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

(Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal)

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

**QUARTERLY REPORT
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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
DALN	Directorate of Literacy Training and National Languages
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
SRFC	SubRegional Fisheries Commission
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 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.

This report describes the progress made in implementing the Q2 activities of the FY17 COMFISH Plus work plan.

At the policy level, this quarter was an opportunity to assist in the technical validation of the climate change National Adaptation Plan for Fisheries (Fisheries-NAP) and assist in discussions on its operationalization strategy. Also during this period, several synergy meetings took place with ANACIM through the CINSERE Project, the Directorate of Literacy Training and National Languages (DALN), and the National Agency for Renewable Energy (ANER).

For Illegal, Undeclared and Unreported (IUU) fishing, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project coordinated with with the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM) and other partners to prepare for a study tour to Washington, D.C on topics of IUU fishing. Field activities related to collaborative IUU surveillance continued in partnership with Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPAs) in support of the implementation of Local Conventions and Fisheries Management Plans.

In order to contribute to the institutional strengthening of local fisheries governance bodies (CLPAs) the USAID/COMFISH Plus project provided assistance for CLPA networking in the maritime regions Louga, Fatick, Saint Louis and Ziguinchor. The project has also been approached by MPEM for assistance in setting up an Executive Bureau of the National Network of CLPAs. This is expected to start during Q3.

Capacity building for the actors and institutions continued by training the community relays of the Sine Saloum CLPAs in the process of Local Convention formulation; technical and information services (development of an electronic archiving system and a website for CLPAs); setting up CLPA networks; developing strategies to mobilize internal funds in CLPAs; and monitoring and evaluation.

In addition, several technical meetings were held with the Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE) and the Department of Marine Fisheries (DPM) to transfer the fisheries Geographical Information System (GIS) to DPM. An action plan was developed to strengthen the capacity of DPM officials to administer the GIS database system.

In fisheries science and research, discussions with the various partner scientific research institutions (CRODT, IUPA, IFAN/IRD and CSE) continued for finalizing the research

protocols and budgets of the activities. The contracts have been prepared and await formal approval by the Sponsored Projects office at the University of Rhode Island.

In participatory fisheries co-management in the sardinella fisheries in Grande Côte Sud, Cap Vert and Petite Côte, a first meeting was organized in Mbour with CLPA coordinators to revisit the action plans contained in the fisheries management plans and discuss the implementation strategy. It is anticipated that this strategy will be validated by the Technical Working Team (ETT) and the National Committee for Fisheries Management Support (CNAAP) set up for this purpose by the Ministry of Fisheries. A harmonization meeting was concurrently organized between the project and the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP), during which recommendations were formulated for further development of the ethmalosa fisheries management process.

The project provided local level support to the national adaptation strategy and local CLPA climate change adaptation plans through an assessment of the SMS platform and the early warning system, and an assessment of the activities of the hygiene committees and Charters with women fish processors. Upon the request of MPEM, consultation missions were organized with the women processors of Mbao, Pencum Senegal (Thiaroye) and Fass Boye to support efforts to modernize artisanal processing in Senegal following the Cayar model. This will be continued in Q3 in other sites already identified by the Ministry.

As regards governance/decentralization, the activities carried out during the quarter focused mainly on participatory monitoring, review of the performance of Local Conventions and internal fundraising strategies, and some communications-related activities (radio programs and IT training for CLPA relays and coordinators for setting up websites). Activities leading to the formulation and adoption of Local Conventions in Sine Saloum CLPAs continued in this quarter with the focus on raising understanding and awareness on Local Conventions, validating memorandums of understanding with the CLPAs, selecting and training of community relays, and starting data collection for a baseline in the seven CLPAs of Sine Saloum.

The communications activities during this quarter focused on supporting CLPA partners for the planning, production and broadcasting of radio programs, improving CLPAs' information systems, and establishing CLPA websites.

The activity's monitoring, evaluation and learning plan is under revision following a workshop in late March between USAID and COMFISH Plus. Activities are on track in terms of collection of data to inform indicators and system set up.

2. 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).

USAID/COMFISH Plus is a 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 (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.

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 Q2 of FY17. The content includes: an introduction followed by a first part describing the main achievements in the quarter; a subsequent section describing crosscutting activities (climate change, governance, communication, etc.); the last part of the report deals with project management and the annexes.

3. Achievements in the Second Quarter

3.1. Dialogue/policy reforms

Implementation of the national strategy for adaptation to climate change continued with the development of a strategy with the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM) to operationalize the climate change National Adaptation Plan for Fisheries (Fisheries-PNA). Several synergy meetings were also organized with ANACIM through the CINSERE project, the Directorate of Literacy and National Languages (DALN), and the National Agency for Renewable Energy (ANER).

For Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, in addition to joint surveillance activities the project is finalizing the formalities related to the organization of the study tour to Washington, D.C. in order to share with the MPEM the American experience and activities in this field. Several conference calls with American agencies were held to plan for the event.

CLPA networking system. To contribute to the policy of strengthening local governance bodies, the project also supported the MPEM, through the Directorate of Maritime Fisheries

to proceed with CLPA networking in the regions of Louga, Fatick, Saint Louis and Ziguinchor. This will also enable the actors to better organize themselves to increase their leveraging power on decision-making. During the third quarter, the project will also support the setting up of a national CPLA network whose role will be to take all community-based decisions to the strategic level.

Networking among CLPAs in the four regions involves three stages:

1. ***Convening meetings with Coordination and Advisory Committees (ICCs) for the selection of delegates.*** Meetings with ICC members were organized in the regions of Saint Louis, Louga, Fatick and Ziguinchor for the designation of delegates. In addition to the community-based actors, attendees included representatives of the DPM and departmental and regional fisheries inspectors.

Representatives of the DPM facilitated these meetings, with a strong emphasis on a participatory approach to share the stages of the CPLA networking process at the administrative levels: departmental, regional and national.



Photos 1 & 2: ICC meeting in Lompoul to select network delegates

All the meetings provided an opportunity for the facilitators to revisit the concept of networking and to make the actors understand the prospect of such an initiative. At the same time, the Order No. 06811 of May 3, 2016 on the establishment, organization and operationalization of the CLPA network was brought to their attention. The modalities for designating the network led to lively discussions between the actors and the fisheries administration.



Photo 3: Selecting network members in the Palmarin CLPA



Photo 4: Selecting network members in the Fimela CLPA

- 2. Establishing Departmental networks.** At the departmental level, delegates from the CLPAs discussed the positions to be filled and the quota allocated to each CLPA. The representative of the DPM, the Heads of Regional Fisheries Services, the Heads of Departmental Fisheries Services, and the Heads of Fisheries Control and Monitoring Offices attended the meetings. During these meetings, the decree on the establishment, organization and functioning of the CLPA networks was shared with the actors, as well as the representatives' selection criteria and the setting up and installation of the departmental office of the CLPA network by the administrative authority. Subsequently, the departmental office bearers were elected by consensus according to criteria defined by the actors present.



Photo 5: Selection and installation of network members for the Department of Fatick

- 3. Establishing the regional coordinating body for CLPA networks.** Attending these meetings were the Departmental and Regional Fisheries Inspectors, the DPM representative and USAID/COMFISH Plus, as well as the CLPA delegates designated to serve at the regional level. In some sites such as Saint-Louis, the profile of the meeting was increased with the participation of administrative authorities.



Photos 6 & 7: Setting up the regional network of the CLPAs of the Region of Louga

The positions to be filled are: one coordinator; one administrative affairs officer; one finance officer; one information, sensitization and communication officer; one management officer; one fisheries and environment officer; and one partnership, external relations and fund-raising officer.

For each of these positions, one incumbent and one alternate were chosen on a consensual and transparent basis. However, the position of administrative affairs officer was given from the outset to the fisheries administration represented by the regional inspector.

Furthermore, in view of the importance of this new structure for the sustainable management of fisheries, training will be provided to the new members of the CLPA network so that they can discharge their responsibilities and fully play their roles.



Photos 8, 9, 10 & 11: Installation of network members of the CLPAs of the Region of Fatik

3.2. Strengthening institutional and stakeholder capacities

For the actors, strengthening the capacities of the fisheries community relays of the seven CLPAs of Sine Saloum was carried out within the guiding framework of Local Convention

formulation and implementation. At the same time, the older CLPAs (Mbour, Yene/Dialao and Sindia nord) started assessing the implementation of internal fundraising strategies. Also, the capacities of the actors of Sindia Nord CLPA were strengthened with an organizational capacity self-assessment tool (OCA).

As for the local governance bodies, the project supported the CLPAs to set up an electronic archiving system and a website. Also noteworthy is the facilitation of the transfer process of the geographical information system (GIS) developed under USAID/COMFISH from the CSE to the DPM. These activities are elements of the exit strategy of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project.

3.3. Natural resources/management plans/conservation of biodiversity and marine ecosystems

3.3.1. Strengthening the scientific basis of the project

The implementation of USAID/COMFISH Plus project activities includes partnerships with several scientific research institutions (CRODT, IUPA, IFAN/IRD and CSE), which implement a set of research activities to support the development and implementation of collaborative management plans, as well as Local Conventions. The meetings among research partners started during the first quarter were furthered to validate proposed technical and financial contracts among the four research institutions.

3.3.2. Fisheries management plans

Implementation of the Sardinella Fisheries Management Plan. The implementation strategy of the sardinella participatory Fisheries Management Plans (FMP) was shared during this quarter with CLPA coordinators in the *Grande Côte Sud*, *Cap Vert* and *Petite Côte*. The strategy is based on three levels of intervention:

- Developing and implementing annual action plans based on the three-year action plan of each FMP
- Monitoring the implementation of the plan (Select Consultation Framework, Zonal Consultation Framework and Scientific Monitoring Committee)
- Strengthening the capacities of the actors and institutions involved in the implementation of the plan

The Technical Working Team and the National Committee for Fisheries Management Support should validate this strategy and support the implementation of these FMPs.

Further Developing the Ethmalosa Fisheries Management Plan. The process of developing local ethmalosa management plans started with the USAID/COMFISH project in the Sine Saloum and Casamance areas had been paused by the Directorate of Fisheries to harmonize with all the institutions involved (WAMER/UNDP Project, CSRP, etc.). With a view to continuing the activities, a harmonization meeting was organized on March 21, 2017 with the CSRP. It was agreed that it will be necessary to continue the collaborative diagnosis of this fishery, particularly in the Casamance and Sine Saloum areas, and to organize a feedback session on the studies and management options in the administrative regions of Fatick and Ziguinchor. The involvement of stakeholders in the Kaolack region was strongly urged.

3.4. Crosscutting themes

3.4.1. Climate change/gender

The activities carried out during this quarter are based on the support for implementing the national and local adaptation strategy. Synergy meetings were organized by the USAID/COMFISH Plus project with ANACIM through the CINSERE project, the Directorate of Literacy and National Languages, and the National Agency for Renewable Energies.

At the local level, assessments were carried out in support of the national adaptation strategy. They focused mainly on the functioning of the early warning platform (SMS), of the safety at sea early warning system, and of the Hygiene Charters set up by women processors of the sector.

Support to implement the national fisheries adaptation strategy. Following the approval of the climate change National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for fisheries and aquaculture by the Ministries of Environment and Fisheries through their technical directorates (DPM and DEEC), one of the main recommendations concerned the formulation of the national strategy for the operationalization of the NAP and the draft Order on the establishment of the fisheries/climate change platform. To this end, several meetings of exchange and validation of the terms of reference were organized on December 16 and 25, 2017, respectively, with the select committee responsible for monitoring the process at the national level (DPM, COMNACC, and USAID/COMFISH Plus).

This indicates the willingness of the Government of Senegal to own the strategies formulated collaboratively by the project. During this quarter, the readiness of Senegalese authorities to own the national process was also reflected in the formulation by the Ministry of Fisheries, under the supervision of the select committee, of the NAP-Fisheries/Aquaculture five year operationalization strategy. That strategy will be subjected to technical validation by the various institutions (Fisheries & Environment) involved. Such a validation will enable the MPEM to have an official five year implementation strategy document to submit to technical and financial partners for funding.

Evaluation of the safety at sea early warning system. This action is implemented in support of the national adaptation strategy at the local level. As part of the priority adaptation actions proposed by the actors at the community level, the SMS platform and the early warning system are supported by the USAID/COMFISH Plus project in collaboration with ANACIM. After two years of implementation, an assessment of the system was carried out during this quarter in the entire CLPA areas of Rufisque/Bargny, Yenne/Dialaw, Mbour, Sindia Nord and Sud, Joal/Fadjouth, Saint Louis, Casamance and Sine Saloum. This assessment was carried out at two levels: at meetings when colleges gather information and at the mbaars - venues where all actors of a trade seek refuge for a rest or during inclement weather - these are followed by a meeting by the ICCs (Coordination and Advisory Bodies) of the CLPAs concerned. The main beneficiaries were able to identify key constraints in the system, assess the needs for meteorological information and propose possible solutions to improve and sustain the warning system.

At the same time, following the evaluation of the SMS early warning system, COMFISH Plus has organized other meetings with the coordination unit of the CINSERE project and ANACIM.

Exchanges have also been initiated with the Directorate of Literacy Training and National Languages (DALN) and the National Agency for Renewable Energies (ANER) to synergize all interventions on the ground through their programs of "Support to vulnerable women and community-based local development". This consultative process to create institutional synergies coupled with a system of knowledge and technology transfer to all stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project is part of the project exit strategy for long-term project impact.



Photo 12: Meeting with the Directorate of Literacy Training and National Languages (DALN)

Evaluation of Hygiene Charters and Committees. The evaluation of the Hygiene Charters was carried out with the beneficiaries and other project partners with a focus on the conditions for implementing the plan of action and monitoring the activities of the CLPA committees of Rufisque/Bargny, Sindia Nord/Sud, Joal/Fadjouth, Mbour and Sine Saloum. A critical analysis of the performance of implementation identified strengths and weaknesses in compliance with rules and discussed alternative income-generating measures. The analysis also raised the issue of improving the sustainability of achievements in the framework of technical, human and logistical capacity building for women.



Photos 13 & 14: Commissioning the Guéro storage warehouse by the Committee Chair



Photos 15 & 16: Meeting with women in Sendou and approval of the Diamniadio and Missirah Charter

Hygiene Committee	Membership fees
Yénne Dialaw	290,000 FCFA
Sendou	130,000 FCFA
Guéro	4,482,467 FCFA
Saly	84,500 FCFA
Ndayane	319,500 FCFA
Mbour	192,000 FCFA
Joal/Fadjiouth/Sindia Sud (Tann/Khelcom and Pointe Sarérne)	599,750 FCFA
Sine/Saloum (Diamniadio, Missirah)	168,000 FCFA

Consultation with the women processors of Pencum Senegal, Fass Boye and Mbao. Upon the request of the Ministry of Fisheries, consultation missions were organized with women processors of Mbao, Pencum Senegal (Thiaroye) and Fass Boye in order to assist the Ministry in the modernization programme of artisanal fishery resource processing sites, similar to the processing unit set up by USAID/COMFISH in Cayar. The purpose of these missions was to help with the identification and implementation of concerted approaches and strategies as formulated in Senegal's sectorial fisheries and aquaculture development policy letter. Thus, with the support of the heads of the fisheries department, women presented their needs and constraints in terms of organization, financial and material resources, capacity building and management of artisanal processing grounds in order to add value to their products and improve their socioeconomic condition.

At the end of these first meetings, recommendations were made and translated into action plans that were shared with the competent authorities. In Q3 these activities will be continued in other processing sites already identified by the Ministry. The result of these diagnostic meetings will enable the Ministry to formulate a comprehensive, coherent, concerted, efficient, inclusive and participatory national program for the modernization of artisanal processing sites, borrowing from the USAID/COMFISH Plus project approach.



Photos 17 & 18: Working session with women processors of “Mbao and Pencum Senegal” site



Photos 19 & 20: Working session with women processors of Fass Boye

3.4.2. Governance/decentralization

The implementation of Local Conventions continued with stakeholders’ capacity strengthening in the evaluation of their Local Conventions rules, internal resources mobilization, and support for participatory monitoring. In parallel, the development of the seven new Local Conventions continued in the Sine Saloum area.

3.4.2.1. Implementation of Local Conventions

Evaluation of Local Convention implementation. The evaluation of Local Conventions is part of the updating of the management rules implemented by the CLPAs after a few years of operation. Indeed, with the extension phase, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project supported the CLPAs to begin the process of updating these Conventions in order to better take into account the new measures at the site level in the framework of the sustainable management of fisheries resources.

Focus group discussions were thus organized with all CLPA colleges to collect their views in relation to the implementation of the Local Convention in order to take remedial action and integrate the changes based on the evolving context. A total of about 20 meetings have been organized in the CLPAs that have Local Conventions: Mbour, Sindia Nord, Sindia Sud, Joal/Fadiouth, Cayar, Saint Louis, Rufisque/Bargny, Yene/Dialao, Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Cayar. These meetings brought together nearly four hundred and sixty-four (464) actors - mainly fishmongers, fishermen, women processors and service providers. At the conclusion of the focus groups, meetings will be held with the ICCs of the CLPAs to validate the results and integrate the new measures into the Local Conventions.

Most community relays selected by the CLPAs and trained by the USAID/COMFISH project to assist in the formulation and implementation of the first Local Conventions became the

coordinators of the renewed CLPAs. The same relays are used as community relays for other projects operating in the same sites as USAID/COMFISH Plus, thus supporting a situation that promotes sustainability. Likewise, some of them have also been elected departmental or regional coordinators of newly set up CLPA networks. In terms of exit strategy, this is a salient achievement of the USAID/COMFISH project. It demonstrates that this innovative system contributes to an efficient, effective and sustainable joint-management of fishery resources.

Collaborative Monitoring/IUU Fishing. Currently being implemented in the CLPAs, this activity helps implement the management tools contained in Local Conventions. Periodic outings were thus carried out in the fishing zones, as well as in the fisheries production centers (fishing docks and fish processing areas) by the CLPA joint-supervision brigades.

The number of outings recorded is estimated at 33, and 604 canoes inspected. Of these canoes inspected about twenty were boarded. The main infractions noted relate mainly to the failure to wear lifejackets on board; failure to show a fishing license; the absence of a license number on canoes; the use of prohibited fishing gear; and catching juveniles and their artisanal processing.

This quarter witnessed a high number of juveniles in catches at many fishing sites, leading to an increase in seizures in some areas. Nearly 94 tons of juveniles were seized and destroyed at Rufisque and 47 tons at Kafountine.

Out of 273 canoes inspected during this quarter in the center of Cayar, nearly 168 offences were noted, of which 47 were for lack of registration numbers, 50 for lack of life jackets aboard, 5 for lack of fishing license and 10 for not wearing life jackets while on board.

Given the large number of infringements noted, it would be important to focus on raising the awareness of the actors for compliance with the regulations in force and safety at sea. In agreement with the fisheries administration and actors, a decision was taken to devote one monthly radio broadcast, out of the four planned per site, to raise understanding of the provisions of the new 2015 Fisheries Code.



Photo 21: Seizure and incineration of juveniles in Rufisque



Photo 22: Incineration of juveniles; Photo 23: Fishing gears seized in Ziguinchor

Assessing the implementation of CLPA's internal fundraising strategies. This activity is in the framework of monitoring the strategy implementation as defined by the CLPAs to generate financial resources to finance their activities. The evaluation was conducted in three CLPAs. Three workshops were organized in the Yene/Dialaw, Sindia Nord and Mbour CLPAs, with the main objective of assisting stakeholders to assess the implementation of the fundraising strategies implemented over the past few years.

The Heads of the Fisheries Control Station chaired these workshops. They were attended by nearly 107 participants, including 22 women.



Photo 24: Workshop in Yene



Photo 25: Workshop in Mbour

A total of three million fifty-four thousand five hundred francs (3,054,500 CFA francs) was mobilized in the 3 CLPAs visited and distributed as follows:

- 2,135,000 F CFA mobilized in the CLPA of Mbour, representing all the contributions from the different trades and the sale of membership cards;
- 635,000 CFA francs in the CLPA of Yene/Dialao. This sum is the total amount of the sale of membership cards and partners assistance (AFRICA FISH) for the implementation of the activities of the CLPA annual work plan;
- 284,500 CFA francs were mobilized in the CLPA of Sindia Nord. This amount represents the sale of college membership cards.

Apart from the cash amounts mobilized, the three CLPAs received support from other projects such as ADUPES (office supplies). A 300m² plot located in Ngaparou with an approximate value of 5,000,000 FCFA offered by the municipality of Saly to house the headquarters of the CLPA is also to be credited to the CLPA of Sindia Nord.

These efforts need to be strengthened in terms of sensitization, organization and training of actors for an effective implementation of the strategy. On this basis, an action plan was drawn up at the end of each workshop to accompany the fundraising process in the three CLPAs.

3.4.2.2. Formulation of new Local Conventions in Sine Saloum

The formulation of the new Local Conventions is on-going in Sine Saloum. The activities carried out relate to the continuation of information and public awareness campaigns on the Local Convention, and validation of the memorandum of understanding with the CLPA and the project. The selection and training of community relays was carried out during the quarter.

Information and sensitization of stakeholders on the Local Conventions. In the interest of informing local populations about the Local Convention, meetings were held in the 7 CLPAs of the area (Bassoul, Foundiougne, Niodior, Djirnda, Toubacouta, Missirah and Sokone) to share the objectives of the Local Convention, its fields of application, its step-by-step formulation process, and the roles and responsibilities of the various actors involved. For example, nearly 201 actors were informed, including the heads of the fisheries inspectorate, the members of the advisory and coordinating bodies of the CLPAs and the administrative authorities that chaired these meetings.

Validation of a Memorandum of Understanding between the CLPAs and the Project. An MoU with the CLPAs for the Local Convention development process was drafted. This protocol commits both parties, and will then be validated by the ICCs of the CLPAs concerned. Following meetings, the 7 CLPAs validated this project partnership document for the implementation of the Local Convention. The Prefets and Sous-Prefets, who are also presidents of the CLPAs, have approved the validated documents.



Photos 26 & 27: Protocol validation session in the CLPAs of Bassoul and Niodior

Selecting and training Community Relays. Community relays supporting the process of Local Convention formulation were chosen by the actors in the seven CLPAs. The selection was made on the basis of the following criteria:

- Be a volunteer
- Be a local community resident
- Be an actor of the fisheries sector
- Read and write in French
- Have a good command of one local language and French
- Age between 18 & 50
- Readily available (listening capacity, mobility)
- Be of good reputation

A total of 21 relays were selected in the 7 CLPAs, with 3 relays per CLPA. They were trained on January 13 and 14, 2017 in the meeting room of the Local Fishery Committee of Foundiougne. The objective of the training was to strengthen their capacity to formulate and

implement the Local Convention. In two days, their capacities were effectively strengthened to implement key steps of the Local Convention development process. They were also trained on meeting facilitation techniques, activity reporting, surveying techniques, etc.)



Photos 28 & 29: Relays Training Workshop (Foundiougne)

Establishing the baseline in the seven CLPAs. After strengthening the capacity of the relays for establishing the fisheries baseline (fishing potential, list of actors, gear and canoes, and fisheries support infrastructure and management initiatives) at the Sine Saloum CLPAs, data collection began in all CLPAs. Data already collected are being entered and corrected before validation with the technical services. The main information collected relates to the profile of the various trades that are active in the sector (fisherman, merchant, artisanal processor, shellfish trader and service provider). This step is essential for an improved knowledge of the sector and will contribute to the data analysis required for the development of a Local Convention.

3.4.2.3. Training of the Sindia Nord CLPA actors: the Organizational Capacity Assessment tool (OCA)

Organized by USAID with the presence of the USAID/COMFISH Plus project staff from March 27 to 31, 2017, the training took a participatory approach to inform, sensitize and train the actors of the CLPA of Sindia Nord on issues related to the organization and operation of the CLPA.

The objective of this activity was to:

- Explain the purpose of the activity being carried out by the USAID mission with partner Community-Based Organizations
- Review the roles, responsibilities and organizational plan of the CLPA of Sindia Nord
- Evaluate the organizational and operational capacities of the CLPA
- Identify gaps in the organization and functioning of the CLPA
- Draw up an action plan to correct any weaknesses and dysfunctions observed

The training brought together 23 members of the CLPA coordination and advisory committee (ICC) and two officials from the Maritime Fisheries Directorate (CLPA Secretary General and Ndayane Head of Fisheries Post).



Photos 30 & 31: Stakeholder Training Workshop in OCA (Organizational Capacity Assessment) in the CLPA of Sindia Nord

During three days, the actors diagnosed their organization and identified the organizational constraints that could compromise the proper functioning of the structure. The constraints noted relate to poor governance of the CLPA, the non-alignment with the administrative and financial procedures, lack of effective organization, poor management of the programs, etc. To correct the malfunctions, an action plan has been approved and includes priority actions to be carried out in the next four months (April-July 2017).

The actions to be carried out focus mainly on:

- Training of at least 90% of CLPA members on their roles and responsibilities
- Drawing up terms of reference for the establishment of an organization's Manual of Procedures
- Establishing financial management aids (cash register, bank journal, monthly reconciliation, budget monitoring)
- Training of CLPA ICC members on the new Fisheries Code
- Updating the CLPA action plan in the light of the results of the OCA

A site visit organized on the last day gave an opportunity to make an outing at sea and discuss with the supervisory committee of the CLPA. The afternoon was devoted to a visit to the artisanal processing site of Guéréo.



Photos 32, 33, 34 & 35: Site visits in Géréo and sea outings during OCA training

3.4.3. Communications activities

Communication activities during this quarter focused on supporting the planning, production and broadcasting of radio programs with partner CLPAs, promoting USAID/COMFISH Project capitalization videos, improving the CLPA information system and transferring the geographical information system (GIS) from the CSE to the DPM. Most activities described in this chapter contribute to the USAID/COMFISH Plus project exit strategy implementation.

Planning, production and broadcasting of programs in support of the management plan implementation. Following the renewal last quarter of partnership protocols with eight partner radios (*La_Côtière, Radio Dunia, Jokko FM, SEN FM, Teranga FM, Sud FM Ziguinchor, Kaf FM and Cayar FM*) the USAID/COMFISH Plus project has, during this quarter, reactivated the planning committees on discussion topics in the 12 CLPA partners. These topic-planning committees facilitated the planning of 90 programs covering a variety of topics including the Fisheries Code, Canoe licensing and fees, CLPA/Operation (Bodies and Roles), conflict prevention/awareness raising for royalty payments, illegal fishing, IUU Fishing, and Safety at Sea.

Support for setting up an electronic archiving system. On January 25 and 26, 2017, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project organized, in collaboration with the DPM, two days of training for the 12 partner CLPAs on setting up an archiving system for CLPAs and the launch of a website dedicated to the artisanal fisheries sector in Senegal.

The purpose of the electronic archiving training was to assist CLPAs in safeguarding, securing and accessing their electronic data easily using the computers provided to them by the project. At the end of this training, the coordinators and community participants, representing the CLPAs at the training session, were able to create directories/files to house their various data (administrative and financial management, laws and regulations, reports, correspondence, etc.). Participants were also introduced to the use of search engines, such as Google and Bing, to search for information via the Internet on artisanal fishing in Senegal (e.g. the fisheries code) and elsewhere.



Photo 36 & 37: Overview of participants at training on electronic archiving of CLPAs

Support for setting up a CLPA website. In addition to the setting up of an electronic archiving system for CLPAs, the USAID/COMFISH Plus project has also contributed, in partnership with the DPM, to the setting up and launching of a CLPA website managed by a DPM technician. The website is www.clpa.sn.

The objective of this website is to increase the awareness of CLPAs both nationally and internationally, to help them share their experience, strengthen their networking among actors in Senegal and elsewhere, improve communication, and strengthen their capacities.

It is designed and validated with the direct involvement of fisheries stakeholders (CLPA, DPM, etc.). For an improved ownership and sustainability, focal points will be identified in each CLPA to contribute to its operation and updates with a strong involvement of the CLPA secretaries.



Photos 38 & 39: Training Session at the launch of the CLPA Web site

The site architecture also informs, among other things, on the organization (mission and attributions) of the CLPA; the number of CLPAs by region, their activities (initiatives, meetings, training, etc.), publications, etc.

Not only has the launch of this website been featured on a YouTube video (https://www.youtube.com/edit?o=U&video_id=RHyFSc9wg6Y) but an article is also posted on the CLPA website (www.clpa.sn) and on Tallar Infos N ° 27, a Cayar FM newsletter on artisanal fisheries in Senegal and the sub region. The YouTube links and the article on the website launch were shared with the main project partners (Fisheries administration, CLPA, Fisheries/Environment research and training institutes, donor group on fisheries, and NGOs active in the fisheries sector, etc.).

Strengthening the capacity of Saint-Louis CLPA on electronic archiving and updating of CLPAs website. As part of the follow-up on the training in electronic archiving and management of the new CLPAs website organized from 25 and 26 January 2017 in Mbour for representatives of partner CLPAs, a training session on these two themes was organized for the executive board of Saint-Louis CLPA from 29 and 30 March 2017 at the the Fisheries Department in Saint-Louis.

This meeting helped both finalize the electronic archiving of Saint-Louis CLPA data and set up a mechanism for the updating of Saint-Louis CLPA's web page. It helped sensitize the CLPA executive board on the importance of electronic archiving, review and finalize the CLPA data meant for archiving, as well as designate and equip a focal point for the electronic archiving of the CLPA data.

As for the updating of the CLPA web page, the meeting also helped the CLPA designate another focal point who will contribute to the updating of the Webpage. It helped familiarized the focal point with the website updating strategy and equipped him with the necessary tools to do his job.

GIS (Geographical Information System) transfer facilitation from the CSE to the DPM.

Following the meeting facilitated by the project in December 2016 between the CSE, the DPM and USAID/COMFISH Plus project representatives, a proposal had been made to have DPM administer the GIS fisheries database.

Two meetings were held on February 2 and March 23, 2017 in the premises of the DPM and the CSE bringing together the above institutions in order to discuss the administration of the GIS database by the DPM and to identify training and equipment needs for carrying out the activity. These meetings led to the following recommendations:

- Modalities for GIS updating
- Setting up a taskforce consisting of a DPM team (3 Division Heads and one IT Specialist), a CSE team and the USAID/COMFISH Plus project communications officer
- To create a roadmap for a taskforce meeting scheduled for the operationalization of the GIS
- Adherence to the USAID brand identity in GIS
- GIS domain name proposal: www.sig-peche.sn

Provision of USAID/COMFISH project capitalization videos to partners. At the end of the first phase of the USAID/COMFISH project and in collaboration with the partner CLPAs, two videos capitalizing on the USAID/COMFISH project activities and achievements were produced in Wolof and subtitled in French.

1. The first video entitled ***Five years of contribution to the collaborative management of fisheries resources in Senegal*** highlights the contribution over the last five years of the USAID/COMFISH project, through testimonies emanating from various actors and partners in the fisheries sector in favor of sustainable fisheries in Senegal.
2. The second video, entitled "***Maty Ndao, a pioneer of women processors empowerment in Senegal***", highlights the efforts made by the USAID/COMFISH project and its partners for the modernization of artisanal processing sites of fish resources and for the empowerment of women processors in Senegal.

In order to give more visibility to the main contributions of the project during its first phase, these two videos were made available to the main partners of the project (CLPAs, Fisheries Administration, research and training institutes, partner NGOs, donors, etc.) via USB flash drives and the YouTube links to these videos.

Staff capacity strengthening in communications. Following the recruitment within the USAID/COMFISH Plus project of four Facilitators and one Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and in order to ensure an upgrading of all staff in terms of communication procedures, financial management and project monitoring-evaluation, an exchange meeting was organized with the local project team (Dakar team and field team) in the office premises, from February 20 to 22, 2017.



Photo 40: Participants at the session on project communication procedures

The meeting allowed the new staff to familiarize themselves with the project's communication procedures and improve their understanding and compliance with the USAID/COMFISH Plus project's working procedures with the media and partner radio stations.

Placing directional signage in the Mbour field office. In order to increase the visibility of the project's new premises at the Fisheries Departmental Service in Mbour, the project also requested a directional panel for the project to be made and placed in front of the building. Panels were also placed in front of the field staff offices housed at the Mbour field office.

Preparing a video projection and theatrical performance tour on fishing in four CLPAs. After the success of the project's public projections in the CLPAs during the first phase of the project and at the request of the actors, the project, during this quarter, prepared a series of video shows and plays in 5 CLPAs (Kafountine, Saint-Louis, Cayar, Joal-Fadiouth and Mbour). The objective of this tour is to raise awareness among stakeholders about the harms of poor fishing practices, such as IUU fishing, and to promote behavioral change in favor of concerted and responsible management of fisheries resources. The awareness tour is expected to begin early in the third quarter.

4. Project Management

4.1. Meeting in Mbour for activity coordination and planning

The second planning and coordination meeting of staff, USAID/COMFISH Plus facilitators and its partners (actors and fisheries administration) was held in March in Mbour. It provided the partners with an opportunity to learn about the Annual Work Plan, the outcomes of activities implemented during the first and second quarters, and to plan with all the participants the activities that USAID/COMFISH Plus will implement during the third quarter of FY17.

4.2. Monitoring/evaluation activities

On Tuesday, March 21, 2017, the USAID Monitoring and Evaluation Office invited all concerned M&E officers in partner projects to introduce a new IT monitoring tool to be tested in Q3 of 2017. This tool will be much more comprehensive than the 'Feed The Future

Monitoring System' (FTFMS) because it would allow integrating all USAID missions' data on economic growth, health, education, sanitation, water supply, etc.

Another working session was held on March 23, 2017 at the project office with USAID. The meeting gave an opportunity to engage on all the items of the USAID/COMFISH Plus M&E plan, in order to clarify some issues regarding definitions and to have a common understanding of titles and definitions of project indicators. The Activity Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan (AMELP) of the project was thus discussed and the indicators stabilized, in particular the baseline values and reporting dates, and definitions. At the end of the meeting, new indicators were added (*EG.10.2-1, EG.10.2-2, EG.10.2-3 and EG.10.2-5*). They are shown in the table in Annex 2. A new and updated AMELP integrating the recommendations made by the Mission M&E team will soon be submitted to USAID for approval.

An AMELP sharing workshop with the facilitators took place on February 22, 2017 at the project office in Dakar, enabling the Mbour office team and the facilitators to understand the AMELP tools and methods applied in the USAID/COMFISH Plus project.

Another AMELP sharing session will be organized in April in the Mbour office in order to involve the relays that are the first link in the data collection chain.

5. Activities Planned for the Third Quarter

For the next quarter, the main planned activities are presented as follows:

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.

Component 1: Institutional capacity strengthening

- Hold quarterly coordination and planning meetings with technical services and CLPAs
- Support the revitalization of CLPA management bodies for improved operations
- Material support (stationary) in 11 CLPAs
- Support internal fundraising in the 10 CLPAs (sensitize stakeholders and organize assessment meetings with coordinators and secretaries)
- Continue with USAID OCA training on CLPA self-evaluation (Cayar)
- Meeting with project partners
- CLPA relays capacity building in M&E for USAID/COMFISH Plus project
- Monitor implementation of the Support Fund for the operation of the CLPAs
- Raise awareness and understanding of the Fisheries Code

Component 2: Formulation of Local Conventions as an implementing tool for the collaborative fisheries management plans

- Relays to continue with the situation analysis of CLPA fisheries resource management with the support of the project facilitators
- Feedback on situation analysis and harmonization local convention management measures

Component 3: Enhanced capacity to address IUU Fishing

- Support collaborative surveillance in 11 CLPAs
- Support extending the reach of fishing insurance to 8 CLPAs
- Support the DPSP to strengthen the capacities of CLPAs to address IUU fishing
- Organization of a roundtable in IUU fishing
- Support the organization of national level meetings to set up an IUU fishing working group
- Coordinate preparations for a study tour to Washington, D.C. for an exchange of experience with American agencies involved in combatting IUU fishing
- Support collaboration with sub-regional bodies in IUU fishing
- Support the Extraordinary Session of the Conference of Ministers of the CRSP in May

Component 4: Fisheries National Adaptation Plan

- Participate in the Technical meeting to validate the implementation strategy of the national climate change adaptation plan (NAP Fisheries)
- National workshop for sharing the strategy for NAP-Fisheries operationalization and installation of Climate Change Fisheries platform members
- Setting up monitoring and steering committees for local adaptation plans
- Support for the implementation of CINSERE /ANACIM /USAID-COMFISH Action Plan for the dissemination of climate-related services
- Extension of the local adaptation plans of Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Saint Louis through community radios
- Support implementation of local CLPA climate change adaptation plans, in particular in Grande Côte Nord and in Casamance
- Continued support for ANACIM: Orange SMS Contract for Safety at Sea Program

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

- Capacity strengthening for the actors to implement the three management plans: Grande Côte Sud, Cap Vert and Petite Côte
- Technical validation of the implementing strategy for the sardinella fisheries FMP in three zones with the DPM technical team
- Workshop to share with the National Committee for Fisheries Management Support (CNAAP) the strategy for the sardinella fisheries FMP of Grande Côte Sud, Cap Vert and Petite Côte
- Meeting with the select consultation frameworks in the three zones for the formulation of annual work plans
- Meeting to harmonize the activities with the scientific partners of the joint data units
- Continue with the formulation of the ethmalosa FMP

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

- Monitor the implementation of the business management plan and operations of the Cayar processing unit

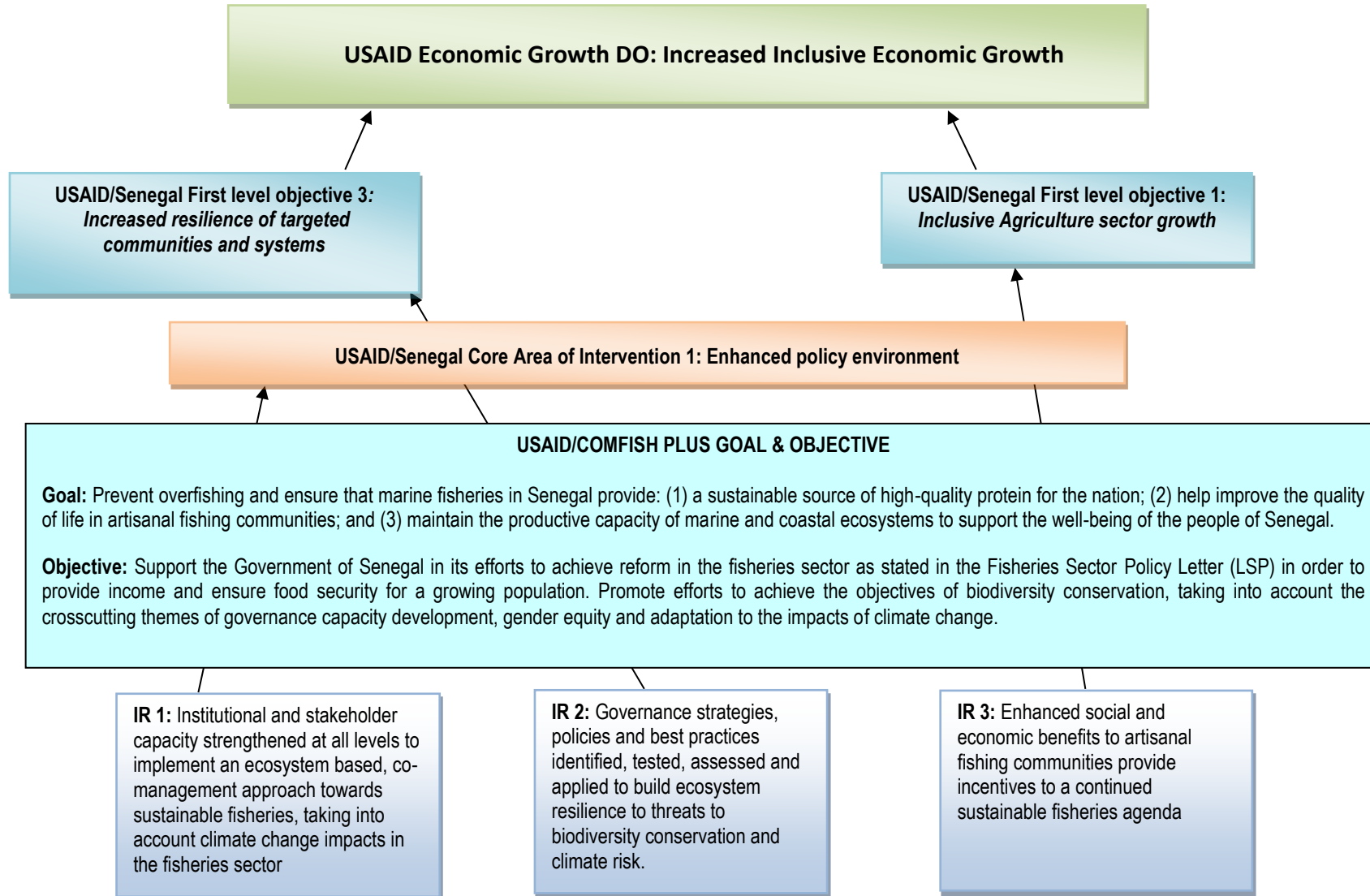
- Training and technical assistance to women processors in Cayar in all aspects of artisanal processing: hygiene, sanitation, packaging, storage and marketing, as well as leadership and functional literacy
- Establish a savings and loan system in support of women in 5 artisanal processing sites
- Continue support of fish processing hygiene committees and expand to other sites
- Strengthen the capacities of women processors in financial management
- Continue consultations with women processors of Mbao, Fass Boye, Pencum Sénégal, Goxxu Mbaac and Kafountine
- Establish permanent monitoring and evaluation arrangements with women processors
- Support and sustain income-generating activities

Communication activities planned for next quarter

- Start the public projection and dramatic performance tour in 5 CLPAs
- Evaluation of radios broadcasts in 4 CLPAs
- Organization of a roundtable on IUU fishing
- Designing communication aids
- Strengthening electronic data archiving in 4 CLPAs and improving their contribution to the CLPA website facilitation
- Operationalization of GIS database transfer from the CSE to the DPM

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. USAID/COMFISH Plus Performance Report Q1-FY17

Table 1 COMFISH Plus FY17 Q2 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 to the Q2 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=1771 F=824 T=2595				During the 2 nd quarter, 89 training events were organized focused on establishment of the CLPA network, evaluations/training of hygiene committees, the early warning system and local conventions. These figures are all new participants (no double counting of the same participant in multiple trainings).
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				Themes covered during the trainings include sustainable resource management and biodiversity conservation as well as productivity and food security in fisheries. The disaggregation for IUUF is considered broadly to include all aspects of compliance sustainable fisheries management plans and principles.
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				The total number 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	5	3				2 hygiene charters for the women of Diamniadio and Missirah (approved) 1 draft executive order for the National Fisheries Climate Change platform(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				730 actors participated in 21 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 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)				961 relays trained by ANACIM to diffuse the early warning text message information
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 producers in the fisheries sector in project zones. They use the Safety at Sea Early Warning System (fishermen, middlemen, processors, service providers) 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 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 (continuing)				All the CLPA except the 11 CLPA of Casamance
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 (continuing)				Pending confirmation from CSE
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				10 CLPA benefitting from evaluation of the Safety at Sea Early Warning System and/or participatory surveillance during this quarter
13 .Number of fishery organizations that are represented in the Steering Committee and governance structure of CINSERE (custom)	2016	0	1 ASPRODEB represents CLPAs	1	0	0				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 business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (EG.3.2-4)	2016	0	190	100	3	37				4 women's groups : Goxxu Mbacc, Pencium Sénégal, Mboa and Fasse Boye 10 CLPA trained in NTIC, planning and mobilization of internal resources 14 hygiene committees supported for self-evaluation 9 regional and departmental offices of the CLPA network trained.

15. Number of households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG.3-1)	2016	16,533	17,000	17,000	16,533	16,533 (continuing)				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	0				1,404,565 ha marine including 284,599 ha MPAs. This figure will be confirmed with CSE in Q3. 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
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				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	3				2 hygiene charters for the women of Diamniadio and Missirah (approved) 1 draft executive order for the national fisheries climate change platform (proposed)

Annex 3. Financial Report Q2-FY17

Budget Line Items		Budget October 2016 to September 2017		Expense Quarter Ending December 31, 2016	Expense Quarter Ending March 31, 2017	Balance
Personnel		\$ 227,216		\$ 41,406	\$ 48,475	\$ 137,334
Fringe		\$ 125,101		\$ 22,621	\$ 27,087	\$ 75,393
Consultants and In country Staff		\$ 894,891		\$ 142,113	\$ 159,904	\$ 592,874
<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	\$ 47,473	\$ 220,082
Travel		\$ 312,950		\$ 17,768	\$ 33,045	\$ 262,137
Capital Equipment		\$ 37,752		\$ -	\$ 36,091	\$ 1,661
Total Direct		\$ 1,940,638		\$ 299,083	\$ 352,075	\$ 1,289,481
Indirect		\$ 494,750		\$ 78,025	\$ 80,371	\$ 336,355
Total Direct and Indirect		\$ 2,435,389		\$ 377,108	\$ 432,446	\$ 1,625,835

Annex 4. USAID/COMFISH Plus EMMP Q2-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>
<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</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</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>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
practices	<p>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</p> <p>And at https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/FishAquaGuide14Jun13Final.pdf</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>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 	<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>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</p>	CoP	<p>Construction plans/ designs and photos of all facilities constructed</p> <p>Official government approvals of</p>	<p>Review of approved plans and documents, site inspection, photos, and periodic review of performance related to</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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>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 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</p>	<p>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> <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>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>Codes of Good Practice</p> <p>Consultations with CLPA Committees</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>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>					

Annex 5. USAID/COMFISH Plus EMMR Q2-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 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>	<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</p> <p>Technical 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>2 625 stakeholders trained</p> <p>31 CLPA</p>	<p>- Field visits</p> <p>- Training summary reports</p> <p>- Interviews with the technical Staff</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</p>	<p>Inclusion of fishers in sustainable fisheries management, monitoring and enforcement of management measures</p> <p>Training, demonstration, and enforcement of</p>	<p>CoP and Senior Fisheries Officer</p>	<p>-Types of participants in the processes of elaboration and implementation of the various strategies and policies developed</p>	<p>AMEPL</p> <p>Workplans, Quarterly Reports, and materials prepared for capacity building,</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>Review of</p>	<p>No Cost</p>	<p>All year</p>	<p>38 participatory monitoring trips</p>	<p>- Field visits</p> <p>- Training summary reports</p> <p>- Interviews with the technical Staff</p>

<p>ecosystems by promoting best practices</p>	<p>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>-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>training, and studies</p>		<p>implementation of Local Agreements and FMPs</p> <p>CLPA reports and consultations</p>				
<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 	<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</p>	<p>CoP and Climate change officer</p>	<p>-The modern processing unit</p> <p>-Equipment: number of fish-drying racks</p> <p>-Number of ovens</p> <p>-Number of potable water sources</p> <p>-Number of loans</p> <p>Code of conduct</p>	<p>AMEPL</p> <p>Workplans</p> <p>Quarterly Reports, and materials prepared for capacity building, training, and studies,</p> <p>Code of</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>Cost: 944 760 cfa</p>	<p>All year</p>	<p>Cayar: Use of improved oven equipped with stack</p> <p>10 sites visited (Health Committees)</p> <p>10 Action Plans developed</p>	<p>Follow up on maintenance of processing site and of its equipment M&E visit</p> <p>Follow up on the implementation of action plans</p>

<p>Processing Compacts (including handling and food safety) with groups of women processors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>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> <p>http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/MSEs/USAID_MSE_Sector_Guideline_Food_Processing_2013.pdf</p> <p>And small scale</p>		<p>Local convention</p> <p>Number of assessment and monitoring of code of conduct implementation</p> <p>Fisheries plans</p>	<p>conduct</p> <p>Monitoring and assessment reports</p>						
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	<p>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 - Inclusion of climate change considerations in fisheries management plans and CLPA Local Agreements 	<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>Number of Plans, policies, strategies, adaptation rules/regulations -Number of hygiene charters</p> <p>Number of monitoring committees</p>	<p>AMEPL Strategic documents Activities Reports etc.</p>		<p>Field visits</p> <p>Evaluation and monitoring Meetings,</p> <p>Data collected by the field staff or partners</p>	<p>Cost: 165,000 cfa</p>	<p>2 hygiene charters (Diamniadio et Missirah) adopted</p> <p>1 « Arreté » for the National fisheries and Climate change Platform (proposed)</p> <p>1 Monitoring Committee set up (Saint Louis)</p> <p>1 Steering Committee set up (Saint Louis)</p>	<p>Field visit Training Assessments</p>	