

**USAID COMFISH Project**  
*PENCOO GEJ*

**(Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal)**

Year 1: Third quarterly report  
April 1 – June 30, 2011

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**A partnership between:**

Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island  
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## SUMMARY

This quarterly report covers the period from April to June 2011. A series of meetings between the Department of Marine Fisheries, project partners and other donor organizations was seen as one of the key achievements of this period. These meetings provided an opportunity to define collaboration procedures and to refine project objectives with partners.

Three meetings were organized with the DPM<sup>1</sup> and two of these meetings took place in the presence of the Fisheries Donor Group. Discussions during these meetings focused on the need for effective coordination mechanisms, better stock management strategies, well-defined management objectives, and better synergies between donor projects. During these meetings, the USAID/COMFISH project presented a new management strategy for coastal fisheries. This strategy includes the idea of Sustainable Management Units (UGD, from the French Unités de Gestion Durables). Each UGD targets one stock, although this stock can include several species. In theory, the UGD regroups all the CPLA, CPL, CV, Beach Committee, GP<sup>2</sup> or other structures that target the same stock, and the borders of the UGD follow the borders as this targeted stock. The UGD idea was presented by the project team and was accepted by the DPM. It was then shared at a second meeting with the DPM Technical Committee as well as many donor organizations (JICA, COPEM, GIRMAC and others), who expressed interest in the model and agreed to participate in its implementation.

During the same period, the USAID/COMFISH project actively sought ways to use all currently available data, to revise and adjust this data to account for any perceived biases, to conduct new analyses using this data, to improve the systems of data acquisition, and to coordinate and harmonize the data acquisition systems of the DPM and the CRODT. In Senegal, the CRODT is the institution responsible for the evaluation of stocks, and it is therefore a key partner in this project. However, the CRODT's human resources have significantly decreased in recent years, and at this point it does not have the resources necessary to conduct all of the work that the USAID/COMFISH project requires. For this reason as well as other organizational and administrative obstacles, a contract with the CRODT has not yet been finalized.

Many important activities were carried out during this quarter. Other notable accomplishments include, but are not limited to:

- The agreement that was finalized with ENDA ENERGIE, who will prepare a guidebook outlining the procedure that will be used in the vulnerability assessments and in the planning of climate change adaptation action (V& A) in the fishing communities along the coast. This will serve as a guideline for the work that will be done in the specific sites chosen by the project.
- The project helped organize a workshop, held on July 5, 2011, to ratify the national strategy for Marine Protected Areas. This workshop was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of the Marine Economy, the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Nature, civil society members, and environmental NGOs.

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<sup>1</sup> DPM: Department of Marine Fisheries

- A contract between the WWF and the USAID/COMFISH project was signed. As part of this contract and in preparation for the national workshop on fisheries management and the selection of priority stocks, field visits were conducted in five sites, including fishing communities, fish landing sites and CLPAs, in order to evaluate local knowledge and the need of sustainable fishery co-management plans.
- A contract between the CSE<sup>2</sup> and the COMFISH project was signed. Strategic meetings were organized with the CSE to discuss activities relating to the mapping and spatial representation of the project zone. All available data was collected from partner organizations, including the WWF, IUCN, DPM, Wetlands International, PRCM and ENDA. First drafts of three thematic maps are being prepared for the national workshop which will be held July 20 - 22, 2011.
- A dialogue was initiated with the COPEM<sup>3</sup> that led to the designation of a local name for the project: *Penchoo Gej*. This name translates to “Collaborative management of marine resources”. The process by which this name was chosen was very successful and included discussions between 30 professional organizations and fishermen NGOs through the COPEM. This activity helped build awareness and ownership of the USAID/COMFISH project by target groups in the project zone. At the end of the discussions, it was agreed upon by all stakeholders that “*Penchoo Gej*” would be the new project slogan.

The project office is now entirely functional and is equipped with new information and communication technologies, a generator, office supplies and a large conference room. Until mid-June, the absence of a generator delayed many project activities. The zone where the office is located experienced inopportune power cuts nearly everyday.

The two priorities for the next quarter will be the organization of a national workshop (from July 20 to 22, 2011) on fisheries co-management and the selection of priority stocks and a second national workshop on the development of a strategy to help build institutional capacity in CLPAs.

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<sup>2</sup> CSE: Center for Ecological Monitoring

<sup>3</sup> COPEM: National Marine Fisheries Association

## I. INTRODUCTION

This report covers the period from April to June 2011, which corresponds to the third quarter of the fiscal year and second reporting quarter of the USAID/COMFISH project. This quarter was marked by the organization of several meetings with the Department of Marine Fisheries (DPM), project partners, the group of the donors for Senegalese fishery management projects as well as the members of this project. These meetings allowed the USAID/COMFISH project to clearly present the project objectives to the partners and other stakeholders, and also to start discussing collaboration possibilities and procedures with key project partners.

From the logistical point of view, the installation of the office equipment was one of the main priorities of the quarter. This helped make the office fully functional and all the personnel fully operational.

The following activities were planned for this quarter (April-June 2011):

- a. Project start-up activities, including: Equipping the project office with Internet services, office furniture, computer systems, air-conditioning, water, electricity, and telephone; hiring security guards and setting up an information management system; buying cars for the project; and hiring drivers and an office secretary.
- b. A workshop on donor coordination and information sharing.
- c. The finalization of a contract with CSE and the start of GIS activities, including the creation of a GIS database and the maps.
- d. A review of the status of fish stocks with the CRODT.
- e. Visits and meetings with fishing communities and the WWF-WAMER to evaluate the need for the implementation of a functional system of co-management.
- f. The development of a procedure with ENDA to assess the vulnerability of fishing communities to the impacts of climate changes and to determine possible adaptation strategies.
- g. A national meeting with the planning committee on MPA strategies to help support the adoption of the national strategy for MPAs (with the WWF-WAMER).
- h. Participation in a training workshop on MPAs with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA).
- i. A review of the PMP plan with the DPM, the fisheries management unit for sustainable management of the World Bank (COMO: for the French Cellule Opérationnelle de la Mise en Oeuvre), and other partners.

## II. PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### 2.1. Project start-up: Equipping of the building and recruitment of complementary personnel

The building was equipped with offices, furniture, air-conditioning, water, electricity, and telephone. The Internet connection is now working and the security guard services are set up. Vehicles have been purchased, the computing system is functional and additional personnel have been hired (including a fisheries expert, drivers and administrative and financial assistants). At this time the office is fully functional.

### 2.2. Coordination and information sharing workshop with donor organizations

Three key meetings were held with the DPM (May 25, May 27, and June 9, 2011), two of which also included a few donor organizations with fishery management projects in Senegal (from the Fisheries Donor Group). Discussions points included:

- The matrix of fisheries donor projects initiated by the World Bank and need for additional detail
- The need for discussion and exchange to determine possible synergies (including holding a meeting on synergies in co-management)
- The need for the USAID/COMFISH project to establish a pilot committee with strategic project partners (DPM, COMFISH, WWF, IUPA, ENDA-ENERGIE, CSE, COPEM) and a technical committee including representatives from the donor organizations
- The need for the USAID/COMFISH project to designate a focal point in the DPM to better coordinate with DPM and to improve synergies with the other donor organizations



*Meeting at the DPM with donor organizations*

The meetings on information sharing and the identification of possible synergies were held under the direction of the DPM. The principal conclusions of these meetings include:

- The need for a broader meeting on improving synergies. This subject will be discussed at the workshop on the development of fisheries management plans and the selection of priority stocks, planned for July 20 to 22, 2011.
- The need for a meeting on the development of the main principals of the co-management strategy of the Ministry of Fisheries. This meeting is scheduled for July 2011.

These meetings fulfilled the Year1 Work Plan activity of a workshop on synergies and the sharing of information with the donor organizations.

### **2.3. Start of activities with the CSE, including the creation of a GIS database and cartography in the project zone.**

Several meetings were organized with the CSE with the goal of initiating cartography activities. Activities that were started during this period include:

- a. The finalization and signing of a contract between URI and CSE
- b. The collection of the available data from institutions that work in the project zone (WWF, UICN, DPM, Wetlands International, PRCM, ENDA)
- c. The processing and harmonization of data for their integration in the GIS database
- d. The production of a first draft of three thematic maps:
  - Administrative map of the project area
  - Map of the location of CLPAs
  - Map of the location of resources (sea grass beds, sharks, shrimps, seal monk, marine tortoises, zone of reproduction of the swordfish)

Supplementary data was made available to the CSE by the USAID/COMFISH project and the first drafts of these three thematic maps should be available for the workshop (July 20 to 22, 2011).

### **2.4 Review of the status of fish stocks with CRODT**

In an effort to determine the problems related to over-fishing and the stocks most affected by this phenomenon, a group of 5 TORs was proposed to CRODT, the principal institution responsible for collecting statistical data for fisheries monitoring. This step gave the USAID/COMFISH project an opportunity to explain and clarify the project to the leading authority in stock management, and also to acquire important background information on different species and target stocks.

After several exchanges with CRODT, it was decided that only one TOR (which includes the analysis of landings by species, of fishing efforts and of over-fishing) will be implemented in the first FY of the project. A strategy to overcome the lack of sufficient human resources and the current workload of the research team at the CRODT will be pursued in the next quarter.

## **2.5. Visits and meetings with communities of fishermen**

The WWF-WAMER team completed field visits on July 2, 2011 to gather the information necessary to choose priority stocks, to evaluate empirical knowledge related to sustainable resource management and to evaluate the needs relating to the development of a functional co-management system. The fish landing sites of Foundiougne, Joal, Mbour/Sindia, Kayar and Rufisque/Bargny were visited. The results of these meetings will be included in the next quarterly report and will be discussed during the COMFISH workshop that will be held July 20 to 22, 2011.



*Meeting with fishing communities in Cayar*

## **2.6. Development of a procedure with ENDA to evaluate community vulnerability and to plan climate change adaptation action**

In preparation for the finalization of the protocol agreement between the USAID/COMFISH project and ENDA ENERGIE, Terms of Reference relating to ENDA's work were proposed and finalized. These TORs include the development of a guidebook on the methodology that will be used to evaluate community vulnerability and to develop adaptation strategies.

This methodology handbook will be used as a guideline for the work that will be completed during the second year in the specific sites selected by the project (including fishing communities involved in the selection of the stocks for fisheries development).

## **2.7. Support of the adoption of a national strategy on MPAs (with the WWF-WAMER)**

Senegal has recently developed a national strategy for its Marine Protected Areas (MPA). The USAID/COMFISH project financed the meeting to validate this document, the result of a long participatory process between the Ministry of the Maritime Economy, the Ministry of the Environment



and the Protection of Nature, civil society and conservation NGOs. Preparations for the meeting took place in this reporting quarter. The meeting itself was held on July 5, 2011.



*Participants in the opening ceremony of the workshop for the ratification of the national strategy for MPAs*

## **2.8. Participation in an MPA training workshop with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)**

Due to delays in the mobilization of DPM/DPN officers to participate in this training event and due to the tight schedules of the WWF officials leading this activity for USAID/COMFISH, this initiative has been postponed to year 2.

## **2.9. Review of the PMP plan with the Department of Marine Fisheries (DPM), the fisheries management unit for sustainable management of the World Bank (COMO-Pêche<sup>4</sup>) and other partners**

The Deputy Team Leader and the Senior Fisheries Officer took part in a training session on June 6 and 7, 2011 at the USAID office, on the monitoring and evaluation of the USAID *Feed the Future* (FTF) programs. The goal of the session was to help improve the participants understanding of the requirements for monitoring and evaluating the FTF programs and to provide them with the tools necessary to improve the documentation of project planning, monitoring and evaluation as well as project reports.

A major project concern is the need for indicators that are consistent with the LPS<sup>5</sup> of Senegal. Discussions on project indicators with the DPM are in progress.

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<sup>4</sup> COMO-Pêche: Operational Implementation Unit for Fisheries

<sup>5</sup> LPS: Sector Policy Letter

### III. PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

- a. Organization of a national workshop (July 21-23, 2011) on priority stocks in the sustainable management of fisheries
- b. The start of activities for the preparation of a handbook outlining the methodology that will be used to assess vulnerability and to develop adaptation strategies
- c. Initiating discussions with the DPM and DEEC on incorporating climate change adaptation into fishery policies related to the vulnerability of critical habitats, infrastructure at risk, etc.
- d. Continuation of activities with the CSE related to GIS and mapping. These activities include an inventory of the number of canoes and fishing engines in the project zone, the development of a visualization interface for all the information, and the incorporation of the following data in the mapping of the project zone:
  - Habitat change (for example, mangrove expansion/reduction)
  - Key habitats
  - Critical zones
  - Fishing zones
  - Migratory patterns
  - Fish landing sites
  - Location of reefs
  - Destination of the marine products across the country
  - Migration of fishermen
  - Types of fishing by native fishermen and by foreign fishermen (in terms of percent).
- e. Finalization of the contract with the CRODT and the start of the analyses of fishing efforts and overfishing in Senegal
- f. Consent by the Director of Fisheries of the steering committees and approach of the USAID/COMFISH project
- g. Assessment of CLPA and CLP institutional capacity and fisheries governance in collaboration with WWF-WAMER and Caroline Karp, consultant
- h. Supporting the National Committee in the finalization of the national strategy for MPAs
- i. Identification of activities to support the action plan of the Alliance for Sustainable Fisheries in Senegal
- j. Organization of a national meeting to identify needs and priorities in CLPAs / CLPs and the development of a program to build capacities in CLPAs / CLPs
- k. Evaluation of the role of women in artisanal fisheries and opportunities for empowerment
- l. Development of the terms of reference for fisheries value chain, including energy value chain
- m. Review of the PMP plan with the Department of Marine Fisheries, the fisheries management unit for sustainable management of the World Bank (COMO-Pêche) and other partners.

## IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### 4.1. Challenges, Constraints and Opportunities

#### 4.1.1. Challenges and constraints

**4.1.1.1 Power outages:** There were numerous power outages throughout the quarter. The power cuts often lasted from 4 to 6 hours during which time the project staff used only the battery of their laptops to work and were unable to access the Internet or their emails. Many colleagues were obligated to work from their homes. For the most part, the problem was resolved when the project generator became operational, but for maintenance reasons the generator cannot be left on for more than 6 hours without a break. A battery system will be set up during the next quarter to allow computers to operate for 9-12 hours without interruption.

**4.1.1.2 Demonstrations:** Demonstrations were held in Senegal, but they were not close to the project location. The demonstrations were short and did not present a real threat to the project or its staff.

**4.1.1.3 Appointment of a new Director at the DPM:** During this quarter the Director of Fisheries, who had worked closely with the USAID/COMFISH project, was removed from office. His replacement took office at the end of this quarter. The main contact at the DPM for the USAID/COMFISH project continued to work with the project, and it appears that the interruption in the close working relationship between USAID/COMFISH and the DPM will be temporary.

**4.1.1.4 Difficulties in collaborations with the CRODT:** In Senegal, CRODT is the institution responsible for the assessment of stocks, and is therefore a key partner of the USAID/COMFISH project. However, the size of CRODT staff has declined drastically in the past few years, dropping from 40 researchers in 2002 to only 7 now. This means that the CRODT does not have sufficient human resources to handle all of the work that the project needs, in the timeframe needed, to support fisheries management planning.

**4.1.1.5 The COMFISH focal point:** The DPM Deputy Director was identified by DPM as the focal point for the project. This individual actively supports the project. However, it has been difficult to define the role and operational procedures for this focal point given the many demands on DPM staff and the early evolution of USAID/COMFISH during this start up period. This question will be dealt with only after the workshop planned for the fourth quarter.

**4.1.1.6 Project name:** A consultative process was completed in collaboration with the COPEM, which led to the choice of a local name for the project. The local name means "Collaborative management of marine resources," and the original spelling proposed by the fishermen was *Pencco Gueedj*. The process involved discussions between 30 professional organizations and NGOs through COPEM, and was seen as very successful. USAID/Senegal has requested that the local name be a project slogan rather than the official project name and that the spelling of the local name be revised to make it easier to pronounce. It was agreed, at the end of this process, that the project's slogan would be *Pencco Gej*.

**4.1.1.7 Style guidelines for the Project:** The approval for a graphic style guideline was delayed because a local name had not yet been chosen. Following comments and changes proposed by colleagues from USAID, the visual design was revised and it is currently awaiting final approval by USAID.



*The project building with a sign consistent with the visual guidelines for the project*

**4.1.1.8 Administrative Procedures:** There are many different protocols and procedures that must be followed when working for USAID and for the various ministries of the Government of Senegal, and the USAID/COMFISH project is currently familiarizing itself with all of these procedures and protocols.

#### **4.1.2. Opportunities**

**4.1.2.1 Structure of Coastal Zone Management:** The USAID/COMFISH project has found that the DPM is well aware of the fact that the current strategy used to manage efforts in the CPLA, CPL, CV, GP, Beach Committees and other village structures is not yet effective. During the first meeting with the DPM, the project team also noticed that there was an obvious lack of understanding of the management goals in coastal zones to the point that the very nature of sustainable management in the coastal areas of Senegal was not yet understood. The USAID/COMFISH project presented a new strategy for managing the coastal zone through Sustainable Management Units (UGD). UGDs should each target a stock (perhaps several species), and the boundaries of the UGD should include all of the CPLA, CPL, CV, Beach Committees, GP, etc. that target the same stock. The UGD shares the same borders as the targeted stock. The idea was presented by the project team and accepted by the DPM. It was then shared at a second meeting with the Technical Committee of the DPM as well as major donors (JICA, COPEM, GIRMAC and others) who expressed a desire to adopt the model and to participate in its implementation.

The DPM would like to hold a workshop during which this issue could be discussed and reviewed by all donors. The USAID/COMFISH project has offered to host this meeting, which would allow donors to discuss the gaps that could be filled by the project and the synergies that could be established between projects. The USAID/COMFISH project also suggested the idea that synergies could involve the application of different technologies to the same problems in the same areas (for example in the Sine Saloum) so that the sharing of results between different projects could lead to more significant and pointed results.

The USAID/COMFISH project plans to identify ways to create a functional system of UGDs from the current system of CPLA, CPL, CV, Beach Committee, GP, etc.

**4.1.2.2 Management of efforts and abilities:** The DPM has set up a small project funded by the FAO to manage fishing capacity but this project must be based on available data, and Senegal has not yet established a plan for managing fishing capacity that conforms to the internationally recognized FAO methodology. The USAID/COMFISH project and the DPM are currently discussing ways the

USAID/COMFISH project can support the development of a plan including a study that could eventually provide a more complete list of options for managing fleet capacity.

**4.1.2.3 Analysis and Use of Information:** The DPM is aware of the need to utilize currently available data on catches and fishing efforts as a way to improve data collection system, as well as the need to harmonize the data collection systems of the DPM and CRODT. The DPM needs the support of the USAID/COMFISH project in this area. The project is currently looking for ways to fully utilize available data, to revise and adjust this data to account for perceived biases, and to conduct further analyses using this data. The CRODT and the DPM will be key partners in this process.

**4.1.2.4 Capacity in the fisheries sector:** The USAID/COMFISH project suggested that the DPM review the gaps in capacity that must be filled before the Sector Policy Letter (LPS) can be successfully implemented. This suggestion was accepted by the DPM. The DPM and other agencies have conducted multiple studies of management capacities, and the results of these studies must be combined and harmonized. An expert is being hired who will be able to provide a broader analysis of capacity than those that have already been carried out.

**4.1.2.5 Bioeconomic evaluations:** The effects of overfishing pose real threats for food security in Senegal. Only data based on careful bioeconomic assessments will lead to sustainable economic fishery management plans in Senegal.

This has been acknowledged in Senegal and the USAID/COMFISH project is currently identifying ways to develop appropriate methodologies for bioeconomic evaluation.

**4.1.2.6 Polarization between industrial and artisanal fisheries:** Currently, industrial fishing fleets do not contribute to the management of artisanal fisheries. However there are many stocks that are fished by both fleets and there is a pressing need to involve all stakeholders in the co management of stocks. The industrial sector plays an important role in food security, and should be fully involved in the management of shared stocks as one of the partners in every UGD that manages key stocks. The industrial sector has shown great interest in the implementation of this idea. The DPM and the USAID/COMFISH project agree to involve the industrial fishing industry as well as the organizations that process fishery products in the UGD sustainable management plans in Senegal. The USAID/COMFISH project is following up on this very closely.

**4.1.2.7 The IUPA:** The IUPA<sup>6</sup> is a fisheries institute of the UCAD<sup>7</sup>. It was founded eight years ago and is therefore a relatively new player in the fisheries sector. The USAID/COMFISH project with the URI/Fisheries Center (FC) will define areas where synergies could exist and allow URI to provide support. In particular, URI has extensive experience using the approaches and methodologies of the Sea Grant and intends to work with the IUPA and other fishing organizations to help bring these approaches to Senegal. The IUPA welcomed this initiative.

**4.1.2.8 Fishermen associations:** The URI/FC has extensive experience in the identification and transfer of technologies, and is working closely with the WWF to identify and define appropriate techniques to improve the transfer of technologies.

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<sup>6</sup> IUPA: Institut Universitaire de Pêche et d'Aquaculture

<sup>7</sup> UCAD: Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar

## **4.2 Monitoring of the environmental impact of project activities**

No activity requiring an assessment of environmental impacts or mitigation measures were conducted in the current quarter.

## **4.3 Communication**

### **4.3.1 Contest to choose a local project name**

To help achieve the project objectives of promoting ownership of project activities by fishing communities, a month-long contest was held from May 23 to June 23, 2011 in these communities with the goal of choosing a local name for the project. This process was conducted using consultative and participatory methods by the project team in partnership with the COPEM, an umbrella organization of fisheries professionals that includes more than 30 NGOs from different marine and coastal areas of Senegal.

The contest involved fishing communities located in several key project sites, including Joal, Cayar, Mbour, Rufisque, Nianing, Missirah, Niodor and Dakar. Through meetings, phone calls and word of mouth, the targeted communities proposed 30 local names for the project, each of which came from a COPEM member.

Based on criteria that included originality, significance and sound, a jury including four women and four men chose *Pencco Gueedj* as the local name of the project. This is a compound Wolof word meaning "Collaborative management of marine resources." The name encapsulates the basic approach of the project for the marine and coastal management. After much discussion, the project team and representatives of USAID/Senegal decided that the official project name is **USAID/COMFISH** and *Pencoo Gej* is the project slogan.

During a field visit in the Sine Saloum Delta, a team from USAID/COMFISH and the WWF saw that the project name was already well known in fishing communities. Fishermen who took part in the interview already knew the project name and objectives through the local name contest.

### **4.3.2 Project Launching**

Following discussion within the USAID/COMFISH project team as well as between the project team and the DPM, the date of the project launching with partners and government officials was tentatively set for July 27, 2011. A plan for the project launching was developed by the Communications Officer and was shared with the project team and COPEM for comments and feedback.

While the project-launching plan was approved, the timing of the launching was postponed until the September 13, 2011 for several reasons. First, the partners decided to organize a workshop on the development of fisheries and the selection of priority stocks in late July 2011. Secondly, August coincides with the month of Ramadan in Senegal and it is not appropriate to hold a major event during this period. This led to the decision to hold the launching on September 13 and to begin preparations for this event immediately after the organization of the workshop.

### **4.3.3 Production of a biweekly newsletter (bi-weeklies)**

Two newsletters were produced and sent to USAID/Senegal during this quarter. These newsletters focused respectively on the process of appointing a local name to the project (PENCOO GEJ) and the

proposed model of fishery management that has recently been informally approved by the main fishery stakeholders in Senegal.

#### **4.3.4. Development of a communication strategy for the project**

The priorities of this quarter were to organize the local name contest and to prepare for the project launching (which eventually had to be postponed until September 13, 2011) and therefore a communication strategy was not developed during this period. The development of a communication strategy for the project will be completed in the next quarter.

#### **4.4 International travel**

During this trimester, the only mission abroad was that of Jim Tobey of the URI/CRC. The mission took place in the last week of June and involved project management activities and meetings scheduled with USAID/Senegal.

#### **4.5 Quarterly Financial Report**

The table below is a breakdown of all current and projected project expenses until the end of the fiscal year on September 30, 2011, taking into account all commitments to date.

<b>4.5 Financial Situation for this Quarter</b>	
Estimated budget for the duration of the project (February 14, 2011 to September 30, 2015)	\$11,499,709
Obligations to date	\$2,377,000
Accumulated expenses from February 14 to June 30, 2011	\$542,387
Expected expenses from July 1 to September 30	\$617,646
Estimated balance as of October 1	\$1,216,967
Estimated total expenses between February 14 and September 30, 2011	\$1,160,033

## Appendix A. Performance Management Report

Indicators	Objectives for the duration of the project	Year 1 Feb - Sept. 2011	
		year1	April-June
<b>IR 1: Institutional capacities are strengthened at all levels of governance to implement an ecosystem-based co-management approach for sustainable fisheries, and to prevent overfishing</b>			
1. Effective management of CLPAs at the USAID/COMFISH project sites	Annual improvement of 30% in the score relative to the effective management tool	No results are expected for year 1	0
2. The number of people receiving short-term training supported by the United States Government on agricultural productivity and food security (FTF indicator 4.5.2-7)	2,000	No results are expected for year 1	0
<b>IR 2: Policy strategies and proper practices to eliminate destructive and unsustainable fishing techniques that threaten biodiversity conservation in the West African marine ecoregion are identified, tested and applied</b>			
3 Number of policies / regulations and administrative procedures <b>analyzed</b> (FTF indicators 4.5.1-9)	7 This objective will be reviewed at the end of the year 1 start-up phase.	2 (Procedure for financing CLPAs analyzed; MPA Strategy analyzed)	1 (National Strategy for MPAs analyzed)
4. Number of policies / regulations and administrative procedures <b>drafted and presented for public discussion and discussion between stakeholders</b> (FTF indicators 4.5.1-10)	3 This objective will be reviewed at the end of the year 1 start-up phase	No results are expected for year 1	0
5. Number of policies / regulations and administrative procedures <b>proposed as legislation / orders</b> (FTF indicators 4.5.1-13)	3 This objective will be reviewed at the end of year 1 start-up phase	No results are expected for year 1	0
6. Number of policies / regulations and administrative procedures <b>approved which were prepared with the assistance of the United States Government</b> (FTF indicators 4.5.1-12)	2 Co-management plans for fisheries formally approved (sites TBD)	No results are expected for year 1	0



Indicators	Objectives for the duration of the project	Year 1 Feb - Sept. 2011	
		year1	April-June
7. Number of policies / regulations and administrative procedures <b>approved which are already started to be implementation</b> (FTF indicators 4.5.1-11)	Co-management plans for fisheries formally approved (sites TBD)	No results are expected for year 1	0
8. Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices with the help of the United States Government (FTF indicators 4.5.2-5)	38 275 fishermen (estimated number of fishermen in the departments of the regions of Dakar, Rufisque, Mbour, Fatick and Foundiougne: CRODT, 2005 and WWF, 2006. This represents 64% of all fishermen in Senegal.) The real number of fishermen will be determined by management units / stocks selected for management and the number of fishermen involved in these fisheries.	No results are expected for year 1	0
9. Number of hectares using new technologies or improved management practices with the help of the Government of the United States (FTF indicators 4.5.2-2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 400.000 hectares according to fisheries management plans</li> <li>• 45.000 hectares covered by MPAs</li> </ul> <p>This objective will be reviewed at the end of the year 1 start-up phase based on the stocks chosen for co-management and areas reserved areas for the building or extension of MPAs</p>	No results are expected for year 1	0
<b>IR 3: Vulnerability assessments and activities to strengthen adaptive capacity of vulnerable coastal communities in response climate change impacts are completed</b>			
10. Number of people receiving training on global climate change with the help of the United States	700	No results are expected for year 1	0

Indicators	Objectives for the duration of the project	Year 1 Feb - Sept. 2011	
		year1	April-June
Government (FTF indicator 4.8.2-6)			
11. Number of vulnerability assessments conducted on the climate with the help of the United States Government (FTF indicator 4.8.2-11)	6	No results are expected for year 1	0
12. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations related to climate change that were proposed, adopted, or implemented with the help of the Government of the United States (FTF indicator 4.8.2-11)	6	No results are expected for year 1	0
13. Number of people who improved their ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change with the help of the Government of the United States (USAID FACTS indicator FACTS on climate change 4.8.2-7)	120,000	No results are expected for year 1	
<b>IR IR4: The increase in economic and social benefits for artisanal fishing communities are incentives to use sustainable fishing practices</b>			
14. Number of rural households directly benefiting from interventions of the United States Government (FTF indicators 4.5.2-13)	20,000	No results are expected for year 1	
15. The stakeholders in the fisheries sector in the project sites feel an improvement in social well being with the support of the United States Government (this is not an FTF indicator, but helps measure the impact of the project)	A quantifiable goal will be defined during Year 1	No results are expected for year 1	

Indicators	Objectives for the duration of the project	Year 1 Feb - Sept. 2011	
		year1	April-June
A study on the state of fisheries stakeholders will be conducted in early 2012. At the project mid point and again at the completion of the project, the same study will be repeated			