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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACCC	Adaptation to Climate and Coastal Change in West Africa
AIS	Automatic Identification System
AOTR	Agreement Officer's Technical Representative
APTE	*Assainissement Pêche Tourisme et Environnement* (Environment, Tourism, Fisheries Sanitation)
BRPs	Biological Reference Points
CCLME	Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem Protection Project
CLP	Local Fisheries Committees
CLPAs	Local Councils of Artisanal Fishers
CNCPM	National Consultative Council for Marine Fisheries
COGEPAS	Co-Management of Artisanal Fishery in Senegal
COP	USAID/COMFISH Director
COMOPECHE	Sustainable Management of Fish Resources Project
CONIPAS	National Fisheries Stakeholder Council
CRODT	Oceanographic Research Center- Thiaroye, Dakar
CSE	Ecological Monitoring Center
DCOP	USAID/COMFISH Deputy Director
DEEC	*Direction de l'Environnement et des Établissements Classés* (Department of Environment and Classified Establishments)
DITP	Department of Fish Processing Industries
DPM	Department of Marine Fisheries
DPN	Department of National Parks
DPSP	Department of Fisheries Protection and Surveillance
ENDA	Energy-Environment-Development in Africa
FENAGIE	*Fédération Nationale des GIE de Pêche* (National Federation of Fisheries EIG)
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
GDRH	World Bank Sustainable Management of Fish Resources Project
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GREP	Environment, Research and Media Research Group
ICC	(CLPA's) Advisory and Coordination Body
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (Fishing)
ISRA	Agricultural Research Institute of Senegal
IRD	*Institut de recherche pour le développement* (French Institute For Research and Development)
IFAN	Fundamental Institute for Black Africa
IUPA/UCAD	Institute of Fishing and Aquaculture University Cheikh Anta Diop
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LPS	Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy Letter of 2008
MPAM	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NM	Nautical Mile = 1.82 km

PMP	Performance Management Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRAO	World Bank-funded West Africa Regional Fisheries Program
RGS	Gonado-somatic Ratio
SCA	Accelerated Growth Secretariat
UGD	Sustainable Management Unit
V&A	Vulnerability Evaluation and Adaptation Planning
WWF-WAMER	World Wildlife Fund for Nature - West Africa Marine Ecoregion

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(1) INTRODUCTION OF CLPA/UGDs AND OTHER GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES IN THE FISHERY SECTOR

Major highlights of this quarter were field activities to start up fisheries management planning following the selection of priority species on which the USAID/COMFISH project will focus. Efforts were launched toward the preparation of "*Conventions Locales*" (legally binding agreements, or Local Conventions) in the seven Local Councils of Artisanal Fishers (CLPAs) where USAID/COMFISH is active. This is the first step towards UGD implementation (Sustainable Management Units), as each UGD will gather all stakeholders from CLPAs at the geographic scale of the exploited fish stocks.

(2) BOTTOM-UP COMMUNICATION ISSUES

Cultural differences between central governance bodies and local stakeholders are a major issue in fisheries management planning. Central governance bodies and local stakeholders are two fundamentally different cultural groups:

a. Central governance bodies (i.e.: Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Department of Environment, Department of Marine Fisheries, Oceanographic Research Center - Thiaroye Dakar, University Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Department of Fisheries Protection and Surveillance and projects carried out by other donors) are based upon a trained and literate personnel who apply a quantitative, logical, linear and analytical approach in issue identification and decision making.
b. Local stakeholders (from CLPAs and communities) who are generally illiterate and mainly speak Wolof. These are men and women who communicate through the use of tales, myths, music and dance. They are not familiar with the use of new communication technologies (standard workshops with PowerPoint presentations, diagrams, charts, seats attributed to men according to hierarchy), and cannot easily understand the linear and analytical form of communication used by national level governance and research bodies.

(3) NEW APPROACH TO TACKLE BOTTOM-UP CULTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS AND CENTRAL BODIES:

A new communication tool was created, whose purpose is to create a bridge between local level stakeholders and central level bodies. The USAID/COMFISH project carried out two workshops (gender and sub-national fisheries management institutions), which were organized using a combination of innovative communication approaches:

- Equal use of Wolof and French as major communication languages;
- Use of visual (drawings) presentation materials;
- Use of traditional Senegalese tools to effectively deliver messages (cauris, shamans / sea masters, dreams, mind reading, etc.);
- Interactive dialogues using traditional songs and dances;
- Allocate premium seats and equal speaking time to women (as opposed to current situation in which they are pushed to the back and are authorized to speak only at the end).

The USAID/COMFISH project has dedicated its personnel and partners to translate the ideas shared by illiterate stakeholders into logical, linear and analytical messages, which are understandable by central governance and research bodies. Leading ideas, such as the importance of CLPAs and UGDs, were communicated through tales, myths and music as well as dancing movements to be understood by stakeholders.

(4) <u>USE OF THE NEW TOOL:</u>

The Gender and CLPA workshops (respectively on March, 20-22 and March 27-28 2012), led to:

- The development and approval of a ***Declaration of Women Working*** in the fishery sector;
- Identified pathways to implement a ***Fisheries Gender Strategy***
- Agreement on the need and approach to create within-CLPA and between-CLPA Local Conventions;
- Development of a ***Three-year Draft Action Plan*** to carry out the Gender strategy.

(5) <u>OTHER ACTIVITIES</u>:

The USAID/COMFISH project has also developed the following activities:

a). Initial results of the analysis on changes in landings conducted by the CRODT-USAID/COMFISH partnership have confirmed that overall landings at Cayar, Joal and Mbour decreased by 80,000 tons per year, between 1991 and 2011 (a 27% loss in total landings). This loss will have negative impacts on the source of protein for traditional fishers (men and women). There may also be negative impacts on food safety and the goals of the Feed the Future initiative.

b). Fishers' local knowledge on species distributions is documented thanks to visits and interviews. Information was collected in 198 localized sites by GIS and is being collected and mapped by CSE.

c). IUPA worked in collaboration with the USAID/COMFISH project on sampling six fish species. IUPA measured over 2,000 individuals to collect information on species demographic structure and to collect biological characteristics. Data will be used for stock-based evaluations. Evaluation results will be communicated to fishers through CLPAs and the Local Convention process.

d). Seven volunteer facilitators were recruited and are now working at Joal, Mbour/Fadiouth and Sindia CLPAs to promote the development of within-CLPA and between-CLPA Local Conventions and to collect information required to effectively carry out Local Conventions. Workshops were organized to strengthen between-CLPA and within-CLPA links and the facilitators were trained.

e). An evaluation of the shrimp fishery in the Sine Saloum region was conducted throughout the quarter. Initial analysis shows that the fishery was stable from January up to March 2012. The sampling will continue through an entire biological cycle to allow for a bio-economic evaluation, which will use a technical approach similar to the one used by the USAID/IUCN project from 2002 to 2005 also on shrimp in the Saloum Delta.

f). The IUU fishing activity conducted by the USAID/COMFISH project, with the support of the US and Senegalese Navy and the Department of Fisheries Protection and Surveillance (DPSP), is now operational. The person in charge of this activity will be trained on virtual tools for IUU fishing monitoring. These tools enable the project to:

- Identify fishing vessels involved in IUU fishing (name of vessel, flag, gross registry tonnage, engine capacity, type of gear used);
- Have a thorough knowledge of potential / declared volume and species caught;
- Monitor movements of these vessels within Senegalese waters up to 200 nautical miles.

Once the person in charge of the activity has received the required training, these data will be used to estimate volumes of catches by IUU fishing in Senegalese waters.

g). Promote fishery best practices. A jury will be set to select best practices (fishery or fish processing). An award will be granted to communities involved in these practices. In order to do so, the USAID/COMFISH project will organize a workshop in the next quarter.

h). Support and develop synergies with partners to carry out development plans for some species (shrimp and cymbium) and to collect data on Thiof and Octopus fisheries (COGEPAS-JICA/DPM).

i). Improve processing and fish preservation conditions for fish products in order to increase stakeholders' socio-economic benefits with women in Cayar.

j). Organize three workshops to train i) USAID/COMFISH staff; (ii) women processors in Cayar; (iii) and project partners on climate change issues and how to mainstream climate change into respective policies and activities.

2. INTRODUCTION

The USAID/COMFISH project strategic objective is to support the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries through the Department of Marine Fisheries (DPM) in its effort to sustainably manage Senegalese artisanal fishery and implement the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy Letter (LPS).

In order to implement a stock-based sustainable management of fisheries, the USAID/COMFISH project, through Local Conventions, aims at achieving a formal agreement on management rules, in conformity with current Senegalese rules and regulations.

One of the major activities conducted by its strategic partners and all stakeholders is the execution of actions and studies, which aim at creating a scientific database essential for management planning and sustainable management of targeted species.

Activities in this quarter were oriented towards the following topics:

1. Launch preparation of Local Conventions on the *Petite Côte* for Joal, Mbour and Sindia CLPAs. The aim of this action is to carry out a formal agreement on stock-based management rules. The process will go on until management plan development.

2. Conduct studies on fishing effort and key species landings, in collaboration with CRODT and IUPA, and start sampling of biological and size frequency data. An initial draft on key species landings and fishing effort was submitted by CRODT. Simultaneously, to support the creation of management plans for these species, IUPA set up a biological data collection strategy for Sardinella, Ethmalosa, Octopus and Thiof in Cayar, Mbour, Joal, Foundiougne and Betenty sites.

3. Implement a data collection system on effort and landings from Senegalese fishermen operating in waters of the sub-region (CRODT). Estimations will be conducted on landing volumes from Senegalese vessels (canoes and gear) fishing in non-Senegalese waters and fishing areas. Since February 2012, CRODT has implemented a data collection strategy in Saint Louis, Mbour, Joal, Ziguinchor and Elinkine sites. These centers are considered as major collection centers for this data category.

4. Start data collection activities for IUU fishing (in collaboration with US Navy, DPSP and Senegalese Navy)**: Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU)** has reached critical proportions over the last few years. It is essential to set an estimation of illegal fishing catch and/or landings operated in Senegal to better estimate fishing capacity and effort. This information must be taken into consideration while developing management plans for targeted species.

5. Promote good fishing practices. A workshop will be organized to analyze and select best practices to be rewarded by the USAID/COMFISH project.

6. **Support and develop synergies with partners to implement development plans for some species** (shrimp and cymbium) and to collect data on Thiof and Octopus fisheries (COGEPAS-JICA/DPM).

7. Start spatial data collection for participatory mapping: Priority stocks and all fishing sites in the study area are being Geo-referenced. In order to do so, it will be necessary to use canoes on the sea with key local contacts to locate each stock using the GPS, and note all related characteristics. This is being led by USAID/COMFISH's partner CSE.

8. Support the development of capacity building strategies for CLPAs and other fisheries institutions, and women involved in the fishery in order to implement ecosystem based fisheries management. Workshops and other events are being organized by USAID/COMFISH partner WWF-WAMER.

9. Improve fish products processing and preservation conditions so as to increase stakeholders' socio-economic benefits. This is being conducted by APTE.

10. Continuation of socio-economic studies on shrimp fishery in the Sine Saloum.

3. 3. PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

3.1. Policy Reform – Sector Policy Letter (LPS)

In 2004, a government-led fisheries assessment resulted in important policy decisions now embodied in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Policy Letter of 2008 (LPS, for Lettre de Politique Sectorielle). Strategic priorities are to reduce excess capacity and empower fishers. Development strategies in the LPS include:

- Control and manage maritime fishing capacity to meet allowable catch limits
- Control access to fishery resources
- Introduce fisheries management plans
- Promote a policy of conservation of marine habitat and fishery resources via integrated management of coastal areas
- Enhance fisheries research
- Optimize fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance resources
- Reduce post-catch losses

In order to reach consensus on how to implement these reforms, the Government of Senegal seeks to create mechanisms for effective stakeholder participation in the decision-making process, among other objectives.

In order to significantly contribute to this balance of sustaining production and yields while reducing fishing effort, the USAID/COMFISH project works toward stock-based fisheries management (termed Sustainable Management Units (UGDs in French)) through improved fishery-based governance structures and the creation of Local Conventions. It implies to, among other elements:

- Use between-CLPA and within-CLPA Local Conventions as the major stock-based tool for fisheries management (at a legal and communication level)

- Review CLPA's legal frameworks to carry out effective strategies for improved UGDs development
- Make between- and within-CLPA relations formal so as to develop and carry out stock-based management plans
- Implement sustainable consultative frameworks between CLPA stakeholders and industrial fishery stakeholders to carry out stock-based management plans
- Strengthen women's representation in targeted CLPA advisory and coordination bodies
- Build capacity of the National Consultative Council for Marine Fisheries (CNCPM) at the national level (DPM)
- Establish a scientific commission in charge of supporting CLPAs and the CNCPM
- Develop a partnership model, in collaboration with IUPA, to enhance fisheries research, outreach and extension
- Consider IUU fishing in fisheries development programs

3.2. Natural Resources

3.2.1. Implementing Scientific Databases

In order to support the development of stock management plans (UGDs) and promote activities for biodiversity conservation, USAID/COMFISH supports the creation of a reliable scientific database available to all partners. CRODT, IUPA and DPM will be particularly involved in these activities. At the same time, the GIS (Geographic Information Systems) database launched in Year1 with partners' assistance, will be progressively filled, completed and made available to all partners.

Planning for a biological and socio-economic study of the sardinella fishery in Senegal and in the sub-region was also launched. The objective of this activity is to analyze environmental impacts (e.g. water temperature) on the dynamics of sardinella populations in the Northwest African area.

Initial results collected through this quarter are as follow:

3.2.1.1. Evaluation of Fishing Effort and Landings of the Senegalese Fleet Fishing in the Sub-Region Conducted by the Oceanographic Research Center (CRODT)

For a better understanding of fisheries dynamics and targeted species status, the USAID/COMFISH project is working with CRODT to prepare a series of aggregated statistics over a 20-year period from its artisanal fishery database. The first report provides a description of the data being collected. A brief analysis of initial results shows some substantial facts. A more comprehensive analysis and a description of factors explaining major trends, which are represented in following figures, are expected in the next quarter.

The following figures describe catch and effort over time at the **Cayar** site.

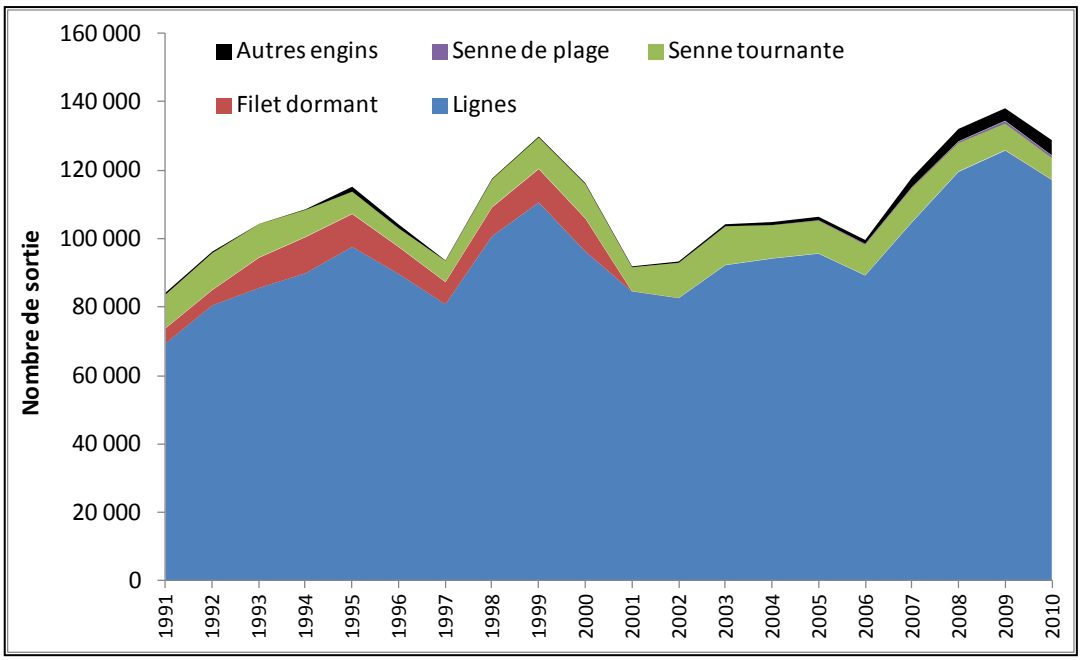


Figure 1 : *Number of trips and type of fishing gear in Cayar (1991 to 2010)*

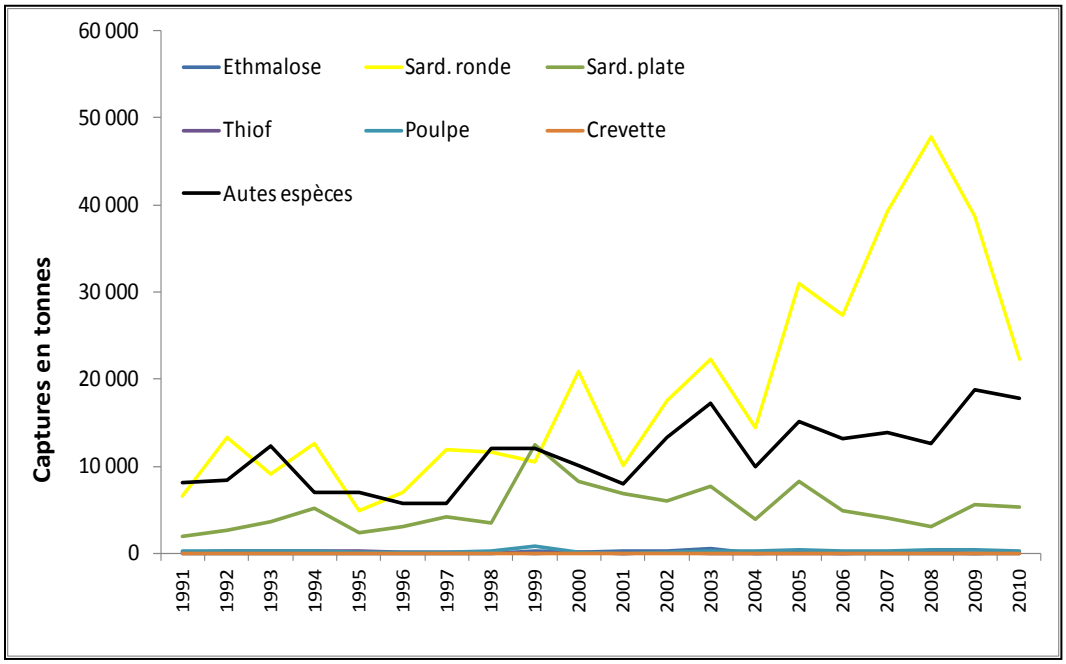


Figure 2 : *Catches per species and effort per vessel in Cayar (1991 to 2010)*

At the Cayar landing site, effort is dominated by hook and line fishery, followed distantly by purse seines and driftnets. Beach-seine activity started to grow in the early 2000s. Effort recorded for the other fishing gear groups has become more important over the last years with the development of cast-net fishing and underwater fishing. Catch is highly dominated by round sardinella and to a lesser extent by flat sardinella.

The following figures describe catch and effort evolution in the **Mbour** site:

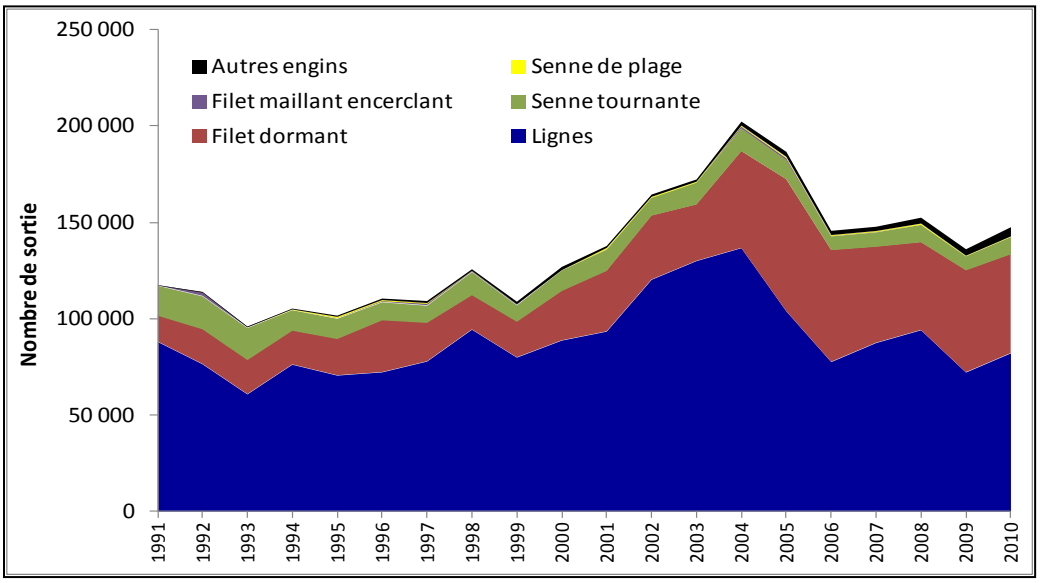


Figure 3 : *Number of trips and gears in Mbour between 1991 and 2010*

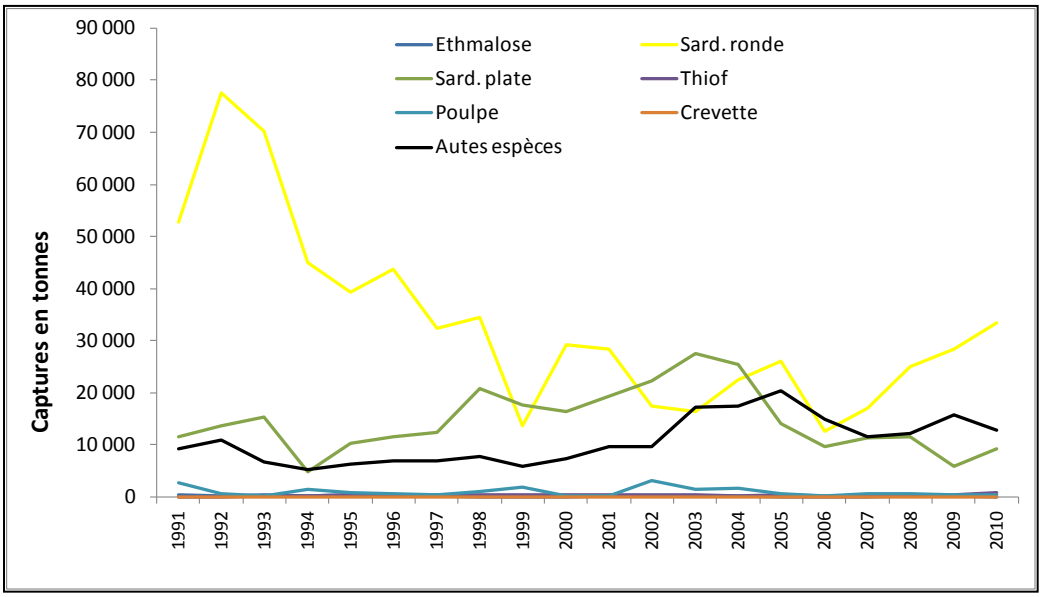


Figure 4 : *Catches per species and effort per vessel in Mbour (1991 to 2010)*

It is important to notice that at this site, effort is also dominated by the hook and line fishery followed by driftnet activities. Purse seines activity is also quite significant. Fishing effort for surround gillnets and beach-seine activities fluctuate at low levels. Fishing effort for the other gear groups is slowly increasing over the period.

Catches of round sardinella are clearly the most important over the entire time series. However, they face a significant decrease, which progressively led them to a similar level of catch as flat sardinella since the late 90s. Catches of octopus are quite substantial, yet with great variability. Catches of “thiof” and ethmalosa stay at low levels.

Following figures 5 and 6 describe catch and effort evolution in **Joal** site:

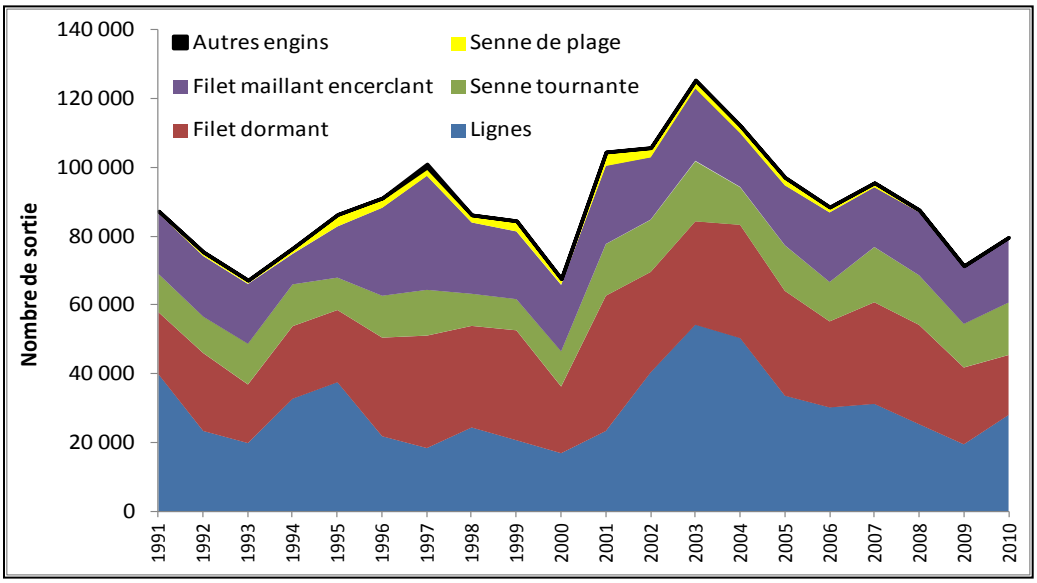


Figure 5 : *Number of trips and gears in Joal between 1991 and 2010*

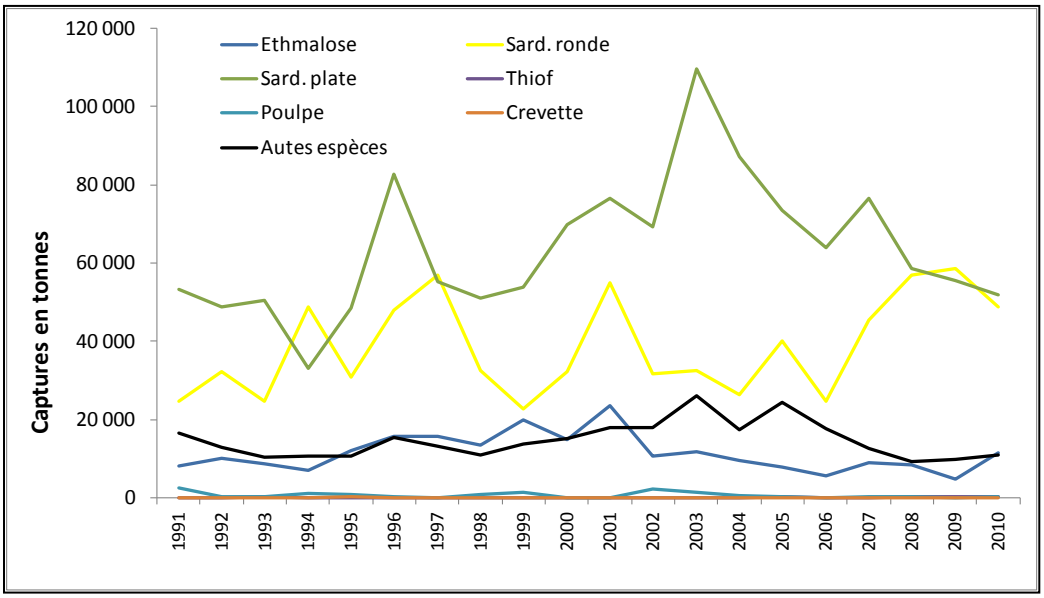


Figure 6 : *Catches per species and effort per vessel in Joal (1991 to 2010)*

In Joal, as opposed to Cayar and Mbour, fishing effort is similar across three types of fishing gear, which are line, driftnet and surround gillnet. The number of trips for purses seines is also significant. Fishing effort for beach-seine shows an important drop over the last years, and was mainly substantial in the second half of the 1990s. Except for a very small amount of activity of some “kili” and cast-nets, other gear are almost nonexistent in Joal.

Joal is the only site in which catch of flat sardinella are typically more important than catches of other species, despite a clear slow down over the last years. However, catches of round sardinella and ethmalosa are also significant. Catches of octopus were variable in Joal over the period from

1991 to 2010. Catches of "thiof" have been rising over the last years, after a downward trend similar to that recorded in Mbour. In contrast to Cayar and Mbour, significant volumes of coastal shrimp are landed in Joal.

Surface temperature and upwelling index: Although fluctuating, sea temperature at Joal and Cayar sites has remained stable over the last years, after a significant increase in early 1990s. Upwelling also remained stable, despite a slight decreasing trend in early 2000s.

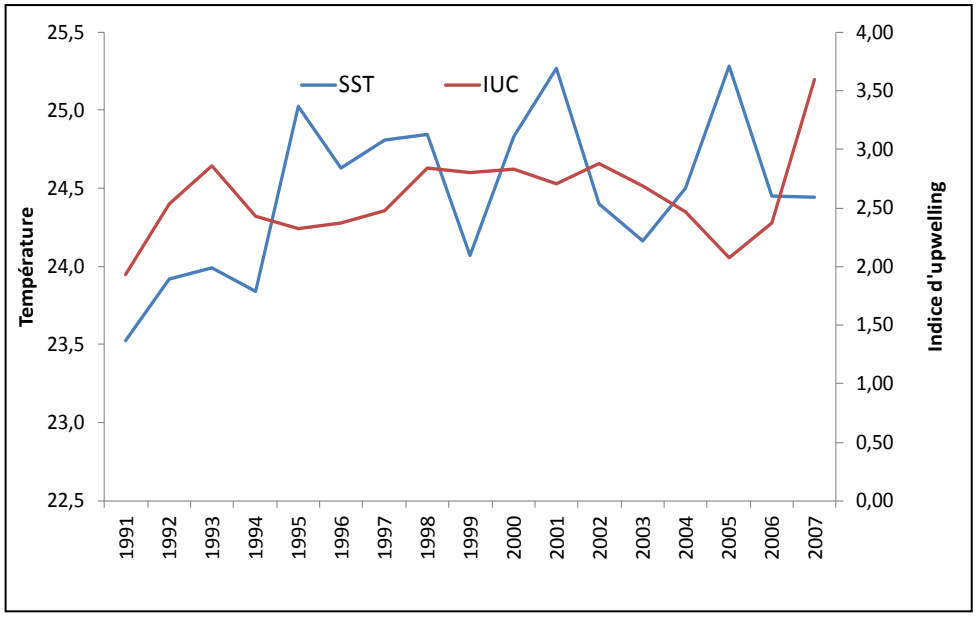


Figure 7 : *Surface temperature and upwelling index in Joal*

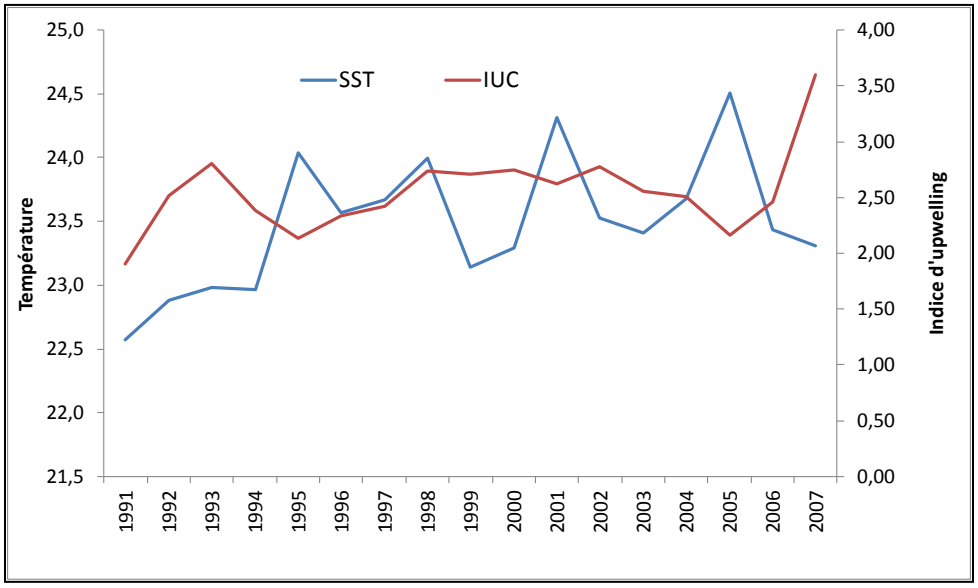


Figure 8 : *Surface temperature and upwelling index in Cayar*

Over a two-decade timeframe, these series of statistics may be used as an initial basis to understand the six project priority species/stocks (round sardinella, flat sardinella, ethmalosa,

coastal shrimp, “thiof” and octopus) in three pilot sites: Cayar, Mbour and Joal. These statistics allow an improved understanding of environmental dynamics related to fishery activities and exploitation status.

Figure 9 below shows a slight increase in overall landings in major artisanal fishing harbors over the past two decades. Landings peaked at 300,000t in 2003 and then dropped to almost 220,000t in 2010. This 80,000t decrease over six years (27%) has tremendous impacts on fishers’ revenues, protein and food safety.

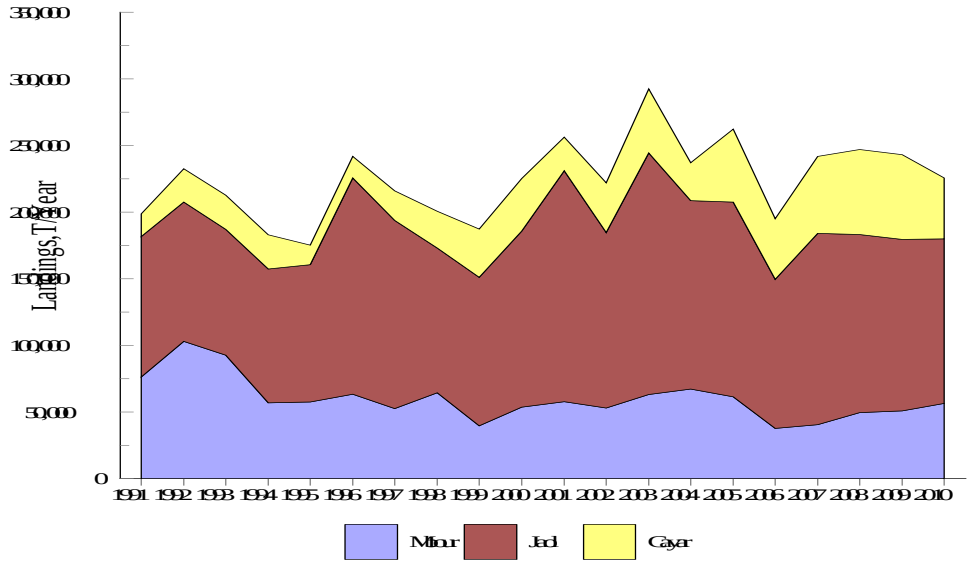


Figure 9 : *Landings, all species combined, in Mbour, Joal and Cayar.*

3.2.1.2. Participatory Mapping of Fishing Areas in Collaboration with the Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE)

The participatory mapping activity was implemented through focus groups with the collaboration of representatives from various CLPAs. Interviews were semi-structured and were mainly about fishing areas, targeted species, fishing practices, resource status and the causes of stock collapses. Fishers located fishing areas on maps and took CSE staff on boat to take GIS coordinates of fishing areas.

One hundred and ninety-eight (198) fishing areas in various CLPAs were visited and documented. The map below shows the spatial distribution of fishing areas visited during this quarter.

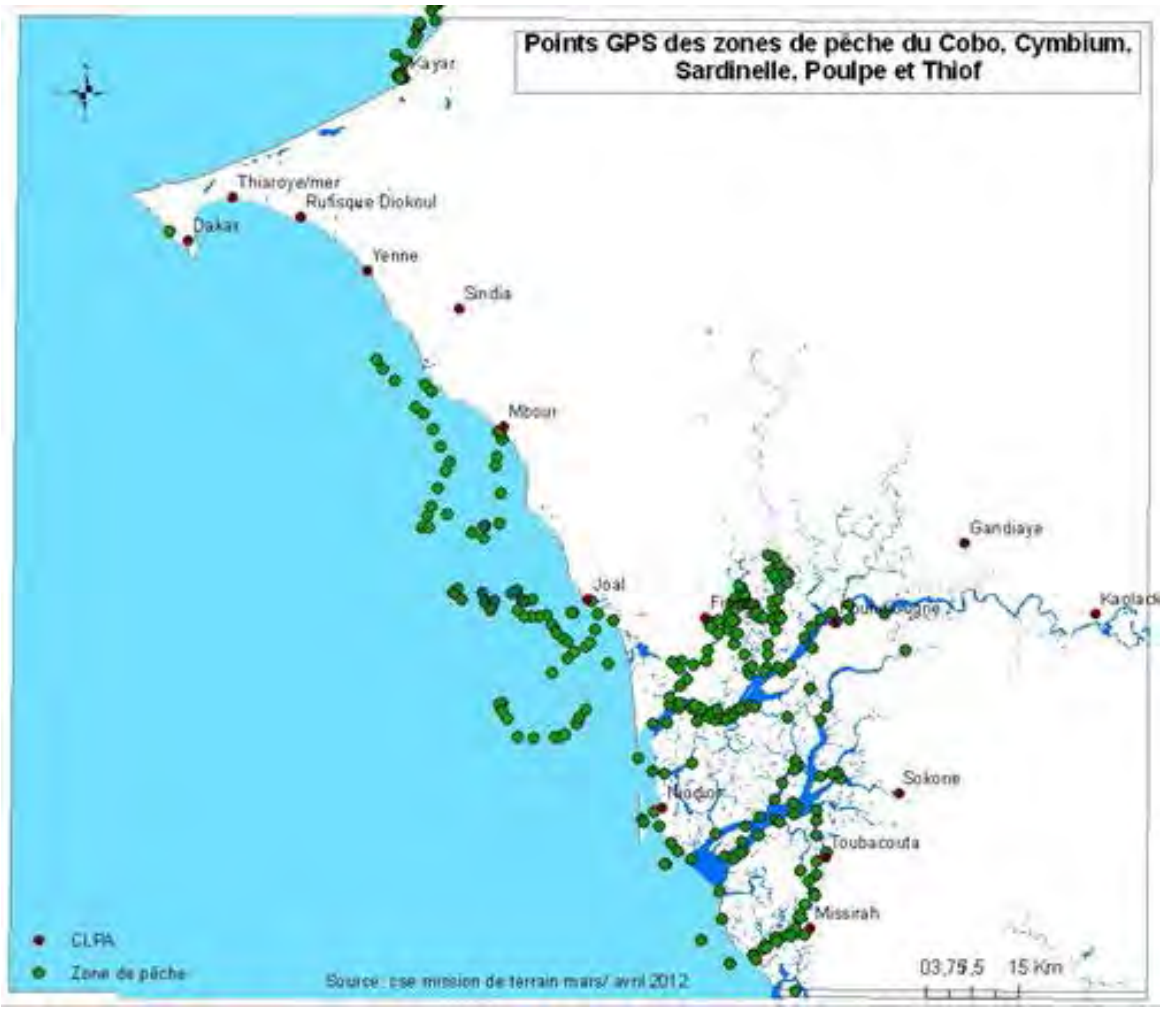


Figure 10 : *Distribution of fishing areas visited*

3.2.1.3. Elaboration of a Fishery Data Collection Strategy by the University Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture

The University Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IUPA) started monthly biological data collection on sardinella, ethmalosa, "thiof", shrimp and octopus at Foundiougne, Betenti, Joal, Mbour and Cayar landing sites.

Collected data are size (weight and size) and reproduction-based (determination of sex and maturity level of fish resources as well as weight of gonads). The *Institut de Recherche et Développement* ("French Institute For Research and Development" – IRD) will conduct a complimentary activity (which will start in the next quarter) through its *Laboratoire de Biologie et d'Ecologie des Poissons en Afrique de l'Ouest* (West African Fish Resources Biology and Ecology Laboratory - LABEP-AO) on otolith analysis (organ located on the fish head) to better determine age.

Table 1. Number of individuals measured and / or weighted on various landing sites visited

Site	Sardinella aurita	Sardinella maderensis	Epinephelus aeneus	Ethmalosa fimbriata	Octopus vulgaris	Farfantepe-naeus notialis (thiof)
Cayar	200	146	11		48	
Mbour	-	150	-	200	143	
Joal	220	100	30	99	77	
Foundiougne	-	-	-	210		588
Betenty	-	-	-			989
T0TAL	420	396	41	509	268	1,577

Sub-samples of fish resources were also collected for laboratory reproduction analysis. These fish were measured, weighed and sexed. Their gonads were also weighed to calculate the gonado-somatic ratio (RGS).

Table 2. Number of fish measured, weighted and sexed and their gonads weighed per species, on various landing sites.

Site	*Sardinella aurita*	*Sardinella maderensis*	*Ethmalosa fimbriata*
Kayar	37	49	-
Mbour	-	30	60
Joal	48	-	29
Foundiougne	-	-	50
TOTAL	**85**	**79**	**139**

The planned number of samples was not always reached at each landing site due to fishing seasonality of some species and higher than estimated price of some species.

3.2.2. Continuity of the Development of Local Conventions for Sustainable Fisheries

Protocol of Understanding signed with the CLPA. In order to enable institutions (CLPAs) to contribute to the preparation and implementation of Local Conventions, the USAID/COMFISH project suggested formalizing a partnership through protocols for each CLPA (Sindia, Mbour and Joal Fadiouth). Drafts of protocols were shared and approved at each CLPA.

Select intermediaries for data collection and continue Local Convention execution process. To support CLPAs in the preparation of Local Conventions, three workshops were organized and an intermediary in charge of leading the process was selected. Four intermediaries were selected at

the Joal-Fadiouth and Mbour CLPAs. For the Sindia CLPA, due to its geographic scope as a CLPA-*terroir*, three intermediaries were selected and a supervisor. The intermediaries are in charge of facilitating the process of Local Convention adoption by the community and fishery stakeholders.

Picture 1 : *Meeting to select field intermediaries in Joal*

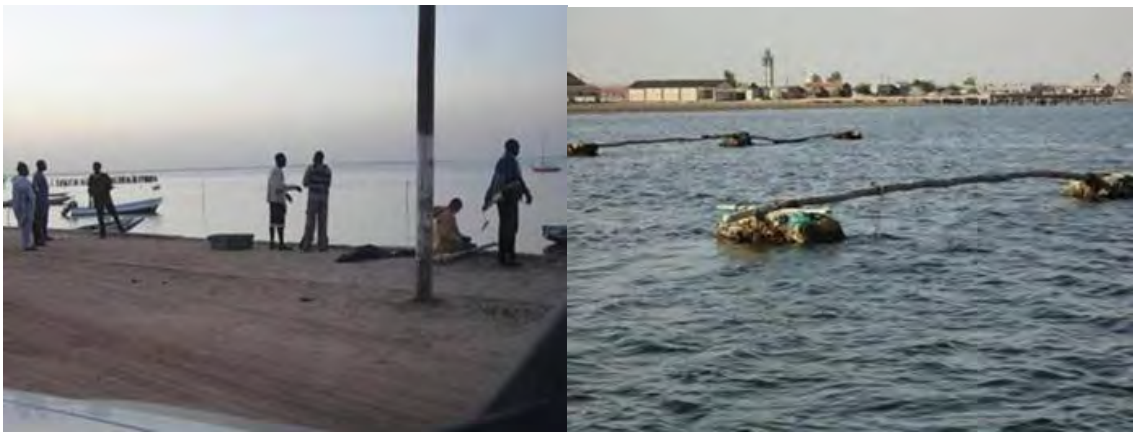
Building the capacity of intermediaries and CLPAs secretariats. A training session was organized for Mbour, Joal-Fadiouth and Sindia intermediaries in Joal-Fadiouth to help them understand the Local Convention development process and provide them with useful techniques (such as how to facilitate a meeting, use diagnostic sheets, take notes, submit minutes, etc.) in order to collect data required for the development of the Local Convention.

Picture 2 : *Intermediary training session in Joal-Fadiouth*

This training continued in the field with data collection planning and reporting tools and launch of focus groups that will work with the intermediaries.

3.2.3. Socio-Economic Data Collection in the Sine Saloum

The USAID/COMFISH project, while supporting the sustainable development of coastal shrimp fisheries, conducted a series of studies that gathered information from all stakeholders (e.g. fishers, fish wholesalers, weighers) in the Sine Saloum to improve scientific knowledge on this species. Initial results allowed an improved understanding of fishers' social environment and livelihoods (their equipment and fishing gear). A monthly monitoring system of fishing effort, catch and sales was put in place as a contribution to the process started by COMOPECHE (World Bank) to formulate shrimp management plans.



Picture 3 : *A landing site and a set net photographed during the Sine Saloum census*

Initial trends related to fishing effort in this area to total shrimp landings and number of individuals per kilogram are reported in the following chart:

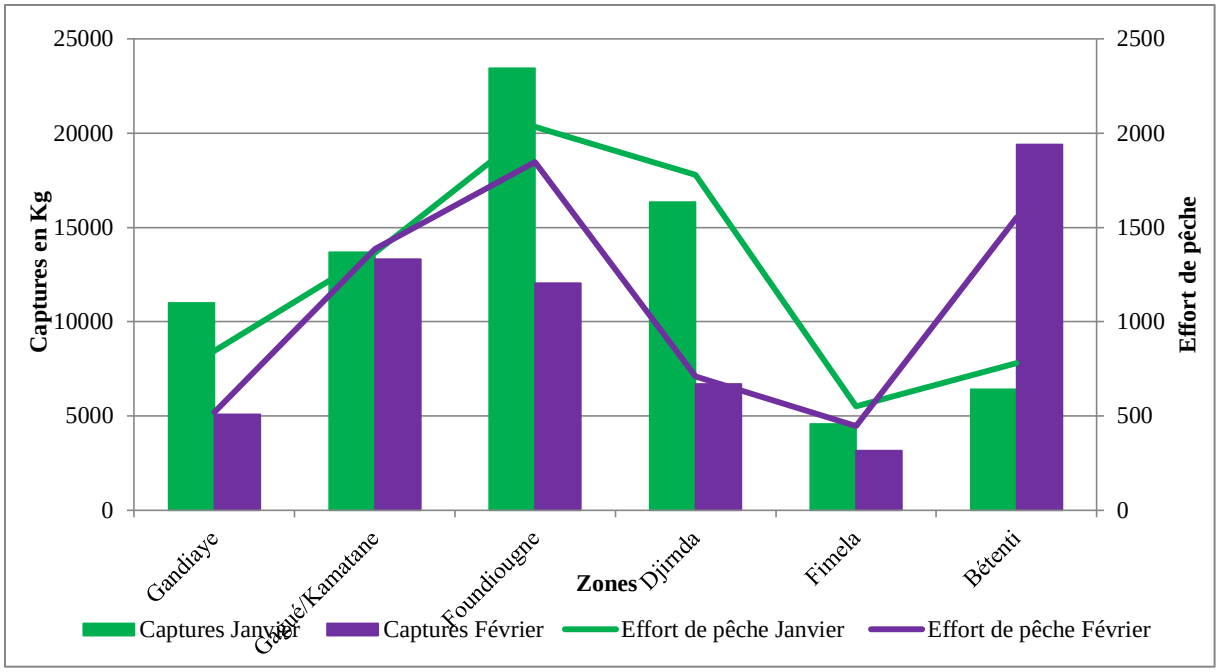


Figure 11 : *Catch to effort in January and February in six major communities in the Sine Saloum*

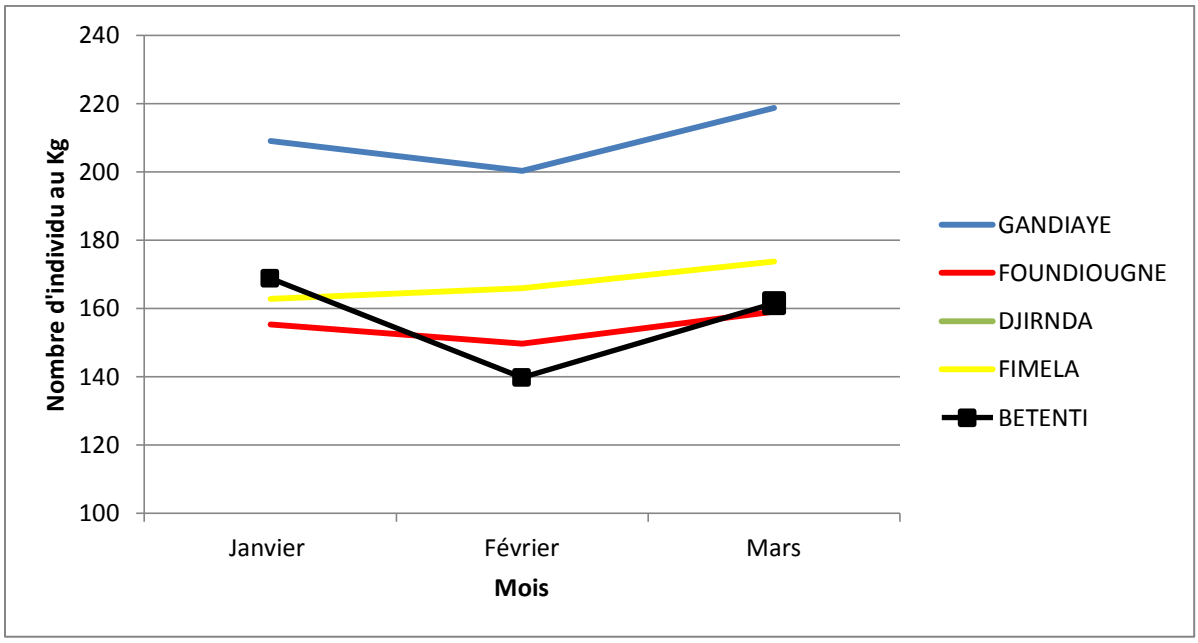


Figure 12 : *Trend in number of shrimp per kg at four sites*

3.2.4. Data Collection Related to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU)

The USAID/COMFISH project formulated a data collection system on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing in Senegal and possibly in the sub-region.

The following activities are declared as IUU (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated) fishing activities:

- Activities conducted by national or foreign vessels in waters under Senegalese jurisdiction without authorization or violating current laws and regulations (including artisanal fishery);
- Activities conducted by Senegal-flagged vessels violating conservation and management measures adopted by the Fisheries Management Regional Organization and legally binding States;
- Unreported fishing activities or activities that were misreported to the relevant national authority, therefore violating national laws and regulations;
- Activities conducted within the area of expertise of a Fisheries Management Regional Organization by vessels with no declared nationality or with flags from non-member countries of this organization, or in violation of the organization's conservation and management measures;
- Fishing activities conducted in areas with, or targeting stocks for which, no conservation or management measures are in force, and are inconsistent with the State regulations in terms of conservation of marine biological resources in International Law.

The data collection system is based on specialized software and radar surveillance beacons of all offshore activities in Senegal. The results will sustainably contribute to a scientific database that

will support the development of management plans for priority stocks that typically suffer from IUU fishing.

Picture 4 : *Boarding and inspection of a vessel (Admiral Starikov) by the DPSP in 2011*

Key data collected are name of vessel, booking harbors, main engine KW, vessel gross registry tonnage, and potential catches (in terms of volumes and species). The project may use this type of data to estimate IUU fishing volumes and species as well as impacts of IUU fishing on coastal stocks, in particular on sardinella and other small pelagic fish. Early findings indicate IUU operations in Senegalese waters in October 2011 and May 2012 near St. Louis and Cayar.

Picture 5 : *Russian fishing vessel, the Zakhar Sorokin, caught while fishing in the Senegalese E.E.Z. These vessels with great fishing capacities do not often declare all catches.*

Figure 13 : *Distribution of DPSP observation areas in coastal sites. These observation sites give information that assist in the identification of vessels involved in IUU fishing in Senegalese waters. These stations may detect and/or help track vessels up to 30 nautical miles (56km) from Senegalese shores.*

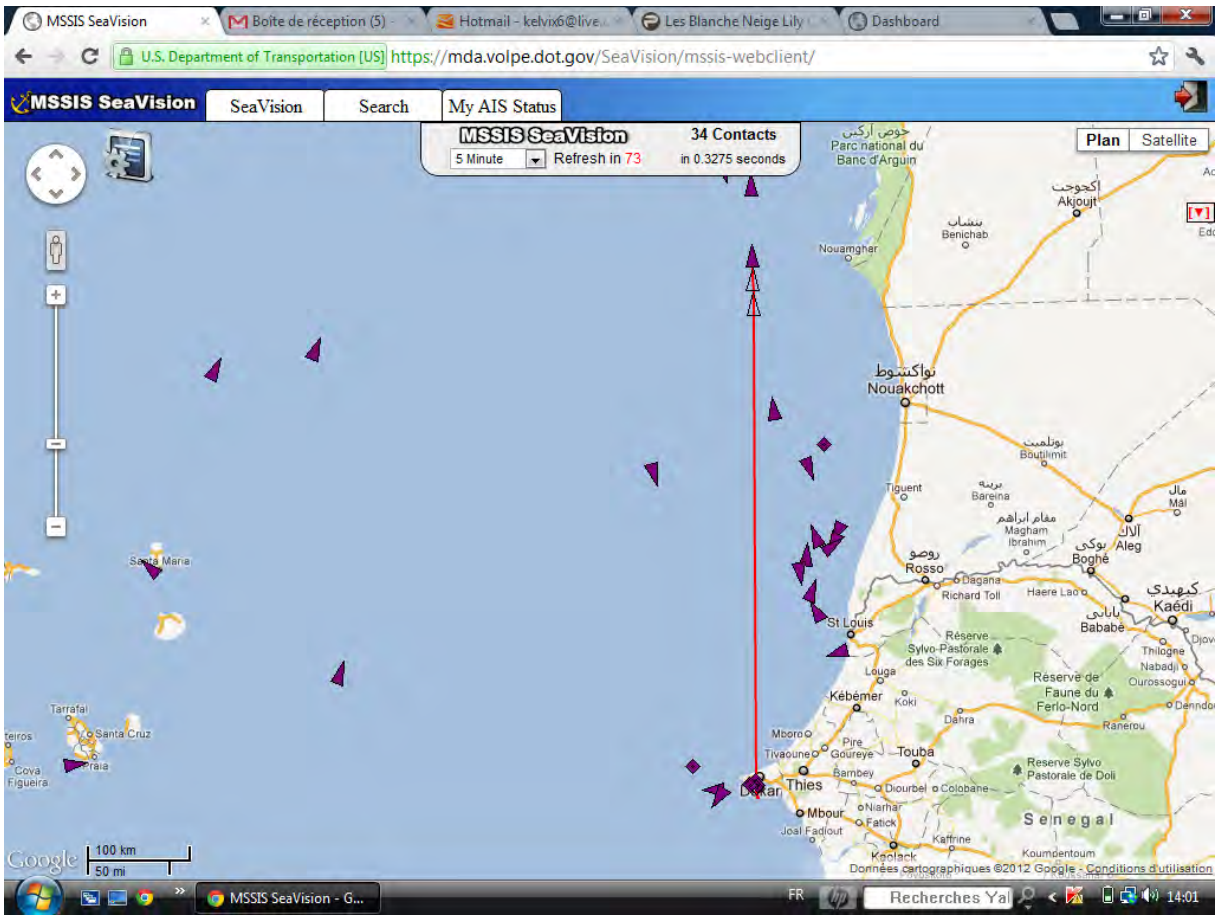


Figure 14 : *Copy of a slide on surveillance of a Russian vessel named Oleg Naydenov. This tool allows effective monitoring of vessels movement involved in IUU fishing. This vessel was boarded and inspected several times in Senegal and committed another violation by fishing in a restricted area. It was seen fishing recently in Mauritania.*

3.3. Increase Stakeholders Socio-Economic Benefits

3.3.1. FENAGIE: Participate in USAID/COMFISH Project Awareness Meetings in Joal and Mbour

The USAID/COMFISH project partner, the "*Fédération Nationale des Groupement d'Intérêt Economique de Pêche du Sénégal*" (FENAGIE PECHE - National Federation of Fisheries EIG) has the following project responsibilities:

1. Support the development of Local Conventions and management plans in project intervention sites;

2. Organize dialogue and experience-sharing meetings between fishing communities about sustainable management of resources in project sites;

3. Participate in training sessions on leadership, hygiene and safety of processed fish products;

4. Participate in extension and awareness of new techniques and best management practices;

The first activity implemented by FENAGIE consisted in organizing awareness workshops with professional representatives of Local Councils of Artisanal Fishers (CLPAs), Local Fisheries Committees (CLPs), Professional Organizations, Community-based Organizations and government fisheries services. This activity promotes fisheries **co-management** approach.

For the second approach related to stakeholder information, FENAGIE organized a series of **experience-sharing workshops**. The purpose was to gather together several communities, in which the project intervenes, in order to share experience on timely topics and contribute to bottom-up capacity-building.

The third approach consisted in visits to community's places where stakeholders meet (relaxing areas on seashores) and in radio broadcasts. This approach should contribute to improve ddissemination of information and outreach.

These workshops and visits had two objectives: 1) better inform stakeholders on **local governance** through CLPAs, and 2) inform stakeholders about the process for building **Local Conventions**.

Picture 6 : *a) Stakeholders animation activity; b) Oven cleaning activity*

3.3.2. APTE: Building Processing Capacity in Compliance with Required Standards in Cayar

The organization APTE (Environment, Tourism, Fisheries Sanitation) conducted activities to achieve greater product value through improved hygiene, quality and labeling. This is achieved through improved processing techniques and training of women processors in Cayar. APTE's objective is to increase the revenue of women processors in Cayar by 80% through improved fish product added value.

Picture 7 : *Project presentation to women in Cayar (with the presence of the Chief of Cayar Fishery Service and Aminata Mbengue from APTE)*

For this quarter, the following activities were carried out:

3.3.2.1. Execution of an Audit of Infrastructures in Cayar

Before starting to develop and equip the processing unit, a survey of existing infrastructure at the site was initiated. The survey focuses on 1) ability of on-site equipment to meet sanitation requirements; 2) measuring production capacity; 3) level of compliance with good hygiene practices; 4) level of compliance with environmental requirements; 5) identifying priority investments required for upgrading; and, 6) analyzing key expense items. The final report will be available in the next quarter.

3.3.2.2. Conduct Analyses on Dried Fish

This activity consists of conducting microbiologic analyses on dried fish. The quality of processed products is always poorly perceived due to bad processing conditions (lack of hygiene, unhealthy conditions, etc.). This perception is based on subjective criteria and observations that some inputs used in the processing process (fire wood and salt) are usually of poor quality. The goal of the microbiologic analyses is to i***mprove treatment and conservation techniques of fish resources in Cayar***. Results from the analysis will allow setting a baseline on actual quality of Cayar dried fish.

The purpose of these analyses is to estimate the microbiological and chemical attributes of dried fish and salt. More specifically, it seeks to:

- Conduct samplings of sardinella and salt;
- Conduct microbiological and chemical analyses on these products;
- Interpret results from these analyses.

Consultants (a veterinarian and a biologist) have been recruited to conduct field samplings.

Picture 8 *: a) Kejax drying on the ground; b) Cayar processing site*

3.3.2.3. Other Partners Contribution to Cayar Processing Capacity Building

APTE had the assistance of the "***Building capacities of fish stakeholders in Western African Region***" project from the West African Association for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries (**WADAF**) and **the Nicolas Hulot Foundation** in France to effectively conduct activities required to improve treatment and preservation techniques for fish resources and women processors in Cayar. These activities are:

- Conduct an information and exchange visit for women processors from Cayar to The Gambia. The objective was to allow women from Cayar to be inspired by breakthroughs in The Gambia in terms of hygiene and quality of products. In general, this trip to The Gambia raised awareness on the need to modernize the processing sector, which employs thousands of women in the African sub-region.
- Conduct a survey on local processing techniques (in process). The survey will contribute to a better understanding of women's knowledge and know-how. The aim is to take into consideration women's knowledge and know-how and best integrate them in training programs related to improvement of processing techniques.

3.4. Climate Change

3.4.1. Partners, Women and USAID/COMFISH Staff Training

During this quarter, three training workshops on Climate Change related topics were organized for stakeholders (women processors in Cayar), partner institutions and USAID/COMFISH staff. Experts from the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island (URI/CRC) conducted these trainings: **Pam Rubinoff** and **Hilary Stevens** from January 8th to 20th 2012.

Picture 9 : *USAID/COMFISH project staff training on climate change*

Picture 10 : *Women training session on climate change*

Discussions allowed a better understanding of Climate Change concepts as well as the creation of draft action plans to support vulnerable populations and coastal areas.

This meeting with URI trainers was an opportunity for the project staff to study technical and financial offers submitted by Enda Energie and the Institute of Environmental Sciences, so as to start activities on coastal area vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning.

3.4.2. Improved Integration of Climate Change by the USAID/COMFISH Project

A partnership contract is being finalized with the Institute of Environmental Sciences, University Cheikh Anta Diop, to carry out additional activities with the USAID/COMFISH project related to:

- Coastal community vulnerability evaluations at project intervention sites;

- Implementing climate change adaptation plans;
- Outreach and training of stakeholders on climate change impacts and adaptation.

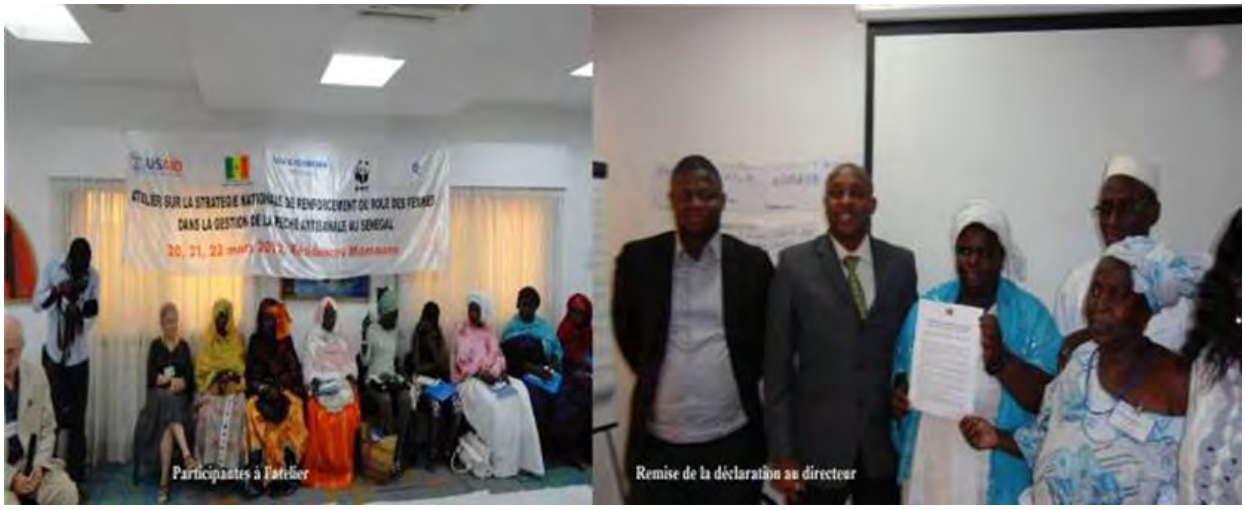
In order to improve activities monitoring related to Climate Change, a project officer in charge of these issues has been selected and will be recruited next quarter.

3.5. Building Capacitiy of Institutions and Stakeholders

In order to implement functional UGDs, institutional capacities must be strengthened at all levels of governance. Therefore, during this quarter, efforts were taken in the following areas.

3.5.1. Strengthen Women's Role and Position in the Fishery Sector

The WWF organized a workshop through the USAID/CMFISH-WWF partnership to design a capacity building strategy for women working in Senegalese fisheries. This workshop was a consultation and platform for dialogue and it gathered about fifty women from CLPAs, community-based organizations, as well as women leaders. It allowed the identification of women's interests, concerns and values to be included in decision-making processes. These meetings have also enabled women to express themselves concerning their working conditions and their level of involvement in CLPAs and fishery management structures.



Picture 11 : *a) Gender workshop* *b) Women Declaration handed to Senegalese authorities*

During this workshop, the USAID/COMFISH project developed educational tools adapted to women's level of educational attainment so as to give them the opportunity to better assimilate consultants' presentations and facilitate dialogue. These are, among others:

- Use of Wolof as the language used for communication;
- Use of visual tools (drawings) as presentations materials;
- Use of methods from Senegalese tradition to effectively deliver messages (shamans / sea masters, dreams, mind reading, etc.);
- Interactive dialogue using traditional songs and dances.

Picture 12 : *Tree symbolizing the CLPA during the workshop (roots represent colleges; the trunk consists in Local Committees and branches are the ICC Coordination Body)*

This innovative methodology created a friendly working atmosphere adapted to the reality of women working in fisheries and led to the rapid creation of:

- A three-year draft **Action Plan** for women capacity building in the fishery sector
- A **Woman in Fisheries Declaration** (signed by women and the Deputy Director of Marine Fisheries at the workshop closure session). It represents a commitment to take into consideration the concerns and values of women members of the CLPAs bodies in Senegal.

This methodology also demonstrated that effective communication based on emotions, cultures and traditions (songs, dances, rhythm, mysticism, etc.) may lead to:

- A better integration of women in an environment traditionally dominated by men;
- A better integration of individuals of different sex, age, background and culture to reach efficient results with approval by all.

Picture 13 : *Dance of Women and Family picture*

Picture 14: *The two presenters use cauries (mind reading) to diagnose issues faced by women in the fishery sector.*

All members involved appreciated the methodology developed by the USAID/COMFISH project and its partners from WWF. The same methodology was used again to involve a great number of women in discussions in a workshop on CLPA capacity building organized on March 28th and 29th.

3.5.2. CLPA Capacity Building Strategies (Bottom-Up Stakeholders and DPM)

WWF organized a second workshop on CLPA capacity. The workshop started by assessing CLPA strengths and weaknesses and then identified proposals to strengthen fisheries management structures through the creation of Local Conventions based on stock management both in one or several CLPAs. The benefit of this approach was to proceed to stock management in the entire stock distribution area, including areas exploited by industrial fleet. Experience with stock based fisheries management in other countries (Philippines, USA, and The Gambia) was shared.

During these workshops, many interactions with journalists occurred (interviews and documentaries) and were distributed through radio, television and newspapers.

3.5.3. Consultative Association for Sustainable Fisheries

The WWF and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries organized a constitutive General Assembly of the "Alliance for Sustainable Fisheries in Senegal" on November 26th 2009, chaired by the Director of Marine Fisheries. The Alliance's legal framework, which gives it the identity of "association," was finalized in 2011 as a result of USAID/COMFISH project assistance.

The Alliance objectives are to:

- Create space for consultations and political dialogue
- Support the adoption of measures and policies to achieve good governance and sustainable development of fisheries
- Contribute to policy and intervention consistency in the fishery sector
- Share information
- Watch, awaken and alert on fisheries and aquaculture sector
- Promote good practices in the fisheries sector

In this context, "coffee-talks" are organized to discuss major topics so as to submit recommendations to fisheries authorities to better take into consideration stakeholders' concerns.

The workshops organized on women and CLPAs ended in a coffee-talk, which was the first public demonstration of the role of the Alliance for Sustainable Fisheries. This coffee-talk was about CLPAs and stock-based fisheries management planning (UGD concept) and recommendations to submit to the relevant Ministry authorities in charge of Fisheries in Senegal.

Picture 15: *The USAID/COMFISH Director talking to CLPAs workshop participants*

3.5.4. Study on Gender and CLPAs Strategies

A study was conducted with the assistance of a consultant, whose objective was to support CLPAs and gender strategies for sustainable management of stocks in USAID/COMFISH program intervention sites." The aim of this study was to:

- Identify a strategy to strengthen CLPAs in their operations, and to elaborate and implement consensual local regulations (Local Conventions) for sustainable management of stocks;
- Improve understanding of how to elaborate and implement within-CLPA and between-CLPA stock management plans, and carry out consultation frameworks between CLPAs and industrial fishery stakeholders for sustainable management of stocks;
- Take into consideration how to better mainstream gender in CLPA operations.

Recommendations include:

- Reinforce CLPA governance frameworks;
- Strengthen means of intervention (management plans, funding, implement activities, and monitoring-evaluation);
- Formalize within-CLPA and between-CLPA relationships and relationships between the industrial and artisanal fishery;
- Strengthen the capacity of the National Consultative Council for Marine Fisheries;
- Create a national fisheries management committee.

3.6. Cross-Cutting Themes

3.6.1. Communication

A USAID/COMFISH communications strategy (both internal and external) was prepared during this quarter through a dedicated workshop organized on January 24th and February 15th – 16th 2012. The objective of the strategy is both to improve internal communication among the project team and partners, and to give visibility of major project activities to the public and fisheries stakeholders. The communication strategy allowed the identification of major target groups to be influenced on climate change and fisheries issues and it also allowed the identification of approaches/activities and communication tools to use on target individuals/groups. The workshops took place with the participation of major project partners (representatives of CLPAs, FENAGIE, DPM, WWF, CSE, APTE, Enda Energie, community radio networks, etc.).

Picture 16: *Participants at the communications strategy workshop*

Communication activities were conducted to bring greater visibility to three key meetings organized by the project during this quarter (1. *Workshop on how to strengthen women's role in Senegalese artisanal fisheries management, 2. National workshop to identify strategies for CLPAs and stock based fisheries management and 3. Coffee-talk on CLPAs, CLPS and UGDs roles and responsibilities in local governance of Senegalese fisheries*). Communications strategies for the events included the creation of banners, radio spots on the events, wide media coverage (4 television, 4 newspapers, 6 radio), and a short documentary on the first two meetings. A database for pictures taken at the three meetings was created. Some links related to the media coverage are listed below.

- http://www.lesoleil.sn/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13809:cogestion-des-pecheries-lever-les-contraintes-au-fonctionnement-des-structures-locales&catid=51:economy&Itemid=63
- http://www.lequotidien.sn/index.php/economie/item/9656-comites-locaux-de-gestion--pour-la-preservation-des-pecheries
- http://www.aps.sn/aps.php?page=articles&id_article=93116

Picture 17: *Press conference organized after the workshop on women's role in Senegalese fisheries management*

3.6.1.1. Success Stories

The Workshop on how to strengthen women's role in Senegalese artisanal fisheries management led to significant results (vision, declaration, strategies for strengthening the role of women in the fishery sector) and will be used as a USAID "success story".

3.6.1.2. Strategic Partner Branding Strategy

As USAID and DPM suggested, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries will be included in the USAID/COMFISH projects visual identity on reports where appropriate. This should enable the Ministry to increase its sense of ownership of the USAID/COMFISH project.

3.6.1.3. Photo Database

A photo database for the project was created and is available to any member of the project team and to partners (on request). This database is organized by year and key project activities.

A standard format for technical reports and project reports was also created that is consistent with the project's "branding" strategy.

3.6.2. Synergy Meetings

In order to develop synergies for sustainable management of priority stocks, several meetings were organized during this quarter:

- Technical meeting at DPM to introduce the Local Convention tool for sustainable management of fisheries;
- Work meeting with JICA on management plans for Octopus and Thiof and development of a joint strategy for data collection;
- Participation in DPM meeting (GIRMAC program) on developing a fisheries management plan for coastal shrimp and cymbium. The USAID/COMFISH project also took part in the national technical committee on fisheries development convened by DPM on January 9th - 10th 2012;

- First monthly meeting with USAID program strategic partners: activities monitoring, synergies for improved activities intervention and monthly planning. A coordination meeting is planned every month with all USAID partners;
- Development of synergies with COGEPAS (JICA/DPM) so as to develop synergies on data collection for Thiof and Octopus fisheries.

3.7. Project Management

3.7.1. Finalize Contracts and Launch Field Activities

This quarter coincided with the launch of most field activities. Contracts were finalized with all execution partners with the exception of there that are still in review and approval phase:

- IUPA on University capacity building in fisheries research, extension and outreach;
- ISE on Climate Change vulnerability, adaptation planning and outreach;
- IRD on fish sampling (target species size and growth).

3.7.2. Project Coordination Meeting

In order to better coordinate project activities and ensure effective monitoring of the progression of activities, some decisions were taken in consultation with all partners, which are:

- A coordination meeting will be held with all partners held every first Thursday of each month at the USAID/COMFISH office. It gives the opportunity for partners to communicate and dialogue on results, achievements and constraints, and to develop intervention synergies in order to share and coordinate efforts. Upcoming activity plans are also discussed.
- Each sub-contract partner is to designate a staff member to be a focal point for project monitoring and evaluation. The focal point will coordinate with the USAID/COMFISH M&E officer.

3.7.3. Recruit a Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

A Monitoring & Evaluation Officer was recruited as recommended by USAID/Senegal. Mr. Amadou NGAIDO effectively joined the project team on March 15th 2012.

3.8. Lessons Learned

a). A significant lack of communication was identified between Dakar-based national authorities (who are educated, are French language fluent, and use mental maps that are linear and analytic) and local stakeholders who speak Wolof and are mainly illiterate. A new tool was created to convert technical information to be communicated to local stakeholders.

b). A monthly monitoring mechanism for six project execution partners and other potential partners has been implemented to ensure good supervision, quality control and improved reporting.

c). The approval and signature process for sub-contracts with partners is far more difficult (from an administrative point of view) than expected. The project keeps on learning lessons from this experience.

4. SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

Activities listed below are planned for next quarter:

- IUU fishing field trip to Cayar coastal stations. Make first estimates of volumes and species involved in IUU fishing;
- Finalize documents on capacity building strategies for CLPAs and women involved in fishing activities;
- Finalize data collection conducted within the framework of Local Conventions and proceed to data analysis in order to identify fisheries constraints and solutions proposed by CLPAs;
- Start analyzing socio-economic data on shrimp fisheries in the Sine Saloum;
- Launch Climate Change-related activities: training and/or study on target areas vulnerability;
- Continue on stakeholders awareness on project activities;
- Finalize the study of Cayar dried fish microbiology;
- Complete audit of processing infrastructure in Cayar;
- Equip the eco-tourism center in Joal-Fadiouth;
- List good practices in fisheries and organize a workshop to select good practices to be rewarded;
- Participate as an observer in the WIOMSA MPA certification program of MPA managers;
- Start feasibility study of boundary buoys at three MPAs in project sites (Cayar, Bamboung, Abene);
- Conduct a CRODT-USAID/COMFISH biological and socio-economic study on sardinella, including the elaboration of a draft description of the fishery;
- Extend data analyses on landings and efforts to diagnose current fisheries status;
- Initiate study on fisheries capacity needs;
- Start elaborating FY2012 work plan.

5. APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Environmental Enforcement

No activity undertaken this quarter required an environmental impact evaluation or mitigation measures. However, the process for environmental enforcement has been initiated. The project approached the *Direction de l'Environnement et des Établissements Classés* (Department of Environment and Classified Establishments - DEEC) and the Impact Study Division to discuss modalities and processes to be in conformity with Senegalese Law in terms of environmental monitoring of potential negative impacts. The discussions led to the following steps:

- The need to design a Strategic Impact Evaluation for the project;
- The need to officially communicate USAID/COMFISH project working papers to DEEC to allow them to better address objectives, expected results and activities to implement; but also to build a partnership for their execution.

DEEC promised to support the project in its environmental enforcement process.

Appendix 2. Chart on Performance Management Plan (PMP) Progression

Indicators	FY2011 Target	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Target	Achievements each Quarter				FY2012 Cumulative	Achievement notes	Challenges
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Result 1: Institutional and stakeholders' capacity strengthened at all levels of governance to implement a co-management approach to sustainable fisheries, and to prevent overfishing										
Effectiveness of CLPAs management in USAID/COMFISH project sites	0	0	Baseline estimated for each CLPA		Report on baseline available.			Baseline estimated for each CLPA		
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term food safety and productivity training	n/a	38 M (7 W)	700	157 (M) (37 F)	197 (M) 151 (F) Total : 348			542	Stakeholders who participated in 14 workshops organized during Q2	

Result 2: Strategies and policies tested and applied to overcome unsustainable and destructive marine resource use practices that threaten biodiversity conservation, tested and applied										
Number of policies/regulations and administrative procedures **analyzed**	2	13	11	0	0			0		
Number of policies / regulations and administrative procedures **drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation**	0	0	5	2	0			2	Two strategies are being implemented: a strategy on women's role in artisanal fisheries management and a CLPAs strategy to implement UGDs	
Number of policies / regulations and administrative procedures **presented for legislation / decree**	0	1	3	0	0	0		0		
Number of policies / regulations and administrative procedures **prepared with USG assistance passed/approved**	0	0	2	0	0	0		0		
Number of policies / regulations and administrative procedures **approved and which implementation has begun**	0	0	2	0	0	0		0		
Number of farmers and others who have implemented new technologies or management practices with the support of the U.S. government	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		
Numbers of hectares of areas under improved management	n/a	0	17,100	0	0	0		0		

Number of hectares of biologically important areas under improved management	n/a	0	17,100	0	0	0		0		
Result 3: Vulnerability evaluation and capacity of vulnerable coastal communities strengthened to adapt to climate change adaptation conducted										
Number of individuals receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	0	0	860	0	24 (M) 36 (F) Total 60			60	3 Workshops on Climate Change for USAID/COMFISH project staff, project partners and groups of women involved in Cayar fisheries	
Number of climate vulnerability evaluations conducted as a result of USG assistance	0	0	3	0	0			0		
Number of laws, policies, agreements or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0	0	0	0	0			0		
Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to climate variability effects as a result of USG assistance	0	0	790	0	0			0		
Result 4. Sustainable fisheries management promotes increased socio-economic benefits for fishers communities										
Number of food safety private companies (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, men's groups, men and business women associations, and OCBs that benefit from	0	0	21	0	0			0		

USG assistance.										
Number or rural households that benefit directly from USG interventions	0	0	TBD	0	0			0		
Perception by fishery stakeholders of their welfare clearly improved as a result of USG assistance (not a FTF indicator)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No target. Survey results will be analyzed and reported. Baseline is being conducted.	

Appendix 3. List of Documents Produced

- Report on steps in the Local Convention formulation process (internal report);
- Training report for CLPA intermediaries on data collection required for the development of Local Conventions (internal report);
- Shrimp fishery baseline diagnosis in the Sine Saloum area (technical report);
- Report on CLPA capacity with ranking across performance indicators (internal technical report);
- Report on effort, capture and hydro-climatic environment in Cayar, Mbour and Joal sites (draft technical report);
- Gender workshop proceedings held on February 23rd 2013 (internal report);
- Consultant report on women's role in artisanal fisheries (technical report).

Appendix 4. Meetings

DATE (day/month/year)	MEETING TOPIC	PARTICIPANTS	LOCATION
04/01/2012	Participate to workshop organized by DPSP in Senegal on illegal fishery	Department of Fisheries Protection and Surveillance	Somone
09/01/2012	Development plans for coastal shrimp	DPM / Vaque Ndiaye	DPM
10/01/2012	Development plan for coastal shrimp. Alliance	DPM Ms Diouf	DPM
17/01/2012	Project launch of Ba Nafaa development plans	Ms Diouf and Chris	The Gambia
19/01/2012	Climate Change workshop	All partners	Hotel Ocean
23/01/2010	USAID Senegal Synergy meeting	Chris	USAID/SENEGAL
31/01/2012	Meeting with Department of Marine Fisheries	DPM Khady Sane Diouf	DPM
01/02/2012 1	Request for a meeting	COPEM Mme Diouf	USAID/COMFISH
02/02/2012	PMP	Oumou Ly Fatou Thiam Khady S Diouf Vaque Ndiaye	USAID/SENEGAL
03/02/2012	Synergy Meeting	Presentation, Chris	USAID/SENEGAL
08/02/2012	Dinner with Patrick Henderson USAID	Patrick Henderson/Chris	TERANGA
09/02/2012	Project meeting	All staff members	
14/02/2012	Presentation of Quarterly report	Chris Mathews Oumou Ly Khady S Diouf Vaque Ndiaye Mantane Diop Frederic Bambara	USAID
15/02/2012	USAID/COMFISH project communication strategy	All staff members	USAID/COMFISH
16/02/2012	USAID/COMFISH project communication strategy	All staff members	USAID/COMFISH
17/02/2012	IUU, CHRIS	CPM,KSD,VN,FB,BA	USAID/COMFISH

20/02/2012	Synergy meeting with DPM	COGEPAS, DPM,CHRIS KHADY	DPM
23/02/2012	Conference Call with	CPM,KSD,VN,FB	USAID/COMFISH
24/02/2012	Official meeting with COGPAS/JICA on joint evaluation of stocks and octopus management activities.	COGEPAS/JICA Vaque Ndiaye Chris Mathews Khady Sane Diouf	USAID/COMFISH
24/02/2012	Meeting with ISE	Chris Mathews Khady S Diouf Vaque Ndiaye	USAID/COMFISH
27/02/2012	Meeting with a film maker	Saliou Sarr, CM, VN, KSD and WWF staff members	USAID/COMFISH
27/02/2012	Meeting with a film maker	Amadou Thior Papa Samba Diouf All staff members	USAID/COMFISH
28/02/2012	Maison de Culture Douta Seck (Ecole des Sables)	CPM, FB	Douta Seck
29/02/2012	Ecosystems	Mamadou Samba USAID	USAID/COMFISH
01/03/2012	Meeting with a candidate to URI Master's Program (Mareme Diop)	Hamet Diadhiou Prof.Aliou Diop Mareme Diop Khady Sane Diouf Chris Vaque Ndiaye	USAID/COMFISH
01/03/2012	Discussions on UPA contract	Prof. Thiaw	UCAD
01/03/2012	Meeting with various partners		USAID/COMFISH
02/03/2012	Coordination Workshop on Gender and CLPAs, UGDs	Dr. Niamadio Christian Faye	USAID/COMFISH
05/03/2012	Conference Call	Deme / Najih Lazar	USAID/COMFISH
06/03/2012	Training session on Google calendar	Ibou Ba and all staff members	USAID/COMFISH
07/03/2012 8H45	WWF, DPM, MSC National Workshop on lobster and slipper lobster fisheries eco-labelling	Chris Mathews	WWF
08/03/2012	WWF, DPM, MSC National Workshop on lobster and slipper lobster fisheries eco-labellisation	Chris Mathews	WWF
08/03/2012	ISRA. Contact with Scientific Director	Alioune Fall, Khady Sane Diouf, Vaque Ndiaye, Chris Mathews	ISRA

13/03/2012	DPM	Khady, Vaque	DPM
16/03/2012	Meeting on project progression performance	Oumou Ly, Chris	USAID/SENEGAL
16/03/2012	Coordination meeting	Deputy Director of Fisheries/ Chris	DPM
20/03/2012	Gender Workshop	Women's Group, Khady Sane Diouf, Minata Dia, Aminata Mbengue	Mamounes Residences
27/03/2012	CLPA/UGD Workshop	Partners	
29/03/2012	Alliance Invitation	Khady Sane Diouf	Terrou-bi

Appendix 5. Financial Report

At the end of FY2012 Q2, total project spending was $1,068,605, which amounted to 33% of the FY2012 budget of $3,200,000. This low burn rate is partly due to the fact that some sub-contracts have not been approved and signed and other sub-contracts were signed later than anticipated. Funds for the remaining sub-contracts will be allocated in QR3.