

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

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SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT

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By:

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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), to implement the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Letter (LPS) that guides national efforts on sustainable fisheries management. To do so, the project establishes collaborative fishery management plans for priority stocks using CLPAs as institutional entry points. The management planning integrates institutional, administrative, socio-economic and environmental factors. The goal is to contribute to improved fisheries community well-being, food security, biodiversity conservation, and coastal and marine ecosystem resilience to climate change.

This second quarterly report of FY14 presents actions the project took in the new intervention areas (Casamance, Saint-Louis and Saloum) and the progress made in approving and implementing Local Agreements, in developing institutional and stakeholder capacity, and in building the capacity of vulnerable coastal communities.

The project contributed to strengthening local governance of fisheries by establishing new CLPAs. It assisted authorities with extension services. It also validated the MPA National Strategy; continued to establish consultation frameworks for mainstreaming climate change; continued the validation of sardinella management plans and, participated in efforts to develop the capacity of women in the fisheries sector.

In terms of the policies approved and implemented, the Cayar Local Agreement and the national strategy on marine protected areas received approval respectively from the senior divisional officer of Thies and the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development. This makes the number of policies approved four (4), which is 50% of the FY14 target. The rollout phase of the Rufisque/Bargny, Yenne/Dialaw and Cayar Local Agreements began this quarter with activities to sensitize stakeholders and restructure CLPA committees.

To develop human and institutional capacity, the project organized 18 workshops. The purpose of the workshops was to report back on the findings of the diagnostic study on consultation frameworks for fisheries and marine and coastal environment programs, train extension workers and facilitators on facilitation techniques, and establish the Kafountine CLPA. These workshops trained 350 fisheries and environmental stakeholders, including 305 men and 45 women from 3 new CLPAs, the Boudie/Balantacounda consultation framework, and 24 national and sub-regional institutions.

The project also assisted stakeholders to acquire sanitation and fish processing equipment, and to refurbish and equip local fisheries council facilities. It provided office supplies and furniture to CLPA secretariats, helped the CLPAs improve community resilience to climate change, and trained them to develop and implement Local Agreements.

The project is sponsoring two Ph.D. students whose theses support ongoing efforts to develop management plans (sardinella and bonga). COMFISH is also working with five (5) partner institutions (DPM, CRODT, FENAGIE, APTE, and IUPA) to prepare for an exchange visit on fisheries extension in the USA.

To continue improving its scientific knowledge base, the project finalized the terms of reference and methodologies for the studies CRODT and IUPA are going to undertake on bonga and sardinella fisheries. During the quarter, CSE also began mapping the priority stocks and fishing areas in the project's new intervention areas in Casamance and St. Louis.

In the area of climate change the project organized a national workshop to validate the diagnostic study on climate change, and began to implement the action plan on climate variability and change.

The project also organized two workshops to improve the capacities of vulnerable coastal communities. The first trained new project facilitators on climate change and the second was on the diagnostic study of consultation frameworks. Both workshops trained 56 persons. In the next quarter, the facilitators will organize replication sessions and other performance-enhancing training initiatives. Efforts to roll out the adaptation plans of the CLPAs in Rufisque/Bargny, Sindia and Joal began this quarter. They consist of the use of community radio to disseminate local knowledge, and to provide stakeholders with weather forecasts and alerts.

On the gender front, the project completed work on the modern processing unit and organized several preparatory meetings for its inauguration which took place in April.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal (USAID/COMFISH) is a five-year initiative funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project is implemented on the basis of a Collaborative Agreement between USAID and the University of Rhode Island (URI). The main implementing partners are public departments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations that work in the fisheries sector and along the coastline, academic institutions (UCAD, IUPA), research institutes (CRODT, IRD/IFAN) and regional fisheries organizations.

The goal of the USAID/COMFISH project is to support the Government of Senegal's efforts to achieve reform of its fisheries sector, as provided in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy Letter, by strengthening many of the enabling conditions necessary for enhanced governance and demonstrating effective tools for ecosystem-based collaborative management of its marine fisheries in ways that secure social, institutional and biological sustainability. Senegal's 1998 Fishing Code made provision for local governance organs -- Local Artisanal Fishing Councils (CLPA).

The long-term objective (20 - 30 years) of the USAID/COMFISH project is that Senegal's fisheries are free from overfishing and provide (1) the nation with a durable source of high quality protein, (2) that contributes to improve the quality of life in artisanal fishing communities, and (3) maintains the capacity of coastal and marine ecosystems to produce goods and services that are useful for and desired by the Senegalese people.

The USAID/COMFISH project contributes to 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 Africa ecoregion.

RI 3: 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 covers USAID/COMFISH project activities in the second quarter of fiscal year 2014. It delineates the major accomplishments in the quarter; presents activities in the cross-cutting areas of communications, environmental compliance, and performance management; and discusses project management and planned activities in the next quarter.

3. ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE SECOND QUARTER

3.1. Policy Dialogue/Reform

The project supported five policy dialogue and/or reform initiatives: 1) contributing to enhance local fisheries governance through CLPAs established under the LPS, 2) assisting authorities to establish a system for fisheries extension in Senegal, 3) contributing toward the validation of the National MPA Strategy in Senegal, 4) continuing to establish consultation frameworks for policy mainstreaming of climate change, and 5) developing the capacity of women in the fisheries sector.

Contribution to enhanced local fisheries governance: To help implement the fisheries sector policy letter, the project established a CLPA in Kafountine. It did so in an effort to support the Fisheries Ministry in setting up and strengthening local fisheries governance bodies. To develop and implement fisheries management plans, a functional and very dynamic local fisheries governance framework must be in place. The Kafountine CLPA, which is a local CLPA covering fifteen (15) offshore island and mainland villages, was built in a participatory and inclusive manner with all local artisanal fisheries stakeholders (local authorities, local technical services for fisheries, fisheries practitioners, etc.). Training was provided to the new CLPA members. Additionally, an official ceremony was organized in Kafountine to install ICC advisors. The chairperson at this event was the District Officer of Kataba.



Photo 1: Extension work in a village in Diannah



Photo 2: Kafountine CLPA installation ceremony

The project used the Kafountine CLPA installation ceremony to inform and sensitize stakeholders to the need to engage in sustainable management of fisheries resources and to have a firm understanding of the fishing code and fisheries legislation. About 250 stakeholders were present at the event.

Helping Senegalese authorities establish an extension system for fisheries programs: In partnership with IUPA, a diagnostic study on extension programs in Senegalese fisheries was commissioned as input to preparation of a human and institutional capacity development plan for the sector.

A study report validation workshop was held in January 2014 at the USAID-COMFISH office to present the study findings to the main partners and get their feedback. The meeting gathered a dozen participants from DPM, IUPA and FENAGIE, as well as one person from URI, who shared their remarks and recommendations with the consultant to enable him to refine and submit a final version of the report to the Senegalese authorities. The project is now organizing an exchange visit to the

University of Rhode Island, USA. The visit will include the various institutions which took part in this process, so that it can give them exposure to U.S. fisheries research, extension, and outreach programs. Following the exchange visit, the objective is for these institutions to participate in developing and implementing an action plan for extension programs in Senegalese fisheries.

Contributing to the validation of Senegal’s National MPA Strategy: Senegal’s MPA Strategy was developed in 2012 together with WWF-WAMPO, Ministry of Environment and other partners, but it was only in the second quarter of 2014 that the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) approved the strategy document and validated both the National MPA Strategy and its action plan. The strategy approval makes it easier to provide more coherent and thorough support to Senegal’s MPAs. Actually, the project began activities in that regard back in 2013, together with WWF, RAMPAO, DAMPC, URI, etc., and has since completed the marking of the Cayar MPA, supported the Joal management committee to improve its operations, assessed MPA management effectiveness, and provided training on MPA capacity assessment.

Establishing a consultation framework to mainstream climate change: To re-open consultations for enhanced integration of climate change in fisheries decision-making, the project conducted a study to assess existing consultation frameworks for climate change, fisheries, and the marine and coastal environment. In February 2014, a national reporting back session was directed at this study and its proposed roadmap for moving forward with a special group under the auspices of the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC). About 28 institutions were present at this meeting, including DEEC and DPM. All the institutions present were willing to continue these consultations, which are now seen as absolutely needed for enhancing the integration of climate change in the fisheries sector. The project also strengthened the collaborative ties it had established between DPM and DEEC, and between their field services, to pool together their efforts and harmonize their interventions.

COMNACC, in close collaboration with DPM and DEEC, has taken over the effort to finalize the document produced and to establish and operationalize the Fisheries/Climate Change platform. COMNACC is going to convene the next meeting to discuss establishment of a consultation framework. The diagram below depicts the proposed consultation framework.

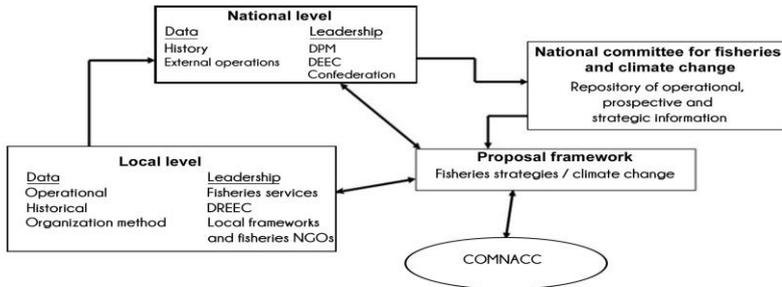


Figure 1: Proposed framework for effective consultations on climate change

Developing capacity for women in the fisheries sector: Several policy level initiatives were taken in the reporting period to develop the capacity of women in the fisheries sector, such as supporting women's local and national organizations and networks (REFEPAS). In this regard, the project and women's fish processing group was in the delegation that met with the President of Senegal when he granted an audience with fisheries stakeholders from Cayar in January 2014. To raise more funds for women's capacity development in fisheries, project staff contributed with WWF-WAMPO to two project proposals directed at the World Bank and European Union on "strengthening the capacities of women in Senegal's fisheries sector."

3.2. Human and Institutional Capacity Development

3.2.1. Stakeholders

The project developed stakeholders' capacity this quarter by introducing procedures for the procurement of artisanal processing and sanitation equipment, refurbishing the premises of local fisheries councils, and strengthening stakeholders' capacity on climate change and in the development and implementation of Local Agreements.

3.2.2. Institutions

The project focused this quarter on giving CLPA secretariats support, such as office supplies, to help them function more effectively. This support was given as part of efforts to roll out existing Local Agreements. To hold ICC meetings and other meetings, the secretariat has to be functioning properly so that it can issue invitations before the ICC members convene. The project continued also to develop CLPA capacity in climate change.

The project completed the study on extension systems for Senegal's fisheries programs, which was mentioned earlier, as well as preparations for the exchange visit to the U.S. that the project is working on with 5 partner institutions (DPM, CRODT, FENAGIE, APTE, and IUPA).

At the same time, the project gave support to universities (IUPA, IFAN /IRD) to sponsor two Ph.D. students who are preparing doctoral theses on the selectivity of fishing gear used in Bonga fisheries and on the collection of biological information on targeted species for growth studies.

3.3. Natural Resource Management Plans/Marine Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation

3.3.1. Continuing to establish a scientific knowledge base

Scientific studies with CRODT: The project is working to expand scientific studies on bonga and sardinella species landings in fishing regions in the North and South to feed into collaborative management planning on small pelagics in these new intervention zones.

Studying bonga fishing gear selectivity with IUPA: The objective of this study is take stock of bonga fisheries and the selectivity of the fishing gear used, with a view to support efforts to develop a management plan. The study is part of a Ph.D. thesis, which is being prepared by a student in IUPA under the joint supervision of UCAD and URI. The study has two components: the profile of the bonga fisheries in the Sine Saloum and in Casamance, and the selectivity of the fishing gear used in these estuaries.

A questionnaire has been prepared and IUPA undertook a first fact-finding mission during the second half of March to establish contact with communities. A second mission will be undertaken to Casamance in April to meet with CLPA officials and inform them about the study objectives and methodology, as well as to solicit their technical support.

Synthesis of scientific studies on bonga fisheries: To strengthen the project’s scientific knowledge base on this species, a synthesis document on the work done so far is being prepared. This effort will involve the GO-WAMER project funded by the European Union and implemented by UNDP. It will also involve WWF, CSRP, FIBA, and IUCN. The terms of reference were validated after two meetings held at USAID/COMFISH and the Sub-Regional Committee for Fisheries (CSRP).

Identification and geolocalization of the Saint Louis CLPA’s artisanal fishing sites: The Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE) sent a mission to the district of Saint Louis on March 24 to 28, 2014. The objective of this mission was to work with fishermen to identify and locate artisanal fishing areas through focus groups with an emphasis on the project’s target species (sardinella and bonga) and to geolocate fishing infrastructure. According to focus group participants, the Saint Louis CLPA’s most important fishing sites are: *Diattara*, *Praia*, *Kherwou ray wi*, *Boutoray*, *khérouhoptal* and *Doguete yi* (Table 1).

Table 1: Saint Louis CLPA’s most remarkable sites

Name of fishing site	Location from the shoreline	Depth	Species present	Characteristics
Diattara	10 km	36 m	Bream, thiof, sardine, horse mackerel, captain, sole, etc.	Ecologically important zone with herbarium
Praia	15 km	45 m	Thiof, cymbium, bream, pelagics, horse mackerel	South-east of Diattara
Kherwou ray wi	1 km	18 m	Thiof, cymbium, bream, pelagics, horse mackerel	Nursery area
Boutoray	1km	14 m	Thiof, shrimp, cicada, lobster, sardines	Located in the MPA
Kherouhoptal	5 km	14 m	Lobster, cicada, thiof, captain, barracuda	

Following focus group meetings a sea trip was conducted to geolocate fishing areas with GPS with three CLPA representatives who know the zone well. They geolocalized a total of 27 fishing sites (Figure 2). Alongside these efforts, data is being collected from the district Nature Conservation Officer in charge of marine protected areas (MPA). The Conservation Officer acknowledged that geolocating critical fisheries habitat is important for resource conservation and gave the project information on a list of artificial reefs immersed in the MPA zone. The team then went on to geolocalize the fishing sites together



Photo 3: Geolocalization of fishing sites



Photo 4: The Guet Ndar processing site

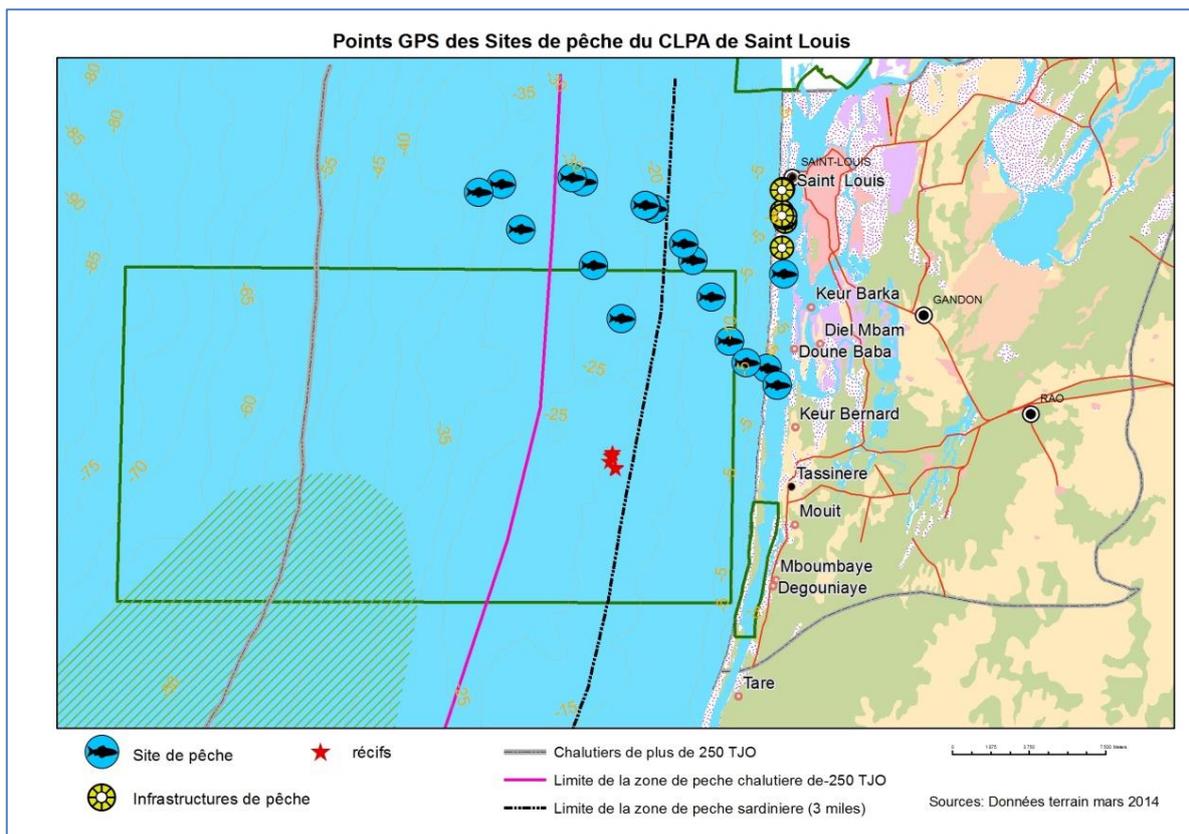


Figure 2: Saint Louis fishing sites

3.3.2. Collaborative management plan for sardinella fisheries

Continuing the validation of sardinella management plans: The project helped prepare the meeting for the validation of the National Sardinella Management Plan under the National Advisory Council for Marine Fisheries. The National Small Pelagics Management Committee will validate the document in April 2014. The CLPA collaborative sardinella management plans being prepared by COMFISH have had a significant impact on the preparation of the overarching National Management Plan (which fits into a West Africa regional planning process). By taking part in the national process, the project was able to validate the collaborative management plan document prepared for the sardinella fisheries in Thies.

Covering new areas for sardinella and bonga management: To create the enabling conditions for sustainable sardinella and bonga fisheries along the Senegalese coastline, the project decided to extend its operations to also cover the regions of Fatick, Ziguinchor, Saint Louis and Kafountine. The first phase of work in these areas is to prepare Local Agreements with the CLPAs so that the project would be in a position to help stakeholders change their behavior and adopt good fishing practices. After these Agreements, two management plans, for sardinella and bonga respectively, will be prepared. It was in this respect that information and awareness workshops were organized. The project also paid courtesy visits to administrative and local authorities (governors, divisional officers and rural council presidents) to inform them about COMFISH objectives, approach, management tools, and planned activities.



Photo 5: Courtesy visit to ARD, Ziguinchor



Photo 6: Workshop with members of the CLPA's ICC



Photo7: Workshop in Sedhiou

3.4. Crosscutting Themes

3.4.1. Climate change

Establishing the consultation framework: After completing the assessment of existing consultation frameworks for climate change and the coastal and marine environment, the study findings were reported back and a road map prepared on the way forward. The reporting back exercise was conducted at the national level with the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC) in the presence of DEEC and DPM. A final version of the study report, complete with participants' remarks, has been sent to the relevant entities for further action.



Photo 8: Reporting back workshop on the diagnostic study of Fisheries/CC consultation frameworks

Developing capacity for climate change: Some 48 stakeholders were trained during the workshop that was held to report back the findings of the diagnostic study of consultation frameworks for fisheries, marine and coastal areas, and climate change. The project also trained its entire team of CLPA facilitators on climate change so that they in turn can be trainers. During the training, the project team held extensive discussions on how climate change affects the fisheries sector. A teaching/learning resource book was prepared after the workshop and given to each facilitator to use in training and retraining at the local level.



Photo 9: Climate change training of trainers for facilitators

Implementing climate change adaptation plans: To implement adaptation plans, the project embarked this quarter on five lines of action:

- Disseminating local knowledge and good fishing practices through radio programs
- Providing stakeholders with information on the weather conditions at sea to ensure their safety
- Establishing a sanitation system in fisheries processing sites
- Communicating the rules of all CLPA Local Agreements
- Setting up monitoring and safety at sea committees

Disseminating local knowledge and good fishing practices. In early January this year, the project organized a meeting in Ngaparou to identify themes for disseminating empirical knowledge on enhanced environmental and resource management, and safety at sea for fisheries sector stakeholders. The meeting took place in the presence of Chiefs of Post, CLPA secretaries, village elders, extension workers and the project team, with about 33 participants who identified a dozen themes for radio programs. The project produced a total number of 9 programs this quarter on themes, including:

- Climate change causes and impacts on fisheries
- Strategies for enhanced adaptation of community fisheries
- Climate change and local knowledge
- Harmful fishing practices
- Safety at sea

These programs were broadcast over community radios, such as: La Côticière in Joal/Fadiouth, Jokko FM in Rufisque, Kondaf FM in Ndayane, and Cayar FM.

Providing marine weather information and contributing to build a functional safety at sea alert system: The project and ANACIM, Senegal's unit for weather coordination, are now testing an alert system that would use SMS to warn users of hazardous weather conditions. The CLPAs in Rufisque/Bargny, Sindia Nord, Sindia Sud and Joal/Fadiouth have already identified specific strategies for disseminating alerts in three ways: through the information produced in the weather service (SMS, bulletin, Email); by sharing information with fishermen, ICC members, community radio officials and resource persons (a list of about 25 to 30 persons have been identified in each CLPA); and, by disseminating information in mosques, radios, gas stations, landing sites/beaches/processing sites, wharves, mbars, etc. Efforts are now being made to conclude a three-party agreement between each CLPA, ANACIM and USAID/COMFISH. The agreement provides for mobile telephones, prepaid airtime, speakers, visual alert signals (green, yellow and red lamps and flags) and the use of agreements signed previously between the project and community radios. To implement the process, ANACIM will be trained to improve its forecasts and observation system and deliver information of higher quality. During the reporting period, the project was instrumental in disseminating 4 marine weather alerts (February 7, 14, and 24 and March 11), and used these occasions to test the strategies that have been put in place.

Establishing a sanitation system at artisanal processing sites: The project is working together with APTE and some government technical services to establish a sanitation system for artisanal fish processing sites. The initiative targets the sites in Ndeppe and Domaine bi for the CLPAs in Rufisque/Bargny, Saly and Guereo. It also covers the CLPAs in Sindia Nord, Nianing and Mbaling, Sindia Sud, Tann and Khelcom, and Joal/Fadiouth. The steps the project is taking are to:

- Set up a hygiene committee with a hygiene roster
- Provide cleaning equipment
- Establish a sustainable waste collection and disposal system
- Organize sessions on hygiene and organize days for collective work to clean the site

The project set up hygiene committees at 8 processing sites and assessed their needs for equipment. It is still drawing up hygiene rosters. By the beginning of the next quarter, it will validate the rosters and provide the cleaning equipment so that cleaning activities can begin on the site.

Disseminating the rules of Local Agreements for sustainable fisheries resources management: The project distributed copies of Local Agreements (100 copies/CLPA), and hosted radio programs and facilitation sessions with stakeholders in the CLPAs in Rufisque/Bargny, Sindia Nord, Sindia Sud and Joal/Fadiouth.

Establishing committees for collaborative surveillance and safety at sea: In compliance with the Local Agreement, the project set up a committee for collaborative surveillance and safety at sea, and then took steps to develop capacity in the committee (see details in the following section).

3.4.2. Governance/Decentralization

Promoting oversight and surveillance in the process of implementing Local Agreements

Training of surveillance officers: The CLPA surveillance committees in Rufisque/Bargny, Yenne/Dialaw and Cayar are responsible for implementing and monitoring the Local Agreement in these zones with local government fisheries services. To enable them to discharge their duties properly, the USAID/COMFISH project, together with the fisheries department and DPSP, organized a five-day training seminar on collaborative surveillance (safety at sea and roles and responsibilities of surveillance officers). There were 23 people at this training event. The themes covered were collaborative surveillance; types of fishing offences; inspection techniques and surveillance tools; offence identification procedures; safety at sea; and, roles and responsibilities of surveillance officers. Suggestions from training participants included:

- More time should be set aside to reflect on the status of surveillance officers
- The CLPAs in Yenne/Dialaw and Rufisque/Bargny should be provided with an equipped surveillance boat
- Collaborative surveillance operations (on land and at sea) should get more support
- Surveillance officers should be given uniforms and badges



Photos 10 & 11: Certificate award ceremony



Photo 12: Practical lesson on the wharf



Photo 13: Classroom session on safety at sea



Photo 14: Presenting the Cayar model



Photo 15: Demonstration on boat safety and collaborative surveillance

Supporting CLPAs to oversee and monitor their fishing areas: The project provided support for periodic surveillance visits (offering gas and covering the costs incurred by the crew) in the fishing areas under the Sindia Nord, Sindia Sud, Mbour and Joal CLPAs to advance implementation of the Local Agreements prepared in these CLPAs. The visits were conducted by members of the CLPA committees for surveillance and safety at sea, with the support of fisheries technicians and surveillance officers. Surveillance is an effective way to prevent harmful fishing practices and oversee measures taken by artisanal fishermen for their safety at sea. It is a way also for the technical services to sensitize fishermen to the need for them to buy fishing permits and wear safety vests.

The surveillance team conducted eight (8) outings in all, during which they checked a hundred and sixty two (162) fishing canoes, inspecting ten (10) of them thoroughly on the sites in Pointe Saréne and Joal Fadiouth. During these surveillance visits the crew took note of the type of infringements committed, such as: fishing without permits, going to sea in unregistered boats, boarding without safety vests, and engaging in underwater fishing.

In the Boudie Balantacouda fishing area in Casamance, the surveillance team visited two villages: Diattacounda and Goudomp. The offences they reported in these communities included fishing of juveniles and the presence of monofilament nets on board. The fishermen in Diattacounda had little knowledge about the Surveillance and Safety at Sea Committee. Hence, extension workers needed to place more emphasis on sensitizing these fishermen.



Photo 16, 17, 18, 19: A few photos from outings in the fishing areas

All the surveillance visits during the quarter went smoothly. The members of the surveillance and safety committee are going to run an awareness program on fishing rules. COMFISH will assist through CLPA community extension workers.

Preparing Local Agreements in the new intervention zones: The first stages in the process of preparing Agreements have been completed in the Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Saint Louis CLPAs. The main activities were to provide information and sensitize stakeholders to the Local Agreement process; to sign agreements that formalize collaboration between the CLPA and the USAID/COMFISH project; to select community extension workers; and finally, to start identifying stakeholders and taking stock of fishing gear and fisheries support infrastructure. After all this, the project will review the data at its disposal to begin preparing and eventually validating the Local Agreements in these areas.

Training new CLPA facilitators, extension workers and secretaries: To begin activities properly in the new intervention zones, the project focused first on training the newly hired facilitators and the secretaries and extension workers from the CLPAs in Saint Louis, Kafountine and Ziguinchor, so that they would support efforts to prepare the Local Agreement. Two (2) facilitators and 3 CLPA secretaries attended this training session. Several themes were addressed, including:

- Facilitation techniques
- How to organize stakeholders and CLPAs in collaborative management
- Strategic objectives of the USAID/COMFISH project

The new extension workers were taught techniques for facilitation, developing Local Agreements, and supporting CLPAs.



Photos 20&21: Training extension workers, facilitators and secretaries in the new zones

3.4.3. Gender: Improving the techniques for processing and storing products in Cayar

The project's activities this quarter focused on completing construction work on the processing unit, equipping the unit, finding channels by which to market products, and introduction of revolving credit schemes.

Cayar fish processing facility

Unit Completion phase: In the reporting period, the building contractors dedicated their time to finishing touches to the processing unit facilities and improvements recommended through visits by outside experts. Experts are often brought on site to share their views or oversee progress, and to monitor compliance with standards. Improvements were observed in all areas of construction (bricklaying, plumbing, tiling and wiring). During the last site visit with the DPM Gender Bureau and the ITA fisheries technologist, they suggested the sequence of steps for fish processing should be modified. Another suggestion was add another door for exiting waste and packaged products. At the same time, there were proposals on the salting area, on the tiling in front of the unit, and on an extension of the unit's water flushing pipes. In the product storage area, the suggestion was to open up the area to improve air circulation. On the wiring aspect, a second solar or wind energy circuit was recommended. Ventilation and ceiling fans were installed in March. All improvements were completed at the end of March and the last finishing touch of paint work was also completed at that time in preparation for a formal inauguration of the facility in April.

Environmental monitoring is conducted regularly to ensure that construction and the facility are in compliance with USAID and the Government of Senegal environmental monitoring standards.



Photo 22: Storage and packaging area



Photo 23: Reception area



Photos 24: Front view of the unit



Photo 25: The main gate for taking in and taking out products

Equipment: The heavy production equipment has been installed; this includes fish-drying racks and ovens. There are about 20 racks at the moment. Ten more will be added this year to increase production capacity. These racks were designed in a collaborative manner. Prototypes were sent to the women for them to adjust and improve according to their needs. The women processors are always included in decision making on the facility to ensure proper use of the facilities once completed. Materials and equipment in the reception and storage areas were also chosen also with the women.



Photo 26: Fish drying racks



Photo 27: Ovens

Water and power supply: Water is supplied from a small borehole well pump located inside the unit. Cayar is still not hooked up to the SDE water supply network, so water is still obtained from boreholes.

A request for a power line has been made to Senelec. Also, a clean energy unit has been installed. It will begin operational once the women get funds for this type of energy.

Management, operations, and product quality: Since the project began, regular meetings and discussion has occurred between the APTE team and the women, ITA fish technologist and fisheries services on best ways to operate the processing facility, including how to organize production, conduct quality control, and do maintenance of equipment. To ensure all the women benefit from the unit, sub-groups will be formed to work in rounds. In the beginning, the fish technologist and officials from the fisheries service in Thies will supervise production. This mentorship approach will help the women get a firm grasp of their respective duties. Quality control is the most important element in the production process. The fish technologist will provide HACCP training on site to the women and there will be a product quality officer to supervise production and quality control.

In the first year of production, APTE will provide a fund to help the women begin their activities in the unit. Once the money is recovered, it will be paid back into a revolving credit fund. The project is

going to work with an accountant who will support the women in financial and administrative management.

Microbiological tests will be conducted on the unit’s first products to assess their quality. With test results, the group will be able to apply for a business license from the Department of Trade in Thies. This authorization is necessary for all goods sold legally on the market.

A committee will be formed to maintain the equipment and ensure it is used properly. A percentage of the money earned from each product will be set aside for the maintenance of equipment.

Maintaining progress in functional literacy

The major focus in literacy education this year is to develop a teaching/learning manual based on best practices and the Code of Conduct. Literacy training facilitators have been working on this since last year. When this is completed, publishers will be contacted to discuss an approach for publishing and distributing the manual to women fish processors throughout Senegal.

Revolving credit initiative

The project has set up a fund to give women access to small loans they can use to start and run their small businesses. The revolving loan system is designed based on the experience with other lending mechanisms that have not reached women’s financing needs – fast and flexible systems with lower interest. The conditions for access to other financial institutions are too cumbersome and interest rates are high. Loans from the revolving credit system are granted on the basis of the confidence women have among themselves.



Photo 28: Women keep a register in Wolof on loan records

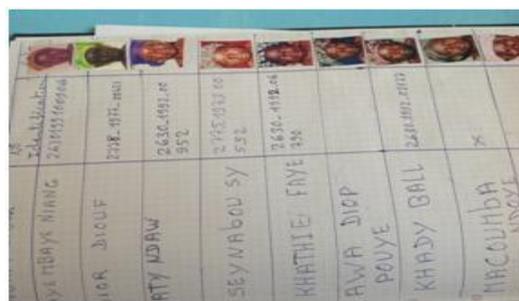


Photo 29: Women beneficiaries identified using their ID number and photo



Photo 30: Credit payback time



Photo 31: Initial capital for the fund provided in the presence of the Chief of Post, Fisheries Department

The fund initially provided a million CFA francs to two Economic Interest Groups (EIGs). “Mantoulaye Guene”, the economic interest group with the larger membership, received 750,000 CFA francs, while GIE Awa Gueye Kebe was provided 250,000 CFA francs. This money was handed to the groups in Cayar before the chief of post for fisheries who is based in Thies. A Memorandum of Understanding on the terms of handling the fund was signed between APTE and the women fish processors, represented by the President of the Management Committee. The first group of credit beneficiaries started refunding their loans in early March. A 10% interest rate on revolving credit was agreed upon at the seminar delivered by the project. The interest is returned to the money available for the revolving fund to lend.

In the first round of loans for the GIE “Mantoulaye Guene,” 70 women received loans of 11,000 CFA francs and there was a 100% repayment rate. A second round of loans is scheduled for the 8th of April.

The GIE “Awa Gueye Kebe” also reported a 100% repayment rate with 25,000 CFA francs from interest returned to the revolving credit scheme. For both groups, there is a fine applied to borrowers in the event that they do not pay back their loans.

Conducting a marketing and communication study

With the processing facility complete, the project is now focusing on raising the visibility and developing a marketing strategy for Cayar products to increase demand and sales. APTE has commissioned a study on marketing of fisheries products, particularly *keccax*, with the intention of contributing to development of a marketing strategy.



Photo 32: Women selling their products, courtesy of APTE, 2014

The objectives of this study are to:

- Improve the visibility of products processed by the women in Cayar to offer them better sales opportunities
- Identify and design appropriate and attractive communication mediums and tools
- Devise a marketing strategy with a functional action plan

Exploratory visit to markets in Dakar and Tambacounda

The Cayar women processors have limited knowledge of marketing channels, which reduces profit margins. A visit to Dakar for exploring enhanced market connections was made on February 17, 2014. The Cayar women met with the members of another women’s group called the Khelcom Network (“Khelcom Réseau”), which is based in Guediawaye in the outskirts of Dakar. The members of this network are interested in selling processed foods, especially those from Cayar, since they have been informed about the work of the Cayar women.

Those from Cayar came along with samples in different types of packaging. The women from Khelcom were very impressed with the quality of these products, and the two groups discussed sales modalities, including prices and transport costs. The women from Guediawaye are going to visit Cayar to learn more about the processing facility and working conditions.



Photo 33: Women get a warm welcome in Guediawaye from Khelcom Network members



Photo 34: The women showcase their product samples

A second visit to Tamba took place from February 23 to 27, 2014. The delegation had four women processors, one fisheries officer and a community radio reporter from Cayar who covered the entire visit. Tamba is located in the eastern part of the country about 467 km from Dakar. It is a landlocked area where the demand for fish, whether fresh or processed, is very high. The Tamba region is a buffer zone between 3 countries that border Senegal: The Gambia, Mali, and Guinea Bissau. And it could, as a result, play a crucial role in trade relations on processed fisheries products between Senegal and these countries.

The objectives of this visit were:

- To present Cayar products and their processing conditions
- To build trade ties on processed products between Tamba and the women fish processors
- To assess the demand for processed fish products in the area
- To discuss conditions of trade between the Cayar women and Tamba EIGs
- To strengthen ties between the *bana bana* (middlemen) in the region
- To improve access to Cayar products in the region

The Deputy Governor for development welcomed the delegation, and a meeting on the marketing of *Keccax* was organized, with the governor chairing the meeting.

The meeting brought together the Divisional Officer of Tambacounda, the President of the Regional Council, the Mayor, the Director of Commerce, and women's groups from Tambacounda, Goudiry, Koumpentoum and Bakel. All the media outlets in the region were there also to cover the event. The governor underlined the importance of the meeting for a town like Tamba where fish is hard to find, or of very poor quality when available. In the meeting there were discussions on the terms of trade between Cayar and Tamba.



Photo 35: the CRD chaired by the deputy governor for development



Photo 36: Women showcase their product samples in the CRD meeting room

The Cayar mission also paid courtesy visits to the authorities in Tamba to tell them why the women had travelled from Cayar to Tamba. The delegation went to the Governor's office to meet with him, to the Mayor's office, to the WFP field office, and to the GADEC project (Action Group for Community Development (Groupe d'Action pour le Développement Communautaire). These visits made it possible for the mission to introduce the Cayar women's processing activity.



Photo 37: The governor receives the women from Cayar at his office

On the second day of the visit, the women went to the Tambacounda community market with their product samples. While there, they discussed with traders and housewives. All were very impressed with the quality of the Cayar products. The traders and housewives confessed they had not seen products of such quality on the local market.



Photos 38&39: Women on the streets of Tamba displaying their products, Courtesy of APTE, 2014



Photo 40: Keccax found on site at the Tamba main market, courtesy of APTE 2014, 2014

Small trade fair organized: On the afternoon of the second day, a small fair to exhibit products from Cayar was organized. Interested persons attended the fair to gather information on the products and discuss terms of trade with the Cayar women. There were lengthy discussions about the Cayar initiative, prices, and possible ways of doing business together.



Photo 41: Cayar products exhibited at a small trade fair organized in honor of the Cayar women

Visit to Kedougou: the last day of the visit was devoted to the region of Kedougou. The women visited the Kedougou market. The discussions during these meetings were fruitful because Kedougou, like Tamba, has a very high unmet demand for fish products.

Biogas renewable energy feasibility study

The project and its partner APTE are looking for alternative energy sources that are environmentally friendly for fishing communities to improve economic welfare. In particular, a study of the potential for biogas (biodigester unit) was commissioned to determine its potential. The consultant works closely together with the national biogas program. It is believed that biogas could improve the welfare of households in Cayar by:

- Providing a modern renewable energy source which is affordable and provides fuel to cook in the household, smoke fish and light homes
- Reducing workload for women and girls who must collect fuel wood
- Saving time and creating opportunities for women to conduct alternative income generating activities
- Protecting women and girls' health by reducing their exposure to smoke from firewood and charcoal

Cayar processing facility hygiene committee

COMFISH's partner APTE has been supporting the processing site's hygiene committee since 2013. They hold regular working sessions with the hygiene committee chairperson. The committee organizes regular clean-up exercises on the site. On March 8th (international women's day), the hygiene committee and all women processors rallied to clean up the processing site. The women in Senegal usually celebrate women's day with folklore activities and conferences. The clean-up in Cayar was a break from this tradition and was a demonstration of concrete action to show the abilities, strengths and potential of women processors in Senegal.



Photos 42, 43 and 44: Women in March 8th clean-up exercise, courtesy of APTE, 2014

Preparing to inaugurate the modern processing facility

A meeting took place on March 10th 2014 in Cayar to prepare for the inauguration of the processing site. It brought together the women processors, the APTE team, USAID/COMFISH and the community radio. The meeting had the following agenda items:

- Select the date of the event and event agenda
- Define the organizing committee and responsibilities for organization, logistics, entertainment, food, and exhibitions
- Draw up a draft agenda
- Identify guests and sponsors

A second meeting was held a week later. At this meeting it was decided to put REFEPAS (the Network of Women in Artisanal Fisheries in Senegal) at the forefront of the event and to nominate the President of this Network as one of the patrons of the event. The women processors also suggested that the guest of honor should be the Minister of Fisheries.

3.4.4. Communication/sensitization

Continuing to help disseminate Local Agreements and establish sardinella management plans: Some sixty radio programs were prepared and broadcast on themes of Local Agreements, sardinella management plans, and climate change in Joal, Mbour, Sindia/Ndayanne, Rufisque and Cayar. The radio programs talked about the causes of climate change and its impact on fisheries, the depletion of fisheries resources, the management of infrastructure, safety at sea, good/bad fishing practices, the way Local Agreements function, and the roles and responsibilities of fishing boat crew.

Community extension workers / radio reporters trained to improve program quality: to improve the quality of radio program productions and increase their impact on behavior change, the project organized a training workshop on best practices for preparing and presenting radio programs. The workshop lasted from March 20 to 21, 2014 and benefitted 18 participants. These were mainly community extension workers, radio reporters and the project's facilitators. These participants shared their good practices for preparing and presenting radio programs, for improving their communication skills, and for reinforcing communication between community extension workers, facilitators, community radio representatives and the COMFISH communication officer.

Factsheets on key project components: to increase the visibility of its major components, the project prepared factsheets on climate change, Local Agreements, the sardinella management plan, enhanced

fish processing techniques, and sardinella storage. These factsheets are shared with partners, the press and the participants in workshops organized by the project. They are also available on the websites of USAID and CRC/URI.

Media coverage of project activities: The project received media coverage of the workshop on the diagnostic study of existing consultation frameworks for climate change in Senegalese fisheries and marine/coastal environment. It did the same for the Kafountine CLPA installation ceremony. These two events took place respectively on February 14th 2014 at DEEC, and on March 7th 2014 in Kafountine, Casamance, in the presence of local and national partners. National media outlets such as RTS, Sen TV, Le Soleil, Le Quotidien and RFM covered the workshop on climate change consultation frameworks, while the Kafountine CLPA installation ceremony received coverage from 2 television channels (RTS, Ziguinchor TV), 2 radio stations (Zik FM, RFM) and 1 daily newspaper (*Le Quotidien*).

A 26-minute program on Cayar processed keccax products was recorded by RTS 3 in Tamba and broadcast two times on the local television channel. The Cayar women fish processing initiative was also featured in the USAID *Global Waters* journal, and in the Senegalese daily newspapers *Le Quotidien* and *Le Soleil*.

Below are links to press articles.

Climate change

1. http://www.lesoleil.sn/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=36291:peche-et-developpement-durable--une-etude-preconise-une-gestion-efficiente-des-res
2. <http://www.dakarecho.com/economie/agriculture/item/5141-changement-climatique.html>
3. http://article.wn.com/view/2014/02/15/Peches_et_developpement_durable_Une_etude_preconise_une_gestion_efficiente_des_re

Installation of the Kafountine CLPA

4. <http://www.lequotidien.sn/index.php/economie/item/29149-gestion-durable-des-ressources-halieuistiques--kafountine-installe-son-clpa>
5. http://www.scoopsdeziguinchor.com/article.php?id=%203000&id_rubrique=3

Enhanced processing of fisheries products in Cayar

6. http://www.lesoleil.sn/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=36676:sechage-et-braisage-du-poisson-echange-dexperiences-entre-les-femmes-de-tamba-et-de-kayar&catid=241:regions
7. <http://www.usaid.gov/global-waters/january-2014/bridging-gender-gap>

Distributing communication materials for end-of-year greetings: At the beginning of the second quarter of 2014 (January), the project sent out end-of-year greetings materials to partners (calendar planners, diaries, coffee cups). It used this opportunity to extend appreciation for their contribution to activities in 2013 and for continued support in 2014 and beyond.

3.5. Project Management

3.5.1. Strategies/mechanisms/partnership

Partnering with the Embassy of Japan to build the fishermen's center in Joal: Once the construction work is completed, COMFISH will fulfill its agreement to help equip the center.

Planning activities run by WWF: a meeting took place in March at the USAID/COMFISH office to better coordinate and align interventions under WWF. It reviewed the work plan of USAID/COMFISH project partners (USAID/COMFISH project team, IUPA, WWF team, etc.) to enhance synergy and complementarity in the activities of these institutions in 2014. The WWF was invited to attend a series of USAID/COMFISH activity planning meetings. There will be another meeting in Joal in April with all our implementing partners and field staff.

Meeting between USAID/COMFISH, WWF and CSRP: To deliver more coordinated target species management planning activities in the regions and across the nation there was a meeting between CSRP, USAID/COMFISH and WWF to discuss how to better work together, involve the National Committee on "Small Pelagics", and move forward on bonga fisheries.

Bi-monthly activity planning and coordination meeting: To improve activity planning and coordination on the ground, a coordination meeting was organized with the facilitators. The participants used it to review the activities conducted in January and plan those for March and April 2014. The technical services are always at these meetings, and we use these occasions to build synergy in field activities with the partners: technical services (fisheries services, surveillance officers and CLPAs), FENAGIE, and WWF.

3.5.2. Lessons learned

We learned one big lesson during the reporting period: the more our activities progress, the more we realize people are expecting much from the project. Extending the project has only amplified such expectations, but our resources are limited. The authorities and stakeholders in the project areas were happy when project activities were geographically expanded. Because most project and program initiatives focus on the Petite Côte, our intervention on the Grande Côte and in the South has been greeted with enthusiasm. Unlike what many think, we found that these communities, especially those in Casamance, are simply in need of support to sustain the initiatives already on the ground. In the Casamance, because of the conflict situation, donors often do not engage with project activities. The approaches used by the USAID/COMFISH project (Local Agreements, use of community extension workers and facilitators located in the area, capacity development programs for local institutions, etc.) could make a difference if the project is able to leverage more resources for interventions.

4. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Policy reforms/dialogue

- Help CNCMP to function properly
- Support inter-CLPA consultation frameworks in each division to assess and prepare activities for fisheries management

Human and Institutional capacity building

- Start training CLPAs on administrative and financial management

- Support CLPAs and other management structures to have internal mechanisms for sustainable funding
- Promote local governments to take a more active role in financing CLPAs
- Train stakeholders to set up a collaborative fisheries monitoring system (CLPAs, research institutes, and DPM) that can assess the impact of Local Agreement management plans
- Assist in the improvement of CLPA office and meeting facilities
- Strengthen capacity of CLPAs in the new project sites (Ziguinchor, Kafountine and Saint Louis) to function properly
- Assist fisheries services to act as CLPA secretariats

Natural resources/management plans/biodiversity and marine ecosystem conservation

- Develop and validate an action plan with the technical services and COGEPAS on Thiof and Cymbium fisheries
- Build partnerships between research institutes and fisheries management entities on fisheries extension and training
- Support participatory collection of biological data on small pelagics with applications of the new “ELEFAN” software
- Support meetings of the DPM Technical Committee for artisanal fishing capacity management on IUU fishing
- Help implement the Alliance action plan for sustainable fisheries management
- Update GIS mapping with the database on stocks, fishing gear, fishermen, CPUE, and landings of main species in CLPAs
- Map fishing areas, fish stocks, areas of biological significance and fisheries infrastructure in the new North and South project areas
- Analyze CPUE in the new project areas (for the 10 main species over the last 10 years)
- Study marine resource variations based on climate factors (together with CRODT and CSE)

Management plans

- Continue sardinella management planning
- Consolidate mechanisms for collaborating with the CSRP and the CCLME project on the sardinella management plan

Adaptation to climate change

- Organize a reporting back workshop on the diagnostic study on consultation frameworks
- Prepare agreements with ANACIM
- Organize clean-up days on the processing sites in Joal/Fadiouth, Rufisque/Bargny, Sindia Nord and Sindia Sud
- Identify, plan and implement programs to disseminate local knowledge and good fishing practices

- Makes arrangements for training women processors in the CLPAs of Joal/Fadiouth, Rufisque/Bargny, Sindia Nord and Sindia Sud

Gender equality

- Document women who work in the fisheries sector and assess their contribution to the sector
- Organize training on women's rights and on leadership values and principles in the 7 CLPAs
- Finalize manufacture of ovens and drying racks in Cayar in close collaboration with the fish technologist
- Continue literacy education classes

Governance/decentralization/Local Agreements

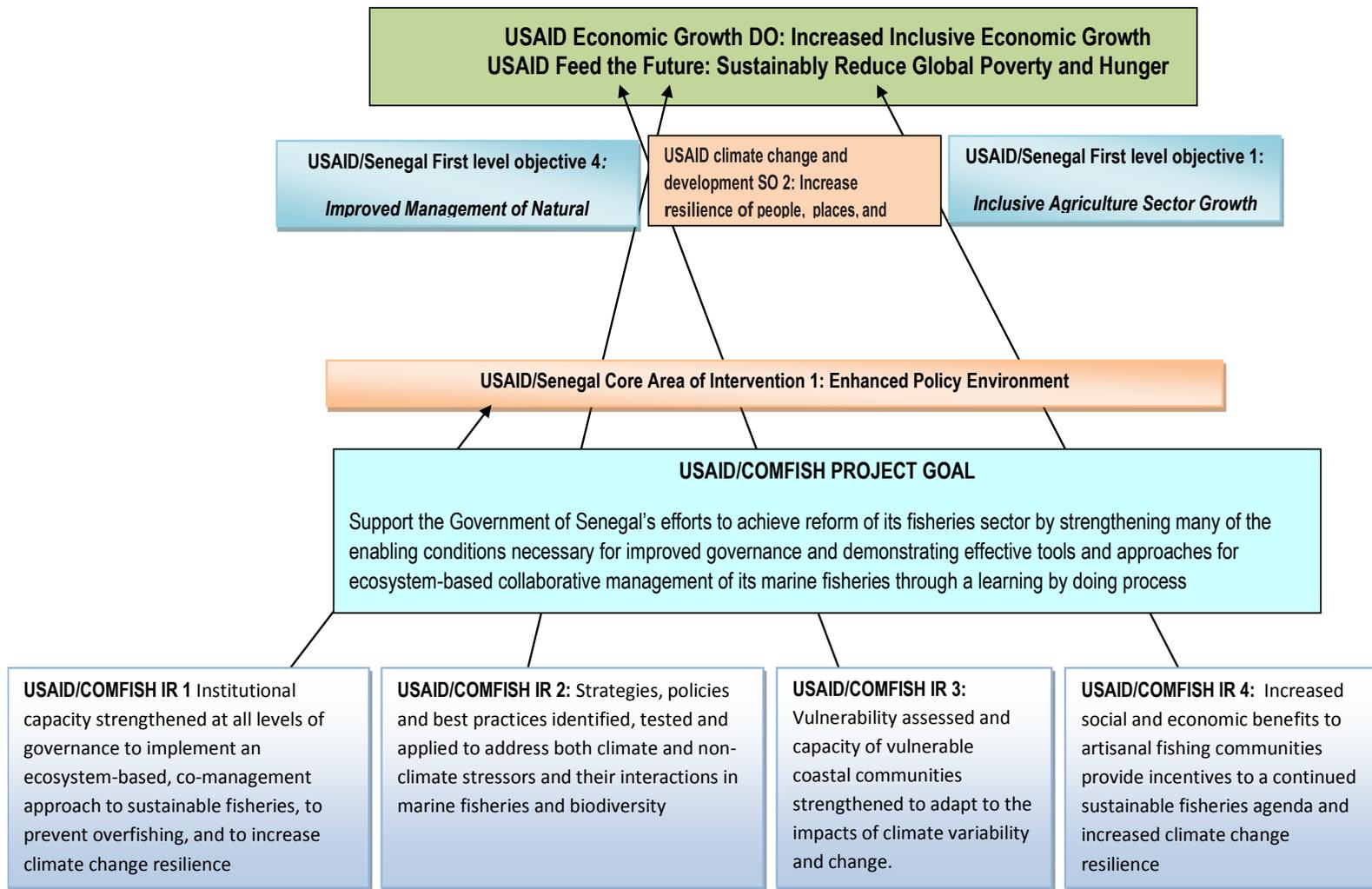
- Hire new facilitators
- Organize workshops to begin implementing Local Agreements in the Cayar, Rufisque/Bargny and Yene/Dialaw CLPAs
- Organize workshops to begin developing Local Agreements in the new project areas (Saint-Louis, Kafoutine and Ziguinchor)
- Disseminate and increase awareness of the Local Agreements of Cayar, Rufisque/Bargny and Yenne/Dialaw
- Continue to disseminate and increase understanding of the Local Agreements of Mbour, Joal and Sindia
- Support CLPA efforts in collaborative surveillance

Communication/sensitization

- Communicate and disseminate the Declaration by women in the fisheries sector
- Support Local Agreements through community radios

ANNEXES

A1: USAID/COMFISH Results Framework



Performance table, 2nd quarter, FY14

Indicator	End-of-project targets	Year 2014 target	Quarter 1 results	Quarter 2 results	Total	Completion rate	Remarks
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							
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 40% (0.056)	Na	Na	Na	Na	CLPA restructuring has started in Rufisque/Bargny and Yenne/Dialaw. The TOR for mid-term assessment of CLPA effectiveness will be prepared in the 3rd quarter
2. Number of persons who received short training courses on food security and productivity with the assistance of the USG	4 790	1 900	M= 119 F= 27 Tot= 146	M=305 F=45 Tot=350	M=424 F=72 Tot=496	26%	18 workshops held in the 2 nd quarter
3. Number of written and audiovisual materials produced to strengthen the capacities of collaborative management institutions and fisheries actors	23	10	0	11	11	110%	5 MoUs between COMFISH and community radios, 4 factsheets, 1 manual for replicating training on climate change, and 1 manual for advisors in the Kafountine CLPA. Review and increase the target.
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	20	18	1	24	25	139%	25 institutions attended the reporting back workshop on the diagnostic study of consultation frameworks. Review and increase the target.
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							

Indicator	End-of-project targets	Year 2014 target	Quarter 1 results	Quarter 2 results	Total	Completion rate	Remarks
5. Number of action plans and/or projects developed to support the fisheries management process	13	3	0	1	1	33%	A strategy on MPAs sponsored by the project was validated by the Minister
6. Number of technical studies that contribute to enhance the management plans of sustainable management units	16	5	0	1	1	20%	Study on extension in the fisheries sector
7. Number of synergy areas created in the process of establishing sustainable management units	9	3	1	0	1	33%	
8. Number of policies/regulations and administrative procedures analyzed	44	18	0	0	0	0%	
9. Number of policies/regulations and administrative procedures developed and presented to the public/stakeholders for consultation	21	5	0	0	0	0%	Draft sardinella management plan completed. Validation by various decision-making bodies (consultation frameworks, industrial fishing stakeholders, committee on small pelagics, etc.) is going to be the next step.
10. Number of policies/ regulations and administrative procedures submitted officially for adoption (legislation/decrees)	20	9	0	0	0	0%	
11. Number of policies/ regulations and administrative procedures instituted with the assistance of the USG, and that have been approved	18	8	2	2	4	50%	The Cayar Local Agreement and national MPA strategy were approved in the second quarter
12. Number of policies/ regulations and administrative procedures approved, and which are implemented	12	3	0	3	3	100%	Implementation of Local Agreements has started in Yenne/Dialaw, Rufisque/Bargny and Cayar with sensitization of stakeholders through the distribution of 300 documents and community

Indicator	End-of-project targets	Year 2014 target	Quarter 1 results	Quarter 2 results	Total	Completion rate	Remarks
							radio programs. Meetings to revamp commissions were organized in Rufisque and Yenne.
13. Number of new technologies for fisheries resources put in place	12	4	0	0	0	0%	The Cayar modern processing unit and 3 new Local Agreements are targeted this year
14. Number of actors who have adopted new rules for collaborative fisheries resources management	47 940	10 000	0	0	0	0%	Stakeholder identification has started in the Saint-Louis CLPA. At the beginning of the 3 rd quarter, the same will begin in the Ziguinchor and Kafountine CLPAs
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)	40 000	32 608	-	20 940	20 940	64%	The CLPAs in Mbour, Joal and Sindia comply with the rules of the Local Agreements, covering some 20,940 stakeholders.
16. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or containing natural resources under enhanced management with the assistance of the USG	1 070 156	395 952	0	0	0	0%	
17. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under enhanced management with the assistance of the USG	413 655	62 055	0	0	0	0%	
IR 3: Vulnerability assessed and capacity of vulnerable coastal communities strengthened to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change							
18. Number of individuals who have received training on climate change with the assistance of the USG	2 400	660	0	M=48 F=8 Tot=56	56	8%	Retraining by facilitators and training in other sites have been scheduled for the next quarter
19. Number of vulnerability assessments conducted with the assistance of the USG	6	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	The 3 other vulnerability assessments planned have been postponed to FY15

Indicator	End-of-project targets	Year 2014 target	Quarter 1 results	Quarter 2 results	Total	Completion rate	Remarks
20. Number of laws, policies, agreements, MoUs or regulations on climate change proposed, adopted or implemented with the assistance of the USG	6	3	0	3	3	100%	Implementation of adaptation plans began with the dissemination of the rules of Local Agreements and local knowledge, support to establish and/or revamp committees for collaborative surveillance, introduction of an early warning strategy, and the provision of weather information.
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	17 990	6 700	146	350	496	7%	All the actors concerned with the implementation of adaptation plans will subsequently be included in this indicator
IR 4: Increased social and economic benefits to artisanal fishing communities provide incentives to a continued sustainable fisheries agenda and increased climate change resilience							
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	52	44	10	6	16	36%	Apart from the 10 CLPAs receiving project support since the 1 st quarter, 3 other CLPAs (Kafountine, Ziguinchor and Saint-Louis), the Boudie/Balantacounda consultation framework and 2 fish processing EIGs in Cayar have received support from the project.
23. Number of households that are benefitting directly from the assistance of the USG (indicator 4.5.2-13 de FTF)	10 331	10 100	Na	Na	Na	Na	The identification of households has started in the new intervention areas. It will continue in the next quarter
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	

A2: Quarterly financial report

Budget Line Items	2014 Approved Annual Budget	Quarterly Spending of Current year				Total spent this current year	Total spent since the beginning of the project	Balance	% of annual budget spent
		01/31/2014	02/28/2014	03/31/2014	Total Quarter2				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f) (c)+(d)+(e)	(g)	(h)	(i)=(b)-(g)	(j)=(g)/(b) * 100
a Personnel	\$291 805	\$21 716	\$35 873	\$22 784	\$80 373	\$137 984	\$864 390	\$153 821	47%
b. Students	\$4 000	\$174	\$170	\$184	\$528	\$528	\$4 028	\$3 472	13%
c. Consultants	\$656 164	\$71 184	\$71 184	\$71 184	\$213 552	\$380 773	\$2 537 955	\$275 391	58%
d. Other Direct Costs	\$175 904	\$11 496	\$10 766	\$10 801	\$33 063	\$54 528	\$616 086	\$121 376	31%
e. Subcontracts	\$275 000	\$0	\$0	\$74 555	\$74 555	\$135 378	\$922 009	\$139 622	49%
f. Travel	\$502 336	\$0	\$2 309	\$0	\$2 309	\$15 013	\$421 936	\$487 323	3%
g. Equipment		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103 463	\$0	0%
h. Tuition		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a-6h)	\$1 905 209	\$104 570	\$120 302	\$179 508	\$404 380	\$724 205	\$5 469 869	\$1 181 004	38%
j. Indirect Costs	\$423 854	\$5 881	\$71 458	\$38 251	\$115 589	\$180 905	\$1 207 848	\$242 949	43%
k. Totals (sum of 6i-6j)	\$2 329 063	\$110 451	\$191 760	\$217 759	\$519 969	\$905 110	\$6 677 717	\$1 423 953	39%

A3. FY14 second quarter EMMR table

Category of Activity	Environmental threats	Mitigation Measures Taken	Who is responsible for monitoring?	Sources of Verification	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
1. Education, technical assistance, training, etc.	No environmental impacts anticipated as a result of these activities.	No mitigation measures taken for this quarter	Project Manager	Education, technical assistance, training and other materials and reports	Review of materials	Quarterly
2. Reduce post-harvest losses and improve product quality	<p>Improved facilities could result in disturbance to critical resources and sensitive ecosystems, changing access to water by animals, people and vegetation, or degrading water resources, sedimentation of surface waters soil erosion, or contamination of groundwater and surface water</p> <p>Increased harvests and threat to overfishing due to increased demand from improved quality</p> <p>Potential impacts of water supply & sanitation activities include damages to natural or sensitive ecosystems, depletion of freshwater resources, creation of stagnant water that could create breeding opportunities for water-borne disease vectors, contamination of water sources causing increased human health risks</p> <p>Land use change, degradation of water quality, increased human health risks from contamination of water, soil, and food by human pathogens, degradation of estuarine and marine and surface shallow groundwater water quality adversely affecting both human and ecosystem health</p>	The technical monitoring construction committee is functional. The purpose of this committee is to monitor the evolution of construction and to evaluate its compliance with validated plans. It organizes a tour of the site every 15 days. During these visits questions are raised and improvement measures proposed.	Project Manager	<p>Construction plans/ designs and photos of all facilities constructed</p> <p>Mgt. plan, MSC cert. or other evidence of measures to prevent overfishing</p> <p>Construction plans/ designs and photos of all facilities constructed</p>	<p>Review of materials and site inspection</p> <p>Review of materials</p> <p>Review of materials and site inspection</p>	Quarterly
3. Enhance fisheries	Increasing the value of fish and product eco-labeling can give incentive to increase fishing effort and contribute to	No value chain activities this	Project	Management plan, MSC	Review of	Quarterly

Category of Activity	Environmental threats	Mitigation Measures Taken	Who is responsible for monitoring?	Sources of Verification	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
value chains	overfishing.	Quarter	Manager	certification or other evidence that measures are being taken to prevent overfishing	materials	
4. Improve fishing community resilience to climate change	<p>Alteration of nearshore sediment patterns resulting in displaced or accelerated erosion of beachfronts from inappropriate construction</p> <p>Natural habitat destruction or degradation, degradation of marginal lands land water; marine pollution from soil erosion or use of agricultural chemicals; reduced water availability from water storage or diversion for irrigation; bio-diversity loss from land fragmentation, conversion to agricultural use, or introduction of exotic species</p> <p>To be determined through environmental screening processes</p>	TBD	Project Manager	TBD via env. screening	TBD via env. screening	Quarterly