



Republic of Ghana

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



JANUARY 2021

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGD	Agricultural Gross Domestic Product
E.I.	Executive Instrument
F&A	Finance & Administration
FC	Fisheries Commission
HR	Human Resource
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
NPFS	National Premix Fuel Secretariat
OACPS	Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
PPME	Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
RSIM	Research, Statistics and Information Management
MP	Member of Parliament

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation for the period under review

The 2020 Annual Progress Report of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development is prepared in fulfilment of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act, 1994 (Act 480) which mandates Ministries, Departments and Agencies to submit Progress Report on the implementation of Sector Medium Term Development Plan. This Report is the third in the series of the Annual Progress Reports submitted on the implementation of the Fisheries Sector Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) since 2018.

The Report provides an assessment of the progress of implementation of policies, strategies and programmes outlined in the Sector Medium Term Development Plan during the 2020 Reporting Year. Specifically, this report track progress in key sector performance indicators, assess the level of achievements of targets outlined in the Plan for the year under review, the challenges encountered in the implementation process as well as recommendations to address the challenges.

The 2020 APR is provided in three interrelated sections. Section One (1) provides the introduction including the purpose, summary of achievements of the implementation of Sector Medium Term Development Plan, challenges encountered in the implementation of SMTDP and report preparation as well the process adopted in preparing the Report. Monitoring and Evaluation Activities for the reporting period are discussed in Section Two (2) under five (5) sub-sections namely:

- Programmes/project status for the year;
- Funding sources and Disbursement;
- Indicators and Targets;
- Critical Development and Poverty Issues; and
- Evaluations conducted, Findings and Recommendations.

Section Three (3) provides the Conclusion and the Way forward.

1.2 Processes involved in Conducting Monitoring & Evaluation and Preparation of 2020 APR

Monitoring and Evaluation activities on the implementation of the Sector Medium Term Development Plan was carried out in accordance with the M&E Framework provided in the Plan. The M&E processes adopted during the period involved the design of a data collection template for focal persons in the Directorates and Agencies of the Ministry for

data collection. Feedback on policies, programmes and projects were also received from stakeholders at various community stakeholder consultative meetings.

A participatory approach was adopted in preparing the 2020 APR to allow for inputs from the Directorates, Agencies and key stakeholders of the fisheries sector. The approach was also to ensure ownership of the Report. The 2020 APR preparation process was coordinated by the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate of the Ministry. The preparatory process involved an inception meeting with focal persons from the Directorates and the Agencies to discuss data requirements and data collection instruments to be used.

Relevant data and information were collated using a fisheries data collection template developed by the PPME Directorate. Data received from the focal persons and key stakeholders were analyzed based on the indicators provided in the Plan linked to the Sector goals and objectives to prepare the draft APR. The draft report was shared with the Directorates and Sector Agencies for validation. Comments received were incorporated into a revised draft report for finalization. The final draft Report was submitted to management for approval.

1.3 Summary of achievements of the Implementation of the Sector Medium Term Development Plan

The **2018-2021 Sector Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)** for the fisheries sector was developed to operationalize the policies, strategies, and programmes contained in the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021 - Agenda for Jobs) as it relates to the sector.

The 2018-2021 MTDP serves as a road map for the medium term and is intended to guide Government investment and Development Partner support to revamp the fisheries sector to increase its contribution to national development. The objective of the Plan is to consolidate the gains made by the sector from the implementation of the 2014-2017 MTDP, and transform the fisheries sector into a viable economic segment. The Sector Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is hinged on three (3) development dimensions namely Economic Development, Environment, infrastructure and human settlement as well as Governance, corruption and public accountability.

The four (4)-year Plan has been under implementation for the past three (3) years since 2018 and the Ministry has made good progress in achieving set targets provided in the Plan. In 2018, the proportion of the Sector Medium Term Development Plan implemented was 38%. These included the commencement of preparatory activities for the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) Initiative, completion of the Anomabo Fisheries College (68%), implementation of the Marine Fisheries Management Plan, development

of the Aquatic Animal Health Policy, preparatory activities for the Landing Sites Projects and sensitization of fishing communities.

The percentage achievement of the Plan in 2019 was estimated at 70%. Key activities in the Plan that were implemented in 2019 were piloting of AFJ, implementation of all fleet Closed Season, continued with the Landing Sites construction project activities, preparatory process for the development of Fisheries Co-Management Policy, Fisheries Legal Review and completion of the Anomabo Fisheries College (85%).

In 2020, 78.5% of activities in the Medium Term Development Plan were carried out. These included the completion of the Fisheries Co-Management Policy, 93% completion of critical component of the Anomabo Fisheries College and rollout of the implementation of the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) initiative. The Ministry also rehabilitated and upgraded public hatcheries, continued the implementation of the National Aquaculture Centre and Commercial Farm Project as well as preparation of draft New Marine Fisheries Management Plan.

The average percentage implementation of the Sector Medium Term Plan for the past three (3) years of implementation is 62% as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Proportion of the SMTDP Implemented in 2020

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2017	2020	2018	2019	2020
1 PROPORTION OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS IMPLEMENTED:					
a. Percentage completed	57%	20%	7%	1%	13.5%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	39%	61%	31%	69%	65%
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	4%	0	0%	6%	9.5%
d. Percentage of interventions yet to start	0%	19%	62%	24%	12%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
e. Proportion of Activities Implemented Outside the Plan					
2. Proportion of the Overall Medium Term Development Plan Implemented	96%	81%	38%	70%	78.5%

Table 1 above provides data on the proportion of activities in SMTDP completed, ongoing and abandoned. The Table also provides the proportion of the activities yet to commence as well as activities implemented outside SMTDP. A review of SMTDP shows that a total

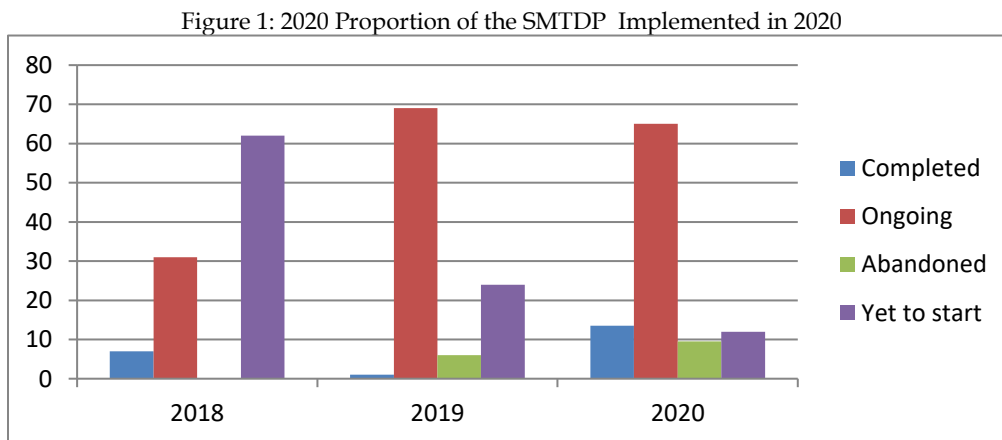
of seventy-four (74) activities were earmarked for implementation in 2020. Ten (10) activities out of the seventy-four (74) representing 13.5% had been completed as at the end of reporting year. These included:

1. Facilitate the rehabilitation of two (2) existing Aquaculture Hatcheries
2. Conduct Annual Marine Stock Assessment Surveys
3. Conduct Annual Catch Assessment Surveys (Fish Production Statistics)
4. Conduct Biological Study to assess the status of species of economic importance
5. Evaluate the impact of Annual Closed Season on Fish Stock Levels
6. Establish Special Fisheries Prosecution Court at 4 Coastal Regions
7. Enforce “permitting system” to control movement of aquatic animals
8. Produce monthly Financial Reports (Quarterly, Midyear and Annual Procurement & Audit Report
9. Develop Annual Sector Budget
10. Facilitate the procurement of vehicles

Comparatively, the 13.5% completed activities in 2020 exceeded the 7% and 1% for 2018 and 2019 respectively.

With regard to ongoing and abandoned activities or interventions, forty-eight (48) out of the 74 activities representing 65.0% were ongoing while seven (7) being 9.5% of the activities had been abandoned as at the end of the reporting year. The implementation of 9 being 12.0% of the planned activities for 2020 could not start. These includes investment fora on aquaculture and the nucleus outgrower scheme.

In all, a total of 78.5% of the overall Medium Term Development Plan was implemented in 2020. Though percentage implementation for the year was below the target of 81%, there was improvement over that of 2019 (70.0%) and 2018 (38%). The data in Table is also presented in Figure 1 below.



1.4 Challenges Encountered in the implementation of SMTDP in 2020

Key challenges that hindered the implementation of planned operations in the Sector Medium Term Development Plan for the reporting year are provided below.

- i. **Inadequate Funding:** Inadequate funding for key projects and programmes was a major challenge that affected the implementation of planned activities in SMTDP earmarked for 2020. The operational budget allocation for the sector was GHS128,879,094.00. This amount was to cater for the operations of the Ministry, the Fisheries Commission (FC) and the National Premix Fuel Secretariat (NPFS). This amount was woefully inadequate to enable the sector implement key projects and programmes. It is important to note that IGF component formed about 68% of the 2020 sector budget allocation. The projection of the IGF revenue was based on the new Fisheries Licensing Fee of US\$200.00 per GRT.

However, due to agitations from operators, the new Licensing Fees was reviewed downward from US\$200 to US\$135 and this affected sector revenue generation and operations of the sector. For instance, the target to complete Phase I and operationalize the Fisheries College by the end of 2020 as well as start construction on the National Aquaculture Centre could not be achieved due to financial constraints. In addition, monitoring, control and surveillance activities including sea and land patrols to help combat illegal fishing were also affected due to the inadequacy of funds.

- ii. **Inadequate Fisheries Infrastructure:** Inadequate fisheries infrastructure or facilities to enhance fish production and productivity also affected the implementation of the Plan in 2020. The fisheries sector is faced with infrastructure deficit such as inadequate fish laboratories, hatcheries, landing sites, and inadequate dedicated fisheries educational facilities. Analysis of data on fisheries infrastructure indicates that there are only two (2) functional public hatcheries for the production of fingerlings for large number of fish farmers, three (3) fish laboratories for disease detection as well as lack of modern lading sites to provide safe berthing place for fishers. This huge fisheries infrastructure deficit affects the implementation of sector policies and programmes outlined in the Medium Term Development Plan.

It is expected that ongoing fisheries infrastructure projects like the Anomabo Fisheries College, the National Aquaculture Centre, the Landing Sites and Fishing Harbor Project as well as the rehabilitation of the public hatcheries which are at various stages of implementation would help address the deficit in fisheries infrastructure to enhance fisheries operations.

- iii. **Weak Extension Services:** One essential input for the promotion of aquaculture Development is the provision of quality and timely extension delivery services to aquaculture operators. The quality of extension service is a function of relevant skills and competencies as well as the number of service providers. The successful implementation of the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs initiative for instance is contingent on the provision of quality and timely extension services to beneficiaries. Currently, there are inadequate numbers of Extension Officers to provide the needed extension services to aquaculture operators. This has affected the quality of farm management practices by operators and compliance with biosecurity measures. There is the need to hire and train additional extension service staff to meet the increasing demand for extension service delivery to aquaculture operators.
- iv. **High cost of aquaculture inputs:** Fish feed and fingerlings are critical inputs for aquaculture production. Currently, there are only three (3) private feed mills producing fish feed to meet the increasing demand of fish farmers in Ghana. This has created a gap between demand and supply, resulting into high feed cost (about 70% of production cost). The high cost of fish feed for instance increases the operational cost of aquaculture operators thereby discouraging prospective operators from entering into aquaculture.
- v. **Weak Institutional capacity to enhance service delivery:** The institutional capacity of the Ministry and its Agencies to accelerate sector development is weak. The Technical human capital- base of the Ministry and the Agencies is highly inadequate, resulting into poor service delivery. There is the need to enhance the human capital base at all levels through specialized training and skills enhancement programmes that will improve the productive capacities of staff to deliver quality services
- vi. **Impact of COVID-19 on the operations of the Ministry:** The outbreak of COVID-19 and enforcement of protocols to prevent and contain the spread of the virus affected sector operations during the period. Sector operations like the implementation 2020 all fleet Closed Season were affected by the three (3) weeks lockdown of Accra, Tema, Kasoa and Kumasi from 30th March to 20th April 2020. Restrictions on social gathering and enforcement of safety protocols as well as the implementation of flexible working hours also affected monitoring activities and stakeholder engagements.

2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

This section provides the status of sector programmes/projects for the reporting year, update on funding sources and disbursements as well as update on sector indicators and targets outlined in the Medium Term Development Plan. The Section also discusses critical development and poverty issues of the fisheries sector and the findings and recommendations from the Evaluation of sector programmes and projects.

2.1 Programme/Project Status for the Reporting Year

The Ministry and its Agencies continued the implementation of ongoing programmes and projects outlined in the Sector Medium Term Development Plan. This subsection provides detailed information of the programmes and projects including location, contractors, funding, expenditure to date and status of implementation.

The programmes/projects comprises Government of Ghana and Development Partner Funded Programmes/Projects. While the implementation of some of the programmes/projects including the West African Regional Fisheries Project (WARFP), have ended, others including the Anombo Fisheries College, the Fish for Development being funded by the Norwegian Government, the National Aquaculture Centre and Commercial Farm Projects etc. are at various levels of completion. It is expected that the completion of these projects and programmes would help improve the fisheries infrastructure required for the modernization and transformation of the sector, promote the development of aquaculture as well as enhance fisheries resource and post-harvest management.

It is important to note that the Landing Sites and Jamestown Fishing Harbour Complex Projects which the Ministry undertook the preparatory activities have been transferred to the Ministry of Transport. As a result, details of these projects like their expected completion, expenditure to date etc. cannot be provided by this Ministry.

The list of projects and programmes are provided in Table 2 and 3.

Project Register

Table 2 Project and Programme Register

PROJECT DISCRPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARD	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
Development of Landing Sites	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Teshie, Axim, Winneba, and Mumford	RHDHV						Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Project currently being handled by the Ministry of Transport
Jamestown Fishing Harbour Complex	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Jamestown	CCC	US\$50 Million	Chinese Grant		2020	2022	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Project currently being handled by the Ministry of Transport
Turnkey Fish Processing Plant	Environment, Infrastructure	Elmina	WAPCOS Limited of India	US\$8.4million	India EXIM Bank		August, 2013	Phase I : Oct. 2016	7,801,903.35			Phase I completed and handed

	ture And Human Settlements										over in December 2018.	
West Africa Fisheries Project (WARFP)		Country wide	i. Dr. Cornelius Adablah ii. Mr. Thomas Insaiddo	US\$53.8 million	International Development Association, World Bank and Global Environment Facility(GEF)		June, 2012	2017, extension to June 2018	US \$ 32,770,000	US \$ 21,030,000	Project ended in 2018	
Fish for Development Project		Accra, Ashanti, Eastern	Mr. David Wuako	49 million Norwegian Krone (US\$6million)	Government of Norway		2019	2022	US\$1million	US\$5million		
Fisheries College	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Anomaboo	Akuffo & Associates	12,713,250.00	GOG		1/1/14	Phase I: Sept. 2020			Critical component of Phase I is 93.5%	

Aquaculture Training Centre	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Amrahia Dairy Farm		USD 9,751,689.90	GOG		2019	2021	GHS 11	USD 8,571,000.99	Contract signed and land acquired for the project at Amrahia Dairy Farm	
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2.1.2 Programme Register

Table 3: 2020 MOFAD DEVELOPMENT PARTNER FUNDED PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK	AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE TARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUT STANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	REMARKS
Artisanal Cold Chain Network- 6 Cold Stores and 6 Cold Vans		€ 7,000,000	Spanish Grant		completed, 2015	€ 7,000,000	NIL	Two (2) Private Companies engaged to operate the Facilities		
Aquaculture Training Centre		GHS 9,751,689.90	GOG	2019	2021	GHS 1,180,688.91	GHS 8,571,000.99	Contract signed and land acquired for the project at Amrahia Dairy Farm		
Aquaculture for Food and Jobs			GOG	2019				Programme piloted and roll-out commenced in January 2020		
Ghana National Canoe Identification System				2019				Initiative launched in 2019 and the registration of canoe owners has commenced		
Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) Program		US\$96,053.00	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Oct-18		US \$ 34,412	US \$ 61,641			

2.2 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCE AND DISBURSEMENTS

The subsection provides update on funding source and disbursements.

2.2.1. Update on Funding Sources

The Sector Budget Allocation over the years is sourced from four (4) main sources namely Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) and Development Partners (DP). The budget allocation is utilized by both the Ministry and its Agencies. IGF sources are mainly revenues generated from Fishing Licencing and permitting fees as well as fines from fisheries infractions. By Economic Classification, the sector Budget Allocations are also broken down into Compensation, Capital Expenditure as well as Goods and Services.

The total budget allocation for the sector during the reporting year was **One Hundred and Twenty-Eight Million, Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine Thousand, Ninety-Four Ghana Cedis (GHS128,879,094.00)**. However, the GHS128,879,094.00 was revised to **GHS100,227,878.32** due to the downward review of the new Fishing Licensing Fees from US\$200 per GRT to US\$135 per GRT following agitations from industry. The revision in the Licensing Fees lead to a review of the IGF allocation from **GHS88,348,847.00** to **GHS59,697,631.32**. The sector was also not allocated ABFA which had been the major source of funds for the financing of the Anomabo Fisheries College Project. This affected the implementation of the College during the year. The breakdown of the **GHS128,879,094.00** and the revised budget of **GHS100,227,878.32** are provided in **Tables 4 and 5** respectively.

The analysis of inflows from the various revenue sources of the sector (Central Government Transfers, IGF, Development Partner Supports and others) indicates that a total of Sixty-two million, Two Hundred and Thirty-Nine Thousand, Nine Hundred and Fifty Ghana Cedis, Sixty Pesewas (GHS62,239,950.60) revenue was mobilized in 2020 as against the target of GHS100,227,878.32 for the year. This amount was utilised by both the Ministry, the Fisheries Commission and the National Premix Fuel Secretariat. Although, the revenue target for the year was not attained, the GHS62,239,950.60 was a significant improvement over that of 2019 (GHS27,576,889.98).

A breakdown of the GHS62,239,950.60 according to the revenue sources indicates that Central Governments Transfers contributed GHS15,781,425.96 as against a target of GHS11,936,747.00 while IGF contribution was GHS46,458,524.64 against a target of GHS59,697,631.32. The DP fund of GHS28,593,500.00 allocated to the sector in 2020 was not released. The Revenue Analysis is presented in **Table 6**. The allocation of the total revenue for the year to the Cost Centres (MoFAD, FC and NPFS) and the Development Dimensions are respectively provided in **Tables 7 & 8**.

Table 4: 2020 Budget Allocation by Funding Sources and Economic Classification

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	FUND SOURCE					
	GoG	IGF	ABFA	DP	TOTAL	% SHARE
Compensation of Employees	9,664,884.00	816,203.00	0.00	0.00	10,481,087.00	8
Goods and Services	2,271,863.00	52,545,250.00	0.00	0.00	54,817,113.00	43
Capital Expenditure	0.00	34,987,394.00	0.00	28,593,500.00	63,580,894.00	49
Total	11,936,747.00	88,348,847.00	0.00	28,593,500.00	128,879,094.00	
% Share	9	69	0	22		

Table 5: Revised 2020 Budget Allocation by Funding Sources

REVISED 2020 BUDGET ALLOCATION BY FUND SOURCE					
GoG	IGF	ABFA	DP	TOTAL	
11,936,747.00	59,697,631.32	0.00	28,593,500.00	100,227,878.32	
11,936,747.00	59,697,631.32	0.00	28,593,500.00	100,227,878.32	

Table 6: REVENUE ANALYSIS (GHS)

Revenue Sources	Baseline	Target		Actual	
	2017	2020	2018	2019	2020
Central Government Transfers (GoG)	8,670,592.18	11,936,747.00		10,062,898.89	15,781,425.96
IGF	16,130,672.87	59,697,631.32		15,619,172.72	46,458,524.64
DP Support	16,496,761.24	28,593,500.00		0.00	0.00
Others (ABFA)	6,534,112.00	-		1,894,818.37	0.00
Total	47,832,138.29	100,227,878.32		27,576,889.98	62,239,950.60

Table 7: 2020 Allocation of 2020 Revenue By Revenue Source And Cost Centre (GHS)

AGENCY	GoG	IGF	DP	TOTAL
MoFAD Headquarters	6,189,104.32	28,292,777.59	0.00	34,481,881.91
Fisheries Commission	9,592,321.64	16,761,000.00	0.00	26,353,321.64
National Premix Fuel Secretariat	0.00	1,404,747.05	0.00	1,404,747.05
Total	15,781,425.96	46,458,524.64	0.00	62,239,950.60

Table 8: ALLOCATION ACROSS THE DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ALLOCATION (GHS)	ALLOCATION (%)
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sustainable management of aquaculture Ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources 	22,746,068.69	36.5
Environment, infrastructure and human settlement	Conserve marine areas	5,012,000.00	8.1
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	34,481,881.91	55.4
Total		62,239,950.60	100

2.2.2 Update on Disbursements from Funding Sources

Disbursement of revenue to the sector are made in accordance with three (3) Expenditure Items or Economic Classifications namely Compensation of Employees (CoE), Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) as well as Goods and Services (G&S). The fisheries sector expenditure for the year 2020 was Sixty-One Million, Eight Hundred and Forty-Four Thousand, Nine Hundred and Thirty-Eight Ghana Cedis, Eighty-Seven Pesewas (GHS61,844,938.87) being 61.7% of the target expenditure of GHS100,227,878.32.

The breakdown of the total expenditure for the year shows that GHS10,853,590.30 (18.0%) was utilized for the payment of Employee Compensation, GHS29,003,004.77 (47.0%) on Goods and Services and the remaining GHS21,988,303.80 (36%) was utilized for Capital Expenditures. This is presented in Table 9 below.

In terms of expenditure by Cost Centres, the Ministry, FC and NPFS expenditures for the year under review were GHS34,333,545.81(56%), GHS26,106,646.01(42%) and GHS1,404,747.05 (2%) respectively. The high expenditure figure (GHS34,333,545.81) is because of the implementation of capital project being situated at the Ministry. Table 10 provides the breakdown of disbursement (expenditure) by funding sources to the Cost Centres.

With regard to the disbursement of funds according to the Development Dimensions of the sector, GHS22,670,567.58 being 36.7% of the total expenditure of GHS61,844,938.87 was expended on the implementation of economic development related activities aimed ensuring sustainable management of aquaculture and aquatic resources. The expenditure on the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension for the year was 4,840,825.48 (7.8%). The remaining GHS34,333,545.81 being 55.5% was utilized to implement Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability related activities aimed at enhancing capacity for policy formulation and coordination. This is also presented in Table 12.

Table 9: EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS (GHS)

Expenditure Item	Baseline	Target	Actual		
	2017	2020	2018	2019	2020
Compensation	7,143,890.00	10,481,087.00	6,634,390.68	7,540,433.51	10,853,590.30
Goods and Service	23,533,794.68	26,165,897.32	17,469,614.93	12,232,382.51	29,003,044.77
CAPEX	9,769,800.00	63,580,894.00	6,208,855.33	7,482,550.32	21,988,303.80
Total	40,447,484.68	100,227,878.32	30,312,860.94	27,255,366.34	61,844,938.87

Table 10:2020 DISBURSEMENT BY FUND SOURCE (GHS)

AGENCY	GoG	IGF	DP	TOTAL
MoFAD Headquarters	6,189,104.32	28,144,441.49	0.00	34,333,545.81
Fisheries Commission	9,346,220.01	16,760,426.00	0.00	26,106,646.01
National Premix Fuel Secretariat	0.00	1,404,747.05	0.00	1,404,747.05
Total	15,535,324.33	46,309,614.54	0.00	61,844,938.87

Table 11: 2020 DISBURSEMENT ACROSS THE DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	DISBURSEMENT (GHS)	% DISBURSEMENT
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sustainable management of aquaculture Ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources 	22,670,567.58	36.7
Environment, infrastructure and human settlement	Conserve marine areas	4,840,825.48	7.8
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	34,333,545.81	55.5
	Total	61,844,938.87	100

2.3 UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

This subsection of the report discusses the performance of sector indicators. The indicators are categorized into Key National Indicators and Sector Specific Indicators. The Key National Indicators includes the percentage post-harvest losses, total fish supply broken down into marine, inland and aquaculture as well as fish imports. They also include the quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year and the number of monitoring exercises to determine pollution of marine ecosystem.

The Sector Specific Indicators also includes Aquaculture establishments receiving extension service, Bio-secure fish farms, Bio-secure private and public hatcheries, Fish health monitoring exercises conducted, Fisheries infractions recorded and prosecuted, Fisheries observer coverage and Communities sensitized on Fisheries Laws and Regulations.

The performance of the Indicators during the reporting year is provided in Table 12 below.

Table 12: PERFORMANCE OF KEY FISHERIES SECTOR INDICATORS

Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline	Target	Actual		
Key National Indicators					
	2017	2020	2018	2019	2020
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Percentage Post-Harvest losses					
- Fish (Marine) - %	10	10	15	13	10
- Fish (Artisanal) - %	7	6	11	9	7
Total Fish Supply (F=T+M-X) (mt)	594,815.30	677,785.38	567,291.18	567,595.04	595,869.23
- Marine (Ma)	342,427.00	347,754.11	297,975.80	309,319.66	326,867.55
- Inland Capture Fisheries (I)	76,759.66	85,007.71	73,627.80	81,204.51	80,923.18
- Aquaculture (A)	57,405.31	129,302.00	76,620.00	52,350.02	64,004.06
- Total Fish Production (T=Ma+I+A)	476,591.97	562,063.82	448,223.60	442,874.19	471,794.79
- Imports (M)	197,063.45	199,780.33	192,689.55	190,617.15	193,226.87
- Export (X)	78,840.12	84,058.77	73,621.97	65,896.30	69,152.43
Sector Specific Indicators					
Aquaculture establishments receiving extension service (No.)	1400	2200	1800	2050	2200
Bio-secure private and public hatcheries (%)	18	33	20	25	33
Fish health monitoring exercises conducted (No.)	20	62	35	55	62
Fisheries infractions recorded and prosecuted (No.)	60	21	42	30	21
Fisheries observer coverage (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Communities sensitized on Fisheries Laws and Regulations	10	60	51	45	60

The analysis of the key national fisheries sector indicators shows a total domestic fish production of 471,794.79mt in 2020 as against a year target of 562,063.82mt. Though, the actual domestic fish production for the year under review fell short of the target by 16.1%, it was an improvement on that of 2018 (452,679.30) and 2019 (465,700.03). The total domestic production figures shows a general increasing trend of 2.6% for the past three (3) years with a decline of 0.09% from 2018 & 2019 and 0.49% between 2019 & 2020.

Domestic fish production are from three (3) main sources namely marine, inland capture fisheries and aquaculture subsectors. The marine subsector contribution to domestic fish production in 2020 was 326,867.56mt as against a target of 347,754.11mt (i.e. a shortfall of 6%). Analysis of the marine production figures from 2017 to 2020 shows a relatively increasing production trend of 4.6%. This may be partly due to the overexploitation of marine fishery resources resulting from illegal fishing activities, climate change, increased fishing efforts etc.

The contribution of inland capture fisheries mainly from the Volta Lake in 2020 was 80,923.18mt representing 17.2% of domestic fish production for the year. A comparative analysis of the inland capture fisheries production for 2019 and 2020 shows a decrease in production level by 0.3% between 2019 and 2020. It is noted from Table 12 that, aquaculture production for 2019 and 2020 fell below the production figure for 2018 by 31.68% and 16.47% respectively.

It is also noted that even though aquaculture production for 2020 showed 22.3% increase over that of 2019, the target of 129,302.00mt for the year was not met. This could be

attributed to the outbreak of the Infectious Spleen and Kidney Necrosis Virus (ISKNV) fish disease that affected aquaculture establishments along the aquaculture enclave of the Volta Lake. To curb the spread of the fish disease, the Ministry took measures including the vaccination of aquaculture establishments in the area with Aquavac Irido Vaccine and enforcement of biosecurity measures at farm levels.

During the year, a total of 193,226.87mt of fish were imported to augment domestic fish production/supply to meet domestic fish requirements for the year, while total fish export was 69,152.43mt. Fish imported are mostly low valued but high quality fish such as chub mackerel, horse mackerel and sardinella to offset the deficit in domestic fish production. Exported fish products include canned and raw tuna, frozen demersal fish, dried and smoked fish. Total fish supply for 2020 was 595,869.23mt, which showed a shortfall of 12.1% against a target of 677,785.38mt.

With regard to the performance of the sector specific indicators during the reporting year, the sector met the targets for all the indicators as indicated in Table 12 above.

2.5 EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY MONITORING & EVALUATION

The Ministry undertook monitoring visits to key projects sites with the view of assessing the progress of implementation. The monitoring visits were also to provide the opportunity to discuss pertinent issues on the projects with their respective Consultants and Contractors. The projects site visited during the reporting year included the Anomabo Fisheries College, Public Hatcheries at Dormaa Ahenkro, the Turnkey Fish Processing Plant at Elmina, the six (6) Cold Storage Facilities located Prampram, Half Assini, Kormantsen, Nyanyano, New Takoradi and Shama. Monitoring visits were also undertaken at AFJ beneficiary institutions and farms including the James Camp Prisons. The outcome of these monitoring exercises enabled the Ministry to make informed decisions regarding the implementation and performance of these projects.

The Ministry also held consultation meetings with key stakeholders at the national and community levels. A Durbar was also held with Chiefs and Fishers in the Greater Accra at Teshie on 26th October, 2020. These consultation meetings and durbar provided a platform for the Ministry and the stakeholders to deliberate on pertinent issues relating to the fisheries sector including illegal fishing, fisheries law enforcement, implementation of Co-Management Policy for the fisheries sector and provision input support to fishers. These consultation meetings and durbar served as feedback mechanisms through which the Ministry solicited feedback on the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the various policies, projects and programmes being implemented by the Ministry and its Agencies. The feedback from the stakeholders received through the consultation meetings and durbar enabled the Ministry to modify some of its programmes.

Details of the Monitoring and Evaluations conducted are provided in Table 13 below.

Table 13: 2020 Monitoring and Evaluation

Name of PM&E Tool	Policy/ Programme/ Project involved	Consultant or Resource persons Involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1.Ministerial Sector Coordination	1.Fisheries Resource Management	Ministers, Fisheries Managers (Heads)	<p>Community Stakeholder Consultations within 14 coastal and inland fishing communities across 9 regions</p> <p>Meetings between Minister and government officials, traditional and opinion leaders to discuss pertinent issues affecting the industry</p> <p>Fisheries durbar organized in communities to discuss operational challenges, government support, upcoming fisheries programmes</p>	<p>Fishers, traditional and opinion leaders attest to declining fish stock levels impacting negatively on income generation, livelihoods, food security</p> <p>Fishers of the view that the ban on fishing (Closed Season) was a step in the right direction to replenish fish stocks over a period and looking forward to implementation</p> <p>The open access system in the marine makes it difficult to effectively manage fishing effort or catch</p> <p>A general consensus that the participation of other stakeholders such as fishers, traditional and opinion leaders would assist in the effective management of fisheries in Ghana, thus the implementation of the upcoming fisheries Co-Management Policy by MoFAD</p>	<p>Continue with implementation of stock recovery strategies in the Fisheries Management Plan e.g 1-2 month Closed Season for fishing fleet</p> <p>2020-2024 Management Plan drafted for consultation, approval and adoption</p> <p>Identify operational number of canoes to achieve sustainable yield</p> <p>Carry out consultation, sensitization on Fisheries Co-Management Policy towards implementation</p>
	2.Fisheries Law Enforcement			<p>Increase in incidences of fishing operators engaging in IUU fishing resulting in the fast depletion of fisheries.</p>	<p>Increase resource allocation for MCS operations. Intensify fisheries enforcement activities to sensitize and apprehend</p>

				<p>IUU fishing could collapse the fishing industry if pragmatic solutions are not put in place urgently by stakeholders</p>	<p>recalcitrant operators for prosecution</p> <p>Out-of-Court Settlement Committee reconstituted to handle cases of fisheries infractions</p> <p>Government should ban and monitor influx of unapproved fishing nets. Procure and make available approved fishing gears to curb</p>
	3.Aquaculture Development (Aquaculture for Food & Jobs)			<p>Implementation of AFJ at beneficiary institutions at various stages of implementation</p> <p>i. Ankaful Prison – Pond construction at 70% completion rate</p> <p>ii. Osei Tutu S.H.S- 4 ponds constructed and stocked with fingerlings</p> <p>General concern by operators of high cost of aquaculture inputs (esp. fish feed) increasing production cost</p>	<p>Extend coverage from current 13 to 16 regions</p> <p>Provide fingerlings, fish feed and technical assistance to beneficiaries to support their operations</p>
	4.Management & Administration (Landing Sites Projects)			<p>The construction of fish landing sites and harbours at designated locations at Dixcove, Axim, Moree etc at various stages of implementation.</p> <p>Project implementation responsibility with Ministry of Transport. MoFAD</p>	<p>MoFAD should continue to monitor the implementation of the projects to ensure that the</p>

				collaborating to ensure completion of key infrastructure projects to enhance fisheries operations and productivity	interests of fishers are considered in the implementation process
MONITORING VISITS	Management & Administration (Anomabo Fisheries College)	MoFAD Chief Director MoFAD MoFAD Infrastructure Component Manager Project Consultant (M/S Akuffo & Associates)	Inspection by Chief Director of 5 components (Administration, Laboratory, Classroom, Hostel Block, Electrical Works) under Phase I of Anomabo Fisheries College with Project Consultant and Contractors at project site		Expedite action on the implementation of the Phase I to enable the Ministry operationalize the College during the 2020/2021 Academic year
	Management & Administration (Cold Storage Facilities)	Director, F&A, MoFAD M/S SeaPro Trade Limited	Engaged respective District, Municipal and Metropolitan Chief Executives Inspection of Cold Storage Facilities at Kormantsen, New Takoradi, Shama, Half Assini, Prampram.	The Facilities with the exception of Shama and Prampram were not operational	Expedite action on the engagement of new Companies to operate the Facilities.
	Management & Administration (Turnkey Fish Processing Plant, Elmina)	Chief Director, MoFAD	Engaged Facility Manager and inspected the Facility.	Facility not fully operational due to absence of Effluent Treatment Plant (EFT) and low fish production	MoFAD to follow up on the implementation of the Phase II which includes the installation of EFT

3.0 THE WAY FORWARD

3.1. KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED AND THOSE YET TO BE ADDRESSED

The key development issues underpinning the development of the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector that the MoFAD 2018-2021 MTDP seeks to address are listed below.

Table 14 Key Issues Addressed

No.	Issue	Actions Taken	Remark
1.	Weak extension service delivery	xxx farmers trained	Addresses
2.	Low level of private sector investment in Aquaculture	-Tax exemptions granted for aquaculture imports -List of items for exemption submitted to Ministry of Finance	Ongoing
3.	Low compliance with biosecurity measures and regulations	-vaccination exercise carried on 13 Farms - over 3million fingerlings vaccinated with 99.3% survival rate - 15 out of 62 fish health monitoring exercises conducted	Addressed
4.	High cost of aquaculture inputs	- Aquaculture for Food and Jobs rolled out - 108ponds/tanks,11 cages constructed awaiting stocking for AFJ. - A number of beneficiaries trained in ponds construction. - cages provided and xxx ponds dug	Addressed
5.	Over-exploitation of fisheries resources	- Closed Season sensitizations organized for implementation	Not Implemented, rescheduled for 2021
6.	Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management	- Co-management Policy developed and published for implementation - Xxx community sensitizations organized	Pending
7.	Inadequate fisheries infrastructure	- Construction of 8 landing sites at various levels of completion	Landing sites Project ceded to Ministry of Transport s lead implementer
8.	Weak and ineffective sector collaboration	- Improved working relationships with Donor Partners, CSOs and other MDAs	policy to be Implemented in 2021

The implementation of the 2020 Action Plan sought to continue to address these key issues. It has been noted that in 2018, the proportion of the Sector Medium Term Development Plan implemented was 38%, while 70% and 78.5% of the Plan were implemented in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

For the year under review a total of 74 activities were planned and 58 implemented representing 78.5% **whiles 12% were yet to be started in the 2020 Work Pan.** The implemented activities were geared towards resolving the key development issues. In terms of actual completion of activities, only 13.5% of all planned activities had been implemented. This imply that only about 13% of the various issue that confronted the sector at the onset of the MTDP were fully addressed. The observation that 21.5% of activities (9.5% and 12%) were either abandoned or yet to start connotes that some key issues that plagued the sector had not been addressed in the last three (3) years of the MTDP.

The data on level of planned operations implemented, achieved, yet to start or abandoned can be summarized as below.

- i. That 9.5% of planned operations in the MTDP had been abandoned
That 12% of the planned operations have are yet to start;
- ii. That only 13.5% of all activities have been fully implemented and achieved
- iii. Whiles 65%, i.e. majority of the planned activities are ongoing.

The observations made from the implementation of the 2020 Work plan are below.

- i. Improved performance in the implementation of the 2020 work plan of the MTDP compared to 2018 and 2019. This would be attributed to the increase in budgetary allocations from GHS59,592,448.00 in 2019 to GHS128,879,094.00 in 2020.
- ii. **Inadequate Funding:** Inadequate funding for key projects and programmes derailed the execution of the projects. For 2020, the budget approved was GHS128,879,094.00 which was reduced by 22% to GHS100,227,878.32 as a result of the reduction in IGF rate, out of which GHS28,593,500.00 was from Development Partners which was not released. The available funds for 2020 including an GHS11,936,747.00 for compensation of employees was GHS71,634,378.00. It was no wonder that most of the operations could not be attained.
- iii. **Weak monitoring and evaluation system.** The monitoring and evaluation system including staff, logistics and structure for monitoring in the sector is weak. Therefore, quarterly, mid-year assessment and end of year monitoring was not undertaken on most of the planned operations. Additionally, the mid-term review of the MDTP was not undertaken. Funds were not given, data on the various indicators were not adequately and frequently captured.
- iv. **Inadequate monitoring of the implementation of the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs Initiative.** A major initiative of the Sector was the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs. However, there was inadequate monitoring of the implementation to ensure that urgent implementation and adequate reporting
- v. **Weak coordination of sector stakeholders leading to duplication of efforts and multiplicity and cumbersome nature of permitting system.**

- vi. **Persistent increase in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities further exacerbating the over-exploited fisheries resources.**
- vii. **Weakened capacity of the Fisheries Commission.** The capacity of the FC to implement key planned operations was weakened by retirements of key personnel, shutdown of Vessel Monitoring Systems, the Covid-19 prevention and containment protocols, which limited its ability to implement planned operations.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations below are made.

- i. Diversify the sources of funding and increase budgetary allocations and releases to the sector.
- ii. Strengthen the Monitoring and Evaluation systems of MOFAD in terms of skills and logistics to support the implementation of the sector medium term development plan.
- iii. Conduct a full scale evaluation of the Pilot phase of the Aquaculture for foods and Jobs ostensibly to fully roll out to the all the sixteen (16) regions of the country, addressing all the short comings of the pilot phase.
- iv. -Reactivate VMS, while sourcing for funding for the enhanced vessel monitoring and management system.
- v. Recruit, train and provide logistics to MoFAD and its agencies to effectively coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate planned operations.
- vi. Continuation of the Input Support Scheme, focusing on replacing illegal nets and improving the productivity of fish farmers, fishermen and fish processors.
- vii. Continuation of the implementation of conservation programmes in the artisanal fisheries sector specifically the closed season for 2021, establishment of closed areas and marine parks in designated areas.

3.3 CONCLUSION

The implementation of the 2020 MDTP work plan shows an improvement in the performance of the Ministry towards achieving the targets in the MDTP. This could be attributed to the increase in budgetary allocation in 2020 from the 2019 figures. It is envisaged that if adequate budgetary provisions are made to MOFAD in 2021 as well as monitoring systems strengthened MoFAD will be able to achieve greater percentage of the 2021 planned operations in the MTDP.