



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	West Africa
Country (ies):	Republic of Cabo Verde, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Senegal
Project Title:	Delivering Sustainable Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits in West Africa through Good Governance, Correct Incentives and Innovation
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/RAF/837/GFF
GEF ID:	9126
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi Focal Area
Project Executing Partners:	Governments of: Cabo Verde (Ministry of the Sea & Ministry of Agriculture and Environment); Côte d'Ivoire (Ministry of Animal and Fish Resources & Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development); Senegal (Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy & Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development); and the Abidjan Convention (UNEP)
Project Duration (years):	60 months
Project coordinates:	<i>São Vicente, Cabo-Verde : 16.829874, -24.975765 ; Maio, Cabo-Verde : 15.214867, -23.169119. Baie du Banco Locodjro, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire : 5.327295, -4.035402. Sassandra, Côte d'Ivoire : 4.952116, -6.091121. Iles du Saloum (Foundiougne), Sénégal : 14.131010, -16.467397.</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	11 May 2017
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 October 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	10 May 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	31 May 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	6,133,027 (FAO)
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	45,551,500

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	<i>USD 4,142,283</i>
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	<i>USD 37,690,973</i>

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	23 June 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	7 June 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	November 2022
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	No

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	<i>MS</i>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<i>S</i>
Overall risk rating:	<i>Moderate</i>

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	<i>Low</i>
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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Lead Technical Officer	Nathanael Hishamunda, Senior Fisheries Officer, NFIAN	Nathanael.Hishamunda@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Lorenzo Paolo Galbiati, Technical Officer, OCBD	Lorenzo.Galbiati@fao.org

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline (here, at the component level)	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s): Global Environmental	Component 1: Improving fisheries governance and management						
Objective: To promote responsible fisheries governance and management leading to more sustainable coastal fishery resource	Outcome 1.1 <i>National fisheries policies, strategies and actions are coherent and effective</i>	a) One (01) relevant policy and/or strategy document from the Ministry of Fisheries including implementation plans that follow the EAF principles exists in each country	There is increasing political will to improve fisheries governance and management – both in the project countries and on the continent as a whole – but lack of policy coherence and limited capacities	N/A	a) Future sectoral policy documents and / or implementation plans of the three countries refer to the ecosystem approach to fisheries b) The political declarations of the Ministers of the three countries in high-level bodies	In Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, the reviews of the legal instruments and national fisheries policies for their coherence with the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), the Voluntary guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication	HS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

<p>utilization and safeguarding of marine ecosystems in three countries in West Africa (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal).</p> <p>Project Development Objective: To support enhanced fisheries and value chain governance and management creating sustainable contributions to social and economic development in West Africa (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal)</p>		<p>before the end of 2022;</p> <p>b) At least one (01) policy statement from the Minister responsible for fisheries in each country, explicitly mentions the will to implement relevant international and regional instruments, in particular the SSF Guidelines and the Gender and Youth considerations of the Policy Framework and the AUC Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (African Union Commission PFRS) by the end of 2022;</p> <p>c) At least one (01) technical</p>	<p>constitute a barrier to sustainable resource utilization and livelihoods. The fisheries sector usually falls under agriculture development policies and is not addressed adequately. At the same time, there are not enough cross-sectoral links and coordination. The understanding of basic concepts such EAF, co-management, gender equality, tenure and access rights regimes, etc. is insufficient. Fishing tends to be dealt with separate from postharvest activities instead of taking a value chain approach.</p> <p>Initiatives and activities with</p>	<p>(COFI, CSRP, CPCO, ECOWAS, etc.) explicitly express a desire to implement relevant regional and international instruments</p> <p>c) At least one new or revised policy or new or revised technical paper on the importance of fisheries at the national level in each of the three countries describes the specific contribution of artisanal fisheries and the importance of the respective roles of men and women throughout the value chain.</p>	<p>(VGSSF), the Gender issues was completed. The reviews of existing product regulations and norms (food safety issues) in international, regional and national markets have been also done in the three countries. All these reviews have been done under the technical supervision of the Legal Office (LEG), through a participatory process and have been validated at national level by the stakeholders.</p> <p>Following these reviews, proposals of new texts, which reflect EAF, VGSSF and gender, have been elaborated.</p> <p>During the meetings held between the project teams, the FAO Representatives and the Minister of the sea (MS) (Cabo Verde) on 28 March 2022, the Minister of animal and halieutic resources (MIRAH) (Côte d'Ivoire) on 13 April 2022 and the Minister of</p>
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		<p>document from the Ministry responsible for fisheries in each country that informs on how coastal fisheries contribute to overall national development objectives taking into account gender equality issues exists and is shared with local institutions , national and development partners by the end of 2022.</p>	<p>regard to fisheries management are often driven by donors and development partners and governments have limited capacities to ensure consistency, take ownership of results and manage a viable implementation process. Fisheries decision-making bodies do not involve enough women and do not sufficiently consider gender issues.</p> <p>On-going policy and legal framework reforms lack provisions for implementation of EAF and other relevant international and regional instruments. Likewise, co-</p>		<p>fisheries and economic maritime (MPEM) (Senegal) on 5 May 2022, they all expressed their willingness to strengthen fisheries governance and management. Particularly, they confirmed their support to the project and committed to follow as far as possible the recommendations made in the legal reviews.</p>	
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			management is promoted but the regulatory and institutional tools and capacities are not yet in place for its successful implementation, including the capacity of coastal communities to effectively engage in and contribute to management and development processes.				
	<u>Outcome 1.2</u> Management plans are implemented and create sustainable benefits	<p>a) At least one (01) fisheries management plan is implemented by the Ministry responsible for fisheries in each country, and includes co-management, gender, land security regimes and access rights by the end of 2022</p> <p>b) One (01) study targeting the three (03) main human actions contributing to</p>	Nb: Baseline at component level	N/A	<p>a) At least two fisheries in the project countries are subject to management plans that include gender-sensitive co-management and land tenure and access rights regimes, or the like.</p> <p>b) 700 ha of mangroves are preserved in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal</p> <p>c) At least five pilot site</p>	<p>Following the selection of six fisheries (grouper and coastal lobster in Cabo Verde, sardinella and tuna in Côte d'Ivoire, shrimp and mollusks in Senegal), management plans in line with the EAF and/or the SSF Guidelines have been developed in Cabo Verde and Senegal. In these two countries, the existing national management plans have been adapted at local level (pilot sites) to the selected fisheries. In Côte</p>	S

		<p>the degradation of the mangrove and their mitigation measures, in the pilot sites in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, is carried out, by the end of the year 2021</p> <p>c) At least one (01) fishing community from the pilot sites in each country are involved in co-management in a gender sensitive manner supported by national institutions by the end of 2022</p>			<p>communities in the three countries are involved in gender-sensitive co-management supported by national institutions.</p>	<p>d'Ivoire, given the fact that there is no existing management plan dedicated to a fishery, it has been decided in accordance with the national authorities and communities to develop a management plan for sardinella in Sassandra pilot site.</p> <p>Under United Nations environment programme (UNEP) supervision and through Abidjan Convention, restoration, protection and/or regeneration of a total of 700 hectares have been carried out in Sassandra (Côte d'Ivoire) and in Djirnda (Saloum Islands, Senegal) in 2020 and 2021. These activities have been done in collaboration with local Non-Governmental organizations (NGO) and involved communities.</p> <p>Studies of ecosystem functions, good and services in addition of the evolution of mangroves</p>	
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						ecosystem in both countries are now finalized and validated by national technical committees. Co-management is well structured in Senegal and all the fishing communities in Saloum islands are involved in fisheries management through the local committees of artisanal fisheries (CLPAs). However, in Cabo Verde and Côte d'Ivoire work need to be pursued.	
	<u>Outcome 1.3</u> Coastal communities participate in fisheries management and sustainable development processes	<p>a) At least 5% increase in income on average for fishers and fish workers (male/female) in pilot sites, who benefit from improved natural resource management by end of year 2022</p> <p>b) At least 200 officials (fisher representatives and fisheries sector workers-</p>	Nb: Baseline at component level	N/A	<p>a) At least 10% of the reference population of fishers and fish workers (men / women) benefit from improved management of natural resources through improved income and / or perceptible</p>	All project activities have been implemented through a participatory process, involving national and local authorities and fishing communities in the five pilot sites (Sao Vicente and Maio Islands in Cabo Verde; Locodjro and Sassandra in Côte d'Ivoire; Saloum Islands in Senegal). All formal Fish worker organizations have been selected depending on the local	S

		<p>male/female) from the pilot sites actively participate in decision-making processes related to the management and development of coastal fisheries by the end of 2022</p>			<p>improvements to livelihoods</p> <p>b) At least 10% of the reference population of fishers and fish workers (men / women) are actively involved in decision-making processes related to the management and development of coastal fisheries</p> <p>c) At least two successful pilot activities on how the value chain approach has positively influenced fisheries management</p>	<p>contexts. In Côte d’Ivoire, the four cooperatives of women processors in Locodjro are involved in decision making as well as all the nine local committee of artisanal fisheries (CLPA) in Saloum Islands. This has been done to avoid distortion at local level amongst the communities’ members. Even though the indicator a) needs to be estimated at the end of the project, the indicator b) have been far reached.</p> <p>In Cabo Verde in the 2 pilot sites (Maio and S. Vicente islands) 5 associations (3 in Maio) and (2 in S. Vicente) are involved in the CFI activities, benefiting 409 people (132 in Maio and 277 in S. Vicente: 169 men and 240 women).</p> <p>(Number of community members involved in the activities in general)(refer to indicator b)</p> <p>For Senegal the estimated number is 13 200 (8000 fishermen, 4500</p>	
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					processors and 700 fish sellers)	
Component 2: Strengthening the seafood value chain						
Outcome 2.1 Fishery product quality and decent working conditions are improved throughout the value chain	a) At least 60% of women fish processors or sellers organizations in pilot sites participate in the project and adopt improved practices by mid-2022	At Component level: There is limited understanding and consideration of the how the different stages of the value chain are linked and contribute to sustainable fisheries and livelihoods. Postharvest actors are generally not part of decision-making with regard to fisheries management and tend to have insecure access to resources. Small-scale processing and trading activities do not to have a recognized professional status and the	N/A	a) At least 60% of women's processor or fish seller organizations on the pilot sites participate in the project and adopt improved practices and reduce post-harvest losses by 20 percent b) 20% of the above-mentioned persons consider that their working conditions have improved c) At least one organization of women producers per country has increased their sales revenue in new markets through improved practices	Under the joint technical supervision of the FAO Food Safety Unit (FFSU) and the FAO Legal Office (LEG), reviews of existing fisheries product regulations and norms, at international (Codex Alimentarius), regional and national levels, have been conducted by a food safety expert. These reviews have been shared at the national level and technically validated by FFSU in March 2022. Following these reviews, draft proposals of new norms related to artisanal fisheries products have been made in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal: "requirements for the landing sites", "requirements for the processing sites" in Côte d'Ivoire and "parasite control in fish products" in Senegal.	S
	b) 20% of women processors and sellers in the pilot sites believe that their working conditions have improved by mid-2022 c) At least 10% of women producers in the pilot sites have increased their income from sales in new markets thanks to improved practices in each of the 3 countries by the end of 2022					

		<p>difficulty of accessing raw material creates risks, in particular for women processors, and contributes to poverty and unsustainable coastal fisheries.</p> <p>Postharvest losses are estimated to some 20-25 %, sometimes up to 50%, in Africa and occur in particular in the artisanal sector. Practices for artisanal fish processing, in particular smoking, constitute a health hazard and consume precious wood (mangroves) with negative environmental effects. There are successful examples of improving both product quality and working</p>		<p>Discussions with national authorities in charge of fisheries food safety are ongoing.</p> <p>With regards to decent working conditions, discussions with the International Labor Organization (ILO) for their support were not positively concluded. Thus, the national teams in Cabo Verde and in Senegal made assessments of working conditions and improvements to be made at the pilot sites.</p>	
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		conditions in the region, in particular in Cote d'Ivoire and in Senegal.					
	<p>Outcome 2.2 Value chains are more efficient and create incentives for responsible fisheries and sustainable livelihoods</p>	<p>a) At least 2 types of sustainably exploited fish products from the pilot sites can be found in medium or large commercial outlets in each of the three countries by the end of 2022</p>	<p>Nb: Baseline at component level</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>a) The consumption of mangrove wood for fish smoking has decreased by 10% at the project sites (in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal)</p> <p>b) At least two types of sustainably exploited fishery products by country can be found in medium and large supermarkets</p>	<p>The three countries carried out a participatory gender-sensitive value chain analysis on the selected fisheries with an identification of critical points for improvement. These analyses have been revised by the gender team of the FAO "Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division" (ESP). During these analyses, all the fishing community organizations at the pilot sites were involved in the surveys.</p> <p>Following these analyses, strategies and proposals for strengthening the selected value chains have been developed in the three countries and their implementation have been initiated.</p> <p>Related to the assessment of the Fisheries Improvement Project</p>	<p>MS</p>

					<p>(FIP), labelling or certification schemes for selected products: an LoA with the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) was signed in order to develop and support an MSC pre-assessment on Garoupa (Cephalopholis taeniops) in Cabo Verde.</p> <p>A partnership with the project FMM/GLO/145/MUL “Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS” has been agreed on, with funding of USD 100,000. Under this partnership, a “Gender strategy for the fisheries sector 2022-2025” was elaborated and validated in March 2022 by the Ministry of the Sea, and equipment has been bought for the two pilot sites. The implementation of the gender strategy will be financed by the CFI project with USD 150,000.</p>	

Component 3: Strategic communication, monitoring and evaluation, and upscaling best practices

<p>Outcome 3.1 Knowledge generated and results achieved are communicated and shared with local, national and regional partners</p>	<p>a) key messages based on project experiences are taken up by relevant regional organizations and are reflected in their policy and strategy documents</p>	<p>At component level: There is limited exchange of experiences and lessons learnt among governments, development partners and regional organizations. Coherent approaches to fisheries governance and management are lacking both at national and regional levels.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>a) At least two policy and strategy documents contain key messages based on project experiences.</p>	<p>The communication and Knowledge Management (KM) strategy developed by the Global Partnership Project (GPP) has been adapted at the national levels in the three countries. Each country prepares an Annual Communication Plan in line with the annual work plan. Thus, the national communication plans and the knowledge management roadmap are being implemented in the three countries. The development of the knowledge products (KP) on the commonly agreed theme “women in fisheries value chains” is ongoing and three best practices have been selected within the three countries. The knowledge product development process is based on the FAO experience capitalization methodology.</p>	<p>S</p>
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						<p>During the reporting period, a lot of communication products (factsheets, videos, photo reports, articles) have been developed and disseminated on various channels such as FAO country websites, radios, newspapers, television, to strengthen the visibility of the project.</p> <p>Web stories have been published at FAO Headquarters (HQ) and at country level, marking International Women's Day and covering national/regional exchange visits (2022), scaling up the EAF, and the 2nd Steering Committee meeting (2021). Two activities were tied to the International year of artisanal fisheries and aquaculture (IYAFA 2022) to gain international visibility: the regional women's exchange visit in Senegal (May 2022) and the Mangroves Day activity in Côte d'Ivoire (July 2022).</p>
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					<p>The 3 countries each contributed a human interest story, which we submitted to the IYAFSA 2022 call for human interest stories in March. Four (4) videos are being produced on the four exchange visits. Three (3) videos are being produced on selected fish processing best practices in each of the 3 countries.</p> <p>Related to KM, in addition to three in-person national and one regional exchange visit held by the women processors, knowledge products are being developed such as: three brochures that illustrate the project's pilot sites' good practices, with key messages and technical guidance based on project experiences; three videos on the national exchange visits held in Mindelo (7th to 8th February 2022), Locodjro (23rd to 27th January 2022) and Dionewar (21st -25th February 2022);</p>
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					<p>One video on the regional exchange visit held in April 2022 in Dionewar (Saloum Islands, Senegal).</p> <p>The publication process of the studies, reports and policy briefs from the three countries through PWS has been initiated.</p> <p>-The CFI website (dedicated to the Programme) is now online in English, French and Spanish and is regularly updated with relevant content from project activities.</p>	
<p><u>Outcome 3.2</u> A functional project M&E system is in place</p>	<p>a) The project is successfully implemented and is regularly evaluated</p>	<p>Nb: Baseline at component level</p>		<p>a) At least 75% of targets are reached at 80%</p>	<p>The Project's M&E system was finalized in February 2021 with the development of an M&E Manual, 49 Indicator Identity Sheets. The revised indicators which have been validated by the steering committee in August 2021 are used in the current report. Under the supervision of the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) the independent midterm</p>	<p>S</p>

						evaluation was finalized in July 2021. The management responses to the recommendations of the evaluator were shared with OED in July 2021.
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 2.2 Value chains are more efficient and create incentives for responsible fisheries and sustainable livelihoods	The in-field activities such as capacity buildings for women processors and mutualism to reach new markets have to be implemented following the decrease of the COVID-19 crisis in the three countries.	The national project teams (NPO and NPCs) supported by the PMU in Rome.	By March 2023

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<u>Outcome 1.1 National fisheries policies, strategies and actions are coherent and effective</u>				
<u>Output 1.1.1</u> Modifications to regulations, policies and strategies that take into account the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and co-management, including relevant international instruments, are proposed	<p>a) At least one (01) amended fisheries regulation that reflects the EAF is proposed in each country, by the end of 2021</p> <p>b) At least two (02) fisheries regulations reflecting VGSSF are proposed in each country by the end of 2021</p>	<p>*Good practices identified for implementing the international guidelines</p> <p>*Institutional review undertaken in all three countries</p> <p>*Elaboration of recommendations for amendments undertaken in all three countries</p>	<p>Under LEG's technical supervision, the reviews of national legal frameworks (assessment of their coherence with the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries - EAF and international instruments such as the Voluntaries Guidelines for Small-Scale Fisheries - VGSSF and Gender have been carried out and validated at the national level in Cabo Verde (September 2021), in Côte d'Ivoire (February 2021) and in Senegal (June 2021). The main recommendations have been shared with national authorities and the three Ministers in charge of fisheries have expressed their willingness to support the process of improving fisheries legal frameworks. The three reports are in the process of publication.</p> <p>Following these reviews, proposals of new legal texts reflecting EAF, VGSSF and Gender have been made in Cabo Verde and Côte d'Ivoire. Particularly:</p>	<p>All the reviews were carried out in a timely fashion, but due to the long process of validation by LEG, the proposals for new legal texts were carried out in 2022 in Cabo Verde and Côte d'Ivoire. In Senegal, the national context with a process to revise the Maritime Code</p>

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

In Cabo Verde, the following were elaborated and shared in June 2022 with national counterparts: -a specific legal framework for artisanal fishing;
- a regulation of the National Fisheries Council, and
- a revision of the legal framework for the management and exploitation of resources in the national exclusive economic zone (EEZ) (Legislative Decree No. 02-2020).
Following the review of existing institutional structures (in the fisheries sector) proposed amendments necessary for co-management arrangements were submitted to the Ministry of the Sea in June 2021 and validated in December 2021. Thus, the national authorities decided to implement one of the three proposed co-management modalities: decentralization combined with a delegation of powers to mayors. The implementation of selected co-management measures will be tested in Maio Island with Project support.

In Côte d'Ivoire, five (5) proposals were elaborated for legal texts taking into account EAF, VGSSF and Gender principles in the implementing texts for Law No. 2016-554 of July 26, 2016, relating to fisheries and aquaculture, and shared with the Fisheries Directorate at the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (MIRAH) in December 2021:

- an order establishing the creation of a gender unit at MIRAH;
- a decree establishing Fisheries Co-management Committees;
- a decree establishing an EAF Commission;
- a decree setting the conditions and requirements for the creation or opening of quays and landing sites;
- a text on fisheries observers and their status.

In addition to these legal reviews, a “policy and legal diagnostic tool for sustainable small-scale fisheries” has been developed and published by the project in March 2022.

<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8234en>

implies a delay in the proposal of new legal texts as the project team will be an observer on the reviewing committee.

<p>Output 1.1.2 A gender inclusive and participatory assessment of public policy for fisheries is elaborated (in collaboration with the development of FPAT)</p>	<p>At least two (02) indicators of the FPAT tool sensitive to gender equality issues, which take into account the EAF and the principles of the VGSSF in terms of fisheries governance exist in each country, by the end 2022</p>	<p>*Indicators developed</p>	<p>Following the “overall coastal fisheries governance assessment to evaluate whether EAF and gender are effectively taken into account and to what extent relevant international instruments are reflected” with recommendations for the governments done in the three countries, activities to support the development of the Fisheries Performance Assessment Toolkit (FPAT) have been undertaken. In this sense, letters of agreement (LoAs) were signed with national research institutes to carry out participatory research with communities at project sites, including developing FPAT indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In Cabo Verde with the Institute of the Sea (IMAR) on 24 November 2021; -In Côte d'Ivoire with the Center for Ocean Research (CRO) on 23 March 2022; -In Senegal with the Dakar-Thiaroye Center for Oceanographic Research (CRODT) on 21 October 2021. <p>Data collection used to generate key indicators to assess the effectiveness of coastal fisheries governance and policy coherence was finalized on 1 June 2022 in Senegal and is ongoing in Cabo Verde and Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>In particular, the data collection covers a period of 10 years (2010-2019) on grouper and coastal lobsters in Cabo Verde, on sardinella and tuna in Côte d'Ivoire and on white shrimp in Senegal.</p>	<p>The long process to set up LoAs, in addition to the health crisis during which field missions and participatory activities for data collection were not possible, have slowed down the achievements of this output.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3 Government coordination mechanisms, including consultative frameworks, are put in place and promote coherence and</p>	<p>a) One (01) inventory of projects and initiatives in the fisheries sector, including those of partners, is drawn up in each country before the end of 2021</p> <p>b) At least (02) exchange meetings on the situation of the</p>	<p>*Inventory updated *Coordination meetings held</p>	<p>Inventories of existing and planned projects and initiatives in the fisheries sector have been done in the three countries to seek synergies with existing projects or initiatives.</p> <p>Where possible, contacts with existing projects/initiatives have been made. For instance in Cabo Verde, collaboration with two FAO projects have been successfully set up: with Project FMM/GLO/145/MUL "Empowering rural women in value chains for sustainable tourism in SIDS" and Project GCP /GLO/965/SWE “Creating an enabling environment for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries”.</p>	<p>Even though the letters of agreement (LoAs) have been signed in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, there is no concrete progress yet. Nevertheless, the Project is</p>

synergies among existing development projects and initiatives in coastal fisheries and related sectors	fisheries sector are organized by the Ministry responsible for fisheries with development partners in each country before the end of 2021		The set-up of platforms for dialogue between technical and financial partners at country level has been included in the letters of agreement (LoAs) with the Ministries in charge of fisheries in Côte d'Ivoire and in Senegal. The aim is to assist the governments to convene regular meetings of all relevant donors and development partners for experience sharing and joint planning.	seeking to create synergies with existing projects or initiatives at the national level.
Outcome 1.2 Management plans are implemented and create sustainable benefits				
Output 1.2.1 Coastal fisheries management plans are formulated and/or improved in line with EAF and relevant international instruments, and implemented.	<p>a) At least (01) fisheries management plan based on the EAF and international instruments and supported as needed by social and economic measures sensitive to gender equality issues - revised in each country by the end of 2022</p> <p>b) One (01) FPAT test to assess the ecological, economic and social performance of fisheries is applied in each country by the end of 2022</p> <p>c) At least 100 women from the pilot sites taking an active part in the implementation of fisheries management plans are counted in the three countries before the end of 2022</p>	<p>*At least one management plan under implementation</p> <p>*An assessment of existing co-management experiences (ex. Territorial Use Rights for Fishing-TURFs) taking into account gender issues is carried out in at least one country</p>	<p>Fisheries have been selected in the three countries in accordance with national authorities, as follows: Cabo Verde - garoupa grouper (<i>Cephalopholis taeniops</i>) and coastal lobster (<i>Panulirus</i> sp); Côte d'Ivoire - two sardinella species (<i>sardinella aurita</i> and <i>sardinella maderensis</i>) and (ii) bluefin (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) and frigate (<i>Auxis thazard</i>) tuna; Senegal: Southern pink shrimp (<i>Penaeus notialis</i>) and mollusks.</p> <p>For each country, activities on management plans have been adapted to the national context.</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde:</u> The management measures for the selected fisheries have been included in the 2020-2024 National Management Plan and in the 2022 Executive Plan by the national authorities. The measures to be put in place based on co-management arrangements have been identified and submitted to national authorities within the framework of the current LoA with the National Directorate of Artisanal Fisheries (DNPA). As part of this LoA with DNPA, leaflets were developed in July 2021 for awareness raising of fishers, vessel owners and other fish workers on the management measures provided by Resolution 93/2020 of 9 July. These measures cover: minimum size of species, closing periods, dedicated areas for artisanal</p>	The lack of national expert in fisheries governance in Cabo Verde and Côte d'Ivoire slowed down the activities related to management plans. In addition, the COVID-19 crisis has compromised the participatory processes needed to develop and implement the management plans.

d) One (01) evaluation of co-management experiences (e.g. DUTs) sensitive to gender equality issues is carried out and lessons learned in each country by the end of 2021

fishing, bait fishing, and prohibited practices and protected species, including those for grouper and coastal lobster fisheries.

The existing national management plan considers the VGSSF.

In Côte d'Ivoire:

A “Stakeholder analysis and assessment of the potential contribution of post-harvest actors (women in particular) to play a role in fisheries and ecosystem management and support their inclusion” was developed and validated in July 2021. This was the first step for developing a management plan for sardinella fisheries in Sassandra through a participatory process. Now the data collection for the diagnostic report is ongoing in Sassandra.

It is important to indicate that there is no existing management plan dedicated to a fishery in Côte d’Ivoire. There is only one management plan for the beach seine developed by the EAF-Nansen program.

In Senegal:

The existing national management plan for coastal shrimp fisheries was adapted at the local level and validated by the National Technical Committee (NTC) in February 2022. In addition, mollusk management measures in the Saloum Islands were developed and validated.

Following these validations, an action plan for the implementation of technical management measures based on the results of ongoing participatory research has been proposed to stakeholders. This action plan includes participatory monitoring, experimentation with territorial fishing concessions, the establishment of the fisher-monitor status, and the professionalization of the status of artisanal processors. Participatory monitoring activities involving local authorities and community members were carried out in November and December 2021 to support ongoing management measures in the Saloum Islands.

Women processors were involved throughout the discussions on management measures and took part in the monitoring

			<p>activities. The action plan will be implemented through an LoA with the Directorate of Maritime Fisheries (DPM)</p> <p>With regards to FPAT, data collection processes are ongoing in Cabo Verde and Côte d'Ivoire and have been finalized in Senegal, where a national workshop will take place in July 2022 on the application of the Fishery Performance Indicators to the pilot fisheries with an introductory session on the FPAT app.</p>	
<p>Output 1.2.2 Mangrove management and rehabilitation programmes are carried out and linked to fisheries objectives</p>	<p>a) One (01) baseline study, carried out in the pilot sites in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, provides information on the areas of degraded mangroves over the past 15 years, by the end of 2021</p> <p>b) 700 hectares of mangroves are sustainably managed in pilot sites in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal by the end of the project (mid 2022)</p> <p>c) At least three hundred (300) people (disaggregated by gender), in pilot sites in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, have received training or participated in events to raise awareness of the importance of mangroves, by the end of 2022</p>	<p>*Mangrove management plans are implemented.</p>	<p>With regards to mangrove management and rehabilitation, three (3) reports on the study of ecosystem functions, goods and services and on the evolution of the mangrove ecosystem in the Sassandra-Dagbego complex (RAMSAR site N°1581, Côte d'Ivoire) and in Djirnda (Saloum Islands, Senegal) through diachronic mapping have been developed and validated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -(i) Report on mangrove functions, goods and ecosystem services and the main factors influencing their development, use and degradation; -(ii) Report on the state of the ecosystem references of the mangroves; -(iii) Report on the spatial and temporal evolutionary dynamic through diachronic mapping of the mangrove ecosystem every five (5) years from 2000-2020. <p>These reports were validated in August 2021 in Côte d'Ivoire and September 2021 in Senegal.</p> <p>A total of 700 hectares (ha) of mangroves have been sustainably managed: 350 ha of mangroves (plantation 10 ha), assisted natural regeneration (50 ha) and established as protected areas (290 ha) have been rehabilitated in each country in 2020 and 2021. The Abidjan Convention has signed LoAs with two local NGOs: Afrique Verte Environnement (AVE) in Sassandra (Côte d'Ivoire) and Agence Régionale de Développement de Fatick (ARD) in the Saloum Islands (Senegal).</p>	<p>The mangrove-related activities have been carried out.</p>

			In addition, awareness raising on the importance of mangroves in fisheries value chains has been conducted among community members, reaching 358 people in Côte d'Ivoire (208 men, 150 women) and 360 people in Senegal (213 men, 157 women).	
Output 1.2.3 Support is provided to the national institutional structures in charge of fisheries management so that they have the appropriate capacities to implement EAF, relevant international instruments and co-management	a) At least 50% of institutional structures in charge of implementing fisheries management plans, are trained on EAF, VGSSF, gender, co-management in each country by the end of 2021	a) Awareness raising meeting(s) held.	<p>Following the “Assessment of the needs for capacity development and reorganization within government institutions for the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)” in Senegal and discussions with national authorities in Cabo Verde and Côte d'Ivoire, it has been concluded that the national institutional structures need capacity building on the EAF, the SSF Guidelines and the Gender approach.</p> <p>Under a partnership with the FAO SSF Umbrella Program, the EAF-Nansen Program and Mundus Maris, a regional training workshop for institutions on the VGSSF and the EAF was organized on 2-5 August 2021: eight (8) participants (IMAR, DNPA) from Cabo Verde, 19 participants (5 women and 14 men) from institutional structures (MIRAH, CRO, the Regional Council) in Côte d'Ivoire, and 22 participants (13 from MPEM, 8 fisheries professionals and 1 from MEDD) from Senegal took part in the workshop.</p> <p>Capacity building in co-management and gender are planned by the end of 2022.</p>	The trainings for national structures in charge of fisheries management have been slowed down on the one hand by the COVID-19 crisis and on the other by the fact that we were seeking out innovative approaches to training, other than the usual workshops.
Outcome 1.3 Coastal communities participate in fisheries management and sustainable development processes				
Output 1.3.1 Coastal fishers and fish workers organizations are formalized and/or strengthened	a) At least (500) members of professional organizations benefit from support for formalization and/or capacity building in three countries before the end of 2022	a) All planned support and training has been undertaken	Fisher organizations (male, female or mixed) have been selected in the pilot sites of the three countries. Following an assessment of their capacity development needs, discussions to implement the training activities are ongoing with local and national NGOs. Currently, the Project has identified along with national and local authorities, fisher organizations (male, female or mixed) in the pilot sites to work with. The contexts differ from one pilot site to another. In Cabo Verde, fishing	Following an assessment of capacity-building needs, trainings and other in-person activities were slowed down by

		<p>communities work on an individual basis and are not members of formal organizations. There are some associations that are used only for discussion on common issues. In Côte d'Ivoire, fishing communities are organized into cooperatives at the pilot sites. In Senegal, fishing communities and local authorities are members of the Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPAs), which serves as the local decision-making bodies for fisheries management. Following the selection/identification of fish worker organizations, an assessment of their capacity-building needs was made through surveys at the pilot sites.</p> <p>At the pilot sites, the number of members of these organizations benefiting from the project direct or indirect support reaches at least:</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maio pilot site - 132 people (69 men, 63 women) from three organizations : Co-management actors (acteurs de la cogestion) from Venus du Nord / Venus du Sud , Fishers association (Association Pêcheurs) of Maio); -S. Vicente pilot site - 145 people (100 men, 45 women) all members of the New generation of fishers (Association Nouvelle Generation des Pêcheurs) of S. Pedro_"; - Women Fishmongers Association (Association des Femmes Vendeuses) of Mindelo-S. Vicente, with 65 members; - Fish Vessel Owners Association - APESC (Association des Armateurs de Pêche) with 67 members. <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Locodjro pilot site -CMATPHA (Cooperative of women vendors and processors of fishery products in Abidjan) : 184 women, 1 man ; -CMATPHA CI-Femmes-Unies (Cooperative of women vendors and processors of fishery products in Côte d'Ivoire): 140 women, 1 man. -COMATPH-CI (Cooperative of fishmongers and processors of fishery products in Côte d'Ivoire): 132 women, 3 men. 	<p>the COVID-19 crisis.</p>
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			<p>-COMATPPA (Cooperative of fishmongers and processors of fishery products in Abidjan): with 82 women, 3 men.</p> <p>- Marine loaders : 50 men ;</p> <p>- Marine butchers: 1 woman, 29 men.</p> <p>ii) Sassandra pilot site</p> <p>-MATRAPHAS (Cooperative of women vendors and processors of fishery products in Sassandra) : 60 women, 5 men ;</p> <p>-Nyamé Na Akyedzi (Association of women processors from Ghana) in Sassandra) : 63 women ;</p> <p>-AMPHFS (Association of fresh fishery products vendors in Sassandra) : 36 women, 8 men ;</p> <p>- AFBB (« Association des Femmes Battantes du Bord ») : 35 women ;</p> <p>-Ayimi (Association des femmes mareyeuses et transformatrices de Sassandra) : 25 women, 3 men.</p> <p>- KPLI (« Union Solidaire des femmes ») in Sassandra) : 42 women, 4 men ;</p> <p>-CODAPÊCHE (Cooperative for the fishery development) in Sassandra: 60 men ;</p> <p>-COPEAS (Cooperative of fishersmongers) in Sassandra): 1 woman, 52 men.</p> <p><u>In Senegal:</u></p> <p>Saloum Islands have nine local artisanal fishing councils (CLPA) which are: Fimela-Ndangane Sambou; Palmarin; Niodior; Djirnda; Bassoul; Missirah; Toubacouta; Sokone and Foundiougne. The CLPAs are organizations that bring together all the fishing stakeholders carrying out an activity directly or indirectly related to artisanal fishing. The CLPAs in the Saloum Islands are of the "terroir" type and are each made up of four colleges, which are: fishing stakeholders (fishermen, wholesalers, processors, etc.); territorial administration; local authorities and wise men and notables. All the colleges are represented in the Coordination and Advisory Body which is an advisory one for the management of fisheries resources. The councils have an average of 40 members representing all fishing stakeholders. The latest estimates show the existence of 8,000 fishermen, 4,500 processors and 700 wholesalers.</p>	
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<p>Output 1.3.2 The capacity of coastal fishers and fish workers to participate in fisheries management and development processes is enhanced</p>	<p>a) At least 500 fishers and workers in the sector have been trained on fisheries governance and management in the three countries, before the end of 2022</p> <p>b) At least one (01) participatory research activity involving fisheries stakeholders and researchers is carried out in each country before the end of 2022</p>	<p>b) Participative research activities elaborated and being implemented</p> <p>a) All training sessions foreseen undertaken</p>	<p>Amid the decrease of the COVID-19 crisis, trainings of community members have been carried out following an assessment of capacity building needs. Most of them have been carried out through LoAs with local NGOs or socio-professional organizations. Training thematic include: EAF, VGSSF, co-management, gender, good hygienic practices, leadership, accounting, and financial management. Trainings have been implemented as follows:</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde:</u> Letters of agreement have been signed with the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNPA) (August 2020) and two NGOs: RAMAO (June 2021) and BIOSFERA (May 2021). As part of the LoA with DNPA, training workshops on EAF and co-management principles were held in Maio Island from June 29-July 2, 2021 (30 participants) and in S. Vicente from 10-12 February 2022 (30 participants). Of the 60 participants, 30 were men and 30 women.</p> <p>Under the LoA with RAMAO, capacity building activities on leadership and associations, small business management, credit management and mutualism were held from July 2020 to September 2021 for fishing actors: 36 people in Maio (29 women, 7 men) and 30 people in Sao Vicente (18 women, 12 men).</p> <p>Under the LoA with BIOSFERA, a 7-hour training in leadership and strategic management in the fisheries sector was held on 17-19 November 2021, benefiting 15 representatives from the Maio and S. Vicente pilot sites. In the same period, an 8-hour training in business models was organized for the same representatives.</p> <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire:</u></p>	<p>Despite the delay in the trainings of communities due to the health crisis, the strategy of setting up LoAs with multiple local partners will allow for the expected objectives to be reached by the end of 2022.</p>

			<p>-A LoA was signed on 15 June 2022 with INADES-Formation, an NGO specialized in capacity building for rural actors and communities. Starting in September 2022, INADES-Formation will train fishing communities in the two pilot sites on several thematic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Collective entrepreneurship and development of investment plans; -Financial literacy, simplified accounting, and business planning; - Creation and management of a Credit Savings Group; - Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and VGSSF; -Gender Equality and Women’s Leadership (supported by the national consultant in gender); -Organizational capacities: cooperatives and mutualization. <p><u><i>In Senegal:</i></u></p> <p>The Project’s national team trained 84 people (35 women, 49 men) in October 2021 on the EAF and the VGSSF. As part of this training, the local white shrimp management plan was shared with the fishing communities.</p> <p>Two LoAs have been signed to implement training of trainers with selected community members from the nine CLPAs in the Saloum Islands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -One with the African Confederation of Professional Artisanal Fisheries Organizations (CAOPA), which trained 36 trainers (24 men, 12 women) on the VGSSF in June 2022 in the northern area of the project site. Another workshop is planned for August 2022 in the southern area of the project site to train 28 trainers. A series of trainings will be organized at the CLPA level with the trainees to reach a larger number of people. -Another one with CEGEP de la Gaspésie, a Canadian educational structure (present in Senegal) with expertise in competency-based approaches for adult education, which provided a two-session workshop in July 2022 for 36 participants from the nine CLPAs (20 men, 16 women). The thematic included financial management, entrepreneurship, public-private partnership (PPP), functional literacy, hygienic and sanitation measures, and mangrove management based 	
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			<p>on the EAF. A series of trainings at the CLPA level will be organized with the 36 trainees who will train CLPA members to reach more people and to create sustainability in the capacity building area.</p> <p>The regional fisheries service and the national project team will supervise these series of local workshops.</p> <p>All three countries have signed LoAs with national research institutes to carry out participatory research with communities at project sites, including developing FPAT indicators, as said in Output 1.1.2.</p> <p>This participatory research focuses on management measures such as capture size, the biological rest period, and mesh size. The aim is to bring researchers and communities to collaborate and to allow for a better understanding of the management measures by the fishing communities.</p> <p>National research institutes involved in these activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Institute of the Sea (IMAR) in Cabo Verde; -the Center for Ocean Research (CRO) in Côte d'Ivoire; -the Dakar-Thiaroye Center for Oceanographic Research (CRODT) in Senegal for shrimp fisheries; -the University Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IUPA) in Senegal for mollusks. <p>In Senegal so far, 80 fishing community members (75 women, 5 men) have been involved in participatory research activities on mollusks (oysters and arches).</p> <p>In particular, the CRO's research activities will support the development of measures for a local sardinella management plan in Sassandra (Côte d'Ivoire).</p>	
Outcome 2.1 Decent working conditions are promoted and the quality of fish products is improved along the value chain				
Output 2.1.1 Improvements to regulatory and	a) At least three revisions or creation of national standards for fishery	*75% of training for capacity	Following the validation in the three countries of the reviews of existing product regulations and norms in international, regional and national markets in March 2022 by the FOA Food	The activities are ongoing as planned.

<p>normative frameworks for the control of fishery products (quality/sanitary standards) and the promotion of decent working conditions are proposed and their application supported where adopted.</p>	<p>products for national, regional and international markets have been developed by mid-2022</p> <p>b) At least 1 measure in favor of gender equality (practical and strategic needs) is proposed to be included in the regulatory texts targeting fisheries and concerning working conditions in each of the 3 countries by mid-2022</p>	<p>strengthening undertaken</p> <p>*One financial institution per country sensitized</p> <p>*Innovative practices identified</p>	<p>safety Unit, a consultative process with value chain actors for the preparation of relevant legal and regulatory texts and proposals for modifications of legal frameworks has been initiated. Thus, new legal texts have been proposed in Côte d’Ivoire and Senegal. In Cabo Verde, discussions are ongoing with the DNPA on the priority norms to be elaborated. Three reports with draft proposals of three new norms are available. In addition:</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A “Strategy” for improving the artisanal fisheries value chains in Maio and São Vicente Islands and an implementation action plan were developed in January 2022 and validated by the National Technical Committee (NTC) in March 2022; -An assessment of legislation on working conditions in the value chain, related legislation, and improvements to be made was elaborated in coordination with the national Fishery Inspection Service; -A “Guidance Note” was developed to assess ways to improve land tenure and access for artisanal women fish processors and vendors, including their access to raw materials. <p><u>In Côte d’Ivoire:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the 2 project sites in November 2021, 71 stakeholders (47 women and 24 men), from the 12 professional organizations have benefited from capacity building on good hygienic practices, the Food Safety Management System (FSMS) and market access standards. <p>These 12 associations have been listed in the output 1.3.1.</p> <p><u>In Senegal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A new legal text (norm) related to small-scale fisheries has been proposed on “parasite control in fish products”; -An assessment of “how national Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) standards are applied to selected value chains” has been carried out. 	
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<p>Output 2.1.2 Public-private partnerships (PPP) supported to improve quality control of fishery products and working conditions</p>	<p>a) 60 participants (men and women) have been involved in capacity building activities in support of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), by mid-2022</p>	<p>a) Training of actors for ownership of PPP proposals</p>	<p>The identification of public and private actors and institutions involved in management and control of fishery product quality and working conditions along the value chains in the pilot sites has been carried out in the three countries. In addition, In Senegal: -The identification of PPP best practices and the development of PPP agreement templates for the quality control of fish products and working conditions were carried out; -In collaboration with CEGEP de la Gaspésie, an educational structure from Canada (but present in Senegal), a capacity-building workshop on “public-private partnership in the fisheries value chain” was organized in June 2022 with 36 fishing actors (16 women, 20 men) from the nine CLPAs in the Saloum Islands. In the three countries, capacity building and activities to promote PPP arrangements will be carried out through LoAs with local partners.</p>	<p>By the end of 2022, more than 60 actors will be trained on PPP through the different LoAs signed with partners in the three countries.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Value chains are more efficient and create incentives for responsible fisheries and sustainable livelihoods</p>				
<p>Output 2.2.1 Innovations and good practices are developed, and awareness of these is raised among stakeholders in order to create fairly distributed livelihood benefits while contributing to sustainable fisheries</p>	<p>a) 60 members (including 40 women) from at least 6 professional organizations have participated in meetings or surveys on value chain analysis by mid-2022 b) At least 300 women fish processors/traders benefited from advisory services and training to strengthen their entrepreneurial and organizational skills by mid-2022</p>	<p>* 75% of training for capacity strengthening undertaken *One financial institution per country sensitized *Innovative practices identified</p>	<p>In the three countries, “participatory gender-sensitive value chain analyses and identification of critical points for improvement (e.g., improved and innovative fish-handling practices, labor-saving technologies, etc.) and how demand influences resource use, most notably fishing pressure” have been carried out on the selected value chains at the five pilot sites. The three analyses, which involved the fishing communities, were validated at the country level during national workshops and have been revised by the gender team from the ESP Division.</p>	<p>There was a slight delay in the training activities due to the health crisis. However, the LoAs signed with local partners will tackle this issue.</p>

	<p>c) At least 1 financial institution is sensitized to the needs of the artisanal fisheries sector in each of the 3 countries by 2022</p> <p>d) At least 3 innovative practices are adopted by the women and men of the pilot sites, value chain actors by mid-2022</p>		<p>Strategic documents and proposals to strengthen the artisanal fisheries value chain with action plans were elaborated in the three countries, and their implementation has been initiated.</p> <p>In particular,</p> <p><u><i>In Cabo Verde</i></u></p> <p>-A partnership with the FMM/GLO/145/MUL Project “Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the agrifood sector” have been agreed upon, with a budget of USD 100,000 to implement some activities under Component 2 on “Strengthening the seafood value chain” in Cabo Verde. A 2022-2025 gender strategy for the fisheries sector has been developed and validated in March 2022 by the Minister of the sea and is being published by the Government;</p> <p>-In addition, the two pilot sites have been reinforced with equipment: a refrigerated van to transport fish products (Sao Pedro on Sao Vicente Island) and an ice machine (Calheta on Maio Island). This equipment will be made available to the fishing communities at the end of July 2022;</p> <p>-A guidance note for improving land tenure and access for artisanal women processors and vendors, including their access to resources, was developed in December 2021.</p> <p><u><i>In Côte d’Ivoire</i></u></p> <p>-A LoA signed with INADES-Formation to train 175 women processors on entrepreneurship and organizational skills. The sessions will start in September 2022.</p> <p>-To promote innovative practices, a call for tenders was issued on 1 June 2022 for the construction of one (1) platform of five (5) FTT ovens in Sassandra to serve as a pilot to be scaled up.</p>	
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			<p>Currently at this pilot site, traditional fish smoking methods threaten fishing community health and cause environmental damage due to mangrove forest destruction. In addition, the rehabilitation of six (6) FTT ovens in Locodjro (Attécoubé) will be initiated.</p> <p><i><u>In Senegal</u></i></p> <p>-To promote innovative practices, a new platform of five FTT ovens was built in May 2022 at Dionewar (Saloum Islands) and delivered to the Local Federation of Economic Interest Groups (FELOGIE), which brings together 6,500 women processors. This modern unit will reduce the use of mangrove wood and the women's exposure to toxic fumes, while improving product quality, thus adding value to them. The Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy and the Coordinator of the FAO sub-regional office in West Africa (SFW) inaugurated this platform. The Minister made a request to FAO for technical support to scale up this FTT platform at the national level.</p> <p>-As already said in Output 1.3.2, CEGEP de la Gaspésie, a Canadian educational structure (present in Senegal) with expertise in competency-based approaches in adult education provided a two-session workshop in July 2022 for 36 men and women from the nine CLPAs. The thematic were financial management, entrepreneurship, public-private partnership (PPP), functional literacy, hygienic and sanitation measures, and mangrove management based on EAF;</p> <p>- An assessment on “how to improve women artisanal processors and vendors’ tenure and access rights, including their access to resources” was carried out in March 2022 and will be shared with stakeholders.</p>	
<p><u>Output 2.2.2</u> Small-scale fishers and fish workers’</p>	<p>a) At least 10 people (men/women) small processors/traders or</p>	<p>*At least two new markets /</p>	<p><i><u>In Cabo Verde</u></i></p> <p>-A study assessing market opportunities and developing market strategies for selected products in close collaboration</p>	

<p>(especially women) access to national and regional markets for fisheries products is facilitated and improved</p>	<p>organizations from the pilot sites, access new markets in each of the 3 countries by mid-2022</p> <p>b) At least 2 provisions in favor of mutualism put in place by organizations of artisanal processors in all 3 countries by mid-2022</p> <p>c) At least 1 feasibility assessment of labeling and certification systems carried out by mid-2022</p>	<p>distribution centers have been tested</p> <p>*One mutualisation agreement established</p> <p>*Feasibility study undertaken for labelling / certification systems</p>	<p>with artisanal women processors and vendors was developed and validated in a workshop in Sao Vicente in September 2021. The study recommends carrying out economic and financial feasibility studies for the small-scale production and marketing of fresh, frozen, salted and/or dried fish, smoked fish, hamburgers, fillets, slices and loins, fresh and/or frozen, for small artisanal operators and women vendors, along with entrepreneurial capacity building activities.</p> <p>-Cabo Verde has been selected to test an assessment of Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) labelling or certification schemes through a LoA with the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) in order to develop and support an MSC pre-assessment on Garoupa (<i>Cephalopholis taeniops</i>), a coastal grouper. An inception workshop was held on 29-30 June 2022 to offer training on the MSC sustainable fisheries standard, its application, and its objectives, to agree on a fishery to be pre-assessed, and to identify available and main sources of information.</p> <p><u><i>In Côte d'Ivoire</i></u></p> <p>-A market analysis for fish products from the District of Abidjan and Sassandra in the Gbôklè Region has been revised and finalized;</p> <p>-A cost-benefit analysis of the tuna and sardinella value chains and of the benefits distribution (including equity aspects and local, national, and regional economic impacts), and an analysis of the influence of demand on fishing (fishing pressure) were included in the gender-sensitive analysis of tuna in Locodjro and sardinella in Sassandra;</p> <p>-A LoA signed on 15 June 2022 with INADES-Formation to strengthen fish processors and other value chain associations and actors in terms of market access and regional exports, for example by mutualism provisions;</p> <p>2021;</p> <p>-A ceremony for the handing over of hygienic materials and maintenance equipment to seven cooperatives at the Sassandra landing site was held on 24 November 2021;</p>	
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			<p>-A “market study for seafood products at the two pilot sites” will be submitted for validation to the National Technical Committee (NTC) in July 2022.</p> <p><i>In Senegal</i></p> <p>-Capacity building activities were organized on good hygiene, manufacturing, and work safety practices with 34 women processors, who were trained in October 2021;</p> <p>-Initiatives are underway to support women's organizations in Dionewar to access supermarkets by obtaining a “Manufacturing and Marketing Authorization” (FRA) which is a requirement for any food business to access “formal” markets;</p> <p>-Consultations are underway with women's organizations through the nine Local Artisanal Fishing Councils (CLPAs) in the Saloum Islands in order to help them to mutualize their resources for processing and/or sale of products;</p> <p>-A “review of market opportunities and development of market strategies for selected products in close collaboration with women small-scale processors and traders” has been validated at the national level.</p>	
Outcome 3.1 Knowledge generated and results achieved are communicated and shared with local, national and regional partners and other stakeholders				
<p>Output 3.1.1</p> <p>Project communication strategy is developed and implemented and effective communication products developed for sharing project results and lessons learnt</p>	<p>a) In each country, one (01) project communication strategy that includes activities related to gender equality is available by the end of 2020</p> <p>b) At least twenty (20) communication products including two (02) project films also taking into account gender issues are</p>	<p>*At least 70% of communication products elaborated and disseminated</p>	<p>As said previously, the global communication and knowledge management strategy has been adapted at the country level and national teams are implementing the annual communication plans.</p> <p>Thus, many communication products (factsheets, videos, photo reports, articles) have been developed and disseminated on various channels such as FAO country websites, radios, newspapers, television, to strengthen the visibility of the project.</p> <p>For instance:</p> <p>•<i>In Cabo Verde</i></p> <p>9 field visits; 19 media appearances (TV, radio, newspapers, online news); 5 press releases; 7 radio interviews; 39 tweets/retweets; 1 video on National Fisherman's Day; 5</p>	

	<p>developed and distributed at the regional level, by mid-2022</p> <p>c) At least 40% of communication products developed that address gender issues, by mid-2022</p>		<p>workshops/trainings/webinars conducted; 1,180 promotional materials produced (tee-shirts, hats etc.).</p> <p><i>•In Côte d'Ivoire</i> 6 field visits; 31 media appearances (TV, radio, newspapers, online news); 5 press releases; 2 radio interviews; 38 tweets/retweets; 4 videos; 1 success story; 4 workshops/trainings/webinars conducted; 707 promotional materials produced (brochures, tee-shirts, hats etc.).</p> <p><i>•In Senegal</i> 7 field visits; 33 media appearances; 1 press conference; 6 press releases; 1,112 promotional materials produced (tee-shirts, hats etc.); 1 public event organized (regional exchange visit 19-22 May 2022); 5 radio interviews; 2 success stories: https://www.fao.org/in-action/coastal-fisheries-initiative/news/detail/fr/c/1532266/ and https://www.fao.org/senegal/actualites/detail-events/zh/c/1476124/; 39 tweets/retweets; 5 videos produced; 8 workshops/trainings/webinars conducted.</p>	
<p>Output 3.1.2 Project experiences are shared through existing platforms and networks, and collaboration is strengthened</p>	<p>a) At least twelve (12) experience sharing events are organized at the regional level by mid-2022</p> <p>b) At least three (3) communication products presenting the results of the project published in journals and proceedings of international/regional conferences including information on the results achieved in terms of gender equality, by mid-2022</p>	<p>*At least three new messages from the project on CFI programme website</p> <p>*Two regional and workshop held</p> <p>*Six national workshops held</p> <p>* Two publications include Project results</p> <p>*Participation in at</p>	<p>Regarding the implementation of the KM roadmap:</p> <p>-Three national exchange visits were carried out with women processors and representatives from Ministries of Fisheries and CFI Teams in the three countries in Mindelo (7-8 February), Locodjro (23-27 January) and Dionewar (22-24 February);</p> <p>-One regional exchange visit was carried out in Senegal on 17-22 May 2022 with women processors from the three countries to share experience on the three best practices. The main objective was to share good organizational systems, processing, and marketing practices for fish products between processors from the five pilot sites in the three countries. During this event, an FTT kilns platform (with five kilns) was inaugurated by the FAO regional Coordinator for West Africa and the Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (Senegal). Testing sessions of the five new FTT kilns were organized for</p>	

	<p>c) At least three (3) briefing notes on IWLEARN experiences are developed and shared in each country by mid-2022</p> <p>d) The Project takes part in at least two (02) IWLEARN events by mid-end 2022</p>	<p>least two IW:LEARN events</p>	<p>the visiting women processors, with those from Locodjro as trainers. The FTT kilns are composed by four Banda and one Altona types;</p> <p>-Three national stakeholder platforms are put in place by the Ministries of Fisheries in the three countries (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal) to foster experience sharing and dissemination of knowledge products at the national level;</p> <p>-At least four meetings were carried out from September 2021 to January 2022 by the national stakeholder platforms to discuss knowledge sharing, best practices, lessons learned and other coastal fisheries related themes (two in Côte d'Ivoire, one in Senegal and one in Cabo Verde);</p> <p>-The Project took part in the four CFI Global Partnership Consultations, which are held each year with all CFI partners in the three CFI geographies (Asia (Indonesia), Latin America (Ecuador and Peru), West Africa (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal));</p> <p>-The Project participated in the first CFI Talks webinar series, held on 10 June 2022 and shared progress, lessons learned and success on sustainable mangrove management in Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal, with 60 participants. The CFI Talks are organized under the Global Partnership Project;</p> <p>-Two bimonthly CFI Committee sessions under Committee 1: "Women in Fisheries Value Chains" led by CFI-West Africa were held on 30 August 2021 and 30 October 2021;</p> <p>-The Project took part in the workshop "Towards implementing the small-scale fisheries guidelines for gender equitable and climate resilient food systems and livelihoods" which was organized in Ghana (6-9 June 2022) by the FMM programme "Implementing the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines for gender equitable and climate resilient food</p>	
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			<p>systems and livelihoods” to share CFI West Africa experiences at the regional level (seven African countries);</p> <p>-Discussion for establishing Dimitra Clubs in the three countries have been initiated to foster exchanges between fishing communities.</p>	
<p>Output 3.1.3 Training, awareness raising and other communication products needed for Project activities are developed and utilized</p>	<p>a) At least 50 training and awareness materials (materials) developed and disseminated in project activities by mid-2022</p> <p>b) At least 60% of training and sensitization materials (materials) highlighting gender aspects are developed and disseminated in project activities by mid-2022.</p>	<p>*80% of training and communication material produced</p>	<p>Training and awareness raising materials have been developed under Component 1: “Improving fisheries governance and management” and Component 2: “Strengthening the seafood value chain” for several workshops held in the countries.</p> <p>For instance:</p> <p>-The “policy and legal diagnostic tool for sustainable small-scale fisheries” which has been developed and published by the Project in March 2022 https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8234enand can be used by any stakeholder who wants to assess the coherence of national legal frameworks with the VGSSF;</p> <p>-Training materials used under LoAs with local NGOs and partners (on EAF, VGSSF, good hygiene practices, financial management, simplified accounting, gender etc.);</p> <p>-Awareness raising materials used for mangrove management activities;</p> <p>-A brochure on salted-dried fish in Mindelo (Cabo Verde);</p> <p>-A brochure on smoked fish (with FTT kilns) in Locodjro (Côte d’Ivoire);</p> <p>- A brochure on salted-dried shrimps in Dionewar (Senegal);</p> <p>These brochures are in the process of being published.</p> <p>-A short video on fish salting/drying is being produced in Cabo Verde.</p>	<p>Even though the indicators are being reached, this output has been slowed down by the COVID-19 crisis (with fewer in-person trainings).</p>
Outcome 3.2 A functional project M&E system is in place				
<p>Output 3.2.1 Project monitoring system operating</p>	<p>a) One (1) regional project launch workshop held at the end of 2019</p>	<p>*2 bi-annual PPRs submitted</p>	<p>The Project’s M&E system was finalized only in February 2021 with the development of an M&E Manual, 49 Indicator Identity</p>	<p>There was a delay in setting up the M&E</p>

<p>and providing systematic progress information related to Project outcome and output targets in all three countries</p>	<p>b) An annual M&E report is produced until mid-2022</p>		<p>Sheets, a Risk Assessment and Management Matrix, a revised log frame and an M&E Matrix. All national team members have been trained on M&E with an international expert. National and local authorities were also involved in the training. The revised indicators which have been validated by the steering committee in August 2021 are used in the current report. The national teams are collecting data to fill the indicators of the M&E matrix. Two bi-annual progress reports (PPR) are submitted.</p>	<p>system, but corrective actions have been taken accordingly.</p>
<p>Output 3.2.2 Implementation and evaluation reports as well as CFI Programme ToC assessments to allow Project management and supervisory bodies to ensure the functioning of operations and achievement of expected results</p>	<p>a) At least two (02) project evaluation reports including an analysis of gender equality aspects are produced and shared by mid-2022 b) At least two (02) evaluation reports applying the ToC including gender equality aspects are written by mid-2022</p>	<p>*Mid-term evaluation report produced *Mid-term evaluation according to ToC produced</p>	<p>Under the supervision of the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) the independent midterm evaluation was initiated in September 2020 and finalized in July 2021. The management responses to the recommendations of the evaluator were shared with OED in July 2021.</p>	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

The project teams held meetings with the FAO Representatives and the Minister of the Sea (MS) (Cabo Verde) on 28 March 2022, the Minister of Animal and Halieutic Resources (MIRAH) (Côte d'Ivoire) on 13 April 2022 and the Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM) (Senegal) on 5 May 2022. The three ministers all expressed their support for the project activities and their willingness to strengthen fisheries governance and management. Two Steering Committee meetings were held in August 2021 and in June 2022 along with regular meetings with national counterparts when needed.

Under the technical supervision of the FAO Legal Office (LEG) and through a participatory process, reviews of the legal instruments and national fisheries policies in the countries have been reviewed for their coherence with the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication (VGSSF), and Gender principles. Reviews of existing product regulations and norms (food safety issues) in international, regional and national markets have also been carried out. Following these reviews, proposals of new texts reflecting EAF, VGSSF and Gender principles have been elaborated in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal.

Fisheries management plans in line with the EAF and/or the SSF Guidelines were developed in Cabo Verde (grouper and coastal lobster) and Senegal (shrimp and mollusks). In Côte d'Ivoire, a management plan (at the local level) for sardinella fisheries in Sassandra is under development.

Through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/Abidjan Convention, restoration, protection and/or regeneration of a total of 700 hectares have been carried out in Sassandra (Côte d'Ivoire) and in Djirnda (Saloum Islands, Senegal) in 2020 and in 2021. These activities have been implemented in collaboration with local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and local communities. In addition, studies of ecosystem functions, goods and services in addition to the evolution of mangrove ecosystems in both countries been developed and validated by national technical committees.

All project activities were implemented through a participatory process, involving national and local authorities and fishing communities in the five pilot sites (Sao Vicente and Maio Islands in Cabo Verde; Locodjro and Sassandra in Côte d'Ivoire; the Saloum Islands in Senegal).

In reference to decent working conditions, efforts to seek the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s support were not successful. Thus, the project national teams in Cabo Verde and in Senegal made assessments of working conditions and improvements to be made at the pilot sites.

With the support of the Gender Team of the FAO Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP). The three countries carried out a participatory gender-sensitive value chain analysis on the selected fisheries and identified critical points for improvement. Following these analyses, strategies and proposals for strengthening the selected value chains were developed for each country. Their implementation was initiated.

The Communication and Knowledge Management (KM) strategy developed by the CFI Global Partnership Project (GPP) has been adapted at the national level in the three countries. The National communication plans and the Knowledge management roadmaps are under implementation. In particular, the development of knowledge products (KPs) on the commonly agreed theme “Women in fisheries value chains” is ongoing by following the FAO experience capitalization methodology. Three best practices, one within each of the three countries, have been selected for this purpose.

During the reporting period, about 76.6 percent of the Results Framework activities (49 for 64) have been completed or are being implemented at different levels in the three countries. The implementation status of activities is as follows:

- Component 1: “Improving fisheries governance and management”: the eight outputs, and 22 of the 31 activities are being implemented and/or have been completed;
- Component 2: “Strengthening the seafood value chain”: the four outputs along with 13 of the 17 activities are being implemented and/or have been completed;
- Component 3: “Strategic communication, monitoring and evaluation, and scaling up best practices: the national communication strategies and plans have been elaborated and validated and started to be implemented”: the five outputs along with 14 activities of the 16 listed under this component are being implemented and/or have been completed.

During the project Steering Committee meeting organized in June 2022, Côte d’Ivoire and Senegal national authorities requested a second extension of the project to finalize the remaining activities. While awaiting discussions and validation of this request say by who??, the project national teams in these countries are preparing LOAs with local partners along with a grouping of activities (as suggested by the Project Midterm Evaluation) to speed up the implementation of the remaining activities. Additional international support will be provided to Cabo Verde and Côte d’Ivoire where national technical expertise is short supply. Nevertheless, it would be unrealistic to expect the completion of these activities in either of the three countries by May 2023.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	The implementation of the activities is progressing well despite the fact that (i) the COVID-19 crisis raises many challenges and (ii) a national expertise is not always available in the many themes covered by the project. In addition, the national teams still need a lot of guidance and technical support particularly with too many activities to be implemented (a result framework with 64 activities in each country). However, the team members are very committed to the project and adequate efforts are made to reach the objectives of the projects. Efforts are being made to reach the development objective and communities and national counterparts are also very supportive with the project.
Budget Holder	MS	S	Tremendous efforts have been made with impressive results by the project implementation team during this reporting period. However, although it has eased a bit, the COVID-19, which started about three years ago now, is still weighing on the project implementation. The limited availability of national expertise, especially in Cabo Verde and Cote d' Ivoire, exacerbates the issue. Hence, it would be unrealistic to expect the completion of the project activities in either of the three countries by May 2023; a second project extension is necessary.

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸ Cabo Verde	S	S	The National Directorate of Environment and GEF Focal Point participated in all relevant CFI activities in Cabo Verde and commends the engagement of the relevant stakeholders at national level in the project implementation, in particular in the two pilot sites. The report provides an accurate information on the activities implemented.
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁹ Côte d'Ivoire	S	S	This annual report from July 2021 to June 2022 of the Coastal Fisheries Initiative in West Africa is well written and accurately reflects the achievements of the project activities during this period. Thus, as Operational Focal Point GEF in Cote d'Ivoire, I give my favorable opinion for its transmission to the Global Environment Facility.
GEF Operational Focal Point²⁰ Senegal	S	S	Overall activities were well executed with a good involvement of relevant stakeholders through meetings. This involvement is an indicator of a stakeholders and beneficiaries' great interest in the project. As GEF focal point we really appreciated being involved. The report gives an accurate account of the activities.
Lead Technical Officer²¹	S	S	As most of the activities within the CFI Project required field work or in person workshops and meetings, progress has been slow during COVID-19 Pandemic. However, the last few months have seen substantial progress with very effective support from local staff and partners.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	S	The project team made a considerable effort to speed up the execution of the activities. The recommendations of the MTE were duly considered and relevant actions implemented. For this reason the Implementation Progress rating for this cycle is S. However, considering that the beneficiary countries are still heavily impacted by limitations posed by COVID-19 Pandemic, and the clear needs for further support to the project's countries to enhance their national expertise, the project execution is still running slow. The upcoming July2022-May2023 period will be key to intensify the efforts of the PMU and national teams to timely achieve the defined goals. The progress status will be assessed carefully at

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

¹⁹ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

²⁰ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

²¹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			the end of the 2022 to assess the need of a second no-cost extension to complete the activities. For these reason, the Development Objective rating is set to MS.
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY. **N/A. The project is still rated ESS risk low.**

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²² . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Still valid

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
N/A

²² **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Changes in decision makers, or other events beyond the control of the Project, lead to changes in policies and or the political will to support the Project.	M	Y	In the Project-formulation phase, governments – as well as other stakeholders – have been closely involved, and the Project will continue to work closely with governments to foster buy-in and commitment from relevant institutions, including through national and local champions. In addition, specific activities have been incorporated for creating awareness among government officials and politicians.	As this risk refers to events beyond the control of the Project, no mitigation actions foreseen, in addition to continued close collaboration with governments and other stakeholders. Having a national coordinator who is a representative of the Ministry in charge of fisheries is very helpful to mitigate changes in decision makers.	The Risk Matrix was discussed in the Project Steering Committee (PSC) in July 2019 and it was noted that the next PSC should review the risks ₂ in the context of advanced implementation of the project. However, the institutional arrangements in where the government counterparts take an active role in the project with the national coordinator from the ministries and recent LoAs with national authorities contribute to mitigate this risk.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Coastal communities do not engage with the Project and key stakeholders do not participate in the Project.	M	Y	The Project mitigates this risk through planned and significant networking and coordination and collaborative activities, joint planning, regular meetings between the main partners and sharing of information and development. At Project-site level, Project consultants will be based close to communities and, together with government counterparts, work in partnership with communities and fisheries actors.	Visits have been made to all project pilot sites in order to engage with key stakeholders – including professionals, civil society and local/regional administration. In the pilot sites the fisheries communities are involved in the activities implementation in order to further enhance their engagement.	

²³ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	The required data and information, or the means for obtaining the data needed (through partner collaboration), are not available.	M	Y	The lack of data is a common weakness in the context of fisheries governance and management. The Project will work closely with both relevant authorities and resource users and will hence have access to existing data. Through partnerships with other initiatives, such as the EAF Nansen project, new data will also be generated.	The LoAs with research institutes for data collection in the FPAT development process mitigate this risk. The research institutes have been involved in these data collection particularly for the FPTA development process.	
4	Insufficient capacity to implement the proposed governance and fisheries management changes in a manner that builds long-term sustainability.	M	Y	The scope of the Project has been agreed with relevant authorities and representatives of fisheries actors (small-scale fisheries CSOs). The Project will assist governments to better assess strategies and tools that are available and support capacity building accordingly. The Project will promote arrangements that are feasible and sustainable in the long-term.	Training workshops planned for national and pilot-site teams in order to enhance their capacity, including on governance and fisheries-management issues. Additional capacity-building events are foreseen.	The COVID-19 slowed down the foreseen trainings of governmental institutions. However there are now scheduled.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Regional and national market demand for improved quality products is weak.	L	Y	Existing information and perceptions indicate that there is not a lack of demand but of good quality products and of distribution channels. The Project will base its support to improved market access and enhanced product quality on thorough value chain and market analyses.	Value-chain analyses and food safety principles are part of the training provided to fisheries communities and national teams (incl. consultants and representatives from local and regional administrations).	
6	Better quality products lead to fish becoming inaccessible for poorer population groups.	M	Y	While the intention is that improvement of quality will lead to some products being sold with a premium price in order for small-scale fishers and fish workers improve their income and livelihoods, a major effect of introducing better post-harvest practices will cause a decrease in postharvest losses. This means that more produce will be available in the markets overall. It will be important though that the Project monitor prices and possible effects on food and nutrition security in the Project sites.		

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Lack of willingness and ability of development partners to collaborate.	M	Y	Many different partners were involved in the Project preparation phase and the CFI Programme as a whole is a partnership. Continued dialogue and collaboration with partners will mitigate risks of non-cooperation.	Contact with development partners maintained, including partners not previously involved in the project.	
8	Necessary decisions beyond national level, for example with respect to shared stock management and migration of fisher folk, cannot be made because of lack collaboration at the regional level	M	Y	The Project will ensure contacts with governments of neighboring countries and regional bodies to promote collaboration on issues beyond national control or through regional initiatives or existing processes such as CECAF, SRFC, FCWC, CCLME and GCLME.	The project initiated discussions with the Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC/CPCO) in Côte d'Ivoire to foster collaboration. ECOWAS took part on the project 'Steering Committee meeting in 2019. Collaboration with CCLME project is done when appropriate. However, it is important to note that most of the projects, such as the CCLME and GCLME, have recorded few activities implemented in-between phases with over the last two years.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
9	Perceived gender roles and cultural practices hinder increased involvement of women in strengthened livelihood activities.	M	Y	The Project applies a gender sensitive approach and works with both men and women, as appropriate, also for activities that target women more specifically. Women already play an important role in the postharvest sector and the Project is not seeking to drastically change gender roles but to support those who are more vulnerable and promote gender equity.	Results framework reviewed in order to render it gender sensitive/gender responsive and a <i>“Coastal Fisheries Initiative West-Africa project Checklist to address gender issues”</i> , elaborated. Along with many activities dedicated to women processors in the value chain component, they are also involved in all activities on fisheries governance (Component 1 <i>“improving fisheries governance”</i>).	
10	The persistence or resurgence of the global COVID-19 pandemic or new health crisis which could jeopardize the implementation of participatory and in-field activities.	S	N	The project is setting-up letters of agreements with multiple partners at local level in the three countries to foster activities’ implementation. Actually, it has been noted that local partners were able to implemented activities on the ground with more flexibility.	Many LoAs have been signed in the three countries with national authorities, local NGOs, national researches institutes to speed-up implementation.	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	The risk matrix has been reviewed by the PMU. None of the risks originally identified seem likely to materialize at this stage. The global COVID-19 pandemic which was not originally identified, has affected the implementation of participatory and in-field activities. However, the teams are working to catch up the delays encountered in the implementation of activities particularly those related to trainings of communities and institution. However, completion of these activities by the end of the project in May 2023 is very unlikely.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: The CFI-WA staff recruitment and organization strategy should be reviewed and considered in conjunction with that of the <i>Global Partnership Project (PPM)</i></p>	<p>The distribution of staff time between the two projects is already in place and aims at seeking budgetary and technical efficiency. However, the organization of the coordination the two projects (CFI West Africa and Global Partnership) has been improved with additional technical support on communication and a science to policy consultant. Efforts are being made to allocate the time of the Programme team in Rome (five working days per week) between the two projects, namely 3.5 days/week for CFI West Africa and 1.5 days/week for the CFI GPP.</p> <p>In addition, more short-term consultant positions have been raised to provide support in the countries.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: The mobilization of co-financing from implementing partners is urgent, and their accounting monitoring must be improved</p>	<p>The Project Team has strengthened the co-financing reporting mechanism by following up, on a regular basis, with executing partners on respective yearly expenditures detailed by type, as applicable.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: A rationalization of the results framework and consolidation of the remaining activities are necessary.</p>	<p>A rationalization of the results framework's activities has been undertaken with a grouping of some activities of each output. For example: For Output 1.1.2 "A gender inclusive and participatory assessment of public policy for fisheries is elaborated (in collaboration with the development of FPAT)", we intend to combine activities 1.1.2.2; 1.1.2.3 and 1.2.1.2 to pool efforts around the FPAT.</p> <p>Or:</p> <p>For Output 1.2.1: "Coastal fisheries management plans are developed and/or improved in accordance with the EAF and relevant international instruments and implemented" this involves combining activities 1.2.1.1 and 1.2.1.4 around activity 1.2.1.6, i.e." the development and/or improvement of fishery management plans based on the EAF and international instruments and its implementation".</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: A cost-free extension "additional" a minimum of one year, an exit</p>	<p>A 12- month-no-cost extension has been submitted to the Steering Committee meeting (PSC) in August 2021, along with a budget revision for consideration and approval. Thus, the</p>

<p>strategy and the guidance of the project's supervisory bodies are necessary to steer the project more strategically between now and its end and in preparation for the "post-project".</p>	<p>proposal of an ending of the project in May 2023 instead of May 2022 has been approved by the PSC.</p> <p>For additional strategic guidance, two Steering committee meetings have been organized (in August 2021 and in June 2022) with regular meetings at country level with national counterparts.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: There is a need to continue the way in which the monitoring of activities is carried out, while improving it through increased interactions with the PPM.</p>	<p>They are daily interactions between the CFI-WA national teams and the Global Partnership Project (GPP) coordination team. Indeed, the GPP coordination team supervises and coordinates the work of the national teams in the three countries and provides them technical and administrative support, particularly through the National Project Officers (NPOs). In addition to daily exchanges by email, Skype, Teams or Zoom weekly meetings (every Thursday) with the entire project teams are organized.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: Efforts should be made to improve the visibility of IPC-WA in the field and with all actors, including women, and to develop closer relations with active projects in the region.</p>	<p>Each country has adapted the global communication strategy according to its own context and priorities. Annual national communication plans are being implemented and many communication products (factsheets, videos, photo reports, articles) have been developed and disseminated on various channels such as FAO country websites, radios, newspapers, television, to strengthen the visibility of the project. The project participated actively in the celebration the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture” (IYAFA 2022) to gain international visibility.</p> <p>The IPC website is also used to share communication products such as articles and technical reports from the country teams at a larger scale.</p> <p>Partnerships are effective and synergies created with the FMM/GLO/145/MUL “Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS” (in Cabo Verde) and the GCP /GLO/965/SWE “Creating an enabling environment for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries” projects in the three countries.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7: A discussion should be initiated with the FLO and the GEF Secretariat on the provision of minor equipment and a budget revision made to this effect if necessary.</p>	<p>Following discussion between the project team and the Financial lead Officer (FLO) for advice, the country teams have identified the needs for small equipment with fishing communities.</p> <p>Small equipment are being bought (in Cabo Verde) and small FTT kilns platforms are being built (in Senegal and in Côte d’Ivoire).</p>
<p>Recommendation 8: Efforts should be made to better share the lessons of the project and promote its products.</p>	<p>Efforts have been made by the project team to improve knowledge sharing. A Communication and knowledge Sharing strategy has been developed and is being implemented.</p>

	<p>In this regard, a Knowledge Management consultant was recruited since September 2020 along with a science to policy consultant hired in February 2022 to support the CFI West Africa and the CFI Global Partnership Project (GPP) in implementing the knowledge management strategy and disseminating lessons learned and good practices in sustainable coastal fisheries management and improvement of the fisheries value chains.</p> <p>Regular meetings are organized since January 2021 allowing CFI West Africa to interact with the other child projects, sharing experiences and lessons learned within the framework of their knowledge management process.</p> <p>Three national stakeholder platforms in the sustainable management of coastal fisheries (in Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal) have been established for the dissemination of knowledge products at national, regional and global levels.</p> <p>The project is participating in the CFI Talks webinar series which is a platform for the dissemination of knowledge products, lessons learned and for experience sharing at global international scale (in the three CFI regions: Latin America, Asia, West Africa, and the six countries: Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru, Senegal).</p>
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<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>An exit strategy for a better preparation of the post-project period has not been defined yet. However, all the activities are being implemented in a participatory way, involving the fishing communities and the main stakeholders in the pilot sites. In addition, LoAs are signed with local partners and local NGOs to ensure a better ownership.</p> <p>During in-field coordination missions and in Steering Committee meetings, national authorities and local communities have strongly requested a second phase of the project and/or any other ways to continue activities implementation. It is worth noting that, in addition to the request for Phase II of the project, the GEF OFP in Côte d'Ivoire invited the project team to start discussions on new project proposals for submission for GEF8, but FAO would like to make a proposal that is more coherent with a regional (West Africa) perspective.</p> <p>Moreover, it is important to re-emphasize that one of the main challenges for the implementation of the CFI WA has been to find local experts and to mobilize and gain buy-in of local institutions and partners, and develop the building blocks for the interventions needed for the sustainability of coastal fisheries. The first CFI cycle has proven to be effective in building the trust</p>
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	<p>and engagement of local institutions and partners, as well as making the relevant local stakeholders familiarized with the fishery and value chain systems, the needs to improve them and the additional interventions needed. In addition, it has created local, regional and global networks that are worth to be maintained. A second phase will be proven even more beneficial, as many of challenges that have made progress slow have been overcome. Projects and interventions, especially in developing countries, need to be long-term in order for technical capacities, tools and instruments to be institutionalized thus creating a lasting positive impact.</p>
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²⁴. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	Following the first review of the results framework in 2019 in order to render outputs, indicators, targets and activities gender sensitive and, in some cases, gender responsive, and a new revision has been done with on the M&E system with more smart indicators. All the revision have been validated by the project Steering committee.	February 2021	Project Steering Committee on 10 August 2021
Components and cost	Adjustment and allocation of budgets for the additional year have been done	Following the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation which has been finalized in July 2021	Project Steering Committee on 10 August 2021
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	The no-cost-extension from May 2022 to May 2023 has implied a new schedule for	Following the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation which	Project Steering Committee on 10 August 2021

²⁴ Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

	activities implementation	has been finalized in July 2021	
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Cabo Verde			
Ministry of Sea (MMAR)	National counterpart, Cofinance	All the listed partners are very supportive with an active collaboration	No challenges encountered so far (NC)
Direction National des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture (DNPA)	National coordination roles		NC
Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement (MAE)	National counterpart		NC
Inspection Générale des Pêches	National partner		NC

Mairie de l'île de Maio	Local partner		
Direction National de l'Environnement	National partner		NC
Côte d'Ivoire			
Ministère des ressources animales et halieutiques (MIRAH)	National counterpart, Cofinance		NC
Direction des Pêches (DP)	National coordination roles		NC
Ministère de l'environnement et du développement durable (MINEDD)	National counterpart, Cofinance		NC
Secrétariat Permanent du GEF/ Point Focal Opérationnel National	National partner		NC
Mairie de Sassandra	Local partner		NC
Mairie d'Attécoubé	Local partner		NC
Senegal			
Ministère des pêches et de l'économie maritime (MPEM)	National counterpart, Cofinance		NC
Direction des pêches maritimes (DPM)	National coordination roles		NC
Ministère de l'environnement et du développement durable (MEDD)	National partner		NC
Services régional des pêches de Fatick	Local partner		NC
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
RAMAO (Cabo Verde)	Partner for training of communities		NC
BIOSFERA (Cabo Verde)	Partner for training of communities		Delays in the implementation of LoA
Fondation Maio Biodiversité (FMB) (Cabo Verde)	Local partner		NC
Afrique Verte Environnement (AVE) » in Sassandra	Implementation of mangroves restoration		NC
Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social – Centre Africain de Formation à Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (INADES-FORMATION)	Training of local communities		NC
Agence Régionale de Développement de Fatick (Senegal)	Implementation of mangroves restoration		NC
Private sector entities			
Others[1]			

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

Cabo Verde			
Institut de la Mer (IMAR)	collaboration in the participatory researches through LoA		NC
Institut Maritime et Portuaire	National partner		NC
Projet Economie Bleue	Partner		NC
Association Nouvelle Génération des Pêcheurs de S. Pedro	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Association des Pêcheurs de Mindelo,	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Association des Femmes Vendeuses de Mindelo	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Association des Pêcheurs de Salamansa	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Association des acteurs de cogestion Venus du Nord et Venus du Sud - Maio	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Association des Pêcheurs de Maio,	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
APESC- Associations Armateurs de Pêche du Cabo Verde	National partner		NC
Côte d'Ivoire			
Centre de recherches océanologiques (CRO)	collaboration in the participatory researches through LoA		NC
Fédération Nationale des Sociétés Coopératives et Acteurs de la Filière Pêche de Côte d'Ivoire (FENASCOOP-CI)	National partner, Cofinance		NC
Union Nationale des Sociétés Coopératives des Femmes de la Pêche de Côte d'Ivoire (UNSCOFEPCI)	National partner		NC
Coopérative des pêcheurs de Sassandra (COPEAS)	Local partner		NC
Société coopératives des mareyeuses et transformatrices de produits halieutiques de Sassandra(Scoop MATRAPHAS)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Coopérative des Mareyeuses et Transformatrices de Produits Halieutiques de Cote d'Ivoire-	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		Some conflicts between the cooperative in Locodjro

Femmes-Unies (CMATPHA CI Femmes-Unies)			
Coopératives des Mareyeuses et Transformatrices de Produits Halieutiques de Côte d'Ivoire (COMATPH-CI)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		Some conflicts between the cooperative in Locodjro
Union des sociétés coopératives et des acteurs de la pêche artisanale de Côte d'Ivoire (USCAPA-CI)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Coopérative des Mareyeuses et Transformatrices de Produits Halieutiques d'Abidjan (COMATPPA)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		Some conflicts between the cooperative in Locodjro
Coopérative des Mareyeuses et Transformatrices de Produits Halieutiques d'Abidjan (CMATPHA)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		Some conflicts between cooperatives leaders in Locodjro in particular between COMATPHA and CMATPHA-CI Femmes Unies
Coopérative pour le développement de la pêche à Sassandra (CODAPÊCHE)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Union Solidaire des femmes de Sassandra (KPLI)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Association des femmes mareyeuses et transformatrices de Sassandra (AYIMI)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Association des Femmes Battantes du Bord (AFBB)	Fisheries communities		NC
Association des transformatrices Ghanéennes de Sassandra (NYAME NA AKYEDZI)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Association des Marchands de Produits Halieutiques Frais de Sassandra (AMPHFRES)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Senegal			
Centre de recherche océanographique Dakar Thiaroye (CRODT)	collaboration in the participatory researches through LoA		NC
L'Institut universitaire de pêche et d'aquaculture (IUPA)	collaboration in the participatory researches through LoA		NC
Confédération africaine des organisations de pêche artisanale (CAOPA),	Training of local communities		NC
Le Cegep de la Gaspésie et des Iles, du Canada	Training of local communities		NC

<p>9 Comités locaux de pêche artisanale (CLPA) de Bassoul, CLPA de Djirnda, CLPA de Fimela, CLPA de Foundiougne, CLPA de Niodior, CLPA de Missirah, CLPA de Palmarin, CLPA de Sokone, CLPA de Toubacouta «(Iles du Saloum)</p>	<p>Fisheries communities benefiting of the project</p>		<p>NC</p>
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10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	A “Gender strategy” was developed during the formulation step. In the component 2 “strengthening the seafood value chains” participatory gender-sensitive value chain analyses involving women processors from the five pilot sites have been finalized in the three countries. In Cabo Verde, in partnership with the project FMM/GLO/145/MUL, a “Gender strategy for the fisheries sector” was developed and endorsed by the Ministry of the Sea in March 2022.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women’s empowerment?	Yes	All the indicators of the results framework have been revised to be gender responsive and /or sensitive. In all the activities, the indicators are disaggregated by sex when appropriate. Women processors are involved in all activities both related to fisheries governance and to seafood value chains.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources		
b) improving women’s participation and decision making	Yes	The project works with both men and women, as appropriate, and implements activities that target women more specifically. In addition, women are actively involved in the activities on fisheries governance to improve their participation on decision making.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	The Project has a specific focus on gender with an equitable participation of men and women. It includes women empowerment in the value chain. Trainings on leadership and financial management have been initiated.

M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	The results framework has been reviewed in order to render outputs, indicators, targets and activities gender sensitive and, in some cases, gender responsive. This revised results framework has been validated by the Project Steering Committee. In addition, the M&E system includes a new revision of these indicators to make them more relevant (smart).
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	Two gender specialists (national consultants) in Cabo Verde and in Côte d'Ivoire.
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The methodology uses in Cabo Verde to develop the second gender strategy for fisheries sector in West Africa (the first one has been done in Ghana) is being shared with Côte d'Ivoire. • The project teams always refer to gender team (ESP) for advice and technical support. • An experience capitalisation process is being develop to share the methodology used for the assessment of the coherence of the fisheries legal frameworks with gender.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	<p>Yes. The “Global communication and Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy” of the CFI Programme (developed under the CFI Global Partnership Project (GPP), has been adapted at the national level in the three countries. The knowledge management roadmap is being implemented. In particular, the development of knowledge products (KPs) on the commonly agreed theme “women in fisheries value chains”, based on the FAO experience capitalization methodology, is ongoing and three best practices have been selected within the three countries. Three national and one regional exchange visits were organized between January 2022 and May 2022 to foster knowledge sharing between women processors from the five pilot sites. Several knowledge products are being developed.</p> <p>The team members have been trained on the FAO experience capitalization methodology.</p>
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	<p>Yes. The project has a communication strategy that is based on the “Global communication and Knowledge Management Strategy” of the CFI Programme. Each country has adapted the global communication strategy according to its own context and priorities. Annual national communication plans are being implemented and many communication products (factsheets, videos, photo reports, articles) have been developed and disseminated on various channels such as FAO country websites, radios, newspapers, television, to strengthen the visibility of the project. The project participated actively in the celebration the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture” (IYAF 2022) to gain international visibility.</p>
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	<p>The article entitled: “The magic of mangroves” explored the restoration of species-rich ecosystems to support local communities in Senegal. It was published on FAO’s main pages in the six official languages: http://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1396570/ It was tweeted on July 4, 2022 by @FAOfish https://twitter.com/FAOfish/status/1543949246516236288. It also featured on CFI platforms and drew interest from national, regional and international journalists. The story, which included a photo essay and a series of video productions tailored for promotion on different platforms on key UN dates (World Biodiversity Day and World Environment Day), illustrates how coastal fishing communities, namely female oyster harvesters, have the knowledge to earn a decent wage while protecting the habitats of the Saloum Delta. It showcased how the CFI is helping fisher groups to build independence as well as becoming change activists in the combat against climate change in line with the objectives of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We go to look for oysters in the mangroves to feed our families and for business. This is how I make a living. If I work for two to three days, I can earn money to cover my expenses,” says Fatou Sarr, President of

	the Women Transformers Group of Diamniadio, a cooperative and producers' organization that supports small-scale oyster producers.
Please provide links to related website, social media account	<p>Social Media</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/legal-services/news/detail/en/c/1382611/ https://www.fao.org/in-action/coastal-fisheries-initiative/news/detail/fr/c/1532266/ https://www.fao.org/senegal/actualites/detail-events/zh/c/1476124/ http://www.fao.org/in-action/coastal-fisheries-initiative/news/detail/en/c/1434487/ https://www.facebook.com/onucv/posts/4498671163506023 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1427215078324113409 http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1380992/https://thegef.medium.com/looking-below-the-surface-of-the-importance-of-world-fisheries-day-2c6779e999f1https://twitter.com/theGEF/status/1329882233965080580 http://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/fr/c/1400147/ http://www.fao.org/senegal/actualites/detail-events/fr/c/1397308/ https://inforpress.cv/comite-tecnico-nacional-do-projecto-iniciativa-pesca-costeira-pede-melhoria-das-condicoes-de-trabalho-no-mar/ https://anacao.cv/2021/06/15/comite-tecnico-nacional-avalia-implementacao-do-projeto-iniciativa-pesca-costeira/ https://www.rtc.cv/tcv/video-details?id=17617 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iG8XHtdeQS0 http://18.135.68.34/noticia/noticia-details?id=6571#! https://soundcloud.com/user-639088694/conferencia-anual-da-iniciativa-pesca-costeira https://praiafm.biz/arquivos/14333 https://www.rtc.cv/noticia/noticia-details?id=5801#! https://desporto.sapo.pt/video/P25vpWMDrFJK0Dc9vjf https://noticiasdonorte.publ.cv/107331/atelier-nacional-de-validacao-de-relatorios-e-estudos-do-projeto-iniciativa-pesca-costeira/ http://rtc.sapo.cv/rcv/index.php?paginas=13&id_cod=94776 https://desporto.sapo.pt/video/HZ5GzjEBlG8L2yviNdW3 https://anacao.cv/2020/11/25/projeto-pesca-costeira-realiza-missoes-no-maio-e-sao-vicente/ https://inforpress.cv/maio-iniciativa-pesca-costeira-recolhe-subsidios-para-plano-de-actividade-de-co-gestao-em-2021/ https://anacao.cv/projecto-de-pesca-costeira-na-africa-ocidental-inicia-fase-de-implementacao-em-sao-vicente-e-maio/ https://www.inforpress.cv/sao-vicente-coordenacao-regional-da-iniciativa-da-pesca-costeira-africa-acompanha-desenrolar-do-projecto/ https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1405942568165285891 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1404785661274734598 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1383032151155822599 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1372611341660356622 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1372833317293330432 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1363767980539191297 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1364208245011849220 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1332677904690540544 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1308028344441745409 https://www.facebook.com/onucv/posts/2940949089278246 https://www.facebook.com/onucv/posts/3809480855758394 https://www.facebook.com/onucv/posts/3513585678681248</p>

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<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p><u>Articles</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional exchange visit spotlights women in artisanal fisheries 24/05/2022 • Regional exchange visit to support women in artisanal fisheries 10/05/2022 • West Africa exchange visits to empower women in fisheries value chains 04/04/2022 • FAO publishes landmark new Diagnostic Tool to implement SSF Guidelines 16/03/2022 • "We want to be seen, and for the world to know our work": CFI marks International Women's Day 08/03/2022 • L'IPC-Afrique de l'Ouest ambitionne de renforcer sa contribution à la gestion durable de la pêche côtière artisanale 24/08/2021 • Scaling up the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and the SSF Guidelines – CFI training workshop for project staff and partners 24/08/2021 • Featured on FAO Gender website: https://www.fao.org/gender/news/en/?page=3&ipp=5&tx_dynalist_pi1[par]=YToxOntzOjE6IkwiO3M6MToiMCI7fQ== <p><u>Publication:</u> The “policy and legal diagnostic tool for sustainable small-scale fisheries” which has been developed and published by the project in March 2022. https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8234en</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>Ms Stefania Fumo (Communication Specialist): stefania.fumo@fao.org</p> <p>Mr Pierre Dupenor (Knowledge Management Expert) : pierre.dupenor@fao.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

Indigenous peoples are not involved in the project.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Amount Estimated at Midterm as per PIR 2021	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
UN Agency	FAO	In-kind	USD 27,000,000	USD 24,500,000	USD 16,200,000	USD 27,000,000
UN Agency	UNEP and Abidjan Convention	In-kind	(150,000+1,000,000)= USD 1,150,000	(115,000 ²⁵ +800,000)= USD 915,000	USD 690,000	USD 1,150,000
National Government (Gov)	Gov Cabo Verde	In-kind	USD 3,000,000	USD 2,500,000	USD 2,000,000 (as at 31.12.2020)	USD 3,000,000
National Government	Gov Côte d'Ivoire	In-kind	USD 6,000,000	USD 4,689,883	USD 3,600,000	USD 6,000,000
National Government	Gov Senegal	In-kind	USD 5,000,000	USD 1,656,604 ²⁶	USD 3,000,000	USD 5,000,000
Civil Society Organization (CSO)	NGO BirdLife International	In-kind	USD 300,000	USD 3,429,486 ²⁷	USD 180,000	USD 300,000

²⁵ As of March 2022.

²⁶ As of April 2022. UN Operational Exchange rate 1USD=624,424XOF as at 1. May 2022.

²⁷ As of March 2022. Figure includes *activities in line with the project and its objectives*. On 26 May 2022 FAO requested BirdLife to adjust the amount reflecting BirdLife's contribution to CFI only. Feedback is awaited.

Civil Society Organization	NGO Marine Stewardship Council	In-kind	USD 1,000,000	Data not available. ²⁸	USD 600,000	USD 1,000,000
Private Sector	Industry group CONXEMAR	In-kind	USD 2,000,000		USD 1,200,000	USD 2,000,000
Civil Society Organization	CSOs Small-scale fisheries organizations	In-kind	USD 101,500		USD 60,900	USD 101,500
		TOTAL	USD 45,551,500	USD 37,690,973	USD 27,530,900	USD 45,551,500

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

²⁸ No feedback received from the co-financer in 2021 and 2022 following the request from FAO to provide financial data.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.