

Hɛn Mpoano

Report on the IUU/Saiko Sensitization Strategy Workshop

Summary of proceeding and Final Sensitization Strategy



17 February 2015, SSNIT Conference Hall, Takoradi

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Cover Photo: Participants at the sensitization strategy workshop (Credit: Hen Mpoano)

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List of Acronyms

BUSAC	Business Sector Advocacy Challenge fund
EJF	Environmental Justice Foundation
FEU	Fisheries Enforcement Unit
GNCFC	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council
GIFA	Ghana Inshore Fishers Association
LBC	Landing Beach Committees
UCC	University of Cape Coast

Introduction

The Sensitization Strategy Workshop is a direct follow-up to the Regional Fisheries workshop organized in the Central and Western Region on the 27th January 2015 and 3rd February 2015 respectively. It was organized in Takoradi, Western Region on 17th February 2015

There were 40 participants in attendance for the Western and Central Regional. Participants were drawn from Fisheries Commission, Fishermen, Fishmongers, GNCFC, EJF, GIFA, FEU, UCC, Media, By-catch Collectors Association, BUSAC, Chief Fishermen and *Konkohemas* (see Annex II for participant list)

The objectives of the workshops were to:

1. discuss the draft sensitization strategy with stakeholders for inputs.
2. come up with a final sensitization strategy endorsed by stakeholders.

This report summarizes the proceedings of the workshops with the sensitization strategy annexed to the report (see Annex I).

“

We fishermen in Axim and Ankobra have met and agreed to fish responsibly and within the confines of the fisheries laws. Although we are ready in Axim to move forward with this agreement, we are currently facing challenges with the Ankobra fishers who have gone back on their word.

”

Micheal Nokoe
Secretary to Chief Fishermen, Lower Axim

Workshop Structure

The one-day sensitization strategy workshops consisted of two Sessions:

Session 1: Overview of Sensitization Strategy which was made up of a plenary presentations from Stephen Kankam, Program Coordinator for Hen Mpoano and a plenary discussion.

Session 2: Regional Sensitization Approach. This consisted of regional breakout groups where stakeholders deliberated on the best sensitization approach for their region. The group out comes were later presented as in plenary (see Annex III for workshop session plan).



Figure 1: A cross-section of participants at the workshop

Welcome note: Kofi Agbogah, Director of Hen Mpoano

Kofi in his welcome note thank BUSAC for their support and stressed on the importance of stakeholders engagement in the fisheries sector to promote effective enforcement. He highlighted the need for fishermen and all stakeholders to understand the issues, laws and effects of IUU/*Saiko* fishing.

He expressed his gratitude to all participants present for the time and effort they are investing into seeing that the fisheries is sustainable managed.

“
Fishermen are their own enemies.
”

Micheal Nokoe
Secretary to Chief Fishermen, Lower Axim

Session 1: Overview of Sensitization Strategy

Stephen Kankam, the Program Coordinator for Hen Mpoano, took participants through the draft sensitization strategy; the objective, the purpose of the strategy, outlined activities that would constitute the strategy and the proposed timeline for the activities to take place.

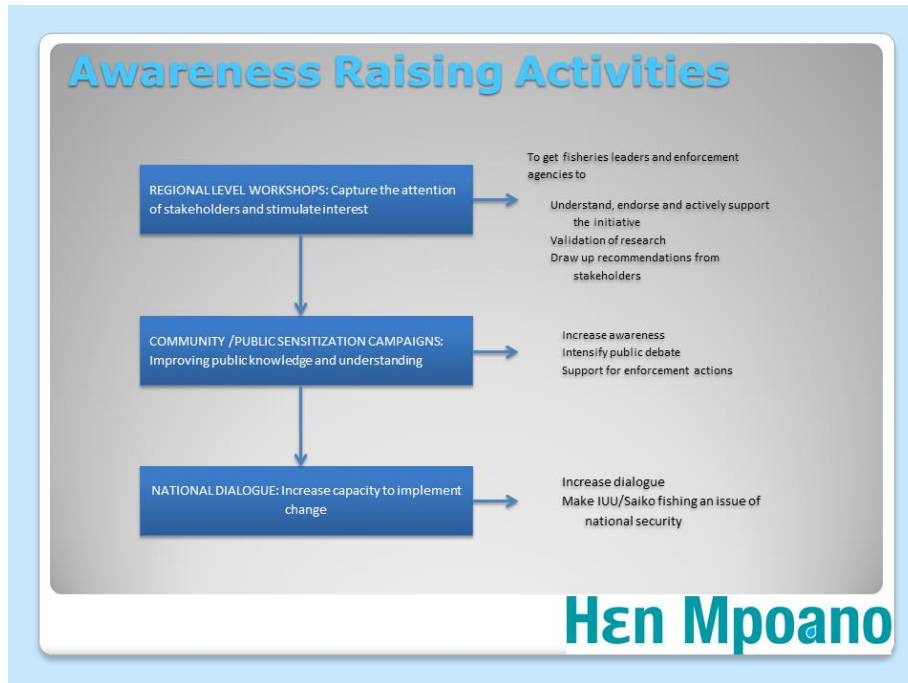


Figure 2: Selected slide showing a summary of steps and activities on IUU/Saiko fishing awareness raising

Plenary discussion: Questions, Contributions and Responses

Question:

- Is this a short term solutions or long term solution? I'm asking because our laws have not been really forward thinking so if we are starting so if we are starting something it should have a long term focus.

Response:

- I have no right answer but we want to build process that will lead to a long term solution.

Contribution:

- Owners of canoes are also at fault. They do not care how their canoes land the fish; it is all about the money. We owners should keep an eye on our employees and ensure they fish right.

- Sensitization can adopt the Ebola sensitization approach. Industrial vessels should be ban in our waters.
- We should target the opinion leaders and educate them on the law regarding *Saiko* and light fishing based on our discussion.
- Pair trawling should be abolished not licensed and discussion on approach should be community based.
- The mindset of people should be prepared before implementation. If we start implementation of the law now many business will collapse. We should be more technical and tactical in implementing the law.
- Landing Beach Committee (LBC) should be abolished if we want to achieve sustainability in our fisheries.
- Only approved fishing nets should be allowed to be imported into the country.
- The sensitization should focus on light fishing too and not only *Saiko*.
- We have met with the government and we have been given a proposal to stop the *Saiko* fishing and we would soon stop buying fish on the high seas.

Session 2: Regional Sensitization Approach

This session saw participants divided into two groups based on region, that is, Group 1: Central Region and Group 2: Western Region. The purpose of the breakout group was to discuss the best sensitization approach for each region.

The outcome of the breakout group was incorporated into the final sensitization strategy and annexed to this report (see Annex I).

“

Elmina is a volatile place when it comes to saiko. The women are divided: Some are for the saiko fishing and others are against it.

”

Sortoh Mensah
National Vice Chairman, GIFA

Outcome

The workshop successfully saw participants develop a regional based sensitization strategy that clearly outline timelines and stakeholders responsible within each activity. This strategy would guide the community sensitization approach to be embarked by Hen Mpoano.



Figure 3: Participants discussing sensitization approach in their breakout group

Annexes

Annex I: Sensitization Strategy

BACKGROUND

The importance of fishing as an economic activity in Ghana cannot be underestimated. Fisheries constitute 7% of Ghana's GDP and employs 10% of the Ghanaian population. Ghanaians consume an average 23 kg of fish per person per year; well above the global average of 16 kg per person per year. Fish is a preferred source of protein for most Ghanaians and is therefore critical for food security. In terms of nutritional dependency on fish, Ghana ranks sixth worldwide after Maldives, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand and Bangladesh and ranks number one in Africa. The importance of the fisheries sector in Ghana has recently been emphasized by the re-establishment of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) by the Government of Ghana (GOG). However, official national statistics indicate a 30 percent decline from a high of 492,776 metric tonnes (MT) in 1999 to 333,524MT in 2011.

However, the reality is worse than these figures indicate. The shrinking harvest is particularly dramatic for small pelagics – sardine-like *Sardinella* species. Catches have declined nearly 66 percent from a high of 252,112 MT (1996) to about 85,000MT in 2011. Oil and gas development offshore will be a major driver of the economy over the next decade. However, this development raises many concerns: it's potential to increase conflicts with the fishing industry over the use of the marine space, and its potential direct negative impacts on fisheries sector. Currently the fisheries subsector in Ghana is already experiencing significant decreases in capture fisheries, the result of which the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences (UCC) and the Department of Fisheries and Watershed Management (KNUST) have been working actively with other stakeholders in an attempt to reverse this trend.

From a broader perspective, it is worth noting that within the Gulf of Guinea itself, fisheries resources are dwindling. The New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) Declaration at the "Fish for All Summit" of August 2005 highlighted the centrality of sustainable fisheries to human security needs of Africa.

Indeed, the 2009 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report notes that unsustainable fisheries will affect the achievement of several MDGs. The FAO (2008) Report indicate that about twenty-one coastal states, the majority of which are from the Gulf of Guinea are still net importers of fish despite having huge areas of EEZ with Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Ghana being among the principal net importers of fish in the world.

It is clear therefore that the Gulf of Guinea itself could provide for the fish needs of the West African people for considerable economic and social benefits for the region if prevailing illegal fishing practices (IUU) are curtailed. Indeed, the problem of IUU fishing is a global phenomenon and widespread in the fisheries sector in Ghana. IUU depletes fish stocks, destroys

marine habitats, distorts competition, puts honest fishers at an unfair disadvantage, and weakens coastal communities, particularly in developing countries. Recent reports in Ghana show IUU is on the ascendency. For example, in October 2013, the European Union's (EU) warned that henceforth any incident of IUU fishing by a Ghana-flagged vessel will result in a total ban on fish products exported from Ghana to EU markets.

The aim of this project therefore, is to contribute to sustainability of the artisanal fisheries of Ghana through targeted education, advocacy and sensitization of stakeholders on some selected illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing practices taking place in the exclusive economic zone of Ghana.

Objectives:

1. Facilitate greater stakeholder collaboration to counter IUU particularly illegal trans-shipment of fish (*Saiko* fishing) in Elmina, Apam and Axim in Central and Western Regions.
2. Build community and national level support for voluntary compliance and enforcement of fisheries regulations in Elmina, Apam and Axim.
3. Educate and sensitize fisheries stakeholders in Elmina, Apam and Axim on how to overcome *saiko* fishing in their communities.

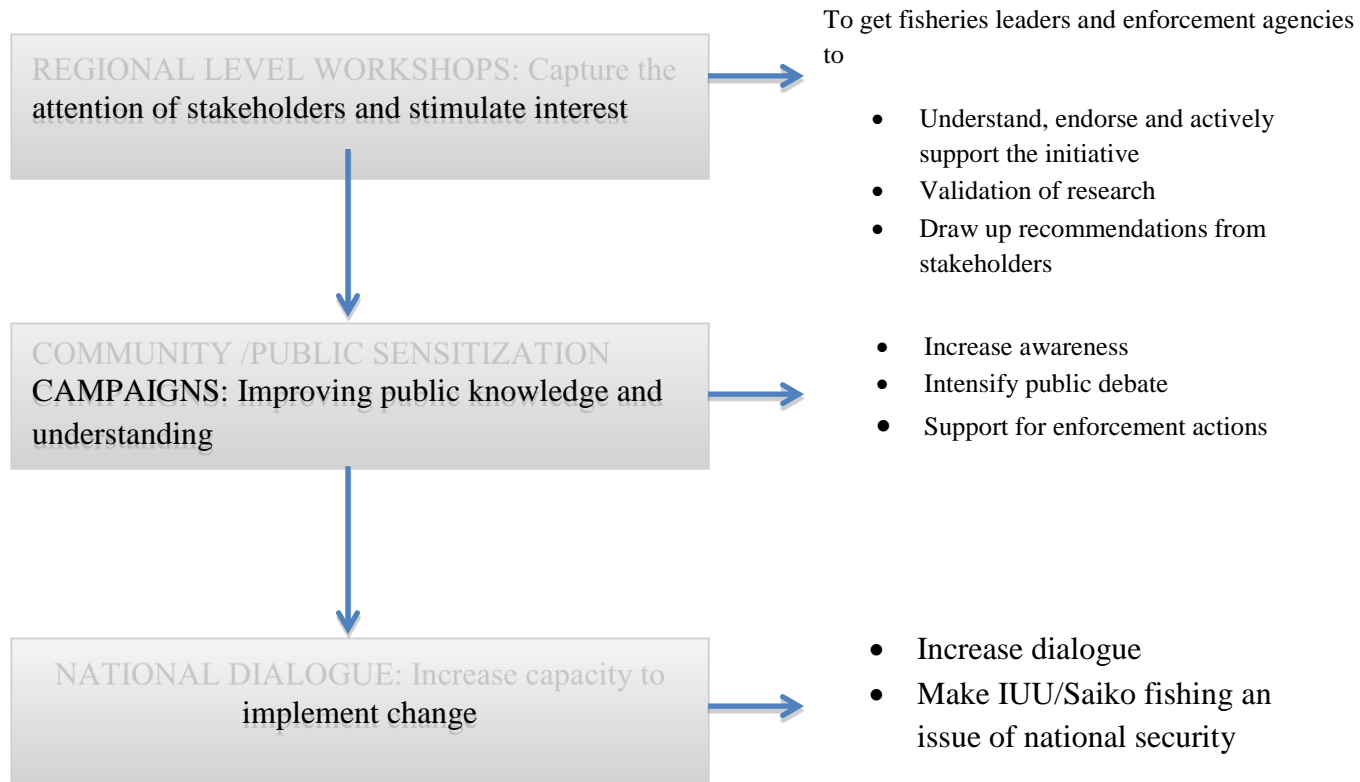
Purpose

The sensitization and awareness raising strategy will serve as guideline for communicating key messages about IUU/Saiko fishing to target audiences in the fisheries sector. .

This education and widespread awareness is expected to generate support for voluntary compliance and enforcement of fisheries law governing illegal trans-shipment. Clearly, enforcement of the law alone or its related strategies have not, and cannot, by themselves bring about the desired results, if those supposed to obey or implement the law, in this case fisher folks and enforcement agencies, do not have the requisite knowledge of the laws that are required for sustainable fisheries management outcomes.

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES

Figure 4: Flow chart on awareness raising



STEP 1 – Regional Level Workshops

Facilitating stakeholder collaboration - It is important to organise these regional workshops and sensitise fisher folk leaders, Marine Police, youth leaders, about the IUU fishing (illegal trans-shipment of fish) project because they are key to the overall implementation of the program. With the support of these main audiences, the program has a higher likelihood of success. Sensitisation will involve a clear description of the program, what role the audience can play and projected outcomes.

The first integral part of the Sensitization Strategy is the regional level workshops. This seeks to bring to the attention of the community leaders and enforcement agencies, fishers and other stakeholders findings of the rapid assessment and also to discuss and to draw inputs for the draft sensitization strategy and for effective implementation.

Primary Audience:

Chief Fishermen, Chief Fishmongers (*Konkohenes*), Fishers (artisanal and by-catch), women and youth leaders

Secondary Audience:

Officials of the Marine Police, members of the fisheries enforcement unit, Fisheries Commission, local government representatives and NGOs

Apart from the fact that community leaders such as the Chief fishermen and *konkohenes* play an important role in the fisheries sector and facilitate free flow of information, fostering greater collaborations amongst the above-mentioned audiences will facilitate healthy dialogue and understanding towards effective co-management and enforcement of fisheries laws. If these leaders are engaged appropriately, they can greatly impact the overall success of a project because they are usually trusted by subjects and can influence their constituents, possess the power/authority to change things and are also knowledgeable and can encourage "ownership" of an initiative. It is strategic to engage them because these are also the decision makers who would want to receive credit for positive achievements and demonstrate their exemplary behaviour to their communities.

Objectives

1. To discuss the findings of the rapid assessment of IUU fishing in Axim, Apam and Elminia.
2. To validate research findings on IUU-Saiko fishing and draw up recommendations from stakeholders on how to stop Saiko fishing
3. To sensitize the fisheries leaders and enforcement agencies (stakeholders) to understand, endorse and actively support and own the initiative.

Message Points

- The negative impact of IUU Fishing on fisheries sector is very disturbing and there is the need to combat it.
- Create awareness on the BUSAC-funded programme

Methods/Channels/Media Used to Communicate this Information to the Audience

1. Hen Mpoano will work with UCC's Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences and KNUST's Fisheries and Watershed Management Departments to conduct research on the status of *saiko* in the focal areas. Findings of the assessment will be socialized at the Regional workshops in Cape Coast and Takoradi. At the workshop, the findings of the research will be validated and recommendations solicited from stakeholders. Hen Mpoano already

has experience working in these communities and has working relations with some of the fishermen and chief fishermen. This project will ride on this already existing excellent working relationship with the local stakeholders.

2. The project will also use IEC materials such as banners, photo exhibitions and posters to communicate key messages stated above.
3. These IEC messages/materials will be reviewed and repackaged to reflect current communication needs of IUU/*Saiko* fishing.

STEP II – Community/Public Sensitization Campaigns

Education/ sensitization of fisheries stakeholders – The second part of the strategy is in two parts and targets all fisher folks in the three communities and to a large extent the general public relative to increasing knowledge on IUU/*Saiko* fishing and impact on the fisheries sector as well as draw public awareness and support for enforcement actions. This section will use radio and television (on one side) and community forums on the other hand, to reach the target group.

This is one important section of the project which aims at drawing massive support and social capital towards behavioural change. This will be done through sensitization and education of the general public and community persons in focal areas.

Primary Audience:

Fisher folks in Apam, Elmina, Axim and Sekondi

Secondary:

General Public

Objective:

To increase awareness of IUU/*Saiko* activities in Ghana's EEZ, the impact on the fisheries sector and households and intensify public debate and support for enforcement actions against IUU and towards sustainable fishing practices.

Key Messages

1. IUU fishing is contributing greatly to a declining fisheries sector which is near collapse
2. The importance of the fisheries economy to national GDP and the need for all to support the fight against IUU
3. Explaining the impact of IUU on communities and households
4. Creating awareness of the status of IUU/*Saiko* in Apam, Elmina and Axim

Method/Channels/Media Used to Communicate this Information to the Audience

1. For the community sensitisation forums and radio/television discussions, Hen Mpoano will use resource persons from the fisheries Commission and Ghana National Canoe

Fishermen Council as well as officials of the Fisheries Enforcement Unit and Marine Police to reach community persons and general public.

2. IEC materials such as billboards, posters, calendars and stickers, press releases and briefs bearing relevant messages will be produced and used for media discussions and community forums
3. Radio jingles will be produced and repackaged periodically and played on identified radio stations that reach a specified target audience in the project implementation sites.

Sensitization activities	Timeline							Responsible party(ies)	Community/ Region
	Mar			Apr					
	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		
Development of Synopsis								Hen Mpoano	
Identificaton of media houses								Hen Mpoano	Axim, Apam & Elmina
Radio/ television forum in Axim								Fisheries commission, chief fishermen Opinion leaders, Fisheries Communicator s	Axim
Radio/ television forum in Apam								Fisheries commission, chief fishermen Opinion leaders, Fisheries Communicator s	Apam
Radio/ television forum in Elmina								Fisheries commission, chief fishermen Opinion leaders, Fisheries Communicator s	Elmina
Axim Community durbar								Hen Mpoano	Axim (W/R)
Apam Community durbar								Hen Mpoano	Apam (C/R)
Elmina Community durbar								Hen Mpoano	Elmina (C/R)
Sekondi Community durbar								Hen Mpoano	Sekondi W/R
Design and Production of IEC materials								Consultant	
Distribution of IEC materials								Hen Mpoano	Axim, Apam & Elmina, Sekondi

STEP III – National Dialogue

Building National Level Support for voluntary compliance – This part of the strategy will target relevant policy makers, traditional authorities, fisher folk leaders including women, enforcement agencies in an attempt to make IUU/*Saiko* fishing an issue of national security.

A national dialogue will draw together relevant policy/decision makers to commit to fighting IUU/*Saiko* fishing.

Audience:

- Fisher folk leaders: (canoe owners, chief fishermen, *konkohenes*), representatives of semi-industrial/ trawler associations, By-catch association and inshore fishers association
- Traditional Authorities (influential chiefs in focal areas), Ghana Marine Police Unit, Fisheries Commission, Fisheries Enforcement Unit, West African Regional Fisheries Programme, Parliamentarians

Objective:

To increase dialogue among fisheries stakeholders for effective co-management of the marine resource towards increased enforcement and compliance of fisheries laws and make IUU/*Saiko* fishing a national security issue through increased awareness.

Key Messages

- Recognising *saiko* fishing as a threat to fisheries sustainability
- The need to increase commitment to enforce laws against *saiko* fishing
- Increasing dialogue among fisheries stakeholders for sustainable resource management and use
- Enforcement actions on IUU already ongoing but not enough

Method/Channels/Media Used to Communicate this Information to the Audience

1. Hen Mpoano will work closely with the Fisheries Commission and the West African Regional Fisheries Programme to package the messages for participants of the dialogue. HM already has good experience in organizing national policy dialogues and has engaged many of the participating groups in the past.
2. Hen Mpoano will use radio and television discussions to set the tone partly for the dialogue and keep discussions ongoing in preparation for the dialogue
3. Other IEC materials such as billboards, banners, posters and factsheets will be produced in collaboration with UCC's Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences and KNUST's Fisheries and Watershed Management Departments for the dialogue.

Programme Design/Branding

The sensitization programme will begin with programme branding and design in collaboration with key partners – University of Cape Coast and funding agency – BUSAC. IEC materials necessary for the workshops and community campaigns would be produced, carrying relevant messages packaged for key audiences. These messages will be:

1. Simple
2. Easily recognizable by low literates
3. Easily described in words

Products shall bear logo of relevant partners, BUSAC and Hen Mpoano, according to branding and marking plan of the donor agency

WAYS IN OVERCOMING IUU/SAIKO FISHING

Recommendations gathered from the workshop by the different stakeholder groups on ways in overcoming IUU-Saiko fishing include the following:

- There should be intensive education and sensitization on the implication of IUU fishing in our waters and the law regulating IUU fishing activities particularly transshipment.
- Industrial fishing licence should discourage all year round fishing. Fishing activities of the industrial vessels should be restricted to 6 months in the year.
- Every vessel operating in Ghana's territorial water should be given a total allowable catch.
- Close seasons should be instituted in our fisheries and enforced without bias.
- Community policing to report illegal activities;
- Stop the canoe service supplies from delivery of fruits and water to the trawl vessels;
- The fishing activities of the industrial vessels should be effectively and properly regulated.
- The law on mesh size should be enforced at the industrial fishing level.
- District Assemblies should stop taking taxes from Saiko fishers.
- If possible, industrial fishing activities should be halted in Ghanaian waters.
- Fish processors should be prohibited from buying transshipped fish brought to the landing site.
- Hen Mpoano should be actively involved in the sensitization and education on how to manage the fishery so as to safeguard our fish stock.
- Marine Police to monitor industrial vessels from fishing within the EEZ.
- Enforcement activity should target industrial vessels
 - Identify vessels involved in Saiko (get information from artisanal fishers)
 - Observers should be placed on board fishing vessels
 - Recruit some industrial vessels as informants
- Law enforcers should be protected

- E.g. provision of comprehensive insurance packages
- Provide incentive for information volunteered by informants
 - Protection for informants
 - Incentive for observers on board fishing vessels
- Sensitization on fisheries laws should target industrial vessels separately
- A detailed study on industrial fishing activities in the West African waters.
- FEU should intensify their patrols and their presence should be visible at the landing sites;
- Government should provide the needed logistical support to facilitate the activities of the FEU. E.g. fuel for patrols;
- Avenues should be created for reporting illegal/suspicious activities to the FEU by community watch dogs or informants.
- Government should take the lead in enforcement
- FEU should patrol/comb landing sites.
 - Identify Saiko boats with symbol and tires
- Government should empower and equip fishers, chief fishermen, fishermen association, etc. to help with enforcement. E.g. Cause the arrest of Saiko fishers at landing sites
- Government should motivate and provide the necessary logistical support to fishermen associations. E.g. cameras with GPS functionalities to capture the activities for easy prosecution
- Nepotism should be discouraged
- Recognition of FEU as an enforcement unit.
- FEU arresting officers should follow up on cases to ensure full prosecution.
- Cases of arrests should be published in national newspapers to serve as deterrent to those who flout the law believing that there would never be an arrest.
- Education on the fisheries laws should be extended to the Central Region as transshipment is rife in the region.
- Empower Chief fishermen and traditional authorities in fishing communities through co-management options in the fisheries laws.
- The FEU should construct or purchase Saiko boat for the purpose of investigation to provide evidence to support prosecution cases.
- Provision of GPS enabled cameras to document the position of infractions with pictures to facilitate prosecution
- Power and authority should be given back to chief fishermen so as to be able to effect arrest of offenders at the landing sites;
- There should be de-politicization of fisheries issues at the community level;
- Reporting channel for offences established clearly e.g. use of toll-free numbers that are functional
- Target major landing sites

- Empower chief fishermen/ security services to confiscate and share saiko fish among regular fishers
- Extend education and sensitization
- There is general lack of knowledge on transshipment law among fishermen;
- The Fisheries Commission should coordinate with the local fisheries authority for effective dissemination of information
- Low level of awareness at the community level
- Fisheries Commission should create awareness in landing sites
- New skills options should be given to Saiko operators through alternative livelihood options;
- Help to retool local fisheries through fisheries cooperative and support from state through provision of supplies such as net at affordable prices;
- Enforce community surveillance and enforce regulations on other illegal practices such as light fishing, dynamite etc.
- Case brought in for prosecution should be well built and supported with irrefutable evidence.
- Police must follow and have interest in prosecution of cases
- Train AG personnel on new fisheries laws
- Energy Commission should be involved to prove that bulbs used in fishing are within limit.
- Women should be included in the fight against transshipment of fish as they are the buyers and sometimes financiers of fishing trips.

Some Key Messages

KEY MESSAGES	LEVEL	KEY AUDIENCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUU fishing is contributing greatly to a declining fisheries sector which is near collapse • IUU/Saiko fishing has negative impacts on regular artisanal fishing household incomes and profitability • IUU/Saiko fishing is pervasive in Apam, Elmina, Sekondi and Tema 	COMMUNITY	Fisher folks and the general public
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The negative impact of IUU Fishing on fisheries sector is very disturbing and there is the need to combat it. • Create awareness on the BUSAC-funded programme 	REGIONAL	Chief Fishermen Chief Fishmongers (<i>Konkohenes</i>) Fishers (artisanal and by-catch) Women and youth leaders Marine Police Fisheries enforcement unit, Fisheries Commission,

		Local government reps NGOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising <i>saiko</i> fishing as a threat to fisheries sustainability • The need to increase commitment to enforce laws against <i>saiko</i> fishing • Increasing dialogue among fisheries stakeholders for sustainable resource management and use • Enforcement actions on IUU already ongoing but not enough • The importance of the fisheries economy to national GDP and the need for all to support the fight against IUU 	NATIONAL	Fisher folk leaders: (canoe owners, chief fishermen, <i>konkohenes</i>) Semi-industrial/trawler associations By-catch association Inshore fishers association Traditional Authorities Ghana Marine Police Unit Fisheries Commission Fisheries Enforcement Unit West African Regional Fisheries Programme Parliamentarians

Annex II: IUU/ Saiko Fishing Sensitization Strategy Workshop session plan

Time	Activities	Lead
09.00	Arrival and registration of participants	Carol
09.30	Welcome of participants and background to the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution of the process 	Kofi
09.45	Workshop objective and structure	Cephas
09.55	Coffee Break	
Session 1: Overview of Sensitization Strategy		
10.40	Plenary Presentation 1: Sensitization Strategy	Stephen
11.10	Plenary Discussion	Adiza
Session 2: Regional Sensitization Approach		
11.40	Breakout Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants will be grouped by Region Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What approach will work in your community? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the suggested timelines for the identified strategies? Who are the MAPs for the activities in the sensitization strategy? Are there on-going activities or opportunities within the targeted communities that Hen Mpoano can take advantage of? 	Stephen Cephas
12.30	Lunch	
13.30	Breakout Group plenary report back	Group Rep
14.00	Closing Remarks	

Annex III: Workshop Participants List

No	Name	Organisation / Community	Position	SEX	
				M	F
1	Petra Tweneboa	Fisheries Commission	Fish. Protection Officer		x
2	Charles Smith	GBC	Reporter/Writer	x	
3	Kojo Sortoh Mensah	G.N.I.F.A	National Vice President	x	
4	Nana Obrenu Dabum III	G.N.C.F.C	Chief Fisherman	x	
5	Michael Nokoe	G.N.C.F.C/Axim	Secretary	x	
6	Nana Duncan I	G.N.C.F.C	Chief Fisherman	x	
7	Nana Aba Enyam	Lower Axim	Kokohema		x
8	Araba Otuwa	G.N.C.F.C	Chief Fishmonger		x
9	Nana Kwantiwa	Apam	Kokohema		x
10	Isaac Okyere	U.C.C	Prin. Research Asst.	x	
11	Nana Kojo Pegu	Apowesika	Chief Fisherman	x	
12	Joseph Nickson	Ankobra Fm	Marketing Manager	x	
13	Balartey Gormey	Hen Mpoano	Program Officer	x	
14	Nana Kobina Caiquo	Apam	Chief Fisherman	x	
15	Kow Panyin	Apam	Reg. Best Fisherman	x	
16	Kwame Malcolm	Twincity Radio	Morning Show Host	x	
17	Kofi Agbogah	Hen Mpoano	Director	x	
18	William V. Woode	GIFA/Takoradi	Secretary	x	
19	Emmanuel Botchway	GIFA/Sekondi	Secretary	x	
20	Caroline Hammond	Hen Mpoano	Admin Assistant		x
21	Stephen Kankam	Hen Mpoano	Deputy Director	x	
22	Araba Kwansima	Elmina	Fishmonger		x
23	Wonder Kpedatpr	FEU	Police	x	
24	CPOII Agbenorku Paul	FEU	CPOII	x	
25	LS Obeng Tabiri	Navy (FEU)	LS	x	
26	Yaw Stephens	Elmina	By-Catch Collectors	x	
27	Alhassan Arafat Salifu	Fisheries Comm. Axim	Axim Zonal Officer	x	
28	Vincent Brown	Elmina	By-Catch Collectors	x	
29	Maame Besiwa	Elmina	Fishmonger		x
30	Daniel Awuku-Nyanteh	Fisheries Commission	Fisheries Prot. Officer	x	
31	Kuusaana Peter C.	EJF – Ghana	Project Officer	x	

32	Alex Sabah	Fisheries Commission	Regional Director	x	
33	Evans Arizi Kwasi	UCC	Senior Research Asst.	x	
34	Denis Aheto	UCC	Lecturer/Consultant		
35	Fred Poko Aikins	BUSAC	Monitor	x	
36	Atobrah Papa Yaw	Fisheries Comm. C/C	Director	x	
37	Joseph D. Fiagbedzi	FEU	Navy	x	
38	Cephas Asare	Hen Mpoano	Project Officer	x	
39	Daniel D.N. Nortey	Hen Mpoano	Project Officer	x	
40	Adiza Owusu	Hen Mpoano	Project Officer		x
41	Justice C. Mensah	Hen Mpoano	GIS Officer	x	
42	Ali Issah	Hen Mpoano	Logistics Officer		