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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)

QUARTERLY REPORT
October 1, 2016 –December 31, 2016

January 2017

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ACRONYMS

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

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Feed the Future (FtF) and Biodiversity COMFISH Plus project (USAID/COMFISH Plus) is a two- year initiative (October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2018) funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It is a follow-on to the USAID/COMFISH Project (February 14, 2011 – September 30, 2016). USAID/COMFISH Plus builds and expands upon the accomplishments of the USAID/COMFISH project, with the objective to support the Government of Senegal in its efforts to achieve reform in the fisheries sector as stated in the new “Lettre de Politique Sectorielle et de Développement de la Pêche et de l’Aquaculture (LPSD/PA) of 2015. USAID/COMFISH Plus maintains the objective of promoting sustainable fisheries income and ensuring food security as well as the integrative approach of USAID/COMFISH; i.e., promoting efforts to achieve the objectives of biodiversity conservation, taking into account the crosscutting themes of governance capacity development, gender equity and adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

This report focuses on progress made on USAID/COMFISH Plus start-up and on implementing the annual fiscal year 2017 work plan during the first quarter (October 1 – December 31, 2016).

At the **policy** level, actions aiming to strengthen initiatives for the resilience of ecosystems and coastal communities to climate change have been supported, including the joint signing of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture by the Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM) and the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and participation of the Department of Marine Fisheries (DPM) and the USAID/COMFISH/Plus Team in the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP 22) in Marrakech, Morocco in November 2016.

In support of **institutional capacity strengthening**, an ANACIM forecaster went to France for training in marine modeling and funding of their early warning platform for safety at sea was renewed for two more years. **Establishment of a dozen CLPAs in the Ziguinchor Region** was finalized with project support, strengthening the capacity of actors in charge of local fisheries governance. This was accomplished through the DPM and in support of MPEM, creating the enabling conditions for effective implementation of the Casamance local sardinella Participatory Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) recently approved by the Minister of Fisheries.

To improve **the fisheries scientific knowledge base** for use by stakeholders in fisheries management decision-making, the project is continuing partnership with research and training institutions. Four meetings were held between December 6 and 22, with CRODT, IUPA, IRD/IFAN and CSE to discuss research priorities to be supported by the USAID/COMFISH Plus project for implementing local FMPs, Local Agreements and Climate Change Adaptation Plans. The partners are finalizing financial and technical offers.

Development and implementation of FMPs advanced as a meeting held at the DPM on November 29 provided an opportunity to discuss start-up of sardinella FMP implementation in Grande Côte, Cap Vert and Petite Côte, and to plan the next meeting with CNAAP to present the

proposed strategy and implementation frameworks for these FMPs. The DPM also asked for further development of the **ethmalosa FMP** that was put on hold in order to ensure coordination with other institutions involved in the process.

On **governance/decentralization**, development of Local Agreements was initiated in the seven Sine Saloum CLPAs targeted by the project. Local and administrative authorities and fisheries sector stakeholders were informed of the planned approach. In the former intervention areas, collaborative surveillance for compliance with Local Agreement rules continued in various CLPAs with trips at sea.

Project start up activities, including staff recruitment, purchase of materials and equipment and office transfer from Joal to Mbour, were implemented.

The **communication** objective of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project for this first quarter was to consolidate awareness and visibility activities initiated under the USAID/COMFISH project. Emphasis was placed on signing new MoUs with 8 community radios and on renewing and implementing various communications aids.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Feed the Future (FtF) and Biodiversity COMFISH Plus project (USAID/COMFISH Plus) is a two- year initiative (October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2018) funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It is a follow-on to the USAID/COMFISH project (February 14, 2011 – September 30, 2016). The project is implemented through a Cooperative Agreement between USAID and the University of Rhode Island (URI). Its' implementing partners include government agencies, fisheries associations, university centers, research institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) 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.

USAID/COMFISH Plus will maintain the same outcome focus as USAID/COMFISH on FtF, Climate Change and Biodiversity. USAID/COMFISH Plus also maintains the integrative approach of USAID/COMFISH; i.e., promoting efforts to achieve the objectives of biodiversity conservation, taking into account the crosscutting themes of governance capacity development, gender equity and empowerment and adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

The USAID/COMFISH Plus project contributes to achievement of the following three major results:

- IR1: Institutional and stakeholder capacity strengthened at all levels to implement an ecosystem based, co-management approach towards sustainable fisheries, taking into account climate change impacts in the fisheries sector;
- IR2: Governance strategies, policies and best practices identified, tested, assessed and applied to build ecosystem resilience to threats to biodiversity conservation and climate risk;
- IR3: Enhanced social and economic benefits to artisanal fishing communities provide incentives to a continued sustainable fisheries agenda.

This report covers the activities carried out by the USAID/COMFISH Plus project during Q1 of FY 2017. It describes the major achievements of the quarter, crosscutting activities (climate change, governance, communication, etc.) and project management. It also includes Annexes on finances, Performance Management Plan indicator progress and environmental monitoring.

3. ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF FY17

3.1. Policy Dialogue/Reforms

USAID/COMFISH Plus will continue to assist the Government of Senegal in its' National Climate Change Adaptation Plan development process. The project supported several actions to enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems and communities to climate change during the quarter. Most notably, the joint signing of the National Adaptation Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture by the Ministers of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM) and Environment and Sustainable Development (EDD) and participation of the Maritime Fisheries Directorate (DPM) and the USAID/COMFISH Plus project team in the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP 22) in Marrakech, Morocco in November 2016. The climate change section of this report will further elaborate on these.

To follow up on the conclusions of the MPEM audience granted to the Director of USAID in 2016, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project team initiated a number of activities aiming to:

- Support the Ministry of Fisheries to implement the National Plan to combat IUU fishing. To this end, a study tour to the United States is being planned for the Ministry, tentatively in April 2017. The study tour will provide an opportunity for the competent US institutions, and in particular those coordinating the work of the US Task Force on IUU fishing, to share their experience with the Senegalese Ministry of Fisheries participants to assist them in this process. With USAID/Senegal, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project is coordinating study tour preparation with the MPEM General Secretary and the Chief Technical Advisor who is the MPEM Focal Point coordinating the process with USAID and other USAID/COMFISH Plus partners, URI, NOAA, etc.;
- Support the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP) to hold an extraordinary ministerial conference in Dakar, with a USAID-supported CSRP Coordinating Committee Meeting as a prelude to the ministerial conference. The objective of the meetings will be to discuss and decide on actions to address the institutional impediments blocking CSRP operations. To this end, the Minister of Fisheries of Senegal will send a correspondence to the current Chairman of CSRP to inform him that the USAID is willing to support the initiative through the USAID/COMFISH Plus project. The preparation process will continue in the second quarter.

3.2. Institutional and Stakeholder Capacity Strengthening

Institutional capacity strengthening initiated under the USAID/COMFISH project continued during the first quarter of USAID/COMFISH Plus and focused mainly on ANACIM. In addition, new facilitators were recruited to strengthen the capacities of the CLPAs, especially in Sine Saloum and Casamance. The project also supported the Ministry of Fisheries in its drive to set up CLPAs mainly in Casamance.

At the institutional level, capacity strengthening of ANACIM forecasters in marine modeling took place with the training of an ANACIM forecaster in France from November 12 – 27, 2016. This activity completes the training plan for ANACIM staff initiated under USAID/COMFISH to enhance the early warning system for safety at sea of artisanal fishers. The aim is to develop models and forecasts that are more reliable, more precise and more localized by region and fishing zone. Continued funding of the SMS/text messaging platform (Early Warning System) made it possible during the quarter to send a total of 8 alerts to the fishing community for their safety at sea.

Establishment of a dozen CLPAs in Casamance (Ziguinchor Region) was finalized with project support, strengthening the capacity of actors in charge of local fisheries governance. This was accomplished through the DPM and in support of the MPEM, creating the enabling conditions for effective implementation of the Casamance local sardinella FMP recently approved by the Minister of Fisheries.

Four new facilitators were recruited to strengthen the capacities of CLPAs, particularly in the new Sine Saloum area. The facilitators were trained from November 13 - 16, 2016. The training enabled them to better understand the objectives of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project and its interventions. It also enabled new recruits to acquire facilitation techniques and tools, and to master the methodology for the integrative approach used by the project in the context of co-management. After training, the facilitators were deployed in the CLPAs of Sine Saloum, Cayar, Saint Louis, Ziguinchor and Kafountine, and officially established in their respective areas of intervention.



Photo 1: Facilitator Training Session in Plenary

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

Activities related to natural resources, management plans and conservation of biodiversity and marine ecosystems were initiated through meetings with the DPM and the scientific institutions involved. The exchanges focused on the need for collaboration and partnership in the field of scientific research to strengthen the scientific base for sustainable fisheries management and marine ecosystem conservation. The meetings also focused on starting field work and implementing local sardinella FMPs.

3.3.1 Strengthening the Scientific Knowledge Base for Fisheries Management

Meetings were organized on December 6th, 8th, 22nd and 27th with CSE, IRD/IFAN, CRODT and IUPA respectively to discuss research priorities to be supported by the USAID/COMFISH Plus project for implementing local FMPs, Local Agreements and Climate Change Adaptation Plans. The partners are finalizing financial and technical offers based on the following recommendations resulting from the meetings:

- In Sine Saloum, CSE to complete a climate change adaptation plan, a land use plan, small-scale operational thematic maps and a general map of the Sine Saloum to be used for local agreements;
- CSE to pursue the study on good fishing practices. To this end, the project team will identify new good management practices to be documented;
- CSE to start implementation of the local adaptation plans of Grande Côte and Casamance by establishing the monitoring and evaluation committees;
- In order to make better use of the Geographic Information System set up during the previous phase, CSE will organize a joint meeting with the project and the DPM (Technicians and IT Managers) to discuss the design and implementation of the GIS service, with the DPM as administrator. As a follow-up to the meeting, capacity building will be provided to DPM technicians on the use of the system.
- IRD/IFAN will conduct studies on the bioecological parameters of Grouper/thiof (*Epinephelus*), sardinella and ethmalosa. Collaboration with the Department of Community Based Marine Protected Areas (DAMPC) was suggested in order to make use of their logistical means (transport) and staff in the MPAs;
- IRD/IFAN will also organize a workshop to present the scientific data obtained, as well as the data collected by the other project partners in support of implementing the FMPs, the Adaptation Plans and the Local Agreements;
- In every zone CRODT will set up and pilot joint units for collecting, processing and analyzing fishery environmental and price data to accompany sardinella and ethmalosa FMPs in the concerned sites of Grande Côte Nord, Grande Côte Sud, Cap Vert, Petite Côte, Saloum and Casamance. CSE, IFAN and IUPA will participate in the work of these different units;
- CRODT will update studies on the use of monofilament nets and organize a scientific meeting to provide policymakers with much more information on the effects of prohibition of this fishing gear;
- CRODT will set up a scientific committee to reflect on the ethmalosa fishery. It will organize regular scientific meetings on the ethmalosa fishery to support the implementation of FMPs for this fishery. CSE, IRD/IFAN and IUPA will participate in these meetings.

Discussions on the feasibility of these activities will be finalized in the second quarter when the partners have submitted their technical and financial offers.

3.3.2 Participatory Fisheries Management Plans

A meeting was held at the DPM on November 29, 2016 to discuss starting implementation of the sardinella FMP and continuation of ethmalosa FMP development in the Sine Saloum and Casamance areas. Establishing the new CLPA network was also discussed, as well as the connection between the network and the CLPA consultation platforms.

Participatory Fisheries Management Plans for the sardinella fishery. Sardinella FMP implementation will start at the level of Grande Côte Sud, Cap Vert and Petite Côte. In accordance with the project approach, validation of the proposed strategy as well as the actors involved in the process is necessary. Therefore, prior to implementation start-up a technical meeting will be held with the new National Committee for Fisheries Management Support (CNAAP), which replaced the Committee for the Management of Small Pelagics (CGPP). To this end, an Information Note was prepared and shared with the DPM.

Support to establish the CLPA network and connect it to the CLPA consultation platforms. CLPA platforms have already been set up to support implementation of the sardinella FMPs. On the basis of a proposal from the DPM, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project reiterated its readiness to support the establishment of CLPA networks in the Saint Louis, Fatick and Ziguinchor regions, and also at the national level. The Dakar and Thiès networks have already been set up with the support of the ADUPES project¹. In order to coordinate implementation activities of the sardinella FMP, it will be important to establish a link between the CLPA networks and the consultative frameworks, which are likely to constitute genuine technical arms of the network at the local level. To this end, it was proposed that a consultant be hired who will present the final proposal for establishing these links at the CNAAP workshop to be organized by the DPM, probably in Q2.

Further develop the ethmalosa Participatory Fisheries Management Plan. The process of developing Local Management Plans for the ethmalosa fishery in the Sine Saloum and Casamance areas had been paused to harmonize the interventions of the then USAID/COMFISH project with those of the other institutions involved in the process (WAMER/UNDP Project, CSRP, etc.). It was proposed to continue the process of finalizing these FMPs within the framework of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project while supporting the DPM and its partners to finalize preparation of the National Fisheries Management Plan for the ethmalosa fishery.

3.4. Crosscutting Themes

The three crosscutting themes developed during this quarter are related to climate change, governance/decentralization and communication/sensitization.

3.4.1. Climate Change

Two actions were carried out during this quarter: joint signing of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture by the Minister of Fisheries and

¹ Projet Aménagement durable des Pêcheries du Sénégal (Sustainable Improvement of Senegal Fisheries Project) funded by the European Union (2014-2016).

Maritime Economy (MPEM) and the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development (EDD); DPM and USAID/COMFISH Plus team participation in the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP 22) in Marrakech, Morocco in 2016.

Joint Signing Ceremony of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture. Launched on September 15, 2016, the process of developing the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Fisheries/Aquaculture (NAP) was marked by several stages, including the joint approval and signing by the two ministries concerned, Fisheries and Environment, on Thursday November 3, 2016 at the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy. As a medium and long-term process, climate change must be integrated into policies to enable coherent planning of the fisheries sector in the face of the challenges posed by climate variability and change. Therefore, this approval phase was decisive for the two ministries concerned in view of COP 22 and Nationally Determined Contributions (CDN) for each sector. The two ministers subsequently highlighted the synergistic and multi-stakeholder approach that accompanied the national fisheries/climate change NAP process and urged all financial and technical partners to pool their efforts in implementing the NAP for the fisheries sector to the benefit of vulnerable fishing communities.



Photos 2 & 3: Joint Signing Ceremony of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture by Ministers of Fisheries and Environment.

Participation of USAID/COMFISH Plus and the Department of Marine Fisheries at COP 22 in Marrakech, Morocco from November 12 - 20, 2016. For a better sharing of Senegal's experiences in developing the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture the USAID/COMFISH Plus project, the MPEM and the DPM actively participated in COP 22. This mission provided the team with an opportunity to exchange views with other country delegations and financial partners on strategies that are supported with vulnerable coastal communities, to facilitate sessions and to showcase the achievements of the USAID/COMFISH project on the day dedicated to "Senegal and Fisheries." It also provided an opportunity for the team to participate in the various side events organized on this occasion.

USAID and country delegation meeting on adaptation and overall results of the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). During the meeting, the lessons learned and experiences of Senegal on the Fisheries NAP development process were shared. Women's empowerment and climate finance were also discussed. Key areas of synergy have been identified and proposed with the

NAP Global Network to maximize the efficiency of implementing its adaptation planning tools over the medium and long term.



Photos 4, 5, 6, 7: Senegal experience sharing on the Fisheries NAP development process and supported adaptation initiatives for vulnerable coastal communities

Meeting between the Minister of Fisheries and the USAID-Washington Mission. This meeting enabled the fisheries authorities to set out the strategic orientations adopted by the Ministry of Fisheries in terms of conservation and regulation (combating IUU fishing), modernization of artisanal processing areas, and adaptation to climate change through the Fisheries NAP. Several recommendations and proposals were made by the two delegations, such as to continue funding the fight against IUU fishing, to implement the Fisheries NAP in compliance with the UNFCCC and to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for fishing.



Photo 8 & 9: The Minister of Fisheries meeting with USAID Washington Coordinator for Climate Change

Facilitation of the fishery exhibition space/fishery day/shoreline/tourism at COP 22. Under the effective chairmanship of the adviser to the President on Environment Issues and the Ministry of Fisheries, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project helped facilitate the exhibitions and debates of the day on supported initiatives for the adaptability of the sector and coastal communities to climate change.



Photo 10 & 11: USAID/COMFISH Plus Exposition on the Fishery Day COP22

The Minister urged stakeholders to mobilize the necessary means, human resources and new technologies to support the fisheries sector towards a climate-resilient trajectory by developing integrated projects and programs bringing together other sectors and the MPEM.

3.4.2. Decentralization/Local Governance

USAID Synergy Meeting in Sine Saloum. This year the Sine Saloum site was selected for the annual USAID synergy meeting. On November 7, the USAID and FtF Program Directors visited the project's achievements at the artisanal processing site of Missirah. Nearly forty processing women were present. The Chief of the Missirah Fisheries Control Station represented the Fisheries Department.

Missirah women process all fish species, with a special focus on ethmalosa because of its' share in income generation (mainly for export). Consequently, the women clearly explained to the members of the USAID mission the various achievements made within the framework of the USAID/COMFISH project to support this value chain. These included construction of three processing ovens, provision of cleaning supplies for the site, establishment of management tools, elaboration of a hygiene and sanitation charter and training on administrative and financial management. During their interventions, the women focused on the importance of the smoker (kiln) prototypes constructed by the project, which are easy to use and consume less wood during smoking operations. Their production and sales records also show the production obtained and the commercial value since the smokers were installed almost four months ago (approximately US \$600 (350,000 CFA francs) for an estimated production level of 898 kg).

During their addresses, both Directors (USAID and FtF Program) warmly thanked the women for their availability and expressed their appreciation for what they have achieved with the assistance of the USAID/COMFISH project. The key problem women are grappling with is

the low producer price set by buyers from the sub-region (notably Guineans), who have cornered the market. In addition to this impediment, they raised other concerns, i.e., no shelter over the smokers (production stops during the rainy season); no lighting on site; no trolley for transporting fish to the site; not enough smokers (they still want additional ones); firewood is difficult to find; production is not easily sold.

These constraints were raised on November 9th at the Hotel Palétuvier in Toubacouta during the synergy meeting and USAID is committed to supporting the ethmalosa sector, particularly in the identification of market opportunities and the marketing of finished products.



Photos 12 & 13: Visit to Missirah processing site during the USAID synergy tour

Development and Implementation of Local Agreements. The key events of this quarter are the continuation of the local agreements, which are implemented through evaluation meetings with the CLPA executive offices, the continuation of collaborative monitoring in the CLPAs of Saint Louis, Cayar, Yenne/Dialaw, Rufisque/Bargny and Mbour, and the launch of new agreements in the Sine Saloum area.

- **Meeting with CLPA executive offices on the implementation of local agreements.** During a coordination and planning meeting in Mbour, comments were made by participants on the non-observance by some actors of the treaty provisions and the inadequacy of certain rules of the local agreements in relation to the new Fisheries Code adopted in 2015. As a result, meetings were held during the quarter with the executive offices of CLPAs that have a local agreement. The aim of these meetings was to find solutions to the concerns raised during the coordination meeting. The proposed solutions will be included in an action plan to update local CLPA agreements in Saint Louis, Cayar, Kafountine, Ziguinchor, Mbour, Sindia Nord, Sindia Sud, Rufisque/Bargny and Yene/Dialao;
- **Support for participatory surveillance.** Assistance to CLPA joint-supervision brigades (surveillance station and actors) continued as a follow up support for implementation of the rules of the local agreements. During the quarter, the CLPAs of Saint Louis, Cayar, Yenne/Dialaw, Rufisque/Bargny and Mbour conducted surveillance missions at sea. A total of 9 trips allowed them to inspect 27 fishing boats and to board 15. The main offenses recorded remain failure to wear a lifejacket and non-respect of the fishing code. At some processing sites, it was noted that actors continue to use techniques prohibited by local agreements such as smoking on the ground and using inappropriate fuels (cow dung).

- **Taking up of duties by new facilitators.** New facilitators were installed during this quarter in the CLPAs of Saint Louis, Cayar, Kafountine and Ziguinchor. The former (experienced) facilitators were redeployed in Petite Côte and in Sine Saloum, and four new recruits hired to fill the resulting vacancies. Their installation was organized during the quarter. Meetings were held in the CLPAs to introduce the new facilitators to the various actors: divisional and sub-divisional authorities (Prefet and Sous-Prefet), fisheries administration, local authorities and CLPA managers. This approach allowed the new recruits to meet the different actors involved in the management of fisheries resources, but also to get involved in the activities carried out in these CLPAs, particularly the implementation of local agreements.



Photo 14 & 15: Meeting the Coordinator and Vice-Coordinator of Saint Louis CLPA

In the new zone of Sine Saloum, two new facilitators were installed in Foundiougne and Toubacouta, with a view to starting the process of elaborating the local agreement. To this end, a number of meetings were held with the administrative and local authorities and the main actors involved in the sustainable management of fisheries resources, enabling the facilitators to acquaint themselves with certain realities of fishery resources exploitation in the localities.



Photo 16: Visiting the Office of the Toubacouta facilitator

The facilitators were eventually installed on the premises of the Fisheries Department for a stronger institutional anchoring and an improved collaboration with the technical agents and artisanal fishers.

- **Informing and sensitizing actors and selecting relays in the framework of local agreement elaboration in the Sine Saloum CLPAs.** This is the first step of the local agreement. Community information meetings on local agreement development were organized throughout the Sine Saloum. They made it possible to meet with the administrative and local authorities (Prefets, Sous-Prefets, Fisheries Management and local authorities) of the area for their buy-in and active participation in the local agreement development process. These initiatives will also allow the local authorities to own the project activities. During the Project Director's visit with the local governance officer and facilitators of the concerned areas, the different stages of the local agreement development process were reviewed. The authorities and actors, who promised their support for a successful process, noted their satisfaction.



Photo 17: A meeting with the Préfet of Foundiougne

- **Information meetings with ICCs and selection of CLPA relays.** In conjunction with the information meeting, seven meetings were held with the CLPA Coordination and Advisory Committee members to appoint community relays. This selection is an important step in the development of the Local Agreement and involvement of the CLPA in the process. This process of formulating local agreements in the seven CLPAs of Sine Saloum will continue during the second quarter.

3.4.3. Communication/Sensitization

The communication objective of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project for this first quarter was to consolidate awareness and visibility activities initiated under the USAID/COMFISH project. Emphasis was placed on signing new MoUs with 8 community radios and renewing and implementing various communications aids.

Signing of MoUs with Partner Community Radios. On December 22, 2016, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project signed MoUs, renewable each year, with eight partner community radios, *La Côtère* (Joal), *Dunia* (Mbour), *SEN FM* (Sindia Nord), *Jokko FM* (Rufisque), *Cayar FM* (Cayar), *Teranga FM* (Saint-Louis), *Sud FM* – Ziguinchor, *Kaf FM* (Kafountine). With the exception of *KAF FM* of Kafountine, which has just started partnering with the project, all seven other radio stations were in partnership with USAID/COMFISH (2011-2016). The purpose of signing or renewing MoUs with these radio stations is to help them continue to produce and broadcast weekly programs on issues related to fisheries and its related activities in order to raise awareness and change the behavior of

fishery actors in favor of sustainable fisheries. Under these MoUs, the partner radio stations committed to produce and broadcast throughout the protocol duration (January-October 2017) one radio program each week on themes selected in collaboration with the CLPA and with USAID/COMFISH Plus.



Photo 18: Group photo with community radio representatives



Photos 19, 20, & 21: Checks and MoUs being given to community radio representatives

The theme selection committees set up during USAID/COMFISH were reactivated to continue with planning the broadcast focus. These committees comprise representatives of the CLPAs concerned, local fisheries management, the community relays, the project facilitators and the community radio stations concerned.

Each partner radio has also undertaken to go on the air with at least **45 broadcasts**, including 35 in studio and 10 decentralized or on location programs (including radio talk shows and vox pops) for the duration of the MoU. For these to be attractive and mobilize more listeners, the radio stations will systematically place trailers on the date, time, theme and guests of the broadcast at least 3 times before starting. They will systematically cover the main activities/events initiated by the CLPAs and/or USAID/COMFISH Plus in the field and also continue to strengthen the capacities of the community relays in program animation techniques in order to perpetuate these broadcasts even after the withdrawal of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project.

In order to verify compliance by the partner radios with MoUs and to assess the impact of the broadcasts on the target audience's behavior, USAID/COMFISH Plus and the radio stations agreed to a mid-term evaluation of the MoU and broadcasts before they end.

Distributing Communication Aids

- **Signposting.** USAID/COMFISH Plus has implemented new signposts (3 arrowed panels and one indication panel) to guide potential visitors to the premises of the USAID/COMFISH Plus office and concurrently signal the new name of the Project.
- **Development of stickers and business cards.** Business cards were renewed for all staff, taking into account the new name USAID/COMFISH Plus, the change of title for some and the arrival of new staff members. The USAID logo stickers have also been made and are available for project material labeling activities and when material is handed over to partners.
- **Diaries/Writing Pads.** As part of end-of-year communication activities, the project has ordered diaries and writing pads to be given to partners and staff. These diaries are given to the partners to thank them for their genuine collaboration with USAID/COMFISH Plus for sustainable fisheries in Senegal and to the project team for their loyalty to the project and its mission.

3.5. Project Management

3.5.1. Coordination and Planning Meeting in Mbour

A USAID/COMFISH Plus project kick-off and coordination meeting involving staff, project facilitators and partners (actors and fisheries management) was held in Mbour in on November 22 – 24, 2016. The main lines of intervention of the project for its two-year duration and for the FY2017 Annual Work Plan were shared with partners. The meeting also provided the opportunity to adopt a plan for the following three months, December, January and February. Sharing the activity planning process with partners is integral to the project's approach, which favors exchange and consultation with implementing partners on all activities.

3.5.2. Administrative and Financial Management

Administrative and financial activities were carried out in support of USAID/COMFISH Plus project start up and implementation at several levels:

The staff.

- Staff contracts are signed with all USAID/COMFISH Plus staff;
- The new facilitators are recruited, have signed their contracts and have assumed their duties in their respective areas of intervention;
- A secretary, a new Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, a new IT Specialist and an IUU Fishing Officer were recruited.

Administration.

- The USAID/COMFISH Plus Joal field office was transferred to Mbour with the official authorization of the Director of Marine Fisheries. Renovation is complete.
- New IT equipment, office chairs and air conditioners were purchased.

- A “*Request for a Waiver to Procure Vehicles Locally/Approval of Vehicle Purchase*” to buy a new vehicle in conformity with the project budget and USAID requirements was sent to USAID for approval.
- Information letters were sent to all the authorities and project partners, but also to Customs, Internal Revenue Service (DGID), the Directorate of Investment and all technical and financial partners, informing them of the end of USAID/COMFISH and the start of USAID/COMFISH Plus.

Finance. A new bank account was opened on behalf of USAID/COMFISH Plus. The USAID/COMFISH account has been closed

4. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

For the next quarter, the key activities planned are presented according to the three expected Intermediate Results.

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

Component 1: Continued support to increased CLPA institutional capacity towards full functionality, including training in organizational, administrative and financial management skills; OCA processes; and solutions for self-financing.

- Hold quarterly coordination and planning meetings with technical services and CLPAs;
- Support the revitalization of CLPA management bodies for improved operations;
- Assist the DPM in the process of setting up CLPA networks;
- Support internal fundraising in 10 CLPAs (sensitize stakeholders and organize evaluation meetings with coordinators and secretaries);
- Meet with project partners;
- Provide IT capacity building: (Support the establishment of the CLPA website, training in IT skills, establishment of the archiving system).

Component 2: Enactment of CLs as the main instrument for the implementation of FMPs

- Develop and sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the project and the CLPA to assign the tasks and responsibilities for the process of developing and implementing the Local Agreement;
- Train "Relays" local facilitators appointed by the CLPA to facilitate development and implementation of the local agreement;
- Prepare an inventory of fisheries resource management at the CLPA level through the relays with the support of the project facilitators;

Component 3: Enhanced capacity to address IUU fishing

- Support participatory surveillance in 11 CLPAs;
- Extend the reach of fishing insurance to 8 CLPAs;

- Continue discussions with MPEM in preparation for the Study Tour to Washington, DC to exchange experiences with US agencies working on IUU fishing;
- Continue discussions with MPEM and the CSRP on the preparations for the CSRP Ministerial Conference;

Component 4: Deployment of the Fisheries National Climate Change Adaptation Plan

- Support implementation of the Fisheries Sector NAP;
- Establish local level M&E committees for local plans;
- Hold a synergy meeting with the CINCERE project to assist the local actors in the field with safety at sea;
- Extend the local plans of Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Saint Louis Community radios;
- Conduct a partnership meeting and develop an MoU between MPEM/Ministry of Renewable Energies (ANER) and USAID/COMFISH Plus to support fisheries actors in the use of clean energy;
- Support implementation of CLPA climate change adaptation plans, in particular in Grande Côte Nord and Casamance;
- Continue support for ANACIM: Orange SMS Contract for Safety at Sea Program;
- Start consultations with the women processors of Fass Boye, Thiaroye and Mbao, Cayar, Joal;
- Hold a national meeting on value chains of species targeted by the project and the Ministry of Commerce (Directorates of Domestic Trade and Foreign Trade) to facilitate women's access to the market;
- Conduct a partnership meeting and develop an MoU with the Directorate of Literacy Training;

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

- Hold a meeting with the CNAAP focusing on sardinella FMP implementation;
- Support establishment of zonal consultation platforms set up to implement the sardinella FMP in 3 zones: Grande Côte Sud, Cap Vert and Petite Côte (Consultant);
- Organize a launch meeting for Action Plan implementation in 3 Zones: Grande Côte Sud, Cap Vert and Petite Côte (Fisheries Inspector and other local partner services + CLPA + Local communities);

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

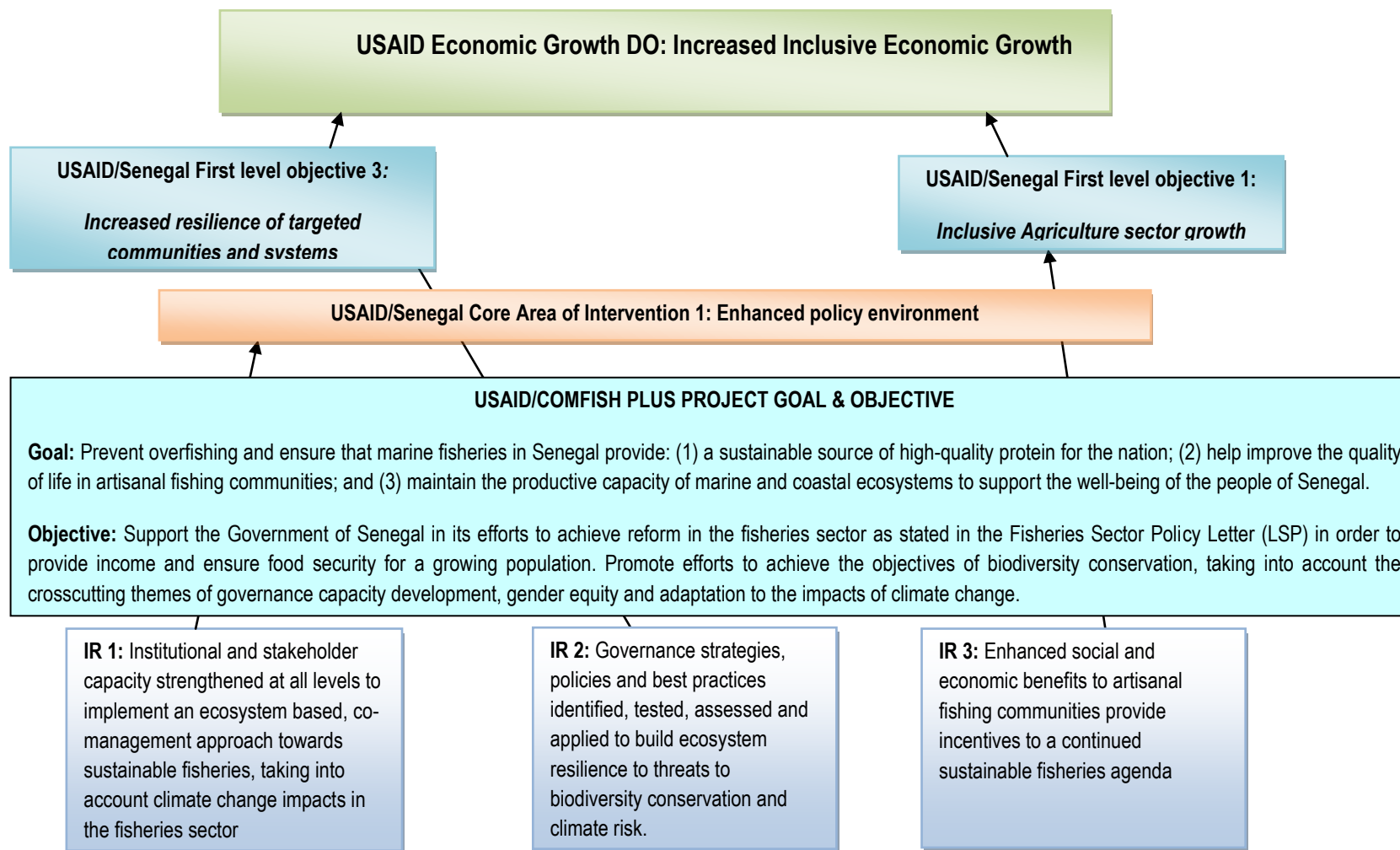
- Monitor implementation of the business management plan and operation of the Cayar processing unit;
- Train and provide technical assistance to women processors in Cayar in all aspects of artisanal processing: hygiene, sanitation, packaging, storage and marketing, as well as leadership;
- Establish a savings and loan system in support of women in 5 artisanal processing sites;
- Continue support to fish processing hygiene committees and expand to other sites;

- Enhance USAID/COMFISH Plus visibility and the actors' behavior change for sustainable fisheries;
 - ✓ Monitor how partner radios conduct their radio broadcasts;
 - ✓ Distribute of end-of-year materials to partners;
 - ✓ Design new communication aids (leaflets, beach flags, T-shirts, etc.)
 - ✓ Prepare a televised debate on fisheries;

The USAID/COMFISH Plus team also expects to review PMP baseline values and indicator targets with USAID/Senegal in Q2 to align with the follow-on nature of this project relative to the USAID/COMFISH Project.

Annex.1. USAID/COMFISH Plus Results Framework

The Results Framework below shows the overall intersection of USAID/COMFISH Plus Intermediate Results (IR) with USAID/Senegal program objectives.



Annex.2. Performance Monitoring Report (PMP) Results Q1-FY17

Table 1 COMFISH Plus FY17 Q1 Performance Report

Indicator Statement	Baseline year	Baseline value	LOP Target	Y1 FY17 Target	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	YR1 FY17 Actual	Observations
1. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (EG.3.2-1)	2016	3557	6650	3500	M= 231 F = 64 T = 295					<p>197 including 54 women in Sine Saloum in training on local Convention preparation</p> <p>46 including 7 women project actors and partners (DPM, IUPA, ISRA, CSE, CRODT) participating in sharing and planning training comfish activities workshops</p> <p>2 participants in COP 22</p> <p>1 ANACIM staff trained in BREST (France)</p> <p>4 facilitators including 1 woman in awareness raising techniques.</p> <p>2 women participants in COP 22 including one woman of DPM</p> <p>45 CLPA members in Saint Louis, Yène, Rufisque and coastal stations staff in participatory surveillance</p>
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					<p>250 people trained on the process of Local Conventions in Saloum, financial review and planning, facilitation, etc.</p> <p>45 CLPA members in Saint Louis, Yène, Rufisque and coastal stations staff in</p>

										participatory surveillance.
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	T = 109,329					Total fisheries actors who benefit from SMS on weather from ANACIM + actors from the 6 sites with local CC adaptation plans
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	5					2 FMPs approved (Grande Côte Nord and Casamance) 2 Hygiene Charters approved (Mballing and Ndanyane) 1 Fisheries NAP signed
5. Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance (EG.11-1)	2016	1116	2090	1100	H=1 F=2 T=3					1 ANACIM staff trained in France 2 women participants in COP 22 including one woman of DPM
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 of the fisheries sector (fishermen, wholesales, fishmongers, processors ; services providers)
7. Number of fishery beneficiaries with effective access to and understanding of CIS (custom)	2016	961	1100	1000	961					Actors trained by ANACIM
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)	2016	109,329	109,329	109,329	109,329					109 329 producers of the fisheries sector (fishermen, wholesales fishmongers, processors, etc.) using the SAP to adapt themselves to climate change. Until the ANACIM makes the census (inventory)

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 producers are listed(counted) in 10 CLPA where is applied the local agreements(conventions) (best practice). The producers of the new zones (Saloum and Casamance) are not integrated (joined) yet
10. Number of local fishery organizations able to disseminate CIS (custom)	2016	0	32 (CLPAs)	29	31					All CLPAs except Casamance and Saloum
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 ha of surface where the fisheries management is improved (CLPA where the CL is applied)
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					2 institutions (ANACIM and DPM) 6 CLPAs (Saint Louis, Yenne, Cayar, Joal and Rufisque) for participatory surveillance 31 CLPAs and institutions participating in planning workshops in Mbour and Dakar
13 .Number of fishery organizations that are represented in the Steering Committee and governance structure of CINSERE (custom)	2016	0	1	1	0					ASPRODEB would participate. Since COMFISH Plus has started there has not yet been a Steering Committee meeting.
14. Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (EG.3.2-4)	2016	0	190	100	3					2 Hygiene Committees (Mballing and Ndayane) 1 Women's group of Cayar « Mantoulaye Guène »
15. Number of households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG.3-1)	2016	16,533	17,000	17,000	16,533					The 16,533 households under COMFISH continue to be COMFISH Plus

										beneficiaries
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					<p>1,404,565 ha marine including 284,599 ha MPAs. This figure will be confirmed with CSE in Q3.</p> <p>To report on this indicator it will be necessary to wait until the end of the biophysical data collection and analysis with the joint scientific unit. As such, no biophysical improvement will be shown in FY17</p>
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					The indicator will be reported on at the end of the year. Data collection tools are in place.
18. Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-5)	2016	28	8	3	5					<p>2 hygiene charters for the women of Diamniadio and Missirah (approved)</p> <p>1 draft executive order for the national fisheries climate change platform (proposed)</p>

Annex 3. Financial Report Q1-FY17

Budget Line Items		Budget October 2016 to September 2017		Expense Quarter Ending December 31, 2016	Balance
Personnel		\$ 227,216		\$ 41,406	\$ 185,810
Fringe		\$ 125,101		\$ 22,621	\$ 102,480
Consultants and In country Staff		\$ 894,891		\$ 142,113	\$ 752,778
<i>Local staff</i>	\$ 422,703		\$ 70,680		
<i>Local staff fringe benefits</i>	\$ 149,506		\$ 47,571		
<i>Local consultants and service providers</i>	\$ 322,681		\$ 23,862		
Other direct costs		\$ 342,729		\$ 75,175	\$ 267,554
Travel		\$ 312,950		\$ 17,768	\$ 295,182
Capital Equipment		\$ 37,752		\$ -	\$ 37,752
Total Direct		\$ 1,940,638		\$ 299,083	\$ 1,641,555
Indirect		\$ 494,750		\$ 78,025	\$ 416,726
Total Direct and Indirect		\$ 2,435,389		\$ 377,108	\$ 2,058,281

Annex 4. Environmental Monitoring Report (EMMR) Q1-FY17

COMFISH Plus EMMP Q1-FY17

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>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>	<p>Activities that aim to increase public participation in policy making including engaging the government in dialogue at the local and central level to better manage marine fisheries and combat IUU fishing; mobilization of communities for development and enforcement of laws and regulations protecting natural resources; community planning and strategy development present no foreseeable adverse environmental impacts. Per section 3.10 of the Senegal EG Food Security and Natural Resource Management PIEE, these activities are determined to be Categorical Exclusions.</p>	<p>No mitigation measures</p>	<p>CoP</p>	<p>Workplans, Quarterly Reports, and materials prepared for capacity building, training, and studies</p>	<p>Review of materials</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>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: http://www.usaidgems.org/Sectors/fisheries.htm And at https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/FishAquaGuide14Jun13Final.pdf</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>Post-harvest fisheries activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved processing methods, equipment, storage, packaging, transport and sales - Small scale construction to improve landing sites, and processing facilities - Small scale construction and rehabilitation for water and sanitation structures - Development of Best Practice Processing Compacts (including handling and food safety) with groups of women processors - Strengthening the role of women in the fisheries value chain through management training and support for women fish processing associations <p>Fish processing is addressed by section 3.7 of the PIEE (Post-harvest and food processing activities).</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 stock-piles during construction can result in sedimentation/fouling of surface waters. Construction may result in standing water on-site, which 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</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: http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/MSEs/USAID_MSE_Sector_Guideline_Food_Processing_2013.pdf</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>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 (Building productive infrastructure)</p>	<p>And small scale construction guidelines: (http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm) (http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/VisualFieldGuides/ENCAP_VsIFldGuide--Construction_22Dec2011.pdf)</p>				
<p>Adaptation to global climate change activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting vegetation or trees for coastal protection - Improved fish processing to increase resilience of fisheries sector households - Support to protect life and property at sea, including weather alerts and safety at sea programs - Coastal development setbacks 	<p>Implementation of adaptation measures may involve alteration of nearshore sediment patterns resulting in displaced or accelerated erosion of beachfronts.</p> <p>Adaptation measures may disturb natural habitat and sensitive ecosystems, result in marine pollution from soil erosion, alter local hydrology, and cause biodiversity</p>	<p>Vulnerability assessments</p> <p>Formally approved Adaptation Plans and implementation of 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>COMFISH Plus Climate Change Officer</p>	<p>Reports, adaptation plans, Local Agreements, and FMPs</p>	<p>Review of reports and monitoring implementation of adaptation measures</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 PREE (April 2016)	Environmental Threats	Mitigation Measures	Who is Responsible for Monitoring?	Sources of Verification	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
- Inclusion of climate change considerations in fisheries management plans and CLPA Local Agreements	loss from land fragmentation.					

COMFISH Plus EMMR Q1-FY17

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 measures	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>	<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.</p>	<p>Project Manager (CoP)</p>	<p>-Number of people trained</p> <p>-Number of institutions strengthened</p>	<p>AMEPL</p> <p>Workplans, Quarterly Reports, and materials prepared for capacity building, training, and studies reports</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>- Collection of data by the field staff</p> <p>- Review of materials by the M&E and CoP</p>	<p>No cost</p>	<p>All year</p>	<p>- 309 stakeholders trained</p> <p>- 29 CLPA</p>	<p>- Field visits</p> <p>- Training summary reports</p>
<p>Influencing government policies</p> <p>Building the capacity of stakeholders at all levels of governance (fisheries administration and CLPA</p>	<p>Inclusion of fishers in sustainable fisheries management, monitoring and enforcement of management measures</p>	<p>CoP and Senior Fisheries Officer</p>	<p>-Types of participants in the processes of elaboration and implementation of the various</p>	<p>AMEPL</p> <p>Workplans, Quarterly Reports, and materials</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Collection of data by the field staff</p> <p>Review of</p>	<p>No cost</p>	<p>All year</p>	<p>9 participatory monitoring trips</p>	<p>Not yet started for this quarter</p>

<p>institutions, research and education) Improving the sustainability of fishery resources and coastal and marine ecosystems by promoting best practices</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>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>prepared for capacity building, training, and studies reports</p>		<p>materials by the M&E and CoP</p> <p>Review of implementation of Local Agreements and FMPs</p> <p>CLPA reports and consultations</p>				
<p>Post-harvest fisheries activities including: - Improved processing methods,</p>	<p>A technical monitoring construction committee monitors construction</p>	<p>CoP and Climate change officer</p>	<p>-The modern processing unit -Equipment:</p>	<p>AMEPL Workplans Quarterly</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Field visits Evaluation and moni-</p>	<p>No cost</p>	<p>All year</p>	<p>Cayar: Use of improved oven equipped with</p>	<p>Follow up on maintenance of processing site and of its</p>

<p>equipment, storage, packaging, transport and sales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small scale construction to improve landing sites, and processing facilities - Small scale construction and rehabilitation for water and sanitation structures - Development of Best Practice Processing Compacts (including handling and food safety) with groups of women processors - Strengthening the role of women in the fisheries value chain through management training and support for women fish processing associations <p>Fish processing is addressed by section 3.7 of the PIEE (Post-harvest and food processing activities)</p>	<p>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</p>		<p>number of fish-drying racks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of ovens -Number of potable water sources -Number of loans <p>Code of conduct</p> <p>Local convention</p> <p>Fisheries plans</p>	<p>Reports, and materials prepared for capacity building, training, and studies,</p> <p>Code of conduct</p>		<p>toring Meetings,</p> <p>Data collected by the field staff or partners</p>			<p>stack</p> <p>Not yet started in other sites this quarter</p>	<p>equipment M&E visit</p>
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	<p>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>http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/MSEs/USAID_MSE_Sector_Guide-line_Food_Processing_2013.pdf</p> <p>And small scale construction guidelines: http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/VisualFieldGuides/ENCAP_VisualFieldGuide--Construction_22Dec2011.pdf</p>									
<p>Adaptation to global climate change activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting vegetation or trees for coastal protection - Improved fish processing to 	<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>-Number of</p>	<p>AMEPL Strategic documents Activities Reports etc.</p>		<p>Field visits</p> <p>Evaluation and monitoring Meetings,</p>	<p>No cost</p>		<p>1 NAP signed</p> <p>2 hygiene charters adopted</p>	<p>Field visit</p> <p>Training Assessments</p>

<p>increase resilience of fisheries sector households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to protect life and property at sea, including weather alerts and safety at sea programs - Coastal development setbacks - Inclusion of climate change considerations in fisheries management plans and CLPA Local Agreements 	<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>hygiene charters</p>			<p>Data collected by the field staff or partners</p>				
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