



USAID/COMFISH Project

PENCOO GEJ

(Collaborative management for a sustainable fisheries future in Senegal)

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The primary goal of the USAID/COMFISH project is to support the Senegalese Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, via its technical Departments and particularly the Marine Fisheries Department (DPM), to implement the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy Letter (LPS), which guides national efforts on the sustainable management of fisheries resources. Per the 1998 Fisheries Act, the project uses CLPAs as institutional entry points to establish collaborative management plans for ecosystem-based, sustainable and collaborative management of fisheries resources in Senegal. All project activities contribute to improve resilience to climate change for communities as well as for marine and coastal ecosystems by introducing, demonstrating and instituting adaptive and effective strategies.

With regard to policy reform/dialogue, the project played an active role in a series of events such as the pre-validation of the national sardinella management plan and its articulation with local management plans, the pursuit of consultations on climate change, the validation of the national strategy against IUU fishing, the efforts made to support DPM, and the delivery of support to women in the fisheries sector.

On the development of institutional and stakeholder capacity, six workshops were organized to establish sardinella consultation frameworks in the Mbour, Dakar and Rufisque divisions. These workshops trained 146 stakeholders from 10 local artisanal fishery councils within the project intervention area as well as officers from the Ministry of Fisheries.

For the reinforcement of the project's scientific knowledge base, IUPA pursued studies on the octopus fishery in Yoff by collecting data on the natural and human environment, and on fishermen's local ecological knowledge on this species.

The collaborative management plan on sardinella was prepared and submitted to DPM to begin the technical validation process before the plan goes to artisanal and industrial fishing stakeholders, and then to the other validation bodies. Parallel to this, the project continued to develop CLPA capacity in its ongoing work to establish consultation frameworks for broader engagement, so that all the relevant actors take part in establishing the conditions for managing priority stocks and validating the management measures from these consultations.

About the testing and implementation of strategies, best practices and policies, the project obtained the approval of Local Agreements (Convention Locale) for the CLPAs in Rufisque/Bargny and Yenne/Dialaw respectively by the Divisional Officer of Rufisque and the sub-Divisional Officer of Bambilor. The project also continued to implement local conventions on the Petite Côte, and to support some 20,940 fisheries stakeholders in applying the rules in these CLs.

On climate change, the project finalized vulnerability assessments for the CLPAs in Rufisque/Bargny, Yenne/Dialaw and Joal. It validated the first three (3) climate change adaptation plans in these CLPAs to allow the actors to validate a collaborative action plan and begin to implement it without delay with support from USAID/COMFISH. Some 146 persons acquired stronger capacity to cope with the impacts of climate variability and change.

To continue generating socio-economic benefits for women, the project pursued its efforts to modernize the processing facility, so that it is ready in the next quarter, and to continue to deliver training to the women processors as it has been doing.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal project (USAID/COMFISH) is a five-year initiative funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project is implemented by a Cooperative Agreement between USAID and the University of Rhode Island (URI). The main implementing partners are government departments, private sector actors, non-governmental organizations working in the fisheries sector and along coastal areas, university training centers (UCAD, IUPA), research institutions (CRODT, IRD/IFAN) and several other structures.

The goal of the USAID/COMFISH project is to support the Government of Senegal's efforts to achieve reform of its fisheries sector, as provided in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy Letter, by strengthening many of the enabling conditions necessary for enhanced governance and demonstrating effective tools for ecosystem-based collaborative management of its marine fisheries. These tools are going to address social and/or institutional and biological sustainability. While Senegal's 1998 Fishing Code includes provisions for local governance bodies, and these bodies now exist with the creation of Local Artisanal Fishing Councils (CLPA), the knowledge from research on the biological sustainability of some priority fish stocks is not integrated fully in local collaborative management plans. Consequently, the local collaborative management mechanisms are not complying fully with the Sector Policy Letter's criteria for sustainability, and the majority of Senegal's fisheries are therefore not managed in a sustainable manner.

The USAID/COMFISH Project supports this fisheries sector reform, as well as promote efforts to achieve biodiversity conservation objectives, taking into account the crosscutting themes of improved governance, gender mainstreaming and climate change resilience.

The USAID/COMFISH project seeks to develop and replicate new models of sustainable fishing to enable Senegal to attain sustainable management of the artisanal fisheries sector. Since Senegal shares most fisheries resources with its neighbors in the CCLME region, activities will be conducted to help harmonize the governance of artisanal fisheries at the sub-regional level, but most project activities will be concentrated in Senegal.

The project's long-term goal, in 20 to 30 years, is to ensure that Senegal's fisheries are no longer overexploited and provide (1) a durable source of high quality protein supply to the nation; (2) in ways that contribute to improve the quality of life in artisanal fishing communities; and (3) maintain the capacity of coastal and marine ecosystems to produce goods and services that the Senegalese people want.

USAID/COMFISH contributes to achieve the following four major results:

IR 1: Institutional and stakeholder capacity strengthened at all levels of governance to implement an ecosystem-based, collaborative management approach to sustainable fisheries, to prevent overfishing, and to increase climate change resilience.

IR 2: Strategies, policies and best practices identified, tested and applied to strengthen resilience to climate change and address destructive and unsustainable marine resource uses that threaten biodiversity conservation in the West Africa ecoregion.

IR 3: Vulnerability assessed and capacity of vulnerable coastal communities strengthened to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change.

IR 4: Increased social and economic benefits to artisanal fishing communities provide incentives to a continued sustainable fisheries agenda and increased climate change resilience.

This report describes activities implemented by the USAID/COMFISH project during the first quarter in fiscal year 2014. It includes four major sections: the first is the introduction; the second presents the project's major accomplishments in the quarter; the third describes the crosscutting activities (communication, monitoring environmental compliance, monitoring and evaluation of performance); and the last section focuses on project management and appendices.

3. ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN QUARTER ONE

3.1. Policy reform

The highlights on policy reform in the first quarter were a series of events in which the project played an active role:

- **Pre-validation of the national sardinella fisheries management plan**

The sardinella management plan is an operational tool used to implement the Sector Policy Letter and achieve its strategic objectives. The plan is aligned with Senegal's policies for reducing poverty through wealth creation and food security. Owing to the weaknesses in sardinella resource management at the central level, local initiatives for sardinella fisheries management have been on the rise. Such initiatives need to be strengthened and supported along with the ongoing activities for collaborative management which Senegal is conducting to achieve a sustainable fisheries future.

USAID/COMFISH took part in the pre-validation meeting which was organized by the National Committee for Management of Small Pelagics. The participants in this meeting underlined the need to further develop local initiatives for sardinella fisheries management, and to articulate the national plan with the collaborative management initiatives implemented by the USAID/COMFISH project and the other projects supporting DPM in this area. It is in this respect that the meeting requested USAID/COMFISH to finalize the sardinella management plans at the local level so as to contribute towards the smooth implementation of Senegal's National Sardinella Management Plan.

- **National meeting for validation of the national strategy against IUU fishing**

In accordance with Senegal's international commitments on the conservation and surveillance of fisheries resources, DPSP has developed a national Action Plan against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PAN-INN). The USAID/COMFISH project's 2013 study on IUU fishing made an important contribution to the process of developing this Plan. The study findings provided decision and policy makers with an estimated amount of IUU fishing in Senegal, as well as the potential losses that the Senegalese economy suffers as a result. The initial findings of the study were that "the IUU catches in 2010/2011 amounted to about 145,000 billion CFA Francs (using a wholesale price of 366 CFA francs per kg), which is equivalent to US\$292,000,000 or US\$2.9 billion for a period of ten years." The plan that Senegal approved recently to finance the implementation of the national Action Plan against IUU fishing calls for a budget of 57 billion CFA francs. The USAID/COMFISH project played an active role during this meeting held on December 11, 2013 in Dakar.

- **Supporting DPM by contributing to improve the system of outreach/extension for the promotion of fisheries in Senegal**

Senegal's Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs has always considered outreach and extension work as a key area in its professional program of action for stakeholders in marine fisheries. This is why it established CAMP (Support Mechanism for the Motorization of Canoes), CAPAS (Support Mechanism for Artisanal Fisheries in Senegal), CAEP (Center for Support, Experimentation and Outreach to Artisanal Fisheries), and PCC (Center for Development, Experimentation and Outreach to Fisheries). However, these initiatives were not based on the real needs of fisheries stakeholders, and consequently obtained results below expectations. That is why the USAID/COMFISH project decided recently, as a response to requests from the Department of Marine Fisheries, to provide support together with IUPA for a thorough diagnosis of the outreach and extension initiatives conducted for the promotion of Senegal's fisheries sector. The work done in this area will help facilitate the

implementation of a human and institutional capacity development plan for outreach and extension work.

- **Pursuing consultations on climate change**

The project continued to hold consultations with decision and policy makers with a view to enhancing the mainstreaming of climate change issues in the formulation of fisheries policies. In this regard, the Steering Committee held two meetings at DPM and DEEC to prepare the final reporting back session on the diagnostic study on consultation frameworks, which the USAID/COMFISH project and COMNACC conducted on climate change, fisheries and the marine and coastal environment. After this session, the policy mainstreaming platform for fisheries/climate change will be established formally.

3.2. Developing the capacity of local stakeholders to establish CLPA consultation frameworks

To develop and validate the sardinella fisheries collaborative management plan, a framework for consultation between actors targeting the same fishing areas was required. No CLPA in the target area can manage the stock alone. To harmonize management measures across CLPAs consultations on sardinella fisheries management included all the CLPAs in Joal, Mbour, Sindia Nord, Sindia Sud, Yenne-Dialaw, Rufisque-Bargny, Kayar, Dakar Ouest, Pikine and Hann. In addition three (3) workshops were organized in Dakar, Mbour and Rufisque to train the members of the consultation frameworks on the sustainable management of sardinella fisheries.



Photos 1 &2: Training workshops on the sustainable management of sardinella fisheries

3.3. Natural resources/management plans/marine biodiversity and ecosystem conservation

3.3.1. Establishment of a scientific knowledge base

The studies conducted during the reporting period include IUPA's ongoing work to collect data on fishermen's local ecological knowledge of octopus, the mapping of fishing areas in the Yoff region, and a study on dissemination and extension work to promote the fisheries sector, which the project is conducting to support DPM in improving performance in this area of activity.

- **Pilot project on octopus fisheries**

Under the pilot project on octopus fisheries, called 'Changing destructive fishing practices in the octopus fishery from the bottom up: The reduction of the removal of octopus eggs by the fishermen of

Yoff, Senegal”, surveys were conducted to collect data on the physical and human environment and on the fishermen’s local ecological knowledge on octopus and its habitat. To complement these surveys, trips to the sea were organized to map out the octopus fishing areas around Yoff. These efforts made it possible to identify and map out thirty fishing areas.



• **Figure 1: Map of the octopus fishing area**

• **Study on outreach/extension work for the promotion of Senegal’s fisheries sector**

A first draft of the IUPA led report on experience in outreach/extension was produced this quarter. The objective of this study was to conduct a thorough diagnosis of efforts to promote the fisheries sector in Senegal, so that it will be easier to roll out the USAID/COMFISH project’s human and institutional capacity development plan for the promotion of fisheries. Accordingly, the study:

- Identified and analyzed the legislative and administrative framework for the promotion of fisheries in Senegal
- Identified and analyzed the activities conducted by CPEP and other structures for the promotion of fisheries
- Analyzed the capacities, weaknesses and relevance of the programs of government departments responsible for promotion, organization and training in the marine fisheries sector
- Proposed solutions with an action plan for establishing an outreach/extension system for the promotion of artisanal fisheries

This study will be validated after the first document is shared with the relevant stakeholders.

3.3.2. Pursuing efforts to finalize the sardinella fisheries collaborative management plan

To support the National Management Plan, the project has developed a first draft of the sardinella fisheries collaborative management plan and submitted it to DPM for amendment. This Collaborative Management Plan, developed at the local level, will contribute to the objectives of the National Sardinella Management Plan, which covers the following four major activity areas:

- Preserving sardinella resources to maintain stocks in good condition, so that their productivity over time is assured. This objective will, in the long term, make it possible to achieve the following three goals;
- Optimizing the wealth generated by the resources;
- Preserving jobs, especially for those whose livelihoods depend entirely on sardinella fisheries;
- Improving the contribution of sardinella fisheries to food security.

To meet the goal of preserving sardinella resources, the option chosen was to work towards improving scientific knowledge on the species concerned, giving CLPAs a new impetus, building frameworks and capacity for inclusive consultative processes, sensitization, and stakeholder organization on pelagic fisheries, controlling fishing capacity, and monitoring catches.

To optimize the benefits generated by sardinella fisheries, efforts must be made to pursue a development and marketing strategy, which takes into account the needs of the domestic market and foreign markets.

To preserve jobs in sardinella fisheries, the project's proposed strategy is to increase the revenues and to improve the living and working conditions of targeted stakeholders, including processing, and pursue the professionalization of sardinella fishery stakeholders and activities. It is possible that this approach may not only preserve, but also create jobs.

The national sardinella fisheries plan was developed via CLPA consultations at the local level, in this quarter it was submitted it to DPM for amendment and technical validation, and afterwards it will again be submitted to artisanal and industrial fisheries stakeholders for their feedback and input.

3.4. Crosscutting themes

3.4.1. *Adaptation to climate change*

The activities performed during the first quarter include:

- **Consultations for integration of climate change in policy making on fisheries**

Two steering committee meetings were organized at DPM and DEEC respectively to prepare the final reporting back session on the diagnostic study of existing consultation frameworks on climate change, fishing and the marine and coastal environment, and to set up the fishing/climate change platform. The meetings agreed that the reporting back workshop would take place from January 7 to 10, 2014 with all stakeholders in the fishing and the coastal and marine environment sectors (public agencies, associations, NGOs, development partners, grassroots actors, research institutions, and university training centers). The steering committee also welcomed a new member: the Laboratoire de Physique Atmosphérique et de l'Océan Siméon Fongang.

- **Coastal community vulnerability assessments**

After the vulnerability assessment was successfully completed, adaptation plans were developed in a collaborative manner for the CLPAs in Joal/Fadiouth, Sindia Nord and Sud, and Rufisque/Bargny. At the beginning of this first quarter, the administrative authorities of these sites approved the three adaptation plans. The adaptation plan for Joal/Fadiouth was approved by the Divisional Officer of Mbour, the one for Sindia by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sindia, and finally the plan for Rufisque/Bargny by the Divisional Officer of Rufisque. After this approval, a system for monitoring

implementation of the plans was developed, and it is going through the validation process. An operational plan on how to implement activities that improve the resilience of grassroots communities has been prepared as well and the implementing partners contacted.

3.4.2. Governance/Decentralization

- **Three initiatives in local governance were finalized during the reporting period. These include the adoption and approval of new Local Agreements, the establishment of CLPA consultation frameworks, and the development of a model for designing and validating local management plans.**
- **Evaluation of the first Local Agreements**

After a one-year period of implementing Local Agreements in the CLPAs at Mbour, Joal Fadiouth, Sindia Nord and Sindia Sud, an assessment was performed to see whether the rules provided in this tool had been applied properly, and how they could be amended to improve its use.

The team of assessors held meetings with actors in the CLPA committees and shared the findings from these focus groups with CLPA membership. The discussions focused on items in the Local Agreements, such as the management of beaches, landing areas and adaptation to climate change; conflict management; safety at sea; sustainable resource use; the fish trade; the artisanal processing of fishery products; sanctions; stakeholder capacity development; and, the organization of CLPAs for resource management.

The assessment identified strengths at the organizational and technical level:

- ***In organizational terms, one success achieved was the establishment of a monitoring mechanism in the technical committees. This facilitated progress, particularly in collaborative monitoring, and the prevention and settlement of conflicts arising from the application of the rules;***
- ***There was progress also in the application of rules and management measures. The processing of juvenile sardines was abandoned in the CLPA in Sindia Nord, and the smoking of fish in ground ovens was reduced in Joal Fadiouth.***

But the assessors identified weaknesses as well, including several gaps in the way the four CLPAs functioned. Specific examples were the lack of periodic meetings and action plans prepared in the CLPAs, the CLPA delegates' failure to report back information to the local communities they were representing, the lack of own funding to finance CLPA activities, and the poor functioning of some committees.

The assessment also identified the constraints undermining the smooth implementation of Local Agreements, such as:

- **The lack of adequate infrastructure for fishing (storage facilities, landing docks, ovens, drying racks, waste water, and refuse removal facilities);**
- **The lack of artisanal processing sites in some CLPAs;**
- **The lack of resources to cover CLPA operational costs. The actors strongly deplored the fact that CLPAs were not granted rebates for fishing licenses and fish traders' cards;**
- **The Fisheries Department's poor support for the application of measures. Many of the offenses reported by monitoring committee members have remained unpunished;**

- **The lack of CLPA working space.**

Alongside, the CLPAs also assessed the work of the extension workers responsible for mentoring the Local Agreement implementation process. On the whole, the efforts made by the extension workers were deemed very satisfactory. The areas of success were the mobilization of stakeholders for meetings and encounters convened by the program or the Fisheries Department.



Photo3&4: Local Convention assessment exercise in Mbour

- **Approval of Local Agreements for the CLPAS in Rufisque/Bargny and Cayar**

The program, this quarter, facilitated the approval of the Local Agreement of the CLPA in Rufisque/Bargny. The Local Agreement for the CLPA in Cayar was submitted for signature to the Divisional Officer in Thies.

- **Establishment of the CLPA stock-based consultation framework**

To support the process of developing a sardinella fisheries collaborative management plan, the project pursued vigorous efforts to establish consultation between actors who target the same fishing areas. The major activities carried out in this regard were:

- The establishment of CLPA consultation frameworks: as part of the efforts made to develop local management plans, the project proposed to support CLPAs in creating a forum for dialogue, consultation and pre-validation of collaborative management plans on the management of sardinella fisheries at the divisional and regional level. The efforts to establish this framework on sardinella ended this quarter after the CLPAs in Dakar Ouest and Hann chose their representatives;
- The consultation model submitted to DPM for approval is presented in the diagrams below illustrating a model of the CLPA consultation framework in Thies region.

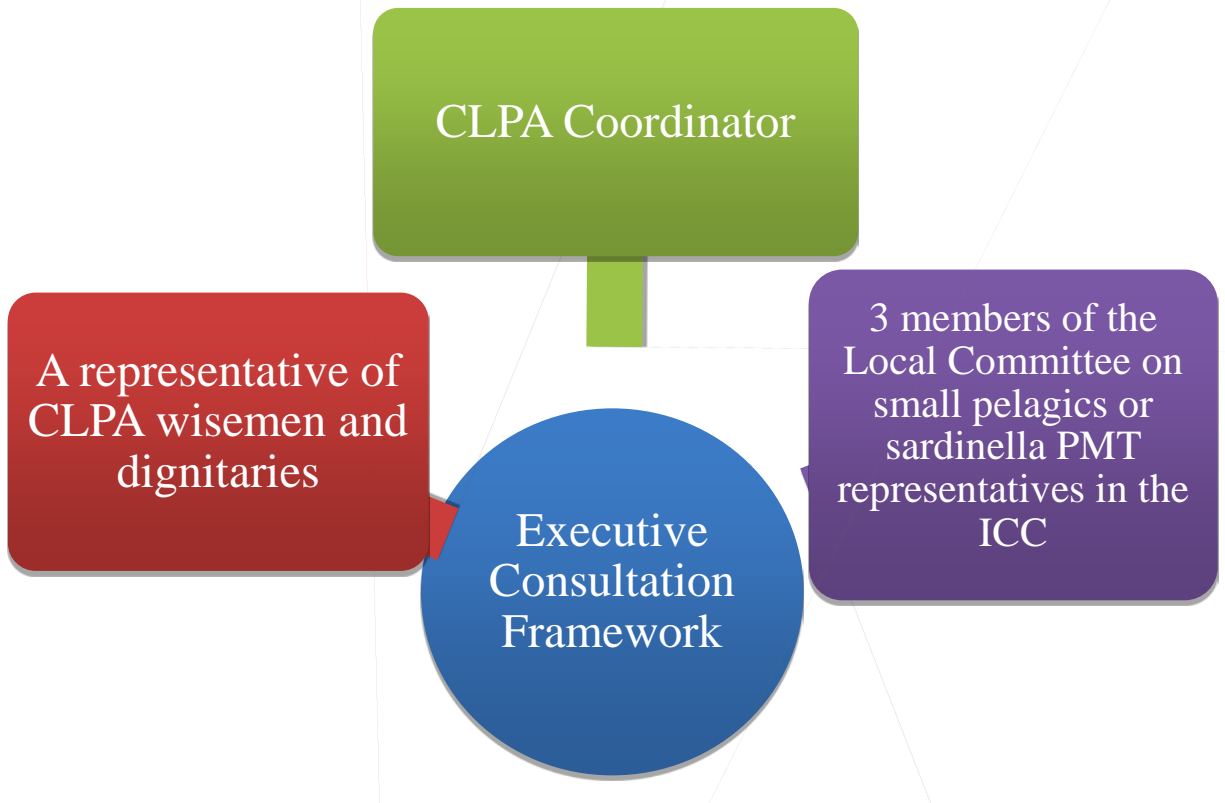


Figure 2. Executive Consultation Framework (CRC) on sardinella

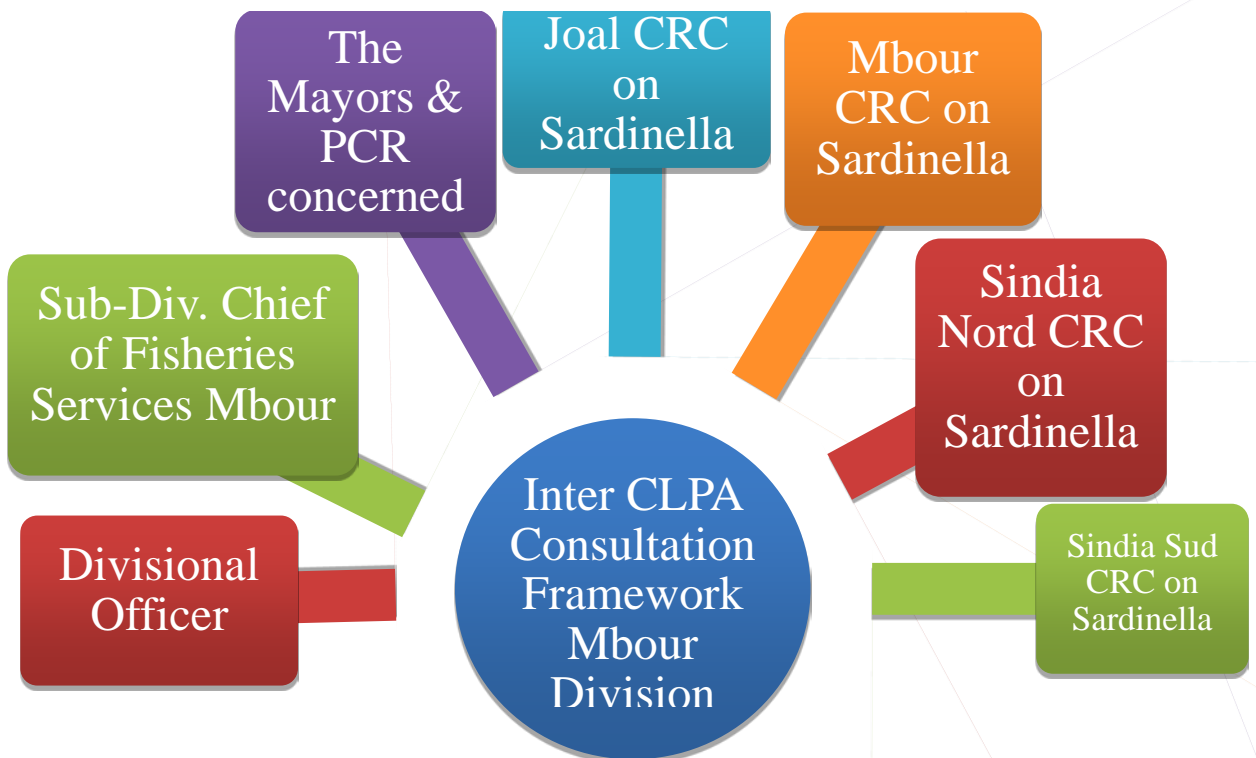


Figure 3: Divisional Consultation Framework

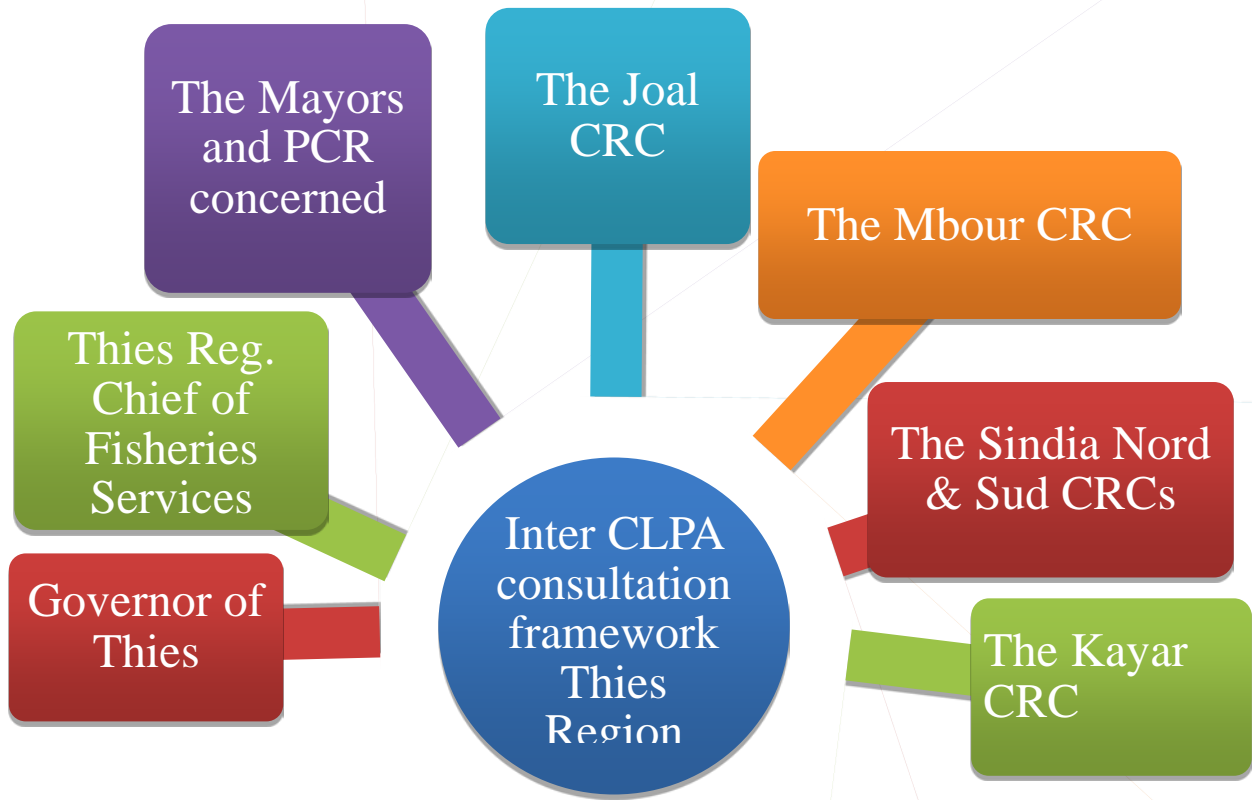


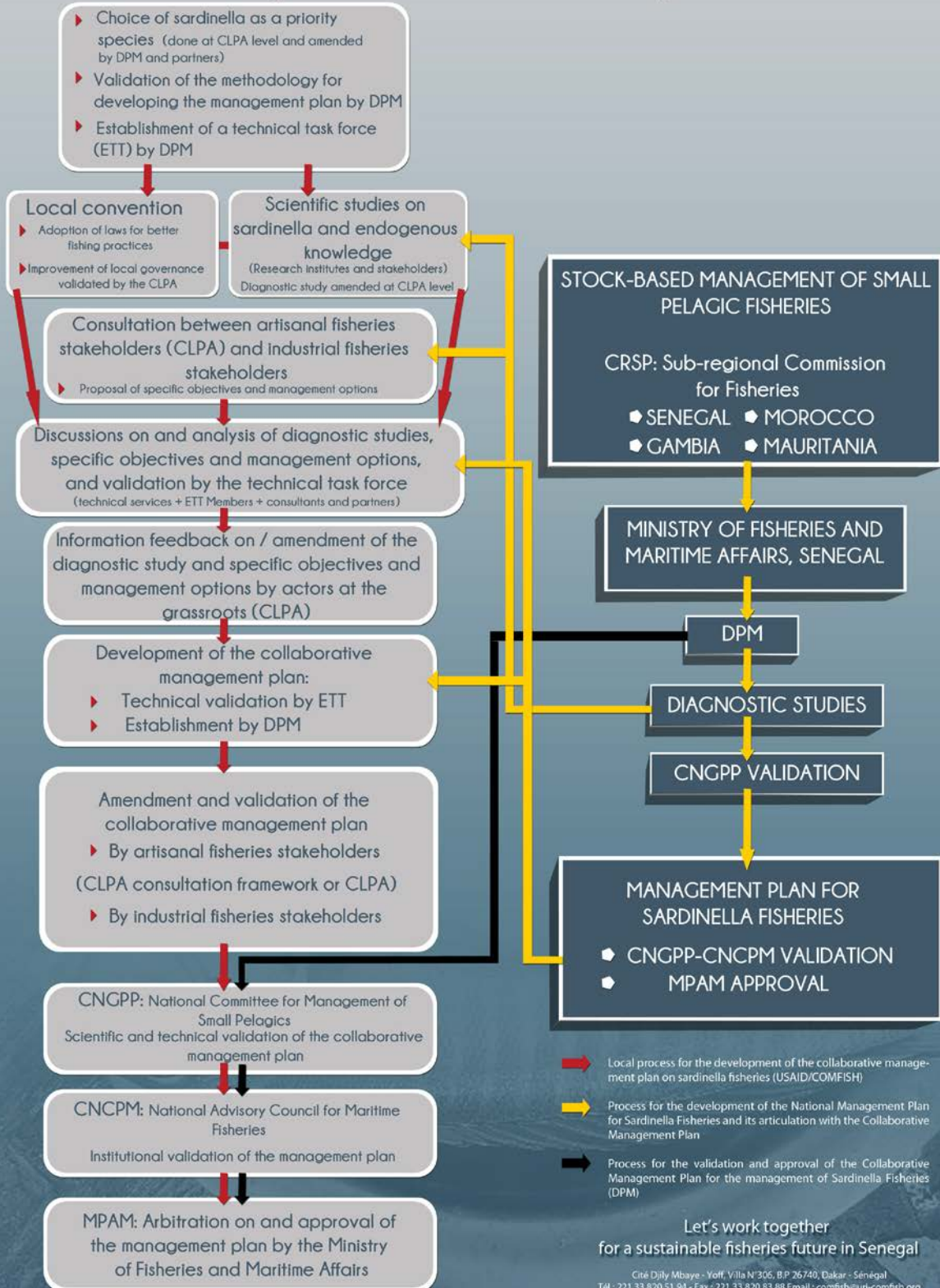
Figure 4: Regional Consultation Framework

These proposed models are going to be validated progressively along with the ongoing local management plan.

- Proposed model for developing and validating local management plans

The diagram proposed below presents how the project has been proceeding at the local level to support the development and validation of local sardinella management plans. The document has been submitted to DPM for amendment and approval.

Collaborative management plan on sardinella fisheries



Let's work together
for a sustainable fisheries future in Senegal

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3.4.3. Gender

With regard to the generation of social and economic benefits for women, the project continued, in the reporting period, to work on the modern processing facility, provide functional literacy classes, implement the Code of Conduct, finalize the study on long-term fish storage conditions, revitalize the hygiene committee, continue thinking on the establishment of a "revolving" credit committee, and finally, provide computer equipment and office furniture for women. The work on the processing facility will be completed in the next quarter. The Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs has promised that he would personally inaugurate this facility when he visits Cayar.

In general, in fisheries decision making, there are still structural factors undermining female representativeness in the CLPAs coordination and advisory bodies ("Instance de Coordination et de Conseil-ICC"). One major factor is the way Colleges, which elect representatives (2 each) to the ICC, are defined. Colleges are constituted on the basis of trade (wholesalers, retailers, processors) or fishing gear (line, etc.). Many female trades however have been grouped in the single College of "Women Processors". There needs to be a break-down of this group into various sub-groups corresponding to different trades in which women engage in order to increase women's ability to elect more College Representatives to the ICC. This can only be achieved by a Ministerial amendment to the Arrête governing the composition of Colleges.

This is a political constraint. To address this issue COMFISH is attempting to influence authorities by implementing many activities of the Women in Fisheries Strategy developed in partnership with WWF and DPM. COMFISH also seeks actions that demonstrate the important role played by women in the fisheries area (e.g. a women in fisheries census); to help women be more organized and better trained so that the quality and the capability of those women that have the opportunity to be at the ICC decision making level is improved; and to help CLPA renewal have a better representation of women in the ICCs (renewal was supposed to take place as of September 2013 but this never happened because there is resistance from most of the current ICC members).

3.4.5. Communication/awareness building

In the period under review, the project was able to perform, or initiate efforts to do the following: renew and/or sign MoUs with four community radio stations, start preparing factsheets on the project's major components, and update the current partners address book and project distribution list.

- **Support for dissemination of Local Agreements and/or establishment of collaborative management plans**

To continue supporting the development and implementation of collaborative management plans in partner CLPAs, the project renewed its MoUs with some community radios, including La Côtère (Joal), Radio Dunya (Mbour), and Kondafé (Ndayanne/Sinda). It also signed a new MoU with the community radio called Jokko FM in Rufisque, an area that just began to implement its Local Agreement. Negotiations are under way for the signing of a 5th MoU with the community radio in Cayar. The project hopes to begin activities in the second quarter of 2014 and support the rollout of the Local Agreement already developed by the CLPA in this area.

In accordance with the commitments in 2013, each radio station that signed an MoU with the project in the reporting period undertakes to develop and disseminate a one-hour program each week and a total number of 40 radio programs at the end of fiscal 2014. These programs are prepared and

broadcast with the support of the relevant CLPAs and the USAID/COMFISH project as a contribution to the implementation of management plans. Apart from preparing programs on topics that are relevant to the fishing communities/CLPAs concerned, the project has set up a topic selection committee, comprising representatives of CLPAs and the local fisheries administration responsible for supporting the project. This committee discusses, chooses, and announces the topics chosen for partner radios to use in preparing their programs.

Unfortunately, the project could not sign MoUs with parallel networks, as provided in the current annual work plan, because these networks operate illegally without authorization from the ART (Senegal's Telecommunications Regulation Agency). After discussions with the CLPAs and the local fisheries authorities, the project decided to design posters that contain the key rules of Local Agreements and disseminate them in the CLPAs concerned. So, instead of organizing radio programs with illegal parallel networks, the project used posters to support the implementation of these processes.

- **Visibility of project components**

To enhance visibility for the project's flagship interventions, such as climate change, Local Agreements, the establishment of management plans, the improvement of techniques for the processing and storage of Cayar fishery products, the project started making synoptic information sheets, called factsheets, on each of its components. The reason for developing these fact sheets is to inform partners on the background, objectives, expected results, approaches, major activities and achievements of each component, as well as the partners involved in its implementation. These fact sheets are going to be finalized and available before the end of the second quarter of this fiscal year.

- **Enhancement of communication with partners**

To ensure that all partners get regular updates on the major developments in the project's life cycle, the project team, this quarter, began to update the partner address book and contact list. This review is done whenever necessary, and on an annual basis to improve communication with all project partners.

- **The project's social media presence**

To raise the profile of its activities on social networks, the project activated its Facebook page to provide newsfeed with key project information and other audiovisual productions.

3.5. Project management

3.5.1. Strategies/mechanisms/partnership

- **Biological rest for octopus**

Contribution to compliance with biological rest and immersion of octopus pots this quarter: The launch day ceremony in October 2013 in the village of Pointe Sarene brought together the CLPAs in Mbour division, the regional head of fisheries, the divisional chief of service, chiefs of post, the representative of the DPM Director, and representatives of PRAO and the USAID/COMFISH project. Let us not forget that this initiative began with the support of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency. In all, about 5000 pots were immersed in the four (4) CLPAs in Mbour division (Joal Fadiouth, Sindia Sud, Sindia Nord and Mbour). The USAID/COMFISH project continued to support the process with a contribution of 1000 pots.

The initiative not only contributes to the conservation and restoration of the resource. It also enables actors in octopus fisheries to increase their income.



Photos 5, 6, 7 and 8: Octopus pots immersion event

- **Contribution to the financing of the Women’s Strategy and participation in the financing of the Cayar community radio**

The USAID/COMFISH project, in partnership with WWF and the Ministry of Fisheries, participates in raising funds to implement the strategy for developing the capacity of women in the fisheries sector. It is in this regard that a concept note was developed and submitted to the World Bank. Another concept note in this regard will be submitted to the European Union in the next quarter.

At the same time, the project attended the inauguration of Cayar community radio, which was established by WWF-WAMPO, and is going to sign an agreement to help them more effectively assist actors in communication and sensitization.

3.5.2. Lessons learned

The funds required to begin implementing activities in the first quarter of FY 2014 were not made available on time, and this affected project performance. It is extremely important to have an efficient communication system between the financial services of URI, COMFISH and USAID so that the procedures for preventing such delays are well understood and applied.

Stakeholders, including the authorities, are increasingly commending the project’s approaches and tools. This has earned us greater recognition and acceptance among stakeholders. The authorities also are more willing to include USAID/COMFISH fisheries specialists in most of the ongoing processes. The following points attest that the project is gradually gaining ground in the decision-making sphere:

- The USAID/COMFISH project is now a member of the team in charge of drafting and validating the small pelagics (sardinella) management plan;
- The authorities have invited the project to contribute in implementing DPM's action plan for Senegal's Small Pelagics Committee. They are convinced the project has an effective approach for involving grassroots communities in fisheries management processes across multiple CLPAs, and for developing institutional and stakeholder capacity at all levels of governance. For these reasons, USAID/COMFISH has been asked to replicate the same model in other areas/CLPAs that are not in its area of intervention. This is why the project has expanded its area of intervention to the north (St. Louis) and the south (in Casamance);
- The project has been requested also to provide scientific support in the ongoing process for fisheries management. It is worth noting however that most of the scientific data that we collect during research is sensitive and has an impact at the strategic and policy level. This requires us to report the information to the authorities for validation before it is published. We are glad to note that our work on IUU fishing was used to develop a National Strategy against IUU fishing. This work is gaining international recognition, since the Senegalese authorities acknowledged it officially, and will be finalized and published in the next quarter.

The same process will be followed for the report on fishing outside the EEZ, which the project produced in 2013.

4. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE SECOND QUARTER

Policy reform/dialogue

- **Support CNCPM operations**
- **Establish CLPA consultation frameworks**
- **Support inter-CLPA consultation frameworks in each division to evaluate and prepare fishery resource management activities**
- **Support inter-CLPA consultation frameworks in each division to deal with the issue of pricing**

Development of human and institutional capacity

- **Begin to provide training to CLPAs on administrative and financial management**
- **Support CLPA representatives to replicate training on CLPA organization and counseling work**
- **Assist CLPAs and other management bodies to establish sustainable internal management mechanisms that can enable them to exercise their mandates properly**
- **Reinforce local community involvement in the financing of CLPAs**
- **Strengthen the capacities of stakeholders (CLPA, research institutes and DPM) for them to establish a joint collaborative fisheries management system that can assess the impact of management plans based on Local Agreements**
- **Support local fisheries councils to acquire or have access to functional offices so that they are better equipped to fulfill their mission**
- **Support CLPA operations in the project's new intervention areas (Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Saint Louis)**
- **Increase the operational resources of fisheries services to ensure that the CLPA secretariat functions smoothly**
-

Natural resources/management plans/marine biodiversity and ecosystem conservation

- **Develop and validate an action plan with the technical staff working in USAID/COMFISH target zones for the activities COGEPAS is carrying out on thiof and cymbium fisheries.**
- **Conduct an assessment of the means and resources committed to outreach and training on fisheries, with a view to establish a partnership between research and fisheries management structures.**
- **Support the collaborative collection of biological data on small pelagics to fill the gaps observed in the ongoing sampling exercise (for using "ELEFAN").**
- **Support the technical committee for artisanal fishing capacity management (as part of efforts to prevent illicit fishing (IUU)).**
- **Support the implementation of the Alliance's action plan for sustainable management.**
- **Update the GIS database with information on stocks, fishing gear, stakeholders in the fisheries sector, CPUE and landings of major species in the CLPAs supported by the USAID/COMFISH project.**

- Do a mapping of fishing areas, fish stocks and fisheries infrastructure in the project's new intervention areas and identify areas of special biological significance covered by the CLPAs in these new intervention areas.
- Work with CRODT and CSE on a study of resource variations deriving from climatic parameters (to include in the TOR for CRODT).
- Conduct studies on the Catch Per Unit Effort in the project's new intervention areas (covering the 10 major species over the last 10 years).
-

Management plans

- Continue the process of developing the sardinella management plan.
- Establish mechanisms for collaboration with the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission and the CCLME project as part of the sardinella management plan.

Crosscutting themes

Adaptation to climate change

- Organize a reporting back workshop for the diagnostic study on consultation frameworks
- Implement the roadmap from the workshop
- Develop protocols with ANACIM
- Organize sanitation days on the processing sites in Joal/Fadiouth, Rufisque/Bargny, Sindia Nord and Sud
- Identify, plan and implement programs to disseminate endogenous knowledge and good practices on fishing
- Plan and strengthen the capacities of women processors in the CLPAs of Joal/Fadiouth, Rufisque/Bargny, Sindia Nord and Sud

Gender equality

- Organize training on women's rights and on leadership values and principles in the 7 CLPAs
- Finalize the construction of the fish processing factory
- Equip the processing facility (ongoing discussions with the fish technologist about manufacturing ovens and drying racks)
- Continue to provide literacy education

Awareness/Communication

- Disseminate the Declaration by Women in the fisheries sector
- Support the rollout of Local Agreements through community radios
- Conduct a mid-term review of radio programs and the training of partner radio program hosts
- Sign an agreement with a national TV channel to enhance the visibility of the project
- Produce a picture library on the major interventions and outcomes of the project

- **Organize a communication training exercise for project staff and CLPA/extension workers, as well as retraining of partners in USAID communication procedures**

Governance/decentralization/Local Agreements and management plans

- **Recruit new facilitators**
- **Organize workshops to begin implementing the Local Agreements of the CLPAs in Cayar, Rufisque/Bargny and Yenne/Dialaw**
- **Organize workshops to begin developing Local Agreements in the new areas (Saint-Louis, Kafoutine and Ziguinchor)**
- **Begin to disseminate the Local Agreements in Cayar, Rufisque/Bargny and Yenne/Dialaw**
- **Continue to disseminate the Local Agreements in the former project target areas (Mbour, Joal and Sindia)**
- **Support collaborative monitoring**
- **Begin activities for the identification of stakeholders, households and organizations in the new areas**

ANNEXES

A1: USAID/COMFISH Results Framework

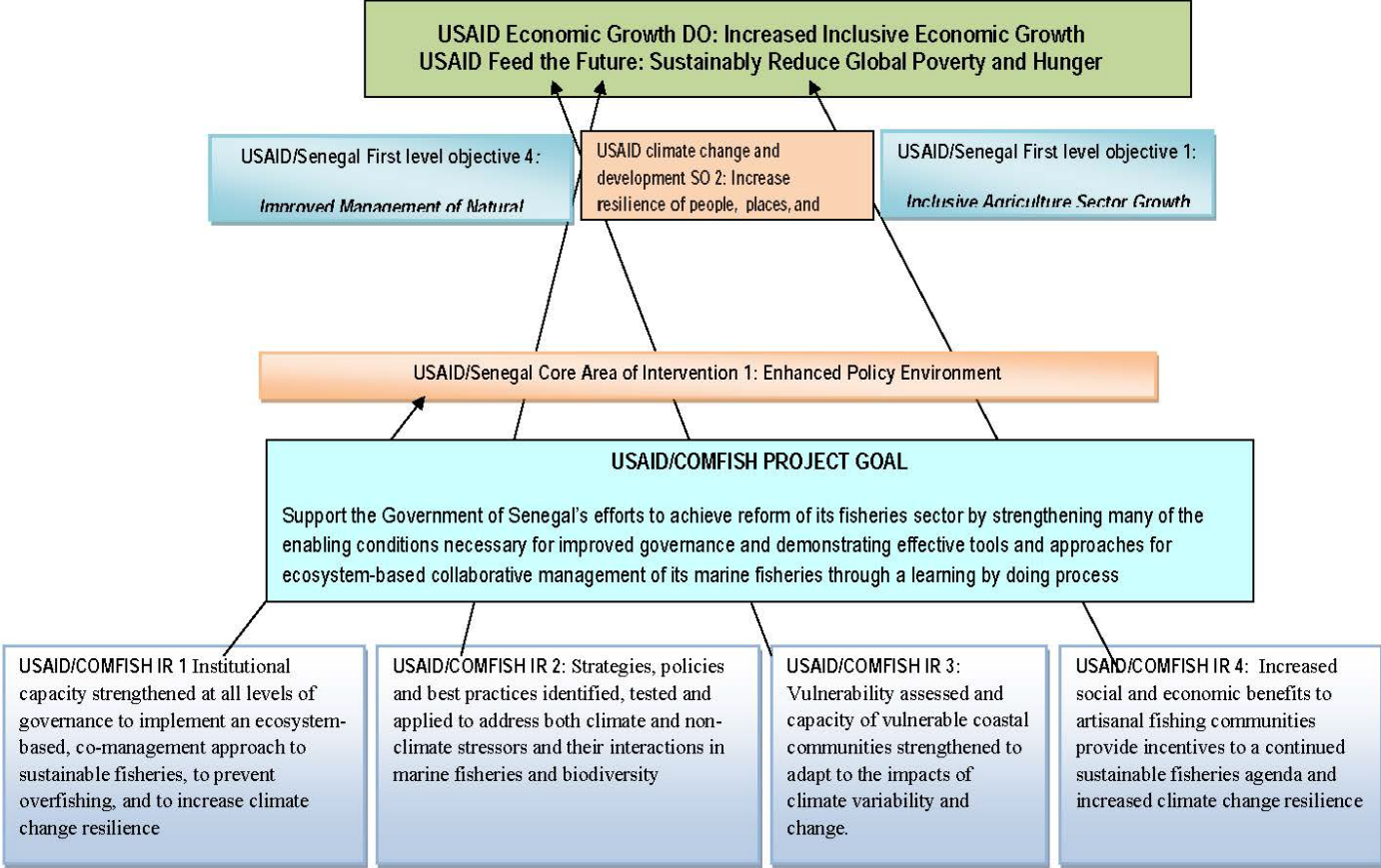


Table : Performance quarter 1 FY 2014

Indicators	LOP target	2014 target	Q1 results	Total results	Achievement rate	Observation
Result 1: The Capacity of institutions and stakeholders are strengthened at all levels of governance to increase their resilience to climate change and facilitate implementation of co-management as part of UGD:						
1. 75% increase of the composite index score for CLPAs management effectiveness in USAID/COMFISH Project sites by 2016	75% increase in terms of index score (0.07)	20% increase in terms of composite index score (0.056)	na	na	na	
2. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term food security and productivity training	4 790	1900	M=119 F=67 Total=146	146	7.7%	6 training workshops organized for the development of frameworks for dialogue on sardinella in Departments of Mbour, Dakar and Rufisque
3. Number of print media and audio-visual products designed for strengthening the capacity of co-management institutions and that of fisheries stakeholders	23	10	0	0	0%	
4. Number of research and training institutions, of governmental departments, consultation frameworks and NGOs whose capacity was strengthened as a result of USAID/COMFISH Project	20	18	1	1	0%	Agents of DPM (heads of Departments, Station Chiefs) participated in six workshops on consultation frameworks

Result 2: Strategies, policies and best practices identified, tested and applied to address both climate and non-climate stressors and their interactions in marine fisheries and biodiversity

5. Number of action plans and/or projects developed to support fisheries management process	13	3	0	0	0%	
6. Number of technical studies contributing to the management plans of UGDs	16	5	0	0	0%	
7. Number of synergies created in the development of UGDs	9	3	1	1	33.3%	Synergy with the WWF for the establishment of frameworks for dialogue on sardinella
8. Number of policies/regulations/ administrative procedures analyzed	44	18	0	0	0%	
9. Number of policies/regulations/ administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation	21	5	0	0	0%	
10. Number of policies/regulations/ administrative procedures presented for legislation/decrees	20	9	0	0	0%	
11. Number of policies/regulations/ administrative procedures prepared as a result of USG assistance passed/approved	18	8	2	2	11.1%	Local Agreements of Rufisque / Bargny and Yenne/ Dialaw CLPAs were approved respectively by the prefect Rufisque and sub-prefect of Bambilor

12. Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun	12	3	0	0	0%	
13. Number of new technologies for fisheries resources management developed	12	4	0	0	0%	
14. Number of stakeholders who have put in place new regulations for the collaborative management of fisheries resources	47 940	10 000	0	0	0%	
15. Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG support (indicator 4.5.2-5 of FTF)	40 000	32 608	20 940	20 940	64.2%	The application of Local Agreement rules continues for the actors of Mbour, Joal and Sindia CLPAs
16. Number of hectares of biological significance and/or of natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance	1 070 156	395 952	0	0	0%	
17. Number of hectares in biologically important areas under improved management as a result of USG assistance	413 655	62 055	0	0	0%	
Result 3: Vulnerability of coastal communities assessed and their capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change strengthened						
18. Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of	2 400	660	0	0	0%	

USG assistance						
19. Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	6	na	na	na	na	
20. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	6	3	0	0	0%	The three adaptation plans of Rufisque / Bargny, Sindia and Joal CLPAs were approved by the administrative authorities (prefects), but their implementation has not yet begun
21. Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	17 990	6 700	146	146	2.2%	Beneficiaries of <i>the quarter</i> training workshops
Result 4: Sustainable fisheries management provide increased resilience to climate change and increased social and economic benefits to artisanal fishing communities						
22. Number of food security private and for profit enterprises, producer associations, water users association, women's associations, businessmen and businesswomen's associations and CBOs receiving assistance from USG	52	44	10	10	22.7%	10 CLPA Mbour, Rufisque, Dakar and Thies departments received 6 workshops organized by the project during the first quarter
23. Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (FTE indicator 4.5.2-13)	10 331	10 100	0	0	0%	

24. Fishery sector stakeholders in project sites perceive that their welfare is better off due to USG assistance

na

na

na

na

na

A2: 2014 Financial Quarterly Report, Q1

Budget Line Items	2014 Approved Annual Budget	Quarterly Spending of Current year				Total spent this current year	Total spent since the beginning of the project	Balance	% of annual budget spent
		13-oct	13-nov	13-déc	Total Quarter1				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f) = (c)+(d)+(e)	(g)	(h)	(i)=(b)-(g)	(j)=(g)/(b) *
a Personnel	\$291 805	\$20 348	\$24 209	\$13 054	\$57 611	\$57 611	\$784 017	\$234 194	20%
b. Students	\$4 000	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$3 500	\$4 000	0%
c. Consultants	\$656 164	\$65 800	\$33 086	\$68 335	\$167 221	\$167 221	\$2 324 403	\$488 943	25%
d. Other Direct Costs	\$175 904	\$8 383	\$7 831	\$5 251	\$21 465	\$21 465	\$583 023	\$154 439	12%
e. Subcontracts	\$275 000	\$0	\$0	\$60 823	\$60 823	\$60 823	\$847 454	\$214 177	22%
f. Travel	\$502 336	\$2 659	\$6 786	\$3 259	\$12 704	\$12 704	\$419 627	\$489 632	3%
g. Equipment		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103 463	\$0	0%
h. Tuition		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a-6h)	\$1 905 209	\$97 191	\$71 912	\$150 722	\$319 825	\$319 825	\$5 065 489	\$1 585 384	17%
j. Indirect Costs	\$423 854	\$24 534	\$17 140	\$23 642	\$65 316	\$65 316	\$1 092 259	\$358 538	15%
k. Totals (sum of 6i-6j)	\$2 329 063	\$121 725	\$89 052	\$174 364	\$385 141	\$385 141	\$6 157 748	\$1 943 922	17%

1 Subcontract and Consultants does not assume encumbered contracts for quarterly reporting

A3: Environmental screening -FY 14 Quarter 1 EMMR

Category of Activity	Environmental threats	Mitigation Measures Taken	Who is responsible for monitoring?	Sources of verification	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
1. Education, technical assistance, training, etc.	No environmental impacts anticipated as a result of these activities.	No mitigation measures taken for this quarter	Project Manager	Education, technical assistance, training and other materials and reports	Review of materials	Quarterly
2. Reduce post-harvest losses and improve product quality	<p>Improved facilities could result in disturbance to critical resources and sensitive ecosystems, changing access to water by animals, people and vegetation, or degrading water resources, sedimentation of surface waters soil erosion, or contamination of groundwater and surface water</p> <p>Increased harvests and threat to overfishing due to increased demand from improved quality</p> <p>Potential impacts of water supply & sanitation activities include damages to natural or sensitive ecosystems, depletion of freshwater resources, creation of stagnant water that could create breeding opportunities for water-borne disease vectors, contamination of water sources causing increased human health risks</p> <p>Land use change, degradation of water quality, increased human health risks from contamination of water, soil, and food by human pathogens, degradation of estuarine and marine and surface shallow groundwater water quality adversely</p>	<p>The technical monitoring construction committee is functional. The purpose of this committee is to monitor the evolution of construction and to evaluate its compliance with validated plans. It organizes a tour of the site every 15 days. During these visits questions are raised and improvement measures proposed</p>	Project Manager	<p>Construction plans/ designs and photos of all facilities constructed</p> <p>Mgt. plan, MSC cert. or other evidence of measures to prevent overfishing</p> <p>Construction plans/ designs and photos of all facilities constructed</p>	<p>Review of materials and site inspection</p> <p>Review of materials</p> <p>Review of materials and site inspection</p>	Quarterly

Category of Activity	Environmental threats	Mitigation Measures Taken	Who is responsible for monitoring?	Sources of verification	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
	affecting both human and ecosystem health					
3. Enhance fisheries value chains	Increasing the value of fish and product eco-labeling can give incentive to increase fishing effort and contribute to overfishing.	No value chain activities this FY	Project Manager	Management plan, MSC certification or other evidence that measures are being taken to prevent overfishing	Review of materials	Quarterly
4. Improve fishing community resilience to climate change	<p>Alteration of nearshore sediment patterns resulting in displaced or accelerated erosion of beachfronts from inappropriate construction</p> <p>Natural habitat destruction or degradation, degradation of marginal lands land water; marine pollution from soil erosion or use of agricultural chemicals; reduced water availability from water storage or diversion for irrigation; bio-diversity loss from land fragmentation, conversion to agricultural use, or introduction of exotic species</p> <p>To be determined through environmental screening processes</p>	TBD	Project Manager	TBD via env. screening	TBD via env. screening	Quarterly