which causes violence among couples.

Fifty Seven percent (57%) of respondents were fully aware of Gender Based Violence consistent with general reaction across Ghana, 27% of respondents have low or no knowledge of GBV. 92% of respondents (391) have not received any form capacity building in the past 12 months. Sixty-three (63) percent of households indicated there are no service centers in their communities. Out of 128 (33%) community members who indicated availability of GBV service centers, only (5) representing 3% of the 128 (33%) had accessed services at KEAA and Gomoa West districts in the central region. No western region project community member had accessed GBV service.

The overall prevalence gender-based violence in the project area is 54%, comprising 90% Females and 10% males of the 54% reported by community members.

The livelihood situation of households is that 24 (6%) community members out of the 391 have received support from other projects to establish businesses. Additionally, 30 persons of the 391 respondents have received training in non-traditional vocations and business management within the recall period. KEEA and Gomoa West Districts constitute majority of Districts with 8 training beneficiaries.

Our interactions with the key stakeholders suggest that, all the partners worked collaboratively to ensure the success of elimination of all forms of violence against women. However, the study reveals that, prosecutorial agencies have limited personnel and infrastructure in some districts such as Gomoa West, to accommodate resources and personnel for state institutions within the prosecutorial chain to perform their duty.

While there is sufficient evidence from the responses of community members for consented capacity building efforts, sensitization, advocacy and institutional capacity, household level focused process of change using Gender Action Learning in addition to right based approaches will ensure self-reflection, peer learning, planning and visioning of collective household goals. This will compliment and catapult project towards its goal of elimination of all forms of violence against women.

## **Recommendations**

- The project should target the households and make men, youth and women central in the transformation as the project currently targets only women and youth.
- Groups should be built around couples in order to ensure the attitudes of both men and women are changed at the same time.
- The process of social engineering should be more community led (opinion leaders, households) be used as the anchor for effective mindset changes.
- The project implementation should consider integration of both gender transformative approaches and Right Based approaches to engineer effective in transformative awareness creation using approaches such as Gender Action Learning Systems in tackling the root cause of gender-based violence against women.
- The project should build on the skills and capacity of both women and men to develop additional livelihoods especially for men as their main income sources are not sustainable
- The prosecutorial agencies should be resourced to do their work

## **Background and Introduction**

Women in Fisheries Against Violence (WiFVEs) is a three years project (2022 – 2025) aimed at creating awareness using behavior change communication, strengthen state institutions capacity to perform their duties especially the prosecutorial, advocate and build capacity of women to be economically active to tackle GBV in all its physical, economic, psychological and sexual manifestations in 9 marine fishing villages of Western and Central Regions of Ghana with funding from the European Union.

The goal if the project is to achieve gender equality in Ghana by advocating against gender-based violence (GBV), abuse and discrimination in Ghana's marine fisheries sector, building capacities of fisher folk and their leaders to prevent and respond to GBV in fishing communities, supporting law enforcement against GBV while improving access to social services and livelihood opportunities by women at-risk and survivors of GBV.

The project is implemented in partnership with CEWEFIA in two (2) regions: Western and Central. In the Western region, the project will focus in 9 marine fishing villages (*Dixcove, Cape Three Points, Akwidaa, Ankobra, Asanta, Ekwei, Ellonyi, Bonyere and Metika*), covering 3 coastal districts namely, Ahanta West, Ellembelle, and Jomoro. In the Central region, the project is implemented in 9 marine fishing villages (*Dago, Mumford, Aakrah, Naikwah, Otuam, Anombo, Biriwa, Dutch Komenda and British Komenda*) covering 4 coastal districts in the Central region, namely, Gomoa West, Ekumfi, Mfantseman and Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem.

At the district level, the project will leverage on existing state agencies responsible for prosecutorial, advocacy, and law enforcement on right based gender- based violence against women such as department of social welfare, DOUVSU, and District courts. The project intends to rally community groups to drive its advocacy campaigns. While gender- based violence is a right based and depends the protection of fundamental human rights, the projects will build the economic capacity of vulnerable groups(women and youth) using the VSLA approach as mobilization tools in project communities.

### **Overview of Gender Based Violence in Ghana**

Ghana was admitted to the United Nations on 8 March 1957, two days after it achieved independence from Britain. Since 1957, Ghana became part of international community where Ghana has ratified several international treaties including all important international instruments on gender equality and women empowerment. As far as 1948, Ghana signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979 and its operational protocol, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,1995 and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and its protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa. In addition, Ghana has translated the tenets of ratified international instruments on gender equality into domestic laws and policies. First, Ghana's 1992 Constitution stipulates in its Article 17 (1) and (2) that all persons are equal before the law, hence, expressly guaranteeing gender equality and upholding the freedom of women and men, girls and boys from all forms of discrimination. Second, in February 2007, the Domestic



Violence Act (Act 732) was enacted and a National Policy and Plan of Action (NPPOA) for implementation of the Act was formulated in 2008. Third, in November 2016, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) adopted a national gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan which outlines the roles of all state and non-state institutions in promoting equal opportunities for women and men in the fisheries sector. Despite these advances in legislation, policies and action plan to tackle gender challenges, gender inequalities are still pervasive in the Ghanaian society, especially in the country's marine fisheries sector.

Despite the contribution of the fishery sector in local and national economy, it is riddled segregated roles and unequal participation in the value chain for men and women. The roles of women and men in Ghana's fishing industry is defined by traditional gendered roles – men undertake fishing expeditions while women comprise the large share of people responsible for fish processing and marketing. In addition, women are engaged in fishery-related activities close to the household and focus on less commercial small catches of highly nutritious fish for immediate household consumption. In spite of these predefined roles, some women own vessels and canoes and are financiers of fishing expeditions. Nonetheless, the roles performed by women are under-represented in the sector due to harmful cultural norms and practices and societal conventions. Often, women are disadvantaged and do not exercise the same rights and opportunities as men in the fisheries sector.

Women long standing marginalization in fishery value chain has led to lack of access and control of assets, voice and participation in decision making at the household. Further, with the decline in fish stocks and low profitability in the sector, women are over-burdened and unable to take adequate care of the household. Men are unable to harvest sufficient fish to maintain the traditional productive practices in fishing households which is characterized by women selling fish landed by their spouses and using proceeds from the sales for family upkeep. This situation has led to a phenomenon whereby men enter polygamous relationships, ostensibly to solicit additional support from intimate and non-intimate partners, but in the process, spread limited resources among such multiple partners. This perpetuates the cycle of hardship for female spouses, disagreements in relationships and domestic violence perpetrated against women.

The WIFVEs project has therefore been designed to tackle GBV in all its physical, economic, psychological and sexual manifestations.

### **Purpose of the baseline line studies**

The purpose of the baseline studies is to measure and establish the status of all indicators and to understand the starting point of key elements of the work against which later progress will be measured. This will enable project indicators at output and goal/outcome level to be measured and tracked.

It is therefore imperative that, the project start with a baseline study to set the tone of project implementation underpinned by the objectives below;

## Objectives of the study

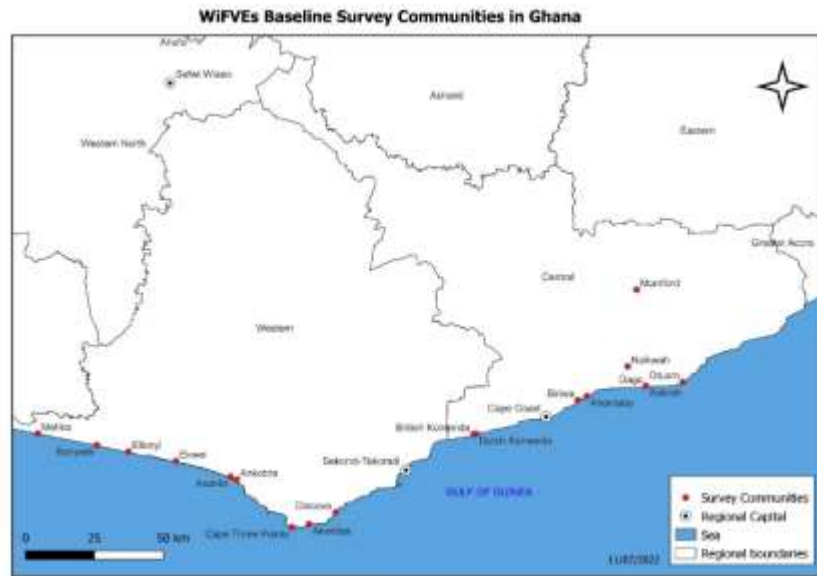
The study set off with the following objectives;

- **Outcome 1:** Development and implementation of advocacy actions leading to enhanced public awareness and knowledge of duty bearers on the dynamics of violence, abuse and discrimination (VAD) against women and on harmful social norms in Ghana's marine fisheries sector
- **Outcome 2:** Capacities of women, men, youth and fisher folk leaders developed in preventing and responding to GBV in Central and Western region fishing communities)
- **Outcome 3:** Enforcement of legislation against GBV in Central and Western region fishing communities by strengthening institutions along the prosecutorial chain.
- **Outcome 4:** Access to care facilities and social services for survivors of GBV in Central and Western region fishing communities
- **Outcome 5:** Entrepreneurship skills and access to livelihood opportunities for women at-risk and survivors of GBV in Central and Western region fishing communities (Result 8)

## Scope of the studies

The study was conducted in 9 marine fishing villages (*Dago, Mumford, Aakrah, Naikwah, Otuum, Anombo, Biriwa, Dutch Komenda and British Komenda*) covering 4 coastal districts in the Central region, namely, Gomoa West, Ekumfi, Mfantseman and Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem. In the Western region, the project will focus in 9 marine fishing villages (*Dixcove, Cape Three Points, Akwidaa, Ankobra, Asanta, Ekwei, Ellonyi, Bonyere and Metika*), covering 3 coastal districts namely, Ahanta West, Ellembelle, and Jomoro. These fishing communities, with their rural characteristics and remote locations, are representative of traditional fishing communities in Ghana.

## Map of Survey Communities



## Methodology

The study employed a mixed method of both quantitative and qualitative techniques to establish baseline results for project indicators. The main objective of the quantitative survey is the collection of data relating to values of the outcome indicators for the WiFVEs project while the qualitative processes provided understanding of the context, meaning and understanding of GBV issues among targeted project communities.

## Sampling and Sample size determination

The study employed a simple random sampling technique and purposive sampling to select to districts, communities, groups, households and opinion leaders for both the survey administration. First, the study population were categorized as per the project target groups and stakeholders. Communities were purposefully selected based on the participation in the project. Key stakeholders such as departments of social welfare, and DOUVSU. These sub-grouping were important in collecting specific data in relation to the project design document and logical framework.

## Sample size determination

The sample population estimates of 83,070 community members equivalent to an estimated 21,851 households in the project area. The study employed Ajay & Micah (2013) **sample size formula to determine sample for the study**. The formula is given as :

$$n = N / [1 + N (e)^2]$$

Where n = Sample size

N = Population/ sample frame

e = Level of precision

$$n = 21851 / [1 + 21851(0.05)^2]$$

$$n = 393$$

the sample size was proportionally distributed among the study communities. The detailed sample size distribution is found in table below.

## Sampling

A simple random sampling technique was employed to select communities, groups and respondents for the survey in conformity with project design. Multi-stage sampling has been used to select the different clusters of beneficiaries including community members, groups, group leaders, and stakeholders.

Participants of the assessment were sampled using both purposive and simple random sampling procedure. Participants for the focus group discussions such as NAFTPTA and GNCFC groups, key informant interviews for DOVSU and Dept. Social Welfare were purposefully selected whereas household respondents were selected using simple random sampling with a randomization procedure developed for the studies as included in the annexes. Overall, 391 households were interviewed representing 99.5 percent of total sample size. The 0.5 non response was deemed insignificant

**Table 1: Sample Size Distribution**

Region	District	Community Name	Community Population	Total Household Size	Sample Size
Central Region	Gomoa West District	Dago	7889	1924	35
		Mumford	15393	3754	67
	Ekumfi District	Aakrah	867	228	4
		Naikwah	4169	1097	20
		Otuam	5515	1451	26
	Mfantseman District	Anomabo	13401	4188	75
		Biriwa	7086	2214	40
	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem District	Dutch Komenda	2194	563	10
		British Komenda	1841	472	8
	Western Region	Ahanta West District	Dixcove	5891	1473
Cape Three Points			1220	305	5
Akwidaa			1518	380	7
Ellembelle District		Ankobra	1373	298	5
		Asanta	3300	717	13
		Ekwei	2052	446	8
Jomoro District		Ellonyi	1604	401	7
		Bonyere	6257	1564	28
	Metika	1500	375	7	
<b>Summary</b>			<b>83,070</b>	<b>21,851</b>	<b>393</b>

**Source:** District Assembly, 2020

### **Data analysis**

Two main techniques have been used to analyze data obtained from the field. The quantitative data has been analysed using MS Excel. Pivot tables have been used to generate descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages for the output indicators results. Results have been disaggregated by sex/gender, age groups and districts where appropriate.

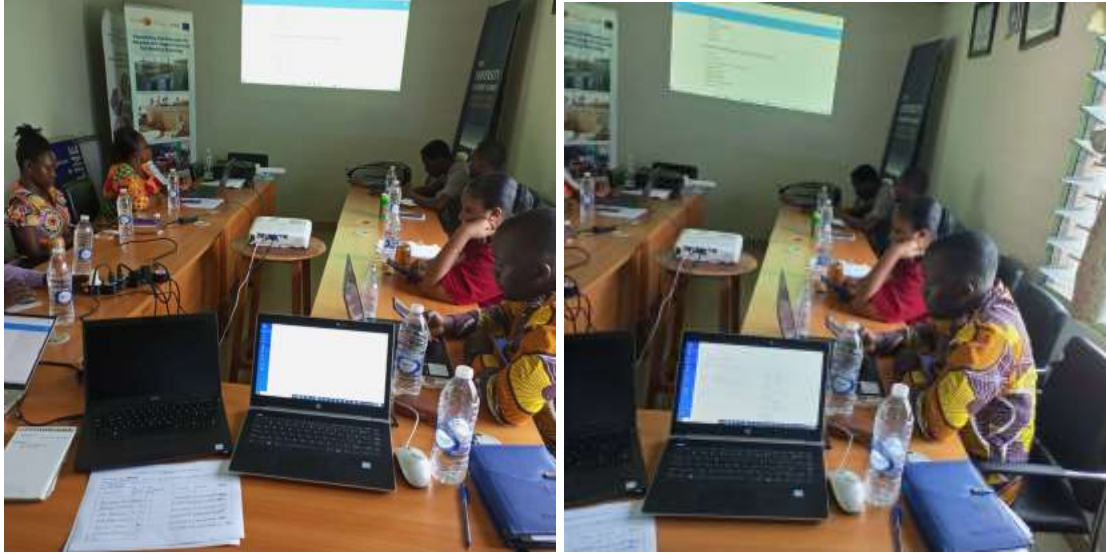
Data obtained from the focus group discussions, opinion leaders, stakeholders has been transcribed. The data has been analyzed by recategorizing the responses into local and global themes to give meaning to dominant opinions, views and assertions. Generally, the qualitative results have been used to triangulate results by contrasting or affirming dominant responses in the quantitative data.

Overall, these two approaches have provided broader and better insight into local context and situation with regards to Gender Based Violence in the targeted project communities. It has provided basis for which results at endline can be associated or attributed to the interventions that will be provided to community members and groups.

### **Orientation and training of the Enumerators**

The team proposed to use 10 enumerators, however, 9 enumerators were used. Two were assigned to conduct the interviews and focus group discussions. The training was conducted in CEWEFIA office in Elmina where enumerators were taken through the digitized questionnaires. With the assistance of the WIFVEs project lead all key concepts were explained. The Monitoring and evaluation coordinator provided technical assistance and insights into indicator requirements, and translation from English to Fante.

A field trial was organized for enumerators to apply the questionnaire to selected households. The questionnaires were finalized after these trials.



Section of enumerators and project Team during the training, 22<sup>nd</sup> May,2022.

### **Limitations of the study**

The study was generally limited by time, resources and non- response from key stakeholders of the project.

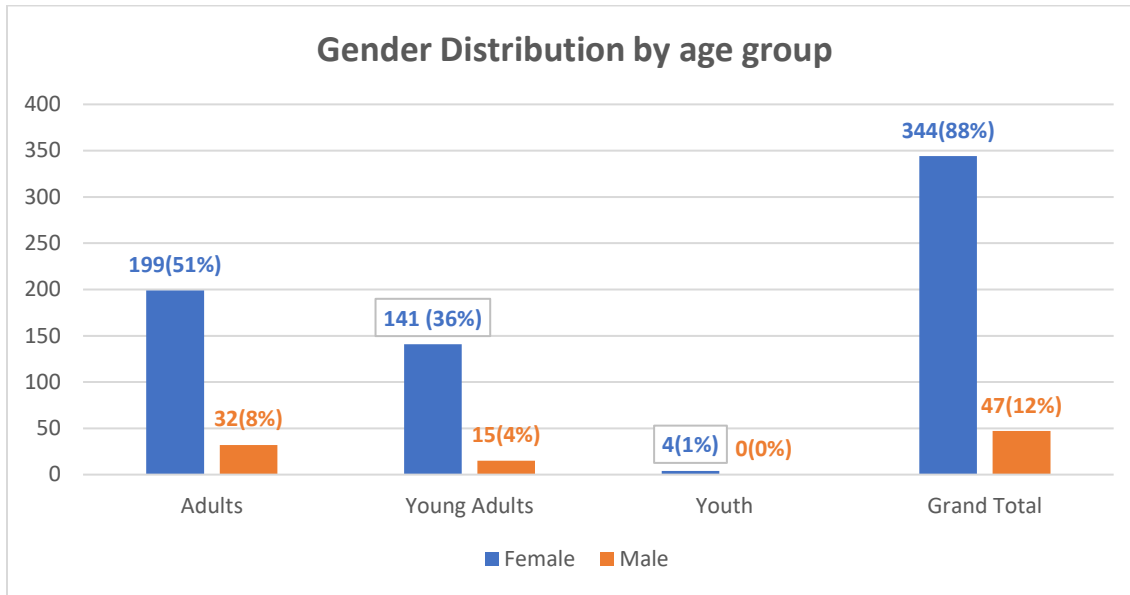
- Key stakeholder in the prosecutorial chain such as the districts courts declined to speak to the team despite the introductory letters requesting for permission. This limited the responses (perspective, understanding of GBV) from the key legal institution in the project area.
- Cumbersome data request processes due to the confidentiality of GBV information in the possession of prosecutorial agencies
- Limited by resources and time to reach and interview additional other community groups

## **RESULTS**

### **Household and demographic characteristics**

Households' characteristics are central to understanding local context, planning and execution of interventions for eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women. GBV occur at household level Therefore successful GBV interventions should focus on the household. Data obtained from the project communities indicates a significant (344) 88% and (47) 22% were women and men respectively. Responses therefore represent the voices of the most vulnerable targeted by the project. Among this 88% of women (199) 58% are adult women, 142(41%) young women and (4) 1% youthful. The population is generally less educated formally. More than half (52%) of the respondents have no formal education. Only 7% have completed secondary school, university or polytechnic in the project area. It means that the project team should adopt more non formal approaches to engaging project beneficiaries with interventions. Key to dissemination of capacity and transformative process will be peer learning approaches.

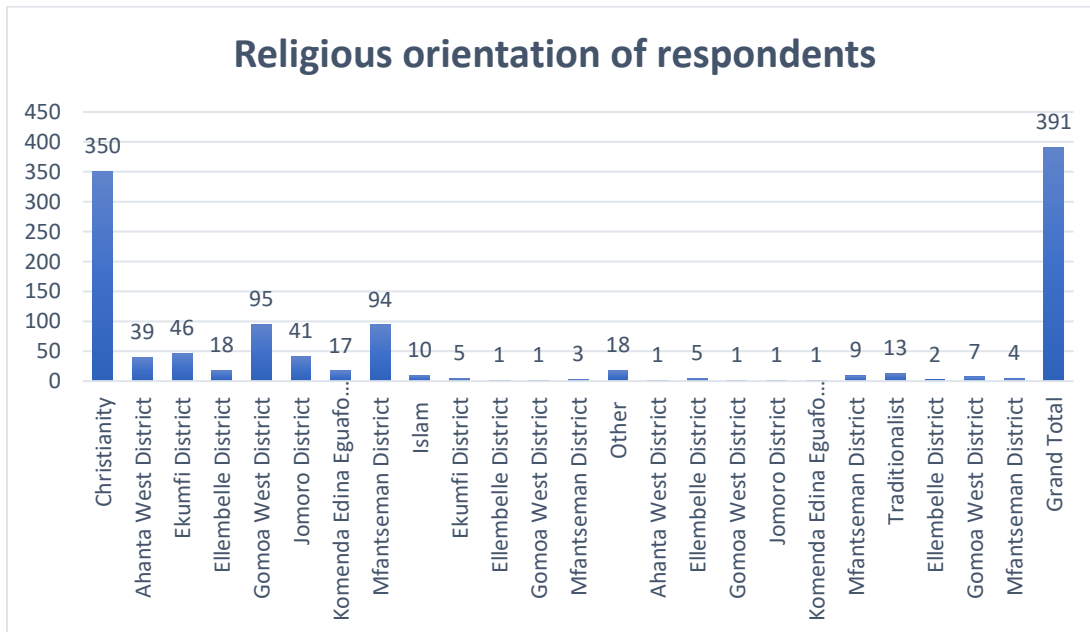
**Figure 1: Gender / Sex Distribution of Respondents**



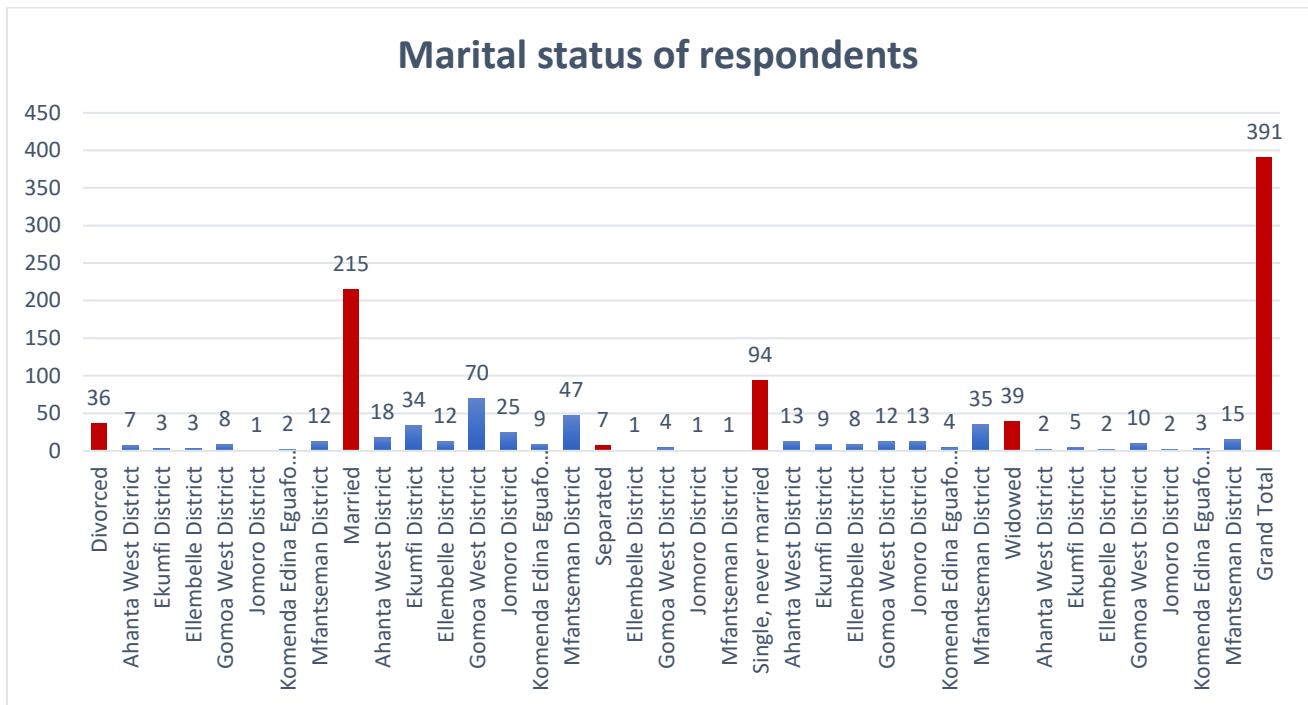
**Source:** Field data,2022.

The average household size is 7 higher than the national and district statistic compared to the 2021 census results. For every household an average of 3 persons are 19 years or below. The general population of the project area are predominantly Christian with about 90% of persons surveyed. Generally, the divorce rate is low at 9% of total respondents and married population of 55%. This suggests that relatively stable with broken homes usually caused by violent homes.

**Figure 2: Religious orientation of respondents**



**Figure 3: Marital status of respondents**

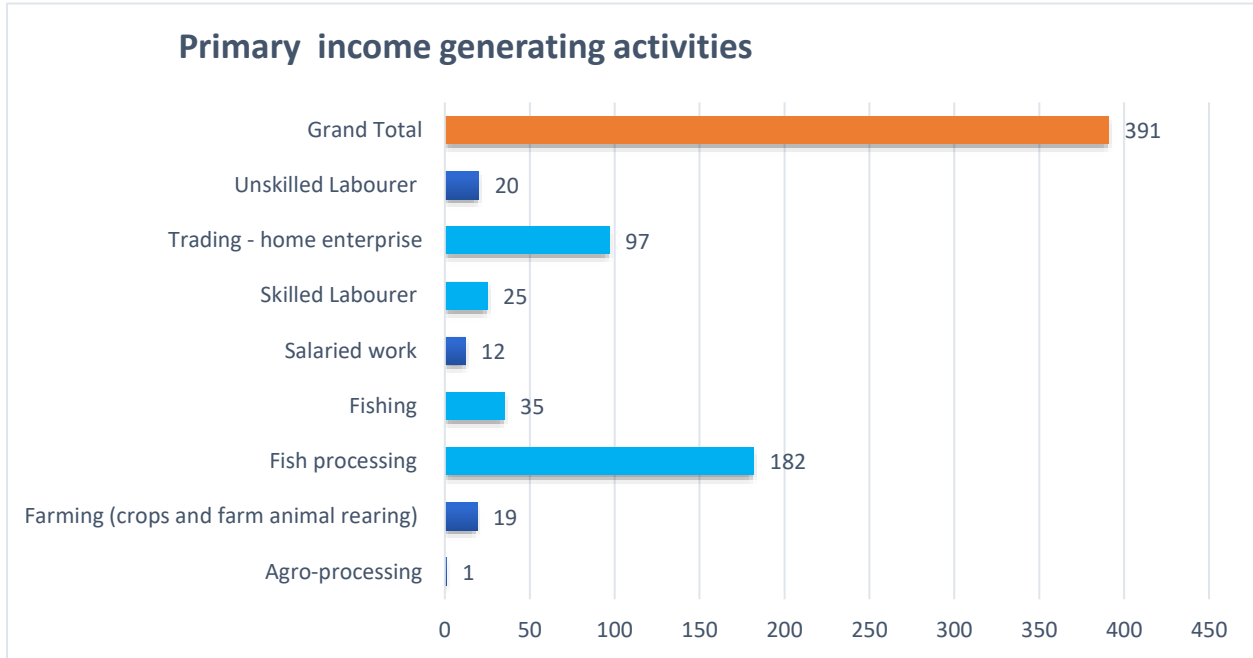


### Household livelihood activities

Generally, the results confirmed the major livelihood activities of the intervention area. About 55% of respondents are involved in the fishing related value chain. Also, 25% of the community members involved in home enterprises (petty trading) usually set up one's residence. Women constitute 47% of the 55% of persons involved in the fish value chain. Also, 24% of the 25% community members involved in home enterprises are women.



**Figure 4: Livelihood Activities and Economic Opportunities**

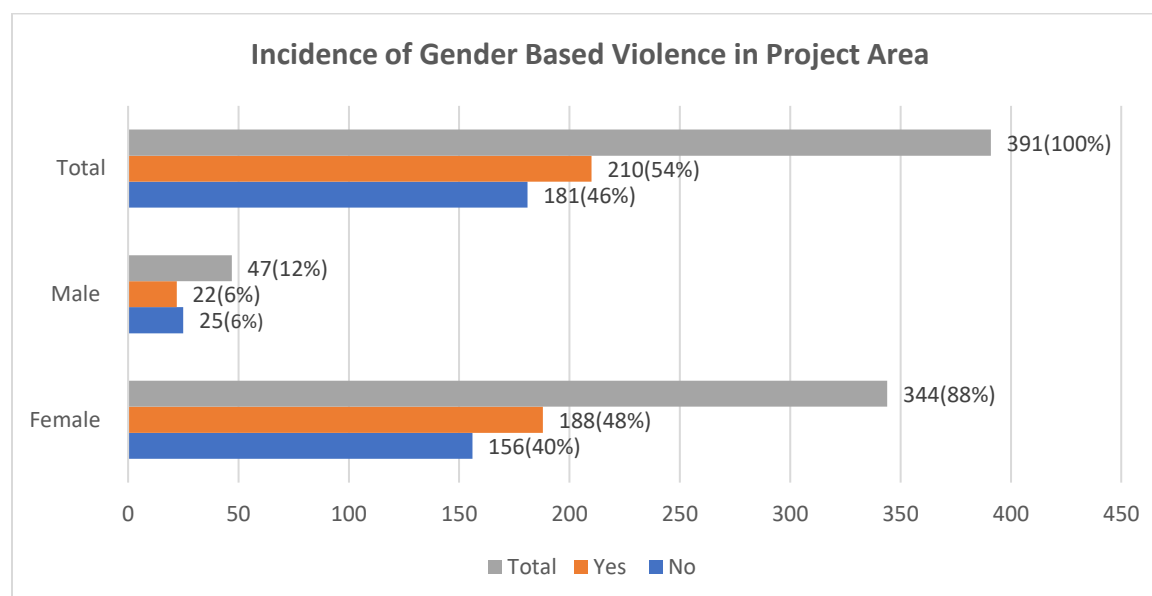


**Outcome One Result: Development and implementation of advocacy actions.**

This results area measures the development of advocacy actions aimed at leading to enhanced public awareness and knowledge of duty bearers on the dynamics of violence, abuse and discrimination (VAD) against women and on harmful social norms in Ghana’s marine fisheries sector. Specifically, the results area seeks to assess and measure the percentage of duty bearers with enhanced knowledge in gender- based violence and harmful social norms. Key duty bearers of the project include

From the study, 54% of project community members have experienced or witnessed GBV act. Ninety (90%) of the 54% who have experienced GBV acts are women. This shows that women are mostly the victims of domestic violence as shown in Table 3 below. The overall prevalence gender- based violence in the project area is 54%, comprising 90% Females and 10% males of the 54% reported by community members. Further, most of the victims are middle aged women above the age of 40 years. The persons constitute 90% of the victims while the youth are neither married or in a relationship barely experience GBV in their households.

**Figure 5: Incidence of Gender - Violence in Project Area**



**Table 2: Access to Gender Based Violence Services in the Project Area**

Region	District	Responses			
		Female		Male	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Western	Ahanta West District	20	18	0	2
	Ellembelle District	12	10	0	4
	Jomoro District	16	20	3	3
Central	Gomoa West District	45	40	9	10
	Ekumfi District	33	10	6	2
	KEAA	6	10	1	1
	Mfantseman District	56	48	3	3
		<b>188 (48%)</b>	<b>156(40%)</b>	<b>22(6%)</b>	<b>25(6%)</b>

The high incidence of GBV in the communities has been attributed to inadequate incomes of men leading irresponsibility of men to meet their financial obligation at home. *“It always about money, because there are children who need to be taken care of. It mostly depends on our fishing job because the fishing job is like not before, now everything is spoilt and because of that we cannot assume the responsibilities as expected and it brings such confusions in our home. So tell your heads to ease things for us, especially the fuel and its prices, the Chinese people fishing on our sea, outboard motor prices, it all causing problems”.* (GNCPC-member ANOMABO)

While immediately household violence is attributed to money, men attitudes and behaviour towards women could be attributed to limited knowledge on household resource management,

poor decision making at the household level and general lack of participation in decision making on resource mobilization and use. While projects have focused on advocacy campaigns in the project communities, these activities are not empowering enough and does not focus on household empowerment jointly provoking self- reflection, planning and visioning for increased wellbeing.

### Output One Results

The underlisted activities are intended to contribute to the results area 1 of the project. From data obtained from the field, there exist limited database, resources and local capacity to deal with GBV in the project area. At the start of the project the number of institutions accessing Gender Based Violence Report in the project area are three (3) namely, Ahanta (CHRAJ), Mfantsiman (CHRAJ), and KEEA District (Dept. Gender). Resources such as videos, learning documents required for engaging the public through evidenced based advocacy, sensitization are limited. The table below provides results on indicators set for the project at start up.

**Table 3: Output Results Contributing to Outcome 1**

Code	Indicator Description	Indicator	Result
Output 1.1a	Output 1.1a: Gender analysis and GBV assessment conducted and utilized as basis for advocacy and campaigns and measuring of progress against GBV in the marine fisheries sector	Number of institutions/individuals accessing results of Gender analysis and GBV assessment	3
Output 1.1b	Output 1.1b: Baseline situation on GBV in project locations is documented	Number of learning documents produced and disseminated	31
Output 1.2	Output 1.2: Lessons learned report on GBV in fisheries produced.		0
output 1.3	Output 1.3: Short films and stories on GBV in fisheries are produced and disseminated	Number of journalists trained on GBV in the fisheries sector and supported to produce stories and films	0
output 1.4	Output 1.4: Web-based repository (dashboard) on GBV in marine fisheries is developed and functional	Number of individuals accessing GBV spatial database	0
output 1.5	Output 1.5: Web mapping application on GBV in fisheries available	Number of online interactive maps on GBV developed.	0

## **Outcome Two Results: Capacity building in response to gender- based violence**

This results area seeks to measure the capacity of women, men, youth and fisher folk leaders' development in preventing and responding to GBV. Human capital is instrumental in empowerment process (peer learning, advocacy and sensitization) of development interventions. Data obtained from the study show that, about 359 (92%) respondents have not received any form of capacity building in the past 12 months. Out the total 359 (92%) who have not received training, 321 (89%) are women while 38(11%) are men. Only 32 (8%) of respondents had received capacity building within the recall period of which 23(6%) are women and 9 (2%)men. Gomoa West and Ekumfi recorded the highest trained individuals at 11 and 7 respectively.

**Table 4: Participation in capacity building in GBV response mechanism**

Region	District	Responses			
		Female		Male	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Western	Ahanta West District	0	38	0	2
	Ellembelle District	1	21	0	4
	Jomoro District	0	36	2	4
Central	Gomoa West District	11	74	4	15
	Ekumfi District	7	36	2	6
	KEAA	1	15	0	2
	Mfantseman District	3	101	1	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>38</b>

**Source: Field Survey, 2022.**

The results from the study show limited training opportunities for both men and women in the project area on GBV in the project area, while capacity building is prescribed for all communities, Mfantseman district should be given adequate attention with capacity- based interventions. Also, targets for capacity building should be proportionally distributed according community size as represented in the survey results.

## **Output Two Results**

From the study, 32 households representing 8% of the total surveyed households in the project area have been reached with GBV information. Organizations especially decentralized government institutions such as CHRAJ and Department of Gender have a combined 54 communication materials produced and disseminated. This offers considerable resources available for adoption and use during project implementation. GBV platforms such as peer clubs, community groups are quite inadequate in the project area. The seemingly lack of structures to promote GBV discourse is evident in the zero advocacy campaigns organized in the past twelve months. Further, no institution has received capacity building in right based approach to tackling GBV in the project area.

**Table 5: Output Two (2) Results**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Result</b>
output 2.1	Output 2.1: Communications strategy, including on advocacy and campaigns against GBV in marine fisheries is developed and implemented	Number of people and households reached with information on GBV in marine fisheries	32
output 2.2	Output 2.2: Members of fisheries associations are sensitized on legislations protecting their rights against all forms of violence	Number of individuals/institutions trained on advocacy, communication and leadership	4
		Number of communication materials produced and disseminated	54
output 2.3	Output 2.3: Fisher folk associations are mobilized and strengthened to support advocacy and campaigns against GBV	Number of fisher folk associations strengthened	0
	0	Number of fisher folks involved in advocacy and anti GBV campaigns	0
output 2.4	Output 2.4: Mass campaigns against GBV conducted	Number of IEC materials produced for anti GBV campaigns and advocacy	0
output 2.5	Output 2.5: Fisher folk trained on rights-based approaches	Number of individuals/institutions trained in rights- based approaches	2
output 2.6	Output 2.6: Anti-GBV and gender equality peer groups established and functional	Number of peer clubs formed	5
output 2.7	Output 2.7: Action plan for Fishermen's and Boys' clubs developed	Number of strategic/plans developed	6

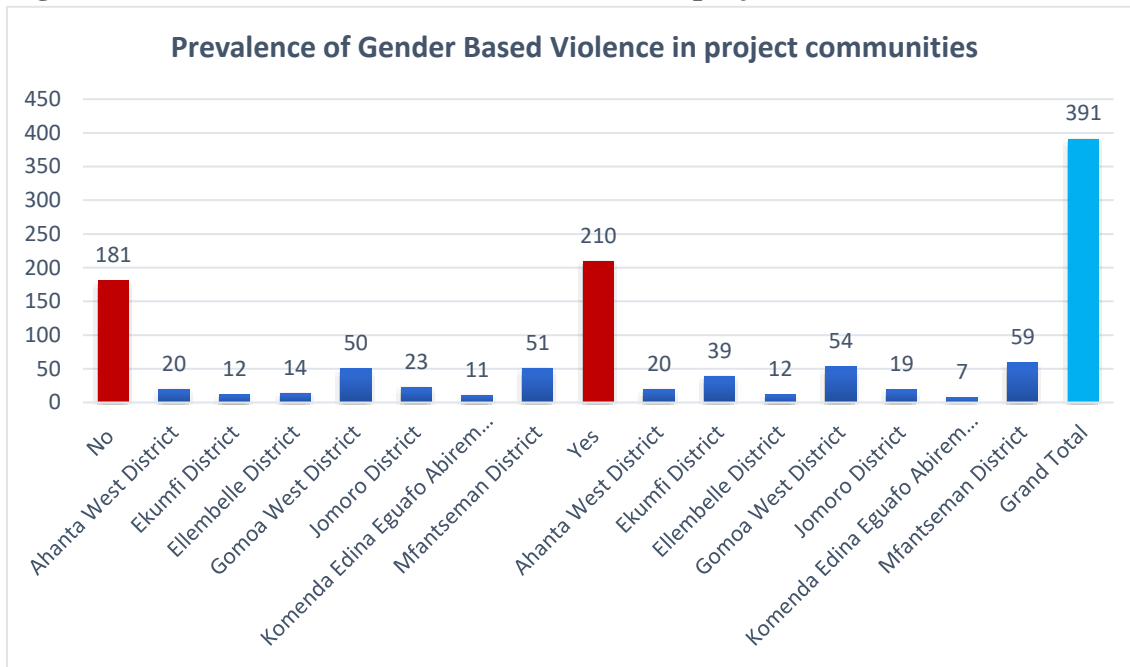
### **Outcome Three Results 3: Enforcement of legislation.**

Prosecutorial agencies are crucial to enforcement of laws, the arrest, prosecution and detention of perpetrators of violence against women is prerequisite to protecting the rights of women. This requires that, institutions are strengthened to discharge their duties. From the study, 80 % of the agencies interviewed have received training in GBV and response mechanism in the recall period, All agencies(3 interviewed say there is available information on GBV in the project area.

The results show about 54% occurrences of GBV in the communities with Mfatsiman,Gomoa West and Ekumfi Districts accounting for 28%,26% and 19% respectively. This show that, GBV is happening in these communities as reported by community members. Study further engagement

with prosecutorial agencies reveal limited infrastructure to accommodate resources and personnel for state institutions within the prosecutorial chain to perform their duty. From the interviews conducted with key stakeholders, the Gomoa West particularly had this to say...*“we have GBV database but this database are the cases being reported to our sister office that is the social welfare or the CHRAJ office. Currently the district does not have DOVVSU office though other violence issues are being reported to the police so, GBV cases are directed to Swedru or Winneba DOVVSU office” Gomoa West Gender Department.*

**Figure 6: Prevalence of Gender Based Violence in project communities**



### Output Three Results

From the study, there is considerable amount (31) of learning documents generated by the departments of Gender and Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) in mainly by KEEA, Mfantseman and Ahanta Districts. These provides basic community and district relevant information for the project to leverage on, enhance and integrate in the implementation process.

**Table 6: Output three (3) Results**

Code	Indicator Description	Indicator	Results
output 3.1	Output 3.1: Training curriculum on GBV in fishing communities prepared	Number of learning documents produced and disseminated	31
output 3.2	Output 3.2: Training and sensitization workshops delivered to individuals /institutions (along the prosecutorial chain) trained on GBV in fishing	Number of individuals/institutions (along the prosecutorial chain) trained on GBV in fishing	2

### **Outcome Four Results: Access to care facilities and social services for survivors of GBV.**

The study results show that, 33% availability of GBV service centers in the project area. Of the 33 percent availability of service centers, Gomoa West, Ahanta, and Ekumfi constitutes 12%, 9% and 7% respectively to GBV services centers availability. The 63 percent of households indicated there no service centers in their communities.

**Table 7: Availability of GBV Services**

Region	District	Response		Total
		Yes	No	
Western	Ahanta West District	27	13	40
	Ellembelle District	2	24	26
	Jomoro District	2	40	42
Central	Ekumfi District	37	14	51
	Gomoa West District	45	59	104
	KEEA	3	15	18
	Mfantseman District	12	98	110
<b>Total</b>		<b>128(33%)</b>	<b>263(67%)</b>	<b>391(100%)</b>

**Table 8: Access to GBV services**

Region	District	Response		Total
		Yes	No	
Western	Ahanta West District	0	27	27

	Ellebelle District	0	2	2
	Jomoro District	0	2	2
<b>Central</b>	Ekumfi District	0	37	37
	Gomoa West District	4	41	45
	KEEA	1	2	3
	Mfantseman District	0	12	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5(4%)</b>	<b>123(96%)</b>	<b>128(100%)</b>

There is limited 33% availability of GBV services which are generally disproportionately distributed across districts and communities according to the study results. Only Gomoa West, Ekumfi and Ahanta West had over 20 community members indicating availability of GBV service centers.

In terms of access to GBV service centers, out of 128 community members who indicated availability of GBV service centers, only (5) representing 4% of the 128 who reported availability of GBV services had accessed services at KEEA (1) and Gomoa West (4) districts in the central region. No household in Western Region project community had accessed GBV services in the 12 months recall period shown in table 9 above.

#### **Output Four Results**

The results from the study, community members response about 8% occurrences of GBV. Respondents had experienced or observed other community members being abused.

**Table 9: Output Four (4) Results**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Results</b>
output 4.1	Output 4.1: Survivors of physical violence have access to social protection services.	Number of GBV referrals	0
		Number of GBV survivors receiving support services (at the shelter)	32

#### **Outcome Five Results : Entrepreneurship skills and access to livelihood opportunities.**

The study further investigated livelihood, entrepreneurship opportunities, and the capacity of women and youth to effectively participate in the local economy and earn income. From the study, 24 (6%) community members out of the 391 have received support from other projects to establish businesses. Additionally, 30 persons of the 391 respondents have received training in non-traditional vocations and business management within the recall period. KEEA and Gomoa West



Districts constitute majority of Districts with 8 training beneficiaries. From secondary sources, the average coastal annual income is GH 5,880.00 which represents an average income of GH 16.11 per day compared to their urban counterpart with an average annual income of GH16,373 representing GH 44.86 per day (GLSS 7)

**Table 10: Capacity building provided by NGOs in the project area**

Region	District	Response			Response		
		Yes - Female	Yes - Male	Total	No- Female	No - Male	Total
Western	Ahanta West District	5	0	5	33	2	35
	Ellembelle District	1	0	1	21	4	25
	Jomoro District	1	1	2	35	5	40
Central	Ekumfi District	3	1	4	40	7	47
	Gomoa West District	7	1	8	78	18	96
	KEEA	8	0	8	8	2	10
	Mfantseman District	2	0	2	102	6	108
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30(8%)</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>361(92% )</b>

## Output Five Results

**Table 11: Training in MSME in project area.**

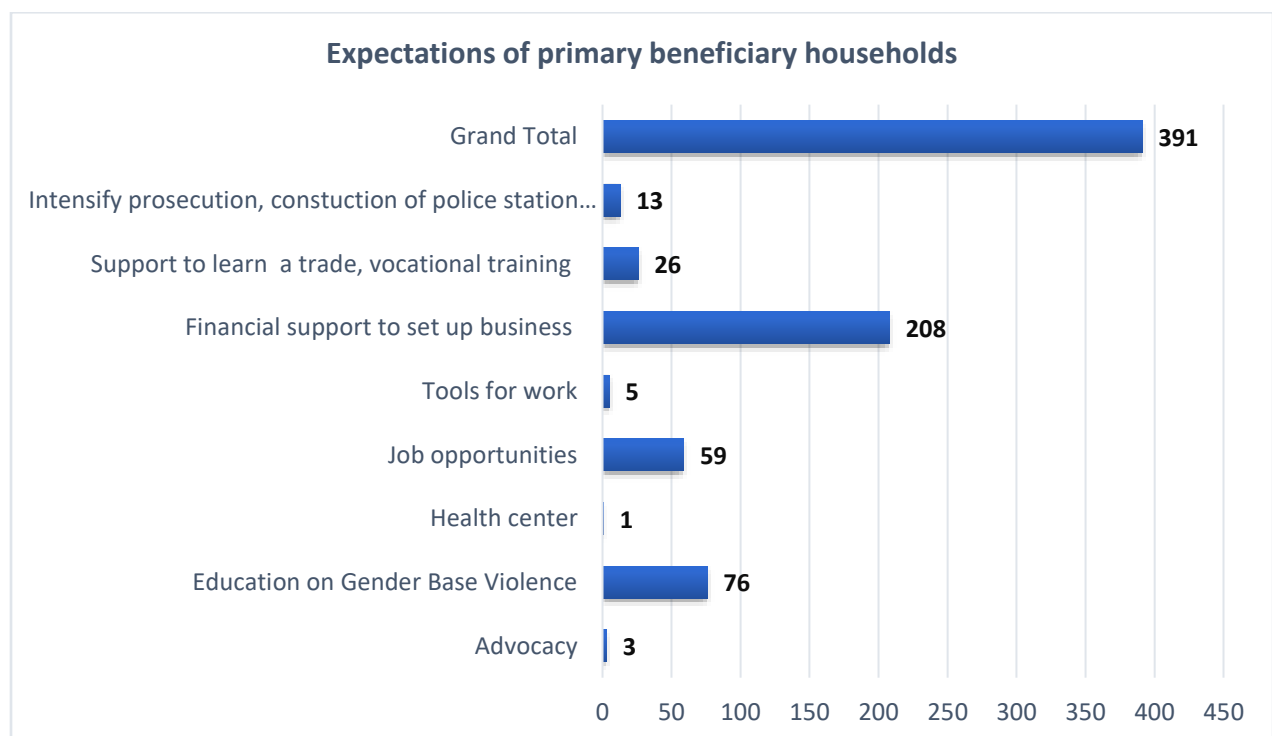
Code	Indicator Description	Indicator	Results
output 5.1	Output 5.1: Diversified livelihood opportunities are available to women at-risk and survivors of GBV.	Number of MSMEs established with support from the project	24
		Number of individuals/institutions trained in non-traditional vocations and business management	30
		Number of GBV survivors receiving start-up business support	9
output 5.2	Output 5.2: Village savings and loans formed in project intervention communities	Number of village savings and loans associations formed	11

## General expectations from primary beneficiary households to tackle GBV in project area.

From the figure below, as many as 208 (53%) respondents requested the WIFVEs project to financially support them to establish businesses, 76 (19%), 59 (15%) intensified education on GBV, job opportunities respectively, while 26, 13, 5 households requested for vocational training, construction of police station in the project area respectively.

While some of the requested are genuine, some are quite exaggerated which could lead to unmet expectations which may subsequently affect the satisfaction of the beneficiaries. While the VSLA and entrepreneurship interventions address some critical concerns, the project will not be able to supply physical goods such as construction of police station, provision of jobs and tools to beneficiaries. Hence, expectations should be well managed during community entry and sensitization processes.

**Figure 7: General expectations from primary beneficiary households to tackle GBV in project area**



## General findings

From the study the following key findings were made after analyzing the qualitative and quantitative data.

- Respondents are generally female therefore results reflect the views of women who are the key target of the project. Youth respondents were few as a result to migration to surrounding cities such as Takoradi, cape coast, and Accra in search of greener pastures.

- A typical household has an average of seven (7) persons.
- The study found out that, significant proportion of community members are involved in fishing, fish processing or marketing constituting about 55% of respondents.
- The incidence of GBV is quite telling as 54% of the community members interviewed have either experienced GBV personally or observed a community member been abused. Women constitute 90% of the 54% of victims of GBV in project communities.
- Most of the violent incidences has been attributed to irresponsibility of men, gossip among women, dwindling fish stock which affects the incomes of fishermen however, multiple marriages among men have been found to mainly cause domestic violence which causes violence among couples.
- Women have requested the improvement in income while men seek government intervention in the pervasive and on-going light fishing and Chinese invasion of the fishing sector. Consequently, improvement additional livelihood opportunities for fisherfolks and women will increase incomes

## **Findings**

A typical project beneficiary sampled for the study was a middle-aged woman, with basic level of formal education or no education and a Christian who was married with a household size of 7 people. The youth (less than 40 years old) and the aged (>40 years) together constituted about 41% and 51% of the beneficiaries. The study found out that, significant proportion of community members are involved in fishing, fish processing or marketing constituting about 55% of respondents.

The incidence of GBV is quite telling as 54% of the community members interviewed have either experienced GBV personally or observed a community been abused. Women constitute 90% of the 54% of victims of GBV incidence in project communities.

Most of the violent incidences has been attributed to irresponsibility of men, gossip among women, dwindling fish stock which affects the incomes of fishermen however, multiple marriages among men have been found to mainly cause domestic violence which causes violence among couples.

57% of respondents were fully aware of Gender Based Violence consistent with general reaction across Ghana, 27% of respondents have low or no knowledge of GBV. 92% of respondents (391) have not received any form capacity building in the past 12 months. Sixty-three (63) percent of households indicated there no service centers in their communities. out of 128 (33%) community members who indicated availability of GBV service centers, only (5) representing 3% of the 128 (33%) had accessed services at KEAA and Gomoa West districts in the central region. No western region project community member had accessed GBV service. The overall prevalence gender- based violence in the project area is 54%, comprising 90% Females and 10% males of the 54% reported by community members.

The livelihood situation of households is that 24 (6%) community members out of the 391 have received support from other projects to establish businesses. Additionally, 30 persons of the 391 respondents have received training in non-traditional vocations and business management within the recall period. KEEA and Gomoa West Districts constitute majority of Districts with 8 training beneficiaries.

Our interactions with the key stakeholders suggest that, all the partners worked collaboratively with to ensure the success of elimination of all forms of violence against women. However, the study reveals that, prosecutorial agencies have limited personnel and infrastructure in some districts such as Gomoa West, to accommodate resources and personnel for state institutions within the prosecutorial chain to perform their duty.

While there is sufficient evidence from the responses of community members for consented capacity building efforts, sensitization, advocacy and institutional capacity, household level focused process of change using Gender Action Learning in addition to right based approaches will ensure self -reflection, peer learning, planning and visioning of collective household goals. This will compliment and catapult project towards its goal of elimination of all forms of violence against women.

## **Recommendations**

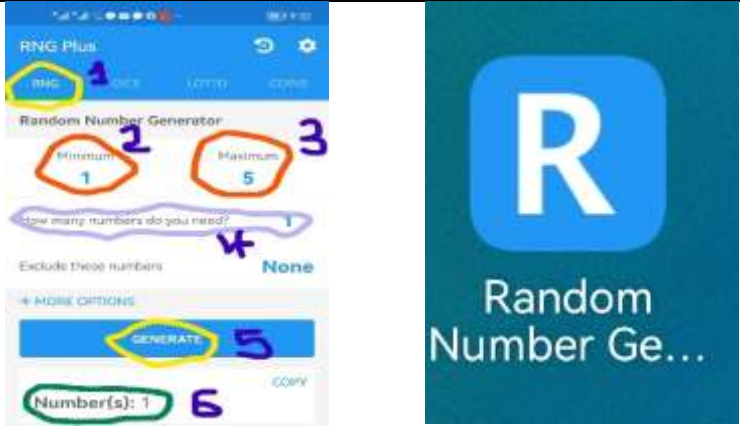
- The project should target the households and make men and women central in the transformation process in addition to the youth.
- The project implementation should consider integration of empowerment and right based approaches will be more effective in transformative awareness creation using approaches such as Gender Action Learning Systems in tackling the root cause of gender-based violence against women.
- The project should build on the skills and capacity of both women and men to develop additional livelihoods especially for men as their man income sources are not sustainable
- The prosecutorial agencies should be resourced to do their work

1.0: Annexes

**1.1: Survey protocol**

**SURVEY PROTOCOL – WIFVEs PROJECT BASELINE.**

SERIAL	STEPS	NARRATIVE
1.0	Introduction	This guide has been designed to help enumerators randomly select Household Heads (respondents) for questionnaire administration. At all times reference should be made to this document during the survey process.
1.1	Target	This study targets household heads in sampled WIFVEs project communities in the Western and Central regions and across eight (7) Districts and Eighteen Communities (18) <b>Regions, districts and communities not stated here will not be considered for the study.</b>
1.2	Target sample	Each district has been assigned a number of sampled households to be interviewed. Use the sample distribution form and complete target set for each community and district. Note non response does not apply as enumerators are expected to keep profiling HH until the required HH per community is achieved.
2.0	Selecting the community	From the list of communities as assigned an enumerator, select and follow the following randomization procedure
2.1	Locate your community center	Locate center of community with the help of a community lead
2.2	Randomization procedure	At the center of community keep North Direction
2.3	Using Random interval of 3 to select Dwellings	Using random interval of 3, count the First Three (3) dwellings and enter 3 <sup>rd</sup> dwelling/compound.
2.4	Conducting entry protocol	In the dwelling, conduct your entry protocols and request for the number of households in the dwelling. <b>HH:</b> Unit in dwelling led by an individual who is responsible for household provisioning. <b>Single HH:</b> in a dwelling you may find a single household <b>Multiple HH:</b> more than 1 unit of HH in the dwelling
2.5	Downloading and setting up Random Number App.	<b><i>Download Random Number Application from Playstore on Android, AppGallary on Huawei</i></b>

		
2.6	Using the Random Number App to select the HH to interview.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open your Random Number App</li> <li>• Count the number of households – HH</li> <li>• Select the range option on the App</li> <li>• Input the Minimum number as 1 and maximum number depending on the total HH</li> <li>• Select the numbers you need (always select 1 because we want 1 HH per dwelling)</li> <li>• Select Generate</li> <li>• Below the <b>GENERATE button</b>, the Random number will appear.</li> <li>• Go the HH with that number and begin the process to conduct the interview.</li> <li>• If he/she declines, regenerate a random HH from the same range and conduct your interview.</li> </ul>
2.7	Conduct interview with Household Head.	Conduct interview with the selected household If the selected HH is vacant or did not respond, regenerate the HH using the Random Number Application till you obtain HH to interview.

**1.2: Data collection plan**

**Interview Planning Guide – Stakeholder Interviews**

DESCRIPTION	STAKEHOLDER	DISTRICTS/COMMUNITIES	TARGET	RESPONSIBLE
QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION	DOVSU	Ahanta	5 Interviews per district	Nath & Ato
	CHRAJ	Gomoa West		
	SOCIAL WELFARE	Komenda		
	GENDER DESK			
	CIRCUIT COURT			
	NAFTPTA	Anomabo		

<b>FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION</b>		<b>Otuom Komenda- KEA</b>	<b>2 interviews per community  6 interviews in total</b>	
	GNCFC			
<b>KEY INTERVIEWS</b>	DOVSU	<b>Ahanta</b>	<b>1 each per district  3 interviews in total</b>	

### 1.3: Questionnaires

#### 1.3.1: Digitized Survey Questionnaire

type	name	label	hint	required	relevant	parameters	calculation
start	start						
end	end						
deviceid	deviceid						
phonenum	phonenum						
audit	audit						
select_one kr25u44	consent			true			
select_one mh5zs99	_1_Name_of_Enumerator	1. Name of Enumerator		false			
select_one yo5wn35	REGION	2. Region		true			
select_one qg2qx03	District_Name	3. District Name		false		#{REGION} = 'central'	
select_one ww7wv47	District_Name_001	4. District Name		true		#{REGION} = 'western'	
select_one na3ip94	_5_Community_Name	5. Community Name		true		#{District_Name} = 'gomoa_west_district'	
select_one ya8tx52	_6_Community_Name	6. Community Name		true		#{District_Name} = 'ekumfi_district'	
select_one zk9qv56	_7_Community_Name	7. Community Name		false		#{District_Name} = 'mfantseman_district'	



select_one sq8da08	_8_Community_Name	8. Community Name		false	<pre>         \${District_Name} =         'komenda_edina_         _eguafo_abirem_         _district'       </pre>		
select_one ga6jo79	_9_Community_Name	9. Community Name		false	<pre>         \${District_Name_001} =         'option_1'       </pre>		
select_one jc78z05	_10_Community_Name	10. Community Name		true	<pre>         \${District_Name_001} =         'option_2'       </pre>		
select_one ww0cw48	_11_Community_Name	11. Community Name		true	<pre>         \${District_Name_001} =         'jomoro_district'       </pre>		
select_one jj7hl57	_12_SEX_OF_RESPONDANT	12. SEX OF RESPONDANT		false			
integer	_13_Actual_Age_of_respondent_in_years	13. Actual Age of respondent in years		false			
select_one yp1dg07	_14_Level_of_education_completed	14. Level of education completed		true			
integer	_15_What_is_the_size_of_your_household_	15. What is the size of your household ?	How many people are directly under your care( daily provider of food, shelter, health	false			

			needs and general household provisioning)				
integer	_16_How_many_are_bel_teen_years_16_yrs_	16. How many are below sixteen years (16 yrs) ?		true			
integer	_17_How_many_members_are_above_60_years_	17. How many members are above 60 years ?		false			
select_one rg9ja59	_18_What_is_your_religious_orientation	18. What is your religious orientation?		true			
select_one bg0fw25	_19_What_is_your_marital_status	19. What is your marital status?		true			
select_one ck79b76	_20_Which_of_the_fol_omic_income_activity	20. Which of the following is your main economic/income activity?		true			
integer	_21_What_is_your_est_onths_in_Ghana_Cedis	21. What is your estimated income from your main economic activity in the past 12 months in Ghana Cedis?		true			
select_multiple zk8du44	_22_Which_of_the_fol_generating_activity_	22. Which of the following is your second economic/income generating activity ?		true			

integer	_23_What_is_your_tot_onths_in_Ghana_Cedis	23. What is your total income from these activities in the last 12 months in Ghana Cedis?		true			
select_one mq8vb15	_21_Residential_status	22. Residential status		true			
select_one ea8ml46	_23_If_Ghanaian_are_e_of_this_community_	23. If Ghanaian, are you a native of this community ?		false	\${_21_Residential_status} = 'ghanaian'		
select_one hk2en55	_23_Are_you_a_member_any_Producers'/Traders' Association or Group ?	24. Are you a member any Producers'/Traders' Association or Group ?		true			
select_multiple ik88g61	_25_If_YES_specify_the_type_of_group_	25. If YES specify the type of group ?		false	\${_23_Are_you_a_member_any_Produ} = 'yes'		
select_one rh3gb60	_26_On_the_scale_of_nder_based_violence	26. On the scale of 1-5 rate your level of knowledge of gender-based violence?		true			
select_one ne9qz52	_27_Have_you_received_n_the_last_12_months	27. Have you received capacity building in GBV and response mechanism in the last 12 months?		false			
select_one hz4cc82	_28_Have_you_or_any_n_the_last_12_months	28. Have you or any member of your household been provided with information on GBV in marine fisheries in the last 12 months?		true			

select_one mo03x68	_29_Have_you_participated_in_the_last_12_months	29. Have you participated in advocacy, communication and leadership training in the last 12 months?		false			
select_one gd8md66	_30_Has_your_fisher_group_received_capacity_building_in_GB_in_the_last_12_months	30. Has your fisher association/group received capacity building in GBV in the last 12 months?	If answer was YES for question 14 above	true			
select_one ll0um87	_31_Has_your_group_participated_in_advocacy_and_anti_GB_campaigns_in_the_last_12_months	31. Has your group participated in advocacy and anti GBV campaigns in the last 12 months?		false			
select_one pr0mj02	_31_Does_your_district_have_GB_service_center?	32. Does your district have GBV service center?		true			
select_one qe9tv48	_33_If_YES_Have_you_accessed_GB_services_in_the_last_12_months	33. If YES, Have you accessed GBV services in the last 12 months?		true	\$_31_Does_your_district_have_GB = 'yes'		
select_one cq09o39	_34_Have_you_experienced_GBV_or_do_you_know_anybody_who_has_experienced_GBV_in_your_community_in_the_last_12_months	34. Have you experienced GBV or do you know anybody who has experienced GBV in your community in the last 12 months?		false			
integer	_35_How_many_GB_survivors_have_received_support_services_at_the_shelter_in_the_last_12_months	35. How many GBV survivors have received support services (at the shelter) in the last 12 months?		true			

select_one sj5gq51	_36_Have_you_receive_ct_in_your_community	36. Have you received support to establish Micro Small Medium Enterprise with support from any project in your community?		false			
select_one xn6pe80	_37_have_you_receive_n_the_last_12_months	37. have you received training in non-traditional vocations and business management in the last 12 months??		true			
text	_38_What_kind_of_sup_BV_in_your_community	38. What kind of support service (s) do you need to prevent GBV in your community?		false			
geopoint	Record_your_current_location	Record your current location		true			
text	Thank_for_your_time_pation_in_the_survey	Thank for your time. Reason(s) for your non participation in the survey.		true	$\text{\${consent}} = \text{'no'}$		
background-audio	background-audio					quality=voice-only	
calculate	__version__						'vasd4diUrs8CRBoqrnVyYy'

### 1.3.2: Digitized Survey Questionnaire Choices

list_name	name	label
kr25u44	yes	Yes
kr25u44	no	No
mh5zs99	ato_quansah	Ato Quansah
mh5zs99	awo_afriyie_bonsu	Awo Afriyie Bonsu
mh5zs99	hannah_eshun	Hannah Eshun
mh5zs99	irene_eshun	Irene Eshun
mh5zs99	nathaniel_annor_gyimah	Michael Yaw Yeboah
mh5zs99	michael_yaw_yeboah	Nathaniel Annor-Gyimah
yo5wn35	central	Central
yo5wn35	western	Western
qg2qx03	gomoa_west_district	Gomoa West District
qg2qx03	ekumfi_district	Ekumfi District
qg2qx03	mfantseman_district	Mfantseman District
qg2qx03	komenda_edina_eguafo_abirem_district	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem District
ww7wv47	option_1	Ahanta West District
ww7wv47	option_2	Ellembelle District
ww7wv47	jomoro_district	Jomoro District
na3ip94	dago	Dago
na3ip94	mumford	Mumford
ya8tx52	aakrah	Aakrah
ya8tx52	naikwah	Naikwah
ya8tx52	otuam	Otuam
zk9qv56	anombo	Anombo
zk9qv56	biriwa	Biriwa
sq8da08	dutch_komenda	Dutch Komenda
sq8da08	british_komenda	British Komenda
ga6jo79	dixcove	Dixcove
ga6jo79	cape_three_points	Cape Three Points
ga6jo79	akwidaa	Akwidaa
jc78z05	ankobra	Ankobra
jc78z05	asanta	Asanta
jc78z05	ekwei	Ekwei
ww0cw48	ellonyi	Ellonyi
ww0cw48	bonyere	Bonyere
ww0cw48	metika	Metika
jj7hl57	male	Male
jj7hl57	female	Female
jj7hl57	other	Other
yp1dg07	none	None

yp1dg07	basic	Basic
yp1dg07	secondary	Secondary
yp1dg07	option_4	Option 4
yp1dg07	tertiary	Tertiary
yp1dg07	non_formal_education	Non Formal education
rg9ja59	christianity	Christianity
rg9ja59	islam	Islam
rg9ja59	traditionalist	Traditionalist
rg9ja59	other	Other
bg0fw25	married	Married
bg0fw25	single_never_married	Single, never married
bg0fw25	widowed	Widowed
bg0fw25	divorced	Divorced
bg0fw25	separated	Separated
ck79b76	fishing	Fishing
ck79b76	fish_processing	Fish processing
ck79b76	farming_crops_and_farm_animal_rearing	Farming (crops and farm animal rearing)
ck79b76	salaried_work	Salaried work
ck79b76	skilled_labourer	Skilled Labourer
ck79b76	unskilled_labourer	Unskilled Labourer
ck79b76	trading_home_enterprise	Trading - home enterprise
ck79b76	agro_processing	Agro-processing
zk8du44	fishing	Fishing
zk8du44	fish_processing	Fish processing
zk8du44	farming_crops_and_farm_animal_rearing	Farming (crops and farm animal rearing)
zk8du44	salaried_work	Salaried work
zk8du44	skilled_labourer	Skilled Labourer
zk8du44	unskilled_labourer	Unskilled Labourer
zk8du44	trading_home_enterprise	Trading - home enterprise
zk8du44	agro_processing	Agro-processing
mq8vb15	ghanaian	Ghanaian
mq8vb15	non_ghanaian	Non-Ghanaian
ea8ml46	yes	Yes
ea8ml46	no	No
hk2en55	yes	Yes
hk2en55	no	No
ik88g61	fishing_folk_group	Fishing folk group
ik88g61	community_savings_group_vsla	Community savings group (VSLA)
ik88g61	community_child_protection_committee_cc	Community Child Protection committee (CCPC)
ik88g61	nafpta_national_fish_processors_and_as	NAFPTA - National Fish Processors and Association
ik88g61	gncfc_ghana_national_canoe_fishermen_co	GNCFC- Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council

rh3gb60	very_high	Very high
rh3gb60	high	High
rh3gb60	low	Low
rh3gb60	very_low	Very low
rh3gb60	no_knowledge	No knowledge
ne9qz52	yes	Yes
ne9qz52	no	No
hz4cc82	yes	Yes
hz4cc82	no	No
mo03x68	yes	Yes
mo03x68	no	No
gd8md66	yes	Yes
gd8md66	no	No
ll0um87	yes	Yes
ll0um87	no	No
pr0mj02	yes	Yes
pr0mj02	no	No
qe9tv48	yes	Yes
qe9tv48	no	No
cq09o39	yes	Yes
cq09o39	no	No
sj5gq51	yes	Yes
sj5gq51	no	No
xn6pe80	yes	Yes
xn6pe80	no	No

<b>Gender / Sex Distribution of Respondents</b>							
	<b>Adults</b>		<b>Young Adults</b>		<b>Youth</b>		<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>Female</b>	199	51%	141	36%	4	1%	344
<b>Male</b>	32	8%	15	4%	0		47
<b>Total</b>	231	59%	156	40%	4	1%	391