



## **MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE**

## **2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**Under the theme:  
RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA: CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY  
AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY**

**SEPTEMBER 2025**

## FOREWORD

The fisheries and aquaculture sector remains one of the most vital pillars of Ghana's economy, contributing significantly to food security, employment generation and national identity. The sector sustains the livelihoods of over three million Ghanaians, whose daily efforts ensure that fish continues to nourish households, fuels economic activity and strengthens the cultural identity of both our coastal and inland communities. The sector's strategic importance to national development, poverty reduction and improved nutrition therefore cannot be overstated.

Over the past few years, the sector has recorded commendable progress through targeted investments in aquaculture and fisheries governance reforms that are reshaping the industry's outlook. Yet, persistent challenges, such as declining marine fish stocks, climate-induced threats, limited access to finance and post-harvest losses continue to constrain growth and competitiveness of the sector. These dynamics reflect broader global trends and highlight the urgent need for innovative, science-based and environmentally responsible approaches to managing aquatic resources.

Within this context, Ghana is leveraging the increasing global focus on the Blue Economy to unlock the full potential of its ocean and aquatic resources, aiming not only to boost fisheries and aquaculture production but also to promote sustainable management, innovation and value addition throughout the value chain.

It is within this context that the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (2026—2029) has been developed. The Plan provides a coherent framework to guide the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MOFA) and its agencies in implementing policies, attracting investments and undertaking institutional reforms to transform the sector over the next four years. Anchored on five core priorities; (i) sustainable fisheries management; (ii) aquaculture development; (iii) value chain enhancement; (iv) job creation and (v) climate resilience, the Plan aligns with Ghana's Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union's Agenda 2063, and the Africa Blue Economy Strategy.

The Plan further outlines strategic interventions aimed at strengthening fisheries governance, expanding aquaculture production, promoting post-harvest value addition, modernizing infrastructure and enhancing institutional capacity. It also emphasizes stakeholder participation,

digital transformation and inclusive development, ensuring that women, youth and vulnerable groups are fully integrated into the sector's growth trajectory.

The successful implementation of this Plan calls for a shared commitment among all stakeholders, including government, private sector actors, development partners, civil society organisations, traditional authorities and fishing communities. Working together, we can reposition Ghana's fisheries and aquaculture sector as a pillar in the national Blue Economy agenda and a catalyst for sustainable growth and prosperity.

All stakeholders are encouraged to embrace this Plan as a collective blueprint for action. By working together, Ghana can build a vibrant, resilient and prosperous fisheries and aquaculture sector, one that sustains livelihoods, nurtures innovation, protects natural resources and delivers enduring benefits for current and future generations.



Hon. Emelia Arthur (MP)  
Minister for Fisheries and Aquaculture  
October 20, 2025

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Overview

The 2026–2029 Sector Medium-Term Development Plan provides a strategic roadmap for transforming Ghana’s fisheries and aquaculture sector into a sustainable, resilient, and well-governed driver of national growth. With over three million Ghanaians directly or indirectly dependent on fisheries for their livelihoods, the Plan seeks to address critical challenges while capitalizing on emerging opportunities. It positions the sector as a central pillar of Ghana’s Blue Economy agenda, enhancing its role in food security, employment creation, poverty reduction, and inclusive economic development.

## Structure of the SMTDP

This SMTDP is structured into eight (8) chapters, providing a comprehensive roadmap to transform Ghana’s fisheries and aquaculture sector into a sustainable, technology-driven, and inclusive industry that makes a significant contribution to national food security, economic growth, and the broader Blue Economy agenda.

## Vision and Strategic Direction

The vision of the Ministry "A sustainable, well-governed, and resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture sector, driven by equity, innovation and strategic investments, delivering food security, decent jobs, economic growth, resource and environmental stewardship, and contributing to the National Blue Economy Agenda".

## Key Development Priorities

Through a comprehensive prioritization process, twenty (20) critical development issues have been identified for the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The most pressing challenges include frequent disease outbreaks and poor fish health management practices, a weak licensing and permitting system, and low compliance with food safety standards. Additional concerns relate to the inadequate supply of quality broodstock and fingerlings, as well as the persistently high cost of aquaculture inputs, which collectively constrain productivity and competitiveness across the sector.

## Strategic Objectives and Goals

The Plan is anchored on nineteen (19) strategic goals organised across four interconnected development dimensions.

Under **Economic Development**, the focus is on strengthening fisheries research and data management, expanding market access, addressing critical infrastructure gaps, restoring fish stocks, and promoting sustainable fishing practices. Additional priorities include reducing the high cost of aquaculture inputs and advancing technological adoption to boost productivity and competitiveness.

With the **Social Development** dimension, emphasis is placed on promoting gender and youth inclusion. The Plan targets at least 40% female and 30% youth participation in all capacity-building initiatives. It also outlines the implementation of Child Labor and Trafficking (CLaT) awareness campaigns in fishing communities to safeguard vulnerable groups and promote social protection.

The **Governance and Institutional Development** dimension seeks to enhance the sector's policy and institutional environment by strengthening human resource development, improving inter-agency coordination, and reinforcing monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure accountability and results-driven implementation.

Finally, the **Environment and Human Settlement** dimension prioritises ecological sustainability and community well-being. Key interventions include implementing structured waste management programs in 100 communities and promoting climate-smart practices in an additional 100 fishing and aquaculture communities to build resilience against climate change and environmental degradation.

## Methodology for Plan Preparation

The preparation of the Fisheries Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) was guided by the principles of participation, evidence-based analysis, and alignment with national and international frameworks. A multi-disciplinary technical team comprising representatives from the Ministry, the Fisheries Commission, and the National Premix Fuel Secretariat coordinated the process, ensuring inclusiveness, technical rigor, and compliance with the guidelines for the

preparation of 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Technical assistance was also received from the NDPC.

The process began with a situational analysis, which involved a review of previous sector plans, relevant policies and legislation, as well as international commitments. Fisheries and aquaculture data were collected and analysed to assess sector performance, identify challenges, and draw lessons to inform future programming. Tools such as SWOT and problem analysis were applied to establish the foundation for prioritizing interventions.

To ensure broad ownership and responsiveness, stakeholder consultations were held at various stages to capture diverse perspectives and validate findings.

Building on the situational analysis and stakeholder inputs, a strategic framework was developed, comprising the sector vision, mission, strategic goals, policy objectives, strategies, and a results framework with measurable indicators. Costing and financing strategies were also prepared to guide resource mobilization, while institutional arrangements were clarified to strengthen coordination and accountability.

A Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework was established to track progress, ensure accountability, and support adaptive management. The draft MTDP underwent technical reviews and a validation workshop to build consensus. The final document was then submitted to the NDPC for approval and subsequently disseminated to stakeholders in user-friendly formats to facilitate effective implementation.

## **Implementation Framework**

The plan will be implemented through eighteen **(18) development programs** including:

- Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development Programme
- Marine and Inland Fisheries Management Programmes
- Aquaculture Development Programme
- Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme
- Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme

## **Financial Requirements and Performance Context**

The implementation of the 2026–2029 Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (SMTDP) required an estimated GHS 5,969,282,638.02, expected from five main funding sources:

Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Development Partners, the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), and the 24-Hour Economy initiative.

However, the sector is projected to mobilize GHS 4,715,610,323.64, representing 78.99% of the total resource requirement, during the planned period. While this level of financing will enable the delivery of several strategic interventions, a funding gap of GHS 1,253,672,314.37 will persist, limiting the full implementation of planned activities and potentially slowing progress toward sector targets.

### **Key Sector Performance**

The fisheries and aquaculture sector recorded significant progress during the review period including.

- Total fish production reaching 2.78 million metric tonnes, exceeding targets
- Export volumes and earnings surpassing expectations
- Strong growth in aquaculture, increasing its share from 14.2% to 18.59%
- However, challenges remain with per capita fish consumption dropping from 24.6 kg to 17.8 kg

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

A robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework has been developed to guide the tracking of implementation progress through four evaluation stages, ex-ante, mid-term, terminal, and ex-post. This framework is designed to ensure accountability, promote transparency, and generate credible evidence to inform adaptive management and decision-making throughout the Plan period.

### **Communication Strategy**

The Plan incorporates a comprehensive **communication strategy** designed to strengthen stakeholder engagement, promote transparency, and facilitate effective implementation at all levels. The strategy is tailored to reach and involve diverse stakeholder groups, including government institutions, fishers, non-governmental organizations, traditional authorities, academia, and private sector actors, ensuring that information is accessible, timely, and responsive to the needs of all partners in the sector.

## **Expected Outcome**

The successful implementation of the MTDP is projected to deliver significant socio-economic benefits. The fisheries sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is expected to increase from 0.72% in 2024 to 1.1% by 2029, supported by expanded employment opportunities across the value chain. National per capita fish consumption is also anticipated to rise from 18.04 kg in 2024 to 20.03 kg by 2029, reflecting improved availability and accessibility of fish. Furthermore, the Plan is expected to enhance foreign exchange earnings through increased exports of high-value fish and fishery products, while promoting gender mainstreaming and youth empowerment within the sector. Collectively, these outcomes will strengthen national food and nutrition security and reinforce the sector's role as a key contributor to inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

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ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
AFJ	Aquaculture for Food and Jobs
AG	Attorney General's Department
AMA	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
ARDEC	Aquaculture Research and Development Center (ARDEC)
BMSY	Biomass at Maximum Sustainable Yield
CLaT	Child Labour and Trafficking
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CSIR	Centre for Scientific Research
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPF	Development Partners Funding
DPs	Donor Partners
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EI	Executive Instrument
EMS	Electronic Monitoring Systems
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EJF	Environmental Justice Foundation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FC	Fisheries Commission
FCWC	Fisheries Committee for West Central Gulf of Guinea
FDA	Food and Drugs Board Authority
FEU	Fisheries Enforcement Unit
FfD	Fish for Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FIA	Fish Importers Association
FMSY	Fishing Mortality at Maximum Sustainable Yield
FOB	Freight on Board
FSSD	Fisheries Scientific Research Division
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Agency
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GNADP	Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan

GIFA	Ghana Inshore Fishermen Association
GITA	Ghana Industrial Trawlers Association
GNCFC	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPHA	Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority
GTA	Ghana Tuna Association
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
ICC	Inland Canoe Council
IFMD	Inland Fisheries Management Division
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
LBC	Landing Beach Committee
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MFARI	Marine Fisheries Research Institute
MFMD	Marine Fisheries Management Division
MoC	Ministry of Communication
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture
MoLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MoTAI	Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAFAG	National Fisheries Association of Ghana
NAFPTA	National Fish Processors and Traders Association
NFAP	National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy
NFPFA	National Fishpond Farmers Association
NICFC	National Inland Canoe Fishermen Council
NIGFC	National Inland Gillnet Fishermen Council
NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPFS	National Premix Fuel Secretariat
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission

OHCS	Office of the Head of the Civil Service
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PSC	Public Services Commission
PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PWD	Public Works Department
RAS	Recirculating Aquaculture System
RMU	Regional Maritime University
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFCLC	Safe Fish Certification and Licensing Scheme
SPCC	Small Pelagic Co-management Committees
USAID	Ghana Fisheries Recovery Activity
UCC	University of Cape Coast
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
VRA	Volta River Authority
VSD	Veterinary Services Directorate
WRC	Water Research Commission

# CHAPTER ONE

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the foundation for the 2026–2029 Fisheries Sector Medium-Term Development Plan by outlining the institutional framework and sector context. It highlights the Ministry’s vision, mission, mandate, core values, and core functions, which collectively guide the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The chapter also presents the Ministry’s organizational structure (organogram) to illustrate lines of authority, coordination mechanisms, and functional responsibilities. In addition, it offers a brief background of the fisheries sector, situating its economic, social, and environmental significance within the broader context of national development and the emerging Blue Economy agenda.

### 1.2 Background

The preparation of the Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (SMTDP) for the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MoFA) represents a pivotal step toward advancing Ghana’s vision of a resilient, sustainable, and inclusive fisheries and aquaculture sector. Underpinned by the national development framework and aligned with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union Agenda 2063, the Africa Blue Economy Strategy, and other international commitments, the Plan provides clear strategic direction to guide policy, investment, and institutional actions throughout the plan implementation period.

The fisheries and aquaculture sector remains a key component of Ghana’s socio-economic development, contributing to food and nutrition security, employment creation, rural livelihoods, and foreign exchange earnings. Despite its importance, the sector is confronted with persistent and complex challenges. These include the decline of marine fish stocks, the impacts of climate variability, high levels of post-harvest losses, and limited access to modern infrastructure and financing, particularly for small-scale operators who form the backbone of the industry.

The SMTDP will serve as a blueprint for guiding public investments, development partner support, and private sector participation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. It reaffirms the Ministry’s commitment to promoting innovation, equity, and environmental stewardship, with the overarching goal of unlocking the sector’s full potential as a catalyst for national transformation.

### **1.3 Vision**

The vision of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture reflects its long-term aspiration for the sector. It articulates the Ministry’s commitment to a sustainable, well-governed, and resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture sector, driven by equity, innovation and strategic investments, delivering food security, decent jobs, economic growth, resource and environmental stewardship, and contributing to the National Blue Economy Agenda.

### **1.4 Mission**

The mission of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture defines its core purpose and operational mandate. “The Ministry exists to promote sustainable fish production through research, formulation of appropriate policies, technical support services, regulations, institutional capacity enhancement, international cooperation and stakeholders’ participation to contribute to food security, poverty alleviation and national development”. Through these efforts, the Ministry contributes directly to food security, poverty reduction, and overall national development

### **1.5 Mandate**

The mandate of the Ministry as established under Executive Instruments (E.I.) 1, Civil Service (Ministries) Instruments 2025, is to formulate and implement policies directed at:

- a. Transforming and modernising the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- b. Advancing food security, job creation, and economic growth.
- c. Promoting sustainable fisheries governance and the development of the Blue Economy.

### **1.6 Core Values**

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture upholds a set of core values that guide its operations, decision-making, and engagement with stakeholders. These values ensure that the sector is managed efficiently, responsibly, and inclusively. The key core values include:

- a. Timeliness
- b. Transparency
- c. Accountability
- d. Equity

## 1.7 Core Functions

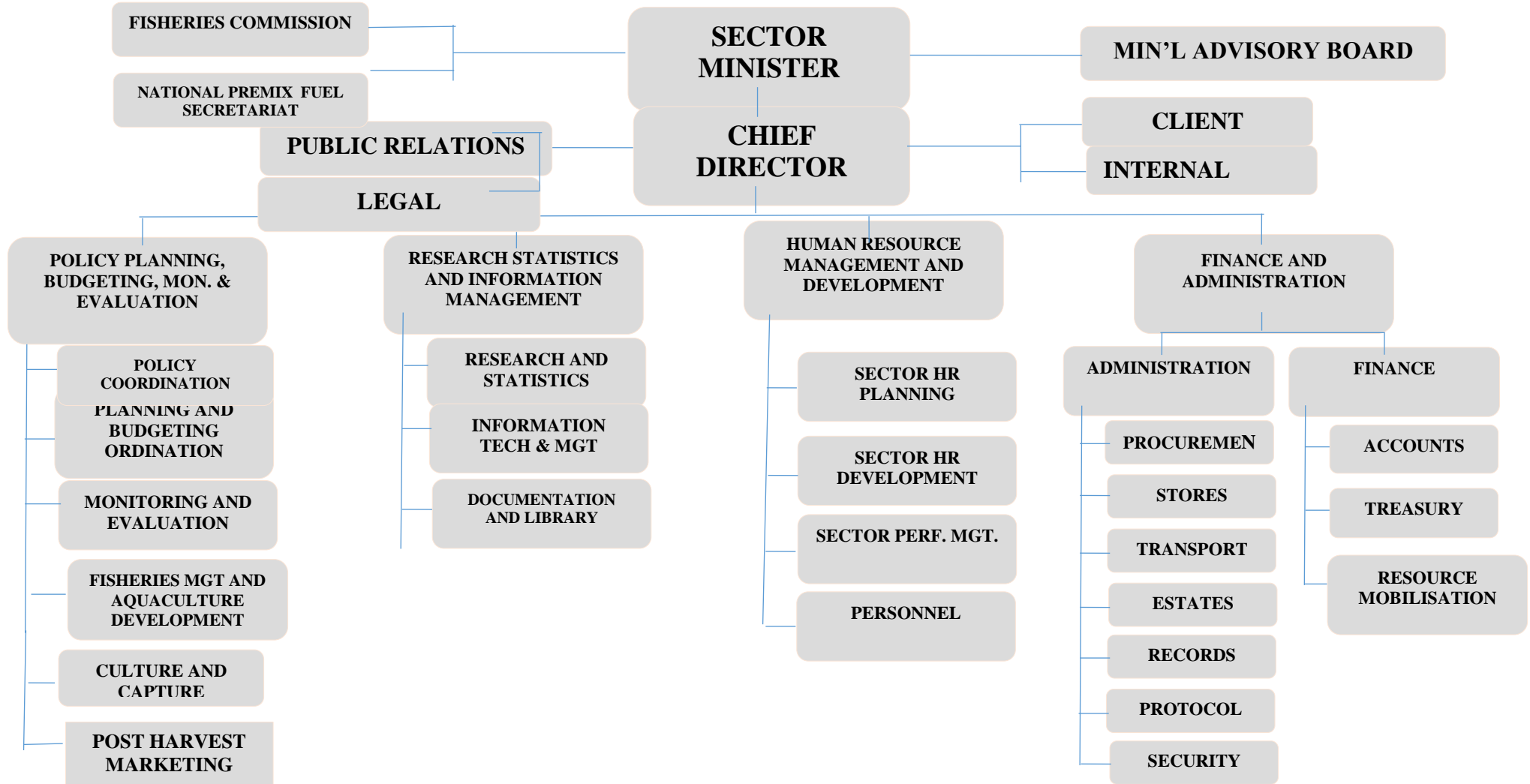
The Ministry carries out a range of essential functions aimed at promoting and regulating the fisheries and aquaculture sector. These core functions include:

1. Develop policies, legislation, regulations, guidelines, procedures, standards and
2. Programmes on fisheries and aquaculture.
3. Coordinate plans, programmes and projects on fisheries and aquaculture at all levels of development
4. Facilitate the modernization and expansion of fisheries and aquaculture issues into the National Development Agenda.
5. Design and deliver monitoring and evaluation framework and guidelines for monitoring of policy / plan implementation.
6. Monitor and evaluate policies, plans and programmes related to the operations of the Sector.
7. Conduct research, impact surveys in support of policy formulation and plan preparation.
8. Ensure an effective information management system on fisheries and aquaculture development.
9. Prepare and implement the Ministry's own annual budget of plans, programmes and projects.
10. Advice government on all fisheries and aquaculture issues and provide relevant timely and high-quality advice on the sector.
11. Coordinate the development and implementation of human resource management policies, systems and programs consistent with the requirements of the sector to enhance service delivery.
12. Ensure the availability of appropriate administrative and financial management systems and support services for the effective and efficient running of the Sector for efficient service deliver.

## 1.8 Organogram of the Ministry

The organogram below depicts the organizational structure of the Ministry, highlighting the hierarchy from the Sector Minister down to the various directorates and functional units. It clearly identifies key support services and specialized divisions, providing a framework that facilitates effective coordination and efficient service delivery across all departments

# ORGANOGRAM OF THE MINISTRY



## 1.9 Structure of the Plan

The document is structured into eight comprehensive chapters, each focusing on a distinct aspect of the fisheries sector planning framework:

- **Chapter One:** Introduction, including the Ministry’s vision, mission, values, mandate, and core functions.
- **Chapter Two:** Situational analysis of sector trends, challenges, opportunities, and policy context.
- **Chapter Three:** Identification of key development priorities requiring strategic investment and reform.
- **Chapter Four:** Sector goals, objectives, and strategies aligned with national and global frameworks.
- **Chapter Five:** Development programmes across thematic areas to promote coordinated growth.
- **Chapter Six:** Annual action plan detailing the phased implementation of activities.
- **Chapter Seven:** Monitoring and evaluation framework, including tools and indicators for tracking progress.
- **Chapter Eight:** Communication strategy to enhance transparency and ensure stakeholder engagement.

# CHAPTER TWO

## SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a performance review of the fisheries and aquaculture sector for the period 2022–2025, focusing on selected key indicators and financial performance. It also presents an analysis of the current situation within the sector.

### 2.2 Performance Review (2022 -2025)

This section reviews the implementation of the 2022–2025 SMTDP and highlights the development outcomes achieved during this period.

#### 2.2.1 Non-Financial Performance

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MoFA) executed its programmes, projects, and activities in the MTDP across three (3) development dimensions: Economic; Social, and Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement Development. Table 2.1 summarizes the cumulative development outcomes for the period 2022–2025. While the sector achieved significant gains in production and export performance, it fell short of meeting targets for economic contribution and domestic consumption.

The sector’s contribution to agricultural GDP saw a modest increase, rising from 5.02% in 2021 to 5.2% in 2024, falling short of the 7% target. In contrast, total fish production exceeded expectations, growing from 628,618 metric tonnes in 2021 to 695,722 metric tonnes in 2024. Aquaculture experienced notable growth, with its share increasing from 14.2% in 2021 to 18.59% in 2024, while marine and inland fisheries recorded slight declines in their proportional contributions.

Despite higher production, per capita fish consumption declined from 24.6 kg to 17.8 kg, indicating gaps in domestic availability and affordability. Trade performance was robust, with export volumes and earnings exceeding targets, while imports remained below forecasts, resulting in a stronger trade balance that enhanced external stability and supported macroeconomic growth. Notably in the distribution of premix fuel and the supply of outboard motors, both of which fell below target levels and constrained artisanal fishing capacity. While production and export goals were achieved, challenges persist in domestic access, infrastructure, and overall economic impact.

TABLE 2. 1: PERFORMANCE REVIEW (2022 -2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Share of fisheries GDP to Agric GDP	5.02	7	2024	5.2	Cum. Achiev. Data is end year 2024
	Total vol. of fish produced (Mt)	628,617.53	2,633,993.83	2024	2,775,380.40	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Share of marine production (%)	62.7	61.6	2024	60.07	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Share of inland production (%)	23.1	24.7	2024	21.34	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Share of aquaculture production (%)	14.2	23	2024	18.59	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Per capita consumption of fish	24.6	25	2023	17.8	Cum. Achiev. Data is end year 2023
	Total vol. fish produced (Mt)	628,618	2,734,116	2024	2,775,380.40	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Total vol. marine fish produced (Mt)	393,970	1,624,045	2024	1,667,039.38	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Total vol. inland fish produced (Mt)	145,272.04	587,417	2024	592,271.37	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Total vol. aquaculture produced (Mt)	89,375.48	522,654	2024	516,069.65	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Total vol. of fish imported (Mt)	273,382.32	775,498	2024	436,760.10	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Total value of fish imported (US\$)	66,733,594.45	355,706,030	2024	169,215,365.02	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Total vol. of fish exported (Mt)	121,285.87	380,478.69	2024	554,187.46	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Total value of fish exported (US\$)	155,158,989	952,710,907.26	2024	1,199,996,116.23	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto 2024
	Total vol. of fuel lifted and distributed (Mt)	104,098.50	308,797,650	2025	119,272,500	Cum. Achiev. Data is upto Apr 2025

### 2.2.2 Financial Performance (2022 – 2025)

A total of GHS 1,720,684,238.70, sourced from four main funding streams, namely GoG, IGF, DP, and ABFA was required for the implementation of the 2022–2025 SMTDP. IGF contributed the largest share at 35.60%, while GoG, DP, and ABFA accounted for 20.26%, 17.58%, and 26.56%, respectively. Table 2.2 depicts the financial performance from the various revenue sources for the planned period.

**TABLE 2. 2: 2022-2025 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

Funding Source	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (GHS)	Total Amount Received (GHS)	Variance (GHS)
	(A)	(B)	C=A-B
GoG	348,575,559.54	462,898,329.42	(114,322,769.88)
IGF	612,624,326.63	176,989,051.95	435,635,274.68
DPs	457,012,106.86	-	457,012,106.86
ABFA	302,472,245.67	7,944,337.89	294,527,907.78
Others (specify)	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,720,684,238.70</b>	<b>647,831,719.26</b>	<b>1,072,852,519.44</b>

As of the end of the first quarter of 2025, a total of GHS 647,831,719.26 (37.65% of the estimated cost of the plan) had been received for Plan implementation. Receipts from GoG (GHS 462,898,329.42) exceeded the estimated budget for the Plan period by 32.80%. However, funds from IGF and ABFA fell short by 71.11% and 97.37%, respectively, while no funds were received from DPs. This resulted in a shortfall of GHS 1,072,852,519.44 (62.35%), impacting the implementation of the planned programmes and projects for the period.

## 2.3 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

### Economic Development

#### 2.3.1 Contribution to GDP

GDP contribution data for Ghana from 2021 to 2024 shows that the Services sector has consistently been the largest contributor, averaging 46.2% between 2022 and 2024. The Industry sector exhibited a slight overall decline, starting at 30.40% in 2021 and ending at 30.80% in 2024, with an average of 31.97% over the period (Table 2.3). The Agriculture sector's contribution fluctuated but generally increased, rising from 21.05% in 2022 to 22.19% in 2024.

Within Agriculture, the Fisheries sub-sector experienced a steady decline in its GDP contribution, both in absolute terms and relative to the overall agricultural output. Its contribution to total GDP remained low, averaging 0.83% between 2022 and 2024, declining from 1.06% in 2021 to 0.72% in 2024. However, its share of the broader Agriculture sector's GDP slightly increased, from 5.07% in 2021 to 5.19% in 2024, averaging 5.23% during 2022–2024.

**TABLE 2. 3: CONTRIBUTION OF SECTORS TO GDP FROM 2021-2024**

Sector	2021	2022	2023*	2024**	Average
Agriculture:	21.05	20.81	22.39	22.19	21.8
<i>o/w Fisheries Sub-sector</i>	1.06	0.93	0.84	0.72	0.8
Industry	30.4	33.6	31.5	30.8	32.0
Services	48.5	45.6	46.1	47.0	46.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021-2024) \*Revised values, \*\* Provisional values

The marine sub-sector remained the dominant contributor. It consistently had the largest share throughout the period, ranging from 0.72% in 2021 to 0.39% in 2024. It however experienced a general annual declining trend in its share. The inland sub-sector's share showed a fluctuating but generally downward trend. It increased from 0.22% in 2021 to 0.23% in 2022 and then consecutively decreased to 0.22% and 0.18% in 2023 and 2024 respectively (Table 2.4).

The aquaculture sub-sector exhibited a fluctuating but general upward trend, starting from 0.12% in 2021 to 0.16% in 2024 (Table 2.4). The overall decline in the total share of fisheries to the total GDP may be attributable to impacts of challenges in the fisheries sector which include disease outbreak in the aquaculture sub-sector, overexploitation in the capture and inadequate data collection specifically in the inland sub-sector among others.

**TABLE 2. 4: FISHERIES SUB-SECTOR SHARE OF GDP (PERCENTAGE)**

Sub-Sector	2021 (Baseline)	2022	2023*	2024**	Average (2022-2024)
Marine	0.72	0.52	0.44	0.39	0.45
Inland	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.18	0.21
Aquaculture	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.83

*Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021-2024)      \*Revised values, \*\* Provisional values*

Table 2.5 presents the growth rates of GDP at constant 2013 prices across the various economic sectors. The Agriculture sector exhibited robust growth, reaching a peak of 8.5% in 2021, followed by declines in 2022 (4.2%) and 2024 (2.8%), with an average growth rate of 4.30% over 2022–2024. The Industry sector experienced contractions in 2021 (-0.5%) and 2023 (-1.7%), before rebounding strongly to 7.1% in 2024. The Services sector recorded consistently positive growth, peaking at 9.4% in 2021 and maintaining healthy performance with an average growth rate of 5.97% over the 2022–2024 period.

The fisheries sub-sector's growth showed a declining trend from a peak of 14.2% in 2021 to 5.9% in 2024. This strong growth in 2021 can be partly attributed to the "aggressive fish immunization exercise" by FC and MoFA. Growth rates have slowed since 2021, dropping to 8.8% in 2022, 4.1% in 2023, and 2.5% in 2024. The decline in 2023 is consistent with the flood caused by rain and spillage of the Akosombo Dam, which impacted aquaculture and inland production. The continued deceleration into 2024 suggests that while the sector is still growing, the pace has slowed considerably after its strong recovery period.

TABLE 2. 5: GROWTH RATES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (2021-2024) AT CONSTANT 2013 PRICES

Sector	2021 (Baseline)	2022	2023*	2024**	Average (2022-2024)
<b>Agriculture:</b>	8.5	4.2	5.9	2.8	4.30
• Crops	8.9	3.8	6.7	3.2	4.57
<i>o.w. Cocoa</i>	10.4	0.9	-0.3	-22.4	-7.27
• Livestock	5.5	5.5	6.5	3.5	5.17
• Forestry and Logging	4.4	1.7	-6.2	-5.8	-3.43
• Fisheries Sub-sector	14.2	8.8	4.1	2.5	5.13
<b>Industry</b>	-0.5	0.6	-1.7	7.1	2.00
<b>Services</b>	9.4	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.97

Table 2.6 indicates that aquaculture has emerged as the main driver of growth within the fisheries sector, recording the highest average growth rate among all sub-sectors. Between 2022 and 2024, it achieved an impressive average growth rate of 36.70%, signaling strong potential for future expansion. The sub-sector experienced rapid growth, peaking at 94.8% in 2022. Aquaculture maintained positive growth in most years, with only a slight decline of -0.5% in 2024.

The inland sub-sector, though more volatile, also demonstrated periods of substantial growth, indicating its potential as a significant contributor to the sector. It recorded an average growth rate of 11.90% from 2022 to 2024, the second-highest among the sub-sectors. Its peak growth occurred in 2021 at 77.90%, while the lowest point was a contraction of -1.4% in 2024, following three consecutive years of positive growth.

The marine sub-sector, despite experiencing periods of negative growth and a lower average growth rate of -2.57% compared to aquaculture, continues to represent a substantial share of overall fisheries output. It showed considerable fluctuations, with the highest growth of 5.7% in 2024 and the lowest of -11.3% in 2022.

TABLE 2. 6: FISHERIES SUB-SECTOR GDP GROWTH RATE (2021-2024)

Sub-Sector	2021 (Baseline)	2022	2023*	2024**	Average (2022-2024)
Marine	2.4	-11.3	-2.1	5.7	-2.57
Inland	77.9	28.4	8.7	-1.4	11.90
Aquaculture	18.0	94.8	15.8	-0.5	36.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.13</b>

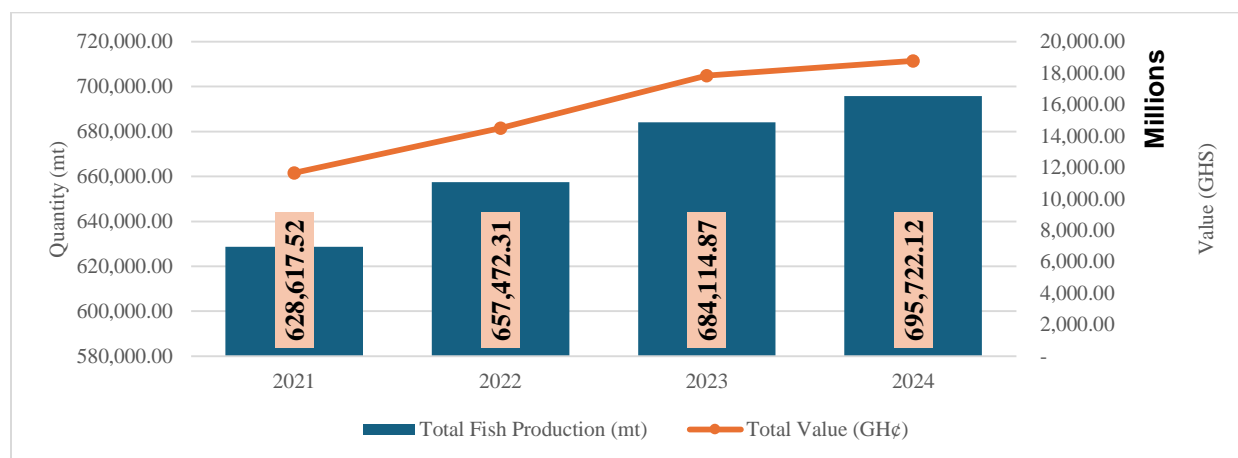
Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2015-2024) \*Revised values, \*\* Provisional values

### 2.3.2 Fish Production

Ghana's fisheries sector has recorded notable growth in both production volume and total economic value, increasing from 628,617.52 mt valued at GH¢ 11,652,554,673.34 in 2021 to 695,722.12 mt valued at GH¢ 18,784,780,447.06 in 2024 (Figure 2.1). Over the 2022–2024 period, aggregate fish production totaling 2,037,309.30 mt, with a corresponding value of GH¢ 51,123,567,546.04.

The average annual growth rate during this period was 3.44% for total production and 16.39% for total value.

Between 2021 and 2022, fish production increased by 28,854.79 mt, reflecting a growth rate of 4.59%. Production continued to rise by 4.05% in 2023, before slowing in 2024, when it grew by 11,607.25 mt, equivalent to a 1.07% increase (Figure 2.1).



**FIGURE 2. 1: PRODUCTION (MT) AND VALUE (GHS) FROM 2021 TO 2024**

Ghana’s fish production exhibits contrasting trends across its subsectors. Marine catch has been volatile, declining by 4.0% in 2022, rebounding sharply by 12.49% in 2023, and slowing to 3.98% growth in 2024. Despite these fluctuations, the sector’s value grew steadily, driven by higher prices, reaching GHS 10.76 billion in 2024.

Inland fisheries, in contrast, have experienced consistent declines after 2022, with catches falling by 2.76% in 2023 and 7.74% in 2024, largely due to overfishing, climate impacts, and disease outbreaks in Volta Lake aquaculture. Nevertheless, the value of inland fisheries continued to rise until 2023, before a slight decrease in 2024.

Aquaculture recorded exceptional growth in 2022, increasing by 48.42%, but faced setbacks in 2023, declining by 12.47% due to floods, dam spillage, and disease. It recovered modestly in 2024 with 4.91% growth, while its overall value nearly doubled over the period in 2022 and rose further in 2023, reflecting strong demand and rising prices, though it dipped slightly in 2024. Overall, value growth outpaced production, underscoring price-driven resilience.

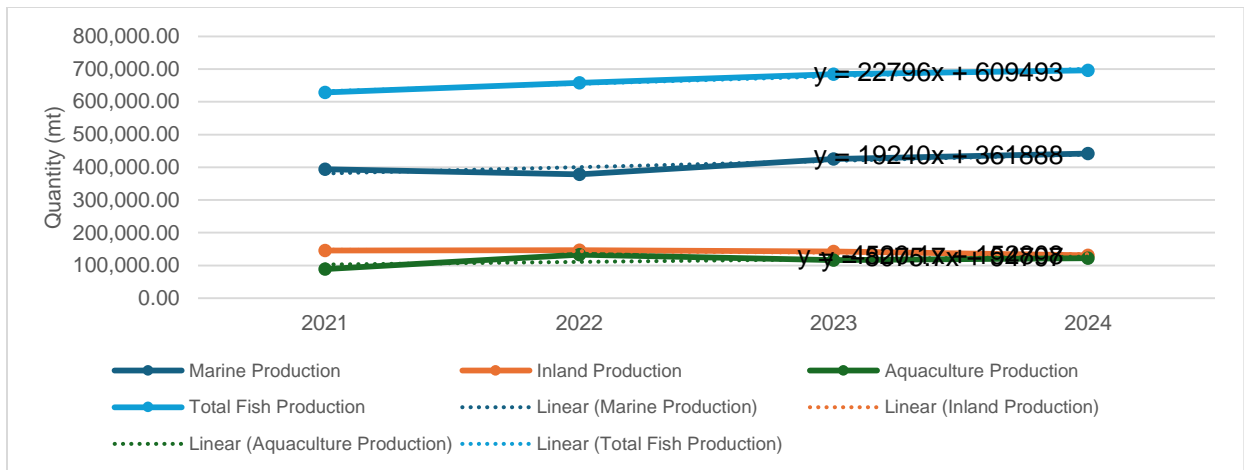


FIGURE 2. 2: TRENDS IN QUANTITY OF FISH PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

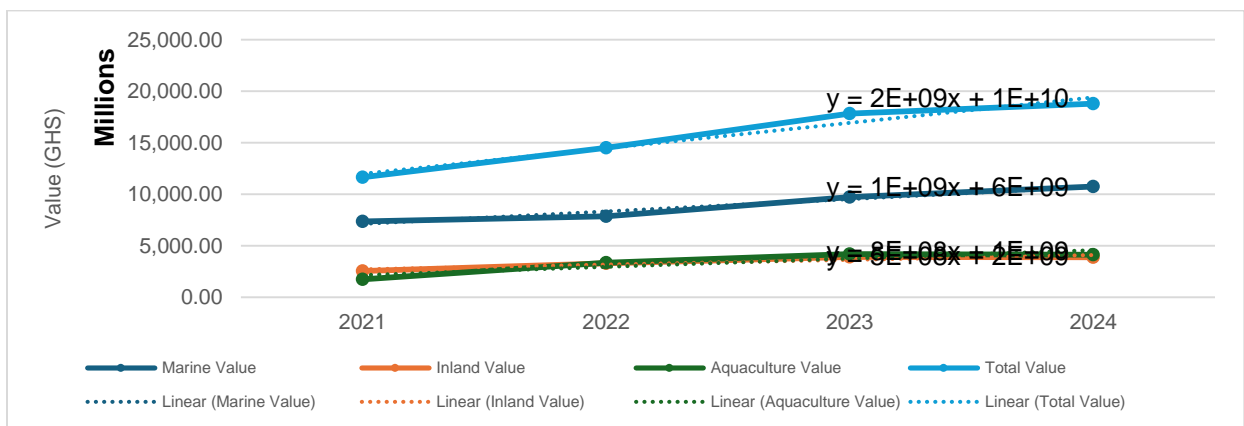


FIGURE 2. 3: TRENDS IN VALUE OF FISH PRODUCTION BY SECTOR

### 2.3.2.1 Marine

#### *Development of the Marine Fisheries Management Plan (2022-2026)*

The Fisheries Commission, in collaboration with MoFA, developed the Marine Fisheries Management Plan (MFMP 2022–2026) to replace the 2015–2019 plan. The Plan provides a strategic framework to reverse the decline in marine fisheries resources and ensure sustainable exploitation of fish stocks within Ghana’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It covers all marine capture fisheries, artisanal, semi-industrial, industrial, and applies to all Ghana-flagged vessels and fish species in Ghana’s marine waters. The MFMP outlines interventions under five components: (i) reducing fishing effort and capacity, (ii) enforcing legislation, (iii) biological/stock assessment, (iv) protecting marine habitats and biodiversity, and (v) reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing product certification. Key interventions being implemented include the annual closed season for fleets, ministerial directives on trawl gear, and a three-year moratorium on new artisanal canoe entrants. An operational plan (2023–2024) was also developed to guide implementation.

## Stock assessments

Stock assessments of three economically important pelagic species were carried out in 2023 and 2024 in collaboration with Fish for Development. The assessments applied various surplus production models suitable for data-limited fisheries, including JABBA (Just Another Bayesian Biomass Assessment) and SPiCT (Surplus Production model in Continuous Time), using artisanal fisheries data spanning 1990 to 2023.

Key indicators such as Fishing Mortality at Maximum Sustainable Yield (FMSY), the ratio of current fishing mortality to FMSY (F/FMSY), Biomass at Maximum Sustainable Yield (BMSY), and the ratio of current biomass to BMSY (B/BMSY) were calculated for the three socioeconomically important species. The results are summarized in Tables 2.7 and 2.8.

The 2023 assessment indicates that *Sardinella aurita* and *Engraulis encrasicolus* are overexploited and experiencing overfishing, while *Sardinella maderensis* is overexploited but remains within sustainable fishing limits. These findings align with expert knowledge on stock status and are consistent with previous assessments conducted by CECAF.

TABLE 2. 7: RESULTS OF THE 2023 STOCK ASSESSMENT OF THE THREE (3) SOCIOECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT PELAGIC SPECIES IN GHANA

Species	Model	FMSY	F/FMSY	BMSY	B/BMSY	REMARKS
<b>E. encrasicolus</b>	SPiCT	0.32	1.5	190,395	0.894	overexploitation and sustainably exploited
<b>S. aurita</b>	JABBA	0.26	1.28	285,870	0.19	overexploited and in overexploitation
<b>S. maderensis</b>	JABBA	0.31	1	48,717	0.39	overexploited and sustainably fished

In 2024, the stock assessment expanded to include demersal fish species. Among pelagic species, the stock of *Engraulis encrasicolus* is undergoing overfishing (F/FMSY = 1.42) and its biomass is depleted (B/BMSY = 0.78). This indicates a concerning stock status necessitating immediate management measures to reduce fishing pressure and support biomass recovery (Table 2.8).

The stock of *Sardinella aurita* is in a critical condition. It is heavily overfished (F/FMSY = 1.5) and its biomass is severely depleted (B/BMSY = 0.36). Urgent and drastic management interventions, including substantial reductions in fishing mortality, are required to rebuild this stock.

Similarly, *Sardinella maderensis* has a severely depleted biomass ( $B/B_{MSY} = 0.33$ ). Although current fishing pressure is only slightly above FMSY ( $F/F_{MSY} = 1.06$ ), it still constitutes overfishing and hinders biomass recovery. The primary management priority for this stock is to reduce fishing mortality to facilitate rebuilding.

**TABLE 2. 8: RESULTS OF THE 2024 STOCK ASSESSMENT OF THREE (3) SOCIOECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT PELAGIC SPECIES IN GHANA**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>FMSY</i>	<i>F/FMSY</i>	<i>BMSY</i>	<i>B/BMSY</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>
<i>E. encrasicolus</i>	SPiCT	0.36	1.42	152,134	0.78	Overexploited but biomass at $B_{MSY}$
<i>S. aurita</i>	JABBA	0.25	1.5	228,007	0.36	Overexploited and Biomass below $B_{MSY}$
<i>S. maderensis</i>	JABBA	0.18	1.06	136,175	0.33	Sustainably fished but biomass below $B_{MSY}$

The stock of *Brachydeuterus auritus* (Bigeye grunt) is currently under overfishing pressure ( $F_{cur}/F_{0.1} > 100\%$ ), despite its biomass being at the target level ( $B_{cur}/B_{0.1} = 100\%$ ). Without a reduction in fishing pressure, the biomass is likely to decline in the future. Management measures should therefore focus on lowering fishing mortality to at or below  $F_{0.1}$  in order to sustain the stock at a healthy level.

*Galeoides decadactylus* (Longneck croaker / Eight-finger threadfin) is the healthiest stock, with a strong biomass ( $B_{cur}/B_{0.1} > 100\%$ ) and sustainable fishing levels ( $F_{cur}/F_{0.1} < 100\%$ ). Although the recent rise in catch warrants monitoring, the stock is presently considered to be in good condition. The stock of *Dentex* spp. (Seabream / Dentex species) is in a critical condition, as it is both overfished ( $F_{cur}/F_{0.1} > 100\%$ ) and has a depleted biomass ( $B_{cur}/B_{0.1} < 100\%$ ). Immediate and substantial management interventions are needed to reduce fishing pressure and enable the biomass to recover.

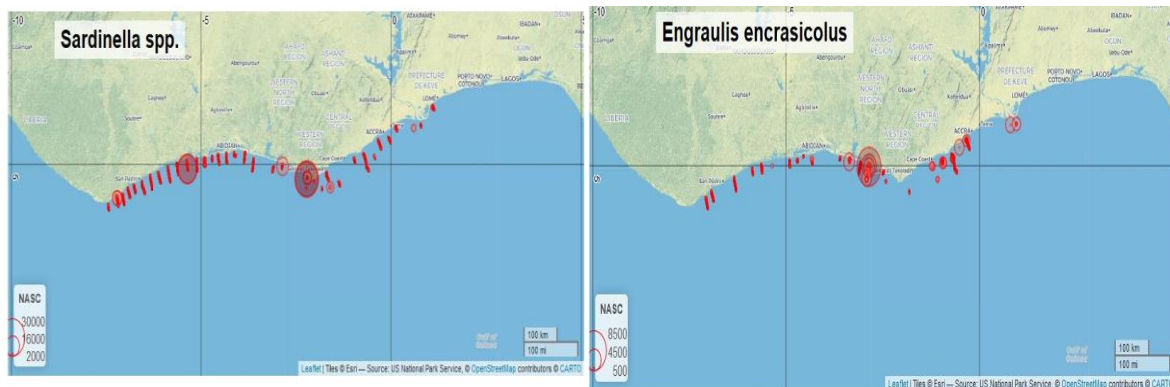
*Pagellus bellottii* (Red pandora) is among the healthiest stocks, with a strong biomass ( $B_{cur}/B_{0.1} > 100\%$ ) and sustainable fishing levels ( $F_{cur}/F_{0.1} < 100\%$ ). Current fishing mortality is well below the target reference point ( $35\% < 100\%$ ), confirming that overfishing is not occurring. This shows the stock is being exploited within safe biological limits and appears to be effectively managed.

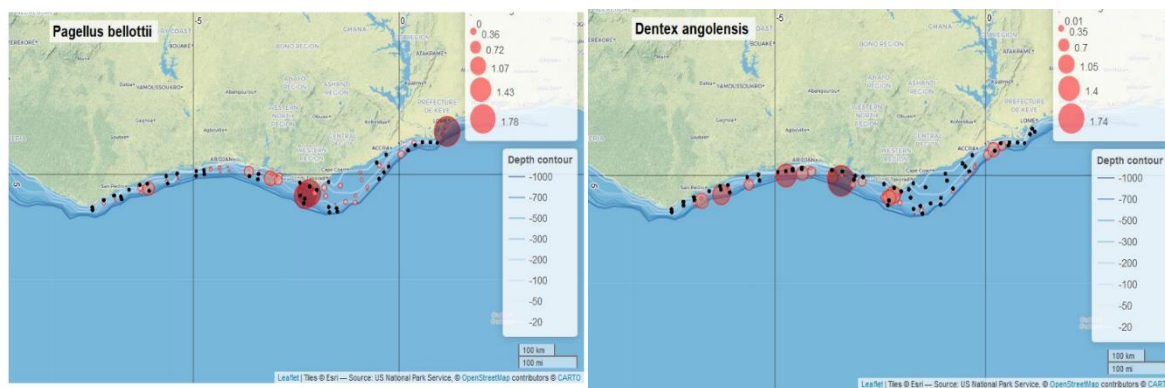
The stock of *Pseudotolithus* spp. (Croaker / Cassava croaker species) is in a highly critical condition. As shown in Table 2.9 the biomass ( $B_{cur}/B_{0.1}$ ) is well below the precautionary target ( $66\% < 100\%$ ), confirming depletion, while the current fishing mortality ( $F_{cur}/F_{0.1}$ ) exceeds the target by 51%, indicating severe overfishing. The decline in catch observed in 2023 relative to the average may reflect this depletion. Urgent and substantial management measures are needed to drastically reduce fishing pressure and support stock rebuilding.

TABLE 2. 9: RESULTS OF THE 2024 STOCK ASSESSMENT OF FIVE (5) SOCIOECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT DEMERSAL SPECIES IN GHANA

Stock	Region	Catch (tonnes)			Assessment
		2023 (2019-2023 avg.)	*Bcur/B0.1	*Fcur/F0.1	
<i>Brachydeuterus auritus</i>	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin	16459 (15371)	100%	110%	Overexploited
<i>Galeoides decadactylus</i>	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin	5644 (4493)	120%	68%	Not fully exploited
<i>Dentex spp.</i>	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin	5009 (4490)	68%	119%	Overexploited
<i>Pagellus bellottii</i>	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin	5421 (4739)	154%	35%	Not fully exploited
<i>Pseudotolithus spp.</i>	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin	5909 (8000)	66%	151%	Overexploited

An independent stock assessment of pelagic and demersal fisheries was carried out in collaboration with the TA0/EAF-Nansen Programme. Its objective was to collect information on the biomass, diversity, distribution, and demographics of demersal and pelagic resources, as well as to document standard biological parameters of priority species, including length, weight, sex, and maturity (Table 2.9).





**FIGURE 2. 4: DISTRIBUTION OF SARDINELLA SPP, ANCHOVY, PAGELLUS BELLOTTII AND DENTEX ANGOLENSIS**

During the survey, three *Sardinella* species, *S. maderensis*, *S. aurita*, and *S. rouxi*, were recorded. *S. aurita* was widely distributed across the continental shelf, except at the most inshore stations. In contrast, *S. maderensis* was more inshore, with the highest catches observed in the western part of the survey area. *S. rouxi* displayed a distinctly coastal distribution, occurring mainly at trawl stations closest to shore.

The anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) also showed a coastal distribution, occurring at small to medium densities across many stations, particularly at depths shallower than 50 m. Its abundance increased progressively eastwards from Abidjan towards Cape Three Points, and again west of Tema.

*Pagellus bellottii* (Figure 2.4) was encountered in small quantities at depths ranging from 29–108 m, with an average bottom depth of 67 m, and was distributed across the entire survey area. Catch rates were generally low, except for noticeable increases in the vicinity of Cape Three Points. *Dentex angolensis* was relatively common on the outer shelf throughout the survey area, with the highest catches observed in Côte d’Ivoire and some notable concentrations recorded between Accra and the Volta River.

#### *Monitoring the implementation of Closed Fishing Seasons*

The annual closed fishing season was successfully implemented across all fleets during the designated periods. The artisanal and inshore fleets observed their closure in July, the industrial trawl fleet in July and August, and the industrial tuna fleet from January to March.

Biological monitoring focused on three small pelagic species, Round *Sardinella*, Flat *Sardinella*, and Anchovy, during the pre- and post-closure period (June–October) at eight coastal sites. Analyses of catch rates and Sea Surface Temperature (SST) confirmed that the closed season coincided with the upwelling period (July–September), thereby enhancing spawning potential.

Results showed a significant increase in Anchovy landings post-closure (mean 485.34 kg/trip), mixed outcomes for Flat Sardinella, and a decline in Round Sardinella. Overall, the findings demonstrate that the closed season serves as an effective fisheries conservation strategy and recommends its continued annual implementation, with potential extension to inland fisheries.

Socio-economic assessments, using Participatory Rapid Appraisal and Focus Group Discussions, involved MoFA, EJF, and SPCC. Most respondents were male fishers with low formal education, reliant on fishing for income (58%). Fishers recognized the benefits of the closed season but expressed dissatisfaction with its July timing, suggesting May/June instead. Concerns were raised over relief distribution, alternative livelihoods, premix fuel supply, climate change, and IUU fishing. The findings highlight the need for stronger government support, including research vessels and improved enforcement, to maximize the benefits of the closed season.

The recommendations from the impact assessment are:

- Timely information sharing and education for fisher folks to convey the importance and benefits of the closed season. Provide advance notice to fishers to allow for better financial planning.
- Premix fuel to support fishing activities before and after the closed season to enable fishers to save ahead of time.
- Diversification of livelihoods: Explore alternative income –generating activities during the closed season, such as fish farming or beach cleanup initiatives to reduce financial burdens on fisher folks.
- Consider establishing insurance schemes for fisher folks.
- Relief items distribution: there is the need to reevaluate the continuous distribution of relief items considering fisher folks’ complaints of inadequacy and redirect resources towards livelihood diversification efforts.
- Flexibility in implementation: Consider adjusting the timing and duration of the closed season based on fishery dynamics and ecological factors to minimize adverse economic impact.
- Coordinate with neighboring countries to synchronize closed season periods for higher compliance.
- Continues Monitoring: Established a system for ongoing monitoring and assessment of the closed seasons impact, allowing for adjustments and informed decision making.

### *Pilot of Electronic Monitoring System*

With support from the USAID Ghana Fisheries Recovery Activity (GFRA), the Ministry piloted the use of Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) on three (3) trawl vessels from March 2023 to April 2024 to monitor operations of vessels at sea. The EMS integrates onboard video cameras, Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, and sensors to automatically record and verify fishing operations. This initiative forms part of the broader fisheries sector reforms aimed at curbing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in Ghana.

The data generated from the EMS will be used to strengthen monitoring and compliance by tracking gear deployment, transshipment at sea, and verifying catch and bycatch, including endangered species such as marine turtles and marine mammals. In addition, the system will provide credible evidence for prosecution and support the collection of biological data to enhance stock assessment and fisheries management.

### *Fishing input and alternative livelihood support to artisanal fishers*

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MoFA), in collaboration with stakeholders, supported fishers with authorized fishing inputs and equipment, including 6,000 bundles of authorised fishing nets and 8,086 outboard motors, to reduce illegal fishing and improve productivity. In addition, the Ministry procured and distributed 10,000 barbering kits, 15,000 Hand sewing machines and 15,000 hair dryers to youth in fishing communities as alternative livelihood support.

#### *2.3.2.2 Inland*

##### *Inland Canoe registration and Frame Survey*

A significant number of fishing crafts operating on inland water bodies rely on outboard motors powered by premixed fuel, with some also serving as transport vessels, particularly on the Volta Lake. However, the inequitable distribution of premix fuel along the lake became a major concern for government. To address this, the Fisheries Commission launched a canoe registration exercise and frame survey in August 2023 across all seven regions bordering the Volta Lake—Savannah, Bono, Bono East, Northern, Oti, Volta, and Eastern. The registration of motorized canoes and transport boats is intended to generate reliable data to support planning and ensure equitable access to government interventions, including the distribution of premix fuel.

By the end of 2024, a total of 18,000 vessels had been registered under the exercise. Of this number, 17,068 (95%) were canoes and 932 (5%) were transport boats. Among the canoes, 7,662 (44.9%) were motorized, while 9,405 (55.1%) were non-motorized. Details are given in Table 2.10.

TABLE 2. 10: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED CANOES BY CATEGORY

Region	Motorized	Non-motorized	Total
Bono	89	510	599
Bono East	1,555	2,313	3,868
Eastern	2,528	2,490	5,018
Northern	152	1,428	1,580
Oti	1,533	995	2,528
Savannah	1,112	1,260	2,372
Volta	688	403	1,091
Western	6	6	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,663</b>	<b>9,405</b>	<b>17,068</b>

### 2.3.2.3 Aquaculture

#### *Evaluation and Update of Ghana's National Aquaculture Development Plan (GNADP)*

The evaluation of the Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan (GNADP, 2012–2016) provided the basis for developing a new plan for 2024–2028, to address significant changes in the aquaculture sector. The updated plan is aligned with the 2021 National Aquaculture Strategic Framework and seeks to position aquaculture as a sustainable and commercially competitive enterprise. Its key objectives include doubling commercial fish production, expanding market share and value, improving farm performance, and strengthening environmental, institutional, and regulatory systems.

Key programmes and activities implemented during the period included:

- **Aquaculture Guidelines & Code of Practice:** With support from USAID's Resilient Aquatic Food Systems Initiative the documents were developed and validated through stakeholder consultations
- **Input Support:** Provision of fish feed and fingerlings, along with the construction of 300 new holding facilities, aimed at reducing production costs.
- **MoFA/GIZ Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ):** Implemented in the Western Region, the project provided support to 8 youth groups and 63 distressed farmers, while also establishing fish processing centers. In addition, more than 600 individuals received training, and over 35,000 kilograms of fish were sold, generating revenue exceeding GHS 562,000.
- **MoFA/FC-R&B AFJ Programme:** The programme trained over 9,000 beneficiaries and distributed millions of fingerlings and aquaculture inputs across seven regions.

- Akosombo Dam Spillage Impact & Recovery:** MoFA developed an emergency response and recovery plan after the spillage devastated aquaculture infrastructure and displaced over 3,600 stakeholders. A GHS 300 million recovery package was recommended. The spillage caused high fish mortality of both fingerlings and adult fish estimated at 13,263,308 pieces at an estimated cost of GHS10,610,646.40 and 2,164.50mt at the cost of GHS75,757,325.00 respectively.

A total of 1,961 cages valued at GHS19,855,125.00 were damaged. A total of 24 earthen ponds valued at GHS 1,440,000.00 were destroyed. Fish feeds, materials and other aquaculture equipment were also destroyed. In total an estimated GHS113,495,378.40 of investments were damaged as a result of the spillage.



Submerged Hatchery at Imotana Sanaki Farms at Mepe, Volta Region



Submerged Aquaculture Facilities and Cages at Lee Farms at Akosombo



Damaged Cages of Habib Farms at Akwamufie, Eastern Region



Massive Fish Mortality at Malaika Farms, Lower Manya Krobo, Eastern Region

### **2.3.3 Fish Trade**

Ghana's fish trade balance improved significantly between 2021 and 2024, transitioning from a net import position in 2021 to a net exporter from 2022 onwards. This outcome was largely attributable to a sustained reduction in fish imports, complemented by steady growth in exports.

#### *2.3.3.1 Fish Imports*

Over the past decade, fish imports have shown a consistent decline, averaging an annual reduction of 43.7% in volume. Between 2022 and 2024, the total volume of fish import reached 330,207.12 metric tonnes, valued at US\$169,215,365.02. Imports recorded successive declines over the period, contracting by 39.3% from 273,382.32 mt in 2021 to 165,829.34 mt in 2022, and by a further 48.8% to 84,827.50 mt in 2023, before moderating to a marginal 6.2% decline to 79,550.28 mt in 2024. .

The sustained decline in fish imports since 2021 is largely attributed to the significant upward adjustment in the fish import levy, from GHS15.00 (US\$1.52) to GHS170.77 (US\$17.25) approved by the Parliament of Ghana under the Fees and Charges (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2022 (Act 1080). This trend suggests a potential shift towards increased local production, reduced demand for imported fish, or external factors such as trade restrictions and foreign exchange constraints affecting import volumes.

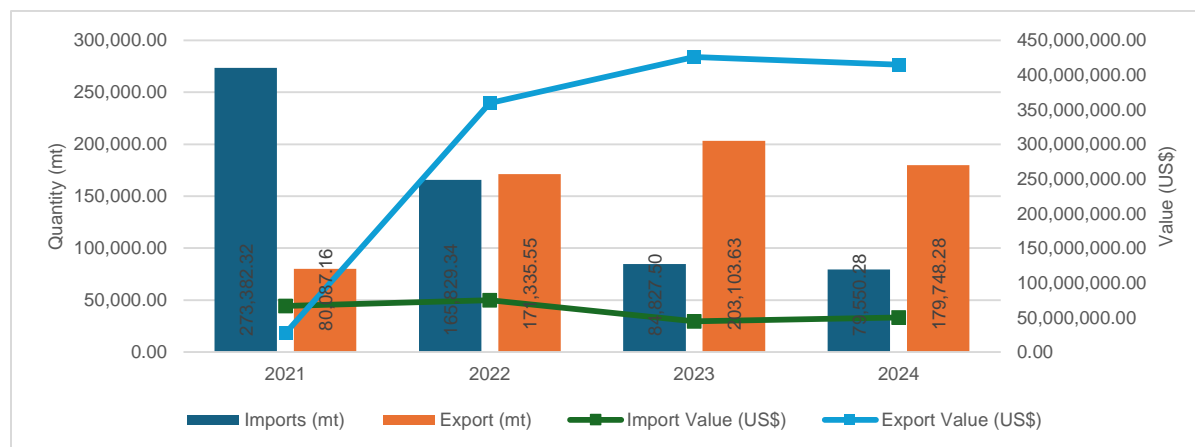
The value of fish imports declined overall from US\$66.73 million in 2021 to US\$50.12 million in 2024. While import volumes consistently contracted during the period, import values fluctuated, rising by 12.3% in 2022, dropping sharply by 41.1% in 2023, and partially recovering by 13.5% in 2024. These variations reflect underlying shifts in international fish prices and changes in the composition of imported species and product types

#### *2.3.3.2 Fish Exports*

Ghana exports high valued fish and fish products to countries such as China, Japan, United States, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Netherlands, United Arab Emirates, and Spain. Fish export increased by an annual rate of 26.0% from 80,087.16mt (2021) to 179,748.28mt (2024). The aggregate volume of fish exported for the period (2022-2024) was 554,187.46mt valued at US\$1,199,996,116.26. Fish export decreased by 11.5% between 2023 and 2024.

There has been a highly significant increase in the value of fish exports from US\$27,428,393.34 in 2021 to US\$414,684,726.12 in 2024. The tremendous surge in export value, particularly from 2021 to 2022, is a remarkable indicator of Ghana's growing success in the international fish trade. There was an astronomical rise of 1210.11% in the value in 2022 indicating a major shift in export

market performance. A further increase (18.54%) was observed in 2023 and a slight decline (2.65%) in 2024, suggesting a stabilization or minor adjustment after rapid growth (Figure 2.5).



**FIGURE 2. 5: FISH IMPORT AND EXPORT (2021 - 2024)**  
 Source: Fisheries Commission (Import Data) and Ghana Export Promotion Authority (Export Data)

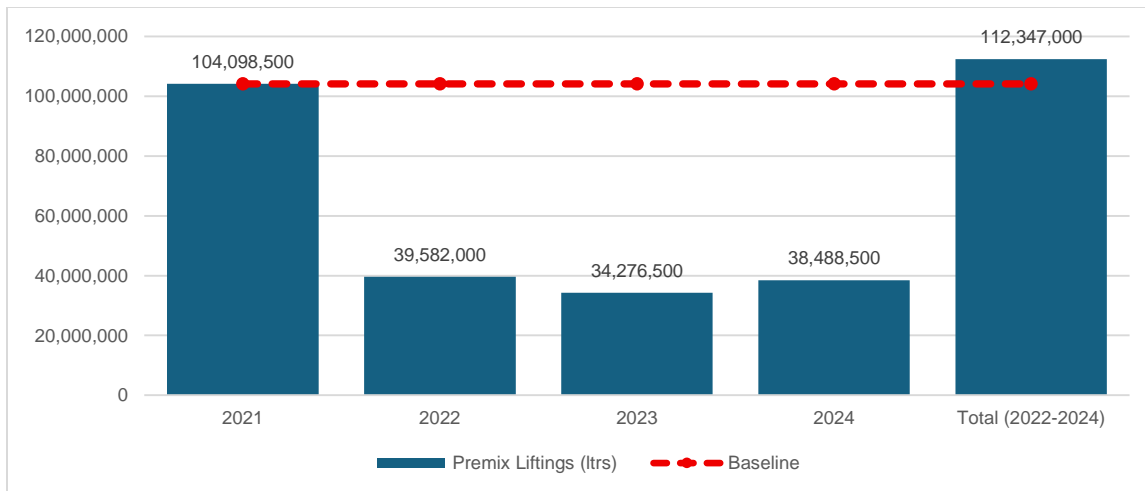
### 2.3.3.3 Safe Fish Certification and Licensing Scheme (SFCLC)

The Ministry collaborated with the Food and Drugs Authority, Ghana Standards Authority and Development Partners to certify fish processors under the Safe Fish Certification and Licensing Scheme (SFCLC). The Scheme is to ensure that processed fish is produced under good hygienic conditions using safer smoking techniques for both local and export markets

### 2.3.4 Premix Fuel Liftings and Distributions

The National Premix Fuel Secretariat during the period 2022-2025 continued to supply Premix Fuel to fishermen to enable them to undertake their fishing activities. Premix fuel supply to fishing communities declined from 104,098,500 litres in 2021 to 38,488,500 litres in 2024. The decline is partly due to technical issues at the Tema Oil Refinery as well as the Government’s indebtedness to Bulk Oil Distribution Companies. During the period (2022-2024), a total of 112,347,000 litres of Premix Fuel was supplied to 350 Landing Beach Committees across the country, representing 7.9% increase over the volume supplied in 2021 (Figure 2.6).

The declining trend in premix fuel supply has resulted in artisanal fishers receiving significantly less fuel and, in cases of market purchase, paying higher prices per litre. This has direct implications for the livelihoods of artisanal fishers and the operational viability of their activities, potentially influencing their ability to cover operational costs, maintain fishing effort, and ultimately impact fish supply.



**FIGURE 2. 6: PREMIX FUEL LIFTINGS (LITRES) FROM 2021 TO 2024**

## 2.3.5 Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development

### 2.3.5.1 Anomabo Fisheries College

The Ministry completed Phase I of the Anomabo Fisheries College comprising the administration, classrooms, laboratory and hostel blocks. Additionally, the Ministry commenced construction of a two-storey principal’s residence and gate house, a four-storey teachers flat with servant quarters, boreholes and water treatment plant, fishponds and entrance gate. The construction of fish ponds and boreholes with water treatment plants have been completed whilst the other projects are at various stages of completion. The two-storey principal’s residence and gatehouse have reached only 20% completion, and the four-storey teachers’ flats with servant quarters currently stand at 30% completion.

A number of structural and finishing gaps have been identified, including the need for reconstruction of defective entrance steps to the classroom block, reinstallation of deteriorated windows, construction of a retention wall to prevent water ingress, drainage rechanneling, and installation of safety rails and plumbing equipment. The Ministry is also facilitating the procurement of essential laboratory furniture and equipment to operationalise the Laboratory Block. The project remains a priority, and efforts are underway to ensure the timely completion and full operationalisation of the College.

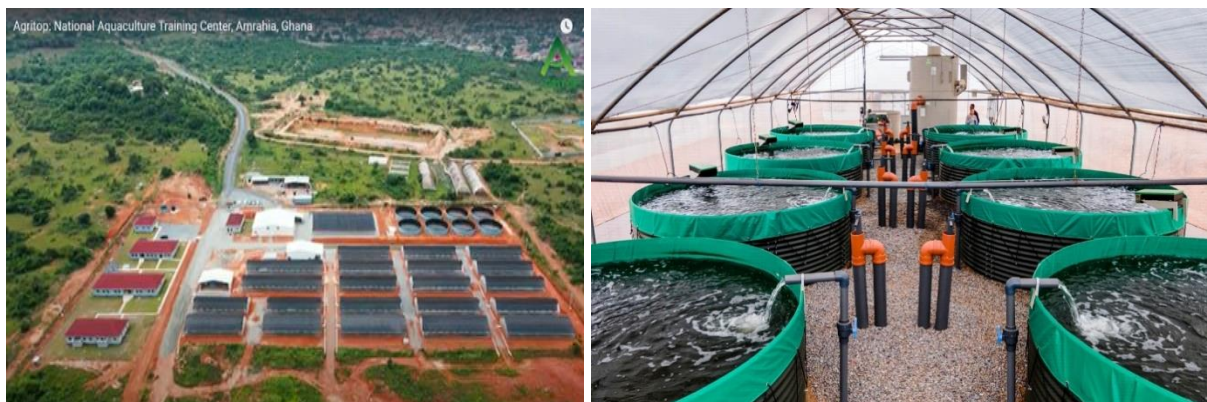


#### *2.3.5.2 National Aquaculture Centre and Commercial Farms*

The Ministry completed the construction of a state-of-the-art National Aquaculture Centre and Commercial Farms in 2023 at Amrahia in the Adenta Municipality of the Greater Accra Region. The objective is to provide skills training in various aspects of aquaculture including production, farm management, fish health, feed formulation, and processing for the youth to take up aquaculture as a viable enterprise. Although the Project was scheduled to commence in 2019, implementation was delayed until 16th August 2021 due to a change in the land allocated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture from Dawhenya to Amrahia.

The construction of the centre formed part of Government's vision to promote aquaculture development to increase domestic fish production, reduce fish import, and create additional job opportunities along the fisheries and aquaculture value chains. The Centre contains indoor aquaculture structures (using Recirculating Aquaculture System) classrooms, and accommodation, packhouses, and cold storage facilities to provide skills training in various aspects of aquaculture including production, farm management, fish health, feed formulation, and processing for the youth. The wastewater from the facility will be used for the cultivation of vegetables.

Since the commissioning of the Centre in June 2023, a total of ninety-six (96) trainees comprising sixty-one (61) males and thirty-five (35) females have graduated from the Centre and are being supported with inputs such as cages, fingerlings and feed to start production at their desired locations. A major implementation challenge for the Ministry has been its inability to meet financial obligations to the contractor, which has adversely affected the operations of the Centre. To address this, the Ministry is actively collaborating with the Ministry of Finance to resolve the issue and ensure that the Centre's operations continue uninterrupted.



**FIGURE 2. 7: AERIAL VIEW (LEFT) AND PRODUCTION FACILITY (RIGHT) OF THE NATIONAL AQUACULTURE CENTRE AND COMMERCIAL FARMS**

### *2.3.5.3 Construction of Modern Landing Sites at Selected Fishing Communities*

The provision of modern fish landing sites under the government’s infrastructure drive has significantly improved the coastal fisheries landscape. Landing facilities in Elmina, Osu, Teshie, Jamestown, Senya Bereku, Gomoa Fetteh, Mumford, Winneba, Moree, Dixcove, Axim, Ekumfi Otua, and Kpando-Torkor are complete, with several operational wharves. However, many of the ancillary facilities such as processing sheds, storage rooms, and administrative offices remain unused or not yet handed over to the Fisheries Commission. The Jamestown and Kpando-Torkor sites are notable for their state-of-the-art infrastructure, incorporating features like fish markets, cold storage, day-care centers, and waste treatment plants.

In 2024, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) initiated processes for the development of new fishing landing sites and fisheries infrastructure under the ‘Fishing Village Infrastructure Modernization Project in Ghana.’ The project seeks to address gaps in modern fisheries infrastructure and logistics, which currently constrain fish production and contribute to poverty in fishing communities. With an estimated cost of US\$5.4 million and an implementation timeline of 2026–2028, feasibility studies were conducted at Kpando-Tokor in the Volta Region, Ahwiam in the Greater Accra Region, Apam in the Central Region, and Abuesi in the Western Region. Following these assessments, Apam and Kpando-Tokor were selected for Phase I implementation.

In the short term, the project aims to improve the efficiency of fish production and logistics through the provision of modern infrastructure while enhancing the technical skills of local stakeholders and government officials through targeted training. In the long term, the ultimate objective is to reduce poverty and improve nutrition by boosting fisheries productivity, thereby establishing a competitive and sustainable fisheries industry supported by modern facilities and a skilled workforce. The project’s primary beneficiaries include fishermen, local fishing communities and government institutions responsible for inland fisheries management.

The project is designed to deliver four main outputs:

- Processing and Storage Facilities: Construction of fish processing plants, a fish smoking facility, an ice-making plant, and warehouses for fishing gear.
- Essential Infrastructure: Establishment of cold storage, electrical systems, and a modern drainage and sewage system.
- Welfare Facilities: Construction of community welfare centers, including facilities for education and maternal health.
- Capacity Building: Delivery of training programs for fisheries officials and local community members. This includes expertise in eco-friendly port management, fish processing, and fisheries management, as well as workshops in Korea to learn from their best practices.



FIGURE 2. 8: PROPOSED LOCATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOUR (4) NEW LANDING SITES

#### 2.3.5.4 Completion of Jamestown Fishing Harbour Complex

The government of Ghana, in 2019, received a **Grant of US\$50 million** from the Government of the People’s Republic of China for the construction of a Fishing Harbour Complex at Jamestown. Implemented through a collaborative effort involving the Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA), CRCC Harbour and Channel Engineering Bureau Group Co. Ltd, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA), with technical and financial support from China, the Jamestown Fishing Harbour was completed and commissioned in September 2024. The harbour comprises a basin and shipping channels, wharf berths, a seawall

and breakwater, as well as administration and supporting facilities including office buildings, processing and commercial areas, fish markets, storage facilities, an ice-making plant with a capacity of 60 tonnes per day, a cold store with a capacity of 200 tonnes, a repair workshop, a day-care centre, and police and fire stations. These modern facilities represent a strategic investment in the future of the community, enhancing fisheries operations, value addition and socio-economic development.

#### *2.3.5.5 Fisheries Laboratories*

Fisheries laboratories in Ghana play a critical role in fish disease diagnostics, water quality monitoring, and ensuring the safety of fish products for both domestic consumption and export. Key institutions supporting these functions include the Fish Health and Food Safety Laboratory under the Fisheries Commission in Accra and the CSIR–Water Research Institute, which operates functional laboratories in Accra, Tamale, and Akosombo. In addition, the National Reference Laboratory for Fish Histopathology at the University of Ghana, together with academic institutions such as the University of Cape Coast (UCC) and the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), provide research, training, and technical support to strengthen fisheries management and aquaculture development.

Despite their critical role, fisheries laboratories in Ghana face significant challenges, including outdated equipment, inadequate funding, shortages of trained personnel, and weak coordination among stakeholders. Access to affordable and timely testing services is particularly limited for farmers in inland areas. While efforts are underway to expand regional laboratory facilities and deploy mobile diagnostic units, persistent gaps remain in digital data systems and national surveillance capacity. Strengthening the sector will therefore require targeted investments in modern infrastructure, human resource development, and stronger regulatory integration. These measures are essential to enhance fish health management, raise aquaculture productivity, and ensure compliance with international market standards.

#### *2.3.5.6 Aquaculture Hatcheries and Demonstration Centers*

Aquaculture hatcheries are a cornerstone of Ghana’s aquaculture development, supplying fingerlings, mainly tilapia and catfish for farming across the country. To expand national fingerlings production capacity, the Fisheries Commission completed the construction of three (3) public hatcheries at Veve in the Upper East Region, Sefwi-Wiawso in the Western North Region and Dormaa Ahenkro in the Bono Region, bringing the total number of functional public hatcheries to five (5) to enhance the supply of quality fingerlings to fish farmers. Two public hatcheries at Sankana and Nkawie remain non-operational and require rehabilitation to restore production capacity and ensure a reliable supply of fingerlings to fish farmers in their catchment areas.

Currently there are about 111 operational hatcheries, comprising 6 public and over 105 private hatchery facilities. Together, these hatcheries produced approximately 1.4 billion fingerlings between 2022 and 2024 (averaging about 460 million annually), with production dominated by sex-reversed (all-male) tilapia fingerlings to enhance growth performance. Production trends reveal strong growth in 2021, peaking in 2022, followed by a significant downturn in 2023 and stabilization at lower levels in 2024. The Aquaculture Research and Development Centre (ARDEC) in Akosombo, managed by the CSIR-Water Research Institute, leads broodstock development using the improved ‘Akosombo strain’.

Geographic imbalance limits access to quality fingerlings for farmers in inland regions, while quality control issues such as small, under-conditioned fingerlings affect survival and productivity. Biosecurity risks, including the mixing of wild and foreign strains and poor sanitization practices, compromise the integrity of broodstock. Other challenges include inadequate staffing, obsolete equipment, limited access to quality broodstock and insufficient funding. In addition, many of the facilities lack essential resources such as water quality test kits, aerators, hatching jars, and protective clothing. Issues related to land registration and infrastructural decay further constrain the effective operation and long-term sustainability of hatcheries.

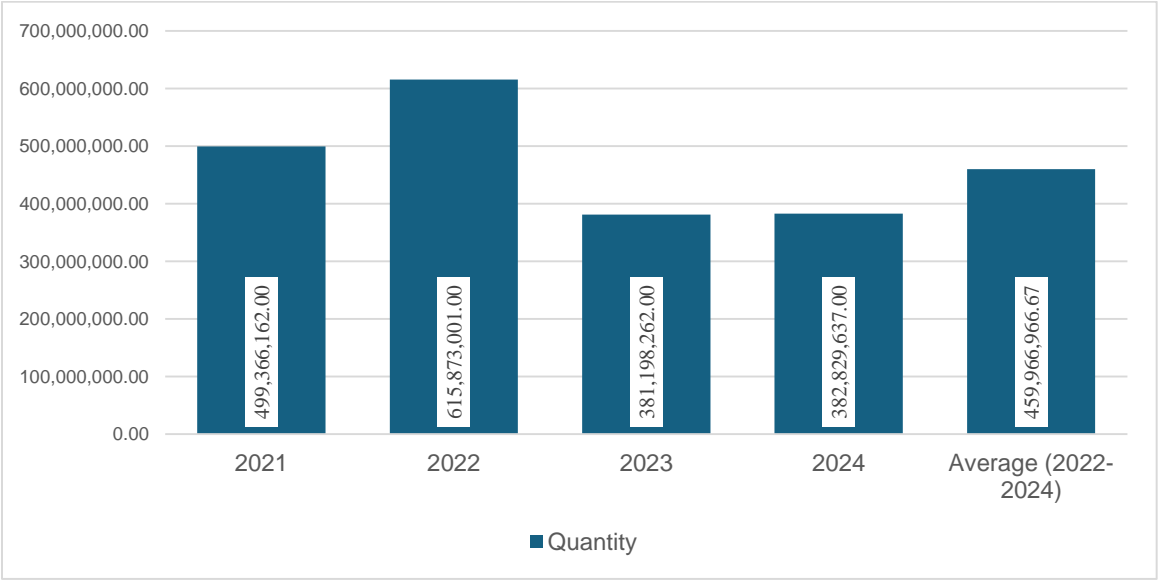


FIGURE 2. 9: FINGERLING PRODUCTION FROM 2021 TO 2024

2.3.5.7 Cold Stores and Ice Plants

Several cold store facilities were developed through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements across the Central, Greater Accra, and Western Regions. These include facilities at Kromantse, Nyanyano, Shama, New Takoradi, Half Assini, and Prampram (Figure 10). Despite being equipped with essential infrastructure such as administration blocks, cold rooms, generators,

and security posts, all the cold stores are non-operational due to failed PPP ventures. The primary causes cited are the high cost of electricity and reduced fish catches, which undermine operational sustainability. Similarly, ice plants located in Ekumfi Naakwa, Nungua, and Tema are also inactive, with renovation efforts ongoing in some areas.



*FIGURE 2. 10: PRAMPAM COLDSTORE*

#### *2.3.5.8 Automated Premix Fuel Dispenser*

To solve the inefficiencies in the distribution of premix fuel, the Automated Premix Fuel Distribution System (a fuel management and tank gauging system) was introduced to enhance the effective and efficient management of premix fuel (Figure 2.11). The system consists of Forecourt Controller, Automatic Tank Gauge, Payment Terminal, Tag reader, Printer and Remote Monitoring. The automation system will help improve data on fishers, determine the actual premix consumption, monitor the distribution and sale of premix fuel, reduce the complex payment processes and eliminate premix fuel diversions. With this new drive, only fishermen with electronic cards could access the product. The measure is to ensure that the highly subsidised product is not diverted into other uses.

MoFA and the National Premix Fuel Secretariat commenced the implementation of the Premix Fuel Automation Project of installing 300 automated premix fuel outlets at designated landing beaches across marine and inland fishing communities in June 2022. Fifty (50) facilities were constructed in the first phase across 6 regions in Ghana where civil works and installation of tanks and generators sets have been completed in all but two facilities. Fifty-three (53) facilities are being constructed in the second phase across 9 regions in Ghana. After site appraisal for the third phase, fifty-four (54) facilities have been approved for construction however majority have not begun due to non-availability and litigation over potential lands in the fishing communities.

Test Runs have been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the automated system in distributing premix fuel fairly, transparently, and efficiently across fishing communities. These test runs also sought to identify operational challenges and collect feedback from fishermen to optimize system performance. Test runs have been conducted at 41 facilities so far thus operationalizing them.

The automation system was successful in dispensing fuel accurately to registered fishermen. However, challenges identified so far are as follows:

- Delays in the issuance of digital cards prevented some fishermen from accessing fuel during test runs
- Fishermen consistently raised concerns about the allocated fuel quota being inadequate for their weekly operations
- Several sites have not been connected to the national grid, necessitating reliance on backup generators
- Non-availability and litigation over potential lands for the construction of automated premix fuel dispensing sites in the fishing communities.



*FIGURE 2. 11: PREMIX AUTOMATED DISPENSER FOR BUIPE MAIN, BUIPE TORNU AND BUIPE PORT*

## ❖ Social Development

### **2.3.6 Awareness creation and sensitization on Gender Mainstreaming and Anti- CLaT Strategies**

In 2023, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MoFA), in collaboration with the Fisheries Commission (FC) and with support from USAID’s Ghana Fisheries Recovery Activity (GFRA), reviewed the 2019–2022 Gender Mainstreaming and Anti-Child Labour Strategies. This process resulted in the development of the 2023–2028 Gender Mainstreaming and Anti-Child Labour and Trafficking Strategies for the fisheries sector. The new strategies aim to promote equal

opportunities for men, women, and youth across the fisheries value chain while working towards the eradication of child labour and trafficking in the sector.

The draft documents were finalized in January 2024 through a validation workshop. To implement the strategy, capacity-building and Trainer-of-Trainers (ToT) programs were organised for Fisheries Officers and Leadership of the National Association of Fish Processors and Traders (NAFPTA). Additionally, step-down trainings were held for Zonal Fisheries Officers in the Greater Accra, Western, Eastern, Central, and Volta Regions. These trainings aimed to deepen understanding of child labour and trafficking issues and familiarize participants with the new strategy. Awareness campaigns conducted with key stakeholders included: Sensitization programs and community dialogues, Media engagements and Educational materials (jingles, animations, posters) produced in seven (7) local languages

Following the withdrawal of USAID funding by the USA Government in 2025, certain activities under the strategy remain pending, with plans for government-funded implementation.

#### ❖ **Governance and Institutional Development**

##### **2.3.7 Development of National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2022**

The Ministry developed the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (NFAP), 2022 to replace the Ghana National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy of 2008. Approved by Cabinet in October 2022, the policy builds on the achievements of the 2008 framework following a comprehensive review of capture fisheries, aquaculture, and sector governance in Ghana. It integrates insights from relevant national policies and extensive stakeholder consultations, while also addressing emerging national and global challenges in the fisheries sector.

The NFAP 2022 aligns with Ghana’s Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs 2018–2021) and integrates cross-cutting themes, including climate change, gender, youth empowerment, child labour, and sustainable development. It also reflects international best practices, drawing on frameworks such as the Blue Growth Initiative and the Blue Economy Agenda. The Policy provides eleven (11) thematic areas, each with defined goals, operational objectives, and policy actions. The implementation of the Plan is expected to:

- Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture;
- Ensure the sustainable utilization of aquatic living resources;
- Optimize fisheries infrastructure development;
- Promote fish post-harvest management and fish trade; and
- Address issues of climate change and its impact on fisheries and aquaculture.

### **2.3.8 Ghana-EU IUU Bilateral Dialogue**

The European Commission (EC) identified Ghana as a non-cooperating third-party country in the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in June 2021 and issued Ghana a “yellow card” in accordance with Article 32 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008. The issues raised by the EC included the expired Marine Fisheries Management Plan, transshipment at sea, inconsistencies in the existing fisheries legal framework, and deficiencies in the monitoring, control, and surveillance of fleets.

A formal bilateral dialogue was established between the EU and Ghana (Ghana/EU IUU Dialogue) to address the shortcomings identified in Ghana’s fight against IUU. Since June 2021, Ghana and the EC represented by the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) have held meetings in Brussels and Ghana with the view to addressing the issues and ensuring that Ghana is adequately equipped to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing. The recent meeting was held in Ghana from 17<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> April 2023. The dialogue missions assessed progress made by Ghana in implementing the recommendations of the EC and to make further recommendations toward addressing the issues identified by the EC. Since the establishment of the dialogue, the Ministry has submitted eight (8) Progress Reports with supporting documents on measures taken to address issues identified by the EC. Significant measures taken include:

1. Enactment of Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 (Act 1146) to replace Fisheries Act, 2002 (Act 625)
2. Elimination of illegal transshipment (Saiko)
3. Enactment of Fisheries (Port State Measures) Regulations, 2024 (L.I.2490)
4. Development of Marine Fisheries Management Plan (2022-2026) to replace the expired Plan (2015-2019)
5. Revision and implementation of the National Plan of Action to Combat IUU fishing
6. Revision of the National Inspection Plan
7. Implementation of Ministerial Trawl Gear Directive
8. Ministerial Directives on 30 days per trip Directives
9. Renewal of Contract with CLS for full access to Vessel Monitoring System
10. Development of Standard Operating Procedure for Inspections

### **2.3.9 Enactment of Fisheries (Port State Measures) Regulations, 2024**

Ghana is a member of regional and international fisheries organizations and a signatory to key treaties, including the Port State Measures Agreement, aimed at preventing, deterring, and eliminating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. Consequently, the country is obligated to implement the decisions and provisions of these instruments. However, a review of the existing legal framework has identified gaps, particularly in the implementation of international fisheries instruments. IUU fishing continues to pose a major threat to the sustainable management of marine fisheries resources.

With support from FAO under the EC-funded ‘GCP/GLO/447/EC Fourth PSMA Global Capacity Development Programme Support Project’ and following extensive stakeholder consultations, the Ministry developed the Fisheries (Port State Measures) Regulations, 2024 (L.I. 2490) to strengthen fisheries governance. The Regulations was passed by Parliament after the twenty-one (21) sitting days’ maturity on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2024.

### **2.3.10 Fisheries Legal Review and enactment of Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 (Act 1146)**

The Fisheries Act, 2002 (Act 625), Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 880), Fisheries Regulations, 2010 (L. I. 1968) and Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations, 2015 (L. I. 2217) provide the legal and institutional framework for the sustainable management of the fisheries resources of Ghana and the development of the aquaculture industry.

The Fisheries Act, 2002 (Act 625) since its enactment in 2002 and the amendment in 2014 to empower the Minister to develop regulations aimed at combating Illegal, unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, has not seen major changes to reflect emerging trends in sustainable fisheries management. The Act falls short in addressing key local fisheries issues, such as aquaculture practices, post-harvest management, and trade. It also lacks comprehensive provisions for inland fisheries management, the selectivity of fishing gear, the impact of climate change on fisheries, and co-management practices.

Given these challenges, the Ministry received approval from Cabinet to draft a new Fisheries Act to replace the Fisheries Act, 2002 (Act 625). The Ministry and the Fisheries Commission with the support of an Individual Consultant engaged in February 2024, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the Office of the Attorney-General and through extensive stakeholder consultations developed a new Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 (Act 1146) was passed by Parliament and assented to by His Excellency, the President in August 2025.

The Act reviews and consolidates the laws relating to the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources and establishes the Fisheries Commission to ensure the long-term conservation, development, management and utilization of fisheries and aquaculture resources. The Act:

- i. Places sustainability at the heart of fisheries management by mandating science-based decision-making. It provides for the adoption of fisheries management plans based on robust data and the best available scientific information. These plans will incorporate ecosystem-based management approaches that prioritize the health of marine ecosystems alongside the socio-economic well-being of fishers.

- ii. Strengthens the role of the Fisheries Commission and expands the membership of the governing board of the Commission to include aquaculture, small scale fisheries and other relevant stakeholders making the governance structure more inclusive and representative.
- iii. Provides for a stronger monitoring, control, and surveillance system to address the persistent problem of IUU fishing. It introduces stronger enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with its provisions. These include higher penalties for violations, such as illegal fishing or unlicensed aquaculture operations, and the empowerment of fisheries inspectors with broader enforcement powers.
- iv. Provides a comprehensive regulatory framework for regulation and promotion of aquaculture with specific provisions for aquaculture plans, zoning, registration, and licensing.
- v. Expands licensing requirements to cover all types of fishing vessels (artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial) and aquaculture establishments. A stringent licensing process is outlined, with requirements for inspections, vessel markings, and proof of competence for aquaculture management.
- vi. Establishes a Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Fund aimed at promoting both fisheries and aquaculture through research, development, and surveillance activities.
- vii. Introduces co-management principles, allowing for stakeholder involvement, including traditional authorities and local communities, in managing fisheries resources. This decentralizes decision-making, particularly in managing inshore exclusion zones and inland fisheries.

Despite the vital role of the fisheries sector in food security, livelihoods, and the economy, it faces a myriad of challenges across its sub-sectors: Marine, Inland, and Aquaculture, which collectively hinder the sustainable development and optimal productivity of the industry.

### **1. Disease Outbreaks and Poor Fish Health Management Practices**

Disease outbreaks pose a significant threat to production and profitability. The combination of poor-quality fingerlings and poor fish health management practices, often stemming from inadequate technical knowledge among small-scale farmers and a low level of biosecurity measures, contribute to high mortality rates. The absence of effective diagnostic tools, routine screening for pathogens, and limited fisheries dedicated trained veterinary staff often leads to catastrophic disease outbreaks that can wipe out an entire stock.

## **2. Weak Licensing and Permitting Regime**

The licensing and permitting system in the fisheries sector is often criticized for being weak and susceptible to political influence. Licenses are sometimes issued without a thorough consideration of fishing capacity and resource sustainability. This contributes to overcapacity in the fishing fleet, as more vessels are allowed to fish than the ecosystem can sustain. The low level of transparency and accountability in the system also makes it difficult to track and regulate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities.

The process for obtaining licenses and permits for aquaculture operations are often bureaucratic, complex, unclear, and time-consuming. This discourages new investments, leads to informal or unregulated operations, and makes it difficult for authorities to track and manage the sector effectively.

## **3. Low Compliance to Food Safety Standards**

Compliance with food safety standards is a major issue, particularly in the artisanal sector and smaller-scale processing. Obsolete processing methods (like sun-drying on the floor and smoking), poor hygiene at landing sites, inadequate cold chain infrastructure, and sometimes the use of chemicals (like formalin to preserve fish) lead to issues with product quality and safety. This not only poses a risk to consumers but also limits Ghana's ability to export fish products to international markets with strict sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, such as the European Union.

## **4. Inadequate Quality Broodstock and Fingerlings**

The severe shortage of high-quality, genetically robust broodstock and a consistent supply of good-quality fingerlings is a major bottleneck. Many hatchery Operators lack the knowledge and facilities for selective breeding programs, leading to the use of poor-performing strains with slow growth rates and high mortality. This results in inefficient production, a higher feed conversion ratio, and ultimately, reduced profitability for fish farmers.

## **5. High Cost of Aquaculture Input (e.g. Fish Feed)**

The high cost of inputs, especially fish feed, is a major constraint for the growth of Ghana's aquaculture sector. The sector relies heavily on imported inputs, including specialized fish fingerlings (for specific species), feed ingredients (e.g., fishmeal), and even some equipment. This dependence makes the sector vulnerable to currency fluctuations, global supply chain disruptions, and significantly increases production costs, limiting its self-sufficiency and competitiveness. Particularly, most of the commercial fish feed is imported, making it expensive and susceptible to currency fluctuations. The local

production of feed is limited, and the available products are sometimes of inconsistent quality. The high cost of feed accounts for a large portion of operational expenses (60-80%), significantly reducing profit margins for many small and medium-scale farmers and act as a major deterrent for investment and expansion in the sector.

## **6. Unsustainable Fishing Practices**

Unsustainable fishing practices are a primary driver of the decline in Ghana's marine and inland fish stocks. These practices include the use of unapproved fishing gear, such as monofilament nets and nets with illegal mesh sizes, which catch juvenile fish. Light fishing, fishing with chemicals, and "saiko" (illegal transshipment of fish at sea by industrial trawlers to canoes) are other common unsustainable practices that decimate fish populations and disrupt the marine ecosystem.

## **7. Declining Fish Stocks**

The most alarming outcome of the issues above is the rapid and severe decline in Ghana's fish stocks. This decline is largely attributed to a combination of overfishing, unsustainable fishing practices, and environmental factors. The once-abundant small pelagic fish stocks, which form a crucial part of the diet of Ghanaians, have been particularly affected. The decline in catches is threatening the livelihoods of millions of people who depend on the sector for income and food.

## **8. Inadequate Technological Advancement and Logistical Support**

Both the capture fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors suffer from a lack of technological advancement. In aquaculture, this includes a lack of modern equipment for aeration, water quality management, and efficient farming systems. In capture fisheries, many artisanal fishers still use traditional methods, while the industrial fleet often uses destructive and unmonitored technologies.

This technological gap results in lower yields, higher production costs, and reduced efficiency across the value chain. Without sufficient resources like operational patrol boats, advanced surveillance technology (e.g., Vessel Monitoring Systems - VMS), and appropriate gear for monitoring fishing vessels, the authorities struggle to cover Ghana's extensive coastline and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) effectively.

## **9. Inadequate Enforcement and Gaps in Prosecution of Offenders**

A major challenge is the inadequate enforcement of existing fisheries laws and regulations. The institutions responsible for enforcement, such as the Fisheries Commission's Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) Division and the Fisheries Enforcement Unit

(Fisheries Commission, Ghana Navy, and Marine Police), often lack sufficient staff, equipment (e.g., patrol vessels), and resources. This makes it difficult to effectively police Ghana's vast waters and prevent illegal fishing. The issue is compounded by a lack of political will and instances of non-compliance by major fishing companies, some of whom are repeat offenders who pay reduced fines. Even when illegal fishing activities are detected and offenders are apprehended, successful prosecution often falters. This is, sometimes, because of insufficient evidence collection, slow judicial processes, a lack of specialized legal expertise within the prosecuting agencies, or loopholes in existing laws.

Sometimes political considerations or directives override scientific advice and established regulations regarding fisheries management. It can lead to the granting of fishing licenses to underserving applicants, a relaxation of enforcement efforts, or preferential treatment for certain operators, ultimately undermining the principles of sustainable fisheries and fair play. There have been instances where politicians interfere in law enforcement operations by directing on the Fisheries Commission to return confiscated illegal fishing gear to the perpetrators. The result is impunity for offenders, which perpetuates illegal activities.

## **10. Environmental Degradation and Climate Change**

Environmental degradation, including pollution from land-based activities and the oil and gas industry, harms aquatic ecosystems and the fish they support. One of the key issues of environmental concern is fish landing sites being often heavily polluted with plastic waste, including discarded fishing gear (nets, ropes), plastic bottles, and packaging. This pollution degrades the marine and coastal environment, poses a threat to marine life, affects the quality and hygiene of fish landed, and makes these vital economic hubs unsightly and less functional.

Illegal mining ("galamsey") also significantly pollutes inland water bodies with heavy metals, destroying freshwater fisheries and making aquaculture impossible in many areas. Additionally, climate change poses a growing threat, with rising sea temperatures and ocean acidification affecting fish migration patterns and breeding cycles. These factors contribute to the decline in fish stocks and make the sector more vulnerable to external shocks.

## **11. Weak Institutional Coordination**

Effective regulation of the fisheries sector requires strong coordination between various government agencies and stakeholders, including the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MoFA), the Fisheries Commission (FC), the Ghana Navy, and local government authorities. However, there is often poor collaboration, communication, and

overlapping mandates among these government agencies, district assemblies, traditional authorities, and community groups, which leads to inefficient resource allocation, conflicting policies, and a lack of holistic approaches to address complex issues like habitat degradation and illegal fishing.

## **12. Weak Monitoring and Evaluation Regime**

The absence of a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system makes it difficult to assess the impact of policies and interventions. Without real-time and reliable data on fish stocks, fishing effort, and the socio-economic status of fishing communities, it is challenging to make evidence-based decisions. This weakness contributes to the ineffectiveness of management plans and makes it difficult to hold institutions and individuals accountable.

## **13. Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Gap**

Ghana's fisheries sector suffers from a significant infrastructure gap. This includes inadequate or non-existent modern and well-equipped fishing harbors and landing sites, cold storage facilities, and processing plants and hygiene infrastructure. Insufficient infrastructure for chilling, freezing, and transporting fish from inland water bodies to markets.

This results in significant post-harvest losses due to spoilage, reducing the income of inland fishers and the quality of fish supplied to consumers. Also, limited access to clean water, poor waste management systems, and unsafe or congested docking areas leads to high post-harvest losses and reduces the value of fish products.

In the aquaculture sector, a lack of access to reliable water and electricity is a major issue for many farms. The scarcity of modern facilities for breeding and rearing quality fish fingerlings for stocking rivers, lakes, and reservoirs (e.g., Lake Volta) limits efforts to enhance natural fish populations and restricts the growth of sustainable inland aquaculture initiatives.

Ghana also lacks sufficient diagnostic laboratories, trained fish health specialists (especially aquatic veterinarians and pathologists), and robust disease surveillance and response systems. This makes aquaculture farms highly susceptible to disease outbreaks, which leads to massive fish mortality and significant economic losses for farmers.

#### **14. Poor Human Resource Development and Management Systems**

There is a need for better human resource development and management across the sector. Many fishers and fish farmers lack formal training in modern and sustainable practices. The extension services, which are meant to provide technical support, are often understaffed and lack the necessary resources and skilled personnel to effectively reach a wide range of stakeholders. This knowledge gap contributes to poor management practices and low productivity.

#### **15. Weak Fisheries Research and Data Management System**

Reliable scientific data is the foundation of sound fisheries management. However, Ghana's fisheries research and data management systems are weak. There is a lack of consistent, long-term data on fish stocks, fishing effort, and the state of the marine and freshwater ecosystems. Existing scientific research on Ghana's marine fish stocks, ecosystems, and the socio-economic dynamics of fishing communities is often conducted in an uncoordinated manner by various institutions.

This fragmentation leads to duplicated efforts, critical data gaps, and makes it difficult to provide comprehensive, consistent, and actionable scientific advice essential for robust policy-making and adaptive management, especially setting appropriate fishing quotas, regulating mesh sizes, and developing effective management plans.

There is also a critical lack of a unified, digital system that can collect, store, analyze, and share data in real-time across different aspects of the marine fisheries sector (e.g., vessel movements, catch data, license information, enforcement activities). This hinders effective monitoring, accurate stock assessment, rapid decision-making, and transparency.

The aquaculture sub-sector has limited adoption of digital tools and platforms, which includes a lack of digital record-keeping for farm management (feed intake, growth rates), online market linkages, digital extension services, or centralized data collection systems. This leads to inefficiencies, poor data availability for decision-making, and hinders the modernization of farming practices.

#### **16. Limited Market Access and Cross-Border Trade**

For many fish producers and traders, especially women in the post-harvest sector, market access is a major challenge. This is due to poor road infrastructure, a lack of storage facilities, and complex and often informal trade regulations. Cross-border trade, particularly for processed fish, is hampered by administrative delays, high fees, and

harassment at checkpoints. This limits the profitability of the sector and its potential to contribute to the regional economy.

Aquaculture farmers often struggle with selling their produce due to the absence of well-structured and reliable market channels or "off-takers" (buyers). This leaves farmers vulnerable to price volatility, market gluts, and difficulties in consistently moving their fish, thereby discouraging sustained production and investment.

### **17. Weak Fisher Groups and Inconsistent Stakeholder Engagement**

Fisher groups and associations, which are meant to represent the interests of their members and participate in co-management, are often weak, disorganized, politically divided and lack the resources to be effective. This has resulted in a lack of collective bargaining power, limited access to credit and other resources, and an inability to enforce community-level rules and regulations.

Engagement with key stakeholders, including inland fishers, local communities, processors, and traders, is often irregular or ineffective. This leads to policies and management measures that may not be well-understood, lack local relevance, or face resistance during implementation due to a lack of community buy-in and ownership.

### **18. Deficiency in Regulatory Framework**

While Ghana has some fisheries laws, the regulatory framework has deficiencies. The existing laws are often not fully aligned with the principles of co-management and decentralization, which are crucial for effective management. The framework also needs to be strengthened to address emerging issues like climate change and the complexities of the aquaculture value chain.

### **19. Limited Mainstreaming of Gender in the Fisheries Sector**

The roles of men and women in the fisheries sector are often highly segregated, with men primarily involved in fishing and women dominating the post-harvest activities of processing and marketing. However, gender is not adequately mainstreamed in policy and decision-making. Women often lack access to credit, training, and leadership positions, despite their vital economic contributions.

### **20. Premix Fuel Supply Inefficiencies**

Premix fuel, subsidized by the government for artisanal fishers, remains a persistent challenge. The distribution system is often inefficient and politicized, and is affected by hoarding, diversion, and smuggling. These issues create artificial shortages, forcing fishers

to purchase fuel at higher prices on the black market, and contribute to fishing-related conflicts. In some cases, fishers are compelled to mix gasoline and engine oil at prevailing market rates to operate their outboard motors. The inefficiency of the subsidy also classifies it as a ‘harmful subsidy,’ as it encourages overcapacity and overfishing, undermining the sustainability of fisheries resources.

21. **Capping of Internally Generated Funds (IGF):** Government policy often places limits on the amount of internally generated funds (revenue from licenses, permits, services) that agencies like the Fisheries Commission can retain and utilize. This financial restriction limits the sub-sector's autonomy, its ability to invest in necessary infrastructure, research, and operational activities, thereby hindering its growth and management capacity.
22. **Limited Capacity for Surveillance and Response:** There are insufficient human resources, equipment, and established protocols to monitor aquaculture farms effectively for early signs of disease outbreaks, environmental pollution, biosecurity breaches, and other risks. This limits the ability to respond quickly and contain issues, often leading to widespread problems.

## 2.4 List of Development Issues and their Implications

A comprehensive analysis of the development implications of the issues in Ghana's fisheries and aquaculture sector, based on the performance and existing conditions are presented below.

TABLE 2. 11: DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES AND IMPLICATIONS

No.	Developmental Issue	Developmental Implication
1	Disease outbreaks and poor fish health management practices	<p><b>Food Safety &amp; Environmental Risk:</b> Uncontrolled disease outbreaks can lead to the widespread use of antibiotics or other chemicals, posing food safety risks to consumers and potential environmental contamination. Consumers may be exposed to antibiotic residues in fish, contributing to the broader issue of antimicrobial resistance.</p> <p><b>Biodiversity Risk:</b> The illegal importation of uncertified foreign fish strains, which sometimes carry new pathogens, poses a major risk to Ghana's native tilapia species. These foreign strains can transmit diseases that could devastate local fish populations, disrupt the ecosystem, and compromise the genetic integrity of native fish stocks.</p> <p><b>Production and Financial Losses:</b> The high risk of disease-related mortality discourages both new and existing investments in aquaculture, which prevents the sector from expanding and achieving its full potential as a viable alternative to</p>

No.	Developmental Issue	Developmental Implication
		<p>Ghana's declining marine fisheries. The losses due to the prevalence of fish diseases in 2018/2019 were devastating for small-scale farmers who lack the capital to absorb such shocks, hence were forced to abandon their farms. Poor health management requires the use of expensive antibiotics and chemicals, which increase production costs. If diseases are not properly managed, they can lead to market restrictions or bans on exports, thereby closing off access to lucrative international markets and reducing foreign exchange earnings.</p>
2	Weak licensing and permitting regime	<p><b>Bureaucracy &amp; Investment Deterrence:</b> Complex, slow, and unclear licensing processes create bottlenecks for new investors and existing farmers wishing to expand. This stifles innovation, discourages formalization, and can lead to a proliferation of unregulated farms that are difficult to monitor for compliance.</p> <p><b>Reduced Revenue &amp; Control:</b> Informal operations mean lost revenue for the state and a lack of control over the sector's environmental and operational standards.</p>
3	Low compliance to food safety standards	<p><b>Threats to Export Markets:</b> Low compliance to food safety standards, particularly in the post-harvest chain, poses a serious threat to Ghana's export markets. Contamination from chemicals or microbial agents lead to a ban on exports of Ghanaian fish products to high-value markets like the European Union, resulting in a significant loss of foreign exchange earnings and a blow to the reputation of Ghana's fisheries products.</p> <p><b>Public Health Risk:</b> Fish contamination from poor handling, processing, and preservation methods poses a direct public health risk to Ghanaian consumers, increasing the incidence of foodborne diseases.</p>
4	Inadequate quality broodstock and fingerlings	<p><b>Low Profitability and Productivity:</b> Aquaculture in Ghana is hampered by the poor and erratic quality of fingerlings. Hatcheries often suffer from poor genetic management, leading to inbreeding that results in reduced growth rates, smaller fish at harvest, and increased deformities. This directly impacts the profitability and productivity of fish farms, discouraging new investment and leading to a low return on existing investments.</p> <p><b>Unreliable Alternative Livelihood:</b> The high cost and unreliable supply of quality fingerlings mean that small-scale fish farmers, who are often in rural areas, are at a significant disadvantage. This limits the potential of aquaculture to serve as a reliable alternative livelihood for coastal communities affected by declining fish stocks.</p>
5	High cost of aquaculture input (e.g. fish feed)	<p><b>Uncompetitiveness &amp; Stagnated Growth:</b> High feed costs, often driven by imported ingredients, make aquaculture less profitable and increase operational risks. This discourages local entrepreneurs from investing and limits the sector's ability to scale up and become a major contributor to food security and economic growth.</p>

No.	Developmental Issue	Developmental Implication
		<p><b>Vulnerability to External Shocks:</b> Reliance on imported inputs exposes the sector to global price fluctuations, supply chain disruptions, and currency depreciation, making planning and long-term investment highly risky.</p>
6	Unsustainable fishing practices	<p><b>Market Distortion and Undermining of Livelihoods:</b> The use of illegal fishing methods like light fishing, dynamite, chemicals, and "saiko" fishing depletes fish stocks and specifically targets juvenile fish, preventing them from reaching maturity. The practice of "saiko," where industrial trawlers illegally sell fish to canoes at sea distorts the market and undermines the livelihoods of legitimate fishers.</p> <p><b>Health Risks to Consumers:</b> The decline in catch from these practices leads to increased competition, conflict, and a struggle for survival among fishing communities. The low quality of fish caught with chemicals and explosives can also pose serious health risks to consumers.</p>
7	Declining fish stocks	<p><b>Economic Contraction:</b> The declining trends observed in the small pelagic fishery (sardinella, mackerel, anchovies), which is the bedrock of Ghana's marine fisheries, has led to a significant economic contraction in the sector. The country now imports over 20% of its fish to meet local demand, draining foreign exchange reserves and creating a trade deficit. The livelihoods of an estimated 3 million Ghanaians are at risk, and the economic contribution of the sector to GDP has been on a downward trend.</p> <p><b>Compromised Food security:</b> As fish become scarce in supply, fishers' incomes fall, pushing them and their families deeper into poverty. Food security is severely compromised, as fish is the primary source of animal protein for most Ghanaians. This also has a disproportionate impact on women, whose businesses are built on a steady supply of fish.</p>
8	Inadequate technological advancement and logistical support	<p><b>Ineffective Governance:</b> Without sufficient patrol vessels, modern surveillance technology, and trained personnel, the state's ability to monitor its waters, deter illegal activities, and respond to maritime incidents (e.g., accidents, piracy) is severely constrained, undermining national security and resource sovereignty.</p>
9	Inadequate enforcement and gaps in prosecution of offenders	<p><b>Economic Loss &amp; Revenue Drain:</b> These issues collectively enable rampant Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, which directly translates to billions of Cedis in lost revenue for the state, decreased tax collection, and reduced contributions to GDP. It discourages legitimate investment and distorts market prices.</p> <p><b>Stock Depletion &amp; Future Economic Decline:</b> Overfishing due to weak enforcement and non-compliance leads to rapid depletion of fish stocks, particularly demersal (bottom-dwelling) species. This threatens the long-term viability of the entire marine fishing industry, risking its eventual collapse and eliminating a critical source of national wealth.</p>

No.	Developmental Issue	Developmental Implication
		<p><b>Livelihood Insecurity:</b> As fish stocks decline, artisanal and small-scale fishers, who are highly dependent on marine resources, experience dwindling catches and incomes. This exacerbates poverty in coastal communities, leads to unemployment, and can trigger social unrest and migration.</p> <p><b>Erosion of Rule of Law &amp; Governance:</b> Political interference and the failure to prosecute offenders undermine the authority of state institutions (e.g., Fisheries Commission, Judiciary), foster corruption, and signal that laws can be circumvented with impunity. This weakens governance structures and damages Ghana's international reputation in sustainable resource management.</p> <p><b>Food Security Risk:</b> Reduced fish availability from depleted stocks leads to higher prices, making fish, a primary protein source for Ghanaians, less accessible and affordable, thereby impacting national food and nutrition security.</p>
10	Environmental degradation and climate change	<p><b>Environmental Degradation due to Plastic Pollution:</b> Accumulation of plastic waste directly harms marine ecosystems, suffocates marine life, and introduces microplastics into the food chain, impacting human health through consumption.</p> <p><b>Health Hazards &amp; Economic Costs:</b> Polluted landing sites pose health risks to fishers and communities. Clean-up efforts are costly, diverting scarce resources. It also degrades the aesthetic value of coastal areas, potentially impacting tourism.</p>
11	Weak institutional coordination	<p><b>Ineffective Resource Management:</b> Overlapping mandates and poor coordination among various agencies (e.g., Fisheries Commission, Water Resources Commission, local authorities) lead to fragmented policies, conflicting regulations, and inefficient use of resources, making it difficult to manage complex inland aquatic ecosystems effectively.</p> <p><b>Conflict &amp; Reduced Compliance:</b> Lack of a unified approach can lead to confusion among fishers and communities, potentially increasing non-compliance and even inter-community conflicts over shared resources.</p>
12	Weak monitoring and evaluation regime	<p><b>Fishery Collapse due to Policy Ignorance:</b> Without accurate data on catch volumes, fishing effort, and fish stock health, policymakers cannot make informed decisions. This leads to the implementation of ineffective policies, which can accelerate the collapse of a fishery and its associated economic benefits.</p> <p><b>Difficulty in Assessing the Social Impact of Policies:</b> A weak M&amp;E system makes it difficult to assess the social impact of policies. For example, the effects of a closed season or a new regulation on the livelihoods of fishers, processors, and traders cannot be easily and accurately measured, making it impossible to tailor interventions or provide targeted support.</p>

No.	Developmental Issue	Developmental Implication
13	Fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure gap	<p><b>Increased Operating Costs &amp; Limited Scale:</b> Lack of reliable power, poor roads, and inadequate water access increase the operational costs for aquaculture farms and limit their potential for expansion and efficiency. This makes Ghanaian farmed fish less competitive.</p> <p><b>Food Loss &amp; Reduced Income:</b> Without proper cold chain facilities, post-harvest losses in inland fisheries remain high, meaning less fish reaches markets and fishers lose significant potential income.</p> <p><b>Stunted Production &amp; Stock Depletion:</b> The absence of modern hatcheries limits the capacity for stock enhancement programs in lakes and rivers, and for supporting small-scale aquaculture in rural areas. This can exacerbate pressure on wild stocks and limit future fish supply.</p>
14	Limited capacity for surveillance and response	<p><b>High Post-Harvest Losses:</b> Inadequate cold storage, processing facilities, and poor hygiene at landing sites lead to significant spoilage of catches, reducing the quantity and quality of fish reaching consumers and severely impacting fisher incomes.</p> <p><b>Limited Value Addition:</b> The absence of proper infrastructure hinders the development of fish processing industries, preventing Ghana from moving up the value chain, creating more jobs, and earning higher revenues from its fish products.</p> <p><b>Massive Economic Losses:</b> The lack of diagnostic labs, trained specialists, and rapid response mechanisms means disease outbreaks can quickly devastate entire farms, leading to huge financial losses for farmers and investors, and potentially deterring future investment.</p>
15	Poor human resource development and management systems	<p><b>Weak Institutional Capacity to Implement Programmes and Enforce Regulations:</b> Inadequate staffing, poor training, and insufficient funding has led to poor enforcement of existing regulations. This allows illegal fishing to thrive, which depletes fish stocks and results in economic losses that could have been reinvested in the sector. The lack of a skilled workforce also hampers the development of value-addition activities and modern aquaculture practices because of limited reach out to fishers and fish farmers through extension activities.</p> <p><b>Erosion of Trust and Promotion of Non-Compliance with Regulations:</b> There is a disconnect between Fisheries Commission officials and local fishing communities, eroding trust and discouraging compliance with regulations. Fishing Communities may view Fisheries Commission as ineffective, since it is under-resourced, which further fuels illicit activities.</p>
16	Weak fisheries research and data management system	<p><b>Inefficiency &amp; Lack of Data-Driven Decisions:</b> The absence of digital tools for farm management, market linkages, and data collection hinders efficiency, prevents accurate record-keeping, and limits the adoption of modern, data-driven farming</p>

No.	Developmental Issue	Developmental Implication
		<p>practices. This keeps the sector from reaching its full potential in terms of productivity and profitability.</p> <p><b>Poor Policy &amp; Resource Assessment:</b> Without reliable, digitized data on catch, effort, species composition, and water quality, it's impossible to accurately assess the health of inland fish stocks or the impact of fishing activities. This results in arbitrary decision-making, hindering sustainable management and resource recovery efforts.</p>
17	Limited market access and cross-border trade	<p><b>Market Instability &amp; Price Volatility:</b> Farmers often struggle to sell their produce at stable prices, facing gluts or low demand. This market uncertainty leads to unpredictable incomes for farmers, higher post-harvest losses, and acts as a significant disincentive for consistent production and investment.</p>
18	Weak fisher groups and inconsistent stakeholder engagement	<p><b>Lack of Ownership &amp; Policy Failure:</b> If fishers, local communities, and other key stakeholders are not consistently involved in policy formulation and implementation, policies often lack local relevance, are not well understood, and face resistance, leading to poor adherence and ultimately, failure to achieve management objectives. This undermines participatory governance.</p>
19	Deficiency in regulatory framework	<p><b>Loss of Economic Rent:</b> The lack of clear, enforced regulations on fishing effort, gear types, and catch limits leads to overcapacity and overfishing. This results in the loss of economic rent—the potential profit that could be gained from a sustainably managed fishery. Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, which is a direct consequence of this deficiency, is estimated to cost Ghana hundreds of millions of Cedis annually in lost revenue. This financial drain directly impacts the national economy and reduces the government’s capacity to invest in the sector.</p>
20	Limited mainstreaming of gender in the fisheries sector	<p><b>Diminished Ability to Support Households:</b> Women in Ghana’s fisheries are predominantly involved in the crucial post-harvest sector (processing, smoking, marketing) and financing, yet they often face significant barriers. Their limited access to formal credit, technology, and business training stifles the growth of their enterprises. When fish stocks decline, women's businesses are the first to suffer, leading to reduced income, increased financial stress, and a diminished ability to support their households.</p> <p><b>Increased Vulnerability to Gender-Based Violence and other forms of Exploitation:</b> This results from the highly defined gender roles in the sector place a disproportionate burden on women, who often have a "triple work burden" of household chores, managing their post-harvest businesses, and providing financial support. Their marginalization from decision-making bodies at both community and national levels means their unique challenges and perspectives are often not considered in policy formulation, leading to ineffective and unsustainable management strategies.</p>
21	Premix fuel supply inefficiencies	<p><b>Increased Operational Cost and fish prices:</b> Irregular and inconsistent supply of premix fuel forces fishers to purchase unsubsidized petrol from middlemen at exorbitant prices. This drastically increases their operational costs, making fishing</p>

No.	Developmental Issue	Developmental Implication
		trips less profitable. This financial strain ripples through the entire value chain, affecting processors, traders and consumers.  <b>Creation of an environment of distrust and corruption</b> through the politicization and mismanagement of the premix fuel subsidy. The financial shocks from high fuel costs and low catches drive fishers and their families into a cycle of poverty and debt. It can lead to an increase in social vices, out-migration from coastal communities for alternative livelihoods, and food insecurity for fishing households.
22	Capping of Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	<b>Hindered Self-Sufficiency &amp; Development:</b> Limiting the retention and utilization of IGF starves the fisheries sector of crucial funds needed for its own operational costs, research, monitoring, and development initiatives (e.g., restocking programs, community training). It fosters over-reliance on unpredictable central government budgets, hindering long-term planning and investment.

## 2.5 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

The contextual analysis identified several critical challenges that define the framework of Ghana's Fisheries and Aquaculture sector. An analysis of the current strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and potential threats confronting the fisheries and aquaculture in Ghana, based on critical examination of the relevant issues relating to the fisheries industry, is summarized in Figure 2.12.

The fisheries sector's main strengths are both natural and historical. Its principal weaknesses stem largely from the nature of the resource itself: the predominantly open-access system makes fisheries an occupation that the poor frequently rely on, yet the inherent variability of the resource prevents it from consistently providing a reliable livelihood

Despite the weaknesses, the fisheries sector presents significant opportunities. Growth in both production and earnings is not only possible but achievable. Realizing this potential, however, requires that essential resources and infrastructure be secured and effectively maintained.

The fisheries sector has significant potential to contribute to the economy and support livelihoods. However, this potential is threatened by a range of challenges, both internal and external, including domestic, regional, and global pressures. In particular, environmental changes and human activities pose serious risks to water resources and their capacity to sustain fish populations. Despite these threats, the sector retains opportunities to maintain and even expand its contribution to food security, livelihoods, and the national economy, provided that these challenges are effectively addressed.



*FIGURE 2. 12: STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS*

## 2.6 Future Development Needs

The key development projections that may result from the identified key issues, if resolved are outlined in Table 2.13.

**TABLE 2. 12: KEY ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS**

Key Issue	Development Projections
Declining Fish Stocks	
Fisheries and aquaculture Infrastructure gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the fisheries sector's contribution to Ghana's GDP from 0.72% in 2024 to 1.1% in 2029</li> </ul>
Inadequate Technological Advancement	
Poor Human Resource Development and management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35,000 new jobs created along the fisheries and aquaculture value chain, especially for youth and women.</li> <li>• 70% of fisheries officers, fish farmers, youth, and women trained in modern aquaculture practices, farm management, feed formulation, and fish health</li> </ul>
Limited Market Access and cross border trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce the volume of fish imports by 15% in 2029</li> <li>• increase the volume of fish exports by 20% in 2029</li> </ul>
Declining Fish Stocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase total fish production from 695,722.12 metric tons in 2024 to 1,022,113.83 metric tons by 2029</li> <li>• Increase marine fish catch from 442,360.86 metric tons in 2024 to 511,912.16 metric tons by 2029</li> <li>• Increase inland fish catch from 131,551.83 metric tons in 2024 to 234,554.58 metric tons by 2029</li> <li>• Reduce fishing effort by 10%</li> </ul>
Fisheries and aquaculture Infrastructure gap	
High Cost of Aquaculture Input (e.g. Fish Feed)	
Inadequate Quality Broodstock and Fingerlings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase aquaculture production from 121,809.43 metric tons in 2024 to 265,805.37 metric tons by 2029</li> </ul>
Disease outbreaks and poor fish health management practices	
Inadequate Technological Advancement	
Fisheries and aquaculture Infrastructure gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish 3 new fisheries hatcheries at strategic locations</li> <li>• Four existing non-functional hatcheries operational</li> <li>• Upgrade existing public hatcheries</li> </ul>

Key Issue	Development Projections
<p>Inadequate Enforcement</p> <p>Inadequate Technological Advancement</p> <p>Deficiency in Regulatory framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase compliance rates with fisheries laws and regulations by 20% by 2029</li> </ul>
<p>Weak Fisheries Research and Data Management System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update a comprehensive marine stock assessment database by 2026.</li> <li>• Establish and update a comprehensive inland stock assessment database by 2027</li> </ul>
<p>Unsustainable Fishing Practices</p> <p>Environmental degradation and Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate a specific area of mangrove ecosystems or other critical fish breeding grounds</li> </ul>
<p>Fisheries and aquaculture Infrastructure gap</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six (6) new fish processing centers constructed</li> <li>• 50% existing fish processing centers upgraded</li> <li>• Reduce post-harvest losses by 10% by 2029 through provision of improved smoking kilns and cold storage facilities</li> </ul>
<p>Limited mainstreaming of gender in the fisheries sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization and education in coastal communities on Child Labour and trafficking issues (CLaT)</li> <li>• Promote Inclusivity and Gender Mainstreaming</li> </ul>
<p>Inefficiencies in the distribution and management of premix fuel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All landing beaches with premix fuel distribution stations fully automated</li> </ul>
<p>Weak Fisher Groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate fishers' access to financial and technical support in relation to credit, grants, subsidies and technical assistance from experts</li> <li>• Implement Fisheries Co-Management Policy</li> <li>• Train members on effective communication, teamwork, and collective action to foster cohesion and mutual support.</li> <li>• Educate fisher groups on existing fisheries laws, policies (e.g., Fisheries Management Plan, co-management policy), and their rights and responsibilities.</li> </ul>
<p>Weak Monitoring and Evaluation Regime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify monitoring, evaluation, and learning through the conduct of periodic assessments, establishment of feedback mechanisms and documentation and sharing of best practices in the sector</li> </ul>
<p>Low compliance to food safety standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and create awareness among fishers, processors, traders and consumers on best industry practices (e.g. best handling practices, hygiene, safe ice production and handling, responsible use of chemicals, temperature control during transport, etc.)</li> <li>• Provide improved landing site facilities</li> </ul>

Key Issue	Development Projections
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide modern processing equipment (e.g. introduction of improved smoking kilns, access to insulated containers, etc.)</li> <li>• Strengthen regulatory and enforcement mechanisms</li> </ul>
Weak Licensing and Permitting regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate fishing communities and aquaculture operators on the importance of licensing and the penalties for non-compliance</li> <li>• One- Stop Shop Licencing Regime for Aquaculture</li> <li>• Online/Digital Application and Renewal System</li> <li>• Strengthen Inter-Agency Collaboration</li> <li>• Enhance licensing enforcement and compliance monitoring</li> </ul>
Weak Institutional Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen institutional coordination and collaboration for fisheries management and aquaculture development</li> </ul>
Deficiency in Regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft new Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill that is responsive to emerging trends in the sector (e.g. it should be holistic, ecosystem-based, adaptive, transparent, enforceable, rights-Based and gender-sensitive)</li> </ul>

# **CHAPTER THREE**

## **KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

### **Introduction**

The chapter outlines the prioritised development issues for the medium-term. It also details the approach for undertaking the prioritisation of the development issues.

### **3.1 Approach for Prioritisation**

The development issues identified during the situational analysis were harmonised and the pairwise ranking method was used to determine the priorities for the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector. This approach employed the use of head-to-head pairs of the identified development issues to ascertain the most preferred issue of significance for the medium-term. The compared development issues were then ranked and scored according to their frequencies; with the highest frequencies ranked first while the least ranked issues followed in a chronological order.

### **3.2 List of Prioritised Development Issues**

1. Disease outbreaks and poor fish health management practices
2. Weak Licensing and Permitting regime
3. Low compliance to food safety standards
4. Inadequate Quality Broodstock and Fingerlings
5. High Cost of Aquaculture Input (e.g. Fish Feed)
6. Unsustainable Fishing Practices
7. Declining fish Stocks
8. Inadequate Technological Advancement
9. Inadequate Enforcement
10. Environmental degradation and Climate Change
11. Weak Institutional Coordination
12. Weak Monitoring and Evaluation Regime
13. Fisheries and aquaculture Infrastructure gap
14. Poor Human Resource Development and management systems
15. *Weak Fisheries Research and Data Management System*
16. Limited Market Access and cross border trade
17. Weak Fisher Groups
18. Deficiency in Regulatory framework
19. Limited mainstreaming of gender in the fisheries sector
20. Premix fuel supply inefficiencies

# CHAPTER FOUR

## DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

### Introduction

This chapter outlines the prioritised development issues, sector goals, and strategic objectives, aligned with national development priorities. It further details the corresponding strategies and programmes designed to address these issues and drive sustainable sector transformation as indicated in Table 4.1.

### 4.1 Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

*TABLE 4.1: MATRIX ON DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES*

Prioritised Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objective	Strategy	Development Programme
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Weak Fisheries Research and Data Management System	Enhance fisheries research and data management	Strengthen fisheries research and data systems through the establishment of national data management system by 2029	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture  1.7.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	1.7.1.14 Provide resources to support research and development in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.  1.7.2.4 Transform the fisheries sub-sector and industry through research, science, data management, technology and innovation	Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development Programme.
Limited Market Access and cross-border trade	Enhance market access and cross-border trade through better infrastructure, standards compliance, and regional partnerships.	Improve access to domestic and regional markets by building the capacity of 200 fish value chain actors on export standards by 2029.	1.4.1 Reduce import dependency and boost exports through value addition and value extension.	1.4.1.5 Strengthen Local/ Export Infrastructure & Trade Facilitation  1.4.1.7 Promote export of value-added products.	Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme.
Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure gap	Enhance market access and cross-border trade through better infrastructure, standards compliance, and	Enhance fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure by constructing 15 landing sites, hatcheries, cold storage, and processing facilities across key coastal and inland	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture	1.7.1.4 Develop aquaculture parks and promote the construction of culturing facilities (hatcheries, laboratories, and fish feed mills)	Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme.

Prioritised Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objective	Strategy	Development Programme
	regional partnerships.	areas, by the end of 2029.	1.7.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	1.7.1.9 Invest in cold chain logistics and management of the seafood industry. 1.7.1.10 Implement a Cold Chain Improvement Initiative by upgrading storage and transport facilities 1.7.2.2 Improve fisheries infrastructure to attract private sector investment	Asset Maintenance Programme
Declining Fish stocks	Promote sustainable fishing practices, science-based management, and ecosystem conservation.	Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029.	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture  1.7.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	1.7.1.13 Improve education in fishing communities and develop alternative livelihoods for fisher folks to improve their well-being and reduce pressure on fish stocks. 1.7.2.1 Promote sustainable marine conservation and protection 1.7.2.3 Combat illegal fishing and reduce post-harvest losses 1.7.2.5 Implement a modified Closed Season Programme to ban fishing for two months for industrial trawl vessels and suspend the one month Closed Fishing Season for artisanal fishing fleets.	Marine Fisheries Management Programme  Inland Fisheries Management Programme  Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development Programme.  Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme

Prioritised Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objective	Strategy	Development Programme
Unsustainable Fishing Practices	Promote sustainable fishing practices, science-based management, and ecosystem conservation.	Enhance law enforcement, and reduce IUU fishing incidents by 50% by 2029	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture  1.7.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	1.7.1.13 Improve education in fishing communities and develop alternative livelihoods for fisher folks to improve their well-being and reduce pressure on fish stocks.  1.7.2.1 Promote sustainable marine conservation and protection 1.7.2.3 Combat illegal fishing and reduce post-harvest losses 1.7.2.5 Implement a modified Closed Season Programme to ban fishing for two months for industrial trawl vessels and suspend the one month Closed Fishing Season for artisanal fishing fleets.	Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme  Marine Fisheries Management Programme  Inland Fisheries Management Programme  Premix-Fuel Management Programme
High Cost of Aquaculture Input	Promote sustainable aquaculture development by enhancing the availability and affordability of quality inputs	Promote input subsidies and tax incentives, and lowering input-related production costs by at 30% for small- and medium-scale fish farmers by 2029.	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture	1.7.1.1 Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development 1.7.1.2 Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery and technical support 1.7.1.4 Develop aquaculture parks and promote the construction of culturing facilities (hatcheries, laboratories, and fish feed mills)	Aquaculture Development Programme  Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development Programme

Prioritised Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objective	Strategy	Development Programme
Inadequate Quality Broodstock and Fingerlings	Promote sustainable aquaculture development by enhancing the availability and affordability of quality inputs	Promote input subsidies and tax incentives, and lowering input-related production costs by at 30% for small- and medium-scale fish farmers by 2029.	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture	1.7.1.4 Develop aquaculture parks and promote the construction of culturing facilities (hatcheries, laboratories, and fish feed mills) 1.7.1.14 Provide resources to support research and development in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. 1.7.1.17 Enhance aquaculture production through improved fish genetics, commercial fingerling production, and strengthened quality assurance and disease control measures	Hatchery Management Programme  Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development Programme
Disease outbreaks and poor fish health management practices	enhance the health and sustainability of aquaculture by implementing comprehensive biosecurity measures in all aquaculture establishments	Implement biosecurity measures in all aquaculture establishments by 2029 to reduce aquatic animal diseases by 50%.	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture	1.7.1.7 Implement appropriate bio-security measures at all aquaculture establishments	Aquatic Animal Health Programme
Inadequate Enforcement	Promote sustainable fishing practices, science-based management, and ecosystem conservation.	Enhance fisheries enforcement to achieve 80% compliance with laws by 2025.	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture  1.7.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	1.7.1.11 Enforce the Fisheries Act for marine, inland, and freshwater resources. 1.7.1.15 Sensitise fishers on the country's fisheries laws and enforce the legislations  1.7.2.1 Promote sustainable marine conservation and protection 1.7.2.3 Combat illegal fishing and reduce post-	Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme

Prioritised Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objective	Strategy	Development Programme
				harvest losses through better surveillance, patrols, and stakeholder collaboration.	
Low compliance to food safety standards	Increase compliance with national and international food safety standards in the fisheries and aquaculture value chains	Improve food safety compliance by 60% in fisheries and aquaculture by 2029.	<p>1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture</p> <p>1.7.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources</p> <p>1.6.3 Enhance Sustainable and Resilient Food Production System</p> <p>2.4.1 Ensure access to safe and nutritious foods</p>	<p>1.7.1.7 Implement appropriate bio-security measures at all aquaculture establishments</p> <p>1.6.3.4 Review and regulate the use of agrochemicals in the food production value chain</p> <p>2.4.1.4 Update and enforce national legislation and regulations to conform to international food safety standards (SDG Target 2.1, 16.b)</p> <p>2.4.1.5 Sensitise the populace on safe food handling</p>	<p>Post-Harvest Management Programme</p> <p>Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</p>
Weak Fisher Groups	Strengthen fisher groups across Ghana through capacity building, cooperative development, and institutional support	Enhance the capacity of 70% of registered fisher groups across Ghana by 2029 through training, group development, and improved institutional support.	<p>1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture</p> <p>1.7.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources</p>	Strengthen the capacity and governance of fisher groups at the local, regional and national level	<p>Marine Fisheries Management Programme</p> <p>Inland Fisheries Management Programme</p> <p>Aquaculture Development Programme</p> <p>Post-Harvest Management Programme</p>
Weak Licensing and Permitting regime	Strengthen fisheries and aquaculture	Develop an <b>online one-stop-shop</b> platform for application, payment,	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and	1.7.1.11 Enforce the Fisheries Act for marine, inland,	Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance

Prioritised Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objective	Strategy	Development Programme
	licensing and permitting regime and enhance technology use	tracking, renewal by 2029 and build capacity of 80% of stakeholders for improved compliance and efficiency	management of Aquaculture  1.7.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	and freshwater resources.  1.7.1.16 Develop a One-Stop-Shop Aquaculture Licensing System to streamline the permitting process  Strengthen the licencing and permitting regime for capture fisheries	Strengthening Programme
Deficiency in Regulatory framework	Improve institutional coordination and strengthen the regulatory framework for fisheries and aquaculture	operationalize the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act by developing regulations for the sector by 2029.	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture  1.7.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for fisheries governance	Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme
Inadequate technological advancement	Strengthen fisheries and aquaculture licensing and permitting regime and enhance technology use	1. Digitize the data collection and permitting system of the fisheries Sector by end of 2027  2. Improve technology adoption rate among fish processing processors to 30% by end of 2029  3. Install and operationalize 300 automated fuel outlets at inland and coastal area by 2029	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture  1.7.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	1.7.1.2 Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery and technical support  1.7.1.8 Support innovation and adoption of improved local fishery production for domestic consumption and exports.  1.7.2.4 Transform the fisheries sub-sector and industry through research, science, technology and innovation 1.7.2.6 Ensure an efficient system for pre-mix fuel distribution.	Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					

Prioritised Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objective	Strategy	Development Programme
Limited mainstreaming of gender in the fisheries sector	Promote gender and youth inclusion in Ghana's fisheries sector	1. Ensuring 40% female and 30% youth representation in capacity enhancement programmes by 2029.  2. Undertake 10 CLaT campaign for coastal and inland communities by 2029	2.10.3 Strengthen mainstreaming, coordination and implementation of gender related interventions in all sectors  2.12.1 Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	Promote equal opportunities for women, men and youth in Ghana's fisheries sector  2.12.1.6 Increase awareness on the effects of child labour (SDGs Target 8.7)	Gender mainstreaming Enhancement Programme  Anti-Child Labour Advocacy Programme
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Poor Human Resource Development and Management systems	Enhance human resource development and management systems	1. Enhance capacity of 80% of fisheries and aquaculture staff in key technical, managerial, and regulatory competencies to improve sector performance and service delivery.  2. Develop and implement a comprehensive Human Resource Development Plan to guide capacity-building, recruitment, and staff progression in the fisheries and aquaculture sector	2.8.1 Improve human capital development and management	2.8.1.1 Promote and support schemes that support skills training, internship, and modern apprenticeship. (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)  2.8.1.2 Expand youth employment through partnerships, skills training, and entrepreneurship support. (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.2)	Human Resource Management Programme
Weak Institutional Coordination	Improve institutional coordination and strengthen the regulatory framework for fisheries and aquaculture	Establish an inter-agency platforms by 2029 to improve coordination and service delivery in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.	3.7.1: Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	3.7.1.4 Strengthen coordination and partnerships among research institutions, industry and Government (SDG Targets 13.2, 16.6) (AU Target A7 G20 P3 T1)	Institutional Coordination and Collaboration Strengthening Programme
Weak Monitoring and Evaluation Regime	Strengthen the M&E system to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.	Establish and operationalize a functional M&E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.	3.7.1 Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	Intensify monitoring, evaluation, and learning through the conduct of periodic assessments,  Establish feedback mechanisms and documentation and	Monitoring and Evaluation Programme  Knowledge Management and Learning Programme  Communication Programme

Prioritised Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objective	Strategy	Development Programme
				sharing of best practices in the sector	
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Environmental degradation and Climate Change	Reduce environmental pollution in fishing communities  Enhance climate change resilience in the fisheries sector	Implement waste management and sensitization programs in 100 coastal and inland communities by the end of 2029.  Promote the adoption of energy-saving fish processing facilities by 200 fish processors by the end of 2029  Support 100 fishing and fish farming communities to adopt climate-smart practices, by the end of 2029.	3.5.1 Reduce environmental pollution  3.7.2 Enhance climate change resilience	3.5.1.5 Accelerate implementation of the National Plastics Management Policy and Implementation Plan (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b; AU Target A1, G7, P3, T1)  Work with District Assemblies to co-implement communication campaigns.  3.7.2.2 Promote climate-smart agriculture (fisheries and aquaculture) (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)	Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme

## 4.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

TABLE 4. 2: GOAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13
G1	H	H	M	M	H	H	M	M	H	M	M	M	H
G2	H	H	M	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	H	M	H
G3	M	M	H	M	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
G4	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	H	M
G5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	H
G6	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	H	M
G7	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	H	M	M
G8	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	H	M
G9	H	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M
G10	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M
G11	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	H	M	M
G12	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	H	H
G13	H	H	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H

### Scale

- A) 3 = High Compatibility
- B) 2 = Moderate Compatibility
- C) = Low Compatibility
- D) = No Compatibility / Not Applicable

# CHAPTER FIVE

## COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

### Introduction

This chapter presents information on the development programmes for the Plan Period (2026-2029). The timeframe, indicative cost, the implementing agencies and the status of the development programmes are also indicated in the chapter. The final part of chapter five discusses Plan financing (Table 5.1 & 2).

### 5.1 Methodology for Costing and Assumptions

This section provides information on the methodology for estimating the cost of projects (operations and activities) for the development programmes of the Sector and the assumptions underlying these cost estimations.

#### 5.1.1 Methodology for Cost Estimation

- Projects comprise the procurement of goods, services and works
- Cost was estimated as a product of unit cost, quantity and frequency

#### 5.1.2 Assumptions

- Initial cost estimation was based on 2026 market prices
- A year-on-year average upward price adjustment rate of **15%** was applied
- Projected targets for planned projects informed cost estimation
- Expected revenue inflows from all Funding Sources informed cost estimation limits or threshold

TABLE 5. 1: PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Marine Fisheries Management	√	√	√	√	29,960,250.00	-	34,953,625.00	289,615,750.00		√	FC	MoFA, MESTI, LUSPA, EPA, MMDAs, NGOs, CSOs, DP, FAO Nansen Programme, Institute of Marine Research Norway, Industry Players, Fisher Groups, 24Hr Secretariat
Inland Fisheries Management	√	√	√	√	454,503.13	-	4,446,488.75	899,470.00		√	FC	MOFA, WRI, Fisher Groups, Academia, Research Institutions, MMDAs, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission, 24Hr Secretariat
Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development	√	√	√	√	123,083,571.63	-	132,919,123.38	436,433,263.75		√	MoFA / FC	MoF, GMA, DPs, FAO Nansen Programme, Institute of Marine Research Norway, Academia, Research Institutions, NGOs, CSOs, MMDAs, MESTI, Fisher Groups, EPA, GSA
Premix-Fuel Management	√	√	√	√	-	-	16,042,271.48	-		√	NPFS	MoFA, TOR, NPA, Fisher Groups, AOMCs
Aquaculture Development	√	√	√	√	24,966,875.00	-	67,410,562.50	50,532,955.00		√	FC	MoFA, MoF, WRI, EPA, WRC, DPs, Farmer Associations, DPs, MCDTI, MMDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
Hatchery Management	√	√	√	√	1,041,750.00	-	7,490,062.50	694,500.00		√	FC	Research and Academia, DPs, Farmer Associations, 24Hr Secretariat
Fisheries Law Enforcement	√	√	√	√	193,268,500.10	-	103,592,217.21	37,450,312.50		√	FC	MoFA, FCWC, Navy, Marine Police, Customs, GPHA, GMA, Immigration, Judiciary, FEU, MMDAs, Chief Fishermen
Aquatic Animal Health	√	√	√	√	19,973,500.00	-	24,966,875.00	24,966,875.00		√	FC	MoFA, VSD, EPA, WRC, WRI, MMDAs, DPs,

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
												Academia and Research institutions, 24Hr Secretariat
Post-Harvest Management and Trade	√	√	√	√	21,497,686.83	-	32,615,929.24	44,698,503.75		√	FC	MoFA, GSA, FDA, FRI, DP, NGOs, CEPS, 24 Hr Secretariat, MoF, MMDAs, Fisher Groups
Environment and Natural Resource Management	√	√	√	√	39,051,289.19	-	27,101,270.96	87,111,620.00		√	MoFA / FC	Office of the Minister of state (Climate Change and Sustainability), MESTI, EPA, WRI, WRC, Financial Institutions, MMDAs, DPs; CSOs & NGOs, EPA
Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement	√	√	√	√	171,986,421.68	-	125,392,886.25	2,051,283,750.00		√	MoFA	FC, NPFS, MoF, UCC, EPA, AESL, PWD, DPs, GETFund, Traditional Authorities, MMDA, 24Hr Secretariat
Asset Maintenance	√	√	√	√	49,692,827.45	-	81,491,880.00	-		√	MoFA, FC & NPFS	PWD, AESL
Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening	√	√	√	√	13,482,112.50	-	35,200,181.25	11,984,100.00		√	MoFA, FC & NPFS	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, FFAs, Hatchery Operators, Ghana Police, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization	√	√	√	√	1,022,312,675.63	-	89,262,385.94	5,118,209.38		√	MoFA	FC, NPFS, NPA, NITA/MCDTI, GSS, WRC, WRI, EPA, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Gender Mainstreaming & Anti-Child Labour Advocacy	√	√	√	√	1,080,311.88	-	1,952,787.69	1,093,083.25		√	MoFA / FC	MoGCSP, MMDAs, DPs, NGOs, CSOs, Fisher Groups
Human Resource Management	√	√	√	√	53,955,197.92	-	22,933,998.64	-		√	MoFA	FC, NPFS, PSC & OHCS, MoF
Institutional Coordination and Collaboration Strengthening	√	√	√	√	302,701,997.13	-	32,636,319.38	-		√	MoFA	MDAs, MMDAs, DPs, NGOs, CSOs, Fisher Groups, Academia, Research Institutions,

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
												CEPS, Navy, Traditional Authorities
Monitoring and Evaluation	√	√	√	√	1,248,343.75	-	9,844,696.45	-		√	MoFA, FC & NPFS	NDPC, MoF, Parliamentary Select Committee
Knowledge Management and Learning	√	√	√	√	-	-	1,797,615.00	1,847,548.75		√	MoFA / FC	DPs, NGOs
Communication	√	√	√	√	1,747,681.25	-	2,996,025.00	-		√	MoFA	FC, NPFS, Media, MoCDTI

## 5.2 Programme Financing

Table 5.2 presents the indicative costs for the twenty (20) Development Programmes, the expected revenue from various funding sources, and the resulting financing gap. Projected revenue of GHS 4,715,610,323.64 accounts for 78.98% of the total Development Programme cost of GHS 5,970,282,638.02, leaving a financing gap of GHS 1,254,672,314.37.

TABLE 5. 2: PROGRAMME FINANCING

Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) =(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (24Hr Economy)		
Marine Fisheries Management	354,529,625.00	13,000,000.00	21,238,500.08				200,000,000.00	3,891,100.00	238,129,600.08	(116,400,024.92)
Inland Fisheries Management	5,800,461.88	250,000.00	2,701,241.92				200,000.00	608,900.00	3,760,141.92	(2,040,319.96)
Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development	692,435,958.75	53,000,000.00	100,748,367.45				100,500,000.00	309,000,000.00	563,248,367.45	(129,187,591.30)
Premix-Fuel Management	16,042,271.48	-	9,745,679.92						9,745,679.92	(6,296,591.56)
Aquaculture Development	142,910,392.50	10,000,000.00	40,951,916.72				28,000,000.00	21,500,000.00	100,451,916.72	(42,458,475.78)
Hatchery Management	9,226,312.50	270,000.00	4,550,212.97				694,500.00		5,514,712.97	(3,711,599.53)
Fisheries Law Enforcement	334,311,029.81	175,000,000.00	62,932,271.96				25,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	272,932,271.96	(61,378,757.85)
Aquatic Animal Health	69,907,250.00	16,500,000.00	15,167,376.56				18,700,000.00		50,367,376.56	(19,539,873.44)
Post-Harvest Management and Trade	98,812,119.81	10,600,000.00	19,814,177.01				10,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	70,414,177.01	(28,397,942.80)
Environment and Natural Resource Management	153,264,180.15	30,000,000.00	16,464,022.11				67,982,485.34		114,446,507.45	(38,817,672.70)
Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement	2,348,663,057.93	50,000,000.00	86,176,178.40			725,026,923.26	295,405,500.00	1,146,364,970.69	2,302,973,572.35	(45,689,485.59)
Asset Maintenance	131,184,707.45	20,000,000.00	49,506,317.10						69,506,317.10	(61,678,390.35)
Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening	60,666,393.75	3,700,000.00	21,384,110.11				10,000,000.00		35,084,110.11	(25,582,283.64)

Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) =(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (24Hr Economy)		
Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization	1,116,693,270.94	615,790,679.96	54,226,899.46				3,000,000.00		673,017,579.42	(443,675,691.52)
Gender Mainstreaming & Anti-Child Labour Advocacy	4,126,182.81	503,000.00	1,186,318.52				700,000.00		2,389,318.52	(1,736,864.29)
Human Resource Management	76,889,196.56	35,814,342.31	33,694,978.39				-		69,509,320.70	(7,379,875.86)
Institutional Coordination and Collaboration Strengthening	335,338,316.50	103,000,000.00	19,826,564.02						122,826,564.02	(212,511,752.48)
Monitoring and Evaluation	11,093,040.20	800,000.00	5,980,653.09						6,780,653.09	(4,312,387.11)
Knowledge Management and Learning	3,645,163.75	-	1,092,051.11				500,000.00		1,592,051.11	(2,053,112.64)
Communication	4,743,706.25	1,100,000.00	1,820,085.19						2,920,085.19	(1,823,621.06)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,970,282,638.02</b>	<b>1,139,328,022.27</b>	<b>569,207,922.08</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>725,026,923.26</b>	<b>760,682,485.34</b>	<b>1,521,364,970.69</b>	<b>4,715,610,323.64</b>	<b>(1,254,672,314.37)</b>

### 5.3 Mechanisms to Fill the Gap

The total cost of implementing the 2026–2029 SMTDP is estimated at **GHS 5,970,282,638.02**, while projected revenue for the same period stands at **GHS 4,715,610,323.64**, leaving a financing gap of **GHS 1,254,672,314.37**. Addressing this gap is critical to the successful execution of the Plan. To this end, the Ministry and its agencies will implement a comprehensive resource mobilisation strategy comprising five components: (i) increased funding from the Government of Ghana (GoG), (ii) higher allocations from the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), (iii) strengthening internal revenue mobilisation mechanisms, (iv) enhancing development cooperation and partnerships, and (v) engaging non-traditional donors, including the private sector, civil society, and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). This multi-pronged approach is designed to secure the necessary financial resources while promoting sustainability, efficiency, and broader stakeholder participation in fisheries development.

### **5.3.1 Additional GoG Funding**

MoFA will engage the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to secure an increased annual budgetary allocation to effectively implement the strategic development programmes and projects outlined in the Plan. The additional funding will enable the fisheries sector to contribute more significantly to the agriculture sector by boosting production, enhancing food and nutrition security, and creating gainful employment for youth and women. Furthermore, through the 24-Hour Economy Initiative, the Ministry will advocate for additional financial support to implement key strategic projects under the Plan.

### **5.3.2 Increase in ABFA Allocation**

MoFA will engage the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to secure allocations from the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) for the fisheries sector, particularly in light of restrictions on fishing areas due to oil exploration, which have negatively affected fish production and revenue. Fisheries, as a key component of the agriculture sector, is one of the four sectors designated to benefit from ABFA resources for development projects.

### **5.3.3 Improving Internal Mobilization Mechanisms for IGF**

MoFA will engage MoF for 100 percent IGF retention. Also, the relevant stakeholders including industry players would be consulted on the review or adjustment in applicable fees and charges to improve internal revenue mobilisation to fund planned projects. The Ministry will further ensure prompt collection of fines from fisheries law infractions. The Ministry will improve efficiency in the procurement of goods, services and works.

### **5.3.4 Development Cooperation and Partnerships**

The Ministry will establish and deepen collaboration (financial and technical assistance) with international organisations and development partners to support the fisheries sector to pursue sustainable fisheries, ocean governance and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

### **5.3.5 Partnership with Non-Traditional Donors (private sector, civil society, PPP)**

There is the need to strengthen partnerships with non-traditional donors in the fisheries sector to explore additional financial and technical support for collaborative fisheries governance. This will include exploring public-private partnership programmes with relevant domestic and international organisations to leverage financial as well as technical assistance. The Ministry will encourage and support relevant fisheries CSOs and NGOs to seek additional resources and support for the implementation of priority areas captured in the Plan.

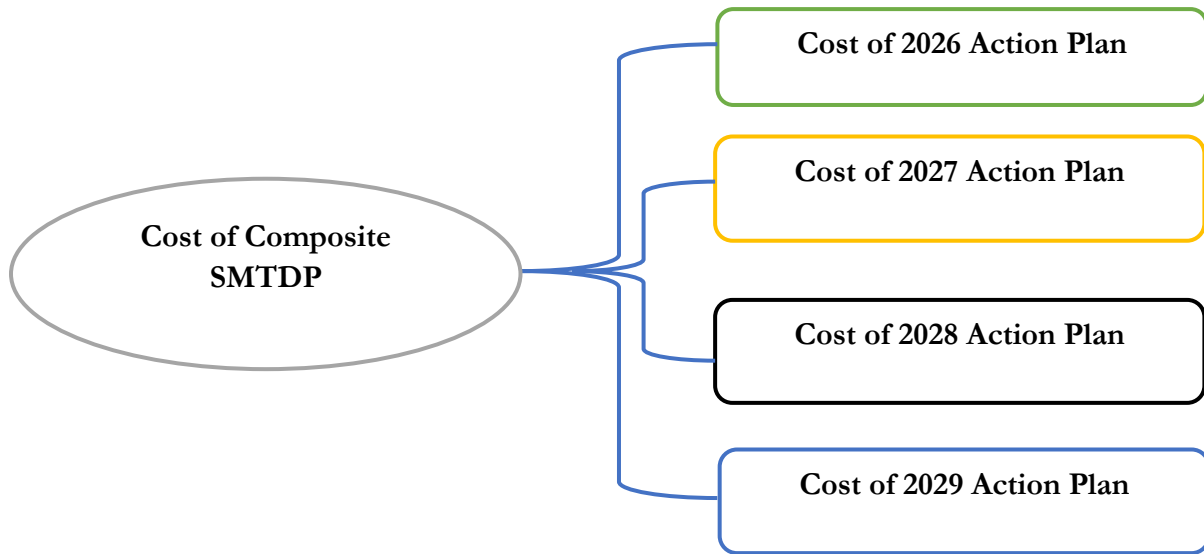
# CHAPTER SIX

## ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

### 6.1 Introduction

Chapter six presents the annual action plans for the Fisheries Sector for 2026-2029 under the twenty (20) development programmes. The projects (operations and activities) contained in the action plans were collated from the Ministry and its two (2) Agencies (Fisheries Commission and National Premix Fuel Secretariat). These projects were harmonized and reviewed to ensure that they are aligned with objectives and strategies of the sector.

The total cost for the implementation of the Action Plans in the 2026-2029 SMTDP is **GHS5,970,282,638.02**. Figure 6.1 indicates the cost breakdown for the four (4) year period.



*FIGURE 6.1: COST BREAKDOWN OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS*

## 2026 Annual Action Plan

<b>Objective: Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Marine Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Undertake feasibility studies on the Establish one MPA	Volta Region	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	MESTI, LUSPA, EPA, DAs, NGOs, CSOs, DP
Conduct stock and environmental assessment as science evidence based for stock recovery	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	50,000,000.00		✓	FC/FS SD	FAO Nansen Programme, Institute of Marine Research Norway
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,000,000.00</b>	<b>53,000,000.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Develop Inland Management Plan	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			400,000.00			✓	FC/IFM D	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC
Carry out one frame survey on small water bodies in 4 regions	Upper West, Upper East, North East, Northern	✓	✓	✓	✓	75,000.00		200,000.00		✓		FC/IFM D/FSS D	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission
Emboss inland canoe registration numbers	Volta Lake and Bui Dam	✓	✓	✓	✓	80,000.00		900,000.00			✓	FC/IFM D	Fisher Associations
Carry out a frame survey on the Bui Dam	Bui		✓		✓			500,000.00		✓		FC/IFM D	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission
<b>Total</b>						<b>155,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

**Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Embark on 4 sea patrols	EEZ	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	Navy, Marine Police,
Undertake 10 community sensitization exercise to enforce compliance on the Fisheries laws and Regulations	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	600,000.00		300,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	Chief fishermen, Navy, Marine Police, Fish Processors,
Ensure 100% compliance to closed season by the Industrial trawl vessels and also conduct 1 workshop for vessel operators during the season	Tema			✓		120,000.00		100,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	GITA, Navy, Marine Police, Vessel Operators
Conduct quarterly monitoring for 50 selected landing sites of artisanal boats in the Marine sector in order to enforce adherence to Non fishing days	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	350,000.00		150,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	Chief fishermen, Navy, Marine Police
Undertake 12 Volta Lake patrols to combat IUU fishing and also maintenance of patrol boat.	Inland	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000,000.00		2,000,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	VRA, Navy, Marine Police, Fishermen Associations, RMU
Sensitize fishermen in 48 communities along the Volta Lake on Fisheries Laws and Regulations	Inland	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		500,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	VRA, Navy, Marine Police, Fishermen Associations
<b>Total</b>						<b>8,070,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,050,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 20 fishers in 2 fishing communities per region on approved fishing gears & techniques and proper fishing methods	National (Regional Directors to decide communities)	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000.00			✓	FC/IFM D	Security services, Traditional Authorities, District Assemblies, Fisher groups
Conduct one stock assessment in small water bodies in 4 regions.	Eastern, Western, Volta, Central	✓	✓	✓	✓				80,000.00	✓		FC/IFM D/FSS D	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Establish and operationalize 4 Fisheries Landing Beach Enforcement (LaBeC) programme	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,635,500.00		1,000,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	FEU, NGOs, GMA, GPHA, VRA, Water Resource Commission,
<b>Total</b>						<b>3,635,500.00</b>	-	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Enhance the capacity of 70% of registered fisher groups across Ghana by 2029 through training, group development, and improved institutional support</b>													
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance capacity of 48 (3 per region) Fisher Associations in management of inland fisheries resource	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			300,000.00			✓	FC	Fisher Groups, MMDAs
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>300,000.00</b>	-				
<b>Objective: Strengthen fisheries research and data systems through the establishment of national data management system by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct Ecosystem survey (Stock and environmental assessment)	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	50,000,000.00		✓	FC/IF MD/FS SD	FAO Nansen Programme, Institute of Marine Research Norway
Conduct studies into the extension of the IEZ	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00		15,000.00	30,000.00	✓		MoFA & FC	Relevant Government agencies, Academia, Industry CSOs DP, Min of Defence (Navy), Min of Transport (GMA)
Procure a Research Vessel	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000,000.00		56,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	✓		MoFA & FC	Min of Defence (Navy), DP, Min of Transport (GMA)
Train 50 staff (200) annually in Routine Research Methods and Data Management	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00		6,000.00		✓		FC	Development Partners, Ministry of Defence( Navy)
Procure Computer & accessories for data centre	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	250,000.00		250,000.00	5,000,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	Development Partners
Establish one centralised digital data system for inland fisheries sectors	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			500,000.00	3,000,000.00	✓		FC	Fisher groups, DPs, Researchers, NITA
Establish Fisheries Data Centre	Headquarte rs, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000,000.00		4,000,000.00			✓	MoFA & FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Develop and implement fisheries information management system	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	150,000.00		250,000.00			✓	MoFA, FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Improve ICT infrastructure for fisheries management	Headquarte rs, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	300,000.00		600,000.00			✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	MoCDTI (NITA)

Conduct research on topical issues to inform decision making	Varios location	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000.00		300,000.00	1,500,000.00	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Partner with research institutions, academia and industry to conduct socioeconomic impact assessments	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000.00	300,000.00	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
<b>Total</b>						<b>59,759,000.00</b>		<b>65,021,000.00</b>	<b>159,830,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Promote input subsidies and tax incentives, and lowering input-related production costs by at 30% for small- and medium-scale fish farmers by 2029.</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (24Hour Economy, DPs)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 300 fish farmers on feed formulation using local ingredients	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			300,000.00	200,000.00		✓	FC	Fish farmer Associations, Research Institutions, PS
Conduct research into at least 2 culturable species for aquaculture production	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	400,000.00		500,000.00	1,100,000.00	✓		FC/MoFA	Research Institutions and academia, EPA, WRC, 24Hr Secretariat
Train 3 fisheries officers to undertake research into other culturable species at the Masters and PHD level	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	✓		FC	Research Institutions Academia, DPs
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,400,000.00</b>		<b>1,800,000.00</b>	<b>2,300,000.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Aquaculture Development</b>													
Engage MoF and relevant stakeholders on aquaculture inputs subsidies and tax wavers	National	✓	✓					500,000.00		✓		MoFA, FC	MOF, MCDTI, WRC, WRI, EPA, MoF, DPs

Train 200 Extension Officers in aquaculture extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000,000.00		3,000,000.00			✓	FC	WRI, EPA, WRC, Farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (24Hour Economy, DPs)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Procure 20 pick-ups, 50 motor bikes, 200 PPEs, 25 water test kits for aquaculture extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000,000.00		10,000,000.00	10,120,000.00		✓	FC	PPA, MOF, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,500,000.00</b>	<b>10,120,000.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Hatchery Management</b>													
Train 100 hatchery operators in broodstock management and fingerling production	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	300,000.00		1,500,000.00	200,000.00		✓	FC	Research and Academia, DPs, Farmer Associations, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Install and operationalize 300 automated fuel outlets at inland and coastal area by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme : Premix-Fuel Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Supply 100 million litres Premix Fuel to LBCs annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,418,600.00			✓	NPFS	MoFA, TOR, NPA, Fishing Associations, AOMCs
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,418,600.00</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Audit the use of Community Development funds by LBCs annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			783,900.00			✓	NPFS	MoFA, GAS
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>783,900.00</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme</b>													
Construct an Office Complex for the Headquarters	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			1,200,000.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, PWD, AESL, PPA

Procure 5 computers and accessories	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			196,000.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, PPA
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>1,396,000.00</b>	-				
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>													
Issue permits to all Oil Marketing Companies lifting premix fuel annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			260,000.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, AOMCs, NPA,
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Review the National Premix Fuel Committee Regulations (L.I. 2233)	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			850,000.00		✓		MoFA, NPFS	MoEn, FC, NPA, Fishing Associations, AOMCs,
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>1,110,000.00</b>	-				
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Install and Operationalise 65 Automated Premix Fuel System	All landing beaches at the four coastal and inland regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	153,000,000.00		11,400,000.00			✓	MoFA, NPFS	FC, NPA, DAs
<b>Total</b>						<b>153,000,000.00</b>	-	<b>11,400,000.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Enhance law enforcement, and reduce IUU fishing incidents by 50% by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct 24/7 electronic monitoring of all industrial fishing vessels	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000,000.00		2,000,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	CLS, FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE
Train 50 Fisheries Enforcement Unit (FEU) Personnel to enhance their capacity	National	✓		✓		1,000,000.00		500,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,
Conduct refresher Training for 100 Fisheries Observers	Tema			✓		3,500,000.00		1,000,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	GITA
Enhance Capacity of 20 Judges and Prosecutors in adjudication of fisheries infractions	Tema, Takoradi			✓		2,545,000.00		1,200,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, FEU,

Facilitate installation of EMS on 20 Ghanaian flag Tuna vessels	Tema	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,567,000.00		1,545,000.00		✓		FC/MC SD/FSS D	GTA, GPHA,GMA, VESSEL OPERATORS
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct 500 routine daily quayside inspections on industrial vessels (Trawlers =45, Tuna=30, Tuna carrier=1, Import reefer=) at Tema and Takoradi ports	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,328,000.00		1,230,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	GPHA, GMA,IMMIGRATI ON, CUSTOMS,
<b>Total</b>						<b>20,940,000.00</b>	-	<b>7,475,000.00</b>	-				
<b>Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme</b>													
Facilitate Linkage between fishers and 2 Agencies (Ash Foundation, Social Welfare and Community Devp't Department) providing Additional Livelihood options	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			53,500.00			✓	FC	NGOs, MMDAs
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>53,500.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Improve food safety compliance by 60% in fisheries and aquaculture by 2029.</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Enforce compliance to food safety standards at Tema port, 20 cold store facilities and 2 Production factories by conducting 4 quarterly routine inspections	Tema	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,460,000.00		1,400,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD/PH	Cold store owners, Processing companies, GPHA
<b>Total</b>						<b>2,460,000.00</b>	-	<b>1,400,000.00</b>	-				
<b>Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme</b>													
Sensitize 300 fish processors and traders (250) and fish farmers (50) in SFCLF and food safety standards	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			345,000.00			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Certify 75 artisanal fish processing facilities under the SFCLS	Lake Regions, 4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓			413,750.00			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs

Conduct quarterly enforcement on compliance with Food Safety Standards	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			360,000.00			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train and resource 40 fisheries officers for post-harvest extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	330,400.00		495,600.00			✓	FC	MMDAs
						<b>330,400.00</b>	-	<b>1,614,350.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Implement biosecurity measures in all aquaculture establishments by 2029 to reduce aquatic animal diseases by 50%</b>													
<b>Programme: Aquatic Animal Health</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (24 Hour Economy, DPs)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 50 officers in aquatic animal health management	Koforidua, Kumasi, Ho, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	2,000,000.00		✓	FC	VSD, Academia and Research institutions, 24Hr Secretariat
Procure lab tools, equipment and consumables for fish labs	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000.00			1,000,000.00		✓	FC	PPA, MOF, 24Hr Secretariat, DPs
Conduct quarterly monitoring and inspection of aquaculture facilities	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		1,500,000.00			✓	FC	EPA, WRC, WRI, MMDAs, Police, 24Hr Secretariat
Organize 2 quarterly sensitization workshops for 100 fish farmers on biosecurity at the farm level	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		✓	FC	VSD, Academia and Research institutions, 24Hr Secretariat
						<b>4,000,000.00</b>	-	<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Improve access to domestic and regional markets by building the capacity of 200 fish value chain actors on export standards by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitate and upgrade three fish market infrastructure	Accra (Salaga, Tuesday market, Adabraka)	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	MMDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish ten fish aggregators and off-takers	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		500,000.00	1,000,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	Farmer Associations, FDA, Fish Processors Associations, MMDAs, NGOs, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Develop a functional digitalized market platform	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000.00		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	NITA, MoCDTI, MoTAI, Farmer and Fish Processing Associations, NGOs, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish and implement cross-border data collection system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000.00		500,000.00	1,500,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	MoTAI, GEPC, Customers, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish 4 Model Fish Markets	Adabraka Market, Agboglobos, Keta, Denu	✓	✓	✓	✓				990,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	24 Hour Economy Secretariat, MoF
Establish a functional E-Market Platform	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000.00			✓	FC	Industry, DP
Conduct 2 cross-border monitoring exercises	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			340,000.00			✓	FC	CEPS, MOTI
Train 200 fish processors and traders in trade and certification schemes	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			450,000.00			✓	FC	Fisher Groups
Conduct quarterly facility inspections	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			116,000.00			✓	FC	

Conduct 2 Fisheries Post-Harvest Value Chain Census	National		✓	✓				1,500,000.00		✓		FC	MMDAs, Fisher Groups
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train and sensitize 20 (5 each year) fisher groups in group dynamics and best post-harvest practices	National			✓				175,000.00			✓	FC	Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,000,000.00</b>		<b>5,681,000.00</b>	<b>6,490,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Implement waste management and sensitization programs in 100 coastal and inland communities by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>													
projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitate Vulnerable Habitats ( Mangroves/Lagoons)	Coastal Region (Volta/Keta ramsar site complex)	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000.00		300,000.00	500,000.00	✓		Forestry, Fisheries Commission	Office of the Minister of state (Climate change and Sustainability) Financial Institutions, Relevant Local government Agencies, Relevant government agencies, Development Partners; CSOs & NGOs,
Create awareness to reduce plastic pollution (6 Electronic-media outlet)	National/ Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	500.00		1,000.00	2,000.00	✓		FC	Relevant Government Agencies, Fisheries Association, CSOs, Private Sector and
Conduct 2 sensitization in communities (Up-stream and down-stream) to reduce Plastic Pollution	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00		12,000.00	10,000.00	✓		FC	Relevant Government Agencies, Fisheries Association, CSOs, Private Sector and

projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		Organise one conference with investors towards marine debris recycling	National/ Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	✓	
Provide 12 receptacles at landing beaches.	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00		20,000.00	30,000.00	✓		FC	Relevant Government Agencies, DAs
Conduct 8 baseline water quality assessment in 32 water bodies.	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	600,000.00			120,000.00	✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, FC
Establish 5 Stakeholder engagement meetings on two lagoons at District level to promote conservation measures	Lagoons: Keta and Ada	✓	✓	✓	✓				120,000.00	✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission
Conduct routine monitoring at 10 locations with effluent discharge into major inland water bodies from aquaculture facilities, households, industries, etc. quarterly	Akosombo, Kpong, Kudikope, bui, Bagre, Pra and Ankobra rivers	✓	✓	✓	✓			250,000.00	150,000.00	✓		FC	Other institutions
<b>Total</b>						<b>820,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>593,000.00</b>	<b>942,000.00</b>				

Academic Institutions

<b>Objective: Support 100 fishing and fish farming communities to adopt climate-smart practices, by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop a fast growth performance and disease resistant species/strains (catfish, tilapia, etc) for Climate Smart Aquaculture system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		1,572,325.00	1,000,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, MLGCRA, ARDEC-WRC, Research and Academia, farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construct a mariculture hatchery	Greater Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		500,000.00	2,000,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, GMA, Fisher Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Conduct mariculture trail/demonstration	Western region	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		500,000.00	2,000,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, GMA, Fishers Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish and operate one aquaculture production zone	Dodi Asantikrom , Volta lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	GIDA,EPA, WRC, MMDAs, LUSPA, ECG, MDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,572,325.00</b>	<b>16,000,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Promote the adoption of energy-saving fish processing facilities by 200 fish processors by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitize 200 fish processors and traders on the benefits of environmentally friendly technologies (energy-saving fish processing facilities and packaging)	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			307,530.00			✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, EPA Research / Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
Train 30 fish farmers and processors and traders in repurposing of fish by-products into other valuable products	Volta Lake Enclave, Greater Accra		✓					180,000.00		✓		FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, EPA Research / Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>487,530.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Enhance fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure by constructing 15 landing sites, hatcheries, cold storage, and processing facilities across key coastal and inland areas, by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop and Construct one modern landing sites	Coastal Region (Western)	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000,000.00		6,000,000.00	400,000,000.00	✓		MoFA	Relevant Government Agencies , Coastal Communities, Fisher Association
Develop one inland modern landing site.	Dambai	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000,000.00		✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC
Develop one modern fish market infrastructure in each region for inland fishing communities	Upper West, Upper East, North East, Northern	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000,000.00		50,000.00		✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC
Rehabilitate and expand the Vea Hatchery	Veaa	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000.00		500,000.00	1,000,000.00		✓	FC	MOF, AESL, PWD, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
Procure tools and equipment to stock the Vea hatchery	Veaa	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000.00		200,000.00	1,000,000.00		✓	FC	MOF, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat etc
Construct state of the art hatchery	Sankana	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		500,000.00	4,000,000.00	✓		FC	MOF, AESL, PWD, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
Establish one functional aquaculture park	Akosombo, along the Volta Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000,000.00		200,000.00	8,000,000.00	✓		MOFA, FC	MOF, PPA, AESL, PWD, WRI, WRC, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
Establish 4 FEU Offices along the Volta Lake	Yeji, Abotoase, Kpando Torkor, Dambai	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000,000.00		1,000,000.00		✓		FC	Navy, Marine Police, Chief fishermen, MMDAs
Renovate MCSD office at Tema Harbour	Tema fishing Harbour	✓				300,000.00		200,000.00		✓		FC	GPHA, PWD, PPA

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Complete and Operationalize Anomabo Fisheries College	Anomabo	✓	✓	✓	✓	16,482,576.25					✓	MoFA	MoF, UCC, GETFund, Traditional Authorities, MMDA
Complete MoFAD Office Complex	Ridge, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000,000.00			✓	MoFA	FC/NPFS
<b>Total</b>						<b>35,482,576.25</b>		<b>23,650,000.00</b>	<b>414,000,000.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Asset Maintenance Programme</b>													
conduct one infrastructure audit of inland fisheries facilities per region.	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000.00		20,000.00			✓	FC	DAs
Roll-out Asset Maintenance Plan	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,911,751.56		12,000,000.00			✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	PWD
Pay monthly subscriptions	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		4,300,000.00			✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	
<b>Total</b>						<b>9,951,751.56</b>		<b>16,320,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective: Develop an online one-stop-shop platform for application, payment, tracking, renewal by 2029 and build capacity of 80% of stakeholders for improved compliance and efficiency</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop and implement a digitalized one stop shop licensing regime for all subsectors	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,122,000.00		5,618,000.00	2,000,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, DPs, NITA, Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation, CSOs
Conduct quarterly enforcement of aquaculture regulations	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00			✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, Ghana Poilce, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop and operationalize SOPs/ guideline for hatchery operators	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000.00		500,000.00		✓		FC	WRI, WRC, EPA, Hatchery Operators, FFAs, 24Hr Secretariat
Organize 4 sensitization workshops for 200 fish farmers on aquaculture regulations and online application procedures/processes	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000.00		200,000.00	400,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>3,822,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8,318,000.00</b>	<b>2,400,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Operationalize the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act by developing regulations for the sector by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 4 Awareness Campaigns on licensing and permitting protocols for 100 fish import and export operators	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			48,000.00			✓	FC	MoFA, Import & Export Operators, NGOs, private sector
Sensitize and educate 500 stakeholders on the new fisheries laws (with focus on Post-Harvest)	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	153,765.00		153,765.00		✓		FC	MoFA, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>153,765.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>201,765.00</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Objective: Operationalize the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act by developing regulations for the sector by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Annual Post-Harvest Sector Coordination Meeting	Greater Accra	✓						400,000.00			✓	FC	MoFA, CSIR, GSA, FDA, Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
Conduct 100 Export Consignment Inspections to ensure compliance with export protocols	Greater Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			50,000.00			✓	FC	Fish Exporters, GSA, FDA
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>450,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Digitize the data collection and permitting system of the fisheries Sector by end of 2027</b>													
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (24 Hour Economy)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Upgrade and Update Marine Vessel Registers Annually	National			✓		10,000.00		20,000.00	25,000.00		✓	FC	Development Partners, CSOs
Train 50 staffs on the Upgraded Registers	National		✓			5,000.00		10,000.00				FC	Development Partners, CSOs
Establish a functional digitalized aquaculture data management system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	600,000.00		500,000.00	1,000,000.00		✓	MoFA/FC	NITA/MCDTI, GSS, WRC, WRI, EPA, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>615,000.00</b>		<b>530,000.00</b>	<b>1,025,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Improve technology adoption rate among fish processing processors to 30% by end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the dissemination and adoption of improved fish handling, processing and storage technologies among 30 fish processors and traders annually	Lake Regions, 4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	132,500.00					✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>132,500.00</b>	-	-	-				

<b>Objective: Undertake 10 CLaT campaign for coastal and inland communities by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Gender Mainstreaming Enhancement and Anti-child Labour Advocacy Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor the implementation of Anti-CLaT strategy	four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00		10,000.00			✓	MOFA/FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs, NGOs
Develop implementation plan for the Anti-CLaT strategy.	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00		12,000.00	18,000.00	✓		FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs, NGOs

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitize 5 communities in each region on child labour and trafficking issues	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	170,000.00			70,000.00	✓		FC	Fishers, Chiefs,
Conduct 8 Sensitization and Advocacy exercises in anti-CLaT among processor & trader groups	Lake Regions	✓		✓				66,250.00			✓	FC	MoGCSP, MMDAs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>185,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,250.00</b>	<b>88,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Ensuring 40% female and 30% youth representation in capacity enhancement programmes by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Gender Mainstreaming Enhancement and Anti-child Labour Advocacy Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategic plan	four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00		10,000.00			✓	FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs,NGOs
Develop implementation plan fo the gender mainstreaming strategic plan	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00		12,000.00	18,000.00	✓		FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs,NGOs
Conduct training 200 Youth and the vulnerable for Livelihood Options	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00		30,000.00	50,000.00		✓		Relevant government agencies, CSOs, Development partners
Provide training for 55 adults on improved fish processing techniques	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			120,000.00	50,000.00	✓		FC	female Inland fish Processors and Traders
Provide training for 100 youth fishers in record keeping	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			70,000.00	20,000.00	✓		FC	Youth Fishers,
Conduct 8 Sensitization and Advocacy exercises in gender mainstreaming among processor & trader groups	Lake Regions	✓		✓				66,250.00			✓	FC	MoGCSP, MMDAs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>35,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>308,250.00</b>	<b>138,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Enhance capacity of 80% of fisheries and aquaculture staff in key technical, managerial, and regulatory competencies to improve sector performance and service delivery</b>													
<b>Programme: Human Resource Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GHS)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct 100 Capacity Building Programmes for Staff	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	250,000.00		2,090,348.69			Ongoing	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Conduct Human Resource Audit in all FC Offices and Stations.	Nationwide			✓	✓			2,127,500.00		✓		MoFA	FC
Conduct 3 level Performance Management for all Staff (665)	Nationwide	✓	✓		✓	10,000.00		9,500.00			✓	MoFA	FC, NPFS & OHCS
Infrastructure Development - Construction of Office Accommodation in selected Regions and Districts	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,500,000.00					✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Conduct HR Planning and Recruitment for vacant positions in FC and NPFS	Nationwide		✓	✓	✓	201,250.00		402,500.00			✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	MoF, OHCS & PSC
Conduct Staff Promotion for 250 personnel by 30th September 2026	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓		65,166.67		195,500.00			✓	MoFA	FC, NPFS, PSC & OHCS
Institute rewards scheme for high Performing Officers	Nationwide				✓			1,000,000.00		✓		MoFA, FC, NPFS	
Train 50 LBCs on Premix Fuel administration and safety	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			365,600.00			✓	NPFS	MoFA, NPA, GNFS
<b>Total</b>						<b>11,026,416.67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,190,948.69</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Establish an inter-agency platforms by 2029 to improve coordination and service delivery in the fisheries and aquaculture sector</b>													
<b>Programme: Institutional Coordination and Collaboration Strengthening Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Undertake Stakeholder Quarterly Engagement/Meetings	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00		20,000.00			✓	MoFA, FC	Development Partners; CSOs & NGOs
Enhance Capacity of 20 Judges and Prosecutors in adjudication of fisheries infractions	Tema, Takoradi			✓		2,545,000.00		1,200,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	Judges, Prosecutors, FEU,
Conduct 2 Stakeholder meetings bi-annually to enforce Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)	Tema, Takoradi	✓		✓		1,400,000.00		800,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	GPHA, GMA, Immigration

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 2 workshops to strengthen inter-agency and stakeholder collaboration in fisheries law enforcement	TDB	✓	✓	✓	✓	457,000.00		250,000.00			✓	FC/MC SD	FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,
Organize stakeholder engagements	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	90,500.00		215,000.00			✓	MoFA & FC	MDAs, CSOs, MMDAs
Hold quarterly regional stakeholder engagements on emerging trends in fisheries and aquaculture management	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	350,000.00		1,000,000.00			✓	MoFA, FC	MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, Fisheries Ass., Academic & Research Inst.
Participate in Regional and International Fisheries Meetings/Seminars/Conference	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	250,000.00		400,000.00			✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	MFA
Organise stakeholder engagements on 2026-2029 Plan preparation		✓	✓	✓	✓			350,000.00			✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, CSOs, Academic Inst., Fisheries Ass.
Develop 2026-2029 Sector Medium Term Development Plan		✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000.00		380,000.00			✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, CSOs, Academic Inst., Fisheries Ass.
Facilitate the implementation of AquaCage/Culture Programme (ACP)	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000,000.00		300,000.00		✓		MoFA & FC	MMDAs
Facilitate the organization of fisheries components of National Farmers' Day Celebrations		✓	✓	✓	✓	3,650,500.00		1,000,000.00			✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	MoFA, MoF, MMDAs
Facilitate the National Fisheries Conference	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		200,000.00		✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	MDAs, CSOs
Establish Blue Economy Commission	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	800,000.00		200,000.00		✓		MoFA	MEST, NDPC, Ghana, Navy
<b>Total</b>						<b>60,653,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6,315,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making</b>													
<b>Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor Premix fuel distribution and usage by LBCs monthly	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			543,200.00			✓	NPFS	MoFA, FC, NPA
Annual Review of 2026-2029 SMTDP	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			450,000.00		✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, M&E Sec
Monitoring of plan Implementation of 2026-2029 SMTDP	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	250,000.00		800,000.00		✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, M&E Sec.
<b>Total</b>						<b>250,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1,793,200.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making</b>													
<b>Programme: Knowledge Management and Learning Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Document and share lessons learned	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	80,000.00	-		✓	MoFA & FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Organize knowledge-sharing events	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	80,000.00	250,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Develop knowledge products	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	100,000.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	MoCDTI (NITA)
Maintain digital knowledge repository	Head Office	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	50,000.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
Integrate learning into planning processes	Head Office	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	50,000.00	120,000.00	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>360,000.00</b>	<b>370,000.00</b>				

**Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making**

**Programme: Communication Programme**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Roll-out Communication Strategy	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	350,000.00		600,000.00		✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Media, MoCDTI
<b>Total</b>						<b>350,000.00</b>	-	<b>600,000.00</b>	-				

## 2027 Annual Action Plan

Objective: Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029													
Programme: Marine Fisheries Management Programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Pilot one Mariculture to boost natural stocks biomass	Ga- South			✓		2,300,000.00		3,450,000.00	5,750,000.00	✓		FC	Private Sectors, Financial Institutions, DP
Undertake feasibility studies on the Establish one MPA	Volta Region	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,150,000.00		1,150,000.00	3,450,000.00	✓		FC	MESTI, LUSPA, EPA, DAs, NGOs, CSOs, DP
Conduct stock and environmental assessment as science evidence based for stock recovery	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,450,000.00		3,450,000.00	57,500,000.00		✓	FC	FAO Nansen Programme, Institute of Marine Research Norway
<b>Total</b>						<b>6,900,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,050,000.00</b>	<b>66,700,000.00</b>				
Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme													
Embark on 4 sea patrols	EEZ	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,450,000.00		3,450,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	Navy, Marine Police,
Undertake 10 community sensitization exercise to enforce compliance on the Fisheries laws and Regulations	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	690,000.00		345,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	Chief fishermen, Navy, Marine Police, Fish Processors,
Ensure 100% compliance to closed season by the Industrial trawl vessels and conduct 1 workshop for vessel operators during the season	Tema	✓			✓	135,000.00		100,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GITA, Navy, Marine Police, Vessel Operators
Conduct quaterly monitoring of 50 selected landing sites of artisanal boats in the Marine sector in order to enforce adherence to Non fishing days	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	402,500.00		201,250.00		✓		FC/MCS D	Chief fishermen, Navy, Marine Police
Undertake 12 Volta lake patrols to combat IUU fishing and maintenance of patrol boat.	Inland	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,450,000.00		2,300,000.00		✓		FC/MCS D	VRA, Navy, Marine Police, Fishermen Associations, RMU
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitize fishermen in 48 communities along the Volta lake on Fisheries Laws and Regulations	Inland	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,150,000.00		575,000.00		✓		FC/MCS D	VRA, Navy, Marine Police, Fishermen Associations
<b>Total</b>						<b>9,277,500.00</b>	-	<b>6,971,250.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 20 fishers in 2 fishing communities per region on approved fishing gears & techniques and proper fishing methods	National (Regional Directors to decide communities)	✓	✓	✓	✓			34,500.00			✓	FC	Security services, Traditional Authorities, District Assemblies, Fisher groups
Conduct one stock assessment in small water bodies in 4 regions.	Western North, Volta, Ahafo, Western	✓	✓	✓	✓				92,000.00	✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>34,500.00</b>	<b>92,000.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Establish and operationalize 4 Fisheries Landing Beach Enforcement (LaBeC) programme	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,180,825.00		1,150,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FEU, NGOs, GMA, GPHA, VRA, Water Resource Commission,
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,180,825.00</b>	-	<b>1,150,000.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Enhance the capacity of 70% of registered fisher groups across Ghana by 2029 through training, group development, and improved institutional support</b>													
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance capacity of 48 (3 per region) Fisher Associations in management of inland fisheries resource	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			345,000.00			✓	FC	
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>345,000.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Strengthen fisheries research and data systems through the establishment of national data management system by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development Programme.</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct Ecosystem survey (Stock and environmental assessment)	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,450,000.00		3,450,000.00	57,500,000.00		✓	FC/FSS D	FAO Nansen Programme, Institute of Marine Research Norway
Conduct studies into the extension of the IEZ	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,750.00		17,250.00	34,500.00	✓		FC/FSS D	Academia, Industry, Stakeholders
Research Vessel - Operational Cost		✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000,000.00		7,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	Industry
Train 50 staff annually in Routine Research Methods and Data Management	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,600.00		6,900.00		✓		FC	Development Partners, Ministry of Defence (Navy)
Procure Computer & accessories for data centre and Maintain the Data Center	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	287,500.00		287,500.00	5,750,000.00		✓	FC	Development Partners
Establish one centralised digital data system for inland fisheries sectors	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			23,000.00		✓		FC	Fisher groups, DPs, Researchers, NITA
Establish Fisheries Data Centre	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,900,000.00	-	4,600,000.00			✓	MoFA & FC	MoCDTI (NITA)

Develop and implement fisheries information management system	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	172,500.00	-	287,500.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Improve ICT infrastructure for fisheries management	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	345,000.00	-	690,000.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	MoCDTI (NITA)
Conduct research on topical issues to inform decision making	Various location	✓	✓	✓	✓	57,500.00	-	345,000.00	1,725,000.00	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
Partner with research institutions, academia and industry to conduct socioeconomic impact assessments	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	115,000.00	345,000.00	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
<b>Total</b>						<b>16,222,850.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,822,150.00</b>	<b>75,354,500.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Promote input subsidies and tax incentives, and lowering input-related production costs by at 30% for small- and medium-scale fish farmers by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 300 fish farmers on feed formulation using local ingredients	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	345,000.00	230,000.00		✓	MOFA, FC, MOF, MOT	Fish farmer Associations, Research Institutions, PS
Conduct research into at least 2 culturable species for aquaculture production	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	460,000.00	-	575,000.00	1,265,000.00	✓		FC/MoFA	Research Institutions and academia, EPA, WRC, 24Hr Secretariat
Nominate 3 fisheries officers to undertake research into other culturable species at the Masters and PhD level	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,150,000.00	-	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00	✓		FC	Research Institutions Academia, DPs
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,610,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,070,000.00</b>	<b>2,645,000.00</b>				

Programme: Aquaculture Development													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (24 Hour Economy)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Engage MoF and relevant stakeholders on aquaculture inputs subsidies and tax wavers	National	✓	✓			-	-	575,000.00	-	✓		MoFA/F C/MoF/ MoTAI	MOF, MCDTI, WRI, EPA, DPs
Train 200 Extension Officers in aquaculture extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,300,000.00	-	3,450,000.00	-		✓	FC	WRI, EPA, WRC, Farmer Associations, 24Hr Secretariat
Procure 20 pick-ups, 50 motor bikes, 200 PPEs, 25 water test kits for aquaculture extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,450,000.00	-	11,500,000.00	11,638,000.00		✓	FC	PPA, MOF, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>5,750,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,525,000.00</b>	<b>11,638,000.00</b>				
Programme: Hatchery Management													
Train 100 hatchery operators in broodstock management and fingerling production	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	345,000.00	-	1,725,000.00	230,000.00		✓	FC	Research and Academia, DPs, Farmer Associations, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>345,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,725,000.00</b>	<b>230,000.00</b>				

Objective: Install and operationalize 300 automated fuel outlets at inland and coastal area by 2029													
Programme: Premix-Fuel Management Programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Supply 100 million litres Premix Fuel to LBCs annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			3,265,110.00			✓	NPFS	MoFA, TOR, NPA, Fishing Associations, AOMCs
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,265,110.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Audit the use of Community Development funds by LBCs annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			1,058,265.00			✓	NPFS	MoFA, GAS
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>1,058,265.00</b>	-				
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme</b>													
Construct an Office Complex for the Headquarters	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			1,620,000.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, PWD, AESL, PPA
Procure 5 computers and accessories	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			264,400.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, PPA
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>1,884,400.00</b>	-				
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>													
Issue permits to all Oil Marketing Companies lifting premix fuel annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			270,000.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, NPA, AOMCs
Review the National Premix Fuel Committee Regulations (L.I. 2233)	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			1,147,500.00		✓		MoFA, NPFS	MoEn, FC, NPA, Fishing Associations, AOMCs,
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>1,417,500.00</b>	-				
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Install and Operationalise 65 Automated Premix Fuel System	All landing beaches at the four coastal and inland regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	206,500,000.00		15,390,000.00			✓	MoFA, NPFS	FC, NPA,
<b>Total</b>						<b>206,500,000.00</b>	-	<b>15,390,000.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Enhance fisheries enforcement to achieve 80% compliance with laws by 2025</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct 24/7 electronic monitoring of industrial fishing vessels	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,750,000.00		2,300,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	CLS, FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE
Establish and operationalize 4 Fisheries Landing Beach Enforcement (LaBeC) programme	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,180,825.00		1,150,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FEU, NGOs, GMA, GPHA, VRA, Water Resource Commission,
Organize 2 workshops to strengthen inter-agency and stakeholder collaboration in fisheries law enforcement		✓	✓	✓	✓	525,550.00		287,500.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,
Train 50 Fisheries Enforcement Unit (FEU) Personnel to enhance their capacity		✓		✓		1,150,000.00		575,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,
Conduct refresher Training for 100 Fisheries Observers	Tema			✓		4,025,000.00		1,150,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GITA
Facilitate installation of EMS on 20 Ghanaian flag Tuna vessels	Tema	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,952,000.00		1,776,450.00		✓		FC/MCS D/FSSD	GTA
Conduct 500 routine daily quayside inspections on industrial vessels (Trawlers =45, Tuna=30, Tuna carrier=1, Import reefer=) at Tema and Takoradi ports	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,277,200.00		1,414,500.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GPHA, GMA, IMMIGRATION, CUSTOMS,
Conduct 2 trainings on safety of life and property at Sea	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	690,000.00		345,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GMA, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, IMMIGRATION, Fisheries Associations, Private Sector, Fisheries Input Dealers
<b>Total</b>						<b>26,550,575.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,998,450.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate Linkage between fishers and 2 Agencies (Ash Foundation, Social Welfare and Community Devp't Department) providing Additional Livelihood options	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			61,525.00			✓	FC	NGOs, MMDAs
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>61,525.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Improve food safety compliance by 60% in fisheries and aquaculture by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Enforce compliance to food safety standards at Tema port, 20 coldstore facilities and 2 Production factories by conducting 4 quarterly routine inspections	Tema	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,829,000.00		1,610,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D/PH	Coldstore owners, Processing companies, GPHA
<b>Total</b>						<b>2,829,000.00</b>	-	<b>1,610,000.00</b>	-				
<b>Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme</b>													
Sensitize 300 fish processors and traders (250) and fish farmers (50) in SFCLF and food safety standards	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			396,750.00			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Certify 75 artisanal fish processing facilities under the SFCLS	Lake Regions, 4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓			480,125.00			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Conduct quarterly enforcement on compliance with Food Safety Standards	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			414,000.00			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Train and resource 40 fisheries officers for post-harvest extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	379,960.00		569,940.00			✓	FC	

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the establishment 2 model Training and Demonstration Centres	Greater Accra & Central	✓	✓	✓	✓				5,679,000.00		✓	MoFA/FC	24 Hour Economy Secretariat, MoF, DPs
<b>Total</b>						<b>379,960.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,860,815.00</b>	<b>5,679,000.00</b>				

Objective: Implement biosecurity measures in all aquaculture establishments by 2029 to reduce aquatic animal diseases by 50%													
Programme: Aquatic Animal Health													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 50 officers in aquatic animal health management	Koforidua, Kumasi, Ho, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,725,000.00	-	1,725,000.00	2,300,000.00		✓	FC	VSD, Academia and Research institutions, 24Hr Secretariat, DPs,
Procure lab tools, equipments and consumables for fish labs	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	575,000.00	-	-	1,150,000.00	✓		FC	PPA, MOF, 24Hr Secretariat, DPs
Coduct quarterly monitoring and inspection of aquaculture facilities	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,150,000.00	-	1,725,000.00	-		✓	FC	EPA, WRC, WRI, MMDAs, Police, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Organize 2 quarterly sensitization workshops for 100 fish farmers on biosecurity at the farm level	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,150,000.00	-	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00		✓	FC	VSD, Academia and Research institutions, 24Hr Secretariat, DPs,
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,600,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,750,000.00</b>	<b>5,750,000.00</b>				

Objective: Improve access to domestic and regional markets by building the capacity of 200 fish value chain actors on export standards by 2029													
Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitate and upgrade three fish market infrastructure	Accra (Salaga, Tuesday market, Adabraka)	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,300,000.00	-	1,150,000.00	2,300,000.00		✓	MoFA/FC	MMDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish ten fish aggregators and off-takers	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,150,000.00	-	575,000.00	1,150,000.00	✓		MoFA/FC	Farmer Associations, FDA, Fish Processors Associations, MMDAs, NGOs, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Develop a functional digitalized market platform	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	575,000.00	-	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00	✓		MoFA/FC	NITA, MoCDTI, MoTAI, Farmer and Fish Processing Associations, NGOs, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish and implement cross-border data collection system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	575,000.00	-	575,000.00	1,725,000.00	✓		MoFA/FC	MoTAI, GEPC, Customers, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish 4 Model Fish Markets	Adabraka Market, Agboglobos hie, Keta, Denu	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,138,500.00		✓	MoFA/FC	24 Hour Economy Secretariat, MoF
Establish a functional E-Market Platform	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			115,000.00			✓	MoFA, FC	NITA, Private sector, Consultant, GIPC, GEPA
Conduct 2 cross-border monitoring exercises	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			391,000.00			✓	FC	CEPS, DAs
Train 200 fish processors and traders in trade and certification schemes	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			517,500.00			✓	FC	Fisher Groups

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG/24 Hour Economy	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct quarterly facility inspections	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			133,400.00			✓	FC	MMDAs, Fisher Groups
Train and sensitize 20 (5 each year) fisher groups in group dynamics and best post-harvest practices	National			✓				201,250.00			✓	FC	Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,600,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,808,150.00</b>	<b>7,463,500.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Implement waste management and sensitization programs in 100 coastal and inland communities by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitate Vulnerable Habitats (Mangroves/Lagoons)	Coastal Regions(Volta , Keta Ramsar Site Complex)	✓	✓	✓	✓	230,000.00		345,000.00	575,000.00	✓		Fisheries Commission	office of the Minister of state (Climate change and Sustainability) Financial Institutions, Relevant Local government Agencies, Relevant government agencies, Development Partners; CSOs & NGOs,
Create awareness to reduce plastic pollution (6 Electronic-media outlet)	National/Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	575.00		1,150.00	2,300.00	✓		FC	Private sector, academia, MMDAs
Conduct 2 sensitization in communities (Up-stream and down-stream) to reduce Plastic Pollution	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,750.00		13,800.00	11,500.00	✓		FC	Relevant Government Agencies, Fisheries Association, CSOs, Private Sector and Academic Institutions

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organise one conference with investors towards marine debris recycling	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,750.00		11,500.00	11,500.00	✓		MoFA, FC	Private Sectors, DAs
Provide 12 receptacles at landing beaches.	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,500.00		23,000.00	34,500.00	✓		DAs	FC, Relevant Government Agencies, DAs
Conduct 8 baseline water quality assessment in 32 water bodies.	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	690,000.00			138,000.00	✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, FC
Establish 3 stakeholder engagement on 3 estuaries for District level to promote conservation measures	<b>Estuaries:</b> Ada, Ankobra and Densu	✓	✓	✓	✓				138,000.00	✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission
<b>Total</b>						<b>943,575.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>394,450.00</b>	<b>910,800.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Support 100 fishing and fish farming communities to adopt climate-smart practices, by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop a fast growth performance and disease resistant species/strains (catfish, tilapia, etc) for Climate Smart Aquaculture system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	1,808,173.75	1,150,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, MLGCRA, ARDEC-WRC, Research and Academia, farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat

Construct a mariculture hatchery	Greater Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,150,000.00	-	575,000.00	2,300,000.00	✓		MoFA/FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, GMA, Fishers Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct mariculture trail/demonstration	Western region	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,150,000.00	-	575,000.00	2,300,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, GMA, Fishers Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish and operate one aquaculture production zone	Dodi Asantikrom , Volta lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,300,000.00	-	2,300,000.00	12,650,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	GIDA,EPA, WRC, MMDAs, LUSPA, ECG, MDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,600,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,258,173.75</b>	<b>18,400,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Promote the adoption of energy-saving fish processing facilities by 200 fish processors by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitize 200 fish processors and traders on the benefits of environmentally friendly technologies (energy-saving fish processing facilities and packaging)	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			353,659.50			✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, EPA Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
Train 30 fish farmers and processors and traders in repurposing of fish by-products into other valuable products	Volta Lake Enclave, Greater Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			207,000.00			✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, EPA Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>560,659.50</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Enhance fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure by constructing 15 landing sites, hatcheries, cold storage, and processing facilities across key coastal and inland areas, by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop and Construct one modern landing sites	Coastal Region (Western)	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,600,000.00		6,900,000.00	460,000,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	Relevant Government Agencies and Communities, Fisheries Association
Develop one inland modern landing site.	Dzemeni	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,750,000.00		✓		MoFA, FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC
Develop one modern fish market infrastructure in each region for inland fishing communities	Eastern, Western, Volta, Central	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,050,000.00		57,500.00		✓		MoFA, FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC
Rehabilitate and expand the Vea Hatchery	Dormaa, Sefwi Wiawso	✓	✓	✓	✓	575,000.00	-	575,000.00	1,150,000.00		✓	FC, MOFA	MOF, AESL, PWD, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
Procure tools and equipment to stock the Vea hatchery	Dormaa, Sefwi Wiawso	✓	✓	✓	✓	230,000.00	-	230,000.00	1,150,000.00	✓		FC, MOFA	MOF, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat etc
Operate one functional aquaculture park	Akosombo, along the Volta lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,300,000.00	-	230,000.00	9,200,000.00	✓		FC, MOFA	MOF, PPA, AESL, PWD, WRI, WRC, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
Establish 4 FEU Offices along the Volta Lake	Yeji, Abotoase, Kpando Torkor, Dambai	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,600,000.00		1,150,000.00		✓		FC/MCS D	Navy, Marine Police, Chief fishermen, MMDAs
Complete and Operationalize Anomabo Fisheries College	Anomabo	✓	✓	✓	✓	18,954,962.69	-	-	-		✓	MoFA	MoF, UCC, GETFund, Traditional Authorities, MMDA
Complete MoFAD Office Complex	Ridge, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	11,500,000.00	-		✓	MoFA	FC, NPFS
<b>Total</b>						<b>39,309,962.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,392,500.00</b>	<b>471,500,000.00</b>				

<b>Programme: Asset Maintenance Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct one infrastructure audit of inland fisheries facilities per region.	Eastern, Western, Volta, Central	✓	✓	✓	✓	46,000.00		23,000.00			✓	FC	
Roll-out Asset Maintenance Plan	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,248,514.29	-	13,800,000.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	PWD
Pay monthly subscriptions	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,150,000.00	-	4,945,000.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	
<b>Total</b>						<b>11,444,514.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,768,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Develop an online one-stop-shop platform for application, payment, tracking, renewal by 2029 and build capacity of 80% of stakeholders for improved compliance and efficiency</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop and implement a digitalized one stop shop licensing regime for all sub-sectors	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,122,000.00		6,068,000.00	2,300,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, DPs, NITA, Ministry of Communications and Digitilisation, CSOs
Conduct quarterly enforcement of aquaculture regulations	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,300,000.00	-	2,300,000.00	-		✓	MoFA/ FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, Ghana Police DPs, 24Hr Secretariat

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG/24 Hour Economy	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop and operationalize SOPs/guideline for hatchery operators	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	575,000.00	-	575,000.00	-	✓		FC	WRI, WRC, EPA, Hatchery Operators, FFAs, 24Hr Secretariat
Organize 4 sensitization workshops for 200 fish farmers on aquaculture regulations and online application procedures/processes	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	230,000.00	-	230,000.00	460,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>3,105,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,555,000.00</b>	<b>2,760,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Operationalize the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act by developing regulations for the sector by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitize and educate 500 stakeholders on the new fisheries laws (with focus on Post-Harvest)	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	176,829.75		176,829.75			✓	FC	MoFA, Fisher Groups, DP, NGOs
<b>Total</b>						<b>176,829.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>176,829.75</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Objective: Operationalize the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act by developing regulations for the sector by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Annual Post-Harvest Sector Coordination Meeting	Greater Accra	✓						460,000.00			✓	FC	MoFA, CSIR, GSA, FDA, Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
Conduct 100 Export Consignment Inspections to ensure compliance with export protocols	Greater Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			57,500.00			✓	FC	Fish Exporters, GSA, FDA, stakeholders
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>517,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Digitize the data collection and permitting system of the fisheries Sector by end of 2027</b>													
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Upgrade and Update Marine Vessel Registers Annually	National			✓		11,500.00		23,000.00	28,750.00		✓	FC	Development Partners, CSOs
Train 50 staffs on the Upgraded Registers	National		✓			5,750.00		11,500.00			✓	FC	Development Partners, CSOs
Implement a functional digitalized aquaculture data management system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	690,000.00	-	575,000.00	1,150,000.00		✓	FC	NITA/MCDTI, GSS, WRC, WRI, EPA, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>707,250.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>609,500.00</b>	<b>1,178,750.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Improve technology adoption rate among fish processing processors to 30% by end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the dissemination and adoption of improved fish handling, processing and storage technologies among 30 fish processors and traders annually	Lake Regions, 4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓			152,375.00			✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>152,375.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Undertake 10 CLaT campaign for coastal and inland communities by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Gender Mainstreaming Enhancement and Anti-child Labour Advocacy Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor the implementation of Anti-CLaT strategy	four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,750.00		11,500.00			✓	MoFA, FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs,NGOs
Develop implementation plan for the Anti-CLaT strategy.	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,500.00		13,800.00	20,700.00	✓		FC	Relevant government

													agencies, CSOs,NGOs
Sensitize 5 communities in each region on child labour and trafficking issues	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	195,500.00			80,500.00	✓		FC	Fishers, Chiefs,
Conduct 8 Sensitization and Advocacy exercises in anti-CLaT among processor & trader groups	Lake Regions	✓		✓				76,187.50		✓		FC	MoGCSP, MMDAs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>212,750.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101,487.50</b>	<b>101,200.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Ensuring 40% female and 30% youth representation in capacity enhancement programmes by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Gender Mainstreaming Enhancement and Anti-child Labour Advocacy Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategic plan	four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00		10,000.00			✓	MoFA, FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs,NGOs
Develop implementation plan of the gender mainstreaming strategic plan	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00		12,000.00	18,000.00	✓		FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs,NGOs
Conduct training 200 Youth and the vulnerable for Livelihood Options	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00		30,000.00	50,000.00		✓	FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs, Development partners
Provide training for 55 adults on improved fish processing techniques	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			138,000.00	57,500.00	✓		FC	female Inland fish Processors and Traders
Provide training for 100 youth fishers in record keeping	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			80,500.00	23,000.00	✓		FC	Youth Fishers,
Conduct 8 Sensitization and Advocacy exercises in gender mainstreaming among processor & trader groups	Lake Regions	✓		✓				76,187.50			✓	FC	MoGCSP, MMDAs, Fisher Groups

<b>Total</b>						<b>35,000.00</b>	-	<b>346,687.50</b>	<b>148,500.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Enhance capacity of 80% of fisheries and aquaculture staff in key technical, managerial, and regulatory competencies to improve sector performance and service delivery</b>													
<b>Programme: Human Resource Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 50 LBCs on Premix Fuel administration and safety	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			492,750.00			✓	NPFS	MoFA, NPA, GNFS
Conduct 100 Capacity Building Programmes for Staff	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	-		-			✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Conduct 3 level Performance Management for all Staff (705)	Nationwide	✓	✓		✓			-			✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Infrastructure Development - Construction of Office Accomodation in selected Regions and Districts	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	12,075,000.00		-			✓	MoFA	FC, NPFS & OHCS
Conduct HR Planning and Recruitment for vacant positions in FC and NPFS	Nationwide		✓	✓	✓			462,875.00			✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Conduct Staff Promotion for 250 personnel by 31st September 2027	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓				224,825.00			✓	MoFA	FC, NPFS, PSC & OHCS
Institute rewards scheme for high Performing Officers	Nationwide				✓			-			✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	
<b>Total</b>						<b>12,075,000.00</b>	-	<b>1,180,450.00</b>	-				

Objective: Establish an inter-agency platforms by 2029 to improve coordination and service delivery in the fisheries and aquaculture sector													
Programme: Institutional Coordination and Collaboration Strengthening Programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Undertake stakeholder quarterly/Engagement/Meetings	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,500.00		23,000.00			✓	MoFA, FC	Development Partners; CSOs & NGOs
Enhance Capacity of 20 Judges and Prosecutors in adjudication of fisheries infractions	Tema, Takoradi			✓		2,926,750.00		1,380,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, FEU,
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct 2 Stakeholder meetings bi-annually to enforce Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)	Tema, Takoradi	✓		✓		1,610,000.00		920,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GPHA, GMA, IMMIGRATION, CUSTOMS, FISH IMPORTERS
Organize 2 workshops to strengthen inter-agency and stakeholder collaboration in fisheries law enforcement		✓	✓	✓	✓	457,000.00		250,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,
Organize stakeholder engagements	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	104,075.00	-	247,250.00	-		✓	MoFA & FC	MDAs, CSOs, MMDAs
Hold quarterly regional stakeholder engagements on emerging trends in fisheries and aquaculture management	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	402,500.00	-	1,150,000.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC	MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, Fisheries Ass., Academic & Research Inst.
Participate in Regional and International Fisheries Meetings/Seminars/Conference	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	287,500.00	-	460,000.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	MFA

Organise stakeholder engagements on 2026-2029 Plan preparation		✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	402,500.00	-	✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, CSOs, Academic Inst., Fisheries Ass.
Develop 2026-2029 Sector Medium Term Development Plan		✓	✓	✓	✓	115,000.00	-	437,000.00	-	✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, CSOs, Academic Inst., Fisheries Ass.
Facilitate the implementation of AquaCage/Culture Programme (ACP)	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	57,500,000.00	-	345,000.00	-	✓	MoFA & FC	MMDAs
Facilitate the organization of fisheries components of National Farmers' Day Celebrations		✓	✓	✓	✓	4,198,075.00	-	1,150,000.00	-	✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	MoFA, MoF, MMDAs
Facilitate the National Fisheries Conference	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,150,000.00	-	230,000.00	-	✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	MMDAs, CSOs
Establish Blue Economy Commission	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	920,000.00	-	230,000.00	-	✓	MoFA	MEST, NDPC, Ghana, Navy
<b>Total</b>						<b>69,682,400.00</b>	-	<b>7,224,750.00</b>	-			

<b>Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making</b>													
<b>Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor Premix fuel distribution and usage by LBCs monthly	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			733,320.00			✓	NPFS	MoFA, FC, NPA
Annual Review of 2026-2029 SMTDP	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	517,500.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, M&E Sec
Monitoring of plan Implementation of 2026-2029 SMTDP	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	287,500.00	-	920,000.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, M&E Sec.
<b>Total</b>						<b>287,500.00</b>	-	<b>2,170,820.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making</b>													
<b>Programme: Knowledge Management and Learning Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Fisheries Data Centre	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	92,000.00	-		✓	MoFA & FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Develop and implement fisheries information management system	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	92,000.00	287,500.00		✓	MoFA, FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Improve ICT infrastructure for fisheries management	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	115,000.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	MoCDTI (NITA)
Conduct research on topical issues to inform decision making	Variuos location	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	57,500.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
Partner with research institutions, academia and industry to conduct socioeconomic impact assessments	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	57,500.00	138,000.00	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>414,000.00</b>	<b>425,500.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making</b>													
<b>Programme: Communication Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Roll-out Communication Strategy	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	402,500.00	-	690,000.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Media, MoCDTI
<b>Total</b>						<b>402,500.00</b>	-	<b>690,000.00</b>	-				

**2028 Annual Action Plan**

<b>Objective: Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Marine Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Pilot one Mariculture to boost natural stocks biomass	Ga- South			✓		2,645,000.00		3,967,500.00	6,612,500.00	✓		FC	Private Sectors, Financial Institutions, DP
Undertake feasibility studies on the Establish one MPA	Volta Region	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,322,500.00		1,322,500.00	3,967,500.00	✓		FC	MESTI, LUSPA, EPA, DAs, NGOs, CSOs, DP
Conduct stock and environmental assessment as science evidence based for stock recovery	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,967,500.00		3,967,500.00	66,125,000.00		✓	FC	FAO Nansen Preogramme, Institute of Marine Research Norway
<b>Total</b>						<b>7,935,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,257,500.00</b>	<b>76,705,000.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Carry out one frame survey on small water bodies in 4 regions	Bono, Bono East, Savanna, Oti	✓	✓	✓	✓	99,187.50		264,500.00		✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission
<b>Total</b>						<b>99,187.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>264,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Embark on 4 sea patrols	EEZ	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,967,500.00		3,967,500.00			✓	FC/MCS D	Navy, Marine Police,
Undertake 10 community sensitization exercise to enforce compliance on the Fisheries laws and Regulations	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	793,000.00		396,750.00			✓	FC/MCS D	Chief fishermen, Navy, Marine Police, Fish Processors,
Ensure 100% compliance to closed season by the Industrial trawl vessels and conduct 1 workshop or vessel operators during the season	Tema	✓			✓	155,250.00		115,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GITA, Navy, Marine Police, Vessel Operators

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct quarterly monitoring of 50 selected landing sites of artisanal boats in the Marine sector in order to enforce adherence to Non fishing days	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	462,875.00		20,125.00		✓		FC/MCS D	Chief fishermen, Navy, Marine Police
Undertake 12 Volta lake patrols to combat IUU fishing and maintenance of patrol boat.	Inland	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,967,500.00		2,645,000.00		✓		FC/MCS D	VRA, Navy, Marine Police, Fishermen Associations, RMU
Sensitize fishermen in 48 communities along the Volta lake on Fisheries Laws and Regulations	Inland	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,322,500.00		661,250.00		✓		FC/MCS D	VRA, Navy, Marine Police, Fishermen Associations
<b>Total</b>						<b>10,668,625.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,805,625.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 20 fishers in 2 fishing communities per region on approved fishing gears & techniques and proper fishing methods	National (Regional Directors to decide communities)	✓	✓	✓	✓			39,675.00			✓	FC	Security services, Traditional Authorities, District Assemblies, Fisher groups
Conduct one stock assessment in small water bodies in 4 regions.	Upper West, Upper East, North East, Northern	✓	✓	✓	✓				105,800.00	✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,675.00</b>	<b>105,800.00</b>				

<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Establish and operationalize 4 Fisheries Landing Beach Enforcement (LaBeC) programme	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,807,948.75		1,322,500.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FEU, NGOs, GMA, GPHA, VRA, Water Resource Commission,
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,807,948.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,322,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Enhance the capacity of 70% of registered fisher groups across Ghana by 2029 through training, group development, and improved institutional support</b>													
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance capacity of 48 (3 per region) Fisher Associations in management of inland fisheries resource	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			396,750.00			✓	FC	Stakeholders
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>396,750.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Strengthen fisheries research and data systems through the establishment of national data management system by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct Ecosystem survey (Stock and environmental assessment)	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,967,500.00		3,967,500.00	66,125,000.00		✓	FC	FAO Nansen Programme, Institute of Marine Research Norway
Conduct studies into the extension of the IEZ	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,612.50		19,837.50	39,675.00	✓		FC	Stakeholders
Research Vessel - Operational Cost	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,750,000.00		8,050,000.00	11,500,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	Industry
Train 50 staff annually in Routine Research Methods and Data Management	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,290.00		7,935.00	-	✓		FC	Development Partners, Ministry of Defence( Navy)

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Procure Computer & accessories and Maintain data centre	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	330,625.00		330,625.00	6,612,500.00		✓	FC	Development Partners
Establish Fisheries Data Centre	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,935,000.00	-	5,290,000.00	-		✓	MoFA & FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Develop and implement fisheries information management system	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	198,375.00	-	330,625.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Improve ICT infrastructure for fisheries management	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	396,750.00	-	793,500.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	MoCDTI (NITA)
Conduct research on topical issues to inform decision making	Various location	✓	✓	✓	✓	66,125.00	-	396,750.00	1,983,750.00	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
Partner with research institutions, academia and industry to conduct socioeconomic impact assessments	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	132,250.00	396,750.00	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
<b>Total</b>						<b>18,656,277.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,319,022.50</b>	<b>86,657,675.00</b>				

<b>Objectives: Promote input subsidies and tax incentives, and lowering input-related production costs by at 30% for small- and medium-scale fish farmers by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 300 fish farmers on feed formulation using local ingredients	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	396,750.00	264,500.00		✓	MOFA, FC	MOF, MOT Fish farmer Associations, Research Institutions, PS
Conduct research into at least 2 culturable species for aquaculture production	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	529,000.00	-	661,250.00	1,454,750.00	✓		FC/MoFA	Research Institutions and academia, EPA, WRC, 24Hr Secretariat
Nominate 3 fisheries officers to undertake research into other culturable species at the Masters and PhD level	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,322,500.00	-	1,322,500.00	1,322,500.00	✓		FC	Research Institutions Academia, DPs
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,851,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,380,500.00</b>	<b>3,041,750.00</b>				

<b>Programme: Aquaculture Development</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Engage MoF and relevant stakeholders on aquaculture inputs subsidies and tax wavers	National	✓	✓			-	-	661,250.00	-	✓		MoFA, FC	MOF, MCDTI, WRC, WRI, EPA, DPs
Train 200 Extension Officers in aquaculture extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,645,000.00	-	3,967,500.00	-		✓	FC	WRI, EPA, WRC, Farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Procure 20 pick-ups, 50 motor bikes, 200 PPEs, 25 water test kits for aquaculture extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,967,500.00	-	13,225,000.00	13,383,700.00		✓	FC	PPA, MOF, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>6,612,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,853,750.00</b>	<b>13,383,700.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Hatchery Management</b>													
Train 100 hatchery operators in broodstock management and fingerling production	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	396,750.00	-	1,983,750.00	264,500.00		✓	FC	Research and Academia, DPs, Farmer Associations, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>396,750.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,983,750.00</b>	<b>264,500.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Install and operationalize 300 automated fuel outlets at inland and coastal area by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Premix-Fuel Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Supply 100 million litres Premix Fuel to LBCs annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			4,407,898.50			✓	NPFS	MoFA, TOR, NPA, Fishing Associations, AOMCs
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,407,898.50</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Audit the use of Community Development funds by LBCs annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			1,428,657.75			✓	NPFS	MoFA, GAS
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,428,657.75</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construct an Office Complex for the Headquarters	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,187,000.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, PWD, AESL, PPA
Procure 10 computers and accessories	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			712,800.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, PPA
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>2,899,800.00</b>		-			
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>													
Issue permits to all Oil Marketing Companies lifting premix fuel annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			280,000.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, NPA, AOMCs
Review the National Premix Fuel Committee Regulations (L.I. 2233)	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			1,549,125.00		✓		MoFA, NPFS	MoEn, FC, NPA, Fishing Associations, AOMCs
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>1,829,125.00</b>		-			
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Install and Operationalise 65 Automated Premix Fuel System	All landing beaches at the four coastal and inland regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	278,775,000.00		20,776,500.00			✓	MoFA, NPFS	FC, NPA,
<b>Total</b>						<b>278,775,000.00</b>	-	<b>20,776,500.00</b>		-			
<b>Objective: Enhance law enforcement, and reduce IUU fishing incidents by 50% by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct 24/7 electronic monitoring of industrial fishing vessels	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,612,500.00		264,500.00			✓	FC/MCS D	CLS, FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE
Train 50 Fisheries Enforcement Unit (FEU) Personnel to enhance their capacity	Tema, Takoradi	✓		✓		1,323,000.00		661,250.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,

Conduct refresher Training for 100 Fisheries Observers	Tema			✓		4,628,750.00		1,322,500.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GITA
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate installation of EMS on 20 Ghanaian flag Tuna vessels	Tema	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,394,800.00		2,042,917.50		✓		FC/MCS D/FSSD	GTA
Conduct 500 routine daily quayside inspections on industrial vessels (Trawlers =45, Tuna=30, Tuna carrier=1, Import reefer=) at Tema and Takoradi ports	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,368,780.00		1,626,675.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GPHA, GMA,IMMIGRATI ON, CUSTOMS,
Conduct 2 Stakeholder meetings bi-annually to enforce Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)	Tema, Takoradi	✓		✓		1,851,500.00		1,058,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GPHA, GMA,IMMIGRATI ON, CUSTOMS, FISH IMPORTERS
Conduct 2 trainings on safety of life and property at Sea	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	333,500.00		396,750.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GMA, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, IMMIGRATION, Fisheries Associations, Private Sector, Fisheries Input Dealers
<b>Total</b>						<b>26,512,830.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,372,592.50</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme</b>													
Facilitate Linkage between fishers and 2 Agencies (Ash Foundation, Social Welfare and Community Devp't Department) providing Additional Livelihood options	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			70,753.75			✓	FC	NGOs, MMDAs
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,753.75</b>	<b>-</b>				

**Objective: E Enhance law enforcement, and reduce IUU fishing incidents by 50% by 2029**

**Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Enforce compliance to food safety standards at Tema port, 20 coldstore facilities and 2 Production factories by conducting 4 quarterly routine inspections	Tema	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,253,350.00		1,851,500.00			✓	FC/MCS D/PH	Coldstore owners, Processing companies, GPHA
<b>Total</b>						<b>3,253,350.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,851,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

**Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitize 300 fish processors and traders (250) and fish farmers (50) in SFCLF and food safety standards	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			456,262.50			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Certify 75 artisanal fish processing facilities under the SFCLS	Lake Regions, 4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓			484,437.50			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Conduct quarterly enforcement on compliance with Food Safety Standards	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			476,100.00			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Train and resource 40 fisheries officers for post-harvest extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	436,954.00		655,431.00			✓	FC	
<b>Total</b>						<b>436,954.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,072,231.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

**Objective: Implement biosecurity measures in all aquaculture establishments by 2029 to reduce aquatic animal diseases by 50%**

**Programme: Aquatic Animal Health**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating

Train 50 officers in aquatic animal health management	Koforidua, Kumasi, Ho, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,983,750.00	-	1,983,750.00	2,645,000.00		✓	FC	VSD, DPs, Academia and Research institutions, 24Hr Secretariat
Procure lab tools, equipment and consumables for fish labs	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	661,250.00	-	-	1,322,500.00	✓		FC	PPA, MOF, 24Hr Secretariat, DPs
Conduct quarterly monitoring and inspection of aquaculture facilities	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,322,500.00	-	1,983,750.00	-		✓	FC	EPA, WRC, WRI, MMDAs, Police, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Organize 2 quarterly sensitization workshops for 100 fish farmers on biosecurity at the farm level	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,322,500.00	-	2,645,000.00	2,645,000.00		✓	FC	VSD, DPs, Academia and Research institutions, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>5,290,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,612,500.00</b>	<b>6,612,500.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Improve access to domestic and regional markets by building the capacity of 200 fish value chain actors on export standards by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitate and upgrade three fish market infrastructure	Accra (Salaga, Tuesday market, Adabraka)	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,645,000.00	-	1,322,500.00	2,645,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	MMDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish ten fish aggregators and off-takers	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,322,500.00	-	661,250.00	1,322,500.00	✓		MoFA, FC	Farmer Associations, FDA, Fish Processors Associations, MMDAs, NGOs, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Develop a functional digitalized market platform	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	661,250.00	-	1,322,500.00	1,322,500.00	✓		MoFA, FC	NITA, MoCDTI, MoTAI, Farmer and Fish Processing Associations, NGOs, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Establish and implement cross-border data collection system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	661,250.00	-	661,250.00	1,983,750.00	✓		MoFA, FC	MoTAI, GEPC, Customers, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish 4 Model Fish Markets	Adabraka Market, Agbogbloshi	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,309,275.00		✓	MoFA, FC	24 Hour Economy Secretariat, MoF

	e, Keta, Denu												
Establish a functional E-Market Platform	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			132,250.00			✓	FC	NITA, GEPA, GIPC, ETC
Conduct 2 cross-border monitoring exercises	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			449,650.00			✓	FC	CEPS
Train 200 fish processors and traders in trade and certification schemes	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			595,125.00			✓	FC	Fisher Groups
Conduct quarterly facility inspections	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			153,410.00			✓	FC	
Conduct 2 Fisheries Post-Harvest Value Chain Census	National		✓	✓				1,983,750.00			✓	FC	MMDAs, Fisher Groups
Train and sensitize 20 (5 each year) fisher groups in group dynamics and best post-harvest practices	National			✓				231,437.50			✓	FC	Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>5,290,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,513,122.50</b>	<b>8,583,025.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Implement waste management and sensitization programs in 100 coastal and inland communities by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>													
projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitate Vulnerable Habitats (Mangroves/Lagoons)	Coastal Region (Central, Muni-Pomadzi Ramsar Site)	✓	✓	✓	✓	264,500.00		345,000.00	575,000.00	✓		Fisheries Commission,	office of the Minister of state (Climate change and Sustainability)Financial Institutions, Relevant Local government Agencies, Forestry, Relevant government agencies, Development Partners; CSOs & NGOs,
Create awareness to reduce plastic pollution (6 Electronic-media outlet)	National/Coastal Regions					661.25		1,150.00	2,300.00	✓		FC	office of the Minister of state (Climate change and Sustainability)Financial Institutions, Relevant Local government Agencies, Forestry, Relevant government

													agencies, Development Partners; CSOs & NGOs,
Conduct 2 sensitization in communities(Up-stream and down-stream)to reduce Plastic Pollution	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,612.50		13,800.00	11,500.00	✓		FC	Relevant Government Agencies, Fisheries Association, CSOs, Private Sector and Academic Institutions
Organise one conference with investors towards marine debris recycling	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,612.50		11,500.00	11,500.00	✓		FC	Private Sectors, DAs
Provide 12 receptacles at landing beaches.	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	13,225.00		23,000.00	34,500.00	✓		DAs	FC, Relevant Government Agencies, Das
Conduct 8 baseline water quality assessment in 32 water bodies.	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000,000.00			2,000,000.00	✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, FC
<b>Total</b>						<b>5,291,611.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>394,450.00</b>	<b>2,634,800.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Support 100 fishing and fish farming communities to adopt climate-smart practices, by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop a fast growth performance and disease resistant species/strains (catfish, tilapia, etc) for Climate Smart Aquaculture system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,645,000.00	-	2,079,399.81	1,322,500.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, MLGCRA, ARDEC-WRC, Research and Academia, farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Construct a mariculture hatchery	Greater Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,322,500.00	-	661,250.00	2,645,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, GMA, Fishers Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Conduct mariculture trail/demonstration	Western region	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,322,500.00	-	661,250.00	2,645,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, GMA, Fishers Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish and operate one aquaculture production zone	Dodi Asantikrom	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,645,000.00	-	2,645,000.00	14,547,500.00	✓		MoFA, FC	GIDA,EPA, WRC, MMDAs, LUSPA,

	, Volta Lake												ECG, MDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>7,935,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,046,899.81</b>	<b>21,160,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Promote the adoption of energy-saving fish processing facilities by 200 fish processors by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitize 200 fish processors and traders on the benefits of environmentally friendly technologies (energy-saving fish processing facilities and packaging)	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			406,708.43			✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, EPA Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
Train 30 fish farmers and processors and traders in repurposing of fish by-products into other valuable products	Volta Lake Enclave, Greater Accra		✓					238,050.00			✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, EPA Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>644,758.43</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Enhance fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure by constructing 15 landing sites, hatcheries, cold storage, and processing facilities across key coastal and inland areas, by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop one inland modern landing site.	Abotuase	✓	✓	✓	✓			6,612,500.00		✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC
Develop one modern fish market infrastructure in each region for inland fishing communities	Bono, Bono East, Savanna, Oti	✓	✓	✓	✓	9,257,500.00		66,125.00		✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC
Develop and Construct one modern landing sites	Coastal Region (Western)	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,290,000.00		7,935,000.00	529,000,000.00	✓			Relevant Government Agencies and Communities, Fisheries Association

Rehabilitate and expand the Vea Hatchery	Ashaiman	✓	✓	✓	✓	661,250.00	-	661,250.00	1,322,500.00		✓	FC	MOF, AESL, PWD, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
Procure tools and equipment to stock the Vea hatchery	Ashaiman	✓	✓	✓	✓	264,500.00	-	264,500.00	1,322,500.00	✓		FC	MOF, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat etc
Operate one functional aquaculture park	Akosombo, along the Volta lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,645,000.00	-	264,500.00	10,580,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	MOF, PPA, AESL,PWD, WRI, WRC, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
Establish 4 FEU Offices along the Volta Lake	Yeji, Abotoase, Kpando Torkor, Dambai	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,290,000.00		1,322,500.00		✓		FC/MCS D	Navy, Marine Police, Chief fishermen, MMDAs
Complete and Operationalize Anomabo Fisheries College	Anomabo	✓	✓	✓	✓	21,798,207.09	-	-	-		✓	MoFA	MoF, UCC, GETFund, Traditional Authorities, MMDA
Complete MoFAD Office Complex	Ridge, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	13,225,000.00	-		✓	MoFA	FC/NPFS
<b>Total</b>						<b>45,206,457.09</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,351,375.00</b>	<b>542,225,000.00</b>				

**Programme: Asset Maintenance Programme**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct one infrastructure audit of inland fisheries facilities per region.	Bono, Bono East, Savanna, Oti	✓	✓	✓	✓	52,900.00		26,450.00			✓	FC	
Roll-out Asset Maintenance Plan	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,785,791.44	-	15,870,000.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	PWD
Pay monthly subscriptions	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,322,500.00	-	5,686,750.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	
<b>Total</b>						<b>13,161,191.44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,583,200.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Develop an online one-stop-shop platform for application, payment, tracking, renewal by 2029 and build capacity of 80% of stakeholders for improved compliance and efficiency</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop and implement a digitalized one stop shop licensing regime	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,122,000.00	-	6,585,500.00	2,645,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, DPs, NITA, Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation, CSOs
Conduct quarterly enforcement of aquaculture regulations	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,645,000.00	-	2,645,000.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, Ghana Police DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Develop and operationalize SOPs/guideline for hatchery operators	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	661,250.00	-	661,250.00	-	✓		FC	WRI, WRC, EPA, Hatchery Operators, FFAs, 24Hr Secretariat
Organize 4 sensitization workshops for 200 fish farmers on aquaculture regulations and online application procedures/processes	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	264,500.00	-	264,500.00	529,000.00		✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,692,750.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,156,250.00</b>	<b>3,174,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Operationalize the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act by developing regulations for the sector by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 4 Awareness Campaigns on licensing and permitting protocols for 100 fish import and export operators	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			63,480.00			✓	FC	MoFA, Import & Export Operators
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,480.00</b>	<b>-</b>				
Organize Annual Post-Harvest Sector Coordination Meeting	Greater Accra	✓						529,000.00			✓	FC	MoFA, CSIR, GSA, FDA, Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups

Conduct 100 Export Consignment Inspections to ensure compliance with export protocols	Greater Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			66,125.00			✓	FC	Fish Exporters, GSA, FDA
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>595,125.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Digitize the data collection and permitting system of the fisheries Sector by end of 2027</b>													
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Upgrade and Update Marine Vessel Registers Annually	National			✓		13,225.00		26,450.00	33,062.50		✓	FC	Development Partners, CSOs
Train 50 staffs on the Upgraded Registers	National		✓			6,612.50		13,225.00				FC	Development Partners, CSOs
Implement a functional digitalized aquaculture data management system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	793,500.00	-	661,250.00	1,322,500.00		✓	MoFA/FC	NITA/MCDTI, GSS, WRC, WRI, EPA, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>793,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>661,250.00</b>	<b>1,322,500.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Improve technology adoption rate among fish processing processors to 30% by end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the dissemination and adoption of improved fish handling, processing and storage technologies among 30 fish processors and traders annually	Lake Regions, 4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓			175,231.25			✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>175,231.25</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Undertake 10 CLaT campaign for coastal and inland communities by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Gender Mainstreaming Enhancement and Anti-child Labour Advocacy Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor the implementation of Anti-CLaT strategy	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,612.50		13,225.00			✓	MoFA, FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs,NGOs
Develop implementation plan for the Anti-CLaT strategy.	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	13,225.00		15,870.00	23,805.00	✓		FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs,NGOs
Sensitize 5 communities in each region on child labour and trafficking issues	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	224,825.00			92,575.00	✓		FC	Fishers, Chiefs,
Conduct 8 Sensitization and Advocacy exercises in anti-CLaT among processor & trader groups	Lake Regions	✓		✓				87,615.63			✓	FC	MoGCSP, MMDAs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>244,662.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116,710.63</b>	<b>116,380.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Ensuring 40% female and 30% youth representation in capacity enhancement programmes by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Gender Mainstreaming Enhancement and Anti-child Labour Advocacy Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor the implantation of the gender mainstreaming strategic plan	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,750.00		11,500.00			✓	MoFA, FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs, NGOs
Develop implementation plan for gender mainstreaming strategic plan	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,500.00		13,800.00	20,700.00	✓		FC	government agencies, CSOs, NGOs
Conduct training 200 Youth and the vulnerable for Livelihood Options	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	23,000.00		34,500.00	57,500.00		✓	FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs, DPs
Provide training for 55 adults on improved fish processing techniques	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			158,700.00	66,125.00	✓		FC	female Inland fish Processors and Traders

Provide training for 100 youth fishers in record keeping	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			92,575.00	26,450.00	✓		FC	Youth Fishers,
Conduct 8 Sensitization and Advocacy exercises in gender mainstreaming among processor & trader groups	Lake Regions	✓		✓				87,615.63			✓	FC	MoGCSP, MMDAs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>40,250.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>398,690.63</b>	<b>170,775.00</b>				

**Objective: Enhance capacity of 80% of fisheries and aquaculture staff in key technical, managerial, and regulatory competencies to improve sector performance and service delivery**

**Programme: Human Resource Management Programme**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 50 LBCs on Premix Fuel administration and safety	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			665,212.50			✓	NPFS	MoFA, NPA, GNFS
Conduct 100 Capacity Building Programmes for Staff	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	-		-			✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Conduct 3 level Performance Management for all Staff (755)	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			-			✓	MoFA	FC, NPFS & OHCS
Infrastructure Development - Construction of Office Accommodation in selected Regions and Districts	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	13,886,250.00		-			✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Conduct HR Planning and Recruitment for vacant positions in FC and NPFS	Nationwide		✓	✓	✓			532,306.25			✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Conduct Staff Promotion for 250 personnel by 31st September 2028	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓				258,548.75			✓	MoFA	FC, NPFS, PSC & OHCS
Institute rewards scheme for high Performing Officers	Nationwide				✓			-			✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	
<b>Total</b>						<b>13,886,250.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,456,067.50</b>	<b>-</b>				
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Undertake Stakeholder quarterly Engagement/Meetings	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	13,225.00		26,450.00			✓	MoFA, FC	Development Partners; CSOs & NGOs

Enhance Capacity of 20 Judges and Prosecutors in adjudication of fisheries infractions	Tema, Takoradi			✓		3,364,900.00		1,587,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, FEU,
Conduct 2 Stakeholder meetings bi-annually to enforce Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)	Tema, Takoradi	✓		✓		1,851,500.00		1,058,000.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GPHA, GMA, IMMIGRATION, CUSTOMS, FISH IMPORTERS
Organize 2 workshops to strengthen inter-agency and stakeholder collaboration in fisheries law enforcement		✓	✓	✓	✓	604,325.00		330,625.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,
Organize stakeholder engagements	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	119,686.25	-	284,337.50	-		✓	MoFA & FC	MDAs, CSOs, MMDAs
Hold quarterly regional stakeholder engagements on emerging trends in fisheries and aquaculture management	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	462,875.00	-	1,322,500.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC	MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, Fisheries Ass., Academic & Research Inst.
Participate in Regional and International Fisheries Meetings/Seminars/Conference	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	330,625.00	-	529,000.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	MFA
Organise stakeholder engagements on 2026-2029 Plan preparation		✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	462,875.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, CSOs, Academic Inst., Fisheries Ass.
Develop 2026-2029 Sector Medium Term Development Plan		✓	✓	✓	✓	132,250.00	-	502,550.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, CSOs, Academic Inst., Fisheries Ass.
Facilitate the implementation of AquaCage/Culture Programme	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	66,125,000.00	-	396,750.00	-	✓		MoFA & FC	MMDAs
Facilitate the organization of fisheries components of National Farmers' Day Celebrations		✓	✓	✓	✓	4,827,786.25	-	1,322,500.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	MoFA, MoF, MMDAs
Facilitate the National Fisheries Conference	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,322,500.00	-	264,500.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	MDAs, CSOs
Establish Blue Economy Commission	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,058,000.00	-	264,500.00	-	✓		MoFA	MEST, NDPC, Ghana, Navy
						<b>Total</b>		<b>80,212,672.50</b>					
								<b>8,351,587.50</b>					

<b>Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making</b>													
<b>Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor Premix fuel distribution and usage by LBCs monthly	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			989,982.00			✓	NPFS	MoFA, FC, NPA
Annual Review of 2026-2029 SMTDP	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	595,125.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, M&E Sec
Monitoring of plan Implementation of 2026-2029 SMTDP	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	330,625.00	-	1,058,000.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, M&E Sec.
<b>Total</b>						<b>330,625.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,643,107.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making</b>													
<b>Programme: Knowledge Management and Learning Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Fisheries Data Centre	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	105,800.00	-		✓	MoFA & FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Develop and implement fisheries information management system	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	105,800.00	330,625.00		✓	MoFA, FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Improve ICT infrastructure for fisheries management	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	132,250.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	MoCDTI (NITA)
Conduct research on topical issues to inform decision making	Various location	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	66,125.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
Partner with research institutions, academia and industry to conduct socioeconomic impact assessments	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	66,125.00	158,700.00	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>476,100.00</b>	<b>489,325.00</b>				

**Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making**

**Programme: Communication Programme**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Roll-out Communication Strategy	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	462,875.00	-	793,500.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Media, MoCDTI
<b>Total</b>						<b>462,875.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>793,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

## 2029 Annual Action Plan

<b>Objective: Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Marine Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Pilot one Mariculture to boost natural stocks biomass	Ga- South			✓		3,041,750.00		4,562,625.00	7,604,375.00	✓		FC	Private Sectors, Financial Institutions, DP
Undertake feasibility studies on the Establish one MPA	Volta Region	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,520,875.00		1,520,875.00	4,562,625.00	✓		FC	MESTI, LUSPA, EPA, DAs, NGOs, CSOs, DP
Conduct stock and environmental assessment as science evidence based for stock recovery	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,562,625.00		4,562,625.00	76,043,750.00		✓	FC	FAO Nansen Programme, Institute of Marine Research Norway
<b>Total</b>						<b>9,125,250.00</b>	-	<b>10,646,125.00</b>	<b>88,210,750.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Carry out one frame survey on small water bodies in 4 regions	Western North, Volta, Ahafo, Western	✓	✓	✓	✓	114,065.63		304,175.00		✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission
<b>Total</b>						<b>114,065.63</b>	-	<b>304,175.00</b>	-				
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Embark on 4 sea patrols	EEZ	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,562,625.00		4,562,625.00			✓	FC/MCSD	Navy, Marine Police,
Undertake 10 community sensitization exercise to enforce compliance on the Fisheries laws and Regulations	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	911,950.00		456,262.50			✓	FC/MCSD	Chief fishermen, Navy, Marine Police, Fish Processors,
Ensure 100% compliance to closed season by the Industrial trawl vessels and conduct 1 workshop for vessel operators during the season	Tema	✓			✓	178,537.50		132,250.00			✓	FC/MCSD	GITA, Navy, Marine Police, Vessel Operators
Conduct quarterly monitoring of 50 selected landing sites of artisanal boats in the Marine sector in order to	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	532,306.25		23,143.75		✓		FC/MCSD	Chief fishermen, Navy, Marine Police

enforce adherence to Non fishing days													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Undertake 12 Volta Lake patrols to combat IUU fishing and maintenance of patrol boat.	Inland	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,562,625.00		3,041,750.00		✓		FC/MCS D	VRA, Navy, Marine Police, Fishermen Associations, RMU
Sensitize fishermen in 48 communities along the Volta Lake on Fisheries Laws and Regulations	Inland	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,520,875.00		760,438.00		✓		FC/MCS D	VRA, Navy, Marine Police, Fishermen Associations
<b>Total</b>						<b>12,268,918.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,976,469.25</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 20 fishers in 2 fishing communities per region on approved fishing gears & techniques and proper fishing methods	National (Regional Directors to decide communities)	✓	✓	✓	✓			45,626.25			✓	FC	Security services, Traditional Authorities, District Assemblies, Fisher groups
Conduct one stock assessment in small water bodies in 4 regions.	Bono, Bono East, Savanna, Oti	✓	✓	✓	✓				121,670.00	✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, Forestry Commission
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,626.25</b>	<b>121,670.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Establish and operationalize 4 Fisheries Landing Beach Enforcement (LaBeC) programme	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,807,948.75		1,322,500.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FEU, NGOs, GMA, GPHA, VRA,

													Water Resource Commission,
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,807,948.75</b>	-	<b>1,322,500.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Enhance the capacity of 70% of registered fisher groups across Ghana by 2029 through training, group development, and improved institutional support</b>													
<b>Programme: Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance capacity of 48 (3 per region) Fisher Associations in management of inland fisheries resource	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			456,262.50			✓	FC	
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>456,262.50</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Strengthen fisheries research and data systems through the establishment of national data management system by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development Programme.</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct Ecosystem survey (Stock and environmental assessment)	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,562,625.00		4,562,625.00	76,043,750.00		✓	FC	FAO Nansen Programme, Institute of Marine Research Norway
Conduct studies into the extension of the IEZ	Coastal and Marine	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,604.38		22,813.13	45,626.25	✓		FC	Stakeholders
Research Vessel - Operational Cost		✓	✓	✓	✓	6,612,500.00		9,257,500.00	13,225,000.00	✓		MoFA, FC	Industry
Train 50 staff annually in Routine Research Methods and Data Management	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,083.50		9,125.25	-	✓		FC	Development Partners, Ministry of Defence (Navy)
Procure Computer & accessories for data centre	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	380,218.75		380,218.75	7,604,375.00		✓	MoFA, FC	Development Partners
Establish Fisheries Data Centre	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	9,125,250.00	-	6,083,500.00	-		✓	MoFA & FC	MoCDTI (NITA)

Develop and implement fisheries information management system	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	228,131.25	-	380,218.75	-		✓	MoFA, FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Improve ICT infrastructure for fisheries management	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	456,262.50	-	912,525.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	MoCDTI (NITA)
Conduct research on topical issues to inform decision making	Various location	✓	✓	✓	✓	76,043.75	-	456,262.50	2,281,312.50	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
Partner with research institutions, academia and industry to conduct socioeconomic impact assessments	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	152,087.50	456,262.50	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
<b>Total</b>						<b>21,454,719.13</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>22,216,875.88</b>	<b>99,656,326.25</b>				

<b>Objective: Promote input subsidies and tax incentives, and lowering input-related production costs by at 30% for small- and medium-scale fish farmers by 2029.</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 300 fish farmers on feed formulation using local ingredients	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	456,262.50	304,175.00		✓	MOFA, FC, MOF, MOT	Fish farmer Associations, Research Institutions, DPs
Conduct research into at least 2 culturable species for aquaculture production	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	608,350.00	-	760,437.50	1,672,962.50	✓		MoFA, FC	Research Institution and academia, EPA, WRC, 24Hr Secretariat
Nominate 3 fisheries officers to undertake research into other culturable species at the Masters and PHD level	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,520,875.00	-	1,520,875.00	1,520,875.00	✓		FC	Research Institutions Academia, DPs
<b>Total</b>						<b>2,129,225.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,737,575.00</b>	<b>3,498,012.50</b>				
<b>Programme: Aquaculture Development</b>													
Engage MoF and relevant stakeholders on aquaculture inputs subsidies and tax wavers	National	✓	✓			-	-	760,437.50	-	✓		MoFA, FC/	MoF/MoTAI, MOF, MCDTI, WRC, WRI, EPA, DPs
Train 200 Extension Officers in aquaculture extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,041,750.00	-	4,562,625.00	-		✓	FC	WRI, EPA, WRC, Farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Procure 20 pick-ups, 50 motor bikes, 200 PPEs, 25 water test kits	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,562,625.00	-	15,208,750.00	15,391,255.00		✓	FC	PPA, MOF, 24Hr Secretariat

for aquaculture extension service delivery													
<b>Total</b>						<b>7,604,375.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,531,812.50</b>	<b>15,391,255.00</b>				
<b>Programme: Hatchery Management</b>													
Train 100 hatchery operators in broodstock management and fingerling production	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,281,312.50	304,175.00		✓	FC	Research and Academia, DPs, Farmer Associations, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,281,312.50</b>					

<b>Objective: Install and operationalize 300 automated fuel outlets at inland and coastal area by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Premix-Fuel Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Supply 100 million litres Premix Fuel to LBCs annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,950,662.98			✓	NPFS	MoFA, TOR, NPA, Fishing Associations, AOMCs
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,950,662.98</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Audit the use of Community Development funds by LBCs annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			1,928,687.96			✓	NPFS	MoFA, GAS
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,928,687.96</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme</b>													
Construct an Office Complex for the Headquarters	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,952,450.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, PWD, AESL, PPA
Procure 10 computers and accessories	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			962,280.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, PPA
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,914,730.00</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>													
Issue permits to all Oil Marketing Companies lifting premix fuel annually	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			290,000.00		✓		NPFS	MoFA, NPA, AOMCs
Review the National Premix Fuel Committee Regulations (L.I. 2233)	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,091,318.75		✓		MoFA, NPFS	MoEn, FC, NPA, Fishing

													Associations, AOMCs,
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>2,381,318.75</b>	-				
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Install and Operationalise 65 Automated Premix Fuel System	All landing beaches at the four coastal and inland regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	376,346,250.00		28,048,275.00			✓	MoFA, NPFS	FC, NPA,
<b>Total</b>						<b>376,346,250.00</b>	-	<b>28,048,275.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Enhance law enforcement, and reduce IUU fishing incidents by 50% by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct 24/7 electronic monitoring of industrial fishing vessels	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,604,380.00		304,175.00			✓	FC/MCS D	CLS, FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE
Establish and operationalize 4 Fisheries Landing Beach Enforcement (LaBeC) programme	4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,529,141.35		1,322,500.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FEU, NGOs, GMA, GPHA, VRA, Water Resource Commission,
Organize 2 workshops to strengthen inter-agency and stakeholder collaboration in fisheries law enforcement		✓	✓	✓	✓	604,325.00		1,520,875.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,
Train 50 Fisheries Enforcement Unit (FEU) Personnel to enhance their capacity		✓		✓		1,521,450.00		760,437.50			✓	FC/MCS D	FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,
Conduct refresher Training for 100 Fisheries Observers	Tema			✓		5,323,062.50		1,520,875.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GITA
Facilitate installation of EMS on 20 Ghanaian flag Tuna vessels	Tema	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,904,020.00		234,918.00		✓		FC/MCS D/FSSD	GTA
Conduct 500 routine daily quayside inspections on industrial vessels (Trawlers =45, Tuna=30, Tuna	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	9,624,097.00		1,870,676.25			✓	FC/MCS D	GPHA, GMA, IMMIGRATION, CUSTOMS,

carrier=1, Import reefer=) at Tema and Takoradi ports													
Conduct 2 trainings on safety of life and property at Sea	Tema, Takoradi	✓	✓	✓	✓	173,525.00		456,263.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GMA, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, IMMIGRATION, Fisheries Associations, Private Sector, Fisheries Input Dealers
<b>Total</b>						<b>34,284,000.85</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,990,719.75</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme</b>													
Facilitate Linkage between fishers and 2 Agencies (Ash Foundation, Social Welfare and Community Devp't Department) providing Additional Livelihood options	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			81,366.81			✓	FC	NGOs, MMDAs
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81,366.81</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Improve food safety compliance by 60% in fisheries and aquaculture by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Enforce compliance to food safety standards at Tema port, 20 coldstore facilities and 2 Production factories by conducting 4 quarterly routine inspections	Tema	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,741,353.00		2,129,225.00			✓	FC/MCS D/PH	Coldstore owners, Processing companies, GPHA
<b>Total</b>						<b>3,741,353.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,129,225.00</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme</b>													
Sensitize 300 fish processors and traders (250) and fish farmers (50) in SFCLF and food safety standards	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			524,701.88			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Certify 75 artisanal fish processing facilities under the SFCLS	Lake Regions, 4 Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓			488,750.00			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Conduct quarterly enforcement on compliance with Food Safety Standards	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			547,515.00			✓	FC	GSA, FDA, MMDAs
Train and resource 40 fisheries officers for post-harvest extension service delivery	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	376,872.83		879,369.93			✓	FC	

Facilitate the establishment 2 model Training and Demonstration Centres	Greater Accra & Central	✓	✓	✓	✓				6,612,500.00		✓	MoFA/FC	24 Hour Economy Secretariat, MoF, DPs
<b>Total</b>						<b>376,872.83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,440,336.80</b>	<b>6,612,500.00</b>				

**Objective: Implement biosecurity measures in all aquaculture establishments by 2029 to reduce aquatic animal diseases by 50%**

**Programme: Aquatic Animal Health**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 50 officers in aquatic animal health management	Koforidua, Kumasi, Ho, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,281,312.50	-	2,281,312.50	3,041,750.00		✓	FC	VSD, DPs, Academia and Research institutions, 24Hr Secretariat
Procure lab tools, equipment and consumables for fish labs	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	760,437.50	-	-	1,520,875.00	✓		FC	PPA, MOF, 24Hr Secretariat, DPs
Conduct quarterly monitoring and inspection of aquaculture facilities	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,520,875.00	-	2,281,312.50	-		✓	FC	EPA, WRC, WRI, MMDAs, Police, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Organize 2 quarterly sensitization workshops for 100 fish farmers on biosecurity at the farm level	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,520,875.00	-	3,041,750.00	3,041,750.00		✓	FC	VSD, DPs, Academia and Research institutions, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>6,083,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,604,375.00</b>	<b>7,604,375.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Improve access to domestic and regional markets by building the capacity of 200 fish value chain actors on export standards by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitate and upgrade three fish market infrastructure	Accra (Salaga, Tuesday market, Adabraka)	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,041,750.00	-	1,520,875.00	3,041,750.00		✓	MoFA, FC	MMDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish ten fish aggregators and off-takers	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,520,875.00	-	760,437.50	1,520,875.00	✓		MoFA, FC	Farmer Associations, FDA, Fish Processors Associations, MMDAs, NGOs, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop a functional digitalized market platform	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	760,437.50	-	1,520,875.00	1,520,875.00	✓		MoFA, FC	NITA, MoCDTI, MoTAI, Farmer and Fish Processing Associations, NGOs, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish and implement cross-border data collection system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	760,437.50	-	760,437.50	2,281,312.50	✓		MoFA, FC	MoTAI, GEPC, Customers, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish 4 Model Fish Markets	Adabraka Market, Agboglobos hie, Keta, Denu	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,505,666.25		✓	MoFA, FC	24 Hour Economy Secretariat, MoF
Establish a functional E-Market Platform	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			152,087.50			✓	FC	GEPA, GIPC, NITA, Industry
Conduct 2 cross-border monitoring exercises	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			517,097.50			✓	FC	CEPS

Train 200 fish processors and traders in trade and certification schemes	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			684,393.75			✓	FC	Fisher Groups
Conduct quarterly facility inspections	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			176,421.50			✓	FC	
Train and sensitize 20 (5 each year) fisher groups in group dynamics and best post-harvest practices	National			✓				266,153.13			✓	FC	Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>							-	<b>6,358,778.38</b>	<b>9,870,478.75</b>				

<b>Objective: Implement waste management and sensitization programs in 100 coastal and inland communities by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>													
projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitate Vulnerable Habitats (Mangroves/Lagoons)	Coastal Region(Central, Muni-Pomadzi Ramsar Site)	✓	✓	✓	✓	304,175.00		396,750.00	661,250.00	✓		Fisheries Commission	Office of the Minister of state (Climate change and Sustainability) Financial Institutions, Relevant Local government Agencies, Forestry Commission, Relevant government agencies, DPs; CSOs & NGOs,
Create awareness to reduce plastic pollution (6 Electronic-media outlet)	National/Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	760.44		1,322.50	2,645.00	✓		FC	Private sector, Stakeholders
Conduct 2 sensitization in communities(Up-stream and down-stream)to reduce Plastic Pollution	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,604.38		15,870.00	13,225.00	✓		FC	Relevant Government Agencies, Fisheries Association, CSOs, Private Sector and Academic Institutions
Organise one conference with investors towards marine debris recycling	national /Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,604.38		13,225.00	13,225.00	✓		MoFA, FC	Private Sectors, DAs
Provide 12 receptacles at landing beaches.	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,208.75		26,450.00	39,675.00	✓		DAs	Relevant Government Agencies, Das

Conduct 8 baseline water quality assessment in 32 water bodies each year	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000,000.00			2,000,000.00	✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC, FC
<b>Total</b>						<b>5,335,352.94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>453,617.50</b>	<b>2,730,020.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Support 100 fishing and fish farming communities to adopt climate-smart practices, by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop a fast growth performance and disease resistant species/strains (catfish, tilapia, etc) for Climate Smart Aquaculture system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,041,750.00	-	2,391,309.78	1,520,875.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, MLGCRA, ARDEC-WRC, Research and Academia, farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Construct a mariculture hatchery	Greater Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,520,875.00	-	760,437.50	3,041,750.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, GMA, Fishers Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Conduct mariculture trail/demonstration	Western region	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,520,875.00	-	760,437.50	3,041,750.00	✓		MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, GMA, Fishers Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Establish and operate one aquaculture production zone	Dodi Asantikrom , Volta Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,041,750.00	-	3,041,750.00	16,729,625.00	✓		MoFA, FC	GIDA,EPA, WRC, MMDAs, LUSPA, ECG, MDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>9,125,250.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,953,934.78</b>	<b>24,334,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Promote the adoption of energy-saving fish processing facilities by 200 fish processors by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitize 200 fish processors and traders on the benefits of environmentally friendly technologies (energy-saving fish processing facilities and packaging)	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			467,714.69			✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, EPA Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
Train 30 fish farmers and processors and traders in repurposing of fish by-products into other valuable products	Volta Lake Enclave, Greater Accra		✓					273,757.50			✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, EPA Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>741,472.19</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Enhance fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure by constructing 15 landing sites, hatcheries, cold storage, and processing facilities across key coastal and inland areas, by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop and Construct one modern landing sites	Coastal Region (Western)	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,083,500.00		9,125,250.00	608,350,000.00	✓			Relevant Government Agencies and Communities, Fisheries Association
Develop one inland modern landing sites.	Akati Akaten	✓	✓	✓	✓			7,604,375.00		✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC
Develop one modern fish market infrastructure in each region for inland fishing communities	Western North, Volta, Ahafo, Western	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,646,125.00		76,043.75		✓		FC	MOFA, WRI, Fishers, Academia, Research institutions, MMDA'S, EPA, WRC

Rehabilitate and expand the Vea Hatchery	Kona Odumase	✓	✓	✓	✓	760,437.50	-	760,437.50	1,520,875.00	✓	FC/MOF A	MOF, AESL, PWD, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
Procure tools and equipment to stock the Vea hatchery	Kona Odumase	✓	✓	✓	✓	304,175.00	-	304,175.00	1,520,875.00	✓	FC/MOF A	MOF, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat etc
Operate one functional aquaculture park	Akosombo, along the Volta lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,041,750.00	-	304,175.00	12,167,000.00	✓	FC/MOF A	MOF, PPA, AESL, PWD, WRI, WRC, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
Establish 4 FEU Offices along the Volta Lake	Yeji, Abotoase, Kpando Torkor, Dambai	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,083,500.00		1,520,875.00		✓	FC/MCS D	Navy, Marine Police, Chief fishermen, MMDAs
Complete and Operationalize Anomabo Fisheries College	Anomabo	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,067,938.15	-	-	-	✓	MoFA	MoF, UCC, GETFund, Traditional Authorities, MMDA
Complete MoFAD Office Complex	Ridge, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	15,208,750.00	-	✓	MoFA	FC/NPFS
<b>Total</b>						<b>51,987,425.65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,904,081.25</b>	<b>623,558,750.00</b>			

**Programme: Asset Maintenance Programme**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
conduct one infrastructure audit of inland fisheries facilities per region.	Western North, Volta, Ahafo, Western	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,835.00		30,417.50			✓	FC	
Roll-out Asset Maintenance Plan	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	13,553,660.15	-	18,250,500.00	-	✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	PWD	
Pay monthly subscriptions	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,520,875.00	-	6,539,762.50	-	✓	MoFA FC & NPFS		
<b>Total</b>						<b>15,135,370.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,820,680.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Develop an online one-stop-shop platform for application, payment, tracking, renewal by 2029 and build capacity of 80% of stakeholders for improved compliance and efficiency</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop and implement a digitalized one stop shop licensing regime	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,122,000.00	-	7,180,625.00	3,041,750.00		✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, DPs, NITA, Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation, CSOs
Conduct quarterly enforcement of aquaculture regulations	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,041,750.00	-	3,041,750.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, Ghana Police DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Develop and operationalize SOPs/guideline for hatchery operators	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	760,437.50	-	760,437.50	-	✓		FC	WRI, WRC, EPA, Hatchery Operators, FFAs, 24Hr Secretariat
Organize 4 sensitization workshops for 200 fish farmers on aquaculture regulations and online application procedures/processes	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	304,175.00	-	304,175.00	608,350.00		✓	MoFA, FC	EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,106,362.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,668,987.50</b>	<b>3,650,100.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Operationalize the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act by developing regulations for the sector by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Annual Post-Harvest Sector Coordination Meeting	Greater Accra	✓						608,350.00			✓	FC	MoFA, CSIR, GSA, FDA, Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups
Conduct 100 Export Consignment Inspections to ensure compliance with export protocols	Greater Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓			76,043.75			✓	FC	Fish Exporters, GSA, FDA
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>684,393.75</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Digitize the data collection and permitting system of the fisheries Sector by end of 2027</b>													
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Upgrade and Update Marine Vessel Registers Annually	National			✓		15,208.75		30,417.50	38,021.88		✓	FC	Development Partners, CSOs
Train 50 staffs on the Upgraded Registers	National		✓			7,604.38		15,208.75			✓	FC	Development Partners, CSOs
Implement a functional digitalized aquaculture data management system	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	912,525.00	-	760,437.50	1,520,875.00		✓	MoFA/FC	NITA/MCDTI, GSS, WRC, WRI, EPA, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Total</b>						<b>935,338.13</b>	-	<b>806,063.75</b>	<b>1,558,896.88</b>				

<b>Objective: Improve technology adoption rate among fish processing processors to 30% by end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the dissemination and adoption of improved fish handling, processing and storage	Lake Regions, 4	✓	✓	✓	✓			201,515.94			✓	FC	CSIR, GSA, FDA, Research/Academia, NGOs, Fisher Groups

technologies among 30 fish processors and traders annually	Coastal Regions												
<b>Total</b>						-	-	<b>201,515.94</b>	-				
<b>Objective: Undertake 10 CLaT campaign for coastal and inland communities by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Gender Mainstreaming Enhancement and Anti-child Labour Advocacy Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor the implementation of Anti-CLaT strategy	four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,604.38		15,208.75			✓	MoFA, FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs, NGOs
Develop implementation plan for the Anti-CLaT strategy.	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,208.75		18,250.50	27,375.75	✓		FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs, NGOs
Sensitize 5 communities in each region on child labour and trafficking issues	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	258,548.75			106,461.25	✓		FC	Fishers, Chiefs,
Conduct 8 Sensitization and Advocacy exercises in anti-CLaT among processor & trader groups	Lake Regions	✓		✓				100,757.97			✓	FC	MoGCSP, MMDAs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>281,361.88</b>	-	<b>134,217.22</b>	<b>133,837.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Ensuring 40% female and 30% youth representation in capacity enhancement programmes by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Gender Mainstreaming Enhancement and Anti-child Labour Advocacy Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor the implantation of the gender mainstreaming strategic plan	four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,612.50		13,225.00			✓	MoFA, FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs, NGOs
Develop implementation plan fo the gender mainstreaming strategic plan	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	13,225.00		15,870.00	23,805.00	✓		FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs, NGOs
Conduct training 200 Youth and the vulnerable for Livelihood Options	Four Coastal Regions	✓	✓	✓	✓	26,450.00		39,675.00	66,125.00		✓	FC	Relevant government agencies, CSOs, Development partners

Provide training for 55 adults on improved fish processing techniques	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			182,505.00	76,043.75	✓		FC	female Inland fish Processors and Traders
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide training for 100 youth fishers in record keeping	National	✓	✓	✓	✓			106,461.25	30,417.50	✓		FC	Youth Fishers,
Conduct 8 Sensitization and Advocacy exercises in gender mainstreaming among processor & trader groups	Lake Regions	✓		✓				100,757.97			✓	FC	MoGCSP, MMDAs, Fisher Groups
<b>Total</b>						<b>46,287.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>458,494.22</b>	<b>196,391.25</b>				

<b>Objective: Enhance capacity of 80% of fisheries and aquaculture staff in key technical, managerial, and regulatory competencies to improve sector performance and service delivery</b>													
<b>Programme: Human Resource Management Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 50 LBCs on Premix Fuel administration and safety	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			898,036.88			✓	NPFS	MoFA, NPA, GNFS
Conduct 100 Capacity Building Programmes for Staff	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓		-				✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Conduct 3 level Performance Management for all Staff (805)	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Infrastructure Development - Construction of Office Accommodation in selected Regions and Districts	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,969,187.50					✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Conduct HR Planning and Recruitment for vacant positions in FC and NPFS	Nationwide		✓	✓	✓			532,306.25			✓	MoFA	FC & NPFS
Conduct Staff Promotion for 250 personnel by 31st September 2029	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓				297,331.06			✓	MoFA	FC, NPFS, PSC & OHCS
Institute rewards scheme for high Performing Officers	Nationwide				✓						✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	
<b>Total</b>						<b>15,969,187.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,727,674.19</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective: Establish an inter-agency platforms by 2029 to improve coordination and service delivery in the fisheries and aquaculture sector</b>													
<b>Programme: Institutional Coordination and Collaboration Strengthening Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Undertake Stakeholder quarterly Engagement/Meetings	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,208.75		30,417.50			✓	MoFA, FC	Development Partners; CSOs & NGOs
Enhance Capacity of 20 Judges and Prosecutors in adjudication of fisheries infractions	Tema, Takoradi			✓		3,869,635.00		1,825,050.00			✓	FC/MCS D	JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, FEU,
Conduct 2 Stakeholder meetings bi-annually to enforce Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)	Tema, Takoradi	✓		✓		2,129,225.00		1,216,700.00			✓	FC/MCS D	GPHA, GMA, IMMIGRATION, CUSTOMS, FISH IMPORTERS
Organize 2 workshops to strengthen inter-agency and stakeholder collaboration in fisheries law enforcement		✓	✓	✓	✓	604,325.00		1,520,875.00			✓	FC/MCS D	FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,
Organize stakeholder engagements	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	137,639.19	-	326,988.13	-		✓	MoFA & FC	MDAs, CSOs, MMDAs
Hold quarterly regional stakeholder engagements on emerging trends in fisheries and aquaculture management	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	532,306.25	-	1,520,875.00	-		✓	MoFA, FC	MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, Fisheries Ass., Academic & Research Inst.
Participate in Regional and International Fisheries Meetings/Seminars/Conference	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	380,218.75	-	608,350.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	MFA
Organise stakeholder engagements on 2026-2029 Plan preparation		✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	532,306.25	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, CSOs, Academic Inst., Fisheries Ass.
Develop 2026-2029 Sector Medium Term Development Plan		✓	✓	✓	✓	152,087.50	-	577,932.50	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, CSOs, Academic Inst., Fisheries Ass.
Facilitate the implementation of AquaCage/Culture Programme	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	76,043,750.00	-	456,262.50	-	✓		MoFA & FC	MMDAs
Facilitate the organization of fisheries components of National Farmers' Day Celebrations		✓	✓	✓	✓	5,551,954.19	-	1,520,875.00	-		✓	MoFA FC & NPFS	MoFA, MoF, MMDAs
Facilitate the National Fisheries Conference	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,520,875.00	-	304,175.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	MDAs, CSOs
Establish Blue Economy Commission	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,216,700.00	-	304,175.00	-	✓		MoFA	MEST, NDPC, Ghana, Navy
<b>Total</b>						<b>92,153,924.63</b>	-	<b>10,744,981.88</b>	-				

<b>Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making</b>													
<b>Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitor Premix fuel distribution and usage by LBCs monthly	Nationwide	✓	✓	✓	✓			1,336,475.70			✓	NPFS	MoFA, FC, NPA
Annual Review of 2026-2029 SMTDP	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	684,393.75	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, M&E Sec
Monitoring of plan Implementation of 2026-2029 SMTDP	Various locations	✓	✓	✓	✓	380,218.75	-	1,216,700.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	NDPC, M&E Sec.
<b>Total</b>						<b>380,218.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,237,569.45</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making</b>													
<b>Programme: Knowledge Management and Learning Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Establish Fisheries Data Centre	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	121,670.00	-		✓	MoFA & FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Develop and implement fisheries information management system	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	121,670.00	380,218.75		✓	MoFA, FC	MoCDTI (NITA)
Improve ICT infrastructure for fisheries management	Headquarters, Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	152,087.50	-		✓	MoFA, FC, NPFS	MoCDTI (NITA)
Conduct research on topical issues to inform decision making	Various location	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	76,043.75	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
Partner with research institutions, academia and industry to conduct socioeconomic impact assessments	Accra	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	76,043.75	182,505.00	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Academic Institutions, Industry Players, Research Institutions
<b>Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>547,515.00</b>	<b>562,723.75</b>				
<b>Objective: Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making</b>													
<b>Programme: Communication Programme</b>													

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Roll-out Communication Strategy	National	✓	✓	✓	✓	532,306.25	-	912,525.00	-	✓		MoFA FC & NPFS	Media, MoCDTI
<b>Total</b>						<b>532,306.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>912,525.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

### 7.1 Introduction

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MoFA) provides a structured approach for tracking implementation progress and assessing results. It serves as a critical management tool to ensure transparency, accountability and learning throughout the plan period.

The M&E Framework includes (i) Planning: Integration of M&E activities into the annual work plans and budgets; (ii) Data Collection: Systematic collection of relevant quantitative and qualitative data; (iii) Analysis and Reporting: Regular assessment of progress using performance indicators; and (iv) Feedback and Learning: Incorporation of evaluation findings into future planning cycles. This chapter highlights stakeholder analysis; monitoring matrix with key performance indicators; evaluation; participatory monitoring and evaluation; knowledge management and learning; and sustainability, accountability and lessons learned in M&E.

### 7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

A stakeholder analysis has been undertaken to identify all relevant actors involved in or affected by the Plan. Stakeholders have been categorized as internal or external, and as primary or secondary, based on their level of interest and information needs. Their engagement in M&E processes is expected to promote transparency, learning, and capacity building.

**TABLE 7. 1: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS**

NO.	NAME	CLASSIFICATION (Primary, Secondary)	NEED/INTEREST	PARTICIPATION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR
<b>INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS</b>				
1	MoFA Management	Primary	Policy Directions, Information on Resource allocation (funds)	Develop, coordinate, monitor and evaluate Policies, MTDP, strategies and action plans for the sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture development
2	MoFA Staff	Primary	Information on annual work plans, work schedules, training, promotions, general welfare issues and better conditions of service.	Ensure efficient & effective service delivery to all MoFA stakeholders

NO.	NAME	CLASSIFICATION (Primary, Secondary)	NEED/INTEREST	PARTICIPATION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR
3	MoFA Directorates	Primary	Policy Directions, Information on Resource allocation (funds)	Develop, coordinate, monitor, evaluate, research and disseminate policies, strategies, action plans, as well as, outcomes of the plans. Ensure effective & efficient service delivery.
4	MoFA Agencies (Fisheries Commission (FC), National Premix Fuel Secretariat (NPFS))	Primary	Policy Directions	Ensure the sustainable implementation of policies
5	Aquaculture Training Centre	Primary	Policy Directions (Training, expansion, etc)	Provide regular skills training for aquaculture youths and practitioners
<b>EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS</b>				
6	Parliamentary Select Committee on Food, Agric and Cocoa Affairs	Primary	Information on Policies, strategies, Annual Budget Performance, programmes and projects.	Parliamentary oversight of the sector in terms of Policies and administration
7	Parliamentary Select Committee on Subsidiary Legislation	Secondary	Information on policies, laws and regulations	Make Regulations pursuant to provisions of the Constitution or an Act of Parliament relating to fisheries and aquaculture sector
8	Ministry of Defence - Ghana Navy	Primary	Information on laws and regulations and surveillance of sea, lands and air.	Maintain Ghana's sovereignty over the territorial sea by conducting anti-piracy and anti-smuggling patrols. Conduct monitoring, control, surveillance and inspection of fishery and exploration operation within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
9	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology	Primary	Policy Direction, partnerships and collaboration	1. Policies and regulations on sustainable environmental management at the marine, inland and aquaculture subsectors 2. Coordinating climate change and biodiversity issues 3. Marine Protected Areas and Spatial Planning  4. Plastic and liquid waste Pollution in water bodies and the sea
10	Ghana Police Service - Marine Police	Primary	Information on laws and Regulations	Fisheries Law Enforcement (Monitoring, Control and Surveillance activities of the EEZ)
11	Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice	Primary	Responsible for legal matters in relation to the exercise of executive power of the State and also legislative drafting in relation to legislative power of the State	Provides advice to the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture on matters of law. Assist in the drafting of Fisheries related legal documents and serves on Settlement Committee and Entity Committee
12	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Primary	Policy direction, bilateral and multilateral relations and obligations	Facilitate bilateral and multi-lateral relations and obligations in fisheries and aquaculture
13	Ministry of Transport	Primary	Policy Direction, Strategies and collaboration	i. Regulate, monitor and co-ordinate activities relating to safety and security of the marine and inland waterways in Ghana (registration of all vessels, etc) ii. Protect and promote the interests of shippers in relation to port, ship and inland transport. iii. Plan, build, operate and manage all Ports and Harbours in Ghana
14	Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry	Primary	Policy Direction, Strategies and collaboration	Provide advice and support on fishing industries, trade, etc

NO.	NAME	CLASSIFICATION (Primary, Secondary)	NEED/INTEREST	PARTICIPATION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR
15	Ministry of Energy - National Petroleum Authority	Primary	Policy Direction, Strategies and collaboration	Create an enabling legal and regulatory regime aimed at ensuring transparent, accountable and prudent management of Ghana's petroleum resources.
16	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)	Primary	Policy Direction, Strategies and collaboration	The lead agency and focal point of the GoG for developing and executing policies and strategies for the agriculture sector.
17	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	Primary	Policy Direction, Strategies and collaboration	1. Support Licence of canoes 2. Business permits for Aquaculture operators 3. Support regional and zonal offices 4. Support with law enforcement 5. Support service delivery at the subnational level  6. Environmental health and sanitation policies
18	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	Secondary	Policy Direction, Strategies and collaboration	1. Protection Mangroves and Lagoons 2. Land Administration for aquaculture and other uses 3. Management of mineral resources 4. Protection of wildlife including turtles,
19	Ministry of Works, Housing and Water	Primary	Policy Direction, Strategies and collaboration	1. Office and staff accommodation  2. Coastal Protection works (sea defence, bridges across lagoons, landing sites, etc)  3. Drainages into sea  4. Water resources management (aquaculture permits)
20	Ministry of Tourism, Creative Arts and Culture	Secondary	Policy Direction, Strategies and collaboration	Responsible for tourism around Marine Protected Areas
21	Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority	Primary	Policy Direction, Strategies and collaboration	Responsible for the building, planning, development, management, maintenance, operation and control of all ports in Ghana.
22	Ghana Shippers Authority	Secondary	Policy direction and regulations	Protecting the interest of shippers engaging in fishing related activities (importers, exporters, etc)
23	Ghana Maritime Authority	Primary	Policy direction and collaboration	The Authority oversees all maritime-related infrastructures such as ships, ports, as well as vessel operations, maritime pollution, port security, and the training, examination, certification, and welfare of Seafarers
<b>ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS</b>				
24	University Ghana - Department of Marine and Fisheries Sciences	Primary	Policy direction, partnerships and collaboration	1. Training of professionals for the sector 2. Provision of research for policy and industrial enhancement
25	University of Cape Coast (Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences; Centre for Coastal Management)	Primary	Policy direction, partnerships and collaboration	1. Training of professionals for the sector 2. Provision of research for policy and industrial enhancement  3. Run Anomabo Fisheries College
26	Regional Maritime University	Primary	Policy direction, partnerships and collaboration	1. Training of professionals for the sector 2. Provision of research for policy and industrial enhancement

NO.	NAME	CLASSIFICATION (Primary, Secondary)	NEED/INTEREST	PARTICIPATION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR
27	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	Primary	Policy direction, partnerships and collaboration	1. Training of professionals for the sector 2. Provision of research for policy and industrial enhancement
28	University of Development Studies	Primary	Policy direction, partnerships and collaboration	1. Training of professionals for the sector 2. Provision of research for policy and industrial enhancement
29	University of Environment and Natural Resources	Secondary	Policy direction, partnerships and collaboration	1. Training of professionals for the sector 2. Provision of research for policy and industrial enhancement
30	University of Environment and Sustainable Development	Secondary	Policy direction, partnerships and collaboration	1. Training of professionals for the sector 2. Provision of research for policy and industrial enhancement
<b>SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</b>				
31	European Union - DG MARE	Primary	i. Policy and Strategic direction ii. Provide reports on performance	i. Biggest market for Ghana's fish and fishery products ii. The Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) develops and carries out the Commission's policies on maritime affairs and fisheries
32	NORAD	Primary	i. Policy and Strategic direction ii. Provide reports on performance	NORAD is the Norwegian agency for development cooperation currently funding the Fish for Development Project
33	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Secondary	i. Policy and Strategic direction ii. Provide reports on performance	It helps governments to develop policies, programmes and projects to reduce hunger and malnutrition, and provides technical support to the sustainable development of their fisheries sector.
34	Fisheries Committee for West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC)	Secondary	i. Policy and Strategic direction ii. Provide reports on surveillance and reports on IUU	Facilitate cooperation in fisheries management among the member countries in the sub-regional
35	Centre for Maritime Law and Security (CEMLAWS-Africa)	Secondary	i. Policy and Strategic direction ii. Provide reports iii. Partnership	Seeks to help improve ocean governance and maritime security in Africa
<b>CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND FISH CANNERIES</b>				
36	Friends of the Nation	Secondary	Policy and Strategic directions	Promote active citizenship and participatory governance for improved management of natural resources including mining, oil and gas, forests, fisheries, oceans and coastal zones
37	Hen Mpoano	Secondary	Policy and Strategic directions	Provide technical, policy and extension support to coastal communities, emerging civil society groups, traditional authorities, government institutions and the private sector to ensure inclusive and integrated management of Ghana's coastal and marine ecosystems
38	Association of Oil Marketing Companies	Secondary	Policy and Strategic directions	Coordinate the activities of Oil Marketing Companies
39	Fish Cannery Companies  i. Pioneer Food Cannery  ii. Cosmos Seafood	Secondary	i. Policy and Strategic directions ii. Regulatory directions	Process and market fish and fishery products
40	CERATH Development Organisation	Secondary	Policy and Strategic directions	A developmental organization focused on rural and urban poor development in Africa through

NO.	NAME	CLASSIFICATION (Primary, Secondary)	NEED/INTEREST	PARTICIPATION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR
				empowerment in Agriculture, Fisheries, Renewable Energy, etc
41	Environmental Justice Foundation	Secondary	Policy and Strategic directions	Protection of the environment
42	African Research Centre	Secondary	Policy and Strategic directions	A developmental research organization focused development in Africa through education, research and empowerment for the economic sector especially Agriculture, Fisheries, industrial sectors
43	Environmental Justice Foundation		Policy and Strategic directions	Protection of the environment
<b>FISHERIES ASSOCIATIONS</b>				
44	National Fisheries Association of Ghana (NAFAG)	Primary	Policy and Strategic directions	Umbrella body for all Fisheries Associations in Ghana whose input is key in policy formulation and enactment of legislations
45	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council (GNCF)	Primary	Policy and Strategic directions	Lead and represent artisanal fishers with government
46	Ghana Inshore Fishermen Association (GIFA)	Primary	Policy and Strategic directions	Lead and represent inshore vessel owners with government
47	Ghana Industrial Trawlers Association (GITA)	Primary	Policy and Strategic directions	Lead and coordinate Activities of Trawl Vessel Owners
48	Ghana Tuna Association (GTA)	Primary	Policy and Strategic directions	Lead and coordinate Activities of Tuna Vessel Owners
49	National Union of Seamen, Ports and Allied Workers (NUSPAW)	Primary	Policy and Strategic directions	Provide seafarers for fishing vessel
50	Fish Importers Association	Primary	Policy and Strategic directions	Import fish to Ghana
51	National Fish Processors and Traders Association (NAFPTA)	Primary	Policy and Strategic directions	Represent the interest of artisanal fish traders and processors in Ghana
52	National Canoe Carvers Association	Primary	Policy and Strategic directions	Lead and represent canoe carvers with government
53	Ghana Association of Foreign Tuna Operators	Primary	Policy and Strategic directions	Lead and represent foreign tuna operators with government  Coordinate Activities of foreign tuna operators

## 7.3 Monitoring Matrix

Table 7.2 presents the monitoring matrix for the Plan. Targets are projected for the various indicators at the output and outcome level. These indicators align with national development priorities and sector-specific objectives.

TABLE 7. 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Goal	<b>Enhance fisheries research and data management</b>									
Objective	<b>Strengthen fisheries research and data systems through the establishment of national data management system by 2029</b>									
Programme	<b>Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development Programme</b>									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Increase in the adoption of standardized data management protocols	Proportion of standardized data management protocols adopted	Outcome		40%	60%	80%	100%	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, NPFS
Number of ecosystem surveys conducted	Count of stock and environmental surveys undertaken within the year	Output		1	1	1	1	National	Annual	FC, Academia, CSOs, NGOs
i. Number of studies conducted on IEZ extension	i. Count of formal research studies or technical assessments completed on the ecological, economic, and legal implications of extending the IEZ	Output	N/A	1	1	0	0	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Industry, Academia, DA
ii. Number of stakeholder consultation held on IEZ	ii. Number of consultation forums organized with key stakeholders		0	2	2	2	2			
Research vessel procured and operational	Fully acquired and commissioned research vessels	Output	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Ghana Navy, GHPA, PPA
Reduction in data errors or inconsistencies in research projects led by trained Staff	Extent to which research project managed by Staff who have undergone training in data management demonstrate improved data quality	Outcome	10%	4%	3%	2%	1%	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Premix
i. Number of staff trained in research and data management	Total number of fisheries and aquaculture staff trained annually in data collection, analysis, and reporting and count of training carried	Output		50	50	50	50	National	Annual	FC, Academia, CSOs, NGOs
ii. Number of training conducted				1	1	1	1			

Number of computers, printers, projectors, memory sticks procured	Count of ICT equipment procured and installed to support data storage and analysis functions at the research centre	Output	Computers Printers Projectors Memory sticks	50	N/a	N/a	50	National	Annually	MoFA, FC, Premix, PPA
				50			50			
				50			50			
				100			100			
An established centralised digital data system for inland fisheries sector	An established centralised digital data system for inland fisheries sector in place	Output	NONE	Project completed				Region	Once	

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Enhance market access and cross-border trade through better infrastructure, standards compliance, and regional partnerships.</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve access to domestic and regional markets by building the capacity of 200 fish value chain actors on export standards by 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Post-Harvest Management and Trade Programme.</b>									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of fish market infrastructure rehabilitated and upgraded	Count of fish market infrastructure rehabilitated and upgraded	Output		1	1	1	0	Regional	Quarterly	MoFA/FC, MMDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
No. of fish aggregators and off-takers established	Count of fish aggregators and off-takers established	Output		2	4	2	2	Regional	Quarterly	MoFA/FC, Farmer Associations, FDA, Fish Processors Associations, MMDAs, NGOs, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
No. of functional digitalized market platforms developed	Count of functional digitalized market platforms developed	Output		1	1	1	1	National	Daily	MoFA/FC, NITA, MoCDTI, MoTAI, Farmer and Fish Processing Associations, NGOs, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
i. Existence and operationalization of a cross-border data collection and sharing system for fisheries and aquaculture	i. Existence and operationalization of cross boarder data collection system	Outcome		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	National	Quarterly	MoFA/FC, MoTAI, GEPC, Customers, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
ii. Frequency of data exchange between agencies	ii. Number of times of data exchanged between agencies	Output		Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly			
No. of model fish market established	Count of model fish markets established annually	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Regions/districts	Quarterly	FC
E-Market established	Existence of a functional E-Market	Outcome	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	National	Quarterly	FC

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Enhance market access and cross-border trade through better infrastructure, standards compliance, and regional partnerships.</b>									
No. of cross-border monitoring exercises conducted	Count of cross-border monitoring exercises carried out annually	Output	1	2	2	2	2	National	Quarterly	FC
No. of trained fish processors and traders in trade certification schemes	Count of fish processors and traders trained in certification schemes	Output	1023	200	200	200	200	National	Quarterly	FC
No. of quarterly inspections conducted	Count of quarterly inspections carried out	Output	3	4	4	4	4	National	Quarterly	FC
No. of Post-Harvest Value Chain Censuses conducted	Count of Fisheries Post-Harvest Value Chain Census carried out	Output	0	1		1		National	Bi-annually	FC
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Enhance fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure by constructing 15 landing sites, hatcheries, cold storage, and processing facilities across key coastal and inland areas, by the end of 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme</b>									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of modern landing sites developed and constructed	Count of fully constructed and operational modern fish landing sites providing improved handling, storage, and market access facilities	Output		1	1			Region	Bi-annually	MoFA, FC, GHPA, DA, DP
A developed inland modern landing site at Dambai, Dzemeni, Abotuase and Akateng	One inland modern landing site fully developed and in place at Dambi, Dzemeni, Abotuase and Akateng	Output	None	Dambai project completed	Dzemeni project completed	Abotuase project completed	Akateng project completed	Regions/Districts	Annually	FC
Number of modern fish market infrastructure developed for inland fishing communities in the regions	Inventory of all developed modern fish market infrastructures in inland fishing communities	Output	None	4	4	4	4	Regions/Districts	Annually	FC
No. of Hatcheries Rehabilitated and expanded	Count of Hatcheries Rehabilitated and expanded	Output		1	2	1	1	Regional	Quarterly	FC, MOF, AESL, PWD, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
i. Number of fish farmers accessing seed from public hatcheries	i. Measures service delivery to farmers	Output		2000	2000	2000	2000	Hatcheries	Quarterly	FC, MOF, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat etc
ii. Annual quantity of fingerlings produced by equipped hatcheries	ii. Tracks production output to assess impact on seed availability	Outcome		100 mil fingerlings	100 mil fingerlings	100 mil fingerlings	100 mil fingerlings			

Goal	Enhance market access and cross-border trade through better infrastructure, standards compliance, and regional partnerships.									
No. of state-of-the-art hatcheries constructed	Count of state-of-the-art hatcheries constructed	Output		1	0	0	0	Regional	Quarterly	FC, MOF, AESL, PWD, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
i. Aquaculture parks established and functional	i. Existence of aquaculture park	Output		Yes				National	Annually	FC, MOF, PPA, AESL, PWD, WRI, WRC, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat, etc
ii. Number of farmers/enterprises using park facilities	ii. Tracks adoption by the private sector and local producers	Outcome		20	20	20	20			
Number of FEU offices established	FEU offices established at Yeji, Abotoase, Kpando Torkor and Dambai along Volta Lake	output		Yeji FEU office completed	Abotoase FEU office completed	Kpando Torkor FEU office completed	Dambai FEU office completed		Annually	FC/MCSD, Navy, Marine Police, Chief fishermen, MMDAs
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
MCSD office renovated at Tema Harbour	A complete renovation for the MCSD office at Tema Harbour	output		MCSD office completely renovated					Quarterly	FC/MCSD, GPHA, PWD, PPA
% Completion of Office Complex Construction	Percentage of planned construction milestones completed, based on the approved architectural and engineering schedule.	Output	0%	50%	76%	100%		National	Quarterly	NPFS, MoFA, PWD, AELSW, PPA
Number of computers and accessories procured	Count of computers and accessories bought	Output		5	5	10	10	National & Regional	Annually	NPFS, PPA
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Enhance fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure by constructing 15 landing sites, hatcheries, cold storage, and processing facilities across key coastal and inland areas, by the end of 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Asset Maintenance Programme</b>									
Number of infrastructure audits for inland fisheries facilities conducted	Count of infrastructure audits carried out in inland fisheries facilities in the regions	output	None	4	4	4	4	Regions/ Districts	Annually	
% of sector assets recorded and digitized in the asset register	Proportion of physical assets that have been captured, verified, and stored in a digital asset management system	Output	Asset register	100%	100%	100%	100%	National, Regional	Quarterly	MoFA, FC, Premix
Asset management system developed and operational	Existence and functionality of a system (e.g. policy, software and procedures)	Output		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	National	National	MoFA, FC, Premix

Goal	Enhance market access and cross-border trade through better infrastructure, standards compliance, and regional partnerships.									
	guiding asset planning, maintenance and disposal									
Number of staff strained in asset management	Count of staff trained in asset recording, tracking, and maintenance protocols	Output		50	50	50	50	National, Regional	National	MoFA, FC, Premix
% of obsolete assts disposed of per approved guidelines	Proportion of non-functional assts safely and lawfully disposed of as per approved procedures	Output		100% of identified obsolete assts	100% of identified obsolete assts	100% of identified obsolete assts	100% of identified obsolete assts	National, Regional	National	MoFA, FC, Premix

Goal	Promote sustainable fishing practices, science-based management, and ecosystem conservation									
Objective	Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029									
Programme	Marine Fisheries Management Programme									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
i. Number of mariculture pilots established	i. Count of pilot sites fully developed, stocked, and operational	Output			1			National	Annually	DP, MoFA, FC, Industry
ii. Number of species culture	ii. Total number and type of cultured native fish or invertebrate species introduced	Output			TBD	TBD				
iii. Number of stakeholder engagement conducted	iii. Count of stakeholder engagements carried out	Output		2	2	1				
iv. Number of legal and policy reviews completed	iv. Count of studies or legal gap analyses conducted to assess readiness for MPA designation	Output			1	1				
i. Number of feasibility studies Completed	i. Total number of comprehensive feasibility reports developed for potential MPA sites	Output		2	2	2		National	Annual	MoFA, FC, EPA, LUSPA, DA, DP, Academia, CSOs Industry
ii. Number of stakeholder consultation sessions held	ii. Count of formal consultation meetings, focus groups, or public forums conducted	Output		4	4	4				
iii. Number of potential MPA sites assessed	iii. Count of ecologically viable and socio-economically evaluated locations considered for MPA designation	Output		1	0	1				
iv. Number of legal and policy reviews completed	iv. Total number of legal and policy reviews completed	Output		1	0	1				

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Promote sustainable fishing practices, science-based management, and ecosystem conservation</b>										
Number of stock and environmental assessments conducted	Count of surveys and studies carried out to generate data for policy decisions on fish stock recovery	Output				Yes			National	Quarterly	MoFA, FC, Academia, CSOs, NGOs, DP

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Restore and sustainably manage fish stocks by implementing 50% of fisheries management plan, enforcing closed seasons for all fleet, and gear regulations by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
Inland Management Plan Developed and operational	Completed document on Inland Management plan		None	Plan Developed				Regions/ Districts	once	FC	
Number of small water bodies that frame survey has been carried out in each region.	Count of small water bodies that frame survey has been carried out in each region.	Output	0	4	4	4	4	Regions/ Districts	Annually	FC	
Frame survey on Bui Dam completed, Frame survey in volta Lake Completed	A completed frame survey carried out on Bui Dam and Volta Lake	Output	None	Bui Dam frame survey completed	Volta Lake frame survey completed			Regions/ Districts	Annually	FC	
Number of sea patrols carried out	Total number of sea patrols that have been carried out	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	FC/MCSD, Navy, Marine Police,	
Number of community sensitization exercise conducted to enforce compliance on the Fisheries Laws and Regulations	Count of community sensitization exercise conducted to enforce compliance on the Fisheries Laws and Regulations	Output		10	10	10	10		Quarterly	FC/MCSD, Chief fishermen, Navy, Marine Police, Fish Processors,	
Rate of compliance to closed season by the industrial trawl vessels	Total number of industrial trawl vessels that have complied to closed season directives relative to all industrial trawl vessels	Outcome		100%	100%	100%	100%		Quarterly	FC/MCSD, GITA, Navy, Marine Police, Vessel Operators	
Number of workshop conducted for vessel operators	Total number of workshop conducted for vessel operators during the closed season	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	FC/MCSD, GITA, Navy, Marine Police, Vessel Operators	
Number of monitoring exercise carried out at	Count of the number of monitoring exercise carried out at landing sites for artisanal boats in the Marine	Output		50	50	50	50		Annually	FC/MCSD, Chief fishermen, Navy, Marine Police	

landing sites for artisanal boats in the Marine sector	sector in order to enforce adherence to non-fishing days									
Number of patrols conducted at Volta Lake	Number of patrols conducted at Volta Lake to combat IUU fishing and also maintenance of patrol boat	Output		12	12	12	12		Annually	FC/MCSD, VRA, Navy, Marine Police, Fishermen Associations, RMU
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of fishing communities sensitized along the Volta Lake	Number of fishing communities sensitized along the Volta Lake on Fisheries Laws and Regulations	Output		48	48	48	48		Quarterly	FC/MCSD, VRA, Navy, Marine Police, Fishermen Associations
Number of fishers trained in approved fishing gears and techniques and proper fishing methods in the regions	Count of fishers trained on approved fishing gears & techniques and proper fishing methods in the regions	output	0	160	160	160	160	Regions/ Districts	Annually	FC
Number of small water bodies that stock assessments has been carried out in each region.	Count of small water bodies that stock assessments has been carried out in each region.	output	0	4	4	4	4	Regions/ Districts	Annually	FC
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Enhance law enforcement, and reduce IUU fishing incidents by 50% by 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>									
i. Number of sensitization events conducted per year across community clusters	i. Total count of awareness or sensitization sessions held annually to promote voluntary compliance with laws, regulations, or best practices.	Output	4	4	4	4	4	National	Quarterly	FC, DAs, CSOs
ii. Number of community clusters reached	ii. Total number of distinct community clusters (e.g., fishing zones, cooperatives, villages) engaged in the awareness activities.		8	8	8	8	8			
iii. Number of participants sensitized (disaggregated by gender and age)	iii. Total individuals reached through awareness events, disaggregated to ensure inclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable groups.		240	240	240	240	240			
i. Number of LaBECs established and functional per year	i. Count of community-based enforcement committees formed and operational, with defined roles and meeting regularly.	Output	5	5	5	5	5	National	Quarterly	FC, DAs, CSOs
ii. Number of LaBEC members trained on enforcement roles and responsibilities	ii. Total number of committee members trained on laws, community surveillance, reporting, and conflict resolution.		50	50	50	50	50			

Daily electronic monitoring of industrial fishing vessels	Constant/Daily electronic monitoring of industrial fishing vessels	Output		24/7 monitoring system	24/7 monitoring system	24/7 monitoring system	24/7 monitoring system		Daily	FC/MCSD, CLS, FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE
Number of FEU personnel trained	Total number of FEU personnel trained to enhance their capacity	Output		50	50	50	50		Annually	FC/MCSD, FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA,
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of refresher trainings carried out for Fisheries Observers	Total number of refresher trainings carried out for Fisheries Observers at sea	output		100	100	100	100		Annually	FC/MCSD, GITA
Number of Ghanaian flag Tuna vessels with EMS installed	Count of the number of Ghanaian flag Tuna vessels with EMS installed	Output		20	20	20	20		Quarterly	FC/MCSD/FSSD, GITA
Number of daily quayside inspections on industrial vessels	Total number of daily quayside inspections on industrial vessels at Tema and Takoradi ports	output	Trawlers (45), Tuna (30), Tuna carrier (1), import reefer ( )	500 [Trawlers (300), Tuna (130), Tuna carrier (10), Import reefer (60)]	500 [Trawlers (300), Tuna (130), Tuna carrier (10), Import reefer (60)]	500 [Trawlers (300), Tuna (130), Tuna carrier (10), Import reefer (60)]	500 [Trawlers (300), Tuna (130), Tuna carrier (10), Import reefer (60)]		Annually	FC/MCSD, GPHA, GMA, IMMIGRATION, CUSTOMS
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Enhance fisheries enforcement to achieve 80% compliance with laws by 2025</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Premix-Fuel Management Programme</b>									
Number of LBCs Audited Annually	number of Landing Beach Committees whose use of Community Development Funds is audited within the reporting year.	Output		40	46	53	60	Regional	Quarterly	NPFS
% of Audited LBCs with Clean Audit Reports	Proportion of LBCs audited that show no major financial irregularities or misuse of funds.	Outcome		55%	64%	70%	76%	Regional	Quarterly	NPFS

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Promote sustainable aquaculture development by enhancing the availability and affordability of quality inputs</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Promote input subsidies and tax incentives, and lowering input-related production costs by 30% for small- and medium-scale fish farmers by 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Aquaculture Development Programme</b>									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Promote sustainable aquaculture development by enhancing the availability and affordability of quality inputs</b>									
No. of stakeholder engagements organized on aquaculture inputs subsidies and tax wavers	Count of stakeholder engagements organized	Output		1	1	1	1	National	Biannual	MOFA/FC, MoFI, MoTAL, MOF, MCDTI, WRC, WRI, EPA, DPs
No. of Ex. Officers trained on aquaculture extension service delivery	Count of ext. officers trained on aquaculture extension service delivery	Output		50	50	50	50	Regional	Quarterly	FC, WRI, EPA, WRC, Farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
1. No. of pickups procured	Count of pickups, bikes, PPEs test kits procured	Output		1. 10 pickups	1. 10 pickups			National	Annual	FC, PPA, MOF, 24Hr Secretariat
2. No. of bikes procured				2. 20 motors	2. 20 motors	2. 5 motors	2. 5 motors			
3. No. of PPEs procured				3. 40 PPEs	3. 40 PPEs	3. 40 PPEs	3. 40 PPEs			
4. No. of test kits procured				4. 10 water test kits	4. 10 water test kits	4. 5 water test kits				
No. of Technical fisheries officers recruited	Count of Technical fisheries officers recruited	Output		100	100	60	40	National	Annual	MOFA/FC, MOF, PSC
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Promote input subsidies and tax incentives, and lowering input-related production costs by 30% for small- and medium-scale fish farmers by 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Fisheries and Aquaculture Research and Development</b>									
No. of fish farmers trained	Count of fish farmers trained	Output		50	100	100	50	Regional	Quarterly	MOFA, FC, MOF, MOT, Fish Farmer Associations, Research Institutions, DPs
No. Research conducted and number of species	Count of research Conducted on culturable species	Output		1	1	1	1	National	Quarterly	MOFA/FC, Research Institutions and academia, EPA, WRC, 24Hr Secretariat
No. of officers Nominated	Count of officers nominated to undertake research into other culturable species at the Masters and PhD level	Output		3	3	3	3	National	Annually	FC, Research Institutions Academia, DPs
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Enhance the health and sustainability of aquaculture by implementing comprehensive biosecurity measures in all aquaculture establishments</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Implement biosecurity measures in all aquaculture establishments by 2029 to reduce aquatic animal diseases by 50%</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Aquatic Animal Health Programme</b>									
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator definition</b>	<b>Indicator type</b>	<b>Baseline (2024)</b>	<b>Targets</b>				<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
				<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>			

Goal	Promote sustainable aquaculture development by enhancing the availability and affordability of quality inputs									
No. of officers trained in aquatic animal health management	Count of officers trained	Output		20	10	15	5	Regional	Quarterly	FC, VSD, DPs, Academia and Research institutions, 24Hr Secretariat
i. Number of lab tools, equipment and consumables procured	i. Count of lab materials procurement	Output		i. TBD	i. TBD	i. TBD	i. TBD	Regional	National	FC, PPA, MOF, 24Hr Secretariat, DPs
ii. Percentage of labs that are fully functional after procurement	ii. Share of labs fully functional after procurement of items			ii. 100%	ii. 100%	ii. 100%	ii. 100%			
i. Percentage of targeted facilities inspected quarterly	i. Share of targeted facilities inspected quarterly	Output		100%	100%	100%	100%	Regional	Quarterly	
ii. Percentage of facilities found compliant with regulations	ii. Share of targeted facilities found compliant with regulation			100%	100%	100%	100%			
i. Number of fish farmers sensitized on biosecurity	i. Count of fish farmers sensitized on biosecurity practices	Output		200	200	200	200	Regional	Quarterly	FC, EPA, WRC, WRI, MMDAs, Police, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
ii. Percentage of trained farmers demonstrating improved biosecurity practices	ii. Share of trained farmers demonstrating improved biosecurity practices			75%	75%	75%	75			

Goal	Increase compliance with national and international food safety standards in the fisheries and aquaculture value chains									
Objective	Improve food safety compliance by 60% in fisheries and aquaculture by 2029									
Programme	Post-Harvest Management Programme									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of fish processors and traders and fish farmers sensitized	Count of fish processors and traders, and fish farmers sensitized	Output	441	300	300	300	300	National	Quarterly	FC
No. of certified artisanal fish processing facilities	Count of certified artisanal fish processing facilities under SFCLS	Output	159 (2023)	75	75	75	75	Regions/Districts	Quarterly	FC
No. of enforcement conducted on compliance	Count of enforcement on compliance	Output	0	4	4	4	4	National	Quarterly	FC

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Increase compliance with national and international food safety standards in the fisheries and aquaculture value chains</b>									
No. of trained officers for Post-harvest service delivery	Count of trained officers for Post-harvest extension service delivery	Output	47	40	40	40	40	National	Quarterly	FC
No. of model Training and Demonstration Centres established	Count of model Training and Demonstration Centres established	Output	2	-	1	-	1	Regions/Districts	Quarterly	FC
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve food safety compliance by 60% in fisheries and aquaculture by 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Fisheries Law Enforcement Programme</b>									
Number of cold stores complying to safety standards at Tema port	Total number of cold stores complying to safety standards at Tema port	output		20	20	20	20		Quarterly	FC/MCSD/PH, Coldstore owners, Processing companies, GPHA
Number of Production facilities complying to safety standards at Tema port	Total number of Production facilities complying to safety standards at Tema port	output		2	2	2	2		Quarterly	FC/MCSD/PH, Coldstore owners, Processing companies, GPHA

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Strengthen fisher groups across Ghana through capacity building, cooperative development, and institutional support</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Enhance the capacity of 70% of registered fisher groups across Ghana by 2029 through training, group development, and improved institutional support</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Inland Fisheries Management Programme</b>									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of Fisher Associations trained in the management of inland fisheries resource	Count of Fisher Associations with enhanced capacity in the Management of inland fisheries resource	output	0	16	16	16	16	Regions/Districts	Annually	FC
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Enhance the capacity of 70% of registered fisher groups across Ghana by 2029 through training, group development, and improved institutional support</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Post-Harvest Management and Trade</b>									
No. of trained fisher groups in group dynamics and post-harvest practices	Count of fisher groups trained	Output	10	5	5	5	5	National	Quarterly	FC
No. of women linked to agencies offering additional livelihood support	Count of women linked to agencies offering additional livelihood support	Output	0	50	75	100	150	Regional	Annual	FC
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Strengthen fisheries and aquaculture licensing and permitting regime and enhance technology use</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Develop an online one-stop-shop platform for application, payment, tracking, renewal by 2029 and build capacity of 80% of stakeholders for improved compliance and efficiency</b>									

Goal	Strengthen fisher groups across Ghana through capacity building, cooperative development, and institutional support									
Programme	Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
i. Existence and operational use of a functional digital one-stop shop licensing system for fisheries and aquaculture	i. development, deployment, and operational use of a digital platform that integrates all necessary permits	Output		Yes				National	Daily	MOFA/FC, EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, DPs
ii. Percentage of license applications submitted and processed digitally	ii. Proportion of license application submitted and processed digitally	Outcome		60%	60%	60%	60%	Regional	Quarterly	FC, EPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, Ghana Police DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
i. Number of aquaculture facilities inspected during enforcement operations	i. Count of aquaculture facilities inspected	Output		50	50	50	50	Regional	Quarterly	FC, WRI, WRC, EPA, Hatchery Operators, FFAs, 24Hr Secretariat
ii. Percentage of facilities found compliant with key regulations	ii. Share of facilities found compliant			20%	30%	40%	50%			
i. Existence of SOP/Guidelines for hatchery operators	1. Count of guidelines developed and operationalized	Output		Yes						
ii. Number of hatchery operators trained on the SOPs				50	50	50	50			
i. Number of fish farmers trained on aquaculture regulations and online application	i. Count of fish farmers trained on aquaculture regulations and online application	Output		200	200	200	200	National	Quarterly	MOFA/FC, MOFA/FCEPA, WRI, WRC, BRR/MoTAI, Farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
ii. Percentage of trained farmers who successfully apply for a license online	ii. Share of trained farmers who successfully apply for a license online			60%	60%	60%	60%			
iii. Participant satisfaction rate (based on feedback forms)	iii. Satisfaction Rate (%)=(Total number of feedback forms returned/Number of respondents who selected			85%	85%	85%	85%			

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Strengthen fisher groups across Ghana through capacity building, cooperative development, and institutional support</b>									
	"Satisfied" or "Very Satisfied") ×100									
No. of officers sensitized	Count of officers sensitized	output		50	50	50	50	Regional	Quarterly	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Digitize the data collection and permitting system of the fisheries Sector by end of 2027</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>									
Number of digital licensing and permitting systems developed and deployed	Count of digital systems established and operationalized for fisheries licensing and permitting processes	Output		1				National	Annual	FC, Stakeholders, DP
Number of marine vessel registers upgraded and updated	Count of marine vessel registers reviewed, updated, and enhanced with current information annually	Output			1			National	Annual	FC, DP, Industry, Consultant
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of staff trained on marine vessel register management	Count of staff trained to manage, maintain, and utilize upgraded marine vessel registers	Output		50	50	50	50	National	Annual	FC, Consultant
i. Existence of a functional aquaculture digitalized database	i. Existence of functional digitalized aquaculture data base	Outcome		Yes		Yes	Yes	National	Quarterly	MOFA/FC, NITA/MCDTI, GSS, WRC, WRI, EPA, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
ii. Number of registered aquaculture actors in the system (e.g. farmers, hatcheries, feed suppliers)	ii. Count of registered aquaculture actors	Outcome		1000	1100	1200	1300			
iii. Number of users trained on the use of the system	iii. Count of functional digitalize aquaculture data management system established	Output		50	50	50	50			
i. Number of aquaculture reports generated using the system	i. Generate reports from the system	Outcome		20	20	20	20	National	Quarterly	MOFA/FC, NITA/MCDTI, GSS, WRC, WRI, EPA, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve technology adoption rate among fish processing processors to 30% by end of 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>									

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Strengthen fisher groups across Ghana through capacity building, cooperative development, and institutional support</b>									
No. of fish processors adopting improved fish handling, processing and storage technologies	Count of fish processors that have adopted improved fish handling, processing and storage technologies	Output	N/A	30	30	30	30	Regions	Annually	FC
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Install and operationalize 300 automated fuel outlets at inland and coastal area by 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Integrated Fisheries Data Management and Digitalization Programme</b>									
Number of Automated Premix Fuel Systems Installed	Cumulative number of automated systems physically installed at designated Landing Beach Committees (LBCs).	Output	82	157	201	253	300	National, Regions	Quarterly	NPFS
Number of Automated Systems Operationalized	Cumulative number of installed systems that are fully functional, dispensing fuel, and integrated into the national system.	Output	31	57	147	215	300	National, Regions	Quarterly	MoFA, NPFS, Consultant
i. Volume of Premix Fuel Supplied to LBCs (litres)	i. Total quantity of premix fuel (in litres) supplied to all Landing Beach Committees (LBCs) annually.	Output	38.49 mil	40.41 mil	42.339 mil	46.63 mil	53.mil	National	Quarterly/ Annually	NPFS, NPA, TOR
ii. % of LBCs Receiving Scheduled Allocation	ii. proportion LBCs that receive their allocated fuel quota on schedule within a calendar year.	Outcome	N/A	89%	93%	95%	95%			

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Improve institutional coordination and strengthen the regulatory framework for fisheries and aquaculture</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Operationalize the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act by developing regulations for the sector by 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Fisheries and Aquaculture Governance Strengthening Programme</b>									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of Awareness Campaigns organized on the new Act	Count of Awareness Campaigns organized on licensing and permitting protocols	Output	0	4		4		Regions	Quarterly	MoFA, FC
No. of stakeholders sensitized on the new fisheries laws	Count of sensitized stakeholders on the new fisheries laws	Output	0	500	500			National	Quarterly	MoFA, FC

Goal	Improve institutional coordination and strengthen the regulatory framework for fisheries and aquaculture									
Draft Fisheries and Aquaculture Regulations developed	Draft Fisheries and Aquaculture Regulations document developed	Output	N/A	-	Draft Regulations developed	-		National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Attorney-General, Parliament, Stakeholders
Fisheries and Aquaculture Regulations gazetted	Fisheries and Aquaculture Regulations gazetted	Output	N/A	-	Regulations gazetted	-		National	Annual	
Draft Premix Fuel Regulations completed	whether a revised draft of the National Premix Fuel Committee Regulations is completed and submitted for stakeholder review.	Output	Existing LI2233 (2016)	Draft revision completed and validated by Q4 2026				National	Annually	MoFA, NPFS, Academia, LBCs Industry
Premix Fuel Regulations gazetted	number of formal stakeholder consultation meetings or workshops held to gather input on the regulatory review.	Output	0	Regulations gazetted				National, Region	Annually	MoFA, NPFS, Academia, LBCs Industry
					Yes					MoFA, NPFS

Goal	Promote gender and youth inclusion in Ghana's fisheries sector									
Objective	Ensuring 40% female and 30% youth representation in capacity enhancement programmes by 2029									
Programme	Gender mainstreaming Enhancement & Anti-Child Labour Advocacy Programme									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of participants in capacity enhancement programmes who are female	Measures the extent to which female (f) are involved in sector-related training and capacity-building programmes	Outcome		10%	20%	30%	40%	National	Annual	MoFA, FC
Proportion of participants in capacity enhancement programmes who are youth	Measures the extent to which youth (male and female) are involved in sector-related training and capacity-building programmes	Outcome		5%	10%	20%	30%	National	Annual	MoFA, FC
Number of monitoring activities conducted on	Count of monitoring visits, evaluation meetings, or	Output		1	1	1	1	National	Annual	MoFA, FC

Goal	Promote gender and youth inclusion in Ghana's fisheries sector									
gender mainstreaming strategic plan implementation	assessments conducted to track progress on the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategic plan									
Implementation plan for the Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan developed and approved	Confirmation of the development and finalization of implementation plan to guide operationalization of the gender mainstreaming strategy	Output		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	National	Annual	FC, DP, Industry, NAFPTA, Academia
Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held to inform the implementation plan	Count of consultative meetings held	Output		4	4	4	4			
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of planned activities in the strategic plan that prioritized youth development implemented	Measures the extent to which planned youth development activities have been implemented	Outcome	N/A	10	10	10	10			
Number of youth and vulnerable persons trained in alternative livelihoods	Count of youth and vulnerable individuals who received training in sustainable livelihood options under gender and social inclusion initiatives	Output		50	50	50	50	National	Annual	FC, CSOs, DP, Industry
Number of training sessions conducted		Output		1	1	1	1			
Number of adults trained in improved fish processing techniques	Total number of adults trained in improved fish processing techniques	output	0	55	55	55	55	Regions/Districts	Annually	FC
Number of youth fishers trained in record keeping	Total number of youth fishers trained in record keeping	output	0	100	100	100	100	Regions/Districts	Annually	FC
No. of sensitization and advocacy exercises conducted on gender mainstreaming	Count of sensitization and advocacy exercises conducted in gender mainstreaming	Output	5	8	8	8	8	National	Bi-annually	FC
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Undertake 10 CLaT campaign for coastal and inland communities by 2029</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Gender mainstreaming Enhancement &amp; Anti-Child Labour Advocacy Programme</b>									

Goal	Promote gender and youth inclusion in Ghana's fisheries sector									
Proportion of coastal and inland communities demonstrating improved awareness and compliance with CLaT strategies	Measures the extent to which CLaT campaigns lead to behavioral change in sensitized communities	Outcome		20%	40%	60%	80%	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, NGOs, Fisheries Association
Percentage reduction in CLaT in coastal and inland fishing communities	Measures the prevalence in child labour activities in sensitized communities	Outcome		20%	40%	60%	80%	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, NGOs, Fisheries Association
Number of monitoring activities conducted on Anti-CLaT strategy implementation	Count of field monitoring visits, review meetings, or assessments conducted to track the implementation progress of the Anti-CLaT strategy	Output		1	1	1	1	National	Annual	MoFA, FC
i. Existence of an Anti-CLaT strategy implementation plan	Confirmation of the development and finalization of a implementation plan to guide operationalization of the Anti-CLaT strategy	Output		Yes			Yes	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Academia, Industry, CSOs, DP
ii. Reviewed Anti-CLaT strategy										
ii. Number of training sessions conducted		Output		1	1	1	1			
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of communities sensitized on child labour and trafficking issues	Count of the number of communities that			80	80	80	80	Regions/Districts	Annually	FC
Number of baselines water quality assessment studies conducted on water bodies	Count of the of baselines water quality assessment studies conducted on water bodies	Output	0	8	8	8	8	Regions/Districts	Annually	FC
Number of stakeholder engagements conducted on Ada, Ankobra and Densu estuaries	Count of the number of stakeholder engagements conducted on Ada, Ankobra and Densu estuaries	Output	0		3			Regions/Districts	Annually	FC

Goal	Promote gender and youth inclusion in Ghana's fisheries sector										
Number of stakeholder engagement meetings carried out in Keta and Ada lagoons	Count of the number of stakeholder engagement meetings carried out in Keta and Ada lagoons	Output	0	5					Regions/Districts	Annually	FC
Number of major inland water bodies monitored for effluent discharge effects	Total number of major inland water bodies monitored for effluent discharge effects	output	0	10					Regions/Districts	Annually	FC
No. of sensitization and advocacy exercises conducted in anti-CLaT	Count of sensitization and advocacy exercises conducted in anti-CLaT	Output	0	8	8	8	8		National	Bi-annually	FC

Goal	Enhance human resource development and management systems									
Objective	Enhance capacity of 80% of fisheries and aquaculture staff in key technical, managerial, and regulatory competencies to improve sector performance and service delivery									
Programme	Human Resource Management Programme									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
i. Proportion of staff trained applying the knowledge acquired	Count of trained staff applying knowledge acquired	Outcome	n.a	20%	40%	60%	80%	National, gender	Annual	FC,
i. Awards and incentive scheme policy developed and approved	Count of reward schemes, recognition events, or incentive packages implemented to improve staff productivity and morale	Output		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	National	Annual	MoFA, FC
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
ii. Number of staff recognised and awarded	Count the number of staff awarded	Output		3	3	3	3	National	Annual	FC
Number of LBCs Trained on Premix Fuel Administration and Safety	total number of LBCs successfully trained on premix fuel handling, administration, and safety protocols.	Output		45	50	70	100	National, Region	Quarterly	NPFS

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Enhance human resource development and management systems</b>									
% of Trained LBCs Reporting Improved Fuel Management Practices	Proportion of trained LBCs that report applying best practices learned during training to improve fuel management and safety.	Outcome		75%	80%	80%	100%	National, Region	Quarterly	NPFS
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Develop and implement a comprehensive Human Resource Development Plan to guide capacity-building, recruitment, and staff progression in the fisheries and aquaculture sector</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Human Resource Management Programme</b>									
Number of Capacity Building Programmes conducted	Total number of structured trainings, workshops, or seminars conducted to improve staff knowledge and skills	output		100	100	100	100	National, Regional and District	Quarterly/ Annually	MoFA, FC & NPFS
Number of Performance Management Assessment conducted (3 levels)	Number of assessments completed across all 3 levels per staff.	output		3	3	3	3	National, Regional	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS
Number of Regional/District Offices Constructed	Number of new office accommodation buildings constructed in selected regions and districts to support Fisheries	output		3	3	3	3	National, Regional and District	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS, PPA
% Completion Rate of Office Construction Projects	Average construction progress across all office sites, from start to handover, based on architectural work plans.	output		100%	100%	100%	100%	National, Regional and District	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS, PPA
Percentage of FC Offices and Stations Audited	Proportion of regional, district, and field offices of the Fisheries Commission covered under the HR audit exercise	output		100%	100%	100%	100%	National, Regional and District	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of Vacant Positions Identified and Prioritized	Number of vacancies identified, validated, and prioritized based on operational needs and strategic plans.	output		100% of priority positions identified and validated	100% of priority positions identified and validated	100% of priority positions identified and validated	100% of priority positions identified and validated	FC and NPFS	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS

Goal	Enhance human resource development and management systems										
HR Recruitment Plan Developed and Approved	An approved recruitment plan exists to guide hiring processes, timelines, and requirements.	output		1 HR plan developed and approved					FC and NPFS	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS
Number of Staff Promoted	Number of eligible personnel promoted in accordance with HR policy and approved promotion procedures	output		50	100	100	-		Male and female	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS
% of Eligible Staff Considered for Promotion	Proportion of staff meeting promotion criteria who were formally assessed for promotion	Outcome		95%	95%	95%			Male and female	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS
Promotion Policy and Guidelines Reviewed and Applied	Up-to-date, fair, and transparent promotion guidelines are used in the promotion process.	Output		Reviewed and applied					National	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS
Reward Scheme Framework Developed and Approved	A formal, transparent reward scheme document outlining criteria, process, and types of rewards has been approved.	Output		Framework developed and approved					National	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS
Number of High Performing Officers Recognized Annually	Total number of staff officially recognized and rewarded based on the approved criteria for high performance.	Output		≥ 50 officers recognized annually	≥ 50 officers recognized annually	≥ 50 officers recognized annually	≥ 50 officers recognized annually		National	Quarterly	MoFA, FC & NPFS

Goal	Improve institutional coordination and strengthen the regulatory framework for fisheries and aquaculture									
Objective	Establish an inter-agency platform by 2029 to improve coordination and service delivery in the fisheries and aquaculture sector									
Programme	Institutional Coordination and Collaboration Strengthening Programme									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage increase in joint inter-agency initiatives, policies, or programmes implemented through the platform	Measures the extent to which stakeholders in the fisheries sector are collaborating through the established inter-agency platform	Outcome		20%	30%	40%	50%	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, NPFS GMA, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, IMMIGRATION, FISHERIES ASSOCIATIONS, PRIVATE SECTOR,

Goal	Improve institutional coordination and strengthen the regulatory framework for fisheries and aquaculture									
										FISHERIES INPUT DEALERS
i. Number of stakeholder engagement meetings conducted	Count of quarterly meetings held with relevant stakeholders to facilitate collaboration, feedback, and information sharing	Output		4	4	4	4	National	Quarterly	FC, Industry
ii. Percentage of agreed actions implemented by the next quarter			TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD				
Number of stakeholder meetings conducted to enforce Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA)	Count of number of stakeholder meetings conducted to enforce Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA)	output		2	2	2	2	National	Bi-annually	FC/MCSD, GMA, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, IMMIGRATION, Fisheries Associations, Private Sector, Fisheries Input Dealers
Number of Judges and Prosecutors trained in adjudication of fisheries infractions	Total number of Judges and Prosecutors trained in adjudication of fisheries infractions at Tema and Takoradi	output		20	20	20	20	National	Quarterly	FC/MCSD, JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, FEU
Number of workshops organized to strengthen inter-agency and stakeholder collaboration in fisheries law enforcement	Total number of workshops organized to strengthen inter-agency and stakeholder collaboration in fisheries law enforcement at Tema and Takoradi	output		2	2	2	2	National	Quarterly	FC/MCSD, FCWC, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, CUSTOMS, GPHA, GMA
Number of stakeholder meetings conducted to enforce Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA)	Count of number of stakeholder meetings conducted to enforce Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA)	output		2	2	2	2	National	Bi-annually	FC/MCSD, GMA, NAVY, MARINE POLICE, IMMIGRATION, Fisheries Associations, Private Sector, Fisheries Input Dealers
Number of Judges and Prosecutors trained in adjudication of fisheries infractions	Total number of Judges and Prosecutors trained in adjudication of fisheries infractions at Tema and Takoradi	output		20	20	20	20	National	Quarterly	FC/MCSD, JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, FEU

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Strengthen the M&amp;E system to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Programme</b>									
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator definition</b>	<b>Indicator type</b>	<b>Baseline (2024)</b>	<b>Targets</b>				<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
				<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>			
Percentage of relevant staff using the new M&E system for regular data reporting	Proportion of trained staff using new M&E system	Outcome		20%	40%	60%	80%	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, NPFS
Number of Monthly Monitoring Reports Produced	number of comprehensive monitoring reports submitted on premix fuel distribution and usage by LBCs each month.	Output		12	12	12	12	National, Region	Quarterly	NPFS
Number of annual performance review reports produced	Formal reports documenting annual sector performance, lessens, and recommendations	Output	Annual, quarterly reports	1 annual 4 quarterly	1 annual 4 quarterly	1 annual 4 quarterly	1 annual 4 quarterly	National	Quarterly	MoFA, FC, Premix
% of M&E data validated and reported on time	Proportion of planned data sets collected, verified, and submitted within timelines	Process		90%	90%	90%	90%	National	Quarterly	MoFA, FC, Premix
Number of evaluation reports completed	Comprehensive reports assessing sector progress, outcomes and impacts	Output		2 reports (Mid-term in End-term in 2029)	2 reports (Mid-term in End-term in 2029)	2 reports (Mid-term in End-term in 2029)	2 reports (Mid-term in End-term in 2029)	National	Annual, Mid-year	MoFA, FC, Premix
Sector M&E framework developed and used	A guiding document aligning sector goals with indicators and reporting protocols	Output	2025 Sector M&E framework developed and used	1 updated and implemented				National	Quarterly	MoFA, FC, Premix
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Knowledge Management and Learning Programme</b>									
Number of learning/ reflection events conducted	National or regional evens sharing sector results, innovations, and lessons learned	Output	National and regional events	1	1	1	1	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Premix

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Strengthen the M&amp;E system to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.</b>									
Number of knowledge products produced and shared	Publications such as policy briefs, case studies, and success stories disseminated widely	Output	Policy brief on marine litter study	5 knowledge products	5 knowledge products	5 knowledge products	5 knowledge products	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Premix
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator definition</b>	<b>Indicator type</b>	<b>Baseline (2024)</b>	<b>Targets</b>				<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
				<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>			
Existence and use of knowledge platform	Operational repository/platform for M&E and sector learning outputs	Output	Social media	3 (MoFA, FC, Premix)				National	Quarterly	MoFA, FC, Premix
Number of peer-learning exchanges conducted	Structured engagements (visits, webinars, forums) among institutions and regions	output	visits, webinars, forums	2	2	3	3	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Premix
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Establish and operationalize a functional M&amp;E system by developing standard tools, ensuring regular data reporting, and training 80% of relevant staff to enhance accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Communication Programme</b>									
Number of performance reports produced and shared	Annual reports highlighting progress, outputs and results of the MTDP	Output	1	1	1	1	1	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Premix
Number of success stories/case studies documented and shared	Short narratives or briefs showcasing specific achievements and their impact	Output		4	4	4	4	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Premix
Number of media briefings or press releases conducted	Public engagement with media houses to highlight MTDP implementation results	Output		5	5	5	5	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Premix
Number of online posts or updates on results shared	Post featuring data, stories, and milestones achieved under the MTDP	Output		50	50	50	50	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Premix
Number of visible materials produced and displayed	Communication materials publicly displayed to showcase progress visually	Output		25	25	25	25	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Premix

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Enhance climate change resilience in the fisheries sector</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Support 100 fishing and fish farming communities to adopt climate-smart practices, by the end of 2029</b>

Goal	Enhance climate change resilience in the fisheries sector									
Programme	Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of fishing and fish farming communities that have adopted at least one climate -smart practices	Cumulative number of communities that have adopted climate-smart practices	Output		10	40	70	100	National	Annua;	MOFA, FC, NGOS/CSOS, FISHING AND FARMING COMMUNITIE S, FISHERIES AND AQUACULTU RE ASSOCIATION S
No. of strains developed	Count of strains developed	Output		1	1	1	1	National	Quarterly	MoFA/FC, EPA, MLGCRA, ARDEC-WRC, Research and Academia, farmer Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
No. of mariculture hatcheries constructed	Count of mariculture hatcheries constructed	Output		1	0	0	0	Regional	Quarterly	MoFA/FC, EPA, WRI, WRC, GMA, Fisher Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
No. of mariculture trail/ demonstration conducted	Count of mariculture trail/ demonstration conducted	Output		1	1	1	1	Regional	Quarterly	MoFA/FC, EPA, WRI, WRC, GMA, Fisher Associations, DPs, 24Hr Secretariat
No. of aquaculture production zone constructed and operationalized	Count of aquaculture production zone constructed and operationalized	Output		1	1	1	1	Regional	Quarterly	MoFA/FC, GIDA, EPA, WRC, MMDAs, LUSPA, ECG, MDAs, 24Hr Secretariat
Objective	Promote the adoption of energy-saving fish processing facilities by 200 fish processors by the end of 2029									

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Enhance climate change resilience in the fisheries sector</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>									
No. of fish processors and traders sensitized	Count of fish processors and traders sensitized	Output		200	200	200	200	National	Quarterly	FC
No. of Fish farmers and processors trained in repurposing or fish by-products into other valuable products	Count of Fish farmers and processors trained in repurposing or fish by-products into other valuable products	Output	30 (2023)	30	30	30	30	Region/Districts	Quarterly	FC
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Implement waste management and sensitization programs in 100 coastal and inland communities by the end of 2029.</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Environment and Natural Resource Management Programme</b>									
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
i. Area (in hectares) of degraded mangrove habitat rehabilitated	i. Total land area of mangrove ecosystems restored through replanting, enrichment, or ecological rehabilitation efforts.	Output		40	40	40	40	National	Annual	FC, Forestry, DA
ii. Number of mangrove seedlings planted and surviving after 6 months	ii. Count of mangrove propagules or seedlings planted, and the proportion surviving at least 6 months post-planting.		75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000				
iii. Number of community members trained or engaged in mangrove rehabilitation	iii. Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) participating in planting, monitoring, or protecting rehabilitated sites.		250 (40% women and youth)	250 (40% women and youth)	250 (40% women and youth)	250 (40% women and youth)				
i. Number of awareness campaigns aired on plastic pollution via electronic media	i. Total number of distinct radio and television programs, jingles, or public service announcements (PSAs) broadcast to educate the public on plastic waste reduction.	Output		30	30	30	30	National	Annual	FC, Media, Populace
ii. Number of electronic media outlets engaged in airing awareness content	ii. Count of radio and television stations actively participating in plastic pollution awareness campaigns.	Output		6	6	6	6			
iii. Number of public feedback responses received (calls, messages, emails, comments)	iii. Total number of reactions or inquiries from the public received through media platforms in response to awareness broadcasts.	Outcome		750	750	750	750			
i. Number of community sensitization events	i. Count of formal awareness sessions or forums conducted to	Output	2	2	2	2	2	National	Annual	FC, Das, CSOs

Goal	Enhance climate change resilience in the fisheries sector									
conducted (upstream and downstream)	educate communities on issues such as pollution, conservation, or water use practices.									
ii. Number of participants in sensitization events (disaggregated by sex and location)	ii. Total number of community members attending the sensitization sessions, disaggregated by upstream/downstream and male/female.		150 (40% women and youth)	150 (40% women and youth)	150 (40% women and youth)	150 (40% women and youth)	150 (40% women and youth)	National	Annual	FC, Das, CSOs
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
iii. Number of educational materials distributed (e.g., leaflets, posters, flyers)	iii. Total number of printed or visual materials shared during the sensitization sessions.		120	120	120	120	120	National	Annual	FC, Das, CSOs
i. Investor conference organized and held	i. Confirmation that the investor conference has taken place with a structured agenda, guest list, and presentations.	Output		1	1	1	1	National	Annual	MoFA, FC, Industry, DP
ii. Number of participants attending the investor conference (disaggregated by institution and country)	ii. Total number of attendees, including private investors, public officials, development partners, and media.		100	100	100	100				
iii. Number of investment opportunities presented during the conference	iii. Count of viable project proposals, business cases, or investment-ready initiatives shared at the conference.		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD				
i. Number of receptacles provided at landing beaches	i. Total number of waste bins or receptacles delivered and installed at selected coastal landing sites.	Output	12	12	12	12	12	National	Annual	DAs, FC, Private Investors
ii. Number of landing beaches equipped with functional receptacles	ii. Count of distinct landing sites that have been provided with at least one functional waste receptacle.	Output	12	12	12	12	12			
iii. Percentage of receptacles in good condition and regularly emptied	iii. Proportion of provided bins that are well-maintained and emptied on a scheduled basis (e.g., weekly).	Outcome	90	90	90	90	90			

## 7.4 Evaluation

MoFA in collaboration with its agencies will conduct evaluations at various stages of the Plan implementation:

- Ex-ante Evaluation: Conducted prior to implementation to assess the feasibility and expected impact of planned interventions.
- Mid-term Evaluation: Conducted midway through the plan period to assess progress and make adjustments.
- Terminal Evaluation: Conducted at the end of the plan period to assess overall performance.
- Ex-post Evaluation: Conducted after the plan period to evaluate the sustainability and long-term impact of interventions.

## 7.5 Participatory M&E (PM&E)

MoFA and its agencies will use a participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) approach to evaluate the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), employing both qualitative and quantitative methods. This approach will actively involve stakeholders, including local communities, civil society organizations, and development partners in defining indicators, collecting and analyzing data, reviewing progress, and making evidence-based decisions.

Participatory M&E tools such as community scorecards, surveys and interviews, group discussions (FGDs), administrative data reviews and participatory rural appraisals (PRA) will be employed to ensure inclusive, transparent and accurate assessment of the MTDP's implementation. This approach will enhance ownership, accountability and adaptive management, ensuring that the MTDP remains responsive to community needs and emerging development challenges.

## 7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning (KML)

Knowledge Management and Learning is a critical element in the area of sustainability and continuous improvements. Tables 7.3 details of the knowledge mapping matrix.

**TABLE 7. 3: KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX**

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps	KM&L Tools / Methods	Learning & Application
Policy Planning & Monitoring	Policy, Planning, Budgeting, M&E Directorate	Sector policies, strategic plans, M&E reports, national frameworks	Real-time data integration; Results-based monitoring tools	Participatory M&E, dashboards, workshops, policy briefs	Inform decision-making, adaptive MTDP management, policy alignment
Human Resource Development	HR Management Directorate; HR Division	HR records, training manuals, performance reviews	Skills audit tools; modern HR information systems	Training manuals, workshops, mentoring, e-learning	Build capacity, improve staff performance, institutional memory
Fisheries Production (Marine)	Marine Division	Catch data, vessel logs, marine stock assessment reports	Real-time data on marine resources; GIS mapping	Participatory data collection, PRA, dashboards, field surveys	Adaptive management of marine resources, evidence-based policy, sustainable practices
Fisheries Production (Inland)	Inland Division	River/lake stock assessments, fisherfolk records	Up-to-date inland water data; seasonal production trends	Participatory data collection, MSC stories, field surveys	Inform inland fisheries management, adjust interventions, promote sustainability
Aquaculture Development	Aquaculture Division	Farm inspection reports, hatchery data, extension service records	Feed conversion efficiency data; climate-resilient systems	Case studies, PRA, training workshops, dashboards	Enhance aquaculture productivity, climate resilience, and technology adoption
Scientific Research & Data Management	Fisheries Research & Scientific Division; RSIM Directorate	Research publications, surveys, data repositories	Applied research on emerging issues; AI/data analytics capacity	Research briefs, innovation reports, learning forums, dashboards	Evidence-based innovation, adaptive MTDP strategies, policy guidance
Monitoring, Control & Surveillance (MCS)	Monitoring, Control & Surveillance Division	Patrol logs, infraction records, surveillance reports	Integration with national security databases; real-time alert systems	Dashboards, participatory M&E, digital reporting tools	Strengthen compliance, improve enforcement, adaptive resource management
Financial Management	Finance & Administration Directorate; Accounts Division	Budget reports, financial regulations, audit reports	Digital financial management tools; advanced forecasting models	Dashboards, financial reporting, training workshops	Transparency, informed budgeting, efficient resource allocation, accountability
Procurement & Supply Chain	Procurement Unit	Tender records, supplier databases, procurement plans	E-procurement tools; contract performance tracking	Procurement dashboards, training, reporting tools	Efficient procurement, reduced delays, improved supply chain management
Communication & Stakeholder Engagement	Corporate Affairs Unit	Press releases, stakeholder feedback, public	Communication impact assessment tools	FGDs, surveys, community	Enhance stakeholder engagement,

		awareness materials		scorecards, workshops	improve public awareness, responsiveness
General Administration & Governance	General Administration Division	Administrative records, coordination frameworks	Modern document management systems	Digital filing systems, workshops	Improve administrative efficiency, coordination, record management
Internal Auditing	Internal Audit Unit	Audit reports, compliance checklists	Predictive risk analytics tools	Audit dashboards, reporting templates	Strengthen accountability, risk management, internal controls
Statistical Reporting & Information Management	RSIM Directorate	Statistical databases, MIS, baseline surveys	Data visualization and real-time dashboards	Dashboards, participatory M&E, data repositories	Evidence-based planning, monitoring trends, informed decision-making

**TABLE 7. 4: COMPETENCY MATRIX FOR LEARNING**

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objective
Policy Planning & M&E	Results-Based Management and Strategic Planning Training	Pre/post assessment, M&E reports	Strengthen planning, monitoring, and evaluation capacity
Financial Management	Public Financial Management Training	Audit outcomes, compliance rate	Improve budgeting, reporting, and accountability
Human Resource Development	HR Policy Implementation and Performance Appraisal Training	Staff feedback, performance tracking	Enhance workforce planning and performance management
Data Management & Analysis	Data Collection and Statistical Analysis Workshop	Data accuracy, report quality	Improve statistical reporting and decision-making
Marine Fisheries Management	Sustainable Marine Resource Management Training	Compliance rates, stock assessment results	Promote sustainable marine exploitation practices
Inland Fisheries Management	Inland Capture Fisheries and Ecosystem Training	Post-training field reporting	Strengthen inland resource conservation and utilization
Aquaculture Development	Best Practices in Aquaculture Production and Biosecurity Training	Productivity metrics, site inspections	Increase aquaculture productivity and disease control
Research Methods & Innovation	Applied Fisheries Research and Scientific Writing Workshop	Number of research outputs, citations	Build capacity for evidence-based planning and innovation

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objective
Monitoring, Control & Surveillance (MCS)	Fisheries Enforcement and Surveillance Techniques Training	Infraction reduction, patrol efficiency	Improve MCS operations and legal enforcement compliance
Procurement & Contracting	Public Procurement and Supply Chain Training	Timeliness and cost-effectiveness audits	Ensure transparent and efficient procurement processes
Communication & Public Relations	Stakeholder Engagement and Media Relations Training	Stakeholder feedback, media coverage	Improve communication strategies and public engagement
General Administration	Records Management and Office Administration Workshop	Filing system audits, response efficiency	Enhance internal coordination and document handling
Internal Auditing	Risk-Based Internal Audit and Control Systems Training	Risk mitigation rate, audit accuracy	Strengthen internal controls and risk management practices

The following tools will be utilized to facilitate effective knowledge management and institutional learning, Knowledge Repositories (e.g., databases, online libraries): Centralized platforms for storing and retrieving reports, evaluations, and policy documents.

- Learning Management Systems (LMS): Platforms for delivering online training and tracking learning progress.
- Discussion Forums and Community of Practice Platforms: Online and in-person platforms for peer-to-peer knowledge exchange.
- Newsletters and Policy Brief Templates: Structured templates to standardize communication of key findings and insights.
- Data Dashboards: Interactive visual tools for monitoring real-time performance data.
- After-Action Reviews (AARs): Structured reflection exercises after major projects to capture lessons.
- Surveys and Feedback Tools: Instruments for capturing stakeholder insights and gauging learning uptake.
- Training Manuals and Multimedia Learning Resources: Materials to build M&E and adaptive management capacity among MoFAD staff and partners.

These tools will be aligned with MoFA’s digital transformation agenda and promote continuous improvement, documentation, and sharing of knowledge at all levels of implementation.

## 7.7 Sustainability, Accountability and Lessons Learned in Monitoring and Evaluation

### Sustainability

- i. MoFA will **integrate new M&E initiative into existing systems, such as the Fisheries Information Management Systems (FIMS)**. This integration will ensure coherence, reduce duplication, and enable streamlined data flow from the Fisheries Commission, regional directorates, and landing beach committees into the national database. The objective is to harmonise sectoral M&E activities with broader national frameworks including the NDPC Results Framework.
- ii. MoFA will **conduct comprehensive training** for key personnel across all implementing agencies including the Fisheries Commission, National Premix Fuel Secretariat, and zonal offices to build capacity in results-based monitoring, digital data capture, reporting, and evaluation methodologies. These trainings will also extend to key stakeholders such as fishers' associations, NGOs, and processors, enabling full stakeholder ownership of the M&E system.
- iii. The Ministry will **leverage digital tools and data platforms** to enhance M&E efficiency. These include the Fisheries Dashboard, VMS (Vessel Monitoring System), the Aquaculture Management Information System (AMIS), and GIS-enabled tracking platforms for project locations and performance. These tools will enhance accuracy, data accessibility, and support real-time analytics for informed decision-making and reporting.
- iv. MoFA will **collaborate actively with stakeholders** including Development Partners (e.g. FAO, USAID, GIZ), research institutions (e.g. CSIR, UCC), and civil society organizations to share resources, knowledge products, and technical expertise. Such collaboration will facilitate data harmonization, knowledge exchange, joint reviews, and learning events. This will promote synergy, reduce resource duplication, and lead to more inclusive and evidence-driven programming.
- v. The Ministry will **mainstream M&E into the organizational culture** by ensuring that M&E is embedded in planning, budgeting, and performance appraisal processes. Stakeholders including fishers, women in fish processing, and private sector players will be involved in data collection and analysis through participatory M&E approaches such as community scorecards and stakeholder validation sessions.

- vi. In alignment with best practices, MoFA will **conduct regular external evaluations** of key programmes (e.g., Aquaculture for Food and Jobs, Fisheries Enforcement Programme). Independent evaluations by third-party evaluators will provide objective assessments of performance, highlight areas for improvement, and ensure transparency and accountability to all stakeholders.
- vii. Finally, the Ministry will **systematically apply M&E findings** to improve programme implementation. Quarterly and annual reviews will include sessions for adaptive learning, after-action reviews, and realignment of strategies based on evidence. This approach will ensure that interventions remain responsive to emerging challenges and opportunities in the sector.

### Accountability

- i. The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MoFA) will **establish SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) indicators and targets** for all programmes and projects under the 2026–2029 SMTDP. These indicators will align with key result areas such as fish stock sustainability, aquaculture production, post-harvest loss reduction, compliance enforcement, and gender inclusion. Progress will be tracked using a harmonised M&E Results Framework linked to annual action plans and programme budgets.
- ii. The Ministry will **regularly share M&E findings** with stakeholders through quarterly performance review meetings, mid-year and annual progress reports, and policy dialogue sessions. These findings will also be made accessible through digital platforms such as the Fisheries Dashboard and official ministry publications.
- iii. MoFA will **actively disseminate knowledge and lessons learned** using targeted channels such as policy briefs, learning bulletins, sector newsletters, and the ministry’s website. Stakeholder-specific dissemination strategies will be employed to ensure relevant audiences, including fishers, processors, development partners, and policy makers are adequately informed and engaged.
- iv. To promote transparency and stakeholder engagement, the Ministry will **conduct public accountability forums** at the national and regional levels, where key performance outcomes and sector challenges will be discussed with civil society, academia, and the media. These events will also serve as platforms for feedback and course correction.

### Lessons Learned

- i. MoFA will **systematically record successes, challenges, and emerging lessons** throughout the planning and implementation cycle of programmes and projects.

Documentation will be integrated into quarterly and annual M&E reports, programme evaluations, and project completion reports.

- ii. The Ministry will **conduct After-Action Reviews (AARs)** for major interventions such as the Aquaculture Development Programme, Fisheries Enforcement Campaigns, and Marine Fisheries Management Plan roll-out. These reviews will include relevant stakeholders from government, private sector, development partners, and beneficiary communities. The focus will be on identifying what worked, what didn't, and why.
- iii. Lessons drawn from implementation experiences will be **institutionalized by integrating them into planning guidelines, policy reviews, training manuals, and operational procedures**. For instance, findings from aquaculture disease outbreak management or post-harvest infrastructure deployment will inform future programming design and risk mitigation strategies.
- iv. The Ministry will also create and maintain a **digital Knowledge Repository** within the Human Resource Management Directorate to store and track all sectoral learnings. This repository will serve as a central hub for internal reference and external learning across the fisheries value chain.

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

### Introduction

The 2026–2029 Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) by the *Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MoFA)* ushers in a transformative era for the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector and Industry. The Plan outlines actionable strategies to drive growth over the next four years.

To ensure effective implementation, the Ministry of Fisheries and aquaculture has developed a **Communication Strategy** for the 2026–2029 MTDP. This strategy aims to enhance stakeholder engagement, revitalize the fisheries sector, and amplify its contribution to National Development.

### 8.1 Goal and objective

The goal of the communication strategy is to *facilitate transparent, accessible, and timely information flow to every stakeholder.*

### 8.2 Purpose

The purpose of the plan is to *enhance media visibility for the fisheries sector while creating dedicated platforms for stakeholder engagement.*

### 8.3 Objectives

The objectives below have been set to guide the successful implementation of the Communication Strategy.

- Promote transparency by consistently sharing progress, results, and reform challenges.
- Foster stakeholder trust through inclusive engagement and responsive dialogue.
- Ensure uptake and ownership of reforms by delivering clear, relevant, and accessible information to all stakeholder groups.

- Promote private sector–led aquaculture development to generate additional employment opportunities, with a focus on youth, women, and marginalized groups
- *Mobilize resources to enable effective implementation of the plan.*
- **Private sector collaboration and key stakeholder** empowerment
- Enhance the visibility of sector programmes, policies, and infrastructure.
- Increase understanding and promote the Ministry and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Industry

## 8.4 Key Audience

- Presidency
- Cabinet
- Parliament
- Navy
- Marine Police
- Media
- Fisheries Associations (taking into consideration women, children and vulnerable groups)
- Aquaculture Associations (taking into consideration women, children and vulnerable groups)
- Traditional authorities
- Judges
- Development Partners
- Academia and Research Institutions
- Private Sector
- Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs)
- MoFA/FC/ Premix

## 8.5 Key Messages:

Data-driven and audience-centred messaging on:

- Transforming Economic, Social and Environment Development

- Government support for the modernisation and Competitiveness of Ghanaian Aquaculture sector
- Private sector interest in aquaculture
- Policies for eradication of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities
- Emergency Planning and Response
- Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of policies, programs and projects.
- Recovery and rebuilding of fish stocks

## 8.6 Key Communication Activities

- Strategic and consistent messaging
- Consultation and broad stakeholder engagement
- Media and public broadcast
- Training and capacity development
- Publication and information sharing

TABLE 8. 1: MATRIX ON COMMUNICATION IMPLEMENTATION: STAKEHOLDERS AND ROLES

AUDIENCE	SUB MESSAGE
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture/FC/ Premix	Our mandate includes formulating policies for the sustainable stewardship of Ghana’s marine and aquaculture resources. Critical focus areas include: (1) comprehensive fisheries monitoring, (2) quality assurance of fish products, (3) enforcement of Use Rights, and (4) enhanced compliance frameworks
Government as a whole	The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) will strategically direct both Government investments and Development Partner assistance to transform the fisheries sector, enhancing its role in national economic growth.
Fishers	The Plan operationalizes national development policies, strategic frameworks, and programmatic interventions to elevate socioeconomic conditions for fishers.
NGOs	The framework will delineate stakeholder roles and responsibilities throughout the MTDP implementation cycle (2026-2029). Their engagement is critical to realizing our collective objectives
Traditional Authorities	As custodians of our coastal and fishing communities, your wisdom and guidance are invaluable to Ghana’s fisheries future. The <b>MTDP</b> reflects our collective vision: to safeguard marine resources, uplift fishers’ livelihoods, and preserve this heritage for generations to come.

AUDIENCE	SUB MESSAGE
Media	The people of Ghana are at the heart of our work  We respectfully seek your partnership in educating all stakeholders on MTDP implementation.
Academia and Research Institutions	The MTDP presents a critical opportunity to bridge research and policy for sustainable impact. Research is important to inform decision making, co-design solutions for sector challenges (e.g., stock depletion, climate resilience), and <b>monitor progress</b>
Private Sector	The MTDP creates a transformative opportunity for private sector innovation. Activities can drive <b>market expansion</b> through sustainable practices and certification, <b>operational efficiency</b> with improved fisheries management, and <b>public-private partnerships</b> for infrastructure and technology.

## 8.7 Channels and Tools

- Television/radio discussions and appearance
- Press conference
- Biannual Stakeholder Briefings/Strategic meeting with key stakeholders
- Social media
- Factsheets on the implemented policies and programmes
- Newspaper publication
- Digital Newsletters
- Power Points Presentations
- Brochures
- Policy Briefs
- Reform Snapshots
- Sector Infographics
- Quarterly Reform Bulletins
- Banners
- MoFA Website
- Community Outreach via CSOs

TABLE I: ACTION PLAN (COMMUNICATION PLAN)

ACTIVITY	TIMELINE	EXPECTED RESULTS/ INDICATORS
Conduct media engagements on the implementation of the MTDP Dissemination on MTDP Document to regions, stakeholders and stations	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced public awareness on the existence of the MTDP</li> <li>• Responses and feedback from the engagements monthly.</li> </ul>

ACTIVITY	TIMELINE	EXPECTED RESULTS/ INDICATORS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased media discussion on MoFA policies and programmes captured in the MTDP yearly</li> <li>MTDP document disseminated for feedback yearly</li> </ul>
<p><b>1. NEWSPAPERS</b></p> <p>a. Develop articles from policies brief, and programmes of MoFA to be published in the newspapers.</p> <p>b. Press release on the approved policies and programmes</p> <p>c. Develop MoFA Newsletter</p>	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Articles in 2 newspapers including Daily Graphic, Ghanaian Times and Daily Guide quarterly published</li> <li>Press release appears published Monthly</li> <li>Newsletter developed and printed out for distribution quarterly</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. RADIO</b></p> <p>Hold morning show discussions on the Mandate and Core Functions of MoFA.</p> <p>Discussion on key policies and programmes of MoFA</p> <p>Radio talk shows on Law and enforcement</p>	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% audience reached twice in a month</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. ONLINE MEDIA</b></p> <p>Send articles, press releases and infographs for publication on online media</p>	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Get Five (5) online media articles to publish monthly</li> </ul>
<p>4. Aquaculture Expo</p> <p>a. Organization of three (3) investment fora on Aquaculture investment</p>	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide media platforms to promote the Aquaculture Expo yearly</li> <li>Provide media platforms for the Aquaculture investment for a yearly</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. TELEVISION</b></p> <p>a. Interviews with hosts from news and popular channels</p> <p>b. Documentaries on fisheries related issues</p>	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interviews on the fisheries sector organized quarterly</li> <li>Aired developed documentaries quarterly</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. INFORMATION KIT</b></p> <p>a. Develop information kits to inform media</p> <p>b. Develop Brochures</p> <p>c. Upgrade and update the Website (MoFA)</p>	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have media information kits and abridged versions printed and ready to be distributed.</li> <li>Print Brochures and distribute them yearly</li> <li>Feed the website with information Weekly</li> </ul>
<p>7. Develop Legal Instruments/ framework and enforce biosecurity regulations on fish farms</p>	2026-2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Print and launch the developed legal instrument for onward distribution</li> </ul>

ACTIVITY	TIMELINE	EXPECTED RESULTS/ INDICATORS
8. Sensitize and educate stakeholders on the fisheries post-harvest sector legal framework	2026-2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print and launch the developed legal instrument for onward distribution</li> <li>• Number of stakeholder engagement held</li> </ul>
9. Engagement with stakeholders on the development and implementation of the National Emergency Fish Disease Control and Prevention Plan	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create platforms to launch the National Emergency Fish Disease Control and Prevention Plan</li> </ul>
10. Sensitization on premix sub-sector and the utilization of premix sale funds for community development a. Workshop to develop magazine b. Grassroots media engagement	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentary aired yearly</li> <li>• Publish and distributed yearly</li> <li>• 80% media reached monthly</li> </ul>
11. Live Television Coverage	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public aware of the event and invited stakeholders actively participate.</li> </ul>
12. Live Social Media updates: Facebook, Twitter and Instagram	2026- 2029	
13. Live Streaming on the Internet	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase Facebook and YouTube presence</li> </ul>
14. Monitoring and Evaluation	2026- 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback from stakeholders</li> </ul>