

# Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project

Year 5, Fiscal Year 2014, Quarter 2 Report

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A partnership of:

United States Agency for International Development / West Africa  
Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island  
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## **1. Introduction**

The USAID/ BaNafaa project is a five-year regional initiative supported by the American people through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/West Africa Regional Mission. It is implemented through the University of Rhode Island (URI)-USAID cooperative agreement on Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS). The World Wide Fund for Nature West Africa Marine Program Office (WWF-WAMPO) is a regional implementing partner. Local partners include TRY Oyster Women's Association (TRY), the National Sole Co-Management Committee (NASCOM), and the Water Resources Laboratory. At the end of Year 2, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Climate Change funding was added to the award in addition to previous fisheries activities under the biodiversity earmark. URI works with local partners the Trust Agency for Rural Development (TARUD) and The Gambian Agency for Public Works (GAMWORKS) to implement WASH activities and a bilateral Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment was conducted by WWF in Year 3. All project activities are carried out in partnership with the Department of Fisheries (DoFish) and stakeholders in the fisheries sector in The Gambia and Senegal. The focus is on sustainable fisheries management including the shared marine and coastal resources between The Gambia and Senegal. However, most field activities are in The Gambia. The Gambia - Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project contributes directly to the achievement of the USAID West Africa Regional Office of Environment & Climate Change Resilience (ROECCR) Results Framework through contributions to multiple Intermediate Results.

Year 5 (FY14) is the final 7 months of the project through April 30, 2014. This report briefly describes Year 5, second quarter accomplishments (January 1, 2014 – March 31, 2013). As of December 31, 2013, WWF sub-award activities were completed. WASH activities, shellfish sanitation planning, and TRY and NASCOM seed grant activities leading up to but not including the final month of April are covered in this report. A comprehensive USAID/BaNafaa Final Report will follow this report after Project completion.

### **1.1 Background**

In West Africa, an estimated 1.5 million tons of fish are harvested annually from the region's waters, with a gross retail value of US\$1.5 billion. In The Gambia and Senegal artisanal fisheries make up a majority of the fisheries landings and contribute significantly to income generation and local food security for coastal communities and for many communities inland where fish are traded. Some 200,000 people in the Gambia and 600,000 in Senegal are directly or indirectly employed in the fishing sector. Seafood products are a leading export of the region and generate as much as 20% of the gross value of exports. While the majority of seafood exports are destined for European Union (EU) markets, a growing volume of trade goes to the U.S. and other countries in the region.

Fish provides the main source of animal protein for the average rural family in the sub-region, where annual fish consumption can be as much as 25kg per capita. In many rural areas, fishing

serves as a “social safety net” when farming turns unproductive due to depleted soil, drought, disease, or other factors.

In addition to direct socioeconomic benefits derived from fishing, a well-managed sector can benefit other aspects of the region’s economy and quality-of-life. This includes a growing tourism sector and a number of globally and regionally significant natural heritage areas. With annual tourist arrivals surpassing 120,000 in The Gambia and 400,000 in Senegal, a growing number of tourists are taking advantage of the countries’ ecologically significant reserves, parks, and protected areas—most of which have direct links to the fate of well-managed fisheries. These include but are not limited to the Sine-Saloum Delta Biosphere Reserve in Senegal and in The Gambia the Niimi National Park, the Baobolon Wetland Reserve, and the Tanbi Wetland Complex—all are designated Ramsar sites and contain globally significant wetlands.

The Gambia’s fisheries sector operates under the authority and responsibility of the Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources, through the Department of Fisheries (DoFish). The policy, legal and management framework for fisheries in The Gambia is provided by the 2007 Fisheries Act and the 2008 Fisheries Regulations. A draft Fisheries Management Plan for shrimp, sardinella and sole fish was prepared in 2009. The Fisheries Act mandates a Fishery Advisory Committee and Community Fisheries Centers as the institutional structure for inclusive oversight of the sector and also allows for decentralized fisheries co-management. The policy objectives of the fisheries sector as articulated in policy documents include:

- Rational and long-term utilization of the marine and inland fisheries resources
- Improving nutritional standards of the population
- Increasing employment opportunities in the sector
- Increasing foreign exchange earnings
- Increasing and expanding the participation of Gambians in the fisheries sector
- Improving the institutional capacity and legal framework for the management of the fisheries sector

The policy objectives of the fisheries sector are linked to key national development objectives that include: increased food self-sufficiency and security; a healthy population and enhanced employment opportunities for nationals; increased revenue generation and foreign exchange earnings; and the attainment of national social and economic development. They are designed to support key national development objectives as outlined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and The Gambia Incorporated Vision 2020, which are blueprints for national development and eradication of poverty.

## 1.2 Program Goal and Intermediate Results

The goal of the USAID/BaNafaa Project is to support the Government of The Gambia in achieving its fisheries development objectives by contributing to the following vision:

*Artisanal fisheries and coastal ecosystems in The Gambia and selected stocks shared with Senegal are being managed more sustainably, incorporating significant participation of fisherfolk in decision-making, and attaining improved economic benefits for both men and women involved in the market value chain.*

USAID/BaNafaa builds on the on-going efforts of the Department of Fisheries in The Gambia, working with several community fisheries centers and their management committees to improve fisherfolk involvement in the management of fisheries resources. More specifically, to further the development and implementation of the draft fisheries management plan for sole and other selected species. Sole is an important export commodity so this involves partnerships with export processing businesses as well. This is also a shared stock with Senegal. As gender equity is another important aspect of the project, USAID/BaNafaa is benefiting both men and women in the fisheries sector by also working with oyster harvesters—a women-dominated fishery whose importance is often under-recognized.

Intermediate Results for the USAID/BaNafaa Project:

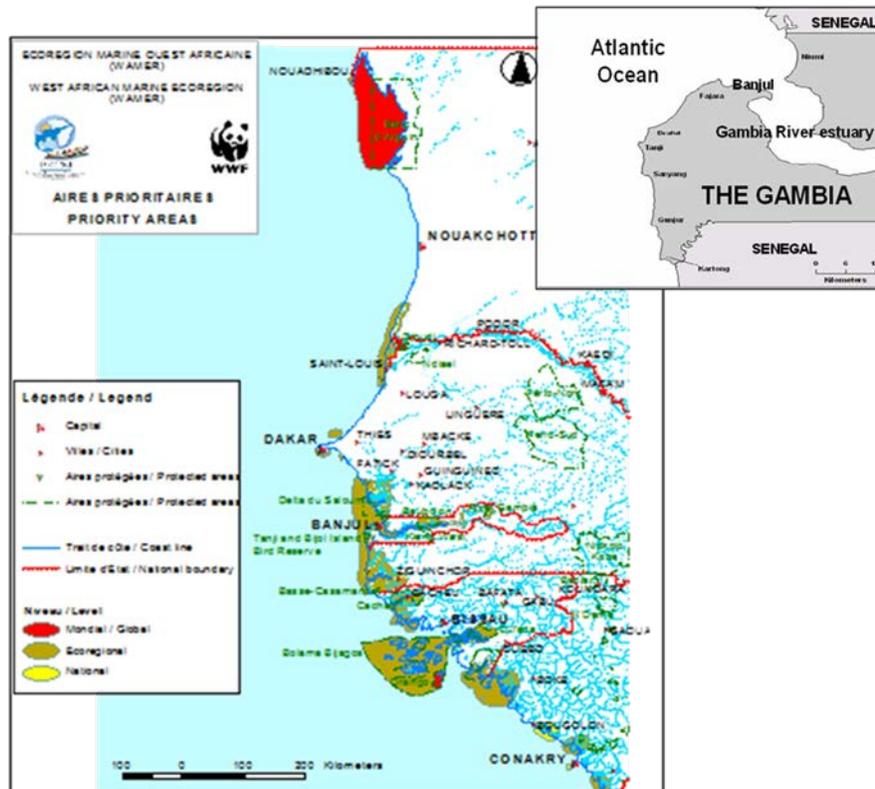
- IR 1: Strategies to increase social and economic benefits to artisanal fishing communities, and otherwise create incentives for a sustainable fisheries agenda in the WAMER identified, tested and applied
- IR 2: Institutional capacity strengthened at all levels of governance to implement an ecosystem-based, co-management approach to sustainable fisheries, and to prevent overfishing
- IR 3: Nursery areas and spawning areas for critical life stages of commercially important species and for associated marine turtles and mammals are protected
- IR 4: Change unsustainable and destructive marine resource use practices that threaten improved biodiversity conservation in the West Africa Marine Ecoregion

### Project Strategies

- A participatory co-management approach that engages fisherfolk in decision-making.
- An ecosystem-based approach that looks not only at the fish, but protection of critical habitats and reduction of fishery impacts on threatened marine species
- Mainstreaming gender dimensions that provide opportunities for both men and women to benefit economically and participate in decision-making.
- A threats-based approach to coastal and marine biodiversity conservation.

**Geographic Scope.** The Project concentrates its activities on the marine and coastal resources and fisheries stocks shared among the Casamance, the Gambia River and Saloum Delta region—an area of regional biodiversity significance (see Figure 1). The majority of on-the-ground activities occur in The Gambia, where USAID/BaNafaa focuses on the artisanal nearshore fisheries along the Atlantic coastline as well as the estuarine- and mangrove-dominated portions of The Gambia River (see Figure 1). A sister project in Senegal, called the Wula Nafaa project,

worked on fisheries management in the Saloum Delta and Casamance River. Together, these two USAID-supported initiatives are expected to have a significant impact on improved management of this biodiversity-rich area.



**Figure 1. Areas of Biodiversity Significance in the WAMER and The Gambia River Estuary and Atlantic Coast**

## 2. Year Five, Quarter 2 Accomplishments

USAID/BaNafaa’s approach for Year 5 is to focus on consolidating achievements made and ensuring that measures, systems and procedures already developed are functioning and can be sustained when project assistance ends. Institutionalizing the adaptive management process around which the two approved co-management plans were designed is a key priority as the project wraps up. Continuing to reinforce the capacity of the government and civil society co-management institutions responsible for implementation of the two plans is also central to all Year 5 activities.

See Appendix A for The Results Framework, Indicator Results Tables, Results to Date and Life of Project Targets and Appendix C for Activity Implementation Status.

### 2.1 Intermediate Result 1:

*Strategies to increase social and economic benefits to artisanal fishing communities, and otherwise create incentives for a sustainable fisheries agenda in the WAMER identified, tested and applied.<sup>1</sup>*

**Year 5, Quarter 2 Highlights**

- The [Fishery Co-Management Plan for The Gambia Sole Complex](#) approved in January 2012 was gazetted in December 2013, finalizing the process of making it a legal, enforceable plan.
- Following amendment to the Sole Co-Management Plan in December 2013 to include marine catfish, NASCOM began a catfish research activity added to its seed grant last quarter. The study looks at the effect of hook size on the size of catfish caught and will inform management decision-making on minimum hook size requirements.
- In response to its Letter of Inquiry submitted to the Sustainable Fisheries Fund to finance another pre-assessment of the Gambian sole fishery, URI was asked to submit a full proposal. The assessment will enable stakeholders in The Gambia sole fishery to more concretely identify remaining gaps before a higher stakes full assessment.
- The [Cockle and Oyster Fishery Co-Management Plan for the Tanbi Wetlands National Park](#) approved in 2012 was gazetted in December 2013, finalizing the process of making it a legal, enforceable plan.
- TRY Association hosted the second annual Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Plan review meeting in January 2014.
- Shellfish water quality zones were identified, classified and mapped based on 3 years of bi-monthly water quality testing at more than 15 harvesting sites and bi-annual shoreline sanitation surveys. This classification and mapping is the basis for a Gambian National Shellfish Sanitation Plan that is under development. South Africa is the only other Sub-Saharan African country to have such a plan.
- TRY Association conducted a General Assembly and elections (held every 2 years) to replace its officers.
- TRY Association conducted an outreach visit to five oyster harvesting communities in Southern Senegal in the Allahein River estuary shared with The Gambia. A joint meeting in January reaffirmed the commitment of Gambian and Senegalese communities to jointly manage shellfish resources in the transboundary estuary and identified next steps.
- 11,663 people have improved access to water and sanitation as WASH Management Plans were signed and toilets and water points handed over to communities at an additional fish landing and oyster harvesting site - Kartong. WASH plans identify WASH Management Committees, ban open defecation and specify user fees for sustainable management of the facilities.

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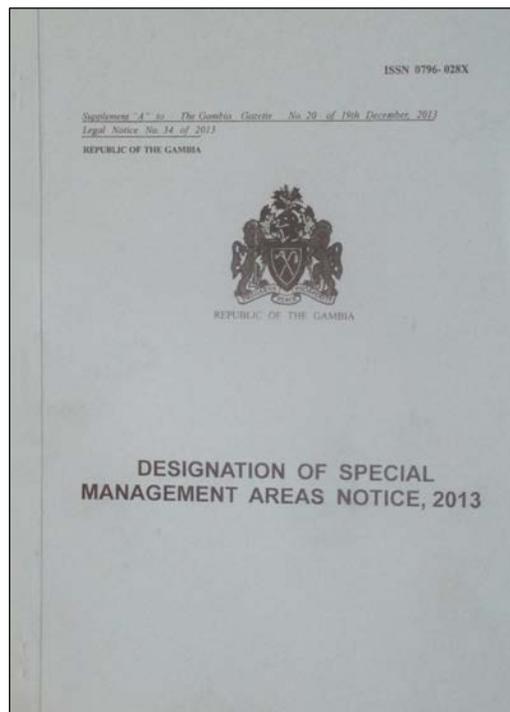
<sup>1</sup> Note that the Co-Management Plans and most of the other activities described under IR1 also contribute to IRs 2, 3 and 4. Likewise, some of the activities described under IR2 also contribute to IR1.

### 2.1.1 Effective Sole/Multispecies Catfish Fishery Co-Management Plan

The potential both for advancing the sustainable fisheries management agenda and for social and economic benefits for artisanal fishing communities in the sole fishery in The Gambia is significant as stakeholders in The Gambia continue to engage in participatory ecosystem based co-management of the artisanal Sole fishery under the approved co-management plan. The USAID/BaNafaa project has been the most significant partner of The Gambian Government and fisheries stakeholders in this effort. Year 5, Quarter 2 achievements described below focus on the sustainability of the co-management process as project assistance ends.

#### 1. The Sole Fishery Co-Management Plan Gazetted.

The Plan was officially gazetted on December 19, 2014, almost 3 years after approval. Gazetting finalizes the process of making it a legal, enforceable plan. It is significant that The Gambia has accomplished this step as it is often not achieved even when fisheries management plans are approved.



**Figure 2. The Gazetted Sole and Oyster and Cockle Fishery Co-Management Plans**

#### 2. Catfish Longline Research Initiated

In December 2013, an amendment to the Sole Co-Management Plan expanded its scope to a multi-species plan, including marine catfish. Research findings show that the principal gear used to catch catfish appears to be shifting in recent years from bottom set gillnets to longlines with hooks. As a result, stakeholders realized that the current management measures covering gillnet mesh size may not be sufficient to reduce the catch of juvenile catfish. Stakeholders, thus,

recommended a longline hook study to inform fishery management decision-making on hook size restrictions. USAID/BaNafaa worked with NASCOM in Quarter 1 to design and budget for the study. An amendment to NASCOM's seed grant added this activity. In Quarter 2, DoFish staff seconded to WWF for the USAID/BaNafaa project, who are now back at DoFish, and a Peace Corps volunteer assisted NASCOM and master fishermen to begin data collection. The field work for the study will be completed in early April 2014 due to delays caused by bad weather.



**Figure 3. Women at Bakau landing site preparing the day's catfish catch for sale and processing.**

### 3. Readiness for Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) provisional/conditional certification.

In Quarter 1, a report was finalized and shared with MSC that reviews progress made on the areas identified for improvement as a result of the 2008 MSC pre-assessment of the Gambian sole fishery. Very significant progress has been made, most notably the Sole Fishery Co-Management Plan with its biological, ecological, economic and social management objectives, management measures identified to achieve these objectives, and an adaptive management approach institutionalizing continued research and application of findings for updated decision-making. The creation and granting of exclusive use rights to a representative governance body (NASCOM) is also a significant development. Improvements are still needed in data collection for regular stock assessment and in better understanding and addressing the transboundary nature of the sole stock, its harvesting and its marketing (See bi-lateral Senegal-Gambia activities under IR 2 below). Stakeholders have decided to pursue another MSC pre-assessment rather than risk the high stakes (in cost and reputation) of a full assessment. Given the amount of time that has passed and the changes that have occurred in The Gambia and in MSC's process, another pre-assessment will provide a concrete picture of where to best focus future efforts.

In December, CRC submitted a proposal to the Sustainable Fisheries Fund (SFF) to seek funding for the pre-assessment. In Quarter 2 (March) SFF invited URI to submit a full proposal for up to \$30,000 to engage an accredited firm to conduct the pre-assessment. NASCOM has funds donated by Kaufland Seafood Company held in escrow for the eventual full assessment required for certification.

MSC continues to share the Gambia experience broadly as an example of a developing country fishery pursuing certification. Most recently the Chief Executive of MSC wrote a [Huffington Post blog article](#) entitled, "Fish for Good in the Developing World," citing The Gambia case and acknowledging USAID.

#### **2.1.2 Effective Oyster and Cackle Co-Management Plan**

Strategies to increase social and economic benefits for artisanal fishing communities and increase incentives for advancing a sustainable fisheries management agenda are strongly demonstrated in the process that led to approval of the Oyster and Cackle Co-Management Plan for the Tanbi Wetlands National Park. Implementation of the plan and realization of the benefits are on-going. Demand from additional shellfish harvesting communities for expansion of the process upstream in The Gambia River Estuary and in the transboundary Allahein River Estuary is a strong indicator of its impact. Year 5, Quarter 2 achievements described below focus on the sustainability of the co-management process as project assistance ends.

##### 1. The Oyster and Cackle Fishery Co-Management Plan for the Tanbi Gazetted.

The Plan was officially gazetted in a single publication along with the Sole Plan on December 19, 2013.

## 2. Second Annual Review Meeting for the Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Plan held.

TRY organized and hosted the review meeting on January 16, 2014. It was officially opened by the Hon. Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources and was attended by all stakeholder institutions, members of the legislature, municipalities, local authorities, representatives of the shellfishery communities in the Tanbi Wetland National Park (TWNP) and other communities in the West Coast Region (WCR). Also, in attendance were the women shellfish harvesters and processors of the Allahein Kafoo from Casamance, Southern Senegal. Namely: Katak, Kabajo, Abene, Mamuoda, Niafrang, Donbondir and Boudouk. Dr. Michael Rice of URI was also present.



**Figure 4: From right Mrs. Fatou Janha Mboob, TRY Coordinator; Mr. Nfamara Dampha, Director of Fisheries; Hon. Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources, Mr. Mass Axi Gye; Dr. Bamba Banja, USAID/BaNafaa WASH Coordinator and Dr. Michael Rice of the University of Rhode Island.**

An important outcome of this meeting was to reaffirm the commitment of stakeholder institutions to the sustainability of the Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Plan, especially as the USAID/BaNafaa Project is ending.

The Director of Fisheries expressed support to TRY and pledged the Fisheries Department's collaboration in the implementation of the Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Plan. The Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources and the Director of Fisheries announced and handed over at the meeting a 15 horse power outboard engine bought by the EU/UNDP project for TRY Association. Other forms of support given by the Department of Fisheries presented at the meeting include the following:

- Attachment of two personnel of DoFish to the USAID/BaNafaa project under WWF to render support through skills transfer in aquaculture.
- A Fisheries Department staff sits at the board level participating the planning and management of TRY.
- Support for mangrove regeneration.

- Support for strategy development.
- Program development and implementation.
- Participation in research on the culturing of oysters.
- Participation in research on cockle ranching.

Mr. Hatab Camara of the Department of Forestry summarized the role of his Department in the implementation of the Plan as follows:

- Conducting periodic research
- Awareness creation
- Promoting the participatory approach
- Mangrove planting
- Law enforcement
- Programs and Projects to support mangrove management

The role of the National Environment Agency (NEA) in the implementation of the Plan was presented by Mr. Nfamara Drammeh, NEA Program Officer. These fall under four main categories as follows:

1. Monitoring essential habitat quality and status of the mangrove ecosystem
2. Conducting research and vulnerability assessment on impacts of climate change
3. Coordinating the activities of stakeholders within the coastal zone through the Coastal and Marine Working Group (CMWG) and
4. Support to TRY Oyster Women's Association

The NEA has in collaboration with other stakeholder institutions participated in the sanitary shoreline surveys within the TWNP and other oyster harvesting communities in the West Coast Region to determine pollution sources. Also, the NEA conducts monitoring of dumping sites and joint clean-up exercises of TWNP with WWF. Other activities include the production of Land Use/Land Cover maps of the TWNP. Going forward, the NEA will be storing GIS data and mapping the water quality classification zones of shellfish harvesting areas. Furthermore, the Agency serves as the platform for conflict resolution among stakeholders within the coastal zone in accordance with the National Environment Management Act 1994. Finally, two coastal projects of US\$ 8.9M and US\$ 5.3M are starting up in January 2014 and TRY is a potential beneficiary subject to the submission of project proposals.

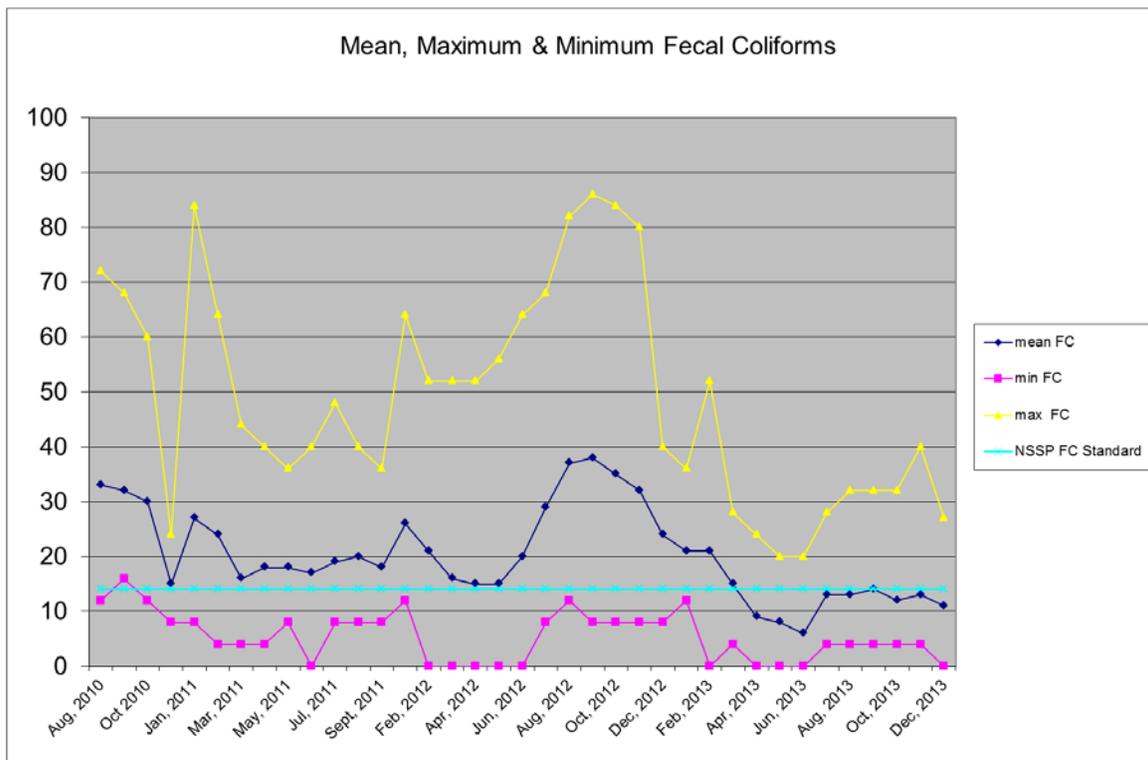
The role of the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) was presented by Mr. Nuha Jammeh as follows:

- Ensuring that the TWNP is strictly managed to prevent unlawful exploitation of resources
- Ensuring that bio-rights are adequately utilized by the people of the communities' peripheral to the TWNP and in accordance with the National Biodiversity Act.
- Routine patrol and surveillance in the TWNP to prevent illegal activities and over exploitation
- Information sharing with oyster women in the field
- Collaboration with TRY Association in oyster culture at the various sites
- Participant of the oyster and cockle committees

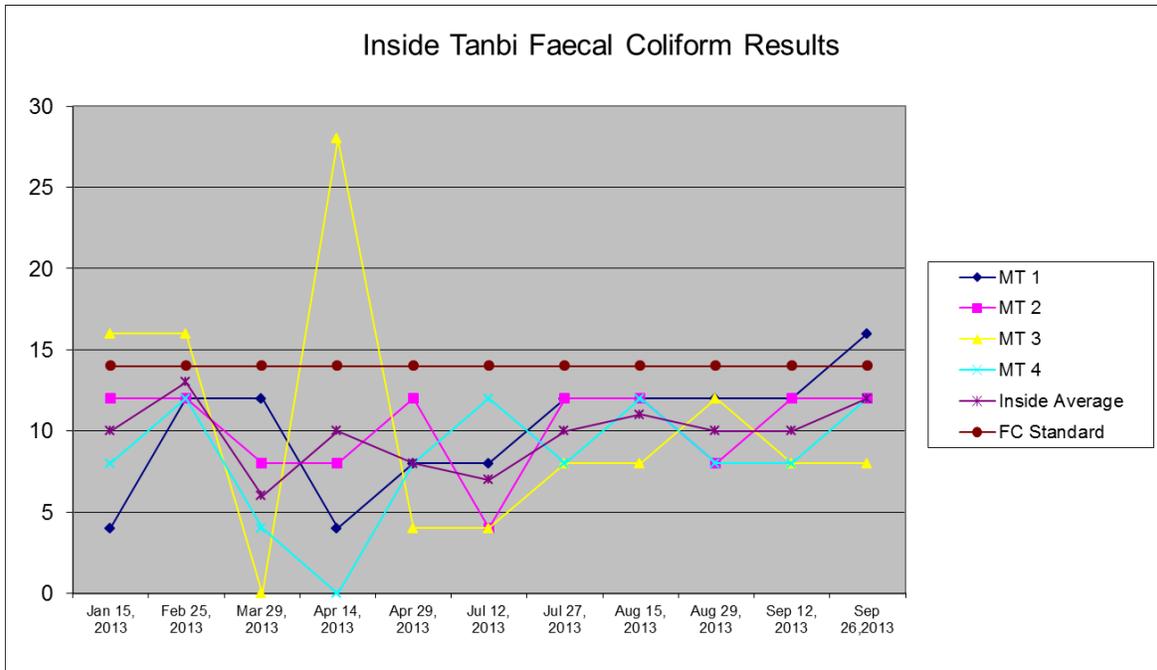
To the surprise of TRY and other stakeholders, the DPWM representative expressed that the DPWM did not feel it had been adequately involved in the preparation of the Co-Management Plan. Taking this comment very seriously, TRY and the other stakeholders organized a follow-up meeting on January 23, 2014 to more thoroughly address this feedback. At the meeting, the process of development of the plan since 2009 was reviewed and the concerns of the current DPWM representative were satisfied regarding the authorities of each agency and TRY. DPWM is now satisfied that TRY’s activities along with the support and authority granted to it by the Department of Fisheries under the Fisheries Act of 2007 will make a significant contribution and will pose no risk to the objectives and the authority of DPWM in the TWNP. The capacity of TRY and stakeholder agencies to successfully address concerns such as this when they arise attests to the strength of the partnerships forged and the common vision established in the co-management planning process.

### 3. Development of a Gambia National Shellfish Sanitation Plan.

USAID/BaNafaa support for water quality testing for 3 consecutive years at 15 oyster harvesting sites within Tanbi Wetlands and Western Region, and at 4 additional harvesting sites deep inside the Tanbi starting in January 2013, ended in December 2013. Results are shown in Figures 5 and 6 below. The data shows encouraging results as detailed in previous progress reports. The results from inside the Tanbi are among the lowest counts in tropical oyster growing grounds. The results suggest that a shellfish sanitation program could allow for the safe harvest of live oysters for a raw oyster market to tourist hotels or, potentially, an eventual export market if handling and processing hygiene can be significantly improved.



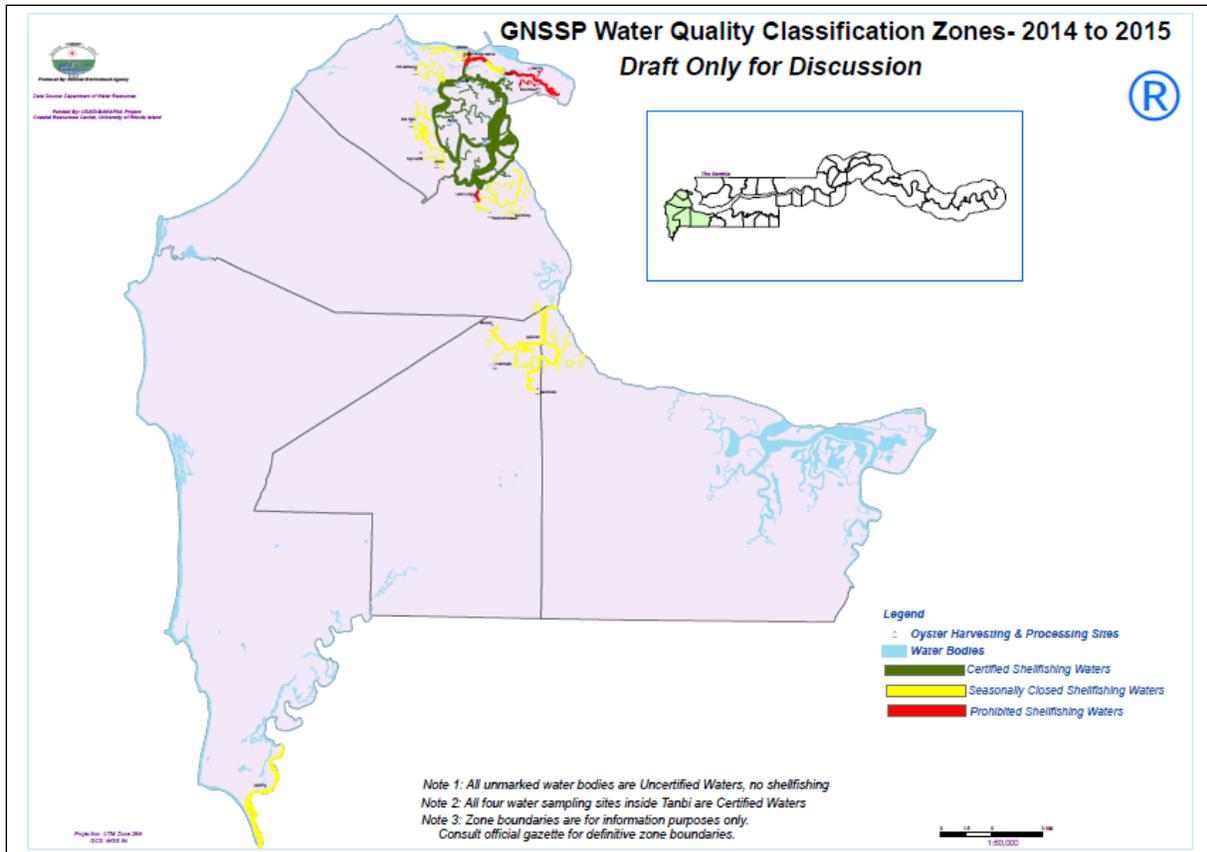
**Figure 5. Average Fecal Coliforms, 15 Tanbi & Western Region sites 2010 – 2013.**



**Figure 6. Average Faecal Coliforms at inside Tanbi sites Jan. – Sept. 2013**

Since January 2012, the Department of Water Resources in partnership with other Gambian government agencies and TRY have conducted sanitary shoreline surveys in these oyster harvesting estuaries with training and support from the USAID/BaNafaa Project to identify potential sources of contamination.

In early January 2014, significant progress was made as Dr. Michael Rice of URI trained and worked with a group of eight resource persons from 5 Gambian agencies to analyze the three years of water quality data & sanitary shoreline survey observations. The result of the analysis was to assign provisional water quality zones and classifications for three estuaries (Tanbi, Kubuneh and Allahein). The water quality classification zones were mapped using the Geographic Information System services of the Gambia National Environment Agency (NEA). The results are shown in Figure 7 below.



**Legend**

- △ Oyster Harvesting & Processing Sites
- Water Bodies
- Certified Shellfishing Waters
- Seasonally Closed Shellfishing Waters
- Prohibited Shellfishing Waters

**Figure 7. Provisional Water Quality Classification Zones for Shellfish Harvesting**

These results and the provisional classification zones were shared with TRY Association members and stakeholders at the Second Annual Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Plan Review meeting on January 16<sup>th</sup>. The provisionally prohibited zones (in red) were of particular concern to all and drew attention to the need to focus efforts on addressing the causes of poor water quality in these areas. Stakeholders also noted that the timing of the 8 month closed season for harvesting of oysters that is already in place as a management measure under the Co-Management Plan for the Tanbi coincides with the recommended seasonal closure based on water quality data (yellow areas on the map).

This classification and mapping of water quality zones is the basis for a Gambian National Shellfish Sanitation Plan (GNSSP) that is in initial draft form and still under development.

Continuation of the process for developing the GNSSP as the USAID/BaNafaa Project ends will be formalized in a multi-agency Memorandum of Understanding that is expected to be signed in April. It will formalize engagement of the participating agencies in continued investment of human and financial resources for this effort. Recommendations of USAID/BaNafaa and the Gambian stakeholders on the way forward for the development and implementation of the GNSSP include the following:

- Continued water quality monitoring at shellfish harvesting sites
- Continued sanitary shoreline surveys
- Behavior change towards the application of the principles of hygiene and sanitation
- Application of good manufacturing practices (GMPs) and good hygiene practices (GHPs)
- Strengthening and formalization of interagency collaboration.

Finalizing and implementing a GNSSP will make The Gambia second to only one other country in Sub-Saharan Africa that has such a plan – South Africa. For this reason, it will serve as a point of reference and an important case study for developing countries striving to sustainably manage their shellfisheries by improving the quality and the value of their product. Dr. Rice shared the process in a presentation at the 34<sup>th</sup> Milford Aquaculture Seminar in February 2014.

#### 4. Next Steps in the Allahein River Estuary Bi-lateral Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Planning Process

*Field Visit to Southern Senegal.* In early January 2014, the TRY Coordinator (Fatou Janha Mboob), the TRY Secretary (Isatou Jarjue) and two Department of Fisheries staff (Ebrima Jabang and Kanyi Babanding) conducted a three day transboundary visit to five Southern Senegal oyster and cockle harvesting communities in the Allahein River estuary to follow up on previous joint management planning meetings. The communities included Niafrang, Kabajo, Abene, Katak, and Donbondir. All the communities showed interest in the sustainable management of oyster and cockle fishery in the Allahein River estuary. They all acknowledged that the shared stock of oyster and cockle requires an ecosystem-based, co-management strategy for their benefit and the benefit of future generations. The communities agreed to collaborate with TRY to hold future meetings and reach consensus on management measures, bye laws and conservation of the mangrove ecosystem. The TRY/DoFish delegation also visited the Department of Fisheries in Abene and was assured of their collaboration for the preparation of a Joint Transboundary Co Management Plan. In Donbondir, the delegation also had the opportunity to meet the Senegalese Government National Assembly Member for the region. She pledged support and collaboration for the joint co-management effort.



**Figure 8. TRY delegation meeting with the Kabajo oyster harvesting community in Southern Senegal to discuss transboundary management planning in the Allahein River estuary**

*Joint Meeting in Kartong.* Following the trip to Southern Senegal, the Allahein Kafoo (the name given to the group of Gambian and Senegalese shellfish harvesting communities operating in the Allahein River estuary) conducted a meeting in Kartong. Six Senegalese and two Gambian communities attended. Discussion centered on the environmental issues at stake and on the organizational principles and structure of TRY and its member communities that could be adapted to the context of the Southern Senegal shellfish harvesting communities in the Allahein. The Senegalese participants identified next steps, including the need to sensitize their community members further and to organize their own association(s). Having representative structures in place on the Senegal side will facilitate joint discussion and planning with TRY and other stakeholders.



**Figure 9. Joint meeting of Gambian and Southern Senegal shellfish harvesting communities in Kartong to discuss joint transboundary management planning in the Allahein River estuary.**

Based on the extremely positive momentum that USAID/BaNafaa supported outreach has generated to date, in November 2013, URI/CRC submitted a concept note to the US State Department through the U.S. Embassy in Banjul proposing post-USAID/BaNafaa support to TRY for continued development of this transboundary plan. URI will continue to follow up with the Embassy and USAID.

### **2.1.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

The USAID/BaNafaa Project was awarded a Water and Sanitation (WASH) add-on at the end of Year 2 to support needed water supply and sanitation improvements at approximately seven public sole fishery and oyster/cockle fishery landing/processing sites by April 2014. Six fish and oyster landing sites were prioritized for WASH interventions as a result of the needs assessment and stakeholder workshop conducted in Year 3 (FY12). In December 2013, WASH Management Plans were signed and 5 toilet blocks and 5 water points were handed over to communities at three of the six sites, Old Jeshwang (consisting of a fish landing and an oyster harvesting site), Brufut (fish landing site with 2 toilet blocks and 2 water points due to the distance from one end of the site to the other) and Kamalo (oyster harvesting site).

In March, 2014 an additional 2 WASH Management Plans were signed and 2 sanitation blocks and 2 water points were handed over at the Kartong fish landing and oyster harvesting sites.

As a result, a total of 11,663 people have improved access to water and sanitation. Direct beneficiaries include fishermen, oyster harvesters, women fish venders, small scale fish processors and other laborers that utilize these facilities daily as well as the general public. The clean water supply and sanitary facilities at these sites will also contribute to improved water quality in the marine and estuarine environments in the immediate vicinity, as well as the sanitary handling of the seafood supply landed and processed at the sites and destined for local and export markets.

The WASH Management Plan signing and facilities handover event at Kartong is pictured in Figures 10 – 14 below. Attendees included, the Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources, The Charge d' Affairs of the U.S. Embassy, Ambassador Michael Arietti, The U.S. Embassy Deputy Chief of Mission, The University of Rhode Island/Coastal Resources Center, The USAID/BaNafaa Project Manager/WASH Coordinator, The Director of the Department of Fisheries, TRY, NASCOM, the CEO of GAMWORKS, the Director of Tarud, the Director of the National Environment Agency, local elected officials, the media, Southern Senegal Allahein River estuary oyster community representatives and many others. Speakers noted that improved sanitation and hygiene is of particular importance at this site, which is an international border crossing between Southern Senegal and The Gambia.

The fish and oyster communities at Kartong were particularly pleased with the WASH facilities and in particular the water points. The Kartong sites could not be easily linked to the municipal water supply due to the isolation of the sites. Establishing a borehole was also a challenge due to proximity to the shoreline and the vulnerability to salinization, especially when considering climate change issues of sea level rise and coastal erosion over the medium to long term.

Separate protected wells located 250 - 500 meters distant from the sites were established as the most climate friendly and sustainable solution to water supply at these sites.



**Figure 10. Kartong TRY Association members welcoming their elders to the WASH handover ceremony**



**Figures 11 and 12. Ribbon cutting, handover and inspection by the public of toilet facilities at the 2 Kartong sites (oyster site at left and fishing site at right)**



**Figures 13 and 14. (from left behind the tap) The U.S. Embassy Charge d’Affairs, the President of the Kartong Fish landing site WASH Committee (the woman) and the CEO of GAMWORKS test the new water point. Solar powered pumping and storage system for the protected well that supplies the water point located 500 meters away.**

The signed WASH Management Plans, validated at a stakeholder meeting in November, identify WASH Management Committees as the governance structure that will lead behavior change efforts and manage daily operations, as well as short and long term maintenance and sustainability of the facilities. The plans ban open defecation (with monetary penalties) and set user fees for water, toilet and shower use. They also assign roles and responsibilities within the landing site community and between the landing site, local authorities and other government agencies and partners. In Quarter 2 (January), USAID/BaNafaa’s Administrative/Finance Assistant provided hands-on financial management training to 40 participants from WASH Management Committees, DoFish landing site field staff at the 6 WASH sites and supervisory DoFish staff in Banjul to reinforce the specific procedures and skills needed to make this scheme a success. The project is also assisting WASH Management Committees to register and open their bank accounts and is providing an initial supply of color coded receipt books for user fees.

This quarter Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) training, Training of Trainers in hygiene promotion and outreach, and fish handling and hygiene training was conducted at the two remaining WASH sites – Tanji and Sanyang fish landing sites. A total of 80 participants were trained per site.

Table 2. WASH Sites and Activities Status as of March 31, 2014

	Site	Type	Comments
1	Brufut	Fisheries	Training, Management Plan and Facilities complete. Handed over December 2013. Hygiene promotion outreach on-going.
2	Kamalo	Oysters	Training, Management Plan and Facilities complete and handed over December 2013. Hygiene promotion outreach on-going.
3	Sanyang	Fisheries	Training completed. Management Plan and facilities to be completed by end April 2014. Sanitary facilities only. The site has water.
4	Old Jeshwang	Fisheries & Oysters	Training, Management Plans and Facilities complete and handed over December 2013. Hygiene promotion outreach on-going.
6	Kartong	Fisheries & Oysters	Training, Management Plan and Facilities complete and handed over March 2014. Hygiene promotion outreach on-going
7	Tanji	Fisheries	Training completed. Management Plan and facilities to be completed by end April 2014. Sanitary facilities only. The site has water.

Lessons learned and challenges faced this quarter for completion of the 2 remaining sites, Tanji and Sanyang include the following:

- The subaward to GAMWORKS for design, quality control and oversight of construction, as well as the contracting and management of contractors to do the work was a successful approach. As the CEO of GAMWORKS articulated in his public remarks at the Kartong WASH handover ceremony, this project did not require troubleshooting at his level as most projects do. The USAID/BaNafaa WASH Coordinator and the GAMWORKS Project Manager worked very effectively together and GAMWORKS exhibited a high level of flexibility and patience in accompanying the project's participatory process. USAID/BaNafaa likewise noted that feedback received from communities about the quality of work done on the WASH facilities, as well as the conduct of GAMWORKS and its contractors during construction, were very positive. This is not always the case with construction activities that bring in outside workers and temporarily disrupt the physical environment.
- Construction of the Tanji and Sanyang WASH facilities was unexpectedly delayed due to closure of the border between Senegal and The Gambia to commercial trucking during the quarter. Basalt stones imported from Senegal needed for the concrete was, therefore, not available. Finally, GAMWORKS decided to use washed laterite as the second best option (see Figure 15 below). This also required increasing the concentration of cement in the mixture.

Progress on construction of the Tanji and Sanyang toilet facilities is now advancing rapidly and will be completed in April. See Figures 16 and 17 below.



**Figure 15. At left, washed laterite used in place of basalt stones for the concrete mixture due to border closures cutting off the basalt supply from Senegal.**



**Figure 16. Progress on construction of the Tanji fish landing site toilet facility as of March 26th.**



**Figure 17. Members of the Sanyang fish landing site WASH Management Committee in front of the nearly completed toilet facility.**

## **2.2 Intermediate Result 2:**

*Institutional capacity strengthened at all levels of governance to implement an ecosystem-based, co-management approach to sustainable fisheries, and to prevent overfishing.<sup>2</sup>*

### **Year 5, Quarter 2 Highlights**

- NASCOM capacity strengthened (see IR1)
- TRY Oyster Women’s Association capacity strengthened. (see IR1)
- WASH and GNSSP institutional actors capacity strengthened (see IR1)
- 246 people trained since October 2013 (this fiscal year). A total of 1,962 people trained over the life of the project, 69% of them women.
- End of project stakeholder review and closeout workshop conducted. Way forward priorities identified.

<sup>2</sup> Note that many of the activities described under IR1 also contribute to IR2.

## 2.2.1 End of Project Stakeholder Review and Closeout Workshop.

The USAID/BaNafaa Project Closeout Workshop was a day-long event conducted on March 27<sup>th</sup>. Seventy-nine participants (45 male and 34 female) from 25 organizations attended. The Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources had attended the Kartong WASH handover event the previous day, but with the Director of Fisheries had to travel on the 27<sup>th</sup>. They were represented by the Minister of Youth and Sports and the Deputy Director of Fisheries respectively. The Charge d' Affairs of the U.S. Embassy also spoke at the opening ceremony, which was facilitated by the USAID/BaNafaa Project Manager/WASH Coordinator. The WWF-WAMPO Coordinator based in Dakar was also present.



**Figure 18. The TRY Coordinator facilitates a discussion of TRY achievements in partnership with the USAID/BaNafaa Project**

Opening remarks highlighted the concept that the end of the USAID/BaNafaa project represents the beginning of a new phase of engagement for Gambian stakeholders to take the lead in continuing and expanding upon the sustainable fisheries management efforts developed so successfully with the assistance of the project.

Sessions focused on a review of the process and actions undertaken over the last five years, the results and the factors of success. Enabling conditions in place prior to USAID/BaNafaa Project start-up in 2009 were also highlighted as follows:

- A favorable legal framework: The Gambia is the only country in West Africa that as of 2007 had enacted a fisheries legislation that makes it possible to adopt and implement a fisheries co-management plan under the Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) approach.
- The founding of TRY Oyster Women's Association in 2007.
- The commissioning by GAMFIDA of a Marine Stewardship Council pre-assessment of the Gambian sole fishery in 2007.



**Figure 19. Workshop participants listen to an intervention. A timeline of project activities and achievements encircles the room on the walls.**

One of the most powerful sessions was the personal testimony of stakeholders and beneficiaries. A few examples are as follows:

- Kadiatou Jallow, Brufut landing site artisanal fish processor and officer of NASCOM, spoke about how she has an education and how education is not only good for office jobs. Her education has enabled her to be a strong leader in the fish processing and drying business that she inherited from her mother. She is able to read and write and apply knowledge gained from working with initiatives like the USAID/BaNafaa Project to make a difference in her community and for the sustainability of fisheries livelihoods, “My knife is my pen...”
- Eliman Sarr, President of NASCOM shared that fishermen from Barra on the north bank of the mouth of the Gambia River, where the closed area designated under the Sole Co-Management Plan does not reach, have seen the size of lobsters and other fish harvested this year after the 4 months 1 nautical mile closed area was implemented and enforced. They too want to have their area included in the closure and implement the other management measures in the plan. This feedback demonstrates the value of the ecosystem approach, as the measures implemented for the sole fishery are perceived by fisherfolk to have visible, positive impact on a range of species of value and on the ecosystem as a whole.
- Isatou Jarjue, TRY Kartong, explained how the oyster women now know who they are. They know what we are doing and why. They protect the mangroves and the mangroves

are the bank of the fisheries. Likewise, the oyster women are the bank of the fisheries. Their actions protect the mangroves and the fisheries for themselves and for everyone.

Short, medium and longer term way forward priorities identified by workshop participants include the following:

- A typographical error in the gazetted version of the sole co-management plan meant to define the 9 nautical mile exclusive use zone for NASCOM for the sole fishery should be immediately corrected.
- Sole Fishery Stock Assessment should be updated annually. The data collection protocol agreed to by DoFish in December 2013 must be implemented immediately as April (marking the last month before the 1 nautical mile closed season begins) is a critical data collection period.
- Another MSC pre-assessment of the sole fishery should be conducted as soon as possible to identify and better focus efforts on the remaining gaps. Eventual full certification should be sought. Eventual certification of processors for traceability standards and use of the eco-label to market Gambian sole should be pursued.
- A joint framework for the sustainable management of the sole stock shared between The Gambia and Senegal should be put in place. This is also critical for MSC certification.
- Continued support for annual bi-lateral co-management meetings is critical.
- Expansion of sole and marine catfish co-management to additional areas and communities in The Gambia should be undertaken.
- Institutional capacity development of NASCOM and LACOMS.
- Development of a Cabinet Paper based on the Cost Comparison study of the sole fishery between Gambia and Senegal should be pursued. It was planned for Year 5 of the USAID/BaNafaa project, but not completed.
- Expansion of oyster and cockle co-management to additional areas and communities in The Gambia should be undertaken.
- Approval of a joint co-management plan for oysters and cockles in the Allahein River Estuary should be achieved.
- Approval of a GNSSP and its sustainable implementation should be supported and achieved.
- Institutional capacity development of TRY is critical. TRY should be supported to establish its own shellfish processing and education center, including acquisition of land and construction of the center.

- DoFish should include assessment of the stock of the “invisible fishery” in its regular fisheries statistics collection analysis and reporting.
- Government stakeholder institutions should support WASH Management Committees to manage WASH activities and facilities sustainably.
- Unmet WASH needs at additional fisheries landing and oyster harvesting sites should be addressed.

The Final USAID/BaNafaa Project Report following project closure at the end of April will cover lessons learned, sustainability and the way forward in more detail.

### **2.3 Intermediate Results 3 and 4:**

*Nursery areas and spawning areas for critical life stages of commercially important species and for associated marine turtles and mammals are protected*

*Change unsustainable and destructive marine resource use practices that threaten improved biodiversity conservation in the West Africa Marine Ecoregion.*

#### **Year 5, Quarter 2 Highlights**

Implementation of the Fishery Co-Management Plan for The Gambia Sole Complex (see IR1).

- 121,245 ha under improved management (the entire Atlantic Coast of The Gambia out to 9 nm)
- Seasonal closure for all species and gear types out to 1 nautical mile from May to October
- Fish size limits and gear restrictions.
- Amendment to increase mesh size limits from the current 80mm to 92mm and to integrate marine Catfish signed in December 2013.

Implementation of Oyster and Cockle Fishery Co-Management Plan for the Tanbi Special Management Area (see IR1).

- 6,304 ha under improved management (the entire Tanbi Wetlands National Park)
- Seasonal Closure for Oysters from July to February (8 months)
- Gear restrictions for mangrove protection
- Mangrove reforestation
- Shellfish size limits
- Shellfish Sanitation Planning, including bi-weekly water quality testing , bi-annual shoreline sanitation surveys and provisional water quality classification zones identified and mapped.

Improved biophysical conditions in areas under improved management not yet demonstrated.

### **3. Project Management**

In-country project management has been taken over by Dr. Bamba Banja, the USAID/BaNafaa WASH Coordinator following the passing of the Project Manager, Mr. Ousman Drammeh. As planned, the WWF-WAMPO sub-contract ended on December 31, 2013. Two DoFish staff seconded to WWF for the duration of the project, Kanyi Babanding and Gibril Gabis, have returned to DoFish as of January 1, 2014.

In January 2014, URI/CRC submitted and USAID approved the closeout plan for the project and the proposed disposition of property. URI has undertaken the paperwork for the transfers, which will be finalized in April.

At the end of March the USAID BaNafaa team and URI debriefed with the Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources and the Department of Fisheries. Exit interviews were conducted with project implementing partners, WWF, GAMWORKS, TARUD, TRY and NASCOM as well as with the two URI staff.

#### ***3.1 International Travel Schedule***

This international travel schedule does not include travel between The Gambia and Senegal, which for planning and management purposes is considered local travel. The following list captures all international travel other than within and between The Gambia and Senegal.

##### **First Quarter Actual**

- Kathy Castro: (November 2013) Prepared and participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Bi-Lateral Co-Management Meeting in The Gambia and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Sole Co-Management Plan Review Meeting. TA to DoFish on sustainability of stock assessment.
- Karen Kent: (December 2013) WASH handover event and follow-up of actions recommended at the November meetings.

##### **Second Quarter Actual**

- Mike Rice: (January 2014) Gambian National Shellfish Sanitation Plan training, MOU signing and TA. Participation in TRY annual Cockle and Oyster Co-Management Plan review meeting.
- Karen Kent: (March/April 2014) WASH handover and Project Review and Closeout meeting with stakeholders.
- Cindy Moreau: (March/April 2014) Project Closeout.

#### ***3.2 Environmental Monitoring and Compliance***

Based on the revised initial environmental evaluation (IEE) approved in 2011 for the project, an Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan is in place to ensure no significant environmental impacts are occurring for those actions identified in the IEE with a negative determination subject to conditions. Activities conducted this quarter that have conditions and require monitoring and/or mitigation plans include:

- Fisheries management plans
- WASH improvements at landing sites

Status on these activities will be included in the Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Report submitted to USAID with the USAID/BaNafaa Final Report for the period through April 2014.

### 3.3 Branding

The USAID/BaNafaa Project provides information through many existing channels. This includes through presentations at meetings, conferences, outreach sessions and other forums as well as through print media—e.g., peer-reviewed articles in professional journals, locally produced Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, pamphlets, brochures, policy briefs, guides, and PowerPoint presentations. The main target audiences include local communities, local government agencies, national policymakers, grassroots NGOs, and other donors. Acknowledgement is always given to the generous support of the American people through USAID in all Project communications and materials. Also recognized are partnerships and support from local government ministries, agencies and departments who participate in various activities of the Project.

#### Synopsis of Planned Communication Items Affected by USAID Marking/Branding Regulations (ADS 320/AAPD 05-11)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type of USAID marking</i>	<i>Marking Code</i>	<i>Locations affected/ Explanation for any ‘U’</i>
Press materials to announce Project progress and success stories	USAID logo (co-branded as appropriate)	M	Primarily a Gambian audience
Project brief / fact sheet	USAID logo (co-branded as appropriate)	M	Primarily a Gambian audience
PowerPoint presentations at meetings, workshops and trainings	USAID logo (co-branded as appropriate)	M	Primarily a Gambian audience
Brochures/posters on environmental issues	USAID logo (cobranded where/as appropriate)	M	Primarily a Gambian audience
Landing or marketing site facility improvements	USAID logo / stickers (cobranded where/as appropriate)	M	Primarily a Gambian audience
Project Office/room within WWF/Gambia office in Banjul	Project sign in English and local dialect name as well ( <i>USAID/BaNafaa</i> ) but no USAID identity used	M	Primarily a Gambian audience
CRC Project Office/room within TRY/Gambia office in Banjul	Project sign in English and local dialect name as well ( <i>USAID/BaNafaa</i> ) but no USAID identity used	M	Primarily a Gambian audience
Fisheries management plans		PE	Primarily a Gambian audience

Project vehicles, office furnishings and computer equipment purchased for project administration.	No USAID identity used	U	Standard exclusions under USAID marking guidelines/policies
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Marking Codes: M = Marked, U=Unmarked, PE = Presumptive Exception, W=Waiver

### 3.4 TraiNet Data on Trainings Conducted during the Reporting Period

The Ba Nafaa Project Office compiles information on all training events as required by USAID, This information is submitted to CRC where the data is entered into the TraiNet electronic reporting system. A summary of trainings conducted to date is provided in the following table.

Training program	Location	Start date	End date	Participants			Estimated Cost
				Male	Fem	Total	US \$
Study Tour to Sine Saloum	Senegal	12/16/2009	12/18/2009	1	31	32	3,507
Co-management Training on Sole Fishery	The Gambia	1/25/2010	01/26/2010	37	3	40	2,188
Co-management Training on the Oyster Fishery	The Gambia	02/01/2010	02/02/2010	2	51	53	2,373
Aquaculture training	The Gambia	01/12/2010	02/05/2010	60	0	60	2,696
Training on Entrepreneurship (study tour to Baddibu)	Gambia	03/18/2010	03/19/2010	2	11	13	600
Stock assessment training	The Gambia	03/15/2010	03/22/2010	14	5	19	3,144
Training on Improved Processing & Packaging	Gambia	30/4/2010	12/4/2010	0	300	300	750
Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change	US	4/6/2010	25/6/2010	2	0	2	26,000
Cayar Study Tour	Senegal	13/6/2010	18/6/2010	11	4	15	4,500
Oyster Aquaculture Training	Gambia	17/6/2010-	28/6/2010	1	36	37	750
Water Quality Assessment Training Workshop	Gambia	23/6/2010	23/6/2010	18	5	23	100
Fisheries Leadership	US	16/8/2010	3/9/2010	3	1	4	32,000
Biostatistics course	Gambia	09/20/2010	09/27/2010	10	2	12	5,832
<b>GRAND TOTAL YEAR 1</b>				<b>161</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>\$84,440</b>
Micro-credit and enterprise development	Gambia	25/10/2010	2/11/2010.	0	250	250	1,290
Climate Change workshop	Senegal	3/22/2011	3/25/2011	52	8	60	50,900
Study tour to Tanzania on res. mgt and livelihood development	Tanzania	2/7/2011	2/12/2011	0	1	1	2,145
Water quality and shellfish sanitation	USA	5/21/2011	6/5/2011	3	0	3	15,910
Fish stock assessment	USA	5/21/2011	6/12/2011	3	2	5	34,387

<i>Training program</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Start date</i>	<i>End date</i>	<i>Participants</i>			<i>Estimated Cost</i>
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>US \$</i>
MPA-PRO Certification Training	Kenya	6/13/2011	6/17/2011	1	0	1	3,000
BS Degree Training – Fisheries technology	Nigeria	5/15/2011	8/16/2013	1	0	1	10,000
BS Degree Training – Fisheries technology	Nigeria	8/29/2011	9/30/2012	1	0	1	10,000
TRY members to FENAGIE	Senegal	09/11/2011	9/15/2011	0	4	4	2,759
<b>GRAND TOTAL YEAR 2</b>				<b>61</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>130,391</b>
<b>CUMULATIVE GRAND TOTAL TO DATE END YEAR 2</b>				<b>222</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>\$214,831</b>
PHE workshop	Senegal	12/4/2011	12/07/2011	0	1	1	1,174
Training of the Facilitators for WASH Needs Assessment	The Gambia	12/27/2011	12/29/2011	8	2	10	1,128
TRY literacy training	The Gambia	11/2011	On-going	0	30	30	TBD
Shellfish Sanitation Shoreline Survey Training	The Gambia	1/5/12	1/11/12	8	0	8	TBD
Shellfish Sanitation Shoreline Survey Training	The Gambia	1/16/12	1/16/12	25	5	30	945
USAID Environmental Compliance Training	Ghana	3/19//12	3/23/12	1	0	1	2,075
Stock Assessment	The Gambia	1/20/2012	09/30/2012	2	0	2	4,098
TRY Microfinance training	The Gambia	2/6/12	2/24/12	0	67	67	1,229
TRY hygiene/food handling training	The Gambia	1/31/12	2/1/12	0	90	90	343
Bi-lateral Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Workshop	The Gambia	4/10/2012	4/11/2012	35	9	44	27,651
WASH Needs Assessment Stakeholder Workshop	The Gambia	4/18/2012	4/18/2012	25	13	38	961
Shellfish Sanitary Shoreline Survey Report Stakeholder Workshop	The Gambia	4/19/2012	4/19/2012	17	4	21	775
Bi-lateral Fisheries Co-Management Workshop	The Gambia	5/30/2012	5/31/2012	60	25	85	23,110
Population, Health Environment URI/Summer Institute	USA, Rhode Island	6/4/2012	6/22/2012	2	0	2	12,430
Fisheries Leadership	USA, Rhode Island	7/2/2012	7/20/2012	2	1	3	19,516
<b>GRAND TOTAL YEAR 3</b>				<b>186</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>433</b>	
<b>CUMULATIVE GRAND TOTAL TO DATE END YEAR 3</b>				<b>408</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1369</b>	
Administrative/Finance Training	The Gambia	11/12/2012	11/14/2012	6	3	9	947

<i>Training program</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Start date</i>	<i>End date</i>	<i>Participants</i>			<i>Estimated Cost</i>
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>US \$</i>
PHAST Training (Brufut)	The Gambia	11/27/2012	11/29/2012	16	24	40	1,426
PHAST Training (Old Jeshwang)	The Gambia	12/17/2012	12/19/2012	9	31	40	1,393
PHAST Training (Kartong)	The Gambia	01/7/2013	01/09/2013	5	35	40	\$1393
PHAST training (Kamalo)	The Gambia	01/21/13	01/23/2013	0	40	40	\$1393
Administrative/Finance Training follow-up	The Gambia	03/18/2013	03/18/2013	5	3	8	\$280
WASH TOT – Community Outreach and Hygiene Promotion - Brufut	The Gambia	04/17/13	04/19/13	10	10	20	\$877
WASH TOT – Community Outreach and Hygiene Promotion - Kartong	The Gambia	04/23/13	04/23/13	4	16	20	\$877
WASH TOT – Community Outreach and Hygiene Promotion - Old Jeshwang	The Gambia	04/30/13	05/02/13	5	15	20	\$877
WASH TOT – Community Outreach and Hygiene Promotion - Kamallo	The Gambia	05/15/13	05/17/13	0	20	20	\$877
Fish Biology Course	The Gambia	03/01/13	04/16/13	6	5	10	\$786
WASH Sites Fish handling and hygiene - Brufut	The Gambia	8/17/2013	8/19/2013	10	10	20	\$698
WASH Sites Fish handling and hygiene Jeshwang	The Gambia	7/29/2013	7/31/2013	3	17	20	\$698
WASH Sites Fish handling and hygiene - Kamalo	The Gambia	8/1/2013	8/3/2013	0	20	20	\$698
WASH Sites Fish handling and hygiene - Kartong	The Gambia	8/14/2013	8/16/2013	2	18	20	\$698
<b>GRAND TOTAL YEAR 4</b>				<b>81</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>347</b>	
<b>CUMULATIVE GRAND TOTAL TO DATE END YEAR 4</b>				<b>489</b>	<b>1227</b>	<b>1716</b>	
Bi-lateral Co-Management Workshop	The Gambia	11/11/2013	11/11/2013	28	10	38	\$15,793
PHAST Training Tanji	The Gambia	1/17/14	1/19/2014	21	19	40	\$1,164
WASH supervision and Management Committee Admin./Fin. Training	The Gambia	1/24/2014	1/24/2014	10	30	40	\$881 @ 35.47
PHAST Training Sanyang	The Gambia	1/31/2014	2/2/2014	23	17	40	\$1,164
WASH TOT – Community Outreach and Hygiene Promotion - Sanyang	The Gambia	2/5/2014	2/7/2014	7	13	20	\$741
WASH TOT – Community Outreach and Hygiene Promotion - Tanji	The Gambia	2/9/2014	2/11/2014	7	13	20	\$741

<i>Training program</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Start date</i>	<i>End date</i>	<i>Participants</i>			<i>Estimated Cost</i>
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>US \$</i>
WASH Sites Fish handling and hygiene Sanyang	The Gambia	2/14/2014	2/16/2014	9	11	20	\$741
WASH Sites Fish handling and hygiene Tanji	The Gambia	3/5/2014	3/7/2014	7	13	20	\$741
Water quality zone mapping	The Gambia	January 2014		8	0	8	TBD
<b>GRAND TOTAL YEAR 5</b>				<b>120</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>246</b>	
<b>CUMULATIVE GRAND TOTAL TO DATE END YEAR 5</b>				<b>609</b>	<b>1353</b>	<b>1962</b>	

### **3.5 Estimated Financial Status**

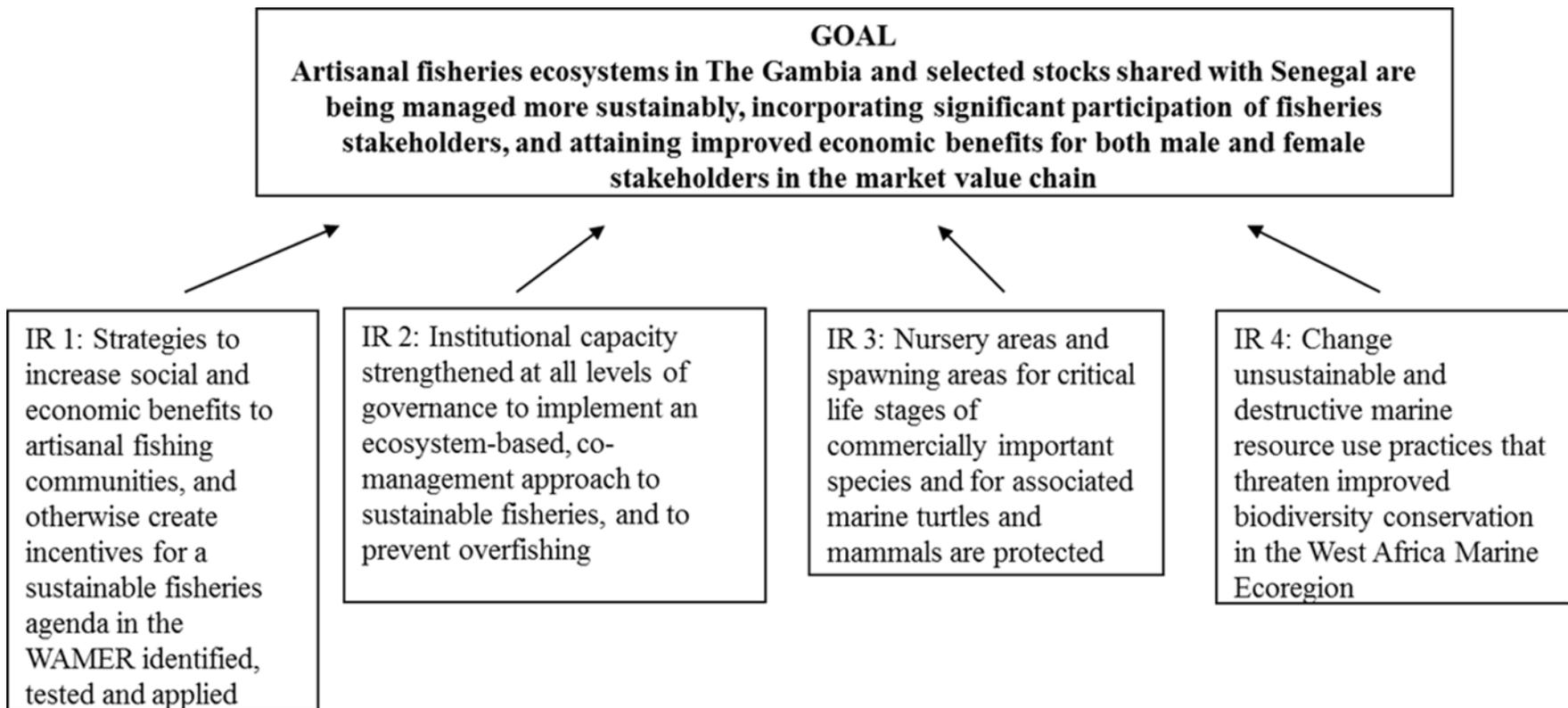
The following table shows a pipeline analysis of expenditures in relation to obligations through **March 31, 2014**.

AMOUNT SUB-OBLIGATED (total federal outlays as of last SF 425/voucher)		3,414,566.00
Expenditures		
Period Covered In Last SF 425	Thru December 2013	3,132,244.21
	Jan - March 2014	196,699.00
		<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Amt on SF 425 + Recent Expenditure)		\$3,328,943.21
BALANCE OF SUB-OBLIGATED FUNDS REMAINING		\$85,621.30

*Note that URI/CRC estimates that the remaining balance of sub-obligated funds will be spent by April 30, 2014, the project end date.*

## Appendix A. Results Framework & Life-of-Project (LOP) Targets

The Project Results Framework below is organized by Project Goal and IR. The Gambia - Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project contributes directly to USAID West Africa Regional Office's Environment & Climate Change Response (ROECCR) Results Framework, specifically IRs 1, 3 and 4 as per the May 2011 draft below. Each IR in the Gambia - Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project Results Framework has one or more indicators and LoP Targets that are shown in the table on the following pages. Indicators were harmonized and reduced in number in the Year 4 workplan to reflect USAID Standard Indicators.



	Indicator	LOP Targets	Comments
<b>IR 1</b>			
2	No people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance (ROECCR 2.1.1)	220	Does not control for double counting of the same individuals if they received assistance (i.e., training) that improves their economic benefits on multiple occasions. Original LOP was significantly underestimated.
W1a	No of people with improved access to sanitation facilities	23,175	Adjusted from Year 3 target of 56,000 and Year 4 target of 20,000. <sup>3</sup>
W1b	No of people with improved access to water facilities	11,663	Separated from sanitation and adjusted from Year 3 target of 56,000 and Year 4 target of 20,000. <sup>4</sup>
W2	Number of persons receiving Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) Training.	240	40/site x 6 sites = 240
W3	Number of persons receiving training and outreach messages on hygiene promotion	6000	1000/site x 6 sites = 6000
W4	Community water and sanitation committees established and trained with program assistance	6	Original estimate based on 6 sites. Two sites (Old Jeshwang and Kartong) have both a fishery and an oyster harvesting community. Each have separate WASH facilities and a WASH Management Committee. Total committees will be 8.
<b>IR 2</b>			
4	No of institutions with improved capacity to address NR, BD, climate change, water issues as a result of USG assistance (ROECCR 4.1.1)	13	Does not include those reported under CC3. Does not double count the same institution receiving multiple capacity strengthening interventions.
5	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. (F 4.8.1-27)	1958 (gender disaggregated)	= Trainet. Does not control for double counting of the same individuals receiving multiple trainings. Original LOP of 200 was a significant underestimate. LOP now est. at 1,958.

<sup>3</sup> The numbers reported for sanitation have been separated from those for water as per USAID standard indicators. The original number of 56,000 was revised downwards to 20,000 in Year 4 due to the larger number of smaller sites selected for the initial round of interventions and the elimination of one of the largest sites, Banjul, due to significant problems with relocation of the landing site as a result of port construction. In Year 5 it is adjusted to 23,175 based on the data in Annex 4 of the [WASH Needs Assessment Validation Workshop Report](#). For each of the 6 sites (Brufut, Tanji, Sanyang, Old Jeshwang, Kamalo, and Kartong) the total users plus 25% of the total population as per the 2003 census was used to estimate the number gaining access to the improved facility.

<sup>4</sup> The number for water now that it is separated out is only 11, 663 because at the last 2 WASH sites (Sanyang and Tanji), only sanitation facilities will be added with USG assistance. Water points already exist.

6	Improvements on a governance scorecard covering, goals, constituencies, commitment and capacity dimensions, including measures that legislation and regulations are being implemented and complied with, and budgetary investments by government in fisheries management <sup>5</sup>	Qualitative increases on score card criteria for Gambia EB-fisheries mgt	
11	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (ROECCR 4.3.1)	2	
CC1	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	1	
CC2	Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance	30	= number of participants at the vulnerability assessment workshop as the workshop prioritized actions for an adaptation proposal based on analysis of VA findings.
CC3	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	8	= number of institutions at the CCVA Workshop.
<b>IR 3 &amp; 4</b>			
12	No. of Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved natural resource management (ROECCR 1.1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hectares covered by the fisheries management plan defined as the range of fishing fleets targeting these species</li> <li>Oyster fishery estuarine and mangrove areas designated and allocated as community managed zones, including no-take areas</li> </ul>	FMP Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sole = 12nm seaward = 158,332 ha</li> </ul> Community managed oyster zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tanbi wetlands 6000 ha</li> </ul>	Original estimate for Sole was based on 12nm seaward as per the artisanal fishing zone specified in the Fisheries Act of 2007. The final Sole co-management plan limited the special management area with user rights for NASCOM out to 9nm. So, total hectares for Sole are 121,245.
<b>GOAL</b>			
17	No. of HA in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance. (ROECCR AO1) <p>= Hectares under effective mgt (progress towards BRPs) for sole and oysters</p>	No targets set but progress towards BRPs will be tracked.	

<sup>5</sup> Scorecard based on governance indicators in [UNEP/GPA Ecosystem Based Management Guide](#)

## Results to Date and Year 5 (FY 14) Quarter 2 Results

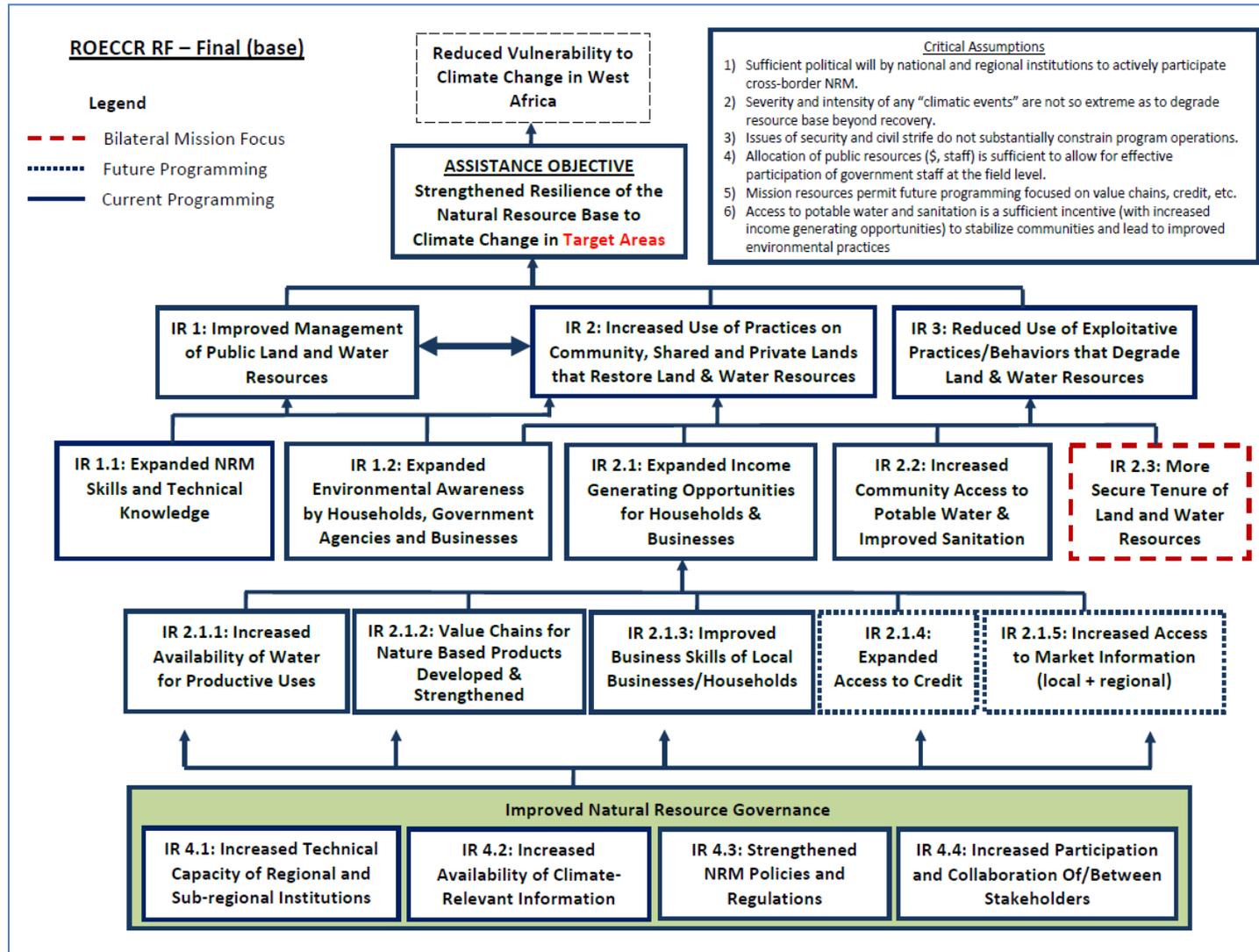
No	Indicator	Cumulative Results (as of FY13)	FY14 Target	Q1	Q2	LOP Target	Comments
2	No people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance (ROECCR 2.1.1)	1290 <sup>6</sup>	40	0	40	220	FY14 target = 20 people with fisheries livelihoods at each of 2 WASH sites (Sanyang and Tanji) trained in improved fish handling and hygiene.
W1a	No of peoples with improved access to sanitation facilities	0	23,175	10,058	1605	23,175	See LOP footnote above. Old Jeswang, Brufut, Kamalo, Kartong, Sanyang and Tanji still to go in April.
W1b	No of people with improved access to water facilities	0	11,663	10,058	1605	11,663	See LOP footnote above. Old Jeswang, Brufut, Kamalo and Kartong. Target reached in Q2. No additional expected.
W2	Number of persons receiving Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) Training.	160	80	0	80	240	FY 14 target = 40 at Sanyang + 40 at Tanji
W3	Number of persons receiving training and outreach messages on hygiene promotion	0	6000	3933	TBD	6000	20 trainers trained in FY13 at each of 4 sites (Brufut, Old Jeshwang, Kartong, Kamalo). These trainers have reached 3933. Last 2 sites (Tanji, Sanyang) will be Q2. Data available in April.
W4	Community water and sanitation committees established and trained with program assistance	6	2	0	2	6	See LOP footnote above. FY14 = 1 at Sanyang + 1 at Tanji. LOP exceeded due to 2 at Old Jeshwang and 2 at Kartong (separate for oyster and fish sites).
4	No of institutions with improved capacity to address NR, BD, climate change, water issues as a result of USG assistance (ROECCR 4.1.1)	17 <sup>7</sup>	1	0	0	13	Previous = LACOMS in 7 communities (Gunjur, Brufut, Sanyang, Tanji, Batokunku/Tujereng, Bakau, Banjul), NASCOM, GAMFIDA, NAAFO, TRY, DoFish, NEA, Water Lab, DPWM, TAGFC. FY13 = TARUD, FY 14 target = DOH under GNSSP MOU. <i>DOH is expected in April 2014 plus The Gambia Food Safety and Quality Authority with the signing of the GNSSP MOU.</i>
5	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. (F 4.8.1-27)	1716	242	38	208	1958	= TrainNet. There is duplication of individuals being trained in multiple trainings.

<sup>6</sup> The same individuals may be counted more than once if they received assistance (i.e., training) that improves their economic benefits on multiple occasions in one year or in successive years.

<sup>7</sup> Adjusted up from the 13 reported in the FY12 (Year 3) annual report as NEA, DPWM and Water Lab are in the “previous” group as documented by their repeated participation in various training activities documented in TrainNet.

6	Improvements on governance scorecard	Increasing	na	na	na	increasing	No FY 14 scoring planned as latest was done in late September 2013.
No	Indicator	Cumulative Results (as of FY13)	FY14 Target	Q1	Q2	LOP Target	Comments
11	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (ROECCR 4.3.1)	2	2	1	0	2	FY12 = Sole and Oyster Co-Management Plans  FY14 = GNSSP MOU + Catfish/gillnet amendment to the Sole Plan.  GNSSP MOU signature expected in April
CC1	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	1	0	0	0	1	
CC2	Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance	44	0	0	0	30	See LOP comment above
CC3	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	18	0	0	0	8	See LOP comment above
12	No. of Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved natural resource management (ROECCR 1.1): • Hectares covered by the fisheries management plan defined as the range of fishing fleets targeting these species • Oyster fishery estuarine and mangrove areas designated and allocated as community managed zones, including no-take areas	Sole = 121,245ha  Oyster = Tanbi = 6304ha	0	0	0	0	See LOP comment above.  Hectares maintained. Allahein River estuary co-management planning will still be in process. Catfish amendment to Sole Plan will not add hectares.  FMP Areas: Sole = 12nm seaward = 158,332 ha  Community managed oyster zones: TWNP = 6000 ha
17	No. of HA in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance. (ROECCR AO1) = Hectares under effective mgt (progress towards BRPs) for sole and oysters						Reference points for sole to be established as part of the management plan. Baseline will be established based on results of preliminary stock assessment  No target but tracked Baseline data for oysters collected in year1 PRA

## Appendix B. USAID ROECCR Results Framework



## Appendix C. Activity Implementation Status

IR1 Activities	Q1	Q2	April	Year 5 Quarter 2 Status
Gazetting of the Sole Co-Management Plan				The 2 plans appeared in the Gambia Gazette on December 19, 2013.
Complete Seed Grant #2 Capacity Strengthening to NASCOM				Planned activities complete. In December a new catfish longline hook study was added to the grant based on stakeholder recommendation for further research. It will be completed in April.
- 2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual Co-Management Plan Review Meeting				Held in November 2013.
- Consult stakeholders on draft Amendment to the Sole Co-Management Plan for Catfish. Possible approval.				Done and amendment signed by NASCOM, DoFish and Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources in December 2013.
Organize 2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual Bi-lateral Co-Management Meeting (see also IR2)				Held in November 2013.
Gazetting of the Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Plan				The 2 plans appeared in the Gambia Gazette on December 19, 2013.
Complete Seed Grant #4 and #5 Capacity Strengthening to TRY				Planned activities completed.
- 2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual Co-Management Plan Review Meeting				Held on January 16, 2014.
- Allahein River Estuary bi-lateral co-management process meeting conducted.				TRY and DoFish field visit to Southern Senegal communities and meeting held in Kartong, January 9 – 11, 2014.
Monthly Water Quality testing continued				Completed December 2013.

Inter-agency MOU for development of GNSSP – Tanbi developed and signed, including commitments to fund water quality testing by February 2014.				Final validation and signature expected in April 2014.
Draft GNSSP – Tanbi developed, including training in and preliminary mapping of water quality zones				Completed in January 2014.
PHAST Training for 2 sites (Sanyang & Tanji)				Completed in Q2.
Community awareness raising, training and outreach for 2 sites through TOT model (Sanyang & Tanji)				Completed in Q2.
Management planning final for Kartong, Kamalo				Kamalo plan signed in December 2013, Kartong Plan signed in March 2014.
Fish Handling and Hygiene Training 2 sites (Sanyang & Tanji)				Completed in Q2.
Management planning for Sanyang, Tanji				To be signed in early April.
Environmental Compliance activities at construction sites				On-going
Site designs for 2 additional sites				Completed.
Contracting for construction of infrastructure at 2 additional sites				Completed.
Complete Construction at Kartong, Kamalo				Kamalo completed and handed over in December 2013. Kartong completed and handed over in March 2013.
Complete Construction at Sanyang, Tanji				To be completed in early April.
Handover of 4 completed infrastructure				Completed December 2013 for 3 sites (Kamalo, Old Jeshwang and Brufut). A total of 5 latrine blocks and 5 water points at 3 sites. Kartong site handed over March 2014 (2 water points 2 latrines).
Training in DoFish Supervision and WASH Committee financial management				Conducted on January 24, 2014.
M&E				To be completed in early April, 2014.

Handover of last 2 completed infrastructure				To be handed over in early April, 2014.
<b>IR2 Activities</b>	<b>Year 5 Quarter 2 Status</b>			
	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>April</b>	
Assist DoFish Statistics unit to plan for sustainable stock assessment capacity.				Completed during Castro visit in November. MOU between NASCOM and DoFish for data collection signed in December 2013.
Facilitate Comparative Cost Study draft Cabinet Paper development				Will not be achieved. Due to Ousman Drammeh's passing, this activity did not continue with the momentum it had.
Bilateral Co-Management (Gambia/Senegal) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual Workshop				Held in November 2013.
End of Project Stakeholder Review and Closeout Workshop				Held on March 27, 2014.