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**Feed the Future (FTF) and Biodiversity COMFISH Plus Project**  
*PENCOO GEJ*  
*(Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal)*

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

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017**



**October 2017**

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## Acronyms

<b>ANACIM</b>	National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology
<b>CINSERE</b>	Climate information services for increased resilience and productivity in Senegal project, USAID/Senegal
<b>CL</b>	Local Agreement (Convention Local)
<b>CGPP</b>	Committee for the Management of Small Pelagics
<b>CLPA</b>	Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (Conseils Locaux de Pêche Artisanale)
<b>CNAAP</b>	National Committee for Fisheries Management Support
<b>CNGPP</b>	National Committee for Collaborative Management of Small Pelagics
<b>COMNACC</b>	National Committee on Adaptation to Climate Change
<b>CRC</b>	Coastal Resources Center
<b>CRODT</b>	Oceanographic Research Center Dakar, Thiaroye
<b>CSE</b>	Ecological Monitoring Center
<b>CSRP</b>	Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission
<b>DALN</b>	Directorate of Literacy Training and National Languages
<b>DAMCP</b>	Department of Community Based Marine Protected Areas
<b>DEEC</b>	Department of Environment and Classified Establishments
<b>DGID</b>	Internal Revenue Service
<b>DITP</b>	Department of Fisheries Processing Industries
<b>DPC</b>	Department of Inland Fisheries
<b>DPM</b>	Department of Marine Fisheries
<b>FtF</b>	Feed the Future
<b>FMP</b>	Participatory Fisheries Management Plans
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>ICC</b>	CLPA Coordination and Advisory Committee
<b>IR</b>	Intermediate Result
<b>IRD/IFAN</b>	Refers to the Biological and Ecological Laboratory of Fish in West Africa
<b>IUPA/UCAD</b>	Institut Universitaire de Pêche et d'Aquaculture - Université Cheikh Anta Diop
<b>IUU</b>	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
<b>LPS</b>	Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy Letter
<b>MEDD</b>	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
<b>MEF</b>	Ministry of Economy and Finance
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MPEM</b>	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<b>PMP</b>	Performance Management Plan
<b>PNP CC</b>	National Platform for Fisheries and Climate Change
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SRFC</b>	Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>URI</b>	University of Rhode Island
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USG</b>	United States Government

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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. This entails strengthening the prerequisites for improved governance, improving access to science to support decision-making processes, and identifying and adopting measures to increase resilience to climate change.

The COMFISH Plus extension phase focuses on the priorities already identified by the USAID/COMFISH project in the framework of the 'Feed the Future' Initiative (FtF), climate change and biodiversity conservation. It also retains the integrated approach of the USAID/COMFISH project in addressing crosscutting themes such as capacity building in governance, gender and empowerment of women processors, and adaptation to climate change impacts in the fishing sector.

This report describes the progress made in implementing the 2017 annual work plan of the extension phase. It highlights the progress in the formulation of the Fisheries National Adaptation Plan (PNA) and collaborative fisheries management plans for Grande Côte Nord, Cap Vert and Petite Côte, the implementation of Local Conventions, and the strengthening of the project documentary base in support of participatory fisheries management plans. It also describes progress made in the development of new Local Conventions for Sine Saloum, the capacity building activities through the establishment of CLPA networks and training sessions to the benefit of Coordination and Advisory Committees (ICC). Gender and communication related activities are also described in this report.

**Concerning political reforms**, the project supported the organization of a technical meeting leading to the joint endorsement and signing of the fisheries and aquaculture National Adaptation Plan (NAP-Fisheries); the formulation and validation of the national strategy operationalizing the NAP-Fisheries; the participation of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project and the Department of Marine Fisheries (DPM) in the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP 22) in Marrakech, Morocco; and the establishment of the National Platform for Fisheries and Climate Change (PNPCC) through an inter-ministerial order.

In addition, synergy meetings have been organized with ANACIM and extended to DPSP to establish the surveillance and monitoring unit in order to sustain the Early Warning System (EWS); and, a partnership has been signed with the Directorate of Literacy (DALN) in support of women processors' capacity building.

In support of **Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing** the project funded the 29th Special Session of the Coordinating Committee of the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP), followed by the 18th Extraordinary Session of the CSRP Ministerial Conference on May 17-18, 2017 in Dakar, Senegal. The purpose was to provide CSRP backing to the process of establishing an appropriate regional institutional and legal framework for policy harmonization and coordination of management options for the sustainable use of small pelagic resources, jeopardized by IUU fishing. While the CSRP was blocked in an institutional impasse, Senegal was acting as interim Secretariat with the seat of CSRP in Dakar. The Special Session was designed to help mediate the institutional impasse, and was successful in doing so.

In addition, the project also provided its assistance to organize a roundtable on IUU fishing with DPSP and other fishery actors. Furthermore, collaborative surveillance activities are still going on under CLPAs and Local Convention implementation.

Support was also provided to the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy to finalize its policy on the establishment of a national CLPA network, an important stakeholder consultation framework for a sustainable collaborative management of fisheries resources. The Department of Fishery Processing Industries (DITP) was also assisted with its project to review the decree 69-132 of February 12, 1969 relating to official control of fishery and aquaculture products and the new decree setting the conditions to operate as a professional artisanal processor of fishery and aquaculture products.

**Capacity building for institutions and stakeholders** continued with training sessions on organizational capacity assessment (OCA), financial management strengthening for women fish processing groups, and formulation of action plans and organizational dynamics in the fish processing sector. From the institutional point of view, CLPA capacity building was pursued in electronic archiving, CLPAs visibility upgrading (on the website) and facilitation of GIS data and file transfer from CSE to DPM. Also two workshops were organized during the third quarter on the evaluation of fundraising strategies within the CLPAs of Ziguinchor, Kafountine, Sindia Sud, Cayar and Rufisque, as well as the assessment of the Local Conventions of the CLPAs of Ziguinchor, Kafountine, Joal fadiouth, Saint Louis, Sindia Sud, Mbour and Sindia Nord.

In total one hundred and forty-seven (147) training-oriented meetings have been organized, for a total number of four thousand and twenty (4,020) stakeholders trained, including 37% women.

**As for the scientific support of the project**, all the contracts with partners (CRODT, IUPA, IFAN/IRD and CSE) were signed in September 2017. To date, only CSE and IUPA (which have received their advance payment), have launched their field activities. In addition, the project facilitators and relays have just finalized the fisheries baseline in the 7 CLPAs of Sine Saloum. The first outcomes have been analyzed and incorporated in the framework of Local Convention formulation.

The implementation of collaborative management plans on sardinella fisheries started with the validation by the DPM (through the Technical Working Team) of the implementation strategy of the three-year plans, followed by an update of the same by the CLPAs concerned.

Also this year, in collaboration with the Sub Regional Fisheries Commission, regional consultations started on ethmalosa fisheries in the regions of Saint Louis, Thiès, Fatick and Ziguinchor, which helped document the constraints of the sector and finalize the writing of the draft fisheries management plan for that species.

Last but not least, the project assisted the CLPAs of the Petite Côte in procuring and locating octopus pots for marine habitat rehabilitation.

**As for Gender/Climate**, in addition to actions at the political level, several meetings have been organized in the field; these include the establishment of monitoring and steering committees for local adaptation plans in the CLPAs of Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Saint Louis; the evaluation of the Early Warning System (EWS) in collaboration with the CLPA

ICCs and fisheries technical services; the development of action plans for fish processing hygiene committees and monitoring women processors' capacity building in financial management.

In total, 1,420 stakeholders attended training sessions on climate change resilience and meteorological warnings, with 66% of the participants' female.

**Concerning Governance/Decentralization**, the project continued to provide support to CLPA collaborative surveillance, socializing Local Conventions through the radio and supporting the implementation of the CLPA Annual Work Plans.

Seven new Local Conventions are being formulated for CLPAs in Sine Saloum for a sustainable management of fisheries resources (Bassoul, Foundiougne, Niodior, Djiirnda, Toubacouta, Missirah and Sokone).

**As for Communication/Sensitization**, the focus was on continuing and evaluating the local radio programs, project sensitization and visibility activities, capacity strengthening for project staff and partners and establishing and/or renewing several communication aids.

## **II. INTRODUCTION**

The Feed the Future (FtF) and Biodiversity COMFISH Plus Project (COMFISH Plus) is a two-year initiative (October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2018) funded by the United States Agency for International Development.

USAID/COMFISH Plus is follow-on to the USAID/COMFISH initiative (February 14, 2011 – September 30, 2016). The project is implemented through a Cooperative Agreement between USAID and the University of Rhode Island. Its implementing partners include government agencies, fisheries associations, university centers, research institutions, and non-governmental organizations working on marine capture fisheries along the coast of Senegal.

The project goal is to support the Government of Senegal's efforts to achieve reform of its fisheries sector and increase the resilience of fishing communities and fishing livelihoods. The project does this by strengthening the enabling conditions necessary for improved governance; improved access to science for decision making; and identifying and taking actions that increase climate resilience.

The COMFISH Plus extension phase maintains the same outcome focus and sources of funding as USAID/COMFISH. COMFISH Plus also maintains the same integrative approach taking into account the crosscutting themes of governance capacity development, gender equity and empowerment of women processors and adaptation to climate change impacts in the fisheries sector.

The COMFISH Plus project has the following three major intermediate result areas:

**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.

The report focuses on the activities carried out by the COMFISH Plus project during FY17. The content includes: an introduction followed by a first part describing the main achievements in FY17; a subsequent section describing crosscutting activities (climate change, governance, communication, etc.); the last part of the report deals with project management and the annexes.

### III. ACHIEVEMENTS IN FY 2017

#### 3.1. Dialogue/Policy Reforms

*Support to Implement the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP-Fisheries).* The project supported the validation of the strategy to operationalize the NAP-Fisheries, the approval of the draft inter-ministerial decree N° 07-980 of May 12, 2017 on the “Creation of the National Fisheries Platform for Climate Change (PNCC); the establishment of the PNCC Office; and the contribution of the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM) to the Sustainable Development Objective 14 (ODD14).

During this year, a partnership agreement was signed with the Directorate of Literacy (DALN) to strengthen the capacity of women processors.

In support of *Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fisheries*, the project provided its financial assistance to organize the 29th Extraordinary Session of the Coordinating Committee of the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP), followed by the 18th Extraordinary Session of the Conference of Ministers of the CSRP, on May 17-18, 2017 in Dakar, Senegal. The goal was to contribute to the process of establishing an appropriate regional institutional and legal framework for policy harmonization and coordination of management options for sustainable use of small pelagics, impacted by IUU fishing. Other meetings were held in July in Nouakchott (Mauritania) followed by another meeting in Saly (Senegal) in September.

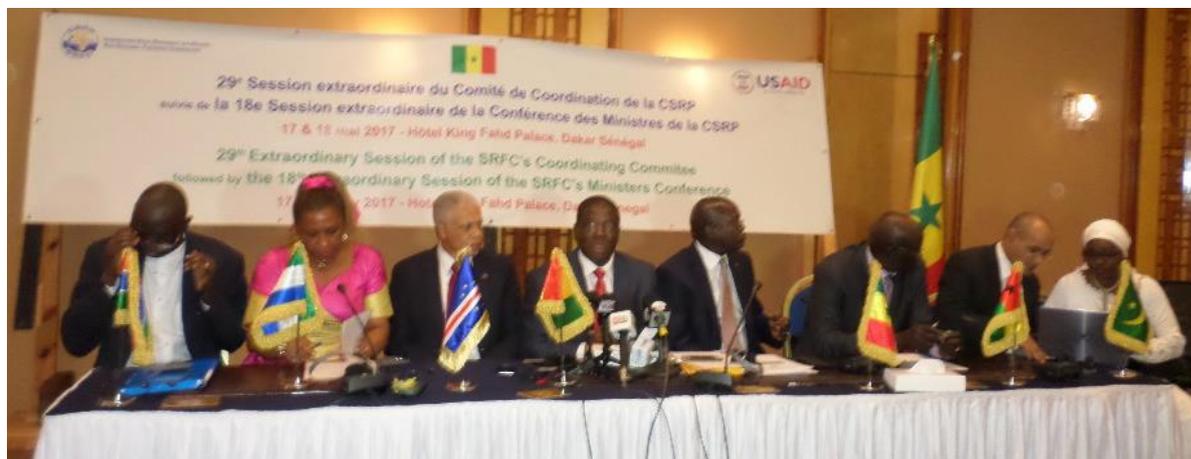


Figure 1: CSRP Ministers at the closing ceremony of the Conference of Ministers

At the national level, discussions with MPEM to prepare for the US IUU exchange visit continued. The study tour and exchange of experience is planned for Washington DC to draw on the American experience in setting up a Task Force to combat IUU fishing. Originally scheduled for May 2017, this trip was postponed due to delays in gathering the necessary documentation for entry visas to the United States the study tour is now planned to take place in April 2018.

The USAID/COMFISH Plus project also provided support to MPEM through DITP to organize a workshop to share and validate the draft review of decree N° 69-132 of February 12, 1969 on official controls of fishery and aquaculture products and the new decree laying down the conditions governing the profession of “artisanal processing” in marine fishery products and aquaculture. This initiative also contributes to the fight against IUU fishing insofar as it supports the traceability of processed and/or exported fishery products.

This year, support was also given to MPEM to finalize its policy of setting up the National Network of CLPAs, an important national framework for dialogue on sustainable collaborative management of fisheries resources.

### **3.2. Capacity Building for Institutions and Stakeholders**

#### **3.2.1. Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPAs).**

During the year, the project supported the establishment of CLPA networks to build their capacities. The process started in February/March 2017 with the Regional and Departmental networks of the regions of Louga, Saint-Louis, Fatick and Ziguinchor, before establishing the national CLPA network.

In this process, the CLPAs first chose their representatives through facilitated sessions and sensitization for the establishment of Departmental, Regional and National offices. Through these sessions, the actors got an improved grasp of the concept of “Network” and the need for such an initiative. The focus was geared towards order N° 06811 of 03 May 2016 on the “Creation, Organization and Operation of the CLPA Network”. The roles and responsibilities of network members and the procedures for appointing delegates were also reviewed.

The installation of the Departmental and Regional offices of Louga, Saint-Louis, Fatick and Ziguinchor followed. Their composition (like that of the CLPA) includes a coordinator, a first vice-coordinator, a second vice coordinator and 5 technical committees composed as follows: a finance officer, an awareness and communication officer, a conflict management and prevention officer, a fisheries resource management and environmental officer and an external relations and partnership officer. The position of administrative officer is the responsibility of the local fisheries administration.



**Figure 2: ICC meeting in Lompoul to appoint network delegates**



**Figure 3: Official installation of the regional network of the CLPA of Louga in the presence of the Head of the Regional Fisheries Service**



**Figure 4: Constitution and official installation of the Departmental network of the Saint-Louis CLPAs in the presence of the Préfet**

Following the establishment of CLPA networks in the Departments and Regions, the project supported the installation of the CLPA National network on June 14-15, 2017. The first day

was devoted to selecting the delegates; their official installation was formalized by the MPEM Minister in the presence of all the technical and financial partners, including USAID Senegal. During this ceremony, a tribute was paid by the actors to the USAID/COMFISH and COMFISH Plus project for being the only project to have chosen CLPAs as the “*institutional gateway*” for marine fisheries co-management and to its commitment in the networking process of the CLPAs of Senegal.



**Figure 5: National Executive Bureau of the CLPA Network**

CLPA networking is an opportunity for the political authority in charge of fisheries management to communicate with stakeholders, and to reform and popularize legislative texts. It is an opportunity for CLPAs in that it enables them to share information on the sustainable management of fisheries resources, take charge of local initiatives for sustainable fisheries management and share the problems and constraints of the Senegalese fisheries, as well as the solutions envisaged.

### **3.2.2 Support in Quality Control of Fisheries and Aquaculture Products.**

The USAID/COMFISH Plus project supported DITP to hold a workshop to share and validate the draft review of decree N°69-132 of February 12, 1969 on official controls on fishery and aquaculture products and on the new decree laying down the conditions for practicing as a professional artisanal processor of fishery and aquaculture products.

Decree N° 69-132 of February 12, 1969 regulating the quality control of fishery and aquaculture products has become obsolete and inadequate to the current context. Food safety is emerging as a real imperative both in economic and public health terms. Reviewing the decree makes it possible to meet the current requirements and improve the competitiveness of the Senegalese fishing industry. The new text will improve national regulations and allow the competent authority to carry out official controls with a better reference system that takes account of the traceability of Senegalese fishery products.

The new decree laying down the conditions governing artisanal processors of fishery and aquaculture products gives artisanal processing a status and a professional category. It will facilitate women's access to bank credit, improve trade of fishery products, and promote the export of artisanal products from a responsible and regulated fishery.

### 3.2.3. Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) for the CLPAs of Sindia Nord and Cayar.

The USAID mission supported by the USAID/COMFISH Plus project facilitators carried out this activity. Using a set of evaluation tools, they assessed the performance of CLPAs in terms of governance, leadership and community dynamics, administrative and financial management, human resources management, and program and performance management. Through this organizational capacity assessment, the aim was to strengthen the organizational capacities of the CLPAs, identify gaps related to the organization and functioning of the CLPAs, and develop a plan of action to improve their performance.



Figure 6: Trainees at Cayar

The OCAs included assessments of the definition of roles and responsibilities, administrative structure, participatory CLPA management, and tenure duration for delegates as provided for in the 2011 Ministerial decree establishing and organizing CLPAs.

Inadequacies were noted in multiple areas (institutional administration; human resource management; financial management; and programmatic management). These shortcomings were found to be largely associated with a lack of funding and training.

At the end of the two meetings, an action plan was developed and validated in each CLPA to strengthen their organizational capacities and to minimize the deficiencies noted. In this perspective, a plan to monitor the implementation of the action plan was developed by the USAID/COMFISH Plus project and shared with USAID and the project field staff. The monitoring plan implementation started with training the actors on the fisheries code in both CLPAs and on the development of the procedural manual of the CLPA of Sindia Nord.

***Training on the New Marine Fisheries Code and the Sectorial Policy Letter on Fisheries and Aquaculture (LPS/PA).*** Following the evaluation of the organizational capacities (OCA) of the CLPAs of Sindia Nord and Cayar, training on the new Fisheries Code and the Sectorial Policy Letter on Fisheries and Aquaculture (LPS/PA) was carried out on July 27-28, 2017 in both CLPAs. These trainings are part of the implementation of CLPA action plans. Participants were: ICC members, CLPA Secretaries, Fisheries Control Heads (Ndayane and Cayar), Heads of Coastal Monitoring Stations and USAID/COMFISH Plus project Team. The regional inspector of fisheries and control of Thiès conducted the training. At the end of these workshops, the legislative and regulatory provisions of Act N° 2015-18 of July 13, 2015

establishing the Code of Maritime Fishing and its implementing decree N° 2016-1804 of November 22, 2016 were shared with the participants. It was also an opportunity to discuss the main thrusts of the Sectorial Policy Letter on Fisheries and Aquaculture (LPS/PA), functioning and mission of the CLPAs, and the CLPA networks.

***Preparation of the Procedural Manual of the Sindia Nord CLPA.*** A first draft of the manual was prepared on the basis of the arrangements made following the OCA training of the CLPA of Sindia Nord (organized March 27-29, 2017). This training highlighted the need and urgency of providing the CLPA with a Manual of Administrative, Financial and Accounting Procedures.

The aim of this manual is to provide CLPA managers with an operational and pedagogical reference tool for the conduct of their operations. It describes the organizational, administrative, financial and accounting procedures of the ICC of the Sindia Nord CLPA. The objectives are to:

- Provide a formal framework for the execution of administrative operations
- Describe the administrative, financial and accounting procedures
- Describe the expenditure procedures to ensure effective internal control, formalizing the checks to be carried out and by who at each stage
- Describe the procedures to be implemented by all accounting and administrative staff, as well as the tasks to be performed by each
- Make optimum use of the available resources (human, material and financial)

Compliance and effective application of these procedures should remedy the various risks that may result from irregularities, negligence, misjudgment or misunderstanding. The CLPA of Sindia Nord in the course of October 2017 plans a meeting for feedback/sharing of the draft Procedural Manual.

#### **3.2.4. Support to implement a CLPA Website.**

In an effort to increase awareness of CLPAs both nationally and internationally, to help them share their experiences, strengthen their networking, and internal and external communication, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project worked alongside the DPM, setting up, launching and maintaining a CLPA website ([www.clpa.sn](http://www.clpa.sn)). The site, designed and validated with the direct involvement of fisheries stakeholders (CLPAs, DPM, COMFISH Plus) provides information on the mission and structure of CLPAs, the number of CLPAs per region, their activities (initiatives, meetings, training, etc.), and publications.

The launch of the website was the focus of a video available on YouTube ([https://www.youtube.com/edit?o=U&video\\_id=RHyFSc9wg6Y](https://www.youtube.com/edit?o=U&video_id=RHyFSc9wg6Y)), and it also prompted an article in the CLPA website ([www.clpa.sn](http://www.clpa.sn)) and in Issue N° 27 of *Tallar Infos* (Cayar FM newsletter on artisanal fisheries in Senegal and in the sub region).

The YouTube link and the launch article on the website were shared with the main partners of the project (Fisheries administration, CLPAs, fisheries/environment research and training institutes, donors group on fisheries, and projects/NGOs working in the fisheries sector).

In order to reinforce ownership and sustainability, training sessions were organized for the actors in four CLPAs: Mbour, Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor and Cayar. Also during these trainings

focal points were consensually identified in each CLPA to contribute to the life and updating of the website with a strong involvement of the CLPA secretaries. DPM will be the website host and administrator after COMFISH Plus ends.



Figure 7: Training Session during the CLPA Web site Launch

### 3.2.5. Strengthening the Capacities of the CLPA to Establish and Manage an Electronic Archiving System.

In January 2017 the project organized two-day training for 12 partner CLPAs on electronic data archiving, in collaboration with the DPM. The purpose of the training was to help CLPAs to safeguard, secure and easily access their electronic data with the computers provided by the project. It has enabled CLPAs (community relays and coordinators) to create directories/folders by rubric, to host their various types of data (administrative and financial management, laws and regulations, reports, correspondence, planning, etc.). This training was also an opportunity to introduce participants to the use of search engines such as Google and Bing to search for information on artisanal fishing in Senegal via the Internet.



Figure 8: An overview of participants during the training on CLPA electronic archiving

*Continuation of capacity strengthening in electronic archiving for the CLPAs of Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor and Cayar.* After initial training in the CLPA of Mbour on the implementation of an electronic archiving system for CLPAs, training sessions were organized between March and May 2017 specifically for the CLPA executive offices in Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor and Cayar.

These meetings resulted in the finalization of the electronic data archiving from the Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor and Cayar CLPAs and to put in place a system for review of data archiving in each of the CLPAs concerned. They have also made it possible to increase the awareness of the CLPA executive offices on the importance of electronic archiving, to review and finalize the data to be archived for the CLPAs, and to designate a focal point and provide him/her with the tools for electronic archiving of data.



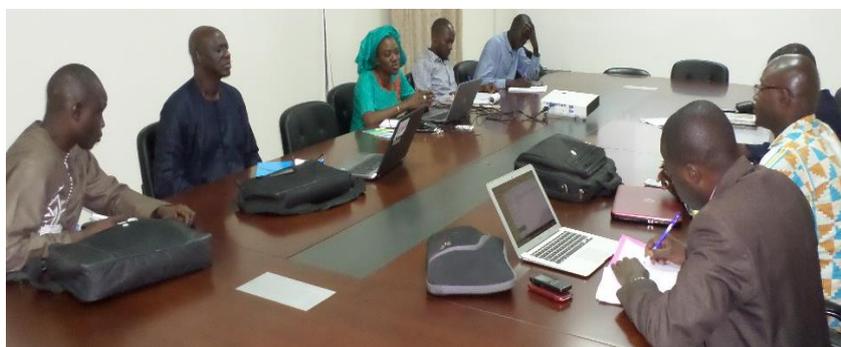
**Figure 9: Ziguinchor participants during the training on CLPA electronic archiving**

### **3.2.6. Transferring the Geographic Information System (GIS) from CSE to DPM.**

Three meetings were held with CSE and DPM (December 2016, February, and April 2017) to discuss the transfer of the GIS/fisheries data base from CSE to DPM. These meetings identified training, actions, and equipment needed to execute the successful transfer and use of the data:

- Development of a plan for GIS updating
- Validation of the terms of reference and composition of a taskforce to operationalize the transfer (comprised of 3 DPM Division heads, an IT specialist, CSE team and the communication officer of the USAID/COMFISH Plus Project)
- Proposal for a taskforce meeting schedule for the operationalization of the GIS data base
- Compliance with the USAID's graphic charter in the GIS system
- Proposal for a GIS domain name: [www.sig-peche.sn](http://www.sig-peche.sn)

Once the Memorandum of Understanding is finalized with CSE, the latter will be responsible for developing and validating a timeframe for training and other activities to be carried out as part of the GIS transfer process.



**Figure 10: Participants at a meeting on GIS transfer to DPM**

### 3.3. Natural Resources/Management Plans/Conservation of Biodiversity and Marine Ecosystems

#### 3.3.1. Improving the project scientific base.

*Starting the sampling campaign in Marine Protected Areas (MPA).* IUPA carried out a first sampling campaign in the Sangomar and Gandoul MPAs. Fifteen stations were sampled inside and outside these two MPAs between September 25 and September 30, 2017.

Ethmalosa was sampled in the MPAs using encircling gillnets with mesh size from 25 to 40 mm. At each station, the fish captured were counted and weighed to estimate yields. Then, 60 individuals were weighed, measured and dissected to determine sex and stage of sexual maturity.

The biological variables were: total length, fork length, individual weights, sex and stage of sexual maturity. At each site, the following environmental parameters were measured using a YSI multipara meter probe: salinity, dissolved oxygen content, conductivity, temperature and pH.

Activities planned for October 2017 will focus on continuing with the sampling in the Gandoul and Sangomar MPAs and organizing a sampling mission in the Niamone-Kalounayes and Casa Balantacounda MPAs in Casamance.



Figure 11: Samples of ethmalosa in the MPAs of Gandoul and Sangomar

*The situation of fishery resources exploitation in the Sine Saloum CLPAs.* A baseline study of the fisheries was conducted in the Sine Saloum in terms of the number of actors involved, fishing gear and infrastructure. This data was collected by the relays from 7 Sine Saloum CLPAs after training on how to collect the data. The information collected was analyzed with the technical support of the project and then validated by the Technical Departments involved

in the sustainable management of the fisheries (Fisheries Department, Water and Forestry Commission and MPA Managers).

- *Socio-professional categories of the fishery sector in Sine Saloum.* Fishers dominate in terms of actors in the fisheries, except in Niodior and Missirah, where mollusc harvesters and processors are the majority (mussel, oyster, murex and cymbium). Shellfish harvesting is a women-dominated activity (94.5% of shellfishers are women).
- It was found that 6.6% of fishers are from foreign countries: especially Mali, The Gambia and Guinea Bissau. In the artisanal processing sector (mainly ethmalosa smoking), 15% of the actors are foreigners, mostly Guinean.

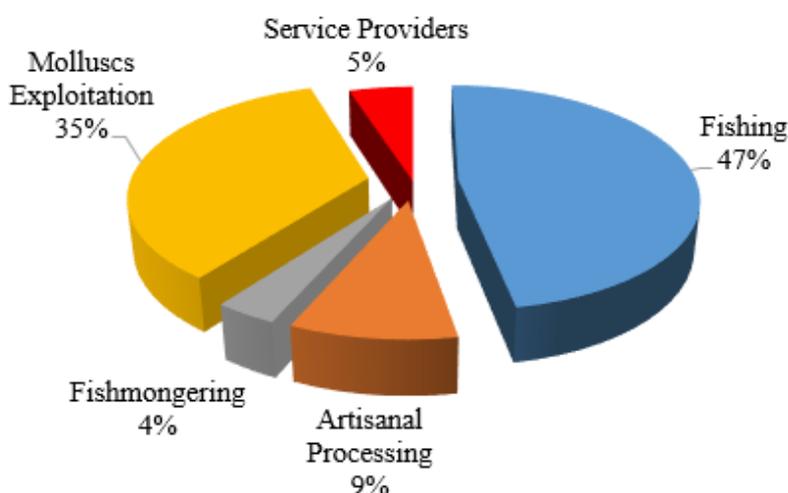


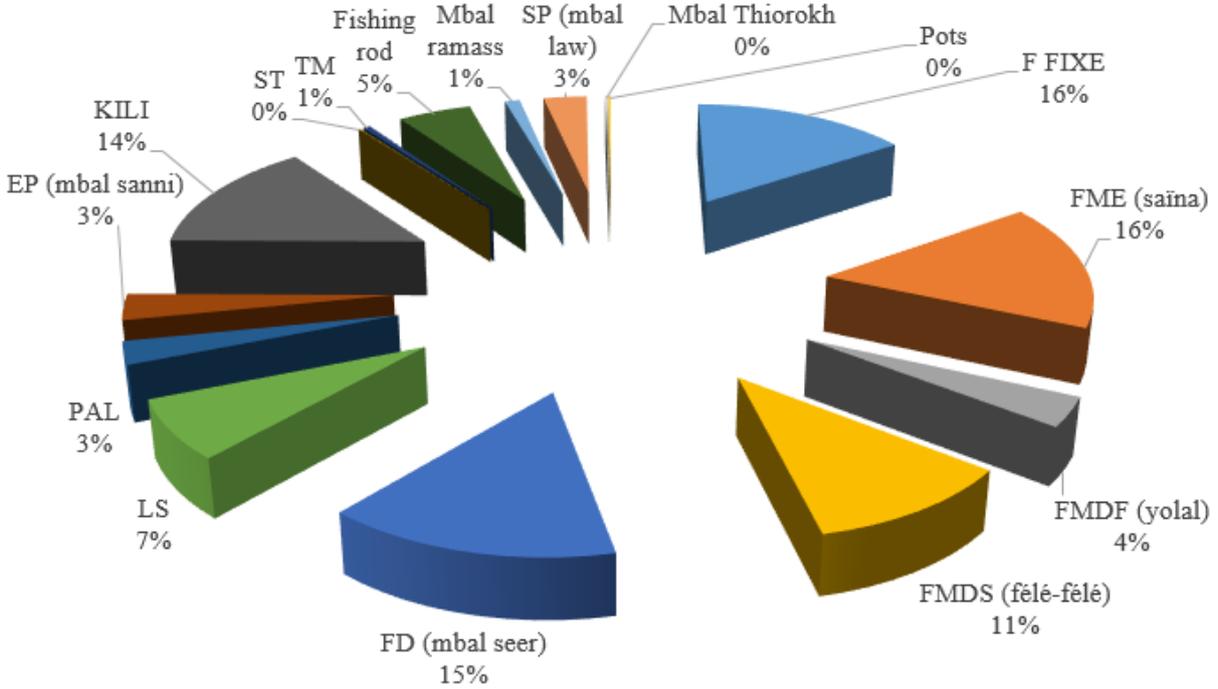
Figure 12: The different socio-professional categories in the Sine Saloum (USAID/COMFISH Plus Survey, May 2017)

Table 1: Distribution of actors per trade and per CLPA

CLPA	Fishers	Artisanal Processing	Fish Traders	Mollusks Harvesting	Service Providers
Foundiougne	614	51	69	49	0
Djirmda	976	88	42	680	96
Bassoul	1 300	212	17	510	197
Niodior	637	189	8	1200	119
Sokone	218	40	54	184	32
Missirah	541	201	92	546	33
Toubacouta	282	159	63	199	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4568</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>3368</b>	<b>485</b>

*The fishing gear used in the Sine Saloum area.* The surveys identified sixteen types of fishing gear: beach seine (SP), encircling gillnet (FME), bottom drifting gillnet (FMDF), surface driftnet (FDS), trailing net (*Killi*), surrounding net (ST), falling net (EP), fixed shrimp net (Fixed F), longline (PAL) the single line (LS), the fishing rod, trammel, *Mbal ramass* (a type of beach seine) and the cuttlefish pot. Of these, five gear types predominate (fixed shrimp net, trailing net or *Killi* net, set gillnet, encircling gillnet and surface driftnet) targeting strategic species such as shrimp, sardinella and ethmalosa, which play a very important socio-economic role in the area.

The gear often used for shrimp is the fixed shrimp net (16%) and the *Killi* or trailing net (14%) and for ethmalosa it is the encircling gillnet and the surface gillnet. The fishing gear targeting sardinella is mainly the encircling gillnet (16%).



**Figure 13: Fishing gears used in Sine Saloum (USAID/COMFISH Plus Survey, 2017)**

Some gear is present in all CLPAs while others are present in only a few. For example, at the Toubacouta CLPA the fishing rod dominates due to the development of tourism. At the CLPA of Missirah and Foundiougne, the trailing net dominates. In Djinda it is the shrimp fixed nets. In Bassoul, the FME dominates.

*The pirogue fleet.* One thousand three hundred and forty (1,340) active pirogues have been recorded with sizes varying from 4 to 20 m in length. These dugout canoes are propelled by outboard motors with 8 to 40 horsepower.

*Fisheries support infrastructure.* In the main, this refers to landing platforms (2 jetties in Missirah and Diamniadio), a fishing center in Missirah, 3 fuel stations (2 in Missirah and 1 in Sokone), 1 ice factory in Foundiougne and 8 equipped processing areas.

**Table 2: Types of infrastructure found in Sine Saloum**

CLPA	Drying racks	Smokers	Rest Area	Storage Room
Foundiougne	0	0	0	0
Djirnda	162	36	2	2
Bassoul	76	107		4
Niodior	90	39	3	3
Sokone	9	0	0	0
Missirah	162	36	2	2
Toubacouta	32	11	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>

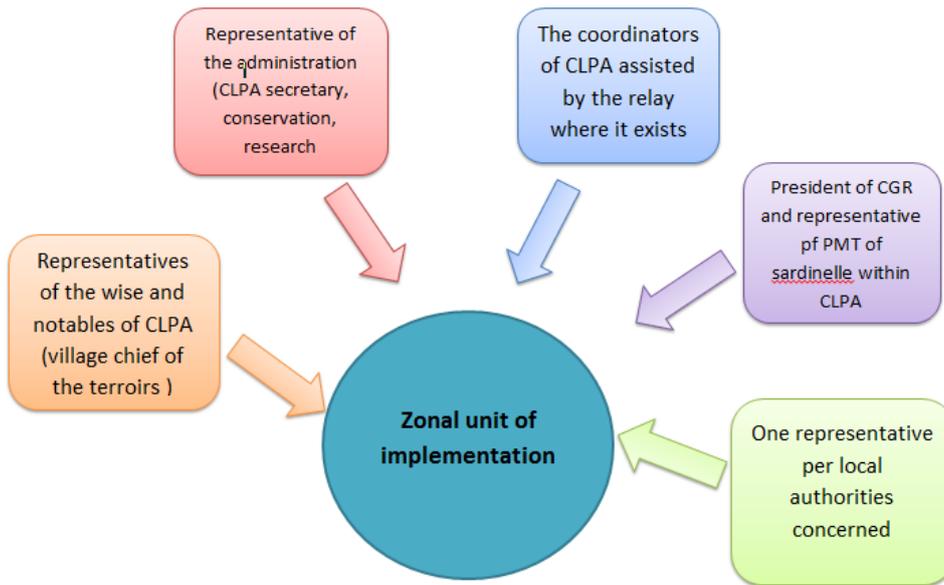
### 3.3.2. Support to implement Collaborative Fisheries Management Plans.

Implementation of fisheries management plans in the sardinella fishery started this year. Concerning ethmalosa, the management plan elaboration process continues with the strengthening of consultations in the Sine Saloum and Casamance zones in collaboration with the GoWamer project (UNDP/European Union) and CSRP.

Implementation of the sardinella fishery management plans started this year in Grande Côte Sud, Cap Vert and Petite Côte. The first activity consisted of a collaborative development of an implementation strategy that was amended by the CLPA coordinators and validated by the DPM's Technical Working Team (ETT). The strategy gives the broad lines of implementation and identifies the key stakeholders and their tasks and how to monitor plan implementation.

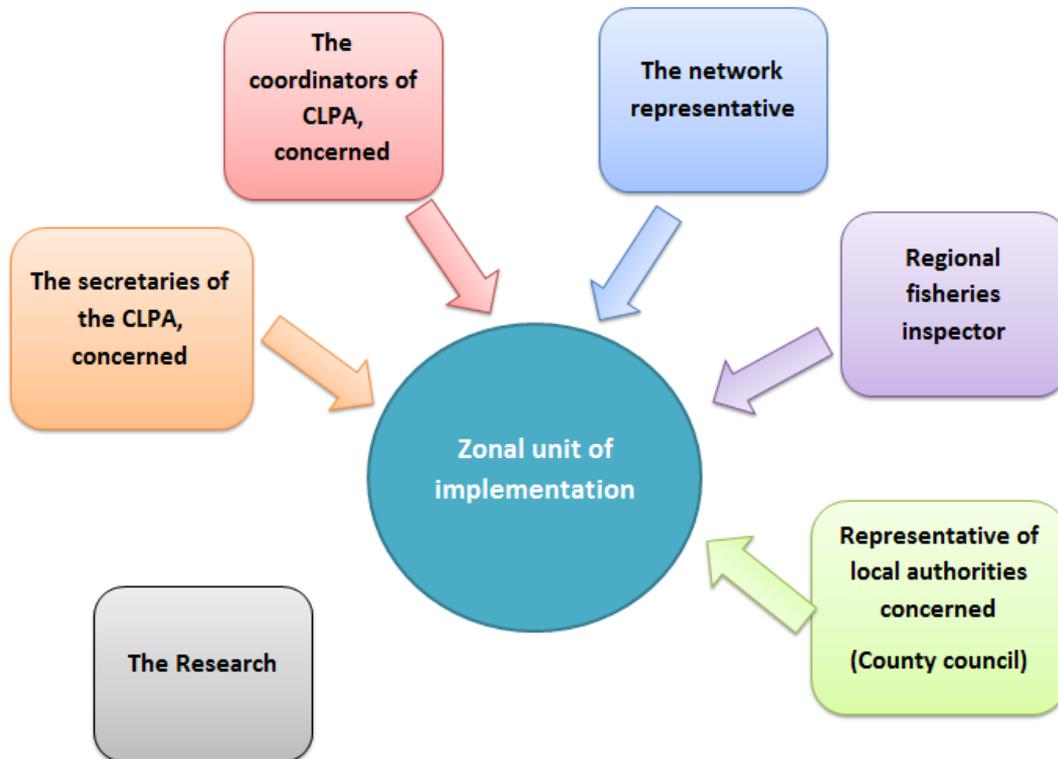
Implementation can be summarized by the following activities:

- An action plan is extracted from the three-year annual fisheries plans and used as a basis for an annual planning of the activities. This action plan is developed by small implementation units and validated by the ICC of the CLPAs.
- Implementation monitoring will be carried out at three levels : local (by a small implementation unit) ; zonal (by the zonal implementation unit) ; and, scientific (through a scientific monitoring framework).
- The small implementation unit in the CLPA will be responsible for planning activities, monthly assessment of progress in action plan implementation, identifying constraints related to implementation, discussing new management initiatives identified during implementation and identifying funding gaps for the various activities. The diagram below shows its composition.



**Figure 14: Composition of the small unit for sardinella management plan implementation**

The zonal implementation unit, unlike the small unit, covers all CLPAs in the sardinella management plan area. Its mission is much reduced and focuses on quarterly evaluations of implementation constraints of the management plan in the small units and the use of scientific information and other partners to support implementation. The diagram below shows the composition of the zonal unit.



**Figure 15: The zonal implementation unit**

- The scientific monitoring framework involves all the scientific institutions involved in the project. These include CRODT, IUPA, IFAN and CSE, which will provide scientific input into the analysis of results (biological, economic and social impacts of the management plan).

The table below shows the missions of the different implementation units and the scientific monitoring framework.

**Table 3: Mission of the implementing units and the scientific framework**

Small Implementation Unit	Zonal Implementation Unit	Scientific Monitoring Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan annual activities and submit for validation</li> <li>• Monthly assessment of progress in annual action plan implementation</li> <li>• Identify constraints in the implementation of the action plan</li> <li>• Monitor results obtained after implementing the action plan</li> <li>• Discuss new management initiatives identified during PGP implementation</li> <li>• Identify the funding gaps for the activities in the colleges involved in the implementation of the sardinella management plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly evaluate the monthly meetings of the URM and formulate recommendations to the URMs</li> <li>• Inform on results at the zonal level</li> <li>• Analyze constraints and propose solutions for implementation</li> <li>• Use scientific information from joint data collection units and other partners to guide management plan implementation</li> <li>• Document all meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scientifically follow-up the management plan implementation</li> <li>• Provide technical and scientific support</li> <li>• Validate all scientific information (data collection, studies, etc.)</li> <li>• Analyze result indicators</li> </ul>

To achieve the expected results and impacts, a capacity building program for the actors and institutions involved will accompany the implementation of the management plans. Capacity building will consist of equipment, training, and financial support for the execution of activities.

***Furthering the Development Process of the Management Plan for the Ethmalosa Fishery.***  
 The process of developing Local Management Plans for ethmalosa in the Sine Saloum and Casamance areas continues through harmonization with all the institutions involved in supporting the management of this resource (GoWamer/UNDP, CSR, etc.). A participatory study/diagnosis in the administrative regions of Saint Louis, Fatick, Thies, Ziguinchor and Dakar was prepared by these institutions using methodologies set up by the USAID/COMFISH project. The diagnoses confirmed the results obtained in the focus groups organized previously by the USAID/COMFISH project. The results also showed the awareness and commitment of actors on the need for sustainable management of this fishery while confirming the threats to its sustainability (e.g. illegal mesh size and use of monofilament).

The actors have proposed solutions related to the findings of the diagnosis. With this information preliminary draft of the management plan was prepared and amended by local actors. The next step will be a national validation in CSR countries. This information will be used in the development and implementation of local management plans for the ethmalosa fishery in Senegal.



Photo 16: Participatory diagnostics on ethmalosa fisheries in Ziguinchor

### 3.3.3. Conservation of Biodiversity and Marine Ecosystems.

As a result of the support of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project and the other partners, 12,000 octopus pots were sunk into the water this year in the Department of Mbour. This year, the launch ceremony for the octopus pots was held on September 14 by the Minister of MPEM at the Joal Fadiouth fishing dock in the presence of the Japanese Ambassador. During the ceremony, the president of the CLPA of Joal Fadiouth revisited the results of sinking the octopus pots and the biological rest. He also mentioned the other management measures that are supported in this CLPA by the partners.



Photos 17: Launch ceremony for the Octopus pots in Mbour

### 3.3.4. Capacity Strengthening for the Fight Against IUU Fishing

*Exchange visit to the United States.* The project intends to support MPEM in the implementation of the Senegalese national plan to combat IUU fishing. To this end, a study and exchange of experience was planned for May 2017 in Washington DC to learn from the American experience in setting up a Task Force to combat IUU fishing. This trip was postponed due to delays in finalizing the necessary documentation for obtaining entry visa to the United States. Subsequently, it was not until the end of the parliamentary elections before it was known if there would be a change in the composition of the initial delegation to take part in the mission. New steps will be taken to reactivate the visa process and to retain a date (planned around April 2018) in consultation with all stakeholders (USAID, US Agencies involved, URI, MPEM, etc.).

Supporting the organization of the Conference of Ministers and Coordination Committee of the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRFP). USAID/Senegal, through the

USAID/COMFISH Plus project, supported the organization of the 29<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session of the Coordination Committee and the 18<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session of the Conference of Ministers of CSRP in Dakar in May 2017.

The CSRP is an intergovernmental body created in 1985 through a Convention bringing together seven member states: Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone. The main mandate of the CSRP is to harmonize member countries' policies for the protection, conservation and sustainable exploitation of their fisheries resources and to strengthen their cooperation for the benefit of their respective populations.

Since 2013, the CSRP has been in an institutional impasse which has prevented it from carrying out its mission and to play its role of harmonizing fisheries policies and coordinating the various interventions and initiatives to contribute to the eradication of IUU fishing, but also the improved management of shared resources in the CSRP area. As a result, the revision of the statutory texts of the CSRP was recommended by the Member States in order to make it operational. In view of the search for consensus on the appointment of a Permanent Secretary, revisions should be made in the statutory texts, in particular in the Convention establishing the CSRP, the Staff Regulations and the Rules of Procedure.

The objective of the two special sessions was to review and validate the proposals for the review of the Convention on the Establishment of the CSRP as amended and the Staff Regulations of the CSRP. The Coordinating Committee considered these proposals and proposed those most relevant for validation by the Conference of Ministers. The validated proposals will be inserted in the relevant statutory texts.

The CSRP organized in September 2017 a sub-regional workshop for the “Validation of the comparative study on the harmonization of fisheries legislation in the CSRP area with the Convention on Minimum Access Conditions (CMAC)”. This is a key step in the process of harmonizing the conditions for access to fisheries resources in the CSRP area and will contribute to more effective control of IUU fishing in the CSRP area. The CMAC, which entered into force in 2012, contributes to the harmonization of general principles and rules on sustainable fisheries, but also meets the conditions for sub-regional integration of fisheries policies in the CSRP zone. Validating this study gives the CSRP a sub-regional legal instrument in line with relevant international rules on sustainable fisheries.

Televised debate on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU fishing). In order to increase awareness on the devastating effects of IUU fishing in Senegal, and thereby help to promote vigorous measures against this problem, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project, in collaboration with the MPEM and its technical arm in charge of Fisheries Protection and Surveillance (DPSP) facilitated the organization of televised roundtable on IUU fishing.

The roundtable brought together the Director of the DPSP, Navy Captain Mamadou Lamine NDIAYE (also representing his line ministry), the Chief of Party of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project, Dr. Khady SANE DIOUF and two actors representing the fishing sector: Abdoulaye NDIAYE, national coordinator of the CLPA network and Mouhamadou KANDJI, member of FENAGIE Pêche.

The debate, which lasted nearly an hour, allowed panelists to discuss the causes, consequences and solutions to IUU fishing that seriously undermines efforts to promote sustainable fisheries in Senegal.

There are several causes to IUU fishing, both in industrial and artisanal fisheries: high profits, growth in markets for fishery products, including juveniles, resource depletion following a continuous increase in fishing effort, overcapacity of the fishing industry, and weak surveillance. The consequences are economic, social, and environmental.

Several solutions were recommended during this debate to deal with IUU fishing. Political will has been reaffirmed in particular with the new Fisheries Code, the National Plan to Combat IUU Fishing, the Task Force, and local governance bodies (CLPA and CLPA networks). The existence of institutions empowered to combat IUU fishing at regional (CSRFP) and international (FAO, EU) levels were forcefully reiterated.

The television coverage was national (RTS) and the debate participants unanimously hailed the efforts of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project for a concerted management of the fisheries in Senegal.

### ***3.4. Crosscutting Themes***

#### **3.4.1. Adaptation to Climate Change and Gender.**

In support of the implementation of the national and local adaptation strategies, several actions were carried out during the fiscal year 2017.

At the political level, the actions were marked by the approval and joint signing of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Adaptation Plan (NAP-Fisheries); the participation of USAID/COMFISH Plus and the Maritime Fisheries Department (DPM) in the Conference of Parties on Climate Change (COP 22) in Marrakech; the development and validation of the National Strategy for the Operationalization of the NAP-Fisheries; and the establishment of an inter-ministerial order on “National Platform for Climate Change (PNCC)”.

At the institutional level, the capacities of forecasters of the National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM) were strengthened in marine modeling. Similarly, the partnership framework with the USAID/COMFISH Plus project and the USAID/CINSERE project has been strengthened.

At the local level several activities were also carried out, including setting up the monitoring and steering committees on local climate change adaptation plans of the CLPAs of Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Saint Louis; and evaluating the Early Warning System (EWS) in collaboration with the members of the CLPA Coordination and the Advisory Committees and technical services.

As for the resilience of women processors, a number of initiatives have been undertaken, including: the development of a partnership agreement with the Directorate of Literacy and National Languages (DALN), the review of hygiene committees, strengthening women’s capacity in financial management, and support in alternative income generating activities (equipment and infrastructure).

As part of the program to modernize artisanal processing areas in Mbao, Fass Boye, Pencum Senegal and Goxxu Mbaac and at the request of MPEM, the project supported the process of strengthening the organizational dynamics of women in line with the new Sectorial Policy Letter for the development of fisheries and aquaculture.

## **Supporting the Implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP-Fisheries).**

Several activities were carried out this year to support the NAP-Fisheries implementation.

***Signing of the National Adaptation Plan Document:*** The Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and that of MPEM jointly signed the NAP-Fisheries on November 02, 2016 at the Ministry of Maritime Fisheries. This national level endorsement marks the beginning of the integration of the climate change dimension into national planning. This agreement on the part of two Ministries contributes to the integration of climate change as a “Strategic Action” into “Strategic Axis 3” of “Specific Objective 1” of the Sectorial Policy Letter for the development of fisheries and aquaculture (LPSD/PA 2016-2035).

The NAP-Fisheries thus contributes to the implementation of the LPSD/PA and proposes adaptation measures budgeted at one hundred and thirty-nine billion CFAF by 2035. The ensuing endorsement phase (embodied by the joint signing by both Ministers) was decisive for the two ministries concerned in view of their active participation in COP 22 in Marrakech. Sharing of Senegal’s experience in fisheries and climate change at the COP was also an opportunity to gain interest and potential financial support from international organizations such as the FAO and UNDP.

### ***Preparation and validation of the National Strategy to Operationalize the NAP-Fisheries.***

In order to operationalize the NAP-Fisheries, an implementation strategy incorporating a five-year Action Plan has been developed. Technical validation meetings were organized: the first on February 19, 2017 (between the technical experts of MEDD and MPEM); the second national validation meeting was held on July 6, 2017 with all stakeholders involved. The strategy reflects the adaptation options outlined in the NAP-Fisheries in a five-year Operational Action Plan and a budget of 80.6 billion CFAF required for implementation. In the future, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project will reinforce this multi-sectorial synergy of action by establishing in collaboration with DPEM and MEDD a fund raising and a monitoring/evaluation unit supported by an extension strategy at all levels.



**Figure 18: Signing Ceremony for the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and validation of the operationalization strategy of NAP-Fisheries**

***National Platform to follow-up the implementation of the NAP-Fisheries.*** The consultation frameworks for fisheries/environment climate change and the NAP-Fisheries signed agreement between MPEM and MEDD also resulted in signing an inter-ministerial decree N° 07-980 of May 12, 2017 on the “Creation of a national climate change fisheries platform (PN CC)” between MDEM and MEDD. At the institutional and regulatory level, this framework will accompany the process of operationalization of the NAP-Fisheries. The Platform will continue the process of implementing the NAP-Fisheries after the COMFISH Plus project is ended. The governance bodies that are responsible for steering this platform have been set up and are composed of professionals and key players in the fisheries sector, state structures such as the Ministries of Finance and Environment, Parliament, the Economic Social and Environmental Council, the High Council of Local Communities, NGOs, Technical and Financial Partners, research institutes and universities and the private sector. The officers of the Platform (President, Vice-President and Secretary) were officially installed on September 27, 2017. The President comes from the National Inter-Professional Artisanal Fisheries Council (CONIPAS), the Vice-President from the High Council of Local Communities (HCCL) and the Secretariat from DPM. The USAID/COMFISH Plus project intends to support the implementation of the Platform whose key and urgent actions include: drafting rules of procedure, setting up functional local platforms in CLPAs, and strengthening their capacity.

***Support to strengthen the capacity of institutions and actors and synergy of action with the CINCERE project.*** At the institutional level, the project provided financial support for an SMS platform and strengthened the capacities of the ANACIM forecasters in marine weather modeling. This capacity building for the ANACIM agents aims to increase precision and specificity of the climate service broadcasts to the actors of artisanal fisheries for their own safety at sea. For the sustainability of the Early Warning System the partnership framework between the USAID/COMFISH Plus project, the CINCERE project, and DPSP was strengthened through planning-meetings to develop a roadmap. The roadmap spells out the key actions to be carried out, including setting up monitoring units and monitoring committees at the local level.

A partnership agreement has also been signed with the Directorate of Literacy and National Languages (DALN) in support of the implementation of the annual action plans drawn up by women processors. The objective of the DALN partnership is a literacy program to strengthen skills in national languages (22 codified languages) so that they can be more effective.

Several synergy meetings with ANER were also held to strengthen the technical and logistical capacities of women processors with production equipment resilient to climate change (solar ovens/solar dryers).

***Support to implement the national adaptation strategy at the local level.*** In support of the implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy at the local level, the following activities were carried out this year: 1) assessment of the Early Warning System (EWS) and local capacity building; and, 2) meetings to set up monitoring/steering committees for the participatory local adaptation plans of Grande Côte and Casamance (Ziguinchor and Kafountine).

***Evaluation of the Early Warning System.*** As part of the priority adaptation actions proposed by local actors, the SMS platform and early warning system were supported by the project in collaboration with ANACIM. After two years of implementation, the CLPAs of

Rufisque/Bargny, Yenne/Dialaw, Mbour, Sindia Nord/Sindia Sud, Joal/Fadjiouth, Saint Louis, Casamance and Sine Saloum carried out a review of the system. The review was carried out at two levels: in colleges during information gathering meetings and in the “mbaars” (the actors’ rest areas). Review findings were then validated by the ICCs of the CLPAs. The review enabled the main beneficiaries to identify constraints, assess meteorological information requirements and propose ways of improving and sustaining the system. Overall, all actors appreciate the EWS because of its contribution to the safety of fishermen at sea. One of the limitations identified is the delay sometimes observed in the reception of alerts by local actors.

***Establishing committees for monitoring/steering the local adaptation plans of Ziguinchor/Kafountine and Saint Louis.*** Under the supervision of the local administrative authorities and in close collaboration with the technical services, the committees for monitoring/steering the local adaptation plans of Saint Louis, Ziguinchor and Kafountine were installed and approved through “Préfectorial” orders. These steering committees (steering/monitoring) will provide guidance on the implementation of local, annual, adaptation plans, develop strategies for human and financial resource mobilization with the support of local partners, and ensure monitoring/evaluation of the implementation of the annual action plans.

1,172 local actors (313 M and 859 F) were trained in climate services and adaptation.



**Figure 19: setting up and validation of monitoring/steering committees on local Adaptation Plans of Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Saint Louis**

**Gender - Improving the resilience of women processors.** The activities carried out this year include: 1) evaluation of hygiene charters and committees, 2) capacity building workshops for women in financial management, 3) training workshops on literacy with the DALN, and 4) support to Income Generating Activities (IGA).

***Evaluation of hygiene committees and capacity building in financial management.*** Capacity-building in financial management tools and self-organization for 360 women processors was continued this year. This activity is part of the implementation of the action plans drawn up by women processing hygiene committees in the following localities: Sine Saloum; Sindia Nord/Sindia Sud; Joal/Fadjiouth, Rufisque/Bargny; Yenne/Dialaw and Mbour.



**Support for income-generating activities/equipment and materials in committees.** Income-generating activities for processing groups were supported in Missirah, Diamniadio, Khelcom, Pointe Saréne, Guéréo and Ndayane. These income generating activities are designed to boost empowerment of women in a context of increasing scarcity of fish resources for artisanal processing.



**Figure 22: Income Generating Activity support to women processors of Guéréo and Ndayane (Sindia), Khelcom (Joal), Missirah and Diamniadio (Saloum Islands)**

Support to the process of strengthening the organizational dynamics of the processing areas of Fass Boye, Mbaou, Pencum Senegal and Goxxu Mbaac. At the request of MPEM and under the national program of modernization of artisanal processing areas, USAID/COMFISH Plus initiated a process to strengthen the organizational dynamics of women processors of Mbaou, Fass Boye, Pencum Senegal and Goxxu Mbaac. Consultation meetings were held with stakeholders at all levels to identify gaps and needs and to consensually define administrative, financial and environmental management measures.



**Figure 23: Discussion with women processors of Fass Boye, Pencum Senegal, Goxxu Mbaac and Mbaou**

### 3.4.2. Governance/Decentralization

***Recruitment, training and installation of new facilitators.*** The new facilitators recruited under the extension phase of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project were trained November 13-16, 2016. This enabled them to better understand the objectives and the lines of action of the project, and to define the role of facilitators. It was also an opportunity to present the facilitation techniques and tools as well as the participatory approach used by the project.



**Figure 24: Facilitator training session in plenary**

After their training, these facilitators were deployed in the CLPAs of Sine-Saloum, Cayar, Saint Louis, Ziguinchor and Kafountine.

***Continuation of participatory monitoring activities.*** Participatory monitoring activities continued during FY2017. At the request of the administration and actors, the number of surveillance outings per CLPA per month was increased from two to three. Overall, 172 marine outings were carried out for the CLPAs of Mbour, Joal fadiouth, Sindia Nord, Rufisque/Bargny, Yen/Dialaw, Cayar, Kafountine, Ziguinchor and Saint-Louis. Two thousand three hundred and forty (2,344) pirogues were inspected and 351 were boarded. In Cayar, of the 486 inspected pirogues, 168 offenses were recorded. The following offenses are the most common: insufficient lifejackets in the pirogue or lack of wearing lifejackets; absence of fishing license and unregistered pirogues; non-regulatory fishing gear; use of prohibited nets (e.g. monofilament) and catching and processing juveniles.

The volume of juveniles in catches was noted in many fishing centers. When found, they are seized and destroyed. For example, 94 tons of juveniles were seized and destroyed at Rufisque and 47 tons at Kafountine.

Due to the frequency of bad practices in the post-harvest phase at the fishing docks and processing areas, ad hoc control operations were organized in the CLPAs of Mbour, Joal Fadiouth and Kafountine. They have revealed many practices prohibited in the Local Conventions and related to hygiene in artisanal processing, drying of products on the ground, and poor storage conditions for the products.

Surveillance agents offer awareness-raising and warnings before applying sanctions. However, in Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Rufisque, there were nevertheless fines and seizures of fishing equipment or products.



**Figure 25: fishing net seized in Ziguinchor**

Evaluating and updating the CLPAs Local Conventions. The evaluation and updating of Local Conventions was carried out in most CLPAs in order to update local management rules for effective local governance of fisheries. Focus groups were organized throughout the second quarter of the fiscal year with all CLPA village colleges or committees to collect all information related to the implementation of Local Conventions. A total of 20 focus groups were organized in the CLPAs of Mbour, Sindia North, Sindia Sud, Joal Fadiouth, Cayar, Saint Louis, Rufisque/Bargny, Yene/Dialao, Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Cayar. These consultations involved 464 actors composed of wholesalers, fishermen, male/female processors and service providers.

The information gathered in the focus groups was shared in feedback workshops with the CLPA Coordination and Advisory Committees (ICC). This feedback helped identify the achievements, constraints and recommendations to readjust the implementation process of the Local Conventions.

In some CLPAs, these feedback workshops were presided over by the Sous-Préfets or Préfets of the locality. In other CLPAs, the CLPA secretaries (Post Heads or Departmental Inspectors) were invited to chair the meetings. Overall, the conclusions of the workshops showed the effective contribution of Local Conventions in the sustainable management of fisheries resources. The Local Conventions have encouraged the actors to pay fees for fishing licenses, register their boats, conform with the mesh size, reduce intra and inter-professional conflicts and align with hygiene and quality standards in the landing and processing centers.

The actors suggested actions for a more effective implementation of the Local Convention, such as strengthening the financial resources of the CLPAs; its socialization through the media and translation into local languages; increasing the number of surveillance outings; strengthening of actors' capacity; and periodic consultations between the different trades. New measures were also suggested for incorporation into Local Conventions. MPEM is working on the legal status of CLPA participatory surveillance. A legal ordinance from MPEM on the status of "fisher self-surveillance" is expected to be released soon.



**Figure 26: Feedback and validation of the results of the Local Convention of Kafountine**

It should be noted that only the CLPA of Saint Louis completed the process of updating the Local Convention and the administrative authority approved the document. In the other CLPAs, the process has not yet been completed and will continue in 2018.

**Fundraising in CLPAs.** The implementation of internal fundraising strategies has been reviewed in each CLPA and an action plan produced. The review concerned the CLPAs of Yene/Dialaw, Sindia Nord and Mbour. The ICC members and the heads of fisheries control posts attended these review workshops.



**Figure 27: Workshop in Mbour**

The total amount mobilized in the three CLPAs visited is CFAF 3,054,500 and is distributed as follows:

- CFAF 2,135,000 was mobilized in the CLPA of Mbour, representing all the dues of the members of the different trade colleges and the sale of membership cards
- CFAF 635,000 was mobilized in the CLPA of Yene/Dialao. This amount corresponds to the sums resulting from the sale of college membership cards and the support from partners (AFRICA FISH) involved in the implementation of the annual work plan
- CFAF 284,500 was mobilized in the CLPA of Sindia Nord from the sale of membership cards at the college level

- It should also be noted that the CLPA of Sindia Nord has recently acquired a plot of 300 m<sup>2</sup> in Ngaparou (worth approximately CF F 5,000,000) offered by the municipality of Saly to house its headquarters.

In the CLPAs of Ziguinchor, Kafountine, Sindia sud, Rufisque and Cayar, the results obtained are summarized as follows:

College membership card sales and membership dues:

- Ziguinchor - the total amount of the sale of cards amounts to CFAF 1,757,500
- Kafountine – the sale of cards is estimated at CFAF 1,871,000
- Rufisque and Cayar - the amounts resulting from the sale of cards are CFAF 120,000 and 98,000 respectively
- Sindia Sud - the actors opted for the annual contribution of the CLP (local fishing committees). The total amount mobilized is estimated at CFAF 265,000

Financial contribution from the Inter-professional GIE for the management of fishing docks:

This strategy is implemented only in the CLPA of Kafountine where an agreement has been reached between the inter-professional GIE and the commune of Kafountine to allocate to the CLPA a percentage of 5% of the monthly profits realized by the GIE in contribution to the management of fishery resources. Under this agreement, the amount received by the CLPA since the signing of the contract in 2016 amounts to CFAF 1,237,035.

Soliciting subsidies from partners:

Many of the CLPAs receive monthly support for participatory surveillance from USAID/COMFISH Plus. The CLPA of Sindia-Sud received from ADUPES this year CFAF 1,000,000 in support of the implementation of its annual workplan. The ADUPES project intends to extend its support to the CLPA of Rufisque/Bargny and Cayar.

In the CLPA of Saint-Louis, raises funds through the rental of equipment acquired through its own budget. At the same time, meeting room rentals were also used as strategies for mobilizing additional resources. Overall, in the CLPA of Saint-Louis, CFAF 4,226,000 was mobilized.

In order to sustain these achievements and improve the results already obtained, action plans have been developed in each CLPA.

***Developing new Local Conventions.*** New Local Conventions are being developed in the Sine Saloum area: Niodior, Bassoul, Djirnda, Foundiougne, Sokone, Toubacouta and Missirah. Local Convention development is a process that includes more than a dozen steps of which those described below were carried out this year.

- 1) ***Installation of new facilitators.*** Two new facilitators were assigned to Foundiougne and Toubacouta to support the process of developing the Local Convention in the Sine Saloum CLPA. Their official installation took place during the second quarter of 2017.

To facilitate their induction, offices were set up in the Fisheries Department for an improved collaboration with fisheries officers and professionals in the area.



**Figure 28:**A visit at the facilitator's office in Toubacouta

Several meetings were held to introduce the facilitators to the local authorities and fisheries stakeholders in the areas concerned. This activity was of dual importance in that it enabled them to identify the key actors involved in the management of fisheries resources, but above all to learn about certain realities related to fishing in the localities.

**2) *Informing and sensitizing actors in the process of Local Convention elaboration.***

Community information meetings on Local Convention elaboration in the seven CLPAs were organized during the second quarter of 2017. They helped inform the administrative and local authorities (Préfets, Sous-Préfets, fisheries administration and local authorities) of the start of activities, and secure their collaboration in the process of drafting the Local Conventions. Seven meetings were organized with the Coordination and Advisory Committee members of the CLPA of Bassoul, Foundiougne, Niodior, Djirnda, Toubacouta, Missirah and Sokone. These workshops presented the objectives of the Local Convention, its application areas, the step-by-step development process and the roles and responsibilities of the various actors involved in the process. A total of 201 actors were informed, including the heads of units and fisheries control, the members of the CLPA ICCs and the administrative authorities who chaired most of the meetings.

**3) *Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with the seven CLPAs.*** A memorandum of understanding between the project and the Sine Saloum CLPAs was proposed. As a commitment by both parties, the protocol sets out the roles and responsibilities of each party. In the end, the seven CLPAs through their ICCs, validated the partnership document with the project. Adding to their role as presidents of the CLPAs, the Préfets and Sous-Préfets also endorsed the documents.



**Figure 29: Protocol validation session in the CLPAs of Bassoul and Niodior**

- 4) ***Selection and training of community relays.*** During the information meetings, the ICCs of the seven CLPAs concerned selected the community relays to support the process of drawing up the Local Conventions. The following selection criteria were chosen: to volunteer; to be a resident of the local community; to be active in the fisheries sector; to be able to read and write in French; to be able to speak in one of the local languages and in French; to be aged between 18 and 50; to be available; and, to be of good moral character.

A total of 21 relays were proposed for three relays per CLPA. Their training was organized on January 13-14, 2017 in the CLP meeting room in Foundiougne. During these two days, their capacities were strengthened in terms of the key stages of the Local Convention process, such as: taking stock of the fisheries situation in each CLPA and identifying the constraints in fisheries meeting facilitation, reporting on technical activities, and conducting surveys.



**Figure 30: Community relay training workshop in Foundiougne**

- 5) ***Baseline (actors, fishing gears, fishing infrastructures).*** After selecting the community relays, capacity building followed to enable them to determine the fisheries situation baseline. The main information collected relates to the number of

fishers, their profile, the equipment used by the various trades engaged in the exploitation of fish resources (fisher, fishmonger, artisanal processor, shellfish harvester and service provider) as well as fisheries support infrastructure.

- 6) ***Focus group discussion with actors.*** In order to identify the constraints on fishing and the fishing sector in the Sine Saloum, focus group discussions by colleges (CLPA fishermen, fishmongers, processors, mollusk harvesters) were conducted. One-hundred and sixty-seven focus group discussions were facilitated involving 2,449 actors.



**Figure 31: Focus group discussion with fishmongers in Missirah and fishers in Sokone**

- 7) ***Feedback and technical validation of the stocktaking results.*** In order to validate the results of the fisheries baseline situation assessment, CLPA secretaries, technical services and the project team participated in feedback workshops.
- 8) ***Harmonization of management rules.*** Harmonization meetings were organized to identify rules common to various fisheries resources. Representatives of the ICC, including the CLPA Secretary, and project facilitators were present for each CLPA. At the end of the meetings, the actors were satisfied with the proposed rules for sustainable management of fishery resources.

### **3.4.3. Communications/Sensitization**

***Continuation and review of radio programs.*** Memoranda of Understanding were renewed signed this year with partner radios in order to increase awareness among fisheries stakeholders. Three new radios (Foundiougne FM, Betenty Niokok FM and Lux FM) were added to the existing eight radios, bringing the number of partner radios to eleven. These new radios will support the dissemination and implementation of Local Conventions in the Saloum islands (Foundiougne FM and Betenty Niokok), and strengthen the coverage of the CLPA of Mbour (Lux FM), which is a relatively large CLPA.

The project partner radios are: La Côtère (Joal), Dunia and Lux FM (Mbour), SEN FM (Sindia North), Jokko FM (Rufisque), Cayar FM (Cayar), Teranga FM, Sud FM - Ziguinchor, Kaf FM (Kafountine), Foundiougne FM and Betenty Niokok (Saloum Islands).



**Figure 32: Group photo with community radio representatives**



**Figure 33: Checks and MoUs being given to community radio representatives**

In FY2017, close to 300 programs were produced and broadcasted by the partner radio stations. Most of the programs dealt with: the fisheries code, pirogues registration and fees, the CLPA and its functioning, the organs and roles of the various officials, conflict prevention, actors sensitization for payment of fees, IUU fishing, and safety at sea.

Each partner radio produces and broadcasts one radio program each week. Themes are selected in a participatory and inclusive manner through theme selection committees set up within each CLPA and comprising representatives from the CLPA, the local fisheries administration, the partner radio concerned and the COMFISH Plus project.

According to the actors interviewed during the mid-term review of the programs in the various partner CLPAs, radio programs significantly contribute to raising awareness and changing the behavior of fishing actors for sustainable fisheries in Senegal.

***Sensitization and high visibility activities.***

*Organization of a televised debate on IUU fishing.* This televised debate with nation-wide coverage of RTS (Radio & Television Broadcasting Company of Senegal) was intended to contribute to strengthening actions against IUU fishing in Senegal. The publicity was positive for strengthened fisheries management.

*Organizing theatrical performances to support the implementation of Local Conventions.* Following on the success of the theatrical performances and public shows organized by the project during the first phase and at the request of actors, the project facilitated theatrical performances in four CLPAs (Mbour, Joal, Kafountine and Saint-Louis) to support the implementation of their Local Conventions.

- 1) Theatrical performance against juvenile fishing in the CLPAs of Mbour, Joal and Kafountine. In the CLPAs of Mbour, Joal and Kafountine, in April and May 2017, a theatrical performance on the prohibition of juvenile fishing was facilitated. The aim was to raise awareness on the devastating effects of juvenile fishing and to promote good practices, including the need for all the actors to conform with the measures of Local Conventions.



**Figure 34: Theatrical performances by the troupe from Mbour**



**Figure 35: Theatrical performances by 'Yoon wu leer' from Joal**



**Figure 36: Theatrical performances by 'Askan bi' from Kafontaine**

Attendance was very high in each of the three events. Several factors explain the strong mobilization of actors: the medium used (theatrical performance, which is much appreciated by the fisheries actors); the venue (the fishing dock where all the fisheries actors make their living); and, the timing of the event (twilight, a relatively slack period of activities for the actors). Mechanisms to bring actors to the events included the use of a public crier and community radio station broadcasting trailers (*Dunia*, *La Côtière* and *Kaf FM*). The events included cultural animation by local troops and organization of competitions with distribution of tee shirts before the theatrical performances.



**Figure 37: Audience in Kafontaine**



**Figure 38: Audience in Joal**



**Figure 39: Recreational event by women processors in Mbour as a prelude to the theatrical performance**



**Figure 40: Winners receiving their T-shirts in Joal**

In addition to these theatrical performances, a video film was also disseminated in the CLPA of Mbour on the collaborative management initiatives facilitated by the project with the cooperation of local actors.

- 2) Theatrical performance in the CLPA of Saint-Louis. The theatrical performance held in Saint-Louis, organized in July 2017, focused on safety at sea, which is one of the major fishing problems in their CLPA.

Like other performances, that of Saint-Louis was well attended. Cultural animation was provided by the female troupe of Saint-Louis and the performance of the Saint-Louis swimming instructors and theatrical troupe.

**USAID /COMFISH project capitalization videos.** Two USAID/COMFISH project capitalization videos were distributed (via USB flash drives and YouTube links) to the main partners (CLPAs, Fisheries Administration, research and training institutes, partner NGOs, donors, etc.). These videos, produced in Wolof and subtitled in French with the collaboration of the CLPAs and partners, focus on the main results of the first phase of the project.

The first video entitled “*Five years of contribution to the collaborative management of fisheries resources in Senegal*” highlights progress in fisheries management over the last five years through testimonies from actors and partners in the fisheries sector in Senegal.

The second video, entitled “*Maty Ndao, a pioneer of women processors empowerment in Senegal*”, emphasizes the efforts made by the USAID/COMFISH project and its partners in terms of the modernization of artisanal processing areas of fish resources and for the empowerment of women processors in Senegal.

**Media Coverage of Key Project Activities.** The project facilitated the media coverage of two key activities: 1) the installation ceremony of the national CLPA network and 2) the 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of Ministers of the CSRP.

**Coverage of the CLPA national network installation ceremony.** As part of the official installation ceremony of the national CLPA network bureau organized on Thursday, June 15, 2017, at the King Fahd Hotel in Dakar, the project collaborated with the Communication Unit of MPEM to invite over twenty media representatives (5 TV channels, 5 radio stations, 8 online media representatives and 5 print media).



Figure 41: National Executive Bureau of CLPAs Network

Following are links to online media coverage:

<http://www.aps.sn/actualites/economie/peche/article/les-clpa-vont-ameliorer-la-gouvernance-des-pecheries-artisanales-ministre>

<http://www.newsjs.com/sn/cogestion-des-peches-au-senegal--le-bureau-national-des-clpa-install%C3%A9/dzHb76OCzczSkmMqEFaad1pqSuG6M/>

<http://www.newsjs.com/url.php?p=http://www.rewmi.com/cogestion-peches-senegal-bureau-national-clpa-installe.html>

<http://www.newsjs.com/url.php?p=http://laviesenegalaise.com/peche-artisanale-installation-du-reseau-national-des-conseils-locaux-de-la-peche-artisanale>

<http://www.lactuacho.com/peche-installation-du-bureau-national-des-clpa-quest-ce-qui-pourrait-changer>

<http://www.lesoleil.sn/2016-03-22-23-21-32/item/59616-peche-les-conseillers-locaux-de-peche-artisanale-installent-leur-reseau-departemental.html>

<http://lesoleil.sn/2016-03-22-23-21-32/item/65904-peche-artisanale-un-instrument-de-cogestion-des-ressources-mis-en-place.html>

*Coverage of the 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the Ministerial Conference of the CSRP (May 18, 2017).* In collaboration with the Communication Unit of MPEM and the CSRP, media coverage of this event was facilitated.

Following are links to online media coverage.

<https://www.business221.com/2017/05/19/retard-de-cotisation-etats-perte-de-credibilite-retard-de-paiement-salaires-maux-ont-gangrene-commission-regionale-peches/>

<http://www.lesoleil.sn/2016-03-22-23-21-32/item/64818-commission-sous-regionale-des-peches-la-guinee-bissau-herite-du-secretariat-permanent.html>

<http://guineenews.org/sommet-de-commission-regionale-peches-guinee-joue-a-larbitre-facilite-relance-de-linstitution/>

<http://www.tradefm.net/redaction/?p=45877>

<http://www.guineepanorama.com/2017/05/22/peches-nouvel-exploit-reussi-par-le-ministre-andre-loua/>

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201705200125.html>

[http://www.dakaractu.com/29-eme-Session-extraordinaire-du-comite-de-la-CSRP-une-nouvelle-version-lancee\\_a131725.html](http://www.dakaractu.com/29-eme-Session-extraordinaire-du-comite-de-la-CSRP-une-nouvelle-version-lancee_a131725.html)

[http://www.dakaractu.com/29-eme-Session-extraordinaire-du-comite-de-la-CSRP-une-nouvelle-version-lancee\\_a131725.html](http://www.dakaractu.com/29-eme-Session-extraordinaire-du-comite-de-la-CSRP-une-nouvelle-version-lancee_a131725.html) (Video)

<http://yamatele.tv/yamateletv/autres/PLq1WLQUZU/peche-sans-autorisation-la-chine-accusee-de-dilapider-les-ressources-halieuistiques-de-la-sous-region> (Video)

<http://www.lequotidien.sn/rufisque-transmission-des-alertes-meteorologiques-le-guide-des-pecheurs> (météo Rufisque)

**Setting up Communication Aids.** In terms of communication aids, the project renewed various communication aids for the first year of COMFISH Plus.

- Signposting
- Business Cards and Stickers
- Diaries/Notepads
- Placing directional signage in the project field office in Mbour

## IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### *4.1. Strategies/Mechanisms/Partnership*

**Project activity coordination and planning meetings.** Two meetings were held on activity coordination and planning with the participation of the technical staff of the project, the facilitators and the partners (actors and fisheries administration) in November 22-24, 2016 and March 7-9, 2017, respectively.

The first workshop mainly allowed the partners to familiarize themselves with the main lines of intervention of the project during the extension phase but also with the contents of the annual Work Plan. It was also used as a planning exercise for the months of December, January and February 2017.

The second meeting took the form of an evaluation in relation to the activities carried out in the previous quarter, and activity planning moving forward. The activities planned focused on the implementation of the Sardinella Management Plan in the CLPAs of Petite Côte, Cap Vert and Grande Côte Sud, updating Local Conventions with partner CLPAs, the preparation of new Local Conventions in the CLPAs of Sine Saloum, the mid-term review of radio programs, and the strengthening of the organizational dynamics of women processing groups.

**Partnership activities related to sustainable resource management.** Partnership actions include the project contribution to equip the Joal/Fadiouth fishermen's house in collaboration with the Japanese Embassy, and contributions to the sinking of octopus pots in the Department of Mbour in collaboration with JICA and ADUPES (funded by the European Union).

As part of the development and implementation of management plans for the small pelagic fishery, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project is participating with the GoWamer project and the CRSP in consultations with fisheries stakeholders for ethmalosa fisheries management planning.

## *4.2. Lessons learned*

1. Establishment of Local Conventions is extremely important for strengthening the capacities of CLPAs. To operationalize CLPAs, we must strengthen their capacities and this is most effectively done by the development and implementation of Local Conventions. This requires additional time and financial resources for CLPAs not yet included in the Local Convention process.
2. Fundraising strategies are a reality in most of the partner CLPAs and the strategies are positioned to be sustainable based on systems for local planning and ownership.
3. Surveillance operations over time have become stronger; they have shifted from mainly awareness-raising actions and warnings to increasingly strict enforcement. This functionality of the CLPA surveillance brigades has yielded important results in bringing down infringements linked to bad practices in the fisheries.
4. Updating the Local Conventions is an important process; it helped revise and improve the documents by incorporating new management rules. Consultations with colleges as part of the review of Local Conventions also helped to assess the effective contribution of Local Convention documents to the sustainable management of CLPA fisheries. Local actors have a need for their own rules of management for a better compliance with national law.
5. The growing commitment of administrative authorities and local technical services to activities supported by COMFISH Plus suggests a promising exit strategy. This commitment and active and increasing participation of stakeholders in policy discussion and reform is the result of capacity development at all levels over the years.
6. The active involvement of stakeholders in fisheries policy discussions and reforms is becoming increasingly widespread (e.g. participation in the development of the new Fisheries Code). This is in part the result of the capacity building actions developed at all levels by the USAID/COMFISH and COMFISH Plus projects during all these years of implementation.
7. Inter-CLPA meetings for the harmonization of management rules are very important moments of exchange between actors and with the technical services, making it easier to ensure sustainable co-management in these areas. In the future, central authorities should be present in addition to the local administration.
8. The development of Local Conventions in the Department of Foundiougne is extremely important for CLPA capacity building in this region. For a more effective contribution to the sustainable management of fishery resources in the region of Fatick, the two CLPAs of the Department of Fatick (Djifer and Fimela) must be integrated into the process. This was the subject of an official request from the Regional Inspector of Fatick. The same applies to the eleven new CLPAs installed in Casamance. In order to make these CLPAs operational their capacities must be strengthened and this can only be done with the development and implementation of Local Conventions.
9. Success in building the resilience of women processors has relied on the capacity of women processing groups to take the lead in self-improvement with project assistance. This experience has revealed the dynamism and high potential of women processors at the local level (illustrated, for example, by mobilizing more than 8 million CFAF from all the Hygiene Committees in the project intervention areas since 2013). The success attracted the attention of the Minister MPEM who requested the support of the project as part of its modernization program for artisanal processing areas in Mbaouss, Fass Boye, Pencum Senegal and Goxxu Mbaac.
10. The Early Warning System (EWS) is very much appreciated in the fisheries sector, but also contains a number of flaws as shown by the evaluations carried out this fiscal year.

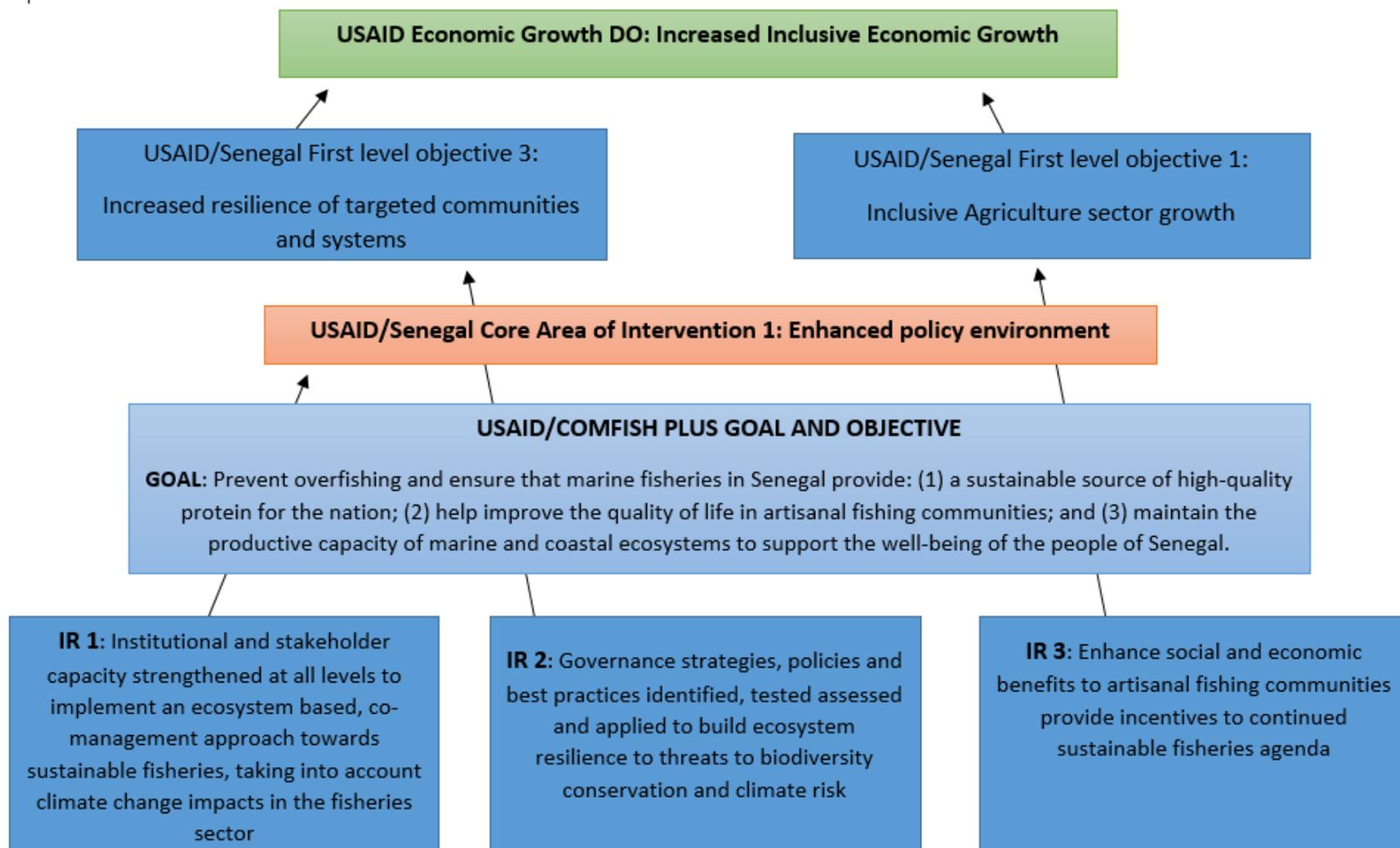
Interfaces at the local level need to be strengthened for more timely access to safety at sea information.

11. The experiences gained from the process of developing and implementing the Fisheries and Aquaculture National Adaptation Plan (PNA-Fisheries) have demonstrated the need and value of multi-actor integrated planning and governance. Other vulnerable sectors in Senegal have learned from the PNA-Fisheries process and regional and international organizations are very interested as well.

### 4.3 Financial Report

Budget Line Items	Workplan Budget October 2016 to September 2017	Expense Quarter Ending Dec. 31, 2016	Expense Quarter Ending March 31, 2017	Expense Quarter Ending June 30, 2017	Expense Quarter Ending Sept. 30, 2017	Year 1 Expense	Work plan Budget Balance
Personnel	\$ 227,216	\$ 41,406	\$ 48,475	\$ 65,912	\$ 70,316	\$ 226,110	\$ 1,106
Fringe	\$ 125,101	\$ 22,621	\$ 27,087	\$ 35,828	\$ 36,975	\$ 122,511	\$ 2,590
Consultants and In country staff	\$ 894,891	\$ 142,113	\$ 159,904	\$ 284,946	\$ 169,678	\$ 756,641	\$ 138,250
Other direct costs	\$ 342,729	\$ 75,175	\$ 47,473	\$ 72,191	\$ 57,673	\$ 252,512	\$ 90,217
Travel	\$ 312,950	\$ 17,768	\$ 33,045	\$ 50,969	\$ 51,160	\$ 152,942	\$ 160,008
Capital equipment	\$ 37,752	\$ -	\$ 36,091	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,091	\$ 1,661
Total direct	\$ 1,940,638	\$ 299,083	\$ 352,075	\$ 509,846	\$ 385,803	\$ 1,546,807	\$ 393,832
Indirect	\$ 494,750	\$ 78,025	\$ 80,371	\$ 204,635	\$ 93,981	\$ 457,012	\$ 37,739
Total Direct and Indirect	\$ 2,435,389	\$ 377,108	\$ 432,446	\$ 714,481	\$ 479,784	\$ 2,003,818	\$ 431,571

## ANNEX 1. USAID/COMFISH Plus Results Framework



## ANNEX 2. FY 2017- Annual Performance

### COMFISH Plus FY17 Performance Report

Indicator Statement	Baseline year	Baseline value	LOP Target	Year 1 FY17 Target	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	YR1 FY17 Actual	Observations on the FY Actual
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	3500	M = 231 F = 64 T = 295	M=1801 F=824 T=2625	M=209 F=502 T=711	<b>M=293</b> <b>F=96</b> <b>T=389</b>	<b>M=2534</b> <b>F=1486</b> <b>T=4020</b>	In 2017, 147 training workshops (topics) were organized, reaching 4020 people, 37% of whom were women, representing a 114% achievement rate compared to the annual target.
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	3500	M = 231 F = 64 IUUF = 295 T = 295	M=1801 F=824 IUUF = 2625 T=2625	M=209 F=502 IUUF = 711 T=711	<b>M=293</b> <b>F=96</b> <b>IUUF= 389</b> <b>T=389</b>	<b>M=2534</b> <b>F=1486</b> <b>IUUF= 4020</b> <b>T=4020</b>	In 2017 CLPAs organized with the fishing services 172 outings at sea and at sites in which 124 fishers were involved as surveillance actors. These outings include training sessions at sea. There were also trainings on socialization of the fishing code and the IUU national plan.
3. Number of people supported by the USG to adapt to the effects of climate change (EG.11-5)	2015	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	<b>109,329</b>	<b>109,329</b>	The total numbers of fisheries actors who are directly employed in the fisheries sector at sites in project zones are considered to be benefitting from ANACIM

										meteorological information in the Safety at Sea Early Warning System, also including the actors at the sites of the 6 local adaptation plans. (source ANSD, 2015 for number directly employed in the fisheries sector in COMFISH Plus zones )
4. Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance (EG.11-3)	2016	13	9	5	3	3	2	0	8	<p>2 Hygiene charters: Mballing site and Ndayane (approved)</p> <p>1 Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture NAP (approved)</p> <p>2 hygiene charters for the women of Diamniadio and Missirah (approved)</p> <p>1 Order on the establishment of the National Fisheries Climate Change Platform (approved)</p> <p>1 Order approving the Saint Louis PLA Monitoring and Steering Committees (Approved)</p> <p>1 Strategy for the operationalization of the Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture</p>

										NAP (formally proposed)
5. Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance (EG.11-1)	2016	1116	2090	1100	M=1 F=2 T= 3	M=246 F=484 T=730	M=66 F=370 T=436	<b>M=175 F=76 T=251</b>	<b>M=488 F=932 T=1420</b>	1420 actors participated in 42 training events linked to climate change adaptation
6. Number of fishery users to whom tailored Climate Information Services (CIS) are made available (custom)	2015	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	<b>109,329</b>	<b>109,329</b>	109,329 producers in the fisheries sector in project zones. The Safety at Sea Early Warning System is available to them (fishermen, fish mongers, processors, service providers) (source ANSD, 2015 for number directly employed in the fisheries sector in COMFISH Plus zones)
7. Number of fishery beneficiaries with effective access to and understanding of CIS (custom)	2016	961	1100	1000	961	961 (continuing) 0 (new)	961 (continuing) 112 (new)	<b>961 (continuing) 112+44 (new)</b>	<b>961 (continuing) 156 (new) T= 1117</b>	In the FY ANACIM trained 156 new CLPA actors from Diogu�, Elinkine, Oukout and Djiffer.
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	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329	<b>109,329</b>	<b>109,329</b>	109,329 producers in the fisheries sector in project zones. They use the Safety at Sea Early Warning System (fishermen, middlemen, processors, service providers) (Source ANSD, 2015 for number directly employed

										in the fisheries sector in COMFISH Plus zones). Will be updated after a survey by ANACIM
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	13,993	20,952	20,952	20,952	<b>20,952</b>	<b>20,952</b>	20,952 producers are documented in the 10 CLPA where the local conventions are applied (best practices). Producers in the new zones of (Saloum and Casamance) are not yet integrated.
10. Number of local fishery organizations able to disseminate CIS (custom)	2016	0	32 (CLPAs)	29	31	31	34	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	ANACIM trained 3 Casamance CLPAs (Diogu�, Elinkine, Oukout and Djiffer), bringing the number of CLPAs capable of disseminating CISs to 35.
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	1,404,565	1,404,565	1,404,565	1,404,565	1,404,565 (continuing)	<b>1,404,565</b>	<b>1,404,565</b>	Pending CSE confirmation
12. Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (EG.11-2)	2016	0	250	150	39	10	7	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>	5 CLPA of Kafountine, Diogu�, Elinkine, Oukout and Djiffer benefited from capacity building in early warning. 2 implementation

										<p>monitoring and steering committees of the local adaptation plan of Saint Louis</p> <p>The Fisheries CC Platform</p> <p>1 CLPA de Ziguinchor trained in safety at sea and accident prevention</p> <p>49 other institutions with improved capacity (CLPA and others)</p> <p>The elevated target relative to results is due to the fact that targets were not appropriately adjusted to account for no double counting of the same institution within the same fiscal year.</p>
13. Number of fishery organizations that are represented in the Steering Committee and governance structure of CINSERE (custom)	2016	0	1 ASPRODE B represent s CLPAs	1	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	ASPRODEB – since the beginning of COMFISH Plus there is not yet a meeting of the Steering Committee
14. Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and	2016	0	190	100	3	37	21	<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>	<p>15 women's groups trained in administrative and financial management</p> <p>1 CLPA of Ziguinchor</p>

business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (EG.3.2-4)										<p>trained in NTIC,</p> <p>5 CLPA of Kafountine, Diogu�, Elinkine, Oukout and Djiffer trained on CIS</p> <p>1 Cayar CLPA trained in OCA (organizational development)</p> <p>1 Sindia Nord CLPA trained in OCA</p> <p>40 others (CLPA, OCB, etc.)</p>
15. Number of households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG.3-1)	2016	16,533	17,000	17,000	16,533	16,533	16,533	<b>16,533</b>	<b>16,533</b>	<p>The 16,533 households under COMFISH continue to be COMFISH Plus beneficiaries.</p> <p>The number of households will increase when the implementation of CLs and/or FMPs for sardinella and/or ethmalosa start in Sine Saloum and Casamance. This is planned from Q1 FY18.</p>
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>1,404,565 ha marine including 284,599 ha MPAs. To report on this indicator it will be necessary to wait until the end of the biophysical data collection and analysis with the joint</p>

										scientific units.
17. Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3)	2016	0	2,151	1,000	0	0	140	0	140	140 women processors in Missirah have improved their socio-economic situation through a package of actions carried out in their favor. An evaluation will be made in year 2 to see the overall impact on project beneficiaries.
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	13	8	3	5	2	4	0	11	2 FMPs approved (Grande Côte Nord and Casamance) 2 Hygiene charters: Mballing site and Ndayane (approved) 1 Fisheries & Aquaculture NAP (approved) 2 hygiene charters for the women of Diamniadio and Missirah (approved) 1 Order approving the Saint Louis PLA Monitoring and Steering Committees (Approved) 1 Strategy for operationalization of the Fisheries & Aquaculture



Category of Activity from Section 3.5, 3.7 and 3.10, of the Senegal EG Food Security and Natural Resource Management PIEE (April 2016)	Environmental Threats	Mitigation Measures	Who is Responsible for Monitoring?	Sources of Verification	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
<p>Supporting CLPAs and fisherman groups to enforce laws and regulations around fishing practices</p> <p>Realizing behavior change and achieving co-management</p>	<p><b>Exclusions.</b></p>					
<p>Influencing government policies</p> <p>Building the capacity of stakeholders at all levels of governance (fisheries administration and CLPA institutions, research and education)</p> <p>Improving the sustainability of fishery resources and coastal and marine ecosystems by promoting best practices</p>	<p>All activities that may directly affect fish production and marine resources must evaluate how activities to be implemented will interact with the environment.</p> <p>Environmental impacts of capture marine fisheries include overharvesting; catch of unwanted or undersized (juvenile) fish stocks; destructive fishing practices (destructive gear, bottom structure damage, use of toxic substances, and dynamite fishing); lost gear and nets (“ghost” fishing leading to additional depletion of resources and damage to non-target species such as turtles, marine mammals, and birds); ecosystem stress; and changes in fish population structures.</p> <p>Additional information for impact and mitigation planning related to fisheries can be found at the USAID’s Sector Environmental Guidelines: <a href="http://www.usaidgems.org/Sectors/fis">http://www.usaidgems.org/Sectors/fis</a></p>	<p>Inclusion of fishers in sustainable fisheries management, monitoring and enforcement of management measures</p> <p>Training, demonstration, and enforcement of fisheries rules that reduce over-exploitation, destructive fishing practices, and catch of non-target fish and juveniles.</p> <p>Insurance program which supports participatory enforcement thereby reducing bad fishing practices.</p> <p>Co-management capacity development with CLPAs and coordination and collaboration at the central and local level</p> <p>Ecosystem-based fisheries management strategies</p> <p>Use of local and scientific knowledge in fisheries planning and management</p>	<p>CoP and Senior Fisheries Officer</p>	<p>Local Agreements, and FMPs</p> <p>CLPA meeting minutes and reporting</p>	<p>Review of implementation of Local Agreements and FMPs</p> <p>CLPA reports and consultations</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>

Category of Activity from Section 3.5, 3.7 and 3.10, of the Senegal EG Food Security and Natural Resource Management PIEE (April 2016)	Environmental Threats	Mitigation Measures	Who is Responsible for Monitoring?	Sources of Verification	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
	<p><a href="#">heries.htm</a></p> <p>And at <a href="https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/FishAquaGuide14Jun13Final.pdf">https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/FishAquaGuide14Jun13Final.pdf</a></p>					
<p><b>Post-harvest fisheries activities</b> including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved processing methods, equipment, storage, packaging, transport and sales</li> <li>- Small scale construction to improve landing sites, and processing facilities</li> <li>- Small scale construction and rehabilitation for water and sanitation structures</li> <li>- Development of Best Practice Processing Compacts (including handling and food safety) with groups of women processors</li> <li>- Strengthening the role of women in the fisheries value chain through management training and support for women fish processing associations</li> </ul> <p>Fish processing is addressed by section 3.7 of the PIEE (<b>Post-harvest and food processing activities</b>).</p>	<p>Improved facilities could result in disturbance to existing landscape/habitat and sensitive ecosystems, or degrade water resources, cause sedimentation to surface waters or contamination of groundwater and surface water.</p> <p>Increasing the demand and value of fish products, packaging, and marketing could in theory give incentive to increase fishing effort and contribute to overfishing.</p> <p>Fish processing effluents and solid waste may produce adverse effects on the receiving coastal and marine environment.</p> <p>Land use change related to small-scale construction may disturb habitat and local hydrology. Runoff from cleared ground or materials stockpiles during construction can result in sedimentation/fouling of surface waters. Construction may result in standing water on-site, which</p>	<p>A technical monitoring construction committee monitors construction and evaluates its compliance with validated plans and ensures that building permits and licenses are obtained as appropriate and necessary.</p> <p>No activities at sites within 30 meters of a permanent or seasonal stream or water body.</p> <p>During periodic site visits questions are raised and improvement measures proposed.</p> <p>Codes of good practice are developed and adopted by all members of fish processing groups, including safeguards to protect workers from occupational safety and health hazards.</p> <p>Codes of Good Practice include agreement to not purchase or process juvenile fish</p> <p>Fisheries management plans (FMP) and Local Agreements developed and implemented to prevent overfishing and illegal fishing.</p> <p>Support for medium to large scale fish processing activities will require Positive determination and an EA.</p> <p>Review USAID Food Processing sector guide:</p>	CoP	<p>Construction plans/ designs and photos of all facilities constructed</p> <p>Official government approvals of construction</p> <p>FMPs and Local Agreements to prevent overfishing</p> <p>Technical reports</p> <p>Codes of Good Practice (hygiene and agreement to not process juvenile fish)</p>	<p>Review of approved plans and documents, site inspection, photos, and periodic review of performance related to Codes of Good Practice</p> <p>Consultations with CLPA Committees</p>	Quarterly

Category of Activity from Section 3.5, 3.7 and 3.10, of the Senegal EG Food Security and Natural Resource Management PIEE (April 2016)	Environmental Threats	Mitigation Measures	Who is Responsible for Monitoring?	Sources of Verification	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
	<p>readily becomes breeding habitat for mosquitoes and other disease vectors; this is of particular concern as malaria is endemic in most of Senegal.</p> <p>Increased and air and noise pollution can result during construction or rehabilitation from the actions of construction equipment and workers.</p> <p>Local procurement of construction materials (timber, fill, sand and gravel, etc.) may have adverse local impact</p> <p>Smoke drying fish may have safety and health risks for fish processors and fish processing may generate odor pollution.</p> <p>Discharge of waste water to may degrade coastal and aquatic habitat</p> <p>Inefficient smoke drying with wood contributes to deforestation</p> <p>Impacts related to small-scale construction are found in Section 3.5 of the PIEE (<b>Building productive infrastructure</b>)</p>	<p><a href="http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/MSEs/USAID_MSE_Sector_Guideline_Food_Processing_2013.pdf">http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/MSEs/USAID_MSE_Sector_Guideline_Food_Processing_2013.pdf</a></p> <p>And small scale construction guidelines: (<a href="http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm">http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm</a>) (<a href="http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/VisualFieldGuides/ENCAP_VsIFldGuide--Construction_22Dec2011.pdf">http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/VisualFieldGuides/ENCAP_VsIFldGuide--Construction_22Dec2011.pdf</a>)</p>				

## ANNEX 4. EMMR – FY17 Annual

Category of Activity from Section 3.5, 3.7 and 3.10, of the Senegal EG Food Security and Natural Resource Management P1EE (April 2016)	Monitoring/mitigation measure	Responsible party	Monitoring Plan			Monitoring method	Cost estimate (USD)	Monitoring Log		
			Indicator	Source of verification	Reporting frequency of monitoring			Date	Result	Follow-up
<p>Engaging the government, supporting local communities, planning and outreach</p> <p>Education, technical assistance, and training of stakeholders</p> <p>Technical studies, research and analyses</p> <p>Awareness, outreach and behavior change communications</p> <p>Study tours and peer to peer exchanges</p> <p>Training of government employees</p> <p>Supporting CLPAs and fisherman groups to enforce laws and regulations around fishing practices</p> <p>Realizing behavior change and achieving co-management.</p>	No mitigation measure. The stakeholders were trained on sustainable management of fisheries resources, fishing code and fisheries legislation, hence contributing to a positive impact on the environment.	Project Manager (CoP)	-Number of people trained -Number of institutions strengthened	AMELP Workplans, Quarterly Reports, and materials prepared for capacity building, training, and studies  Technical reports	Quarterly	Collection of data by the field staff  Review of materials by the M&E and CoP	No cost	All year	- 4020 Stakeholders trained  - 35 CLPA	- Field visits  - Training summary reports  - Interviews with Technical Staff
<p>Influencing government policies</p> <p>Building the capacity of stakeholders at all levels of</p>	Inclusion of fishers in sustainable fisheries management, monitoring and	CoP and Senior Fisheries Officer	-Types of participants in the processes of elaboration and	AMELP Work plans, Quarterly Reports, and	Quarterly	Collection of data by the field staff	Cost 11.180.000 fcfa	All year	172 participatory monitoring trips	- Field visits - Training summary reports

<p>governance (fisheries administration and CLPA institutions, research and education)</p> <p>Improving the sustainability of fishery resources and coastal and marine ecosystems by promoting best practices</p>	<p>enforcement of management measures</p> <p>Training, demonstration, and enforcement of fisheries rules that reduce over-exploitation, destructive fishing practices, and catch of non-target fish and juveniles.</p> <p>Insurance program which supports participatory enforcement thereby reducing bad fishing practices.</p> <p>Co-management capacity development with CLPAs and coordination and collaboration at the central and local level</p> <p>Support to the CLPA Network setting up</p> <p>Ecosystem-based fisheries management strategies</p> <p>Use of local and scientific knowledge in fisheries planning and management</p>		<p>implementation of the various strategies and policies developed</p> <p>-Number of people and institutions trained in sustainable and participatory resource management</p> <p>-Number of participatory monitoring trips</p> <p>-Number of activities to monitor and evaluate implementation of strategies developed</p> <p>Implementation of joint research units at local level</p> <p>Implementation of the consultation framework for sardinella FMPs</p>	<p>materials prepared for capacity building, training, and studies</p>		<p>Review of materials by the M&amp;E and CoP</p> <p>Review of implementation of Local Agreements and FMPs</p> <p>CLPA reports and consultations</p>			<p>1 Strategy for implementation of sardinella FMPs validated</p> <p>2 sardinella FMPs (Grande Côte Nord and Casamance) approved</p>	<p>- Interviews with Technical Staff</p>
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<p><b>Post-harvest fisheries activities</b> including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved processing methods, equipment, storage, packaging, transport and sales</li> <li>- Small scale construction to improve landing sites, and processing facilities</li> <li>- Small scale construction and rehabilitation for water and sanitation structures</li> <li>- Development of Best Practice Processing Compacts (including handling and food safety) with groups of women processors</li> <li>- Strengthening the role of women in the fisheries value chain through management training and support for women fish processing associations</li> </ul> <p>Fish processing is addressed by section 3.7 of the PIEE (<b>Post-harvest and food processing activities</b>)</p>	<p>A technical monitoring construction committee monitors construction and evaluates its compliance with validated plans and ensures that building permits and licenses are obtained as appropriate and necessary.</p> <p>No activities at sites within 30 meters of a permanent or seasonal stream or water body.</p> <p>During periodic site visits questions are raised and improvement measures proposed.</p> <p>Codes of good practice are developed and adopted by all members of fish processing groups, including safeguards to protect workers from occupational safety and health hazards.</p> <p>Codes of Good Practice include agreement to not purchase or process juvenile fish</p> <p>Fisheries management plans (FMP) and Local</p>	<p>CoP and Climate change officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The modern processing unit</li> <li>-Equipment: number of fish-drying racks</li> <li>-Number of ovens</li> <li>-Number of potable water sources</li> <li>-Number of loans</li> <li>-Code of conduct</li> <li>-Local convention</li> <li>-Number of assessment and monitoring of code of conduct implementation</li> <li>-Fisheries plans</li> </ul>	<p>AMELP</p> <p>Workplans Quarterly Reports, and materials prepared for capacity building, training, and studies,</p> <p>Code of conduct</p> <p>Monitoring and assessment reports</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Field visits</p> <p>Evaluation and monitoring Meetings</p> <p>Data collected by the field staff or partners</p>	<p>No cost</p>	<p>All year</p>	<p>Cayar: Use of improved oven equipped with stack</p> <p>10 sites visited (healthiness committees)</p> <p>10 action plans developed</p> <p>11 sites visited (hygiene committees)</p> <p>Putting in place admin., management and financial tools for 15 Hygiene Committees</p>	<p>Follow up on maintenance of processing site and of its equipment M&amp;E visit</p> <p>Follow up on the implementation of action plans</p> <p>Follow-up on the use of tool for admin., and financial management</p>
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	<p>Agreements developed and implemented to prevent overfishing and illegal fishing.</p> <p>Support for medium to large scale fish processing activities will require Positive determination and an EA.</p> <p>Review USAID Food Processing sector guide:</p> <p><a href="http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/MSEs/USAID_MSE_Sector_Guideline_Food_Processing_2013.pdf">http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/MSEs/USAID_MSE_Sector_Guideline_Food_Processing_2013.pdf</a></p> <p>And small scale construction guidelines: (<a href="http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm">http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm</a>) (<a href="http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/VisualFieldGuides/ENCAP_VisualFieldGuide--Construction_22Dec2011.pdf">http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/VisualFieldGuides/ENCAP_VisualFieldGuide--Construction_22Dec2011.pdf</a>)</p>									
<p><b>Adaptation to global climate change activities</b> including:</p> <p>- Planting vegetation or trees for coastal protection</p>	<p>Vulnerability assessments</p> <p>Formally approved Adaptation Plans and implementation of</p>	<p>COMFISH Plus Climate Change Officer</p>	<p>Number of Plans, policies, strategies, adaptation rules/regulations</p>	<p>AMELP Strategic documents Activities Reports etc.</p>		<p>Field visits Evaluation and monitoring</p>	<p>Cost 165.000 cfa</p>		<p>4 hygiene charters (Ndayane, Mballing Site, Diamniadio et</p>	<p>Field visit Training Assessments</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved fish processing to increase resilience of fisheries sector households</li> <li>- Support to protect life and property at sea, including weather alerts and safety at sea programs</li> <li>- Coastal development setbacks</li> <li>- Inclusion of climate change considerations in fisheries management plans and CLPA Local Agreements</li> </ul>	<p>adaptation actions with no foreseeable adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>Avoidance of hard structures and beach nourishment in favor of soft solutions, e.g. restoration of natural vegetation for erosion and flood control.</p>		<p>Number of hygiene charters</p> <p>Number of monitoring committees</p>			<p>Meetings</p> <p>Data collected by the field staff or partners</p>		<p>Missirah) adopted</p> <p>1 Legal Ordinance for the National Fisheries Climate Change Adaptation platform proposed</p> <p>1 Monitoring committee set up (Saint Louis)</p> <p>1 steering committee set up (Saint Louis)</p> <p>1 Strategy for the operationalization of the NAP-Fisheries formally proposed</p>	
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