



Feed the Future (FTF) and Biodiversity USAID/COMFISH Plus Activity

PENCOO GEJ

(Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal)

(Cooperative Agreement Number: AID-685-A-16-00007)

SUMMARY ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018

October 2018

I. INTRODUCTION

The USAID/COMFISH Plus project is a two-year initiative (October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2018) funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) implemented through a Cooperative Agreement between USAID and the University of Rhode Island (URI). It is a follow-on to the five-year USAID/COMFISH project. The main partners are government entities, professional fisheries associations, universities, research institutes and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in the coastal and marine fisheries sectors. The project objective is to support the Government of Senegal's efforts to reform the fisheries sector and increase the resilience of fishing communities and their livelihoods. The project does this by strengthening the enabling conditions for improved governance, including gender empowerment; improving access to science for decision making; and identifying and taking actions that increase resilience to climate change. The USAID/COMFISH Plus project contributes to the achievement of three main results:

IR1: Institutional and stakeholder capacity strengthened at all levels to implement an ecosystem based, co-management approach towards sustainable fisheries, taking into account climate change impacts in the fisheries sectors;

IR2: Governance strategies, policies and best practices identified, tested, assessed and applied to build ecosystem resilience to threats to biodiversity conservation and climate risk;

IR3: Enhanced social and economic benefits to artisanal fishing communities provide incentives to a continued sustainable fisheries agenda.

This report briefly summarizes Year 2, Fiscal Year 2018 achievements and their significance for the fisheries sector. A separate comprehensive Final Project Report will also be prepared.

II. FY 18 ACHIEVEMENTS

Capacity Building of Institutions and Stakeholders

Capacity building of fisheries governance institutions and stakeholders at all levels continued in FY18. The project's institutional and management capacity building program to support Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPAs), government agencies and other fisheries sector stakeholders in the process of implementing and institutionalizing on-going and new local conventions (CLs), participatory fisheries management plans (FMPs), and local climate change adaptation plans was a key priority for the year.

In collaboration with USAID/Senegal, the project conducted Organizational Capacity Assessments (OCA) of the Saint-Louis and Kafountine CLPAs, as well as sessions on monitoring of OCA action plan implementation in the Cayar and Sindia Nord CLPAs, where OCAs were initially conducted in FY17. OCA scores for both CLPAs increased from an initial 1.69/4 to 2.19/4 for Cayar and from an initial 1.65/4 to 2.30/4 for Sindia Nord. Progress was noted in the following areas among others: definition of functional CLPA organizational charts; initiation of CLPA renewal procedures; validation of a procedures manual; description of a

suitable financial system; training on the new Fisheries Code; development of CLs and participatory sardinella FMPs; establishment of a relay for each zone to inform and sensitize community level stakeholders; implementation of action plans by zone for each relay including an awareness raising and information sharing tour; and sharing reports with stakeholders.

USAID/COMFISH Plus supported the National CLPA Network in 2018 to develop an Action Plan and implement a number of its' priority activities. These included, a national information sharing and awareness raising tour, basic equipment for network functioning, renewal of the Saint-Louis, Lompoul, Potou, and Palmarin/Djiffère CLPAs, and an information tour on the 2018 decree regulating and harmonizing authorized periods for night fishing. As a result, in 2018 the National CLPA Network began to demonstrate operational capacity and value added as a platform for CLPAs to be informed and advocate for common interests at the national level.

The USAID/COMFISH Plus capacity building program for fisheries governance institutions and stakeholders at all levels of governance has reached more than 115 institutions and 5741 direct actors in fisheries and the environment. It is contributing to a transformative process of behavioral change at all scales, by:

- Providing the various institutions involved in fisheries management with appropriate approaches and tools for better implementation of ecosystem-based fisheries co-management ;
- Allowing the central administration and deconcentrated structures of the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM) to effectively transfer part of their decision-making power to communities. This was realized by development and implementation of 7 CLs in Sine Saloum, continued implementation of 10 existing CLs, development and implementation of 5 participatory sardinella FMPs and 2 participatory ethmalosa FMPs, and development and implementation of 6 local climate change adaptation plans.
- Providing stakeholders with skills and technical and financial capacities to better play their roles and understand their missions in the overall management of fisheries resources. This is the result of various CLPA trainings conducted this year (Toubacouta, Niodior, Bassoul, Foundiougne, Missirah, Djirnda and Sokone) to provide CLPAs with adequate tools to effectively manage their internal or external funds and to support implementation of their annual action plans. CLPAs have demonstrated that they are appropriating and applying concepts of improved financial management and financial self-sufficiency. More than 17,485,795 CFA (approximately \$31,000) was raised in 2018 by 10 CLPAs pending availability of the CLPA Operating Support Fund, for which the implementation decree is being finalized at the Ministry of Finance. The project enabled more than 109,302 actors to increase their capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change through a training program that in FY18 alone reached more than 1627 people in more than 61 replicated training workshops. These actors also benefited from climate information services through the Early Warning System/Safety at Sea program established in collaboration with the National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM) and the USAID/CINCERE project. More than 71,662 alerts were disseminated over 2 years. In FY18, 420 women processors achieved literacy in national languages as a result of 14 functional literacy classes conducted with project support in collaboration with the Department of Literacy and National Languages (DALN).

Improving the Scientific Framework for Establishment of Adapted Management Tools.

The scientific collaboration facilitated by USAID/COMFISH Plus to improve the scientific basis for sustainable management of fisheries resources continued in FY18. Scientific meetings allowed researchers from the project's implementing partners (IUPA, CRODT, CSE, and IFAN) to present research results achieved this year in the presence of the national scientific community, the fisheries administration, CLPAs and fisheries stakeholders. The results include, work carried out on small pelagic fisheries (sardinella and ethmalosa), results of joint data collection units that for the first time involve researchers (CRODT), technical services of the Department of Marine Fisheries (DPM) and CLPAs in data collection, and mapping and Geographic Information Systems (now transferred to the DPM).

The framework for scientific collaboration has allowed fishery stakeholders to understand how to appropriate scientific data to improve their knowledge of fisheries, to apply it to management decision-making, and to increase voluntary compliance with management rules at the local level. A study carried out by IUPA on the selectivity of gillnets targeting ethmalosa and size at first maturity in the Sine Saloum is a good example of this dynamic. At meetings reporting out on the study's results, fishermen validated the findings and agreed with the conclusion that the allowable minimum mesh and fish size should be increased to the optimum level to assure sustainable exploitation of the resource. Collection and analysis of scientific data carried out by the joint data collection units in a collegiate way is already contributing to information for monitoring the status of sardinella and etmalosa stocks and will continue to do so over the long term as local FMPs are implemented. For example, catch records from the joint data collection units showed that illegal landings of juveniles declined.

Establishment of Effective Policies, Strategies and Management Tools

In FY18, USAID/COMFISH Plus continued to support implementation of the National Adaptation Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture (Fisheries NAP) through assistance for establishment and operation of the inter-agency National Platform for Fisheries and Climate Change (PN-PCC). Outputs included a PN-PCC Action Plan, capacity building in climate finance in collaboration with the USAID/CEADIR project, equipping of the platform, establishment of the first local platform in Mbour, on-going implementation of 6 local adaptation plans, establishment of Safety at Sea watch cells in Mbour and Saint Louis and development of modalities for sustainability of the Early Warning System.

Implementation of sardinella FMPs continued in FY18. Implementation of 7 new CLs and the ethmalosa FMP in the Sine Saloum began this year following approval of the FMP by the CLPAs and the Minister. Capacities of the FMP monitoring bodies (Local and Zonal implementation units) were strengthened. An extract from the Fisheries Code focusing on articles governing the artisanal sector (in French and Wolof) was designed and made available to stakeholders to strengthen their knowledge of the regulations. This led to a significant awareness campaign on requirements for payment of fishing licenses and fishmonger ID cards and installation of license plates on canoes.

USAID/COMFISH Plus project support for these strategies and policies formulated in a participatory and inclusive manner, incorporating capacity building and scientific collaboration at all levels, contributed to:

- Increased policy dialogue between stakeholders. More than 80 consultation frameworks have been established, including 1 PN-PCC, 19 strengthened CLPAs, operational CLPA networks, 19 local and 6 zonal FMP implementation units, 4 joint data collection units, and 15 hygiene committees for women processors. This is reinforced by establishment and capacitation of the National CLPA Network, which has become the principal interlocutor of the MPEM for artisanal fisheries ;
- Establishment of a climate of trust between stakeholders : (Involvement of stakeholders in fisheries policy development processes);
- Involvement and effective participation of all stakeholders, including women, in the process of developing and implementing fisheries resource management policies through the involvement and commitment of the 34 community relays who, as a result of capacity building by the project, have become Coordinators of CLPAs and CLPA networks in many cases ;
- Ownership of the process by stakeholders and their commitment to perpetuate activities of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project. For example, the ability of stakeholders to advocate for implementation of the CLPA Operating Support Fund through the State's transfer of a percentage of fishing license and fishmonger ID card fees (60% and 30%);
- Improvement of the legal framework for sustainable fisheries management. The project contributed to: identification of the minimum allowable size for sardinella (18 cm) incorporated into the 2015 revision of the Fisheries Code; establishment of participatory FMPs for sardinella and ethmalosa; climate change adaptation plans, CLs (to support the application of the Fisheries Code); the fight against illegal fishing (equipping of 18 CLPA participatory surveillance commissions, support for 342 missions (172 in FY18), including 8,666 canoes inspected (2,444 in FY18) and 575 boardings (224 in FY18), a U.S. study tour led by the fisheries minister to learn from the experience of U.S. Agencies), and updating of the national database on artisanal vessel registration by the DPM in August 2018. These strategies and policies, which were designed at the local level with the support of deconcentrated fisheries technical services and validated and approved at all levels by the competent authorities, show that public decision-makers support the community-based approach facilitated by the USAID/COMFISH Plus project and indicate that the processes established will be sustainable.
- Improved natural resource management in 1,484,206 hectares of biologically significant areas, including estuarine areas in the Sine Saloum, Casamance and Gandioul as more CLPAs in these areas were installed and active in CL, FMP and adaptation plan implementation in FY18.
- Improved biophysical conditions in 1,404,565 hectares of biologically significant areas. Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) trends for the artisanal sardinella fishery show that annual declines from 2010 – 2013 reversed in 2014 and have been relatively stable from 2014 – 2017. This trend corresponds with implementation of management improvements linked to project interventions. However, environmental factors heavily influence biophysical conditions of small pelagic stocks in the Canary Current upwelling, making trends analysis and project attribution challenging. In addition, increasing artisanal fishing effort remains a major problem for sustainability of the stock. For octopus, a 2017 CRODT stock assessment showed evidence of gradual improvements in biomass and recruitment since 2014. The current fishing effort and mortality seem to be at a sustainable level and the project has contributed to management efforts. Fish biomass and bio-diversity improvement has also been documented in the three newly established MPAs (Gandoul, Niamone-Kalounayes and Kasablanta Counda).

Improving women's resilience for sustainable empowerment

The USAID/COMFISH Plus project improved the resilience of women fish processors through functional literacy classes, capacity building in financial and administrative management at 15 sites, technical assistance, material and equipment for Income Generating Activities, rehabilitation of processing sites in Mballing village, Yéne Todd and Pointe Saréne, monitoring and evaluation of management at the modern artisanal processing unit in Cayar, the first small-scale processing unit in Senegal approved for export to the European Union, diversification of products and improvement of processing techniques, and other value chain improvements. The government is scaling up this process, as part of a program to modernize artisanal processing areas in the country. In Mbao, Fass Boye, Senegal Pencum and Goxxu Mbaac, the project supported MPEM in strengthening the organizational dynamics of women's groups in accordance with the new Sectoral Policy Letter for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture. These women's empowerment activities have contributed to:

- Improved quality of products processed at the artisanal level. This increases women's incomes, which will contribute to improvement of the economic and social well-being of fishing community families in general. For example, in 2018 the Cayar women processors braised and dried 9,788 kg of sardinella using improved techniques and earned more than 6,085,300 fcfa (approximately \$10,800).
- Increased capacity for adaptation and advocacy. Due to the scarcity of sardinella, the main raw material used by women, the project trained them to apply and adapt the improved practices they had already mastered to process other species such as tuna, captain fish, pike, ombrine, shrimp, and barracuda. With their increased leadership capacity, the women managed to convince the Minister of Fisheries to negotiate a quota of 20 tons per month of tuna from the traders at the port of Dakar. In the first half of 2018, they earned 31,550,000 fcfa (approximately \$56,300) processing 79,250kg of salted-dried tuna for the African and European markets. Another export client has obtained FDA approval for the Cayar center's smoked products and intends to invest in additional smoking technology at the Center to increase production capacity for export to the U.S.
- Increased capacity for internal and external mobilization of funds : The project provided technical and financial assistance for a revolving credit system that has had encouraging results for all the committees managing them. For example, at Yenne Todd, with an initial fund of 1,000,000 fcfa, (\$1,785) the women were able to increase it by 150,000 fcfa (15%) in three months. The Cayar women added 7,940,260 fcfa (\$14,179) to their fund in FY18. These positive results encouraged the MPEM to grant lines of credit to more than 30 women's economic interest groups and associations in the fisheries sector through the Ministry's General Delegation to the Rapid Entrepreneurship of Women and Youth mechanism, including 10 million fcfa (\$17,857) for women in Cayar.

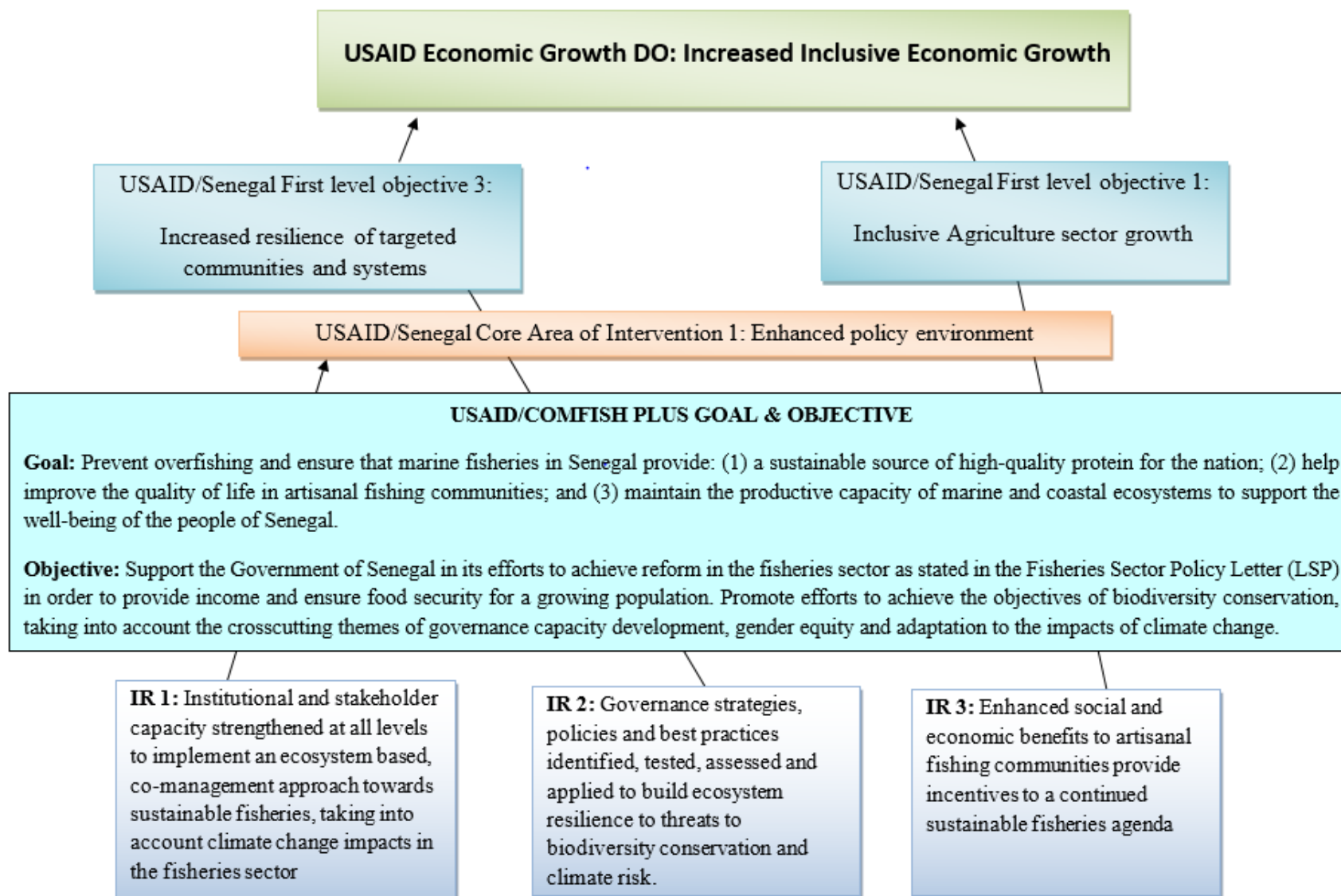
An effective communication and awareness strategy for committed actors:

USAID/COMFISH Plus renewed partnership protocols with 15 local radio stations in FY18, resulting in more than 1000 radio broadcasts on themes chosen by local stakeholders, who also participate in regular evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of the programs. Evaluations were conducted in 7 CLPAs in FY18. Theater performances, printed brochures, posters, T-shirts and other communication support materials were also used to raise awareness on sustainable fisheries management themes. Web-based platforms were appropriated by project partners in accordance with the project's exit strategy. The fisheries GIS platform developed

by CSE was transferred to the DPM whose managers were trained in its' use, with a view to contribute to establishment of a management system for fisheries statistics in Senegal. A website for the PN-PCC was also established and the CLPA website at www.clpa.sn continues to serve as a clearinghouse for key documentation and current events on CLPA governance.

III. LESSONS LEARNED

Lack of synergy and coherence of interventions of the various actors in the fisheries sector constitutes a challenge to the process of establishing policies and strategies to contribute to a stakeholder behavior change and rational management of fisheries resources. The need to strengthen mechanisms for synergy and reinforce the coherence of interventions at all scales should be a priority going forward. This will require time, resources and further capacity building of the various stakeholder.



Indicator Statement	Baseline year	Baseline value	LOP Target	Year 1 FY17 Actual	Year 2 FY18 Target	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	YR2 FY18 Actual	Observations
1. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (EG.3.2-1)	2016	3557	6650	M=2534 F=1486 T=4020	3150	M=704 F=329 T=1033	M=1601 F=829 T=2430	M=1084 F=498 T=1582	M=363 F=333 T=696	M=3752 F=1989 T=5741	213 training workshops. 182% achievement of Y2 target is due to 12 National CLPA Network workshops and more workshops than expected in the 9 Sine Saloum CLPAs with Palmarin/Djifère and Fimela/Ndagane
2. Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-4)	2016	3557	6650	M=2534 F=1486 IUUF=4020 T=4020	3150	M=704 F=329 IUUF=1033 T=1033	M=1601 F=829 IUUF=2430 T=2430	M=1084 F=498 T=1582	M=363 F=333 IUUF=696 T=696	M=3752 F=1989 IUUF=5741 T=5741	172 monitoring outings in 11 CLPAs; participatory monitoring started in the Palmarin/Djifère CLPA
3. Number of people supported by the USG to adapt to the effects of climate change (EG.11-5)	2015	109,329	109,329	M=79,810 F=29,519 T=109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	M=79,810 F=29,519 T=109,329	109,329 fishers continue to benefit from climate services provided by ANACIM due to the SMS platform put in place by the project.
4. Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally	2016	13	9	8	4	5	1	0	0	6	2 Orders creating PLA implementation monitoring committees in Ziguinchor and Kafountine;

Indicator Statement	Baseline year	Baseline value	LOP Target	Year 1 FY17 Actual	Year 2 FY18 Target	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	YR2 FY18 Actual	Observations
proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance (EG.11-3)											2 Orders creating PLA Steering Committees for Ziguinchor and Kafountine; 2 Regulations for revolving funds for Yene Dialaw and Sendou women. 150% achievement of the Y2 target is due to separate orders for PLA monitoring and steering committees.
5. Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance (EG.11-1)	2016	1116	2090	M=488 F=932 T=1420	990	M=182 F=251 T=433	M=121 F=226 T=347	M=157 F=343 T=500	M=78 F=269 T=347	M=538 F=1089 T=1627	61 training workshops. 164% achievement of Y2 target is due to more than 12 workshops in Financial Management, Administration, Literacy and Good Governance for women processors.
6. Number of fishery users to whom tailored Climate Information Services (CIS) are made available (custom)	2015	109,329	109,329	M=79,810 F=29,519 T=109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	M=79,810 F=29,519 T=109,329	ANACIM platform supported by the project continues to distribute early warning weather alerts to 109,329 fishers across Senegal
7. Number of fishery beneficiaries with effective access to and understanding of CIS (custom)	2016	961	1100	961 continuing M=817 F=144	100	0	M=264 F=42 T=306	0	0	M=264 F=42 T=306	ANACIM organized 7 CIS trainings in Diogu�, Oukout, Diouloulou, Baila, Nyassia, Niaguis and Elinkine CLPAs. 306% achievement of Y2 target is due to increased number of workshops organized with

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				156 new M=149 F=7 T=1117							support of the CINSERE Project.
8. Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (EG.11-6)	2015	109,329	109,329	M=79,810 F=29,519 T=109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	M=79,810 F=29,519 T=109,329	The 109,329 fishers continue to use climate services distributed by ANACIM through the platform and other channels
9. Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (EG.3.2-17)	2016	42,837	23,323	20,952 M=20,952	9,330 new	20,952 Continuing in 10 CLPA	20,952 continuing 6862 new	27,814 continuing 2024 new	29,838 continuing	20,952 continuing M=20,952 8,886 new M=8.886	8,886 new fishers in Palmarin/Djifère, Fimela/Ndangane, Toubacouta, Missirah, Sokone, Foundiougne, Niodior, Bassoul and Djirnda CLPAs with new CLs and/or implementing FMPs. 95% achievement of Y2 target

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10.Number of local fishery organizations able to disseminate CIS (custom)	2016	0	32 (CLPAs)	35	32	35 continuing	35 continuing 4 new	0	39 continuing	39	With CINSERE Project support, ANACIM training reached all of the 39 existing CLPAs. 129% achievement of Y2 target.
11. Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-2)	2016	1,404,565	1,484,206	1,404,565	1,484,206	1,404,565	1,404,565	1,484,206	1,484,206	1,484,206	In estuarine areas (Saloum, Casamance and Gandioul) CLPAs have now been installed. Implementation of ethmalosa and sardinella FMPs and local adaptation plans has started.
12. Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (EG.11-2)	2016	0	250	58	100	32	39	23	21	115	115 institutions were strengthened through workshops on climate change. 115% achievement of Y2 target due to wider reach of trainings than anticipated.
13.Number of fishery organizations that are represented in the Steering Committee and governance structure of CINSERE (custom)	2016	0	1 ASPRO DEB represents CLPAs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	No Steering Committee held this year. 0% achievement of Y2 target due to lack of meeting held by CINSERE
14. Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade	2016	0	100	63	100	30	65	17	0	112	Women's groups and associations benefiting from capacity building in organizational development. 112% achievement of Y2 target is due to the number of

Indicator Statement	Baseline year	Baseline value	LOP Target	Year 1 FY17 Actual	Year 2 FY18 Target	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	YR2 FY18 Actual	Observations
and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (EG.3.2-4)											important workshops held involving more organizations
15. Number of households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG.3-1)	2016	16,533	17,000	16,533	17,000	16,533 continuing	16,533 continuing 2,398 new	18,931 continuing 627 new	19,558 continuing	19,558	3025 households of 9 CLPAs of Sine Saloum (Toubacouta, Sokone, Missirah, Foundiougne, Djirnda, Niodior, Bassoul, Palmarin/Djifère and Fimela/Ndangane) were added in FY18. 115% achievement of Y2 target is due to higher number of households in the Sine Saloum CLPAs than originally anticipated.
16. Number of hectares of biologically significant areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-1)	2016	0	1,404,565	n/a	1,404,565	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,404,565	1,404,565	Total marine area where COMFISH Plus has been implemented out to 20 nautical miles including selected MPAs. Covers sardinella and octopus stocks and biodiversity in the MPAs.
17. Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural	2016	0	2,151	F=140 T=140	1,151	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	F=1,464 T=1,464	Women processors benefiting from revolving credit and/or material and training for income generating activities at Ndayanne and Guéréo (Sindia

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resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3)											Nord), Saly (Mbour), - Diamniadio and Missirah (Sine Saloum), Sendou (Rufisque/Bargny), Yenne Todd (Yenne/Dialaw), and Cayar. 127% achievement of Y2 target. 68% of LOP target due to the counting of only those whose benefit could be directly documented.
18. Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-5)	2016	28	8	11	5	11	6	5	0	22	<p>2 Orders creating PLA implementation monitoring committees in Ziguinchor and Kafountine;</p> <p>2 Orders creating PLA Steering Committees in Ziguinchor and Kafountine;</p> <p>2 Regulations for revolving funds for women from Yène Dialaw and Sendou;</p> <p>3 sardinella FMPs from Grande Côte Sud, Cap Vert, Petite Côte implemented;</p> <p>1 ethmalosa FMP in Sine Saloum proposed for the CLPAs of Toubacouta, Missirah, Djirnda, Bassoul,</p>

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											<p>Niodior, Foundiougne, Fimela and Palmarin;</p> <p>5 Orders for ethmalosa FMP implementation for the CLPAs of Palmarin, Fimela, Toubacouta, Missirah, Djirnda and Foundiougne;</p> <p>3 CLs proposed for the CLPAs of Sokone, Missirah and Toubacouta;</p> <p>4 CLs adopted for the CLPAs of Foundiougne, Bassoul, Niodior and Djirnda;</p> <p>440% achievement of Y2 target is due to the 5 ethmalosa FMP implementation orders and separate orders for PLA monitoring and steering committees.</p>