

Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project

Year 5, Fiscal Year 2014, Quarter 1 Report

October 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013

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A partnership of:

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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 annual report describes Year 5, first quarter accomplishments (October 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013). As of December 31, 2013, WWF sub-award activities are complete. Completion of WASH activities, shellfish sanitation planning, and TRY and NASCOM seed grant activities will be completed in the coming quarter.

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. For additional information on background, context, project rationale for demonstration activities in The Gambia and legal basis for co-management in The Gambia see Appendix D.

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.

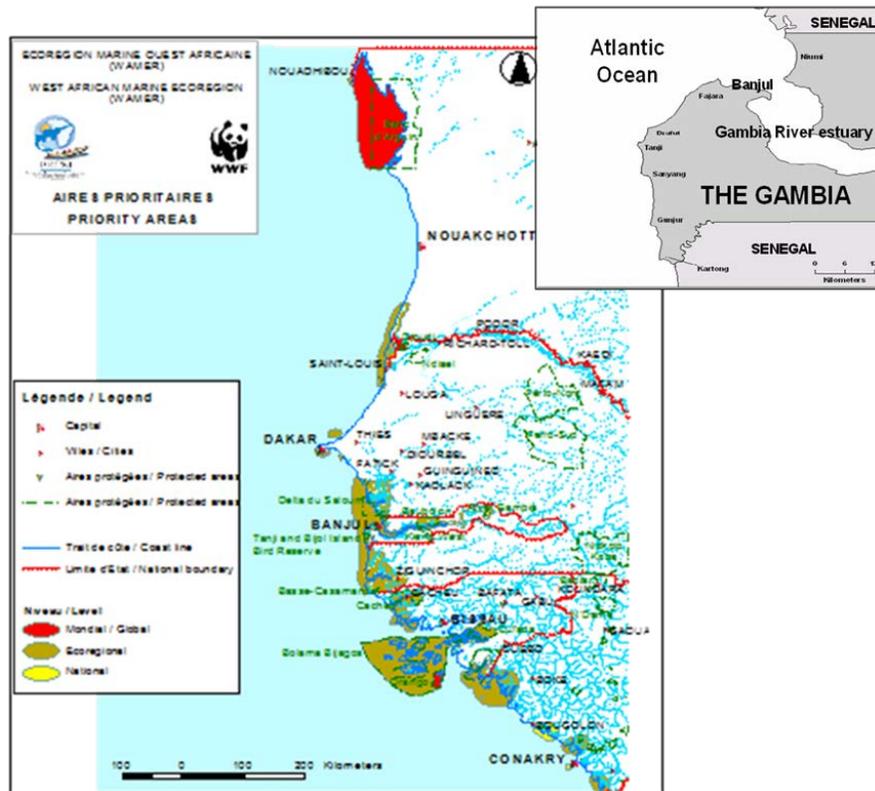


Figure 1. Areas of Biodiversity Significance in the WAMER and The Gambia River Estuary and Atlantic Coast

2. Year Five, Quarter 1 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.1

Year 5, Quarter 1 Highlights

Implementation of the [Fishery Co-Management Plan for The Gambia Sole Complex](#) approved in 2012.

- Enforcement and monitoring of the 1 nautical mile seasonally closed area from May – October along the Atlantic coast of the Gambia. Seven violations resulted in penalties of \$900 paid to NASCOM.
- NASCOM hosted the second annual review meeting of the sole Plan. Stakeholders reviewed:
 - an updated stock assessment and all stock assessments to date
 - mesh size gillnet study findings
 - catfish research findings

Participants resolved to increase minimum allowable mesh size to reduce catch of juveniles and to expand the plan to include marine catfish, the most significant by-catch species.

- Adaptive management institutionalized. The Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources, DoFish and NASCOM signed an amendment to the Sole Plan, increasing mesh size (stretched) from 80 mm to 92 mm and adding marine catfish.
- On-going data and information needs addressed. DoFish signed a Memorandum of Understanding with NASCOM committing to specific on-going data collection for sustainable management of the sole and catfish fisheries. A new catfish research activity was added to NASCOM's seed grant.

Report on progress towards meeting Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification standards since the 2008 pre-assessment shared with MSC. MSC's new [Developing Country Fisheries Program video](#) highlights The Gambia.

Letter of Inquiry submitted to the Sustainable Fisheries Fund to fund another pre-assessment of the Gambian sole fishery in order to more concretely identify remaining gaps before a higher stakes full assessment.

NASCOM hosted the Second Annual Bi-lateral (Gambia-Senegal) Fisheries Co-Management meeting. Participants shared management experiences and resolved to pursue a framework for joint management of the shared sole stock. This effort is important for the MSC certification process. Senegal will now consider MSC certification for its sole fishery.

Implementation of the [Cockle and Oyster Fishery Co-Management Plan for the Tanbi Wetlands National Park](#) approved in 2012.

- Annual 8 month closed season beginning July 1 implemented.
- Project support for bi-weekly water quality testing at 19 harvesting sites in the Tanbi ended in December, completing a 3 year data set. The project continues to work with Gambian government agencies to use this data and sanitary shoreline surveys conducted over the last two years to develop a National Shellfish Sanitation Plan.

The Director of TRY awarded a scholarship to attend The 2013 International Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) Conference in Ethiopia, where she presented TRY's experience.

10,058 people have improved access to water and sanitation as WASH Management Plans were signed and toilets and water points handed over to communities at 4 fish landing/shellfish harvesting sites. WASH plans identify WASH Management Committees, ban open defecation and specify user fees for sustainable management of the facilities.

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 1 achievements described below focus on the sustainability of the co-management process as project assistance ends.

1. Gazetting the Sole Fishery Co-Management Plan.

Gazetting of the Plan has taken a step forward in Quarter 1. The Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources has signed the gazette version. Publicly accessible evidence of gazetting should be available in quarter 2.

2. Implementation of the Sole Fishery Co-Management Plan.

a. Monitoring and enforcement

As noted in the FY13 Annual Report, NASCOM took significant measures to inform fishermen about the seasonal closure out to 1 nautical mile (nm) along the Atlantic coast of The Gambia from May 1 to October 31. In addition to outreach, NASCOM deployed spar buoys every 1000 meters to mark the area and initiated monitoring and enforcement missions that included NASCOM, LACOMS, Fire and Rescue and DoFish. After the end of the closed season, NASCOM reviewed the effort with stakeholders at the annual sole plan review meeting in November. The following results and observations were highlighted:

- Seven violations at 5 different landing sites (Kartong, Sanyang, Tanji, Brufut and Bakau) resulted in penalties of \$900 paid to NASCOM.
- More artisanal fishers operating beyond 1 nm during the closed season, caused:
 - Increased investment in materials and time to fish the bottom set gillnets used for sole further out and at greater depths.
 - Increased vulnerability to interference by trawlers with artisanal gear.
- The 42 locally made spar buoys as designed and deployed were low cost compared to other buoy options. Materials cost was \$1,797 and deployment cost was \$344. However, the buoys proved not to be resistant to the heavy wave conditions. Dragging, displacement and loss of buoys due to wave action and entanglement by night drift net fishers resulted in all but 5 buoys still in position as of October 2013. The majority of these are missing. A few are in NASCOM custody.
- Need for monitoring equipment (GPS, Compass, Binoculars, Cameras, etc.).
- Illegal night fishing and the need for nighttime monitoring and enforcement is still a challenge.
- Need for continued distribution of the sole plan, Fisheries Act, 2007 & Regulations 2008 to Sea Rescue Services, Army, LACOMs, MPs, Alkalos & Councilors.



Figure 2. A monitoring mission

b. Second Annual Co-Management Plan Review Meeting

USAID/BaNafaa provided technical and financial support for NASCOM to host the 2nd Annual Sole Fishery Co-Management Plan Review Meeting on November 14. The meeting was officially opened by the Deputy Permanent Secretary (DPS), Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources. Kathy Castro of URI/Fisheries Center was at the meeting and provided technical assistance for the analysis of research findings presented by stakeholders. The 36 participants included NASCOM, LACOMs, Department of Fisheries, USAID/BaNafaa WASH Coordinator, WWF- WAMPO and the Press – electronic and print. The review meeting considered the below topics.



Figure 3. Dr. Kathy Castro, University of Rhode Island (left) and Ms. Jallow, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources discuss sustainability issues.

- i) Findings of the most recent stock assessment and a [Summary of Stock Assessments for Gambian Sole, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013](#).

As the summary states, “There have been four stock assessments conducted for the Gambian sole species. The first was associated with the pre-audit activities for MSC certification by Paul Medley et al., in 2008 using compiled export weights from the processing sector (Atlantic Seafood); the second was conducted by DeAlteris et al (2012) using length-weight data from the Atlantic Seafood and length frequency measurements on landings; the third was conducted by Ceesay et al (2013) using monthly length frequency data from Atlantic Seafood collected over the full year; and the last was conducted using research data on length frequency collected in a gillnet study over a one month period (Jallow et al.,2013). All assessments concentrate on estimation of fishing mortality rather than biomass. The conclusions for each assessment are unique to each and care must be used to determine the status of the stock based on these assessments. There are no fishery independent sources of data available to calculate biomass.”

Table1. Summary of Sole Stock Assessments Since 2008

| Study | Conclusion |
|------------------------|--|
| Medley et al (2008) | Not recruitment overfishing |
| DeAlteris et al (2012) | Overfishing both species |
| Ceesay et al (2013) | Red Sole: Not growth overfishing but recruitment overfishing (F_{30}); Black Sole: growth and recruitment overfishing |
| Jallow et al (2013) | Red Sole: Not growth overfished, but recruitment overfished (F_{30}) Black Sole: Growth and recruitment overfished |

The summary concludes that, “Each stock assessment has been able to utilize existing data sets and try to improve on the estimates of the parameters used in the models. However, there needs to be a consistent data set from the landing sites collected by the DOFISH to be combined with information from the processing sector.... Although these stock assessments are producing rough estimates of fishing mortality over the years in a data poor fishery, it is clear that conservation measures must be taken to ensure the long term sustainability of the resources for the Gambia.... NASCOM has adopted the precautionary approach for management of these species because of the lack of consistency in data collection....However, the issues surrounding the open entry for both Gambian and Senegalese fishermen will need to be addressed in the near future....With the possible acquiring of an MSC label for sole, demand for the product will increase. It is absolutely imperative that discussions now include effort restrictions and possibly even fishing or export quotas to ensure the sustainability and profitability of this fishery.”

To address data collection needs for on-going sustainable management of the sole fishery in the context of DoFish’s limited human and financial resources, USAID/BaNafaa worked with NASCOM and DoFish this quarter to recommend a plan for obtaining sufficient data to continue annual stock assessment updates and to understand the impact of the seasonal 1nm closed area. The Department of Fisheries currently collects landings data but does not collect information

needed to evaluate effort or length frequency. In December, the Department of Fisheries signed a Memorandum of Understanding with NASCOM committing to conduct two intensive annual data collection activities in addition to their monthly landings data collection. These will be done in April (before the annual 1nm area closed season) and in November (after the 1 nm area closed season).

- ii) Findings of the Mesh Size Gillnet Study conducted in 2013 based on a recommendation at last year's review meeting

The study was recommended to determine if an increase in the minimum allowable mesh size from 80 to 92 mm (stretched) for sole gillnets would make a significant difference in the size of fish caught. As reported in the Year 4 (FY13) USAID/BaNafaa Annual Report, the overall results of the catch comparison of the 84 mm and 92mm bottom set gillnet used in the study indicate that significantly larger Sole, Catfish, Sompat grunt, Bigeye grunt, Lesser African threadfin and butterfish are caught with the larger 92 mm mesh net than in the 84 mm net. Both nets caught most of the same species and the total number captured was not considerably different between the two nets. As a result of these findings, stakeholders resolved to adopt an amendment to the Sole Co-Management Plan to increase the minimum allowable mesh size to 92 mm.

- iii) An amendment to the Plan to expand its scope to a Multi-Species Plan, including Catfish.

Based on the findings of Local and Scientific Knowledge studies of catfish detailed in the USAID/BaNafaa Year 4 (FY13) Annual Report combined with the new data on catfish resulting from the mesh size gillnet study described above, stakeholders resolved to adopt an amendment to the Sole Co-Management Plan to include marine catfish.

Due to research findings that the principal gear used to catch catfish seems to be shifting from bottom set gillnets to longlines with hooks in recent years, stakeholders recommended a longline hook study. 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, which should be complete by the end of February 2014. DoFish staff seconded to WWF for the USAID/BaNafaa project, who are now back at DoFish, and a Peace Corps volunteer will assist NASCOM and selected master fishermen in the study.

c. Adaptive Management: Sole Plan officially amended

In December, NASCOM, DoFish and the Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources in accordance with the procedures specified in the plan signed a Memorandum of Understanding amending the Sole Co-Management Plan. The amendment institutionalizes the resolutions of the Annual Sole Co-Management Plan Review Meeting to:

- Increase the minimum allowable mesh size for gillnets used in the sole and catfish fisheries to 92 mm
- Increase the scope of the plan to include marine catfish



Figure 4. Representatives of NASCOM, DoFish, the USAID/BaNafaa Project, and USAID/West Africa with the Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources following signature of the Sole Co-Management Plan amendment.

These adaptive actions, taken by stakeholders in a participatory manner based on analysis of new research and formalized to the point of official approval by the national government, demonstrate that the full cycle of adaptive management described in the Co-Management Plan is in fact institutionalized. This is the level of accompaniment that the USAID/BaNafaa project sought to achieve before its end. That stakeholders have successfully experienced the full cycle of this process favors sustainability of the process after USAID/BaNafaa support is over. It also favors the replication of this process for other fisheries and other co-management plans.

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 to seek funding for the pre-

assessment. NASCOM has funds donated by Kaufland Seafood Company held in escrow for the eventual full assessment.

The Gambia is an MSC pilot country for fisheries in transition which helps developing countries move towards sustainability. This quarter, an [MSC video featuring The Gambia](#), among other developing country case studies was completed and posted on the MSC website.

2.1.2 Effective Oyster and Cockle 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 Cockle 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 1 achievements described below focus on the sustainability of the co-management process as project assistance ends.

1. Gazetting the Oyster and Cockle Fishery Co-Management Plan for the Tanbi.

The status of gazetting of the Oyster Plan is the same as for the Sole Plan. It has taken a step forward in Quarter 1. The Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources has signed the Gazetted version. Publicly accessible evidence of gazetting should be available in quarter 2.

2. Implementation of the Cockle and Oyster Fishery Co-Management Plan for the Tanbi

The eight month closed season began on July 1 and continues through March 1. TRY Communities are respecting and enforcing the closure in their areas. Due to scheduling challenges and to take advantage of the visit of Dr. Michael Rice in January, TRY decided to hold its annual review meeting for the Co-Management Plan in Quarter 2.

TRY continues to pursue its plan to obtain land and build its own center and processing facility. During the very well attended public WASH handover event in December in Old Jeshwang (see next section), the mayor of Old Jeshwang, where TRY is currently located in a rented office, promised TRY a parcel of land. TRY is currently following up on the offer.

One of the key factors of success of the Cockle and Oyster co-Management plan has been the integrated nature of the programming that TRY has provided to meet the multiple and interconnected needs of its members. One such activity is the health education and access to services offered to TRY women members and their daughters. These are described in detail in the Year 4 (FY 13) USAID/BaNafaa Annual Report. The Director of TRY was invited to give a presentation about the integration of health into TRY's environmental activities at the Wilson Center in July 2013 (organized through URI contacts and funded by the Wilson Center). As a result of that presentation, the Director was awarded a scholarship to present TRY's experience at the 2013 International Population, Health and Environment (PHE) Conference (also supported

by USAID) in November 2013 in Ethiopia. On her return trip to The Gambia through Accra, Ghana she also shared TRY's experiences with women's associations in the fisheries sector who are partners of the URI-led USAID/Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Project in Western Ghana. She also met with USAID/West Africa.



Figure 5. Fatou Janha, TRY Oyster Women's Association Director, presents at the 2013 International Population, Health, Environment Conference in Ethiopia.

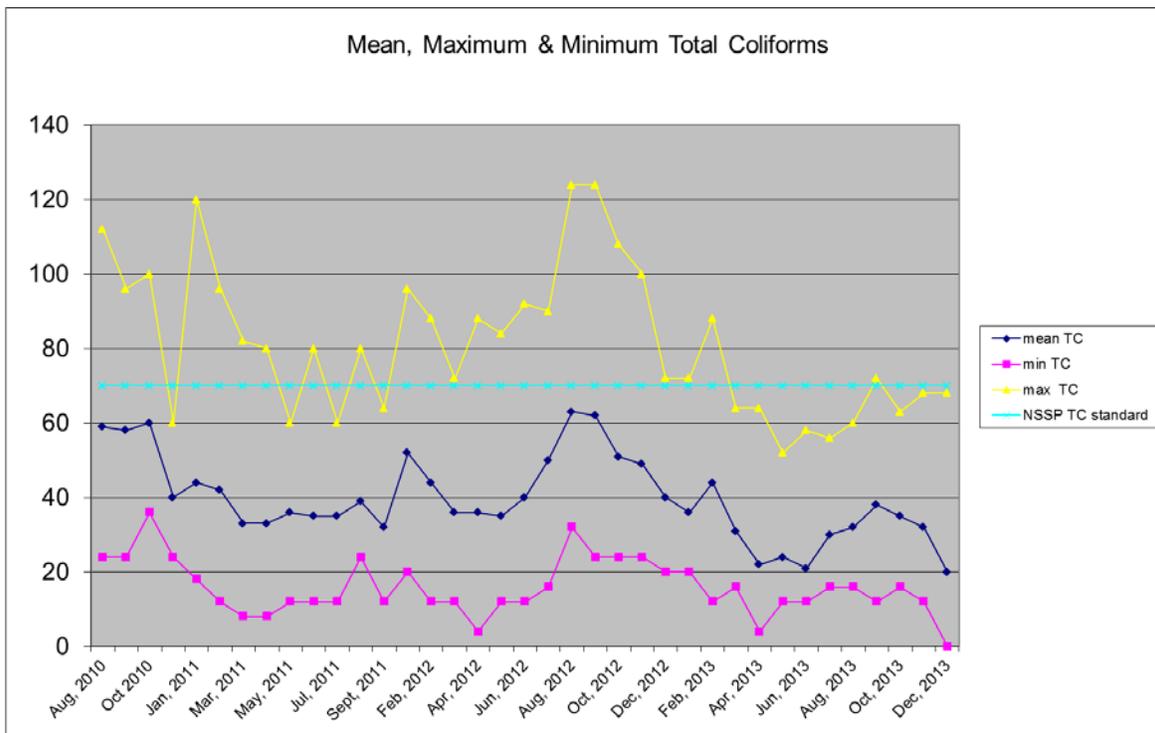
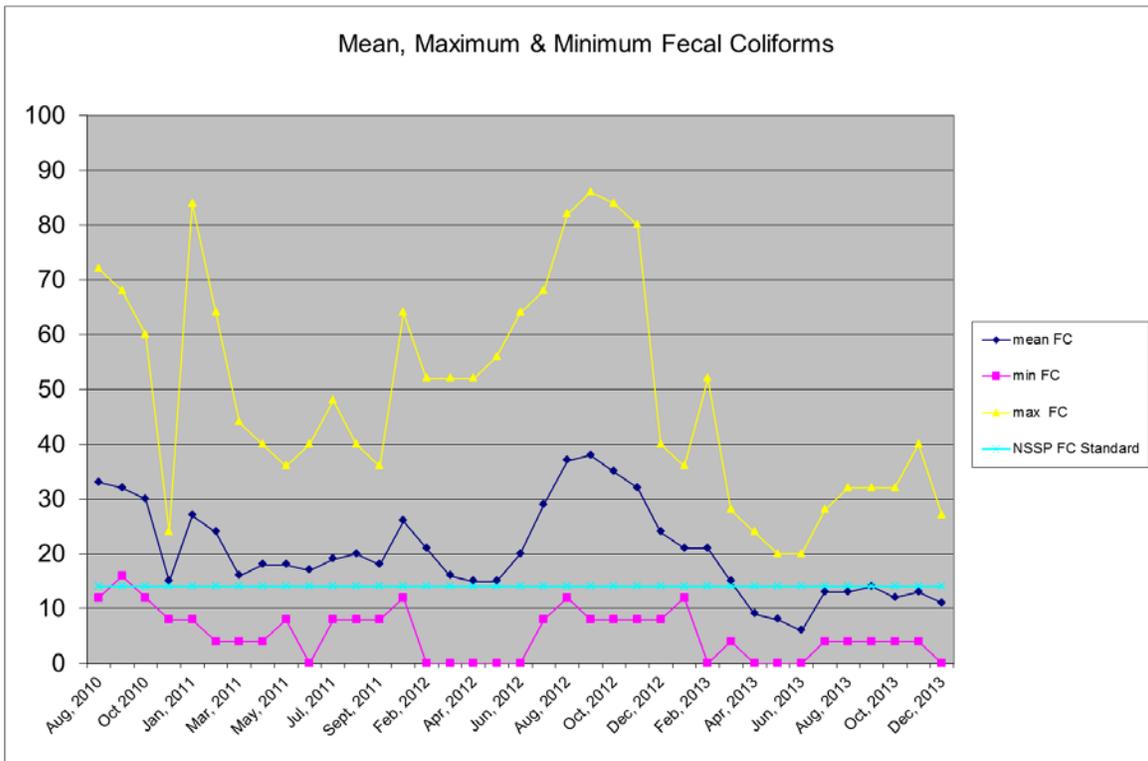
3. Next Steps in the Allahein River Estuary Bi-lateral Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Planning Process

This activity has been rescheduled for Quarter 2. In November, CRC submitted a concept note to the US State Department through the U.S. Embassy in Banjul proposing post-USAID/BaNafaa support for continued development of this transboundary Plan.

4. 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 2014. Updated results are shown in Figures 6 – 9 below. The data has shown and continues to show 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.

The sustainability of this testing program and of complimentary Shoreline Sanitation Surveys will be further developed with stakeholders in Quarter 2 during the technical assistance visit of Dr. Michael Rice of URI to The Gambia in January 2014. These programs are essential to provide baseline and monitoring data for the development and implementation of a Shellfish Sanitation Plan for the Tanbi Wetlands and for a National Shellfish Sanitation Plan.



Figures 6 and 7. Average Fecal and Total Coliforms, 15 Tanbi & Western Region sites 2010 – 2013.

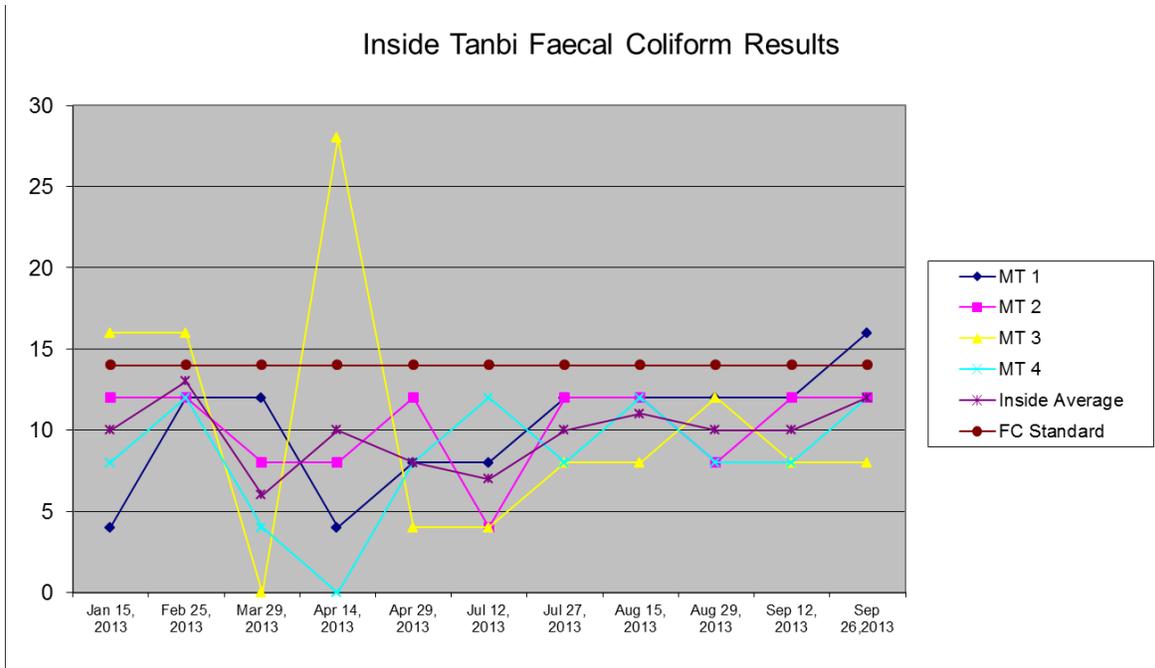


Figure 8. Average Fecal Coliforms at inside Tanbi sites Jan. – Sept. 2013

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 are 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).

As a result, 10,053 people have improved access to water and sanitation. Direct beneficiaries include fishermen, oyster harvesters, women fish vendors, 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 handover events are pictured in Figures 9 – 15 below. The Old Jeshwang/Kamalo combined event was particularly well attended. The Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources, The Charge d’ Affairs of the U.S. Embassy, USAID/West Africa, The University of Rhode Island/Coastal Resources Center, The Director of the Department of Fisheries, TRY, NASCOM,

local elected officials, the media and many others attended both ceremonies, which were moderated by the USAID/BaNafaa WASH Coordinator.



Figure 9 and 10. Signing of WASH Management Plans by WASH Management Committee Presidents at Old Jeshwang and Kamalo and DoFish



Figure 11 and 12. Ribbon cutting by the Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources at Old Jeshwang oyster site (left) and Kamalo oyster site



Figure 13. Dancing in celebration of the toilet facility at Old Jeshwang fish landing site.



Figure 14. A WASH Management Committee officer addresses the community at Brufut fish landing site. The Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources, the Charge d’Affairs of the U.S. Embassy, USAID/West Africa, DoFish and USAID/BaNafaa listen.



Figure 15. (From top left). Georgette Yarboi-Quayson of USAID/West Africa outside the Brufut fish landing site WASH facility. Interior views. (Bottom) One of the two toilet blocks at Brufut.

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. At the handing over ceremonies speakers noted that this may be the first example in The Gambia of a user fee scheme for public toilets. In quarter 2, USAID/BaNafaa will provide hands-on financial management training to WASH Management Committees and DoFish landing site field staff to reinforce the specific procedures and skills needed to make this scheme a success.

In Year 4, in addition to Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation training of key actors at each site, and fish handling and hygiene training, 20 trainers were trained per site in community outreach for hygiene promotion. These trainers are charged with reaching out to various individuals and groups in the community to diffuse hygiene messages and to facilitate best practices and behavior change. To date they have reached more than 3,930 people through their activities, including fishermen, fish smokers, fish dryers, banabana (fish traders), restaurant and shop operators, housewives, and shellfish harvesters among others.

Table 2. WASH Sites and Activities Status as of December 31, 2013

| | 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 | To be completed by end March 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 complete. Community Management Plan final. Toilet facilities complete. Water source and connection to toilets in process. |
| 7 | Tanji | Fisheries | To be completed by end March 2014. Sanitary facilities only. The site has water. |

Challenges encountered include the following:

Abuko oyster harvesting site was identified during the WASH Needs Assessment validation meeting as a priority site for USAID/BaNafaa assistance. However, a suitable location to install the toilet block and water point was not found due to the proximity of the site to low lying wetlands and the private ownership of neighboring parcels. Tanji fish landing site was the next highest priority site based on the needs assessment and is being developed instead.

Kartong oyster harvesting and fish landing site is the only priority WASH site that requires a borehole rather than a municipal water connection. The siting of the borehole has taken time to resolve as the most suitable site is located on private property. The owner has agreed to legally cede the area needed for the borehole to public domain and the project is in the process of obtaining the appropriate legal documents.

Brufut fish landing site WASH facilities were handed over in December, but there is concern about new construction by a private sector fishing company granted a concession at the site in the space between the two toilet blocks and water points. One concern is structural. The grade of the beach sloping up from the shoreline has been leveled to within a few meters of the new toilet block (see Figure 15 above). This could cause erosion and weaken the toilet substructure. A second concern is about reports that the company may build an enclosure that cuts off access of users to the part of the landing site further down the beach where the second toilet block and water point was built to accommodate them.

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.²

Year 5, Quarter 1 Highlights

- Department of Fisheries Stock Assessment Capacity Strengthened
 - 2013 Stock assessment presented by DoFish staff at the Second Annual Review Meeting for the *Fishery Co-Management Plan for The Gambia Sole Complex* and reviewed by stakeholders for management decision-making (see IR1 above).
 - Memorandum of Understanding signed between NASCOM and DoFish engaging DoFish to conduct intensive data collection operations twice per year to provide adequate data for regular sole stock assessment updates.
 - Additional laminated Fish Identification Guides provided for DoFish staff.
- NASCOM capacity strengthened (see IR1)
- TRY Oyster Women's Association capacity strengthened. (see IR1)
- 2nd Annual Bi-Lateral Co-Management Workshop hosted by NASCOM.

2.2.1 DoFish Stock Assessment Capacity Strengthened.

As described under IR2 above, Kathy Castro from URI Fisheries Center provided technical assistance to DoFish staff to complete the 2013 stock assessment report and to present the findings at the Second Annual Sole Co-Management Plan Review Meeting in November 2013,

² Note that many of the activities described under IR1 also contribute to IR2.

which she also attended. She also worked with DoFish and NASCOM to develop a data collection protocol to provide for an adequate data set to update the stock assessment annually. The protocol is described in further detail under IR 2 above. DoFish and NASCOM signed a Memorandum of Understanding in December 2013 to formalize the engagement of DoFish in this data collection effort.

Fifteen additional laminated copies of the Fish Identification Guide were delivered to The Gambia in December 2013 for distribution to DoFish staff.

2.2.2 Progress on Bi-lateral Sustainable Fisheries Management Issues.

1. Cabinet Paper on Recommendations to Address Comparative Cost Study Issues.

The value chain for sole identified the fact that an unknown quantity of sole is transshipped into Senegal and much of this transshipment is not being fully captured by the DoFish statistics (and distorts Senegal sole capture statistics). Implications for marketing an eco-labeled product is also a concern. Ecolabeling may help curtail this trade, but other measures might be identified to bring this illegal trade into the open. Therefore, additional assessment of the incentives for cross border trade, a [Comparative Cost Study on Sole Fish: The Gambia and Senegal](#), was carried out to fully understand market context and opportunities for improved marketing that benefits more fully Gambian fishermen, processors and exporters.

The Comparative Cost Study stakeholder validation meeting recommended that a committee be established to develop a Cabinet Paper on the issues identified. This paper will be important in setting the agenda for negotiations of renewal of Senegal-Gambia bilateral fisheries agreement. In May 2013, an initial meeting to begin organizing this effort was held and the Deputy Permanent Secretary (DPS) of the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources was designated by the meeting participants to lead the next steps in this process. The Year 5 workplan anticipated that USAID/BaNafaa staff and partners (NASCOM) would facilitate this work, led by the DPS with the aim of a draft Cabinet Paper by December 2013. Due to the unexpected death of Ousman Drammeh, USAID/BaNafaa Project Manager, in November, this activity has not progressed as planned and may not be realized before the end of the project.

2. 2nd Annual Bi-lateral Co-Management Workshop.

In May 2012, USAID/BaNafaa supported the first Bi-lateral (Gambia-Senegal) Co-Management Workshop bringing together fisher-level participants and government representatives from both countries. As documented in the mid-term evaluation of the USAID/BaNafaa Project, the event was well received and resulted in the recommendation that it be institutionalized and held annually. The second annual gathering of the forum was hosted by NASCOM in The Gambia from November 11-13, 2013 and was attended by more than 80 participants from The Gambia and Senegal. Objectives of the workshop included:

- Joint management planning for shared stocks between The Gambia and Senegal discussed and next steps recommended.
- Best Management Practices shared and spread.

- The annual bi-lateral forum is institutionalized with commitments for organizing and funding future forums made.

Presentations on the themes below were followed by working group sessions, engaging participants in reflecting on key management issues, sharing their experiences and recommending next steps.

Session 1: Senegal - Ngaparou closed area experience.

Session 2: The Gambia – Implementation of the seasonal closure for Sole.

Session 4: Senegal, Mbour – Management of night fishing.

Session 5: Senegal – Vessel licensing and registration.

Session 6: The Gambia – Vessel licensing and registration.

Session 7: Issues and consequences to consider for the case of Sole.

Session 8: Traceability.

Recommendations of the meeting included

- Re-selection of an Ad hoc Bi-lateral Committee of 8 members including a representative from each country, fisherman, woman representative of women in the sector and NGOs.
- Senegal to seek ways to replicate the Gambia’s co-management blue print on delegation of “Authorized Powers” to artisanal fisheries professional organizations through identification and establishment of a national Apex body. Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPA) in Senegal are Government initiatives, therefore the need to work with autonomous Apex bodies and/or establish one.
- Fisher representatives should be included in the national delegations in all future meetings on the bilateral (reciprocal) fishing agreement between The Gambia and Senegal.
- The workshop participants resolved to combat IUU fishing in all its forms, in the two countries.
- Conduct joint research and simultaneous conservation initiatives such as closed areas, mesh size harmonization and sharing information on research, data collection and stock assessment. A joint framework for management of shared sole stocks is one immediate need as The Gambia pursues MSC certification for the sole fishery and Senegal is considering such an initiative as well.
- Convene a bilateral workshop once a year at alternate venues following two meetings held in the Gambia (next one in Senegal). Concerning sustainability of the bilateral meeting, both Governments should consider including it in their annual budget plans.

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 1 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 and bi-annual shoreline sanitation surveys.

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

3. Project Management

The October to December 2013 period included several significant developments in management of the project. Ousman Drammeh, the Gambia-based USAID/BaNafaa Project Manager passed away in November. The loss has had a huge impact on all fisheries stakeholders in The Gambia and his legacy as a visionary leader in the sector is appreciated by all. In-country project management has been taken over by Dr. Bamba Banja, the USAID/BaNafaa WASH Coordinator. 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. TRY and NASCOM have not completed activities under their seed grants by December 31st as originally planned. Those activities will be completed by February and the grants closed out by March.

With this report, CRC is also submitting a closeout plan for the project and requesting USAID approval for the proposed disposition of property.

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 2nd Annual Bi-Lateral Co-Management Meeting in The Gambia and the 2nd 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 (anticipated)

- 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.
- Kim Kaine: (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 Annual/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 |

Marking Codes: M = Marked, U=Unmarked, PE = Presumptive Exception, W=Waiver

3.4 TraiNet Data on Trainings Conducted during the Reporting Period

The TraiNet Summary has not been updated this quarter as the planned WASH trainings have been rescheduled for Quarter 2. A final summary of TraiNet results will be included in the final USAID/BaNafaa Report through April 2014.

3.5 Estimated Financial Status

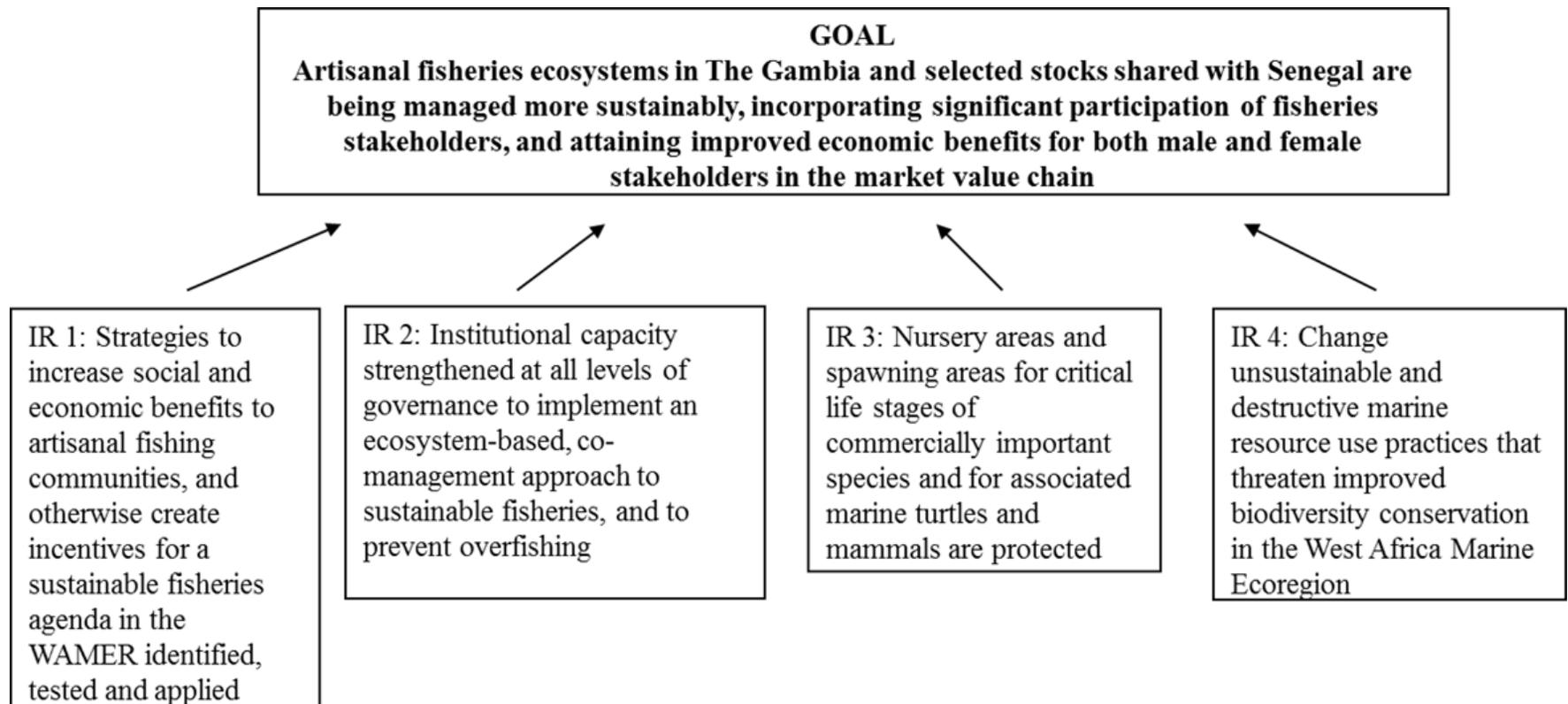
The following table shows a pipeline analysis of expenditures in relation to obligations through **December 31, 2013**.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| AMOUNT SUB-OBLIGATED | | 3,414,566.00 |
| (total federal outlays as of last SF 425/voucher) | | |
| Expenditures | | |
| Period Covered In Last SF 425 | Thru December 2013 | 3,132,244.21 |
| | | |
| | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | |
| (Amt on SF 425 + Recent Expenditure) | | \$3,132,244.21 |
| BALANCE OF SUB-OBLIGATED FUNDS | | |
| REMAINING | | \$282,321.79 |

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 |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| IR 1 | | | |
| 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. ³ |
| 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. ⁴ |
| 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. |
| IR 2 | | | |
| 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. |

³ 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.

⁴ 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 ⁵ | 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. |
| IR 3 & 4 | | | |
| 12 | No. of Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved natural resource management (ROECCR 1.1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | FMP Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sole = 12nm seaward = 158,332 ha Community managed oyster zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanbi wetlands 6000 ha | 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. |
| GOAL | | | |
| 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. | |

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

Results to Date and Year 5 (FY 14) Quarter 1 Results

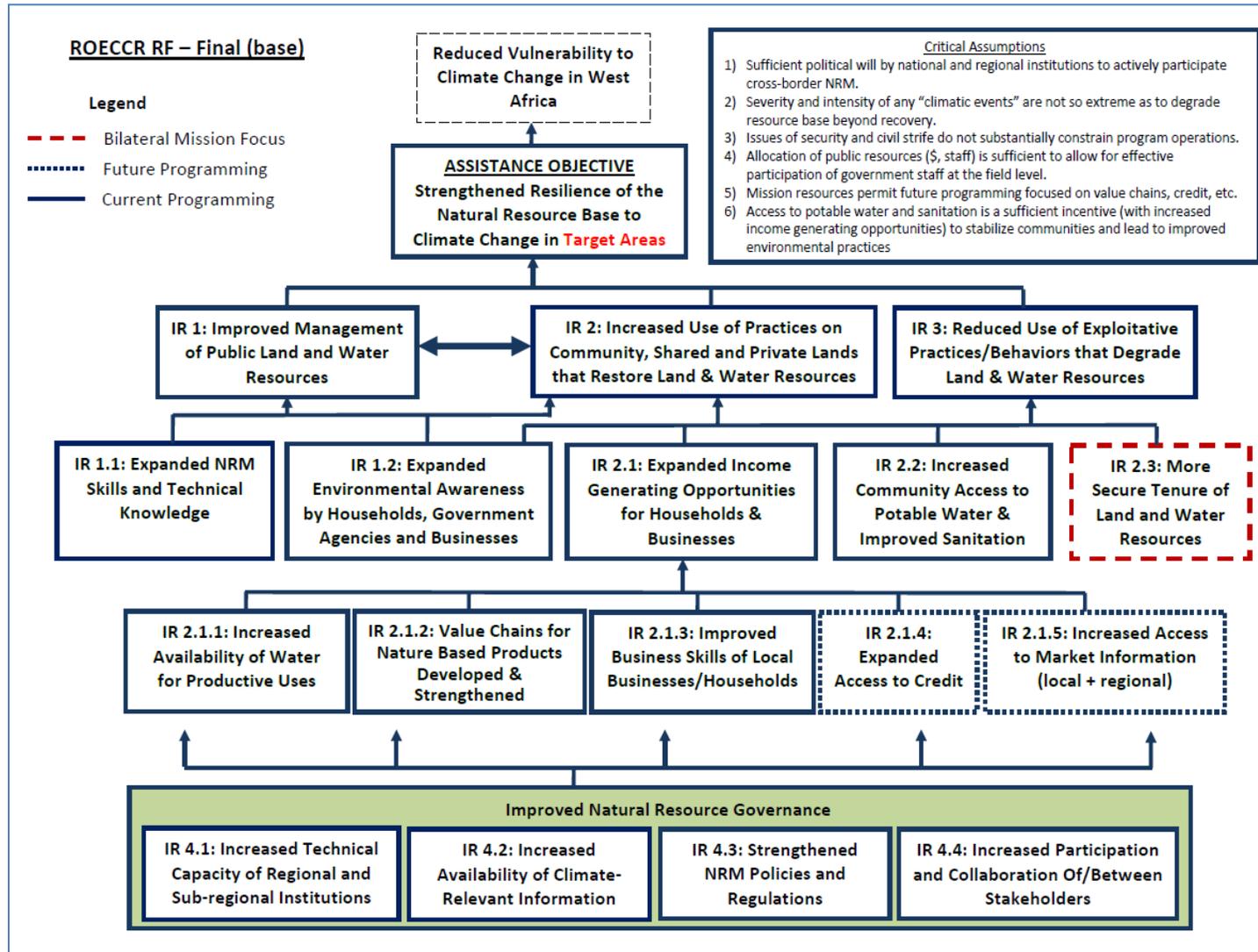
| No | Indicator | Cumulative Results (as of FY13) | FY14 Target | Q1 | Q2 | LOP Target | Comments |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|----|------------|---|
| 2 | No people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance (ROECCR 2.1.1) | 1290 ⁶ | 40 | 0 | | 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 | | 23,175 | See LOP footnote above. Old Jeswang, Brufut and Kamalo. Kartong, Sanyang and Tanji still to go. |
| W1b | No of people with improved access to water facilities | 0 | 11,663 | 10,058 | | 11,663 | See LOP footnote above. Old Jeswang, Brufut and Kamalo. Kartong still to go. |
| W2 | Number of persons receiving Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) Training. | 160 | 80 | 0 | | 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 | | 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. |
| W4 | Community water and sanitation committees established and trained with program assistance | 6 | 2 | 0 | | 6 | See LOP footnote above. FY14 target = 1 at Sanyang + 1 at Tanji |
| 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 ⁷ | 1 | 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. |
| 5 | Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. (F 4.8.1-27) | 1716 | 242 | 80 | | 1958 | = TrainNet. There is duplication of individuals being trained in multiple trainings. |
| 6 | Improvements on governance scorecard | Increasing | na | na | | increasing | No FY 14 scoring planned as latest was done in late September 2013. |

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

| 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 | | 2 | FY12 = Sole and Oyster Co-Management Plans FY14 = GNSSP MOU + Catfish/gillnet amendment to the Sole Plan. |
| CC1 | Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | |
| CC2 | Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance | 44 | 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 | | 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 | FMP Areas: Sole = 12nm seaward = 158,332 ha Community managed oyster zones: Tanbi wetlands = 6000 ha | See LOP comment above. Allahein River estuary co-management planning will still be in progress. Catfish amendment to Sole Plan will not add hectares |
| 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 | | | | | No target but tracked | Reference points for sole to be established as part of the management plan. Baseline will be established based on results of preliminary stock assessment Baseline data for oysters collected in year 1 PRA |

Appendix B. USAID ROECCR Results Framework



Appendix C. Activity Implementation Status

| IR1 Activities | Q1 | Q2 | April | Year 5 Quarter 1 Status |
|--|----|----|-------|---|
| | | | | |
| Gazetting of the Sole Co-Management Plan | | | | Progress. Minister signed gazette formatted version. Awaiting evidence of public availability. |
| Complete Seed Grant #2 Capacity Strengthening to NASCOM | | | | Planned activities complete. New catfish longline hook study added to the grant based on stakeholder recommendation for further research. |
| - 2 nd 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 nd Annual Bi-lateral Co-Management Meeting (see also IR2) | | | | Held in November 2013. |
| Gazetting of the Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Plan | | | | Progress. Minister signed gazette formatted version. Awaiting evidence of public availability. |
| Complete Seed Grant #4 and #5 Capacity Strengthening to TRY | | | | |
| - 2 nd Annual Co-Management Plan Review Meeting | | | | Now scheduled for January 2014. |
| - Allahein River Estuary bi-lateral co-management process meeting conducted. | | | | Now scheduled for January 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. | | | | In process. |
| Draft GNSSP – Tanbi developed, including training in and preliminary mapping of water quality zones | | | | Scheduled for January 2014. |
| PHAST Training for 2 sites (Sanyang & Tanji) | | | | Scheduled for Q2. |
| Community awareness raising, training and outreach for 2 sites through TOT model (Sanyang & Tanji) | | | | Scheduled for Q2. |
| Management planning final for Kartong, Kamalo | | | | Done. Kamalo plan signed in December. |
| Fish Handling and Hygiene Training 2 sites (Sanyang & Tanji) | | | | Scheduled for Q2. |
| Management planning for Sanyang, Tanji | | | | On-going |
| 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 borehole still in process. Toilets completed. |
| Complete Construction at Sanyang, Tanji | | | | On-going. |
| 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. |
| Training in DoFish Supervision and WASH Committee financial management | | | | Scheduled for January 2014. |
| M&E | | | | Scheduled for Q2. |

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|--|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|
| Handover of last 2 completed infrastructure | | | | Scheduled for Q2. |
| IR2 Activities | Year 5 Quarter 1 Status | | | |
| | Q1 | Q2 | April | |
| 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 | | | | Pending. Not clear if this will happen. |
| Bilateral Co-Management (Gambia/Senegal) 2 nd Annual Workshop | | | | Held in November 2013. |
| End of Project Stakeholder Review and Closeout Workshop | | | | Scheduled for end of March 2014. |