

**USAID/COMFISH Project  
PENCOO GEJ  
(Collaborative management for a sustainable fisheries future in Senegal)**

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The primary goal of the USAID/COMFISH project is to support the Senegalese Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, through its technical departments and particularly the Department of Marine Fisheries (DPM), in implementing the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Letter (LPS) that serves as a blueprint for national efforts to achieve sustainable management of fisheries resources. To do so, the project establishes collaborative management plans for priority fish stocks through a stock-based sustainable management approach, and uses Local Artisanal Fishing Committees (CLPAs) as the gateways to the institutional system. This initiative is designed to streamline and synergize the institutional, administrative, socio-economic and environmental components in Senegal's efforts to achieve sustainable management of its fisheries resources. A point of particular importance is the project's commitment to ensuring that all these activities are geared towards improving climate change resilience for marine and coastal ecosystems and communities through the use of adapted and effective strategies.

This first progress report in fiscal year 2015 covers the project's first quarter activities, most of which have been going on since February 2011.

**On policy dialogue**, some of the highlights in the reporting period were:

- Technical validation, by the National Committee for Small Pelagics Management (CNGPP), of three out of five local sardinella management plans (Cape-Verde, Petite Côte and Grande Côte Sud zones) as part of the effort to implement the national plan for sardinella fisheries management;
- Institutional capacity development for The National Committee for Climate Change (COMNACC) and DPM through continued establishment of Fisheries/Climate Change consultation frameworks which, at the policy level, are a framework for discussion between these two institutions and for building capacities in Climate Change resilience;
- Initiation of studies to support the Ministry of Fisheries in developing a Strategic Plan for Extension for Senegal's artisanal maritime fisheries.

**On human and institutional capacity development**, the project supported the CNGPP in organizing two meetings for validation, feedback and amendment of the local management plans in three zones. This was followed by collaborative planning sessions on how to roll out the plans.

In the field, the project continued support to IUPA and IFAN to enable these institutions to mentor the students doing research for their final year dissertations and PhD theses. All the data generated by this work will be used to develop management plans.

For local institutions, effectiveness in compliance with the rules of local conventions was assessed in the Rufisque/Bargny and Yenne/Dialaw CLPAs after one year of implementation to identify constraints as well as steps to be taken to improve this tool.

In terms of contributing to fisheries management, the project developed three action plans for collaborative management plans (CMPs) and one action plan for the revitalization of CLPAs to improve their effectiveness in internal fundraising strategies. The completion rate for these activities was 33%. A total number of 515 persons attended the 12 capacity development sessions organized by the project, and 177 received training in climate change and weather forecasts.

**The project's contribution to the scientific knowledge base** for fisheries management, including climate change, continued with the project finalizing "*The Bio-ecological and Soci-o-economic Study on Bonga Stocks in Senegal*", conducted by the Dakar Oceanographic Research Center, and also processing data from the studies done by IUPA on "*Bonga Fishing Gear Selectivity*". The results of these studies will be added to the scientific knowledge base for use in developing bonga management plans in the Casamance and Sine Saloum regions. This quarter, two additional studies were commissioned for the project's scientific database, making a completion rate of 11%.

In the **Climate Change arena**, the project not only built capacity for COMNACC and DPM, in support of efforts to develop the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (through Fisheries/Climate Change consultation frameworks); it also assisted other institutions such as the National Meteorological and Civil Aviation Agency (ANACIM) and CLPAs to create a weather alert platform. The project put in place a key system for transmitting weather alerts with the aim of enhancing coastal community resilience to climatic variations and changes. The project also ran a series of training initiatives with COMNACC and ANACIM to help implement local plans for adaptation to climate change.

**In communication**, the focus in the reporting period was on renewing and signing MoUs with partner community radios to help establish collaborative management plans. The project also devoted efforts to raising visibility for some of its flagship initiatives and designing new communication tools. Only 10 radio programs were produced this quarter because most of the contracts with partner radios were due for renewal in January 2015.

**Signing of MoUs** with strategic partners took longer than expected as carryover funds were not sufficient to make these commitments while incremental funding was being processed. This explains the slow start in some activities, particularly the income generating, mapping and conservation activities.

The results obtained in this quarter are consistent with the activities planned, and their progress will be well advanced in the quarters ahead.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal (USAID/COMFISH) project is a five-year initiative funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented through a Cooperative Agreement between USAID and the University of Rhode Island (URI). The project's major implementing partners include government entities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on fisheries in coastal communities, academic institutions (UCAD, IUPA), research institutes (CRODT, IRD/IFAN) and several other bodies.

The goal of the USAID/COMFISH project is to support the Government of Senegal's efforts to achieve reform of its fisheries sector, as stated in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Letter, by enhancing the enabling conditions necessary for improving governance and promoting the use of effective management tools and approaches. These tools simultaneously address all the aspects of sustainability, particularly the social, institutional and biological aspects. The 1998 Fishing Code provides a broad framework for local governance organs, as evidenced by the creation of Local Artisanal Fishing Committees (CLPAs). However, research on the biological sustainability of some stocks is still not being used adequately in collaborative management plans. This means the existing mechanisms responsible for collaborative management at the local level do not actually internalize the sustainability criteria in the Sector Policy Letter. The direct consequence is that most fisheries in Senegal are not managed in a sustainable manner.

The USAID/COMFISH project supports Senegal's efforts to achieve fisheries sector reform and adaptation to the impacts of climate change in the sector. It also promotes the objectives of biodiversity conservation, taking into account the crosscutting themes of enhanced governance and gender mainstreaming.

The USAID/COMFISH project seeks to develop and replicate innovative sustainable fishing models to help Senegal achieve sustainable management of the artisanal fisheries sector. Senegal shares most of its fisheries resources with the neighboring countries belonging to the CCLME zone. In light of this, some activities contribute to harmonize governance of artisanal fisheries at the sub-regional level, but most of the project focus is on Senegal only.

The USAID/COMFISH project's long term objective, over a 20-to-30 year timeframe, is to end overfishing in Senegal and provide the nation with a sustainable source of high quality protein that contributes to the quality of life in artisanal fishing communities, and maintains the capacity of coastal and marine ecosystems to produce goods and services that are useful to, and desired by the people in Senegal.

Therefore, the USAID/COMFISH project will contribute to the achievement of the following four major results:

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

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

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

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

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

This report describes USAID/COMFISH project activities during the first quarter of fiscal 2015. It includes four parts: an introduction; a section on major accomplishments in the quarter, including a section on crosscutting activities (climate change, communication, project management); a section on activities planned for the next quarter; and Annexes (performance monitoring, financial report, compliance with environmental monitoring and mitigation plans and a gender mainstreaming plan)

### **3. ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN QUARTER 1**

In the reporting period, the project pursued activities for policy reforms and dialogue, stakeholder and institutional capacity development, support for establishment of collaborative management plans through reinforcement of the scientific knowledge base, and the validation of collaborative management plans and actions for conservation. The project also pursued activities in the crosscutting areas by strengthening the capacities of stakeholders on Climate Change, Governance and Decentralization, and Communication and Awareness building.

#### ***3.1. Policy dialogue/reforms***

On policy dialogue, highlights this quarter were:

- Support provided to develop and technically validate three local sardinella management plans as part of the effort to implement the national sardinella management plan.
- The project's input for an enhanced fisheries/climate change consultation process. This activity, already under way over the last two years, continued with a strong component on institutional capacity building led in tandem with the Department of Environment and Classified Establishments: DEEC (the focal point in COMNACC) and the DPM. The project reinforced the participation of regional and local stakeholders by embarking on joint initiatives with DREEC (Regional Departments for Environment and Classified Establishments) and the regional and district services of the DPM. Training sessions in the reporting period mainly covered the Thies region. With these actions, the project will ultimately contribute to the establishment of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for fisheries. The fisheries NAP process, a first in the sector, will enhance the integration of climate change into Senegal's fisheries policies.
- Studies initiated to support development of a National Strategy for Extension in Senegal's maritime artisanal fisheries. This effort will help the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs to establish a comprehensive extension program for artisanal fisheries that strongly involves local stakeholders.

#### ***3.2. Stakeholder and institutional capacity development***

This quarter, the project pursued activities with stakeholders at the grassroots level while continuing to support its partner institutions.

**At the institutional level:** the USAID/COMFISH project supported the CNGPP in organizing two of its meetings to validate, report back and amend collaborative management plans in target zones. The project also engaged in collaborative planning of actions to implement these plans. The documents prepared are being finalized for submission to the Minister of Fisheries for official approval.

The project reinforced the technical and operational capacities of ANACIM, which is responsible for disseminating weather forecasts to local stakeholders. The initiative aims to support Government policy on safety at sea for artisanal fishermen in a context of climate variability and change by ensuring transmission, in real time, of weather forecasts to local stakeholders.

In the field, the project continued to support IUPA and IFAN to enable these institutions to mentor students through research for their dissertations and doctoral theses. The findings of this research will continue to be used to enrich the scientific knowledge base for fisheries management.

USAID/COMFISH project experts were trained on Climate Change and development, from October 20 to 24, 2014 and on the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Framework and the Gender Integration Framework (GIF) on November 17 and 20, 2014. USAID Senegal organized the workshops in Dakar for implementing partners. The objective of the November training was to familiarize participants with the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) and the GIF.

**At the stakeholder level:** capacity building sessions targeting most stakeholders were held with specific focus on climate change, safety at sea and ownership of the weather information system, access to the COMNACC database (on information relating to climate change in the fishing sector), and on the sharing of the document on climate change/fisheries consultation frameworks.

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

**Reinforcing the scientific knowledge base:** The, “*Bio-ecological and Socio-economic Study on Senegal's Bonga Stocks*”, conducted by the Dakar Oceanographic Research Center was finalized and steps taken to continue studying bonga fishing gear selectivity with IUPA. The findings will add to the scientific knowledge base for sustainable fisheries management and inform the development of bonga fisheries management plans supported by the project in the Casamance and Sine Saloum regions.

This quarter CSE planned studies on the dynamics of fish stocks over space and time, on good fishing practices, and on vulnerability for development of climate change adaptation plans.

Consultants worked with the project team to produce a report on “The contribution of project activities to climate change resilience in coastal communities and marine and coastal ecosystems”.

- *Bio-ecological and Socio-economic Study on Bonga Stocks*



***Photo1: a species of bonga***

Bonga is a highly mobile species **known for its extreme ability to adapt to considerably variable conditions** in its living environment (estuaries, rivers, lagoons, deltas, seas). The species is captured mainly by purse seine and encircling gillnets. Purse seine fishing effort stabilized at about 60,000 trips to sea in the last decade, while trips with encircling gillnets have reached an annual ceiling of about 20,000.

From landing centers and main distribution markets in Senegal's major cities, bonga is distributed fresh and on a small scale in urban centers of the country. A range of products are made from bonga using artisanal fish processing methods. The products include *tambadiang* (salted and dried whole

fish), *métorah* (smoked and dried fish) and *kéthiakh* (smoked, salted and dried fish). Frozen bonga is sold to the African market.

This study shows that the bonga fishery has a vital socio-economic role, particularly in the Casamance and Sine Saloum regions. However, the results of the evaluation done in 2014 suggest that bonga stocks in the sub-region are overfished.

- *Bonga fishing gear selectivity study*

Activities conducted this quarter include experimental fishing done during a second field mission to Saloum and processing data collected during the first field mission.

*Processing data from the first field mission:* The first mission conducted gear selectivity tests in fishing areas within the CLPAs in Missirah, Toubacouta, Djirnda, Bassoul, Niodoir and Joal. Fish captured with nets of various mesh sizes (30, 32, 36 and 40 mm) were measured (Lt, Lf), weighed and arranged in groups by size with a difference of 1 cm. A sample of 50 individuals was taken to study their reproductive status (sex and stage of sexual maturity). In general, there are two methods for studying fishing gear selectivity:

- A direct method based on the length distribution of captured populations, although it is rare to know the population's length distribution;
- An indirect method (Holt model, 1963), done by calculating estimates based on this formula:  $P(L_m) = \text{Exp} \left\{ - \frac{(L-L_m)^2}{2S^2} \right\}$

*The second field mission:* As planned, the second fishing season for gear selectivity tests took place from December 20th to 29th in Missirah, Toubacouta, Djirnda, Bassoul, Niodoir and Joal. Analysis and processing of data from both missions with Excel and R software is under way and the report will be available next quarter.



***Photo 2: The IUPA team and Djirnda fishermen during gear selectivity tests***

- *Understanding the dynamics of stocks in space and time, documenting good fishing practices and developing climate change adaptation plans in the Saint Louis and Casamance CLPAs:*

Meetings were held with the CSE team in November to discuss the methodology for developing vulnerability studies and climate change adaptation plans in the zones of Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Saint-Louis. Studies on the dynamics of migration from agricultural zones to fishing zones were also conducted.

- *Contribution of project activities to climate change resilience in coastal communities and marine and coastal ecosystems*

This study summarizes the project’s field surveys and accomplishments in coastal climate change resilience to better analyze stakeholders’ perceptions of adaptation. The results and recommendations are presented in section 3.4.1 below.

**Developing collaborative management plans:** In the previous year, with USAID/COMFISH support, three collaborative management plans (CMPs) for sardinella fisheries were finalized in the Cape Verde, Petite Côte and Grande Côte Sud zones respectively. The project took steps for the CNGPP to validate the CMPs in November 2014, and then to develop two action plans in December 2014 for their implementation.

*CNGPP validation of the CMPs for sardinella fisheries in Cap Verde, Petite Côte and Grande Côte “Sud”:* With support from the project, DPM organized a national workshop on November 6, 2014. Chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Fisheries, it brought together members of the CNGPP, the heads of regional fisheries and monitoring services, CLPA coordinators, professional organizations, USAID/COMFISH project experts and implementing partners, specifically IUPA and WWF. The meeting provided a forum for sharing the documents with stakeholders and completing technical validation by acclamation, subject to the following recommendations:

- Organize meetings in the Cape Verde, Petite Côte and Grande Côte “Sud” zones to report back and amend the validated documents;
- Develop action plans with the stakeholders based respectively in the Cape Verde, Petite Côte and Grande Côte “Sud” zones;
- Set up implementing committees (consultation frameworks) for these plans at the sites and/or in the zones concerned.



**Photo 3: CNGPP validation workshop for the 3 sardinella management plans**

Developing action plans to implement collaborative management plans for the Cape Verde, Petite Côte and Grande Côte “Sud” zones. Following recommendations of the technical validation workshop on the management plans, collaborative planning of relevant follow-up actions was done at a meeting organized on December 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014 in Mbour for members of the CNGPP and CLPA coordinators. Stakeholders identified the necessary steps forward and indicators for their accomplishment during group work sessions. Table 1 below summarizes the preliminary results of these work groups.

**Table 1: Preliminary results of proceedings to develop CMP action plans**

Activities	Actions	A1	A2	A3	Indicators	Institutions involved
<b>Preliminary measures</b>						
<b>Apply the fisheries regulations in force</b>	Extract the regulations on sardinella fisheries and share them through communication mediums (radio and television)				Number of extracts and number of radio programs prepared and broadcast	CLPA; COMFISH, Fisheries administration, and the press

	Strengthen dissuasive measures (provisions under article 75 for confiscating equipment and products as accessory penalties)				Number of offenses reported	CLPA; COMFISH, Fisheries administration, and the press
	Institute and supervise participatory monitoring				Ministerial Order signed and applied	MPEM, CLPA
<b>Complete the full registration of the boat fleet (synergy with PRAO at local level)</b>	Reaffirm the regulation on fishing permits (extension from January to February)				Number of programs prepared and broadcast	
	Link the issuance of permits to the licensing of boats with the proper plates				900 plates tested and monitoring reports	CLPA, COMFISH, Fisheries administration, and the press
	Identify non-operational boats and write them off the base				Number of boats identified and written off	CLPA, COMFISH, and Fisheries administration
	Carry out recovery operations on the field as from March (PRAO)				Number of operations	CLPA, COMFISH, and the fisheries administration;
	Use dissuasive measures and link registration to the obtention of fuel (1 monitor per fuel station)				Number of offences reported	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration;
<b>Apply the Order on the freezing of registration (current fishing effort)</b>	Continue to build awareness of the freeze on registration				Number of meetings held	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration;
	Apply the regulation in force (regulations on carpentry...)				Number of carpenters sensitized and number of projects approved	CLPA, ANAM, and the Administration
	Operationalize the technical inspection body for all prior authorizations to build, and enact an Order				Number of applications reviewed by the body	CLPA, and the Fisheries administration
<b>Revitalize CLPAs and other consultation frameworks including the National Committee for Fishing Practices</b>	Make badges and uniforms for ICC members				Number of badges and uniforms available	CLPA, and the Fisheries administration
	Monitor the restructuring of CLPAs and support the development and implementation of action plans				Number of action plans developed and implemented	CLPA, and the Fisheries administration
	Support the provision of FAF				Number of accounts opened and provisioned	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration

	Support the establishment of the national network of CLPAs				Ministerial Order of approval	CLPA, and the Fisheries administration
	Provide and equip premises to host the CLPA headquarters				Number of seats available and functional	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
<b>Support the implementation of local conventions: Good Fishing Practices (GFP)</b>	Fund periodic meetings (meetings to prepare the fishing season in Cayar)				Meeting minutes	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
	Conduct comprehensive awareness building for fishermen on the provisions of local conventions and the local management measures at other sites				Number of stakeholders sensitized	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
	Prepare annual work plans				Report on patrols and the offences observed	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
<b>Management measures</b>						
<b>Revise the type of fishing license for better management of resources/ options</b>	Organize consultations on the new type of fishing permit (Pursue PRAO initiatives)				Number of reports	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fishing administration
<b>Increase the size at first capture</b>	Propose to the Minister of Fisheries a National Order on the size of 18 cm (increase the size at first capture for sardinella)				Ministerial Order signed and applied	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
	Conduct initiatives to identify nursery areas and take regulatory measures (temporary closures)				Number of measures taken	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
<b>Maintain the meshing of fishing gear by maintaining the regulation in force to avoid the fishing of juveniles</b>	Identify the ST targeting juveniles and withdraw this gear				Number of fishing gear identified and withdrawn	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
	Formally prohibit the capture, landing and sale and processing of juveniles				Reports on offences committed	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
<b>Carry out a zoning exercise by fishing segment (activity)</b>	Establish a monitoring committee to track the migration of juveniles that attract big predators and prohibit their capture (no specific zones for juveniles)				Committee set up and number of measures taken	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
<b>Accompanying measures</b>						

<b>Socio-economic aspects (Improving stakeholders' living conditions)</b>	Supporting efforts to set up improved processing units like the one in Cayar with a modern refrigeration complex				Number of complexes established	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
	Set up a buying center with marine hardware, a wharf restaurant and a store for keeping the material				Number of purchasing centers put in place	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
	Support sales (containers and financing)				Number of containers and number of people financed	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
<b>Governance aspects (Strengthening local governance capacities)</b>	Train the stakeholders to use computers, do advocacy and conduct exchange visits among CLPAs				Number of persons trained	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
	Develop institutional and legal capacities				Number of stakeholders trained	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration;
	Formalize the relations between research institutions and CLPAs				Partnership contract signed	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration,
	Evaluate the management measures periodically				Number of evaluations	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
	Develop empirical, bioecological knowledge on the targeted species				Number of chat sessions organized	CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
<b>Bio-ecological aspects (improving collaborative research to enhance the knowledge and availability of the resource)</b>	Improve collaborative research by formalizing the relationship					CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration
	Formalize the relation between research institutes and CLPAs					CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration;
	Develop empirical and bioecological knowledge on the targeted species					CLPA, COMFISH, and the Fisheries administration



*Photo 4: Planning meeting to implement the CMP in Mbour*

The action plans will be amended and consolidated on site to better integrate the particularities of each zone.

**Supporting local management/conservation initiatives - octopus pots:** To promote sustainable fisheries management, stakeholders in Mbour district, with the support of partners, pursued initiatives

for resource conservation and restoration and for income enhancement. The work included immersing octopus pots to improve biological rest periods for octopus. The launch date this year for immersing artificial reefs (octopus pots) was November 21, 2014 in Nianing, which coincided with World Fisheries Day. In total, 5000 pots (with 1000 from the USAID/COMFISH project) were immersed in the CLPAs of four different zones: Joal Fadiouth, Sindia Sud, Sindia Nord and Mbour.



*Photos 5, 6, 7, 8 immersing octopus pots*

### **3.4. Crosscutting areas**

The major crosscutting activities undertaken this quarter were in the areas of climate change, local governance and communication.

#### **3.4.1. Adaptation to climate change**

Climate change has both direct and indirect impacts on fishing. These range from rising sea levels to coastal erosion, increased salinity, rising sea surface and air temperatures, and changing wind and weather patterns that can result in the destruction of coastal habitats. These stressors directly affect fish production and trophic enrichment along Senegalese coastal areas and negatively affect biodiversity and resource availability. The USAID/COMFISH project has developed an adaptation strategy for reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience in coastal communities and marine ecosystems. The strategy has three pillars: integrating climate change into Senegal's fisheries policies, supporting local delivery of the national adaptation strategy, and improving scientific knowledge for informed policy and decision making and action plan development.

- *Integrating climate change into fisheries policies*

This component aims to improve fishing practices and policies for sustainable fisheries resources management and to increase fishery sector capacity for climate change adaptation based on scientific and endogenous knowledge. It seeks to institute environmentally responsive development policies and to build fisheries sector preparedness for adaptation to climate change. Accordingly, the project held meetings with teams from Department of Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC) and the DPM.

On December 29, 2014, the meeting between the project and DEEC designed strategies and action plans to improve integration of climate change into fisheries policies and mechanisms for implementing the NAPA (National Adaptation Program of Action) and developing the NAP (National Adaptation Plan). It also recommended the following: pursue CLPA training on consultation frameworks for fisheries, environment and climate change in Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor and Kafountine; and begin to develop the NAP with regard to fisheries. The project is pursuing the recommended training to synergize national and local players for a stronger response to climate change in local planning documents and to prepare the grassroots for NAPA implementation and NAP development by teaching them the basic facts about climate change.



*Photo 9: Planning meeting with the COMNACC team (DEEC)*

The project team held another meeting with DPM on December 30, 2014 in the presence of the resource persons for the “*Fisheries/Environment Consultation Frameworks*” study. The aim was to better involve DPM in the COMNACC process to address constraints and needs for improving climate change response in fisheries policies while helping develop action plans. The meeting’s key conclusions were: continue to set up the Fisheries/Climate change platform; design much more operational action plans; create concrete adaptation initiatives; give DPM a more active role in developing the National Adaptation Plan for Fisheries; help build DPM capacity for climate change resilience; continue to increase scientific knowledge on climate change impacts on fisheries; and improve monitoring and information sharing between partners (DPM, DEEC, COMFISH).

- *Supporting local delivery of the national adaptation strategy*

Several activities were conducted in this respect for training on safety at sea, sharing the diagnostic study on Fisheries/Environment consultation frameworks, maritime monitoring and capacity building for COMRECC (Regional Committees for Climate Change) and supporting grassroots extension work on the climate change adaptation strategy.

*Mobile training on safety at sea and access to weather forecasts:* the project continued to train the CLPAs in its coverage area to improve local level weather observations and forecasts, as well as resilience to natural disasters from climate change. Training this reporting period was in the Cayar CLPA considering the risk of disaster and loss of life in this zone that reports some of the nation’s highest rates. The training was also to implement local adaptation plans for climate change resilience and to help fishermen and other local stakeholders master the system and tools for sharing weather forecasts so that they can conduct activities safely during climate hazards such as swells and storms.

Ownership of weather and climate information is particularly important for coastal communities, as it gives them enough time to leave areas at risk, particularly at sea. The Cayar training workshop was attended by a total of **45 stakeholders**, including MPA guards, heads of fisheries control posts and other local fisheries actors.



*Photo 10: ANACIM mobile training at the Cayar CLPA*

*Sharing the diagnostic study on Marine Fisheries/Environment consultation frameworks and building capacity for COMRECC:* Following the recommendations and conclusions of the diagnostic study on consultation frameworks, a series of training sessions were organized in CLPAs within the project area. The training aimed to integrate climate change into local planning documents and to build awareness of more effective ways to address the impacts of climate change. In this regard, a workshop was organized from December 17th to 19th in the Thies region with the CLPAs in Yenne/Dialaw, Cayar, Mbour, Sindia Nord, Sindia Sud, Rufisque/Bargny, and Joal. During the training sessions, keynote speakers concentrated on the scientific and national context of climate change in Senegal, on assessing the level of climate change awareness and consultation in the fisheries sector, and on adaptation strategies at the local level. The workshop brought together **134** participants from among local stakeholders, administrative authorities, local ministerial services, regional services and departments for environment and fisheries, local NGOs and associations, and socio-professional organizations in the fisheries and environmental sectors. The workshop addressed the challenges and issued the recommendations presented in Table 2 below.



*Photo 11: The DEEC team with the Governor of Thies*



*Photo 12: Participants in the Thies training workshop*

**Table 2: Constraints and recommendations on the consultation frameworks for marine fisheries/environment**

Constraints	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of human resources and communication systems on climate variability and change;</li> <li>• Lack of financial resources to support climate change initiatives at the local level;</li> <li>• Absence of updated data especially in the fisheries sector;</li> <li>• Poor dissemination and sharing of policies on building resilience to climate change;</li> <li>• Poor development and capitalization of climate change adaptation initiatives at the grassroots</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define cross-sectoral policies on ecosystems to anticipate the potential effects of climate change on these ecosystems,</li> <li>• Provide and improve scientific knowledge on marine, coastal and lake areas and on the potential changes in these areas;</li> <li>• Take account of local traditional knowledge or endogenous knowledge in fisheries management;</li> <li>• Disseminate the adaptation strategies developed locally by the stakeholders at the grassroots;</li> <li>• Involve local stakeholders in all climate change adaptation processes</li> </ul>

- *Supporting local dissemination of the climate change adaptation strategy*

*Among the efforts for local dissemination of the climate change adaptation strategy, there are radio programs aired periodically on topics about climate change and fisheries resources management. But, owing to delays in the signing of MoUs with partner radios, no program was produced in the reporting period. However, many more specific topics were chosen and submitted for approval from the selection committee.*

*Improving scientific knowledge for informed policy/decision making and action plans:* The project commissioned a study on “the contribution of project activities to climate change resilience in coastal communities and marine ecosystems”. The study was based on a literature review of project studies and accomplishments, followed by field surveys for deeper knowledge and consideration of stakeholder perceptions of adaptation. After the study, a report out session was held at the

USAID/COMFISH project office with strategic partners including DEEC and DPM to share and validate the findings.



***Photos 13 & 14: Reporting back workshop***

The study found that USAID/COMFISH has made considerable progress in the socio-economic, ecological, governance and scientific knowledge aspects.

**In socio-economic terms:** the project has a strong mechanism for building capacities and awareness of climate change, for preventing the risks of climate change through weather alerts, and for promoting products and resources used by stakeholders, all of which contribute to improve the living conditions of artisanal fishing communities.

**In ecological terms:** The project's efforts to develop and share tools for collaborative fisheries resources management, such as the local conventions and the Sardinella and Bonga management plans, have contributed to improve the response to climate change in coastal and marine ecosystem management.

**In terms of governance:** the creation of a framework for consultation between the respective entities in environmental and fisheries issues has been a key step in the efforts to make climate change a central issue in Senegal's fisheries policies.

### ***3.4.2. Governance/Decentralization***

In local governance, project support was directed at developing and implementing local conventions in the various CLPAs. The project also supported two CLPAs to evaluate effectiveness after implementing their local conventions for one year.

- *New local conventions*

***Finalizing local conventions in Kafountine and Ziguinchor CLPAs:*** The project supported the process that resulted in the authorities validating and approving the CLPA local conventions in Kafountine and Ziguinchor.

***Implementing CLPA Local Conventions in Saint Louis, Kafountine and Ziguinchor:*** The CLPAs in these areas have started to implement their local conventions. This quarter, they have already produced radio programs and printed and distributed copies of the document.

***Distributing approved local conventions:*** The Saint Louis CLPA, with support from the project, was able to print and distribute 100 copies of its local convention to fishermen. The documents for the CLPAs in Ziguinchor and Kafountine are still being printed for distribution.



**Photo 14: Validating the Ziguinchor LC      Photo 15: Validating the Ziguinchor LC**

*Producing radio programs:* the project welcomed new partner community radios in the new intervention zones (Teranga FM in Saint Louis and Sud FM in Ziguinchor) to support its efforts for a smooth LC delivery process. To date only radio Teranga FM in Saint Louis has started to broadcast programs. The first program was an introduction of the USAID COMFISH project.

- *Pursuing LC delivery in Joal, Mbour, Cayar, and Rufisque Bargny*

*Radio programs:* In the original project intervention zones, the project renewed its partnership with La Côtière in Joal Fadiouth, Dunya FM in Mbour, Kondaf FM in Ndayane, Cayar FM and Jokko FM in Rufisque to improve the delivery of local conventions. However, only la Côtière in Joal Fadiouth has started to broadcast programs. Its first program was an awareness building program on safety at sea, which was broadcast in the run up to the national campaign on safety at sea.

*Supporting participatory monitoring:* Project support in this area began last year, and continued in the reporting period in the form of financing for the CLPA participatory monitoring teams that are working to implement local conventions. The teams paid eight visits to the CLPAs in Joal Fadiouth, Sindia Sud, Mbour, Sindia Nord and Sédhiou, reporting several offences such as: use of monofilament nets, absence of fishing licenses, lack of life jackets, and use of unlicensed boats. The teams also conducted a comprehensive awareness raising effort in Joal to build support for compliance with participatory monitoring regulations.

To promote compliance with local conventions, the project has reinforced participatory monitoring together with Fisheries officials, who are the only ones authorized to report offenders and seize prohibited products. In the reporting period, the project offered members of two CLPA monitoring committees (at Yenne and Rufisque) a “Guide”. This guide is a 15-page document on how to do participatory monitoring of fisheries, how to ensure safety at sea, which roles and responsibilities are assigned to monitors, which tools they use for their work, and the bodies responsible for participatory monitoring of fisheries in Senegal.

*Evaluating compliance with Local Conventions in the Rufisque/Bargny and Yene/Dialaw CLPAs:* After a year of implementing local conventions in these CLPAs, the project initiated an assessment of their compliance with the documented rules. Two workshops were held in Yene and Rufisque to assess implementation of the local conventions. The findings are as follows:

Dissemination of the Local Convention (LC): This was the highlight of the evaluation exercise. Several activities were organized by the CLPA facilitator, extension worker and secretary to disseminate the rules of the local convention. These activities included:

- Distributing hard copies of the local convention to targeted actors (college delegates, security forces at fish processing sites, and development partners in the intervention zones), etc.,
- Organising meetings on LC provisions to inform local stakeholders;
- Facilitating radio programs on the provisions of local conventions.

Some challenges were observed, such as: some college delegates did not organize reporting back sessions on the LC document, and radio programs were broadcast at unsuitable moments. To address these challenges, strategies were identified on each site to improve dissemination of the tool.

Application of local convention rules: The situations at the respective sites are different according to the study. In the Yenne zone, the fishermen have made considerable progress in landing their products at the wharf where hygiene conditions are better. This approach is highly important in the process of getting the wharf's approval to export products and has caused almost all the fishermen, or about 80% of the canoes based in this CLPA, to start landing their captures at the wharf. No one expected this outcome before the local convention was put in place. In terms of resilience to climate change, Touba Dialao village has made efforts to prevent the extraction of sea sand.

In the Rufisque and Bargny CLPAs, real difficulties were observed in implementation of the local convention. The CLPA members highlighted their lack of authority over fishermen as a constraint. The appointed supervisors lack the authority to enforce the rules in the local convention due to the reluctance of some stakeholders, as well as the involvement of the political authorities in the decisions of the CLPA.

Strengthening the organizational capacities of CLPAs: Efforts to strengthen the organizational capacities of CLPAs to apply the local convention were another highlight of the evaluation. Two CLPAs (Yenne and Rufisque) have set up their local convention management organs, namely the executive bureau and the technical committees, including the committee for monitoring and safety at sea. The members of this committee received training in participatory monitoring and safety at sea, while those of the other CLPA committees and the executive committee were trained on their roles and responsibilities in the application of the local convention.

The organizational constraints are as follows: members of the monitoring committee have not been on trips out to sea or on patrol since their training and the coordination committee has not been holding meetings to assess implementation of the local convention. The reason could be the lack of financial resources in the CLPA and the lack of motivation among some of the delegates.



*Photo 16: Evaluating the LC in Yene/Dialaw*

*Photo 17: Evaluating the LC in Rufisque*

### 3.4.3. Communication/awareness building

The project's communication activities in the first quarter of fiscal year 2015 included the renewal and/or signing of MoUs with partner community radios to support the establishment of local management plans for priority species, the enhancing visibility initiative for some key project activities, and the initiation of efforts to design new communication tools.

- *Renewal and/or signing of MoUs with partner community radios*

To continue disseminating local conventions and help establish local management plans via radio programs in the intervention areas, the project renewed MoUs with 5 radios and signed on 3 new community radio stations on December 15, 2014, making a total of 8 radios covering almost all project intervention areas.

The first five radios: *la Côtière, Dunya, Kondafé, Jokko FM and Cayar FM* respectively cover the areas under the jurisdiction of the CLPAs in Joal, Mbour, Sindia Nord, Sindia Sud, Rufisque/Bargny, Yenne/Dialaw and Cayar. The three new partner radios (*Teranga FM, Sud FM Ziguinchor and Renndo FM*) cover the areas under the jurisdiction of the CLPAs in Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor/Sedhiou, Mbour and Sindia Sud. The programs in Mbour and Sindia Sud have been reinforced with the signing of Renndo FM, a radio based in Mbour, as recommended by stakeholders during the mid-term review of radio programs.

By virtue of these MoUs, each radio is required to produce at least 50 programs, including 10 programs on the ground in fiscal year 2015, for a total of **400** programs by the end of the current fiscal year. These programs will support efforts to increase coastal community resilience to climate change, disseminate local conventions, and establish local management plans, among other things.

As in previous years, program planning committees resumed their activities after the signing of the MoUs. Two new committees were formed in the CLPAs in Saint-Louis and Ziguinchor/Sedhiou to help these radios in selecting topics for their programs.



*Photos 18, 19, 20, 21 Radio programs with some of the stations*

- *Project activity visibility*

On November 6, 2014 the DPM organized the workshop for *validation of collaborative management plans for sardinella fisheries* with the support of the USAID/COMFISH project. The media provided extensive coverage of the event, with the presence of one television station (Sen TV), 3 daily newspapers (Le Soleil, SudQuotidien, Le Quotidien) 4 radios (Trade FM, Sud FM, Walf FM and Zik FM), and the online press.

Below are some of the links to the online press outlets that covered the workshop

1. [http://www.lesoleil.sn/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=43015:peche--des-plans-locaux-elabores-pour-une-meilleure-gestion-des-sardinelles&catid=51:economy&Itemid=63](http://www.lesoleil.sn/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=43015:peche--des-plans-locaux-elabores-pour-une-meilleure-gestion-des-sardinelles&catid=51:economy&Itemid=63)
2. <http://www.sudonline.sn/index.php/politique/item/pour-une-implication-de-tous-les-acteurs-et-de-fa%C3%87on-responsible-a-21536.html>
3. <http://www.lequotidien.sn/index.php/economie/item/36346-gestion-participative-des-sardinelles--des-plans-locaux-pour-bient%C3%B4t>
4. <http://ajonews.info/validation-des-plans-locaux-de-gestion-participative-des-pecheries-de-sardinelles-les-acteurs-se-concertent/>
5. <http://www.tradefm.net/redaction/>

- *Production of new communication tools*

The USAID/COMFISH project initiated production of several communication tools to reinforce communication with partners and stakeholders in the field. These include planning calendars for project partners and T-shirts and caps for stakeholders and partners. They will be available for distribution at the beginning of the second quarter.

A video of project training on weather forecasts and safety at sea is in production. This stakeholder training initiative, which the project delivers together with ANACIM, began during the reporting period. The video will be released at the beginning of the second quarter.

#### **3.4.4. Project management**

*Strategies/mechanisms/partnerships:* To promote partnership in the reporting period, the project provided support to the CLPAs on La Petite Côte to enable them to administer biological rest periods for octopus. The initiative is run under Cogepas, a project funded by Japan.

The project also held a joint planning meeting with local fisheries authorities in Mbour to ensure that members of the fisheries department are more involved in rolling out the project work plan.

For the purpose of synergy, the project is working closely with the USAID/Yajeende project to establish a plan for extension work and promotion of the value chain approach.

## **4. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE NEXT QUARTER (January through March 2015)**

### **Policy reforms/dialogue**

- Establish a technical steering committee and the multidisciplinary team for NAPA implementation and NAP development;
- Contribute to, establish and operationalize a national database on climate change adaptation, fishing, and the marine and coastal environment;
- Organize the workshop to launch the NAP for Fisheries;
- Continue to support the operationalization of CNGPP and CNCMP;
- Support efforts to establish local governance bodies (inter CLPA and CNGPP consultation frameworks) that will implement the collaborative management plans for sardinella fisheries in the Cap Verde, Petite Côte and Grande Côte Sud zones;

### **Human and institutional capacity development**

- Continue to develop the capacities of CLPA stakeholders in resilience to climate change (Saint Louis);
- Support the renewal of 6 CLPAs (Cayar, Saint Louis, Bassoul, Niodior, Djirnda, Toubacouta/Missirah) and build capacities for new ICC members;
- Train members of the new CLPAs in participatory monitoring techniques (Saint Louis, Ziguinchor, Kafountine and CCP Sédhiou);
- Work with the authorities in charge of fisheries management to finalize the administrative and financial management manual, and to support its implementation in the target CLPAs;
- Support the CLPAs in the project area to help them function properly (equipment/making of seats);
- Strengthen the operational resources of fisheries services so that they can be effective stewards of the CLPA secretariat (office equipment and supplies, purchase of cartridges for the SG)
- Help organize the capacity development workshop to revitalize the CNCMP
- Initiate functional literacy activities at fish processing sites.

## **Natural resources/management plans/marine biodiversity and ecosystem conservation**

- Continue efforts to improve the scientific knowledge base, so that it continues to serve as a tool for informed decision and policy making, and for the preparation of local fisheries management plans;
- Pursue the Bonga fishing gear selectivity study in Sine Saloum;
- Prepare a typology of bonga fisheries in the Casamance zone;
- Begin participatory rapid assessment of the current level of vulnerability to climate change and the potential increase in the looming threat of climate change and its related risks;
- Continue to support monitoring of fishing areas covered by local conventions and management plans.

## **Management plans**

- Continue report out meetings on local plans in the Cape Verde, Petite Côte and Grande Côte Sud zones;
- Monitor the sardinella fisheries management plan approval process done by CNCPM /Minister in the Cape Verde, Petite Côte and Grande Côte zones;
- Begin report out meetings on results of consultations and scientific studies, and harness measures/options for managing sardinella and bonga fisheries in Sine-Saloum, Casamance and Saint Louis.

## **Crosscutting areas**

### **Adaptation to climate change**

- Continue training on safety at sea and the use of weather information;
- Sign the grant agreement with ANACIM for joint activities to implement a meteorological information platform to provide fishing communities with training in and access to timely forecasts for safety at sea.
- Organize the meeting with CSE's team to choose the methodology for collecting data on coastal community vulnerability assessments in the Ziguinchor, Kafountine, and Saint-Louis CLPAs;
- Begin the diagnostic study on CLPA vulnerability in Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Saint-Louis;
- Monitor and evaluate activities under the adaptation plan to improve resilience to climate variations and change (code of good conduct).

### **Gender equality**

- Pursue the study on the sardinella socio-economic value chain in Senegal;
- Support women fish processors to comply with the management rules and regulations in local conventions (making of fish drying racks);
- Continue to make ovens and racks with the fish technologist;
- Continue providing literacy classes.

### **Governance/decentralization/Local conventions and management plans**

- Support women fish processors to comply with the management rules and regulations in local conventions (making of fish drying racks);
- Organize a report out and validation meeting for the study on "internal and external fundraising methods for CLPAs" at both the central and decentralized levels for the CLPAs in Petite Côte, Cayar and Cape Verde;
- Organize a workshop to identify and validate internal fundraising mechanisms for the CCP in the marine protected area in Boudhie Balantacounda;

### **Awareness building/Communication**

- Organize communication training for CLPAs and/or community extension workers;
- Facilitate training on press interviews for key project staff;

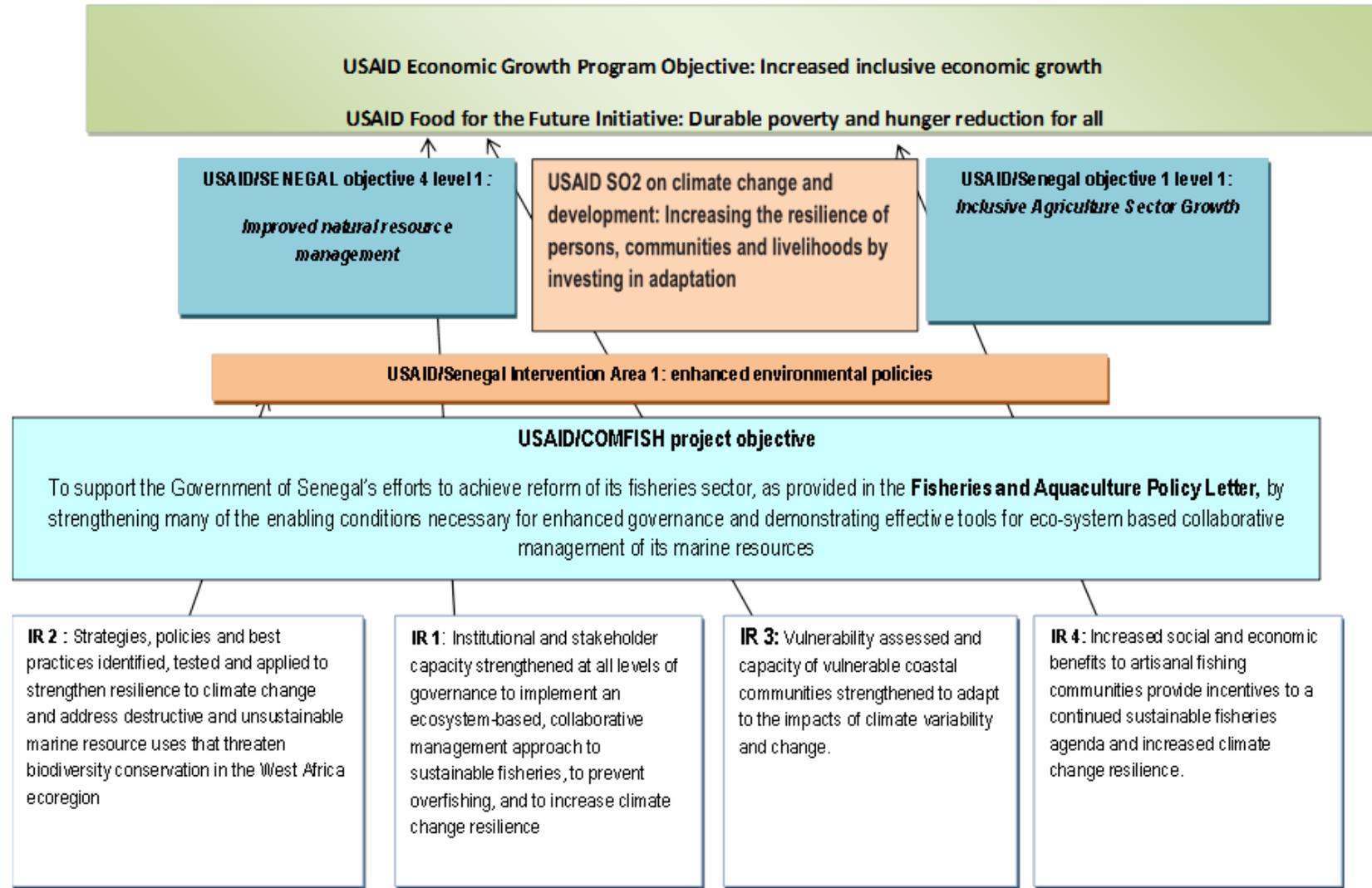
- Report on key project issues in Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor and Sine Saloum;
- Coordinate a photo report in the Saint Louis, Ziguinchor and Sine Saloum CLPAs;
- Help produce a video on the Project's experience with local management plans;
- Coordinate, write and disseminate 2 success stories on the project;
- Identify themes on local conventions, collaborative management plans, and climate change adaptation strategies;
- Start producing and broadcasting programs in partner community radios and/or those with renewed MoUs;

### **Monitoring & evaluation**

- Monitor project activities;
- Organize a monitoring and evaluation workshop for the project team;
- Continue to monitor the study on stakeholder perceptions on well-being on project sites (indicator 24: the results should be available in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter)
- Facilitate the mid-term evaluation by USAID contracted external consultants.

**ANNEXES:**

**A1. USAID/COMFISH Results Framework**



Indicators	End-of-project targets	Year 2015 target	Quarter 1 results	Quarter 2 results	Quarter 3 results	Quarter 4 results	Total	Completion rate	Remarks
<b>IR 1: Institutional and stakeholder capacity strengthened at all levels of governance to implement an ecosystem-based, collaborative management approach to sustainable fisheries, to prevent overfishing, and to increase climate change resilience</b>									
1. The synthetic index for CLPA management effectiveness on USAID/COMFISH project sites increases by 75% in 2016	Index score increases by 75% (0.07)	Index score increases by 60% (0.06)							The results of the study will be available during quarter 2 of FY15.
2. Number of persons who received short training courses on food security and productivity with the assistance of the USG	12,050	3,581	M= 435 F= 80 Tot= 515				515	14%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> 515 people were trained through 12 trainings, of which 18% were women.
3. Number of written and audiovisual materials produced to strengthen the capacities of collaborative management institutions and fisheries actors	261	136	10				10	7%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> the project has renewed 5 MoUs with community radios and has signed contracts with 3 new radios (Teranga FM Saint Louis, Renndo FM Mbour and Sudf FM Ziguinchor), hence a total of 8 radios. Only 10 radio shows have been aired because most contracts were signed in January.

4. Number of research institutes and academic institutions, government departments, consultation frameworks and NGOs which have strengthened their capacities with the assistance of the USAID/COMFISH project	196	58	17				17	29%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> 17 organizations benefitted from trainings this quarter and themes such as meteorology were covered.
<b>IR 2: Strategies, policies and best practices identified, tested and applied to strengthen resilience to climate change and address destructive and unsustainable marine resource uses that threaten biodiversity conservation in the West Africa ecoregion</b>									
5. Number of action plans and/or projects developed to support the fisheries management process	27	12	4				4	33%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> -3 action plans were developed regarding the local management plans in the following areas: Cap Vert, Petite Cote and Grande Cote Sud.  -1 action plan related to the revitalization of CLPAs for the implementation of new internal fundraising strategies
6. Number of technical studies that contribute to enhance the management plans of sustainable management units	45	18	2				2	11%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> - Bio-ecological and socio-economic study on Bonga stocks in Senegal - Study on new internal fundraising strategies for the CLPAs

7. Number of synergy areas created in the process of establishing sustainable management units	21	6	1				1	17%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> In the context of biological rest, and in synergy with JICA, COMFISH contributed to the octopus immersion program by donating 1000 pots for the Petite Cote.
8. Number of policies/regulations and administrative procedures analyzed	68	6	5	0			5	83%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> 5 decrees have been analyzed during the development of the local conventions of Ziguinchor and Kafountine.
9. Number of policies/regulations and administrative procedures developed and presented to the public/stakeholders for consultation	12	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No target for this year as the results have been accounted for in other indicators related to policy.
10. Number of policies/regulations and administrative procedures submitted officially for adoption (legislation/decree)	16	3	0	0			0	0%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> The 3 LMPs for sardinella are awaiting ministerial approval.
11. Number of policies/regulations and administrative procedures instituted with the assistance of the USG, and that have been approved	24	4	0				0	0%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> The 3 LMPs for sardinella have been validated by the actors and are now awaiting ministerial approval.

12. Number of policies/ regulations and administrative procedures approved, and which are implemented	32	12	2				2	17%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> Implementation of local conventions has started in Ziguinchor and Kafountine.
13. Number of new technologies for fisheries resources put in place	17	5	0				0	0%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> results will be available next quarters.
14. Number of actors who have adopted new rules for collaborative fisheries resources management	46,646	2,792	0				0	0%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> Implementation of local conventions for new zones has started, the new rules will be considered adopted during fiscal Cayar 2015. Meanwhile, implementation is carrying on.
15. Number of producers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices with the assistance of the USG (indicator 4.5.2-5 of the FTF)	42,837	2,792	0					64%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> Implementation of local conventions for new zones has started, the new rules will be considered applied during fiscal Cayar 2015.
16. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or containing natural resources under enhanced management with the assistance of the USG	1,109,661	171,843	171,843				171,843	100%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> the area represents the zones covered by the new signed local conventions.

17. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under enhanced management with the assistance of the USG	450,656	342,660	12,660				12,660	4%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> Abene, Kafountine's MPA
<b>IR 3: Vulnerability assessed and capacity of vulnerable coastal communities strengthened to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change.</b>									
18. Number of individuals who have received training on climate change with the assistance of the USG	4,673	1,325	0	H=137 F=40 Tot=177			177	13%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> 177 people have been trained in climate change and meteorology, of which 29% were women.
19. Number of vulnerability assessments conducted with the assistance of the USG	6	3							This indicator has been removed although the assessments will still take place during FY2015.
20. Number of laws, policies, agreements, MoUs or regulations on climate change proposed, adopted or implemented with the assistance of the USG	17	3	0				0	0%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> The reflection process on the methodology of adaptation plans began.
21. Number of persons who have strengthened their capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change with the assistance of the USG	12,705	3,581	M= 435 F= 80 Tot= 515				515	14%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> 515 people, of which 18% were women, have strengthened their capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change.
<b>IR 4: Increased social and economic benefits to artisanal fishing communities provide incentives to a continued sustainable fisheries agenda and increased climate change resilience.</b>									

22. Number of private food security companies (for profit), producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, associations of men and women entrepreneurs, and CBOs who have received assistance from the USG	166	39	5				5	13%	<b>Quarter 1:</b> 5 groups have been trained by COMFISH this term.
23. Number of households that are benefitting directly from the assistance of the USG (indicator 4.5.2-13 de FTF)	16,533	0	Na	Na			Na	Na	The identification of households has been completed.
24. The number of fisheries stakeholders on the project sites who have perceived an improvement in their well-being from the assistance of the USG	Na	Na	Na	Na			Na	Na	The results will be available during FY2015.

## A2. Financial Report

Budget Line Items	Total approved budget	2015 Approved Annual Budget	Quarterly Spending of Current year				Total spent this current year FY15	Total spent since the beginning of the project	Balance of the year	Total balance since the beginning of the project	% of annual budget spent	% of total budget spent since the beginning of the project
			Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Total Quarter1						
(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f) = (c)+(d)+(e)	(g)	(h)	(i)=(b)-(g)		(j)=(g)/(b)*100	h=(i)/(b)*100
a Personnel	\$1 144 880	\$276 517	\$21 876	\$24 247	\$8 359	\$54 482	\$54 482	\$1 071 043	\$222 035	\$73 837	20%	94%
b. Students	\$245 697	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4 489	\$0	\$241 208	0%	2%
c. Consultants	\$2 150 476	\$714 899	\$68 909	\$56 072	\$62 734	\$187 715	\$187 715	\$3 195 368	\$527 185	-\$1 044 892	26%	149%
d. Other Direct Costs	\$1 466 199	\$234 120	\$1 637	\$2 870	\$4 102	\$8 609	\$8 609	\$651 139	\$225 511	\$815 060	4%	44%
e. Subcontracts	\$2 853 939	\$139 077	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1 034 367	\$139 077	\$1 819 572	0%	36%
f. Travel	\$1 179 753	\$359 007	\$8 112	\$10 709	\$22 135	\$40 956	\$40 956	\$626 482	\$318 051	\$553 271	11%	53%
g. Equipment	\$110 071	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103 463	\$0	\$6 608	0%	94%
h. Tuition	\$49 848	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49 848	0%	0%
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a-6h)	\$9 200 863	\$1 723 620	\$100 535	\$93 898	\$97 330	\$291 762	\$291 762	\$6 686 353	\$1 431 858	\$2 514 510	17%	73%
j. Indirect Costs	\$2 298 847	\$411 981	\$68 812	\$6 632	\$68 691	\$144 135	\$144 135	\$1 527 326	\$267 847	\$771 522	35%	66%
k. Totals (sum of 6i-6j)	\$11 499 710	\$2 135 601	\$169 346	\$100 530	\$166 020	\$435 897	\$435 897	\$8 213 680	\$1 699 704	\$3 286 030	20%	71%

1. Subcontracts does not assume encumbered contracts for quarterly reporting
2. Indirect on outstanding foreign advances is not shown as expensed until cleared at URI

### A3. Environmental Monitoring & Mitigation Report (EMMP)

Category of Activity	Activity	Mesure de suivi/atténuation (Monitoring/mitigation measure)	Responsable (Responsible party)	Plan de suivi (Monitoring Scheme)			Coût estimatif	Journal de suivi (Monitoring Log)		
				Indicateur (Indicator)	Source de données /méthode (Data source/method)	(Monitoring and reporting frequency)		Date	Résultat (Result)	Suivi (Follow up)
1. <u>Education, technical assistance, training, etc</u>	<u>Supporting policy dialogue and/or reform initiatives</u>  <u>Establishing a scientific base</u>  <u>Communication, sensitization : media coverage</u>	No mitigation measure.  The stakeholders were trained and sensitized in regards to sustainable management of fisheries resources, fishing code and fisheries legislation, hence contributing to a positive impact on the environment.	<u>Project Manager</u>	-Number of people trained -Number of policies  -Number of scientific studies  -Number of audio and video productions	<u>PMP</u>	<u>Quarterly</u>	<u>No cost</u>	<u>January-March 2015</u>  - <u>515 stakeholders trained</u> - <u>2 local conventions in Kafountine and Ziguinchor and 3 LMPs have been supported by the project and contributed towards the validation of the National MPA Strategy in Senegal</u>  - <u>10 radio shows aired</u>	<u>-Field visits to make sure the CLPA is functional and active</u>  <u>-Follow up on policy dialogue and reforms implementation</u>  <u>- Follow up on radio shows</u>	

<u>2. Reduce post-harvest losses and improve product quality</u>	Gender: Improving the techniques for processing and storing products	<u>No mitigation measure</u>	<u>Project Manager</u>	NA	<u>PMP</u>	<u>Quarterly</u>	<u>No cost</u>		<u>NA</u>	<u>Follow up on maintenance of processing site and of its equipment</u> <u>Follow up on the respect of hygiene agreements in processing sites</u>
<u>3. Enhance fisheries value chains</u>	No value chain activities this Quarter	No value chain activities this Quarter	<u>Project Manager</u>	No value chain activities this Quarter		<u>Quarterly</u>	<u>No cost</u>	<u>January-March 2015</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
<u>4. Improving fishing community resilience to climate change</u>	<u>Implementing climate change adaptation plans</u>	<u>No mitigation measure as it does not impact the environment.</u>	<u>Project Manager</u>	-Number of trained stakeholders - Number of adaptation plans - Number of weather alerts - Number of new hygiene committees set up	<u>PMP</u>	<u>Quarterly</u>	<u>No cost</u>	<u>January-March 2015</u>	<u>-177 trained stakeholders</u>	<u>- Field visits</u>

**A4. WEAI-GIF COMFISH Q1 (see Excel Spreadsheet)**