



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report **2023 – Revised Template**

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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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)
Initial project duration (years):	5
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.	<i>[Projects in a) and b) categories should indicate YES here and provide the geocoded data in Annex 2]</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 2024

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	6,133,027 (FAO)
Total Co-financing amount (USD)³:	45,551,500
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	5,536,411

¹ As per FPMIS

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

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

Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD) ⁴ :	4,745,518
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023 ⁵	37,690,973

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	14 September 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date ⁶ :	
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	7 June 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date ⁷ :	November 2023
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	<i>[It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex.]</i>

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S
Overall implementation progress rating:	S
Overall risk rating:	L

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	L
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Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	5 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Fatou Sock, Fishery Officer, NFIDD	Fatou.Sock@fao.org

⁴ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

⁵ Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

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.

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Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Nicolas Gutierrez, Fishery Resources Officer, NFIFM	Nicolas.Gutierrez@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Lorenzo Paolo Galbiati, Technical Officer, OCBD	Lorenzo.Galbiati@fao.org

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	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s): Global Environmental Objective: To promote responsible fisheries governance and management leading to more sustainable coastal fishery resource	Component 1: Improving fisheries governance and management						
	Outcome 1.1 National fisheries policies, strategies and actions are coherent and effective	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	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	a) In the three countries, relevant policies, strategic documents and/or laws, including implementation plans that follow EAF principles, are in place. <u>In Cabo Verde:</u> The legal text n° 2/2020-19 March 2020-BO Iª Série — N°	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). Refer to Annex 1.

<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>limited capacities 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 as EAF, co-management, gender equality, tenure and access rights regimes, etc. is insufficient. Fishing tends to be dealt with separate from postharvest activities instead</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>33: defines the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources as one of the principles to be adopted to ensure the sustainability of resources at an optimum level through the application of the EAF. The text is reported as Annex 3.</p> <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire:</u> The National policy for development of livestock, fisheries and aquaculture (PONADEPA 2022 – 2026, in its French acronym) adopted on 19 January 2022, includes several EAF principles such as fisheries management plans, co-management and monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). The text is reported as Annex 4.</p> <p><u>In Senegal:</u></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>of taking a value chain approach.</p> <p>Initiatives and activities with 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</p>		<p>Law n° 2015-18 of 13 July 2015 - Code of Maritime Fisheries includes an integrated ecosystem-based management approach to fisheries resource management. The text is reported as Annex 5.</p> <p>100%</p> <p>b) Throughout project activities, several statements from Fisheries Ministers or their representatives reiterated the willingness of national authorities to work for more coherent fisheries policies and actions.</p> <p>For instance, during meetings held between the project teams, the FAO Representatives and the Cabo Verde Minister of the Sea on 28 March 2022 and 24 November 2022, the</p>	
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			<p>relevant international and regional instruments. Likewise, co-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.</p>		<p>Côte d’Ivoire Minister of Animal and Fisheries Resources on 13 April 2022 and 15 May 2023, and Senegal’s Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy on 5 May 2022 and 11 April 2023, all expressed their willingness to strengthen fisheries governance and management. Particularly, they confirmed their support for the project and committed to follow as far as possible the recommendations made in the legal reviews.</p> <p>In the three countries, Fisheries Ministers expressed explicitly their willingness to implement the international instruments and concrete actions have been taken to improve the fisheries legal frameworks.</p>	
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					<p>100%</p> <p>c)</p> <p>In the three countries, there are already strategic documents which inform on how fisheries contribute to overall national development objectives, while also taking into account gender equality:</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u> The 2022-2026 Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS, in its Portuguese acronym). The text is reported as Annex 6 ..</p> <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u> The National policy for the development of livestock, fisheries and aquaculture (PONADEPA 2022 – 2026, in its French acronym). The text is reported as Annex 4.</p> <p><u>In Senegal</u></p>
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					<p>Plan for an emerging Senegal (PSE in its French acronym) and the Fisheries sector policy letter. The two documents are reported as Annexes 7 and 8.</p> <p>In addition to these existing documents, in Cabo Verde the “Gender strategy for the fisheries sector 2022-2025” is being implemented through Letters of Agreement (LoA) with the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, the Sea School and the National Institute for Gender Equity and Equality. These LoAs will contribute to the integration of the gender approach in fisheries programs and projects, and to the reinforcement of the capacities of women in the fisheries sector.</p>	
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					In Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, the gender aspect in the fisheries sector has been improved through trainings and proposed legal texts (in Côte d'Ivoire).	
					100%	
Outcome 1.2 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 the degradation of the mangrove and their mitigation measures, in the pilot sites in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, is carried</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 communities in the three countries are involved in gender-sensitive co-management supported by</p>	<p>a) 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 to the selected fisheries. The national management plans In Cabo Verde and</p>	S

	<p>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>national institutions.</p>	<p>Senegal are reported as Annexes 9 and 10 ..</p> <p>In Côte 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 experiment the first one for sardinella at the Sassandra pilot site. The first draft of the local management plan is available. The document is reported as Annex 11.</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u> The project, in accordance with the national authorities, decided to work on a co-management plan for two selected fisheries (grouper and coastal lobster). The project submitted three proposed amendments needed to enable co-management</p>	
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					<p>arrangements to the Ministry of the Sea. The one referring to “decentralization combined with delegation of powers attributed to the islands or to the Municipal Councils” was validated by the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNPA), which decided to carry out a pilot test in Maio Island. To support and launch this process, a national Working Group (WG) was officially created in August 2022. A draft of the Action Plan for the development of this co-management pilot experience in Maio island is being implemented.</p>	
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In Côte d’Ivoire

The first management plan dedicated to a specific fishery in the country is being developed by the project. To start the

					<p>process, a diagnostic study of the sardinella fishery in Sassandra, which included training workshops for local communities and authorities, was developed and validated on 7 December 2022. Several management measures were proposed, and the first draft of a participatory local management plan for sardinella, including the set-up of a management committee, was developed and validated at the local level on 2 June 2023.</p> <p><u>In Senegal</u> The implementation of selected management measures (for coastal shrimp and mollusks) supported by the results of participatory research activities has begun, following several workshops with stakeholders. As a result, the biological</p>	
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					<p>rest periods for these fisheries were extended by consensus between local authorities and fishing communities on 30 May 2023 during a regional meeting chaired by the Governor of the Fatick region.</p> <p>60%</p> <p>b) Under United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) /Abidjan Convention supervision, a total of 700 hectares of mangrove forest have been restored, protected and/or regenerated in Sassandra (Côte d'Ivoire) and in Djirnda (Saloum Islands, Senegal). These activities were carried out in collaboration with local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</p>
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					<p>and involved communities.</p> <p>Studies of mangrove ecosystem functions, goods and services in addition to the evolution of mangrove ecosystems were done and validated by the National Technical Committees in both countries.</p> <p><i>100%</i></p> <p>c)</p> <p>In the relevant pilot sites (Maio Island in Cabo Verde, Sassandra in Côte d'Ivoire and the Saloum Islands in Senegal), the fishing communities are involved in the co-management process. These fishing communities include men and women.</p> <p>Co-management experiences are familiar in Senegal, where all the fishing communities in the Saloum Islands are</p>	
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					involved in fisheries management through the Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPAs). In Cabo Verde and Côte d’Ivoire, co-management arrangements are being piloted in a participatory way that involves local fishing communities.	
					100%	
<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-male/female) from the pilot sites actively participate in decision-making</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 improvements to livelihoods</p> <p>b) At least 10% of the reference population of fishers and</p>	<p>a) 2.65% increase in income on average for fishers and fish workers (male/female), have been calculated through surveys in the pilot sites in December 2022.</p> <p>The total increase in income will be estimated at the end of the project.</p> <p>50%</p> <p>b)</p>	S

	<p>processes related to the management and development of coastal fisheries by the end of 2022</p>		<p>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>All the project activities have been implemented through a participatory process, involving national and local authorities and fishing communities at the five pilot sites. To avoid distortion among community members, all formal fish worker organizations have been selected regarding the local contexts.</p> <p>Therefore: <u>In Cabo Verde</u> In the 2 pilot sites (Maio and S. Vicente islands) five associations (3 in Maio, 2 in S. Vicente) are involved in CFI activities, benefiting 409 people (132 in Maio and 277 in S. Vicente: 169 men and 240 women).</p> <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u> Four cooperatives of women processors</p>	
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and fishers, representing a total of 1020 actors (626 in Locodjro - 539 women and 87 men) and 394 in Sassandra (262 women and 132 men) are involved in decision-making processes related to fisheries management.

In Senegal

All the nine Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPAs) in the Saloum Islands are involved in CFI activities. The CLPAs bring together all fisheries 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 (fishers, wholesalers, seafood processors, etc.); territorial administration; local

					<p>authorities, and traditional authorities. All the colleges are represented in the Coordination and Advisory Body, which advises on the management of fisheries resources. The CLPAs have an average of 40 members, representing an estimated 8000 fishers, 4500 seafood processors (most of them women) and 700 wholesalers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>100%</i></p>	
Component 2: Strengthening the seafood value chain						
<p><u>Outcome 2.1</u> Fishery product quality and decent working conditions are improved throughout the value chain</p>	<p>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</p> <p>b) 20% of women processors and</p>	<p>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</p>	N/A	<p>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</p>	<p>Many activities have been carried out to improve seafood product quality and seafood processing working conditions. Under the joint technical supervision of the FAO Food Safety Unit (FFSU) and the FAO Legal Office</p>	S

	<p>sellers in the pilot sites believe that their working conditions have improved by mid-2022</p> <p>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>	<p>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 have a recognized professional status and the 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</p>	<p>b) 20% of the above-mentioned persons consider that their working conditions have improved</p> <p>c) At least one organization of women producers per country has increased their sales revenue in new markets through improved practices</p>	<p>(LEGN), reviews of existing fisheries product regulations and norms, at international (Codex Alimentarius), regional and national levels, have been conducted in the three countries. Following these reviews, in March 2022, a consultative process for the development of regulatory texts to improve the regulatory and normative frameworks was initiated in the three countries. Under this consultative process, a list of new standards for small-scale fisheries seafood products, including a specific regulation on the production of dried salted fish in Cabo Verde, a decree defining the requirements for the artisanal processing of fish products in Côte d'Ivoire and a normative text on</p>	
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			<p>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 conditions in the region, in particular in Cote d'Ivoire and in Senegal.</p>		<p>requirements for landing sites, were developed and shared with national authorities.</p> <p>Regarding some of the indicators, surveys were carried out in December 2022 at the pilot sites for their estimate.</p> <p>a) An average of 62.2% of women fish processors or sellers' organizations in the three countries are participating in the project and have adopted improved practices. In particular: <u>In Cabo Verde</u> 100% <u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u> 37.5% <u>In Senegal</u> 49%</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>100%</i></p> <p>b) An average of 43.8% of women processors</p>	
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					<p>and sellers indicated that their working conditions have been improved. (57% in Cabo Verde and 32.7% in Côte d’Ivoire. In Senegal, the survey was not done.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>100%</i></p> <p>c) An average of 27.5% of women seafood processors and producers at the pilot sites in Cabo Verde and Côte d’Ivoire indicated that they have increased their income from sales in new markets thanks to improved practices. The surveys were not done in Senegal.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>75%</i></p> <p>It is important to mention these impact indicators are often difficult to measure, as they may not be</p>	
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					immediately observable and may be influenced by a wide range of factors beyond the project's control.	
<p><u>Outcome 2.2</u> 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>Following the “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”, carried out in the three countries, several training workshops were organized for fishing communities, and for women processors and sellers in particular. As a result, 831 fishing community members, including</p>	<p>MS</p> <p>A lot of activities have been done under this outcome. Nevertheless the indicator remain difficult to reach.</p>

					<p>540 women processors and sellers, were trained in several fields, such as: food safety, gender, basic accounting, leadership, entrepreneurship, organizational skills, developing investment plans, small business management, the EAF, and the SSF Guidelines.</p> <p>In addition, in Cabo Verde: to improve fresh fish and seafood products transportation and quality, a refrigerated van was bought in partnership with the FMM/GLO/145/MUL Project “Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS” and was officially given to the Sao Pedro fishing communities by the Minister of the Sea and the FAOR during Ocean Week in</p>
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					<p>Mindelo (Sao Vicente, Cabo Verde) on 24 November 2022.</p> <p>Also in partnership with the FMM/GLO/145/MUL Project, training and technical assistance were provided to Lofla's Food, a fish-burger production company founded and led by women. As a result, this small company has signed agreements with supermarkets in Sao Vicente.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire: Synergies are being created with two other projects to promote the use of the FAO FTT ovens. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The UTFIVCO41IVC "Blue Economy" project, which aims to assist the government in preparing a framework for reforms and investments to further involve the
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					<p>potential in ocean, coastal and inland water resources of Côte d'Ivoire in the transformation of the national economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Air Pollution Mitigation, Actions for Megacities in Africa (APIMAMA) project, which is led by Cocody National University in Abidjan, and which is proposing to rehabilitate 24 ovens and to carry out a study on the health of women seafood processors using FTT ovens, before and after their rehabilitation. <p>In Senegal: The new platform of five FTT ovens, built in May 2022 at Dionewar (Saloum Islands) and delivered to the Local Federation of Economic Interest Groups (FELOGIE), which brings together 6500 women processors, gave wide</p>
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					<p>visibility to the FFT technique. As a result, the Embassy of Japan in Senegal decided to finance up to USD 2 million to build similar platforms in the Casamance region. Mutualisation is being tested in the Saloum Islands: to improve the value chains for seafood products, and to facilitate their access to more profitable markets, the project has initiated wide-ranging consultations between several Local Artisanal Fishing Councils (CLPAs) in the Fatick region, to enable the stakeholders (fishers, fishmongers, women processors) to pool their resources and optimize marketing opportunities for their processed products.</p>	
						50%

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles, stories and videos were produced and published at FAO Headquarters (HQ) and at country level, marking the International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem (26 July 2022), World Food Day (16 October 2022), World Fisheries Day (21 November 2022), International Women’s Day (8 March 2023) and World Oceans Day (8 June 2023); and covering a media tour by German journalists to CFI pilot sites in Senegal’s Saloum Islands (24-29 October 2022); the CFI Global Exchange Visit held in Tumbes, Peru (29 November 2-December 2022); and the CFI Global Partnership 	<p>HS</p>
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					<p>Consultation in Dakar, Senegal (20-24 February 2023).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A total of 5 human interest stories from Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal were published on the CFI Global website; one of these was published on the IW:LEARN website. •As well, work was finalized on 5 videos: 3 on the national exchange visits between women fish workers in Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal; 1 on social protection, marking World Fisheries Day (21 November 2022); 1 marking International Women's Day (8 March 2023). All were published on the CFI Global website and shared with the CFI network and partners.
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	<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 report for 2022 has been done, and to date, 74% of the targets have been reached. Thus, 37 indicators out of 50 have been satisfied – meaning that the current values of the indicators are more than 75% of the target.</p> <p>For six indicators, the value is between 50 and 74% of the targets.</p> <p>For the remaining 6 indicators, the value is under 49% of the targets.</p>	<p>HS</p>

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

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	Good progress are made in Cabo Verde where three new fish products reached supermarkets in Sao Vicente pilot site. Nevertheless concrete results are not obtained yet in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, and efforts need still to be pursued.	The national projects teams (National project officers - NPOs) and National project coordinators (NPCs) supported by national value chains consultants and the PMU.	By February 2024

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 DO NOT repeat 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 (EAF) 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 SSF Guidelines 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>a) & b)</p> <p>The reports on “Assessment of existing fisheries legal frameworks and their coherence with the EAF” (legal review reports) have been validated at the national level in the three countries and by the FAO Legal Office (LEGN). Their publication process in the FAO Publication Workflow System (PWS) is still ongoing. Given the length of the reports, their editing was time consuming and has slowed down the publication process.</p> <p>In the three countries, proposals of legal texts reflecting the EAF, the SSF Guidelines and gender have been elaborated and validated. In Côte d’Ivoire and Senegal, they have been officially shared with the fisheries ministries.</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u> Following the submission of the draft legal texts, the National Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture created a legal working group (WG) on 18 July 2022. Its main objective is to support a participatory revision of the legal framework, including the review the national legal “regime” for artisanal fishing, the regulation of the National Council of Fisheries (including more women processors) and an amendment of Decree law 2/2020 on the</p>	<p>HS</p> <p>Working in legal purposes requires time and multiple validation process given its sensitivity and the implications of each new legal text.</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.

general regime of planning fishing activities in the maritime waters of Cabo Verde. This WG includes representatives from the Cabinet of the Minister of the Sea, the National Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture, the National Directorate of Environment, the General Fisheries Inspection (IGP), the Research Institute (IMAR), the Maritime and Port Institute (IMP) and the CFI-WA team. Three meetings were held in September and October 2022 to set up a working plan and start the revision process.

During the National Technical Committee (NTC) meeting held on 23-26 May 2023 at the Maio pilot site, three draft legal texts were validated:

- one defining the principles, powers, functioning and organization of the National Fisheries Council;
- one proposing a legal text covering coastal artisanal fisheries and addressing the EAF, the SSF Guidelines, gender.
- one proposing a revision of Legislative Decree No. 2/2020, which is the general regime for the management and planning of fishing activities in national maritime waters and on the high seas, to take into account the EAF, the SSF Guidelines, gender and co-management in the organizational structure of the Ministry of the Sea.

Following this validation, the texts will be submitted to the Government for approval.

In Côte d'Ivoire

One (1) technical note involving three FAO projects/programs (CFI, EAF-Nansen and the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)), has been developed to make FAO support in the improvement of fisheries legal frameworks at country level more coherent and collaborative.

On 2 November 2022, four legal texts were shared officially with the MIRAH: (i) two texts reflecting the EAF: one Decree on the creation, attribution, organization and functioning of the National Technical Research Commission in support of the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and one Ministerial Order establishing the status of observers on board maritime fishing vessels and the conditions for exercising their functions within the framework of the observer program relating to the implementation of the principles of the EAF; (ii) two texts reflecting the SSF Guidelines: one Decree establishing Fisheries Co-management Committees (per SSF Guidelines, Principle 5) and one

			<p>Ministerial Order establishing the mission, organization and functioning of the Gender Unit of the MIRAH (per SSF Guidelines, Principle of Equality and Gender Equity).</p> <p>A working group for exchange and follow-up of the legal activities of the CFI-WA project was set up. Named the "Legal Support FAO & MIRAH" group, it serves as a framework for consultation, coordination and monitoring of legal activities between the MIRAH, through its Department of Legal Affairs and International Cooperation (DAJUCL), its Department of Fisheries (DP) and its Directorate of Veterinary Services (DSV); and the CFI-WA project. The list of members can be seen in the appendix. During the reporting period the "Legal Support FAO & MIRAH" group held three meetings: on 19 October 2022, on 23 January 2023 and on 13 June 2023.</p> <p>In addition, a joint mission by the FAO Legal Office (LEGN), the CFI-WA team, EAF Nansen and legal experts was organized on 10-18 April 2023. During this mission, a national workshop that included training on the EAF, the SSF Guidelines and the Law of the Sea was carried out. The legal texts were also reviewed during this event.</p> <p><u>In Senegal</u> Following the validation of the legal review report, discussions on the identified gaps have been initiated with the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM, in its French acronym) to define the way forward for improving the fisheries legal framework. Therefore, the MPEM has decided to review the Law on the Maritime Fisheries Code (Law n° 2015-18, 13 July 2015) and its implementing decrees. The project is providing, through an LoA signed on 24 October 2022, technical and financial support for this review which is under the lead of the Ministry's Legal Unit. In June 2023, three draft legal texts were shared with the Ministry: (i) one text reflecting the EAF: decree regulating recreational fishing; (ii) two reflecting the SSF Guidelines: inter-ministerial order laying down the general conditions for the transshipment of fishery resources and one related to contributions to the draft decree on the general conditions of concessions of fishing rights.</p> <p>100%</p>	
Output 1.1.2	At least two (02) indicators of the FPAT tool sensitive to	*Indicators developed	The assessment of existing policies and fisheries legal frameworks' coherence with gender equality principles has been already	HS

<p>A gender inclusive and participatory assessment of public policy for fisheries is elaborated (in collaboration with the development of FPAT)</p>	<p>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>elaborated and validated at the national level in the three countries.</p> <p>The support for the Fisheries Performance Assessment Toolkit (FPAT)'s development is ongoing in partnership with the national research institutes in the three countries. The FPAT covers social, economic, ecological, and governance dimensions and is suitable for a wide range of data availability contexts. The data collected by these institutes have generated key indicators for assessing coastal fisheries governance. Therefore, the results will allow for the evaluation of the ecological, economic, and social performance of the pilot fisheries, as well as for the use of the collated information to inform management decisions.</p> <p>As a reminder, LoAs have been signed with three national research institutes to support the FPAT development process with data collection on selected fisheries: the Institute of the Sea (IMAR) in Cabo Verde, the Center for Ocean Research (CRO) in Côte d'Ivoire, and the Dakar Thiaroye Center for Oceanographic Research (CRODT) in Senegal.</p> <p>Following the finalization of the data collection and the scoring exercises, which were based on the data manual developed by the University of Washington, national workshops have been organized in the three countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •in Cabo Verde: in Mindelo, São Vicente from 31 October to 4 November 2022, with 27 participants (17 women + 10 men), including representatives from national institutions (DNPA/IGP/IMAR), from the communities (S. Pedro/Salamansa), and from fishers and fishmongers' associations. •In Côte d'Ivoire: In Jacqueville (Abidjan district) from 7-11 November 2022 with 29 participants (9 women and 20 men), including representatives from the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (MIRAH), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD), the Felix Houphouet Boigny University (UFHB) of Abidjan and the National Federation of Cooperative Societies and Actors of the Fishing Sector of Côte d'Ivoire (FENASCOOP-CI). •In Senegal: in Dakar from 18-21 July 2022 with 31 participants (11 women and 20 men), representing the national institutes, other research institutes, and fishing communities' organizations. <p>The objectives of these national workshops were to:</p>	<p>The high technical skills needed to understand the FPAT process and the language barriers, slowed down, at the start, the activities. However, the national research institutes have coped with the challenges and have made good progress.</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share the results of the experimental research; • Familiarize participants with the rationale behind the scoring process; • Learn how to interpret metrics outcomes and identify useful insights for management; • Learn how to identify causal effects between input metrics and dimensions; • Learn how to fill out worksheets intended to be uploaded to the web-based user interface (FPAT app). <p>With regards to gender issues: the FPAT tool includes a gender dimension with four indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Business Management Influence. It measures women's degree of influence (not just participation) in the management of capture and post-harvest enterprises, including decision-making, ownership and financing. - Resource Management Influence. It measures the degree of influence of women (and not only their participation) in the management of the resource, including scientific decisions, access and allocation of resources. - Labor Participation in the Post-Harvest Sector. It measures the participation of women in the labor market in the post-harvest sector as buyers, sellers, managers or workers. - Labor Participation in Harvest Sector. It measures the participation of women in the capture sector labour market, as captains or crew members. <p>The LoAs are reported as Annexes 12, 13 and 14.</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u></p> <p>In addition to the development of governance indicators (FPAT), the “Gender strategy for the fisheries sector 2022-2025” developed in partnership with the project FMM/GLO/145/MUL “Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS”, is being implemented through three LoAs with the following national structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNAP) the LoA was signed for the period of February-August 2023 for the following products: <p>Result 1. A set of trainings, tailor-made for Fisheries and Gender Equality institutions developed and implemented.</p> <p>Result 2. The Gender Approach is integrated by DNPA and Autonomous Fisheries Fund - FPA into programs and projects.</p>	
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			<p>Result 3. Improved working conditions in the artisanal fisheries sector, taking into account the specific needs of fishers and fishmongers.</p> <p>Result 4. Gender and Fisheries statistics developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Cape Verdean Gender Equality Institute - ICIEG: the LoA was signed for a period December 2022 to May 2023 for the following products: <p>Result 1. A Gender Equality Plan for a seafood processing company developed.</p> <p>Result 2. A campaign carried out to raise the visibility and professional recognition of women in artisanal fisheries value chains and their key role in guaranteeing food and nutritional security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Sea School EMAR the LoA was signed for a period December 2022 to May 2023 for the following products: <p>Result 1. A capacity building program in value creation (seafood processing) and business organization and management for women, cooperatives and/or women-led enterprises operating along the fisheries value chain designed and implemented;</p> <p>Result 2. A capacity development program to participate in public procurement processes for women, cooperatives and/or women-led enterprises operating along the fisheries value chain designed and implemented;</p> <p>Result 3. A business management training and organization program for fisheries operators designed and implemented</p> <p>Result 4. A start-up program for young people and women in fishing communities designed and implemented;</p> <p>Result 5. A training and technical assistance program in handling refrigeration equipment (refrigerated truck and ice machine) and small business management and simplified accounting training for the associations of fishers and fishmongers of Maio and São Vicente designed and implemented.</p> <p>The ongoing implementation of the gender strategy action plans will be a milestone in advancing gender mainstreaming in the fisheries sector in Cabo Verde.</p> <p>The LoAs are reported as Annexes 15, 16 and 17.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">95%</p>	
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<p>Output 1.1.3 Government coordination mechanisms, including consultative frameworks, are put in place and promote coherence and synergies among existing development projects and initiatives in coastal fisheries and related sectors</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 fisheries sector are organized by the Ministry responsible for fisheries with development partners in each country before the end of 2021</p>	<p>*Inventory updated *Coordination meetings held</p>	<p>a) 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>b) The set-up of platforms for dialogue between technical and financial partners (TFP) at country level has been included in letters of agreement (LoAs) with the Ministries in charge of fisheries in the three countries. The aim is to assist the governments to convene regular meetings of all relevant donors and development partners for experience sharing and joint planning. Despite various attempts, these platforms for dialogue have not been created by the ministries yet.</p> <p>Although this target depends on the ministries' willingness, and is beyond the control of the national teams, efforts are being made to create synergies with other existing projects/initiatives. For instance, the project is collaborating with other FAO projects such as: FMM/GLO/145/MUL "Empowering rural women in value chains for sustainable tourism in SIDS" and GCP /GLO/965/SWE "Creating an enabling environment for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries" and has initiated new collaboration with the EAF Nansen and the "Sustainable management of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem" (CCLME) programs.</p> <p>In addition to that: <u>In Cabo Verde</u> Under the Blue Economy (BE), a Steering Committee (SC) to facilitate coordination between all BE partners is being created. This SC will be chaired by the Prime Minister and FAO is expected to be a part of this Committee. This foreseen platform will promote coherence and synergies among existing development projects and initiatives in the fisheries sector. However, this process is not finalized yet.</p> <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u> The set-up of a framework has been included in the LoA with the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources (MIRAH) to allow the organization of two meetings involving the technical and financial partners (TFPs) without success. In addition, internal discussions with the FAO in Côte d'Ivoire office have been initiated, to find out</p>	<p>MS</p> <p>The set-up of the consultative frameworks depends on the willingness of ministries. Despite the fact that letters of agreement (LoAs) have been signed in the three countries to facilitate this process, progress are very slow. Nevertheless, the Project is pursuing to create synergies with existing projects or initiatives where possible.</p>
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			<p>how the “Agriculture Group” led by FAO could serve as a framework for discussion with all partners (the Ministry in charge of fisheries and the TFPs) about the fisheries sector and create synergies between different initiatives.</p> <p>However, within the framework of the operationalization of the MIRAH’s National Policy for the Development of Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture (PONADEPA 2022-2026), the CFI-WA national team participated in technical meetings for the validation of project sheets between the program unit of the FAOCI office and the MIRAH technical departments. The objectives of these meetings were (i) to support the preparation of simplified project forms and (ii) to support the MIRAH in the innovative presentation of bankable and attractive projects to donors within the framework of the TFP Agriculture/Environment group led by FAO.</p> <p><u>In Senegal</u></p> <p>The Ministry of Fisheries organized two meetings (21 October 2021 and on 13 April 2023) with the different technical and financial partners - FAO, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - to develop synergies between their interventions in the Saloum Islands.</p> <p>Furthermore, under a new LoA between FAO and the National Directorate of Marine Fisheries (DPM) signed in October 2022, a permanent consultative framework will be set up that includes the Ministry and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Thematic Group - Technical and Financial Partners based in Senegal. The LoA is reported as Annex 18.</p> <p>It is important to note that National Technical Committees (NTCs) have been created in each of the three countries, led by the National Directorates of Fisheries supported by the National Project Coordinators (NPCs). These NTCs include representatives from the ministries in charge of fisheries and environment, the relevant institutions and stakeholders, and are playing a task force role and providing technical support by reviewing reports and “overseeing” the operational implementation of project activities. Regular NTC meetings have been held in the countries. The overall objective of these meetings is to share and validate the technical reports (fisheries governance, value chains) developed by the consultants, to share the project’s state of play and to validate the work plan.</p>	
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			The NTC's meetings reports for the three countries are reported as Annexes 19, 20 and 21.	
			75%	
Outcome 1.2 Management plans are implemented and create sustainable benefits				
<p>Output 1.2.1 Coastal fisheries management plans are formulated and/or improved in line with EAF and relevant international instruments, and implemented.</p>	<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>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</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>All three countries are working on management plans on the selected fisheries.</p> <p>As a reminder, fisheries have been selected in the three countries in accordance with national authorities, as follows: Cabo Verde - 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>a) <u>In Cabo Verde</u> The project, in accordance with the national authorities, decided to work on a co-management plan for two selected fisheries (grouper and coastal lobster). Therefore, the project submitted three proposed amendments needed to enable co-management arrangements to the Ministry of the Sea. The National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNPA), which decided to carry out a pilot test in Maio Island, validated the one referring to "decentralization combined with delegation of powers attributed to the islands or to the Municipal Councils". To support and launch the process, the National Directorate in August 2022 established a multi-stakeholder Working Group (WG) on Co-management for Fisheries and Aquaculture to guide and oversee the stages of the co-management process in Maio Island, building on activities already carried out by the previous project West Africa Regional Fisheries Program - World Bank. This WG is composed by representatives from the DNPA, the Research Institute (IMAR), the National Directorate of Environment, the General Inspection of Fisheries (IGP), the Technical University of Atlantic (UTA), the Sea School, the City Hall of Maio, Maio Biodiversity (a Non-Governmental Organization, NGO) and three fishing communities' associations based in Maio Island. This WG held two meetings on 15 September 2022.</p>	

To support this process, a national training workshop on co-management including 27 participants (13 women and 14 men) was held on Maio Island on 1-3 February 2023 and several documents were produced, namely:

- Scoping note for the realization of a diagnosis on small-scale fisheries with a view to developing a pilot experiment in the co-management of coastal fisheries in the Calheta area, Maio Island;
- Subsidies for legal regime for co-management;
- Framework for the creation and maintenance of records of fishers and fishing vessels working in the co-management area.

In Côte d'Ivoire

a)

The first management plan dedicated to a specific fishery in the country is being developed by the project. To start the process, a diagnostic study of the sardinella fishery in Sassandra, including trainings of local communities and authorities, has been developed and was validated on 7 December 2022. Several management measures have been proposed and the first draft of a participatory local management plan for sardinella, including the set-up of a management committee, has been developed and was validated at the local level on 2 June 2023.

In particular:

The process started with a bibliographic review, including data collection with surveys on the sardinella fisheries in Sassandra from June-September 2022. This review was completed by a participatory diagnostic study.

To support the process, an initial training workshop on co-management of small-scale fisheries was organized for 40 fishing community members (7 men and 33 women) in Sassandra on 30 September 2022 by a fisheries governance consultant from CFI Senegal.

A national workshop to share and validate the diagnostic study including 78 stakeholders (34 men, 44 women) was held on 7 December 2022 in Sassandra (refer to the workshop report in the appendix).

Stakeholders proposed several management measures, aimed at reducing pressure on juvenile sardinella and preserving the seabed. These include: (i) increasing the mesh size of drifting gillnets and reducing the drop to prevent them from touching the seafloor, (ii) regulating sea trips by reducing the number of boats that go out to

sea in times of invasion by young fish, (iii) reducing the size of the purse seines to preserve the seabed and avoid bycatch. Supporting measures were also proposed: (i) setting up a maritime hardware store to facilitate fishers' access to fishing equipment, (ii) establishing a microfinance and credit institution tailored to the activities of women processors and fishmongers, (iii) prohibiting fishing by lamplight and the use of monofilament and multifilament nylon nets.

Knowledge sharing on co-management is ongoing between Senegal, where this theme is more familiar, and Côte d'Ivoire.

In Senegal:

a)

As part of the action plan to implement technical management measures based on the results of participatory research, the CRODT conducted activities to determine the optimum recruitment period (juvenile fish growth) and the selectivity of the fishing nets used. Participatory research was also done in the Saloum Islands by the University Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IUPA) on the ecology of ark clams and oysters.

The results of the participatory research activities were discussed during a local workshop chaired by the Deputy Prefect with the main actors in shrimp fisheries (20 men) on 19 January 2023 in Toubacouta (Saloum Islands).

Under an LoA with the Ministry of Fisheries signed on 24 October 2022, a national workshop was organized on 22 March 2023 to discuss the results of participatory research activities with fishing communities and local authorities (68 stakeholders: 60 men and 8 women). This event involved the participation of 11 Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPAs) of the Fatick region and the Kaolack region. Management measures (for coastal shrimp and mollusks) were defined by consensus, as follows:

- The initial biological rest period for shrimp was extended from one month to two months (from July to August each year) to allow juvenile development.
- The biological rest period for ark clams and oysters was defined based on consultations with the stakeholders and it was decided to schedule it from June to November each year. This will allow the species to grow normally and to be fished.

			<p>Subsequently, information and awareness-raising meetings with local communities on the biological recovery of shrimp, ark clamss and oysters were held in Bettenty, Foundiougne, Djrinda, Bassoul and Ndangane Sambou from 8-13 May 2023.</p> <p>A Regional Development Committee, chaired by the Governor of the Fatick region, was organized on 30 May 2023 to adopt a decree (administrative act) on which all stakeholders agreed for the sustainable management of resources. This activity brought together 133 people (103 men and 30 women) representing the 9 CLPAs of the Fatick region.</p> <p>b) This output has already been developed under Output 1.1.2.</p> <p>c) Women processors and vendors have been and are being involved in all activities related to the management plans in the three countries.</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u> The three main fishing communities' organizations representing 132 people (63 women and 69 men, from North and South Venus, Fishers Association of Maio), took part in the co-management process. In particular, 13 women took part in the training workshop.</p> <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u> 262 women from six (6) professional organizations of fishmongers and/or processors in Sassandra actively participated in the surveys for the diagnostic. In particular, 77 women took part in training workshops on co-management.</p> <p><u>In Senegal</u> 61 women took part in the participatory research activities related to mollusk management measures.</p> <p>A total of 151 women from the pilot sites are taking an active part in the implementation of fisheries management plans.</p>	
<p>Output 1.2.2 Mangrove management and</p>	<p>a) One (01) baseline study, carried out in the pilot sites in Côte d'Ivoire and</p>	<p>*Mangrove management plans are implemented.</p>	<p>All the indicators have been reached. Nevertheless, we have initiated the development of policy briefs and summaries of the study reports done in the Sassandra-Dagbego</p>	<p>HS</p>

<p>rehabilitation programmes are carried out and linked to fisheries objectives</p>	<p>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>complex (RAMSAR site N°1581, Côte d'Ivoire) and in Djiirnda (Saloum Islands, Senegal): -(i) Report on mangrove functions, goods and ecosystem services and the main factors influencing their development, use and degradation;</p> <p>-(ii) Report on the state of the ecosystem references of the mangroves;</p> <p>-(iii) Report on the spatial and temporal evolutionary dynamic through diachronic mapping of the mangrove ecosystem every five (5) years from 2000-2020.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>a) Awareness raising meeting(s) held.</p>	<p>Representatives from the relevant national and local (at pilot site level) institutional structures in charge of fisheries management have been trained on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), the SSF Guidelines, and gender. The trainings on the EAF were done in collaboration with the EAF-Nansen Program.</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u> A workshop on co-management was held on Maio Island from 1-3 February 2023. It was attended by a total of 27 people (13 women, 14 men) from FAO and 4 national institutions. The workshop covered the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of co-management and its objectives; • Advantages and constraints of co-management; • Preparing a co-management agreement; • Identifying actors; • Implementing the co-management process. <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u> The national gender consultant organized two capacity-building workshops on the gender concept for representatives of the main institutional structures in charge of fisheries management:</p>	

			<p>•One in Sassandra on 27 July 2022 with 14 participants, including one woman and 13 men, from the five regional structures below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directorate of the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (DR/MIRAH); - Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (DR/MINEDD); - Directorate of the Ministry of Women, Family and Children (DR/MFFE); - Directorate of the Ministry of Water and Forests (DR/MNEF); - National Agency for Support to Rural Development (ANADER). <p>•Another one in Locodjro on 20 September 2022 for six participants, including three men and three women, from the National Fisheries Directorate of the Animal Resources and Fisheries Ministry (DP/MIRAH).</p> <p>Six (6) people (5 men, 1 woman) took part in an in-person training of trainers’ workshop on the <u>SSF Guidelines</u> and on the Guidelines on Tenure, held on 23-26 November 2022 in Locodjro (District of Abidjan). The participants were from the following organizations: INADES-FORMATION (3 men), MIRAH Fisheries Department (2 men), and the National Rural Development Support Agency (ANADER) (1 woman).</p> <p>The training was provided by an international consultant from the FAO Division of Partnerships and Collaboration (PSU). The objective was to instruct the participants based on the training manuals for the SSF Guidelines and the Guidelines on Tenure.</p> <p>Under a partnership with the EAF-Nansen Program, a training workshop on EAF, SSF Guidelines, and Law of the sea was held on 15-17 May 2023 in Grand Bassam (Abidjan district). This training involved 42 participants (16 women and 26 men) including three national directors from MIRAH.</p> <p>In addition, all the relevant institutional structures in charge of fisheries management in the country were represented. The workshop report is presented as Annex 22.</p> <p>A total of 68 people (21 women and 47 men) representing the institutional structures in charge of fisheries management or working in the sector were trained on the EAF, the SSF Guidelines, the Law of the Sea and gender.</p> <p><u>In Senegal</u></p>	
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			<p>A two-day workshop to reinforce capacities on gender for Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM) staff was held from 28 February to 1 March 2023. It was facilitated by the CFI national gender consultant and attended by a total of 21 staff from eight different MPEM national directorates (15 women and 6 men). It consisted of seven modules:</p> <p>Module 1: Clarification of concepts; Module 2: History or evolution of gender; Module 3: Gender tools; Module 4: Gender analysis; Module 5: The national strategy for gender equity and equality; Module 6: Planning stages; Module 7: How to integrate gender into programming.</p>	
Outcome 1.3 Coastal communities participate in fisheries management and sustainable development processes				
<p>Output 1.3.1 Coastal fishers and fish workers organizations are formalized and/or strengthened</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>a) All planned support and training has been undertaken</p>	<p>The list of the organizations with which the project is working on the five pilot sites has been provided in the previous report. The project is currently working in the five pilot sites, with five coastal fisher and fish worker organizations in Cabo Verde, 12 in Côte d'Ivoire and 9 in Senegal. All these organizations, representing 409 people in Cabo Verde, 1020 people in Côte d'Ivoire and 13200 people in Senegal, are involved in the training activities. Most of them were already formalized, and the project has assessed their capacity development needs and LoAs with local and national NGOs have been signed to implement the training activities.</p>	
<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>a) All training sessions foreseen undertaken</p> <p>b) Participative research activities elaborated and being implemented</p>	<p>a)</p> <p>To date, 831 fishing communities' members, including 540 women processors and women sellers, have been trained on topics including the EAF, the SSF Guidelines, Gender, Basic Accounting, Leadership, Entrepreneurship, developing investment plans, Small Business management, and Food Safety,</p> <p>Furthermore, participatory research to support management measures and/or data collection has been carried out in the three countries.</p> <p>a)</p> <p>Letters of Agreement (LoA) have been signed with local and national NGOs to implement the community members' trainings:</p>	

			<p>the Renaissance Africaine-Association des Femmes en Afrique de l’Ouest (RAMAO) in Cabo Verde, INADES-Formation in Côte d’Ivoire and the African Confederation of Professional Artisanal Fisheries Organizations (CAOPA) and the College of General and Vocational Education (CEGEP) de la Gaspésie in Senegal.</p> <p>With regards to the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication (SSF Guidelines) and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Tenure of lands, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security (Governance of Tenure Guidelines), a series of “trainings for trainers” were organized by the above mentioned NGOs with the FAO Partnership and Collaboration Division (PSU). These trainings are based on the FAO guidebook: <u>“Putting Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure and the Voluntary Guidelines on Small-Scale Fisheries into practice: a learning guide for civil society organizations”</u>.</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u> A Letter of Agreement was signed on 5 September 2022 with the national NGO – RAMAO to train the fishermen’s associations and women fish sellers on several themes.</p> <p>- on the SSF Guidelines and Governance of Tenure Guidelines: Following the training of trainers sessions with RAMAO members (3 trainees) from September to November 2022, three workshops were organized in Maio, Sao Vicente and Santiago Islands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S. Vicente from 15-16 November - 25 participants (10 men + 15 women); • Maio from 31 January to 3 February - 26 participants (10 men + 16 women); • Santiago from 9-10 February 2023 - 32 participants (17 men + 15 women). <p>-An illustrated guide in Portuguese to implement the SSF Guidelines is under development. Its main objective is to raise awareness and sensitize all national actors (public, private and CSOs) in the fisheries sector, about the main challenges of small-scale fishing and to improve the participation of actors in the decision-making processes.</p>	
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			<p>-A series of training workshops in basic accounting and financial education were organized for the fishing communities from the two pilot sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Pedro (Sao Vicente). The training took place from 19-29 September 2022 with 20 participants (100% women). • S. Vicente in the community of Calhau the training took place from 5-14 October with 11 participants (100% women) • Salamansa from 3-11 November with 18 participants (100% women) • Maio Island: the training was carried out in Calheta from 11-15 October with 21 participants (100% women) and in Vila from 17-21 October with 15 participants (1 men and 14 women). <p>A total of 168 people (131 women and 37 men) has been trained by RAMAO.</p> <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u> Under the LoA signed on 14 June 2022, INADES-Formation held preparatory missions in Locodjro on 19 July 2022 and in Sassandra on 28 July 2022, to talk to communities about their expectations. Following these missions, the training materials on six modules were developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Module 1: Entrepreneurship, developing investment plans and working with donors; • Module 2: Financial skills - financial literacy, simplified accounting, and business planning; • Module 3: Setting up and managing a Savings and Credit Group; • Module 4: The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF); • Module 5: Gender and Women's Leadership; • Module 6: Organizational skills - living in cooperatives and "mutualisation" arrangements. <p>181 actors, including 111 people (33 men and 78 women) in Sassandra and 70 people (41 women and 29 men) in Locodjro, from ten (10) professional organizations in the fishing sector took part in the training sessions organized by INADES-Formation.</p>	
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			<p>In Sassandra: from 3-12 October 2022 and from 7-16 November 2022, and in Locodjro from 17-22 October 2022 and from 5-10 December 2022.</p> <p>In addition to the six modules previously developed, INADES-FORMATION has developed communication media relating to the different modules. These are two rollups (one on the EAF, one on financial education), four posters (on collective entrepreneurship, on the Savings and Credit Groups (GECs, in their French acronym), on equality between men and women and on life in cooperatives).</p> <p>Also within the framework of the agreement with INADES-Formation, 35 actors (11 men, 24 women) received in-person training for trainers in a workshop on the SSF Guidelines and on the Guidelines on Tenure (cited above under Product 1.2.3) held on 23-26 November 2022 in Locodjro (Abidjan District). The 35 participants were from the following professional organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cooperative of Women Fishmongers and Seafood Processors of Abidjan (CMATPHA) -Cooperative of Women Fishmongers and Seafood Processors of Côte d'Ivoire - Women United (CMATPHA CI FEMMES UNIES) -Cooperative of Women Fishmongers and Seafood Processors of Côte d'Ivoire (COMATPH-CI) -Cooperative of Women Fishmongers and Seafood Processors of Abidjan (COMATPPA) -Association of marine shippers and butchers. <p>The training was provided by three INADES-Formation staff, who had taken the training for trainers' course from 13 September to 2 November 2022 with PSU Division support. The objective was to instruct the participants based on the training manuals for the SSF Guidelines and the Governance of Tenure Guidelines, enabling them to train other members of the artisanal fishing communities at the CFI-WA project pilot sites.</p> <p>Furthermore, under the development process of the sardinella management plan in Sassandra, 40 fishing community members (7 men and 33 women) have been trained on co-management for small-scale fisheries on 30 September 2022. The training was done by the national fisheries governance consultant from the CFI-WA Senegal team to foster collaboration between the CFI countries and to tackle the lack of available national expertise in Côte d'Ivoire. The different topics addressed were: (i) the fisheries management process; (ii) main co-management principles; (iii) the importance of</p>	
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			<p>co-management for fishing communities; (iv) the Saloum Islands co-management example.</p> <p>A capacity-building workshop on gender for women artisanal fisheries stakeholders including 45 people (6 men and 39 women), were organized on 26 July 2022 in Sassandra by the national gender consultant. Its objective was to introduce gender principles and to raise awareness on the changing institutional environment for fisheries in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, the consultant encouraged participants to take part in the gender assessment of the artisanal fisheries sector in Sassandra. This training supports the participatory research activities and the development of the local management plan for the sardinella fishery.</p> <p>A similar workshop was organized in Locodjro on 20 September 2022 with twenty (20) people including eight men and 12 women from four cooperatives.</p> <p><u>In Senegal</u> Under the LoA with CAOPA signed on 26 April 2022, a capacity-building workshop on the SSF Guidelines and on the Guidelines on Tenure was organized for community members from nine CLPAs in Toubacouta from 2-5 August 2022 for 45 people (30 men and 15 women). In addition to this training, awareness-raising activities and a beach clean-up day were undertaken in Bettenty on 6 August 2022 to enable these communities to contribute to a healthy environment.</p> <p>b) 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. 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 together to collaborate and to allow for a better understanding of the management measures by the fishing communities. National research institutes involved in these activities are: - the Institute of the Sea (IMAR) in Cabo Verde; -the Center for Ocean Research (CRO) in Côte d'Ivoire;</p>	
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			<p>-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> <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u> A LoA has been signed with the Institute of the Sea (IMAR) on 24 November 2021 (and extended to 31 July 2022) to support the implementation of the FPAT. Experimental fishing activities have been carried out with the communities of Salamanza and San Pedro (Sao Vicente) to obtain additional information on the demersal hand line fishery in June-July 2022, using community vessels from San Pedro and Salamanza.</p> <p>The activities carried out by IMAR technicians, in a participatory way (involving communities) included data collection and analysis on size, weight, growth, size at first sexual maturity, size-weight ratio, recruitment, selectivity, period and duration of the grouper and coastal lobster fishing season. The selectivity of the fishing gear for grouper (by hook) was also tested. The main results indicated that 40% of catches were below the minimum size defined by law and that the rate of efficiency of the hooks used during this campaign was very low at 20% (2 captures out of every 10 throws).</p> <p>The results of the participatory research were shared during the FPAT workshop held in Mindelo, São Vicente from 31 October to 4 November 2022, with 27 participants (17 women + 10 men), representatives from national institutions (DNPA/ IGP/IMAR), from the communities (S. Pedro/Salamanza), representatives from fishers and fishmongers' associations and experts from the University of Washington.</p> <p>The workshop highlighted weaknesses in the data collection and fisheries management system, particularly in the lobster fishery and recommended that IMAR continue data collection efforts aimed at applying the FPAT tool, particularly in the coastal lobster fishery and strengthened participatory research activities with the participation of the communities at the pilot sites.</p> <p>Therefore, to improve data quality and availability, and to support the FPAT development on the coastal lobster and grouper fisheries, a second LoA with IMAR for a three-month duration was submitted on 20 June 2023. The results of the national workshop and the data collected under this new LoA will be shared in a regional FPAT</p>	
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			<p>workshop that will be organized in Praia, Cabo Verde in July 2023 with representatives from the three countries.</p> <p><u>In Côte d’Ivoire</u> The Center for Ocean Research (CRO) is continuing the participatory research activities. On a monthly basis, four biological samples of sardinella are collected in Sassandra to measure the biological parameters of two species of sardinella (<i>Sardinella aurita</i> and <i>Sardinella maderensis</i>) such as (i) average size, (ii) first sexual maturity size. Practical work on (i) size structure, (ii) highlighting the size-weight relationship and (ii) sex determination was carried out with the stakeholders. The objective was to highlight the reference points relating to the eco-biology of sardinella to support development of the sardinella management plan (based on co-management) in Sassandra. On 6-10 December 2022 in Sassandra, exchange sessions were organized on the preliminary results with stakeholders and fishing communities to discuss how these results could support the management measures for sardinella.</p> <p><u>In Senegal</u> Nine CLPAs from the Saloum Islands (which include fishers and women processors organizations) took part in the participatory research activities. The CRODT continued its participatory research activities and carried out biological sampling of shrimp in Foundiougne and Bettenty for another two months (October-November 2022). In addition, monthly monitoring of shrimp landings was also carried out in Foundiougne and Bettenty over the same period. For the study of selectivity, experimental fishing using nets of different meshes was also carried out over two months (October and November 2022) in Foundiougne and Bettenty. In addition, the marine environment and mangroves ecosystems were also monitored to better understand the abiotic factors that affect the abundance and growth of white shrimp: depth, salinity, water temperature, speed and direction of the water current, tide, wind direction and speed. The moon phase was also monitored, including the time of moonrise and moonset. The stage of sexual maturity of mature white shrimp females has been identified to confirm the reproductive period.</p>	
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			<p>16 shrimp fishers from Foundiougne and Bettenty were actively involved in these activities.</p> <p>A sharing of the results of the research was organized with the communities from the CLPAs on 19 January 2023 chaired by the Sub-Prefect in Toubacouta with the participation of 19 communities' representatives (4 women 15 men). A consensus was reached to introduce a biological rest period in July and August, which corresponds to the recruitment peaks and is fully consistent with the empirical knowledge of the fishing communities.</p> <p>A second meeting was held in Toubacouta on 23 March 2023, chaired by the Sub-Prefect and attended by other fisheries leaders and stakeholders. All the Local Artisanal Fishing Councils (CLPAs) in the Fatick and Kaolack regions (68 stakeholders: 8 women and 60 men) were represented. At the meeting, a broad consensus was reached on extending the biological rest period. Three decrees relating to the extension of biological period are reported in the ShareDrive of Annex 36 (in SENEGAL subfolder).</p> <p>The Fisheries and Aquaculture University Institute (IUPA) also carried out participatory research on the eco-biology of ark clams and oysters in the Saloum islands. The results were presented to 39 stakeholders (21 women and 18 men) on 9 March 2023 in Toubacouta and to 30 stakeholders (17 women and 13 men) in Djifère on 10 March 2023.</p> <p>At the end of these workshops, a broad consensus was reached on the introduction of new biological rest periods, namely July and August for white shrimp and June to November for ark clams and oysters throughout the Saloum Islands.</p> <p>The reports on participatory research carried out by CRO; IMAR; CRODT; IUPA are presented as Annexed 23, 24, 25 and 26.</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 normative frameworks for the control of fishery products	a) At least three revisions or creation of national standards for fishery products for national, regional and international markets have been developed by mid-2022	*75% of training for capacity strengthening undertaken	a) & b) Following the validation of the reviews of existing product regulations and norms in international, regional and national markets for the fisheries sector in the three countries, a consultative process for the development of regulatory texts to improve the regulatory and normative frameworks has been initiated in the three countries.	

<p>(quality/sanitary standards) and the promotion of decent working conditions are proposed and their application supported where adopted.</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>*One financial institution per country sensitized</p> <p>*Innovative practices identified</p>	<p><u>In Cabo Verde</u></p> <p>- In addition to the report on “working conditions for fishers and women processors in Maio and Sao Vicente” and a “Strategy and action plan for improving artisanal fisheries value chains in Maio and Sao Vicente Islands”, a list of Minimum Standards for Small-Scale Fisheries based on the "Study and legal evaluation of laws and regulations on food safety (SSA)", was proposed in August 2022.</p> <p>This list of Minimum Standards for Small-Scale Fisheries, which was shared with the General Inspectorate of Fisheries in a meeting on 27 September 2022, includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Revision of Decree-Law 59/2021, 13/2021 and 15/2021, as well as ordinances 6/2001 and 9/2022; b. Elaboration of a specific regulation on the production of dried salted fish; c. Establishment of criteria for the attribution of a certificate of conformity of artisanal fishery products with legal requirements (Minimum requirements for artisanal fishing). <p>It has been decided to prioritize the standards to be developed and then to focus on a specific regulation on dried salted fish.</p> <p>A draft legal text on the production of dried salted fish, elaborated in accordance with Codex Alimentarius standards, was shared, for its validation, with the National Technical Committee in a meeting held on 23-26 May 2023 at the Maio Island pilot site. The legal working group met on 22 June 2023 to finalize the legal text, which will be submitted to the government for approval.</p> <p>Following the analysis of the fisheries value chain, an assessment of the gender constraints and the legislation on working conditions, proposals for promoting gender equality were elaborated in November 2022. They highlighted the major constraints in artisanal fishing including poor working conditions in the fish markets, long hours of work standing up for women, the heavy weight on their heads for street fish vendors, fishmongers reaching retirement age without social protection, and the instability of monthly income linked to the seasonal nature of the fishing activity. These proposals include:</p>	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the formalization of artisanal fishing activities by creating a professional card for fishers and fishmongers, and their registration in the social security program; • an allocation of financial resources from the Fisheries Development Fund to artisanal fishing for the implementation of community-based projects; • the creation of an emergency insurance line; • the improvement of working conditions for women vendors in the markets and security at the sea, and promotion of high value-added fish processing; • the need to give more visibility and an "active" voice to women in decision-making bodies. <p>A strategy with proposed new actions, including working conditions improvements and accessing new markets (supermarkets and tourist hotels) was validated by the National Technical Committee in May 2023. The strategy is reported as Annex 27.</p> <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u> Two drafts of (i) one decree defining the requirements for the artisanal processing of fishery products and (ii) one draft decree defining the requirements to create a landing site for small-scale fisheries were validated by LEGN and CFI-WA legal experts in October 2022. Both texts were officially shared with the MIRAH on 2 November 2022 (annex) along with the technical note indicated in Product 1.1.1. They are reported, including the technical note, as Annexes 28, 29 and 30.</p> <p>Several exchanges and meetings have been organized with the national standardization and certification authority (CODINORM) and the National Directorate for Veterinary Services (DVS) (the competent authority), to support the certification process for fisheries products from the pilot site in Locodjro. Following a meeting on 9 September 2022, CODINORM, in a supportive way, sent terms of reference for the certification of the two CFI pilot sites (Locodjro and Sassandra) and a draft decree on food safety management modalities.</p> <p>In partnership with the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DSV), a diagnostic study of the sanitary conditions of the MOHAMED VI landing site at LOCODJRO was carried out in October 2022. The</p>	
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			<p>validated report was officially given to the Minister on 15 May 2023 by the FAOR and the Operational GEF national focal point. Related communication products are listed as Annex 31.</p> <p><u>In Senegal:</u> The Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy requested support from the project for the review of Law No. 2015-18 of 13 July 2015 on the Maritime Fishing Code. To this end, the project carried out a legal assessment of Senegal's national fisheries regulations and policies. This study was validated since June 2021 in Dakar, during a national workshop chaired and technically supervised by the Legal Affairs Unit of the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy with all the legal experts from the Ministry's departments as well as stakeholders in the sector.</p> <p>The assessment identified gaps and made strong recommendations for improving the consistency of Senegal's national legal and policy frameworks relating to fisheries, with relevant international, regional or sub-regional legal instruments.</p> <p>To improve the value chain, the project proposed two draft national standards for small-scale fisheries products intended for national, regional and international markets, which were shared with the ministry.</p> <p>These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The standard on parasite control in fisheries and aquaculture products; 2. The standard on requirements for small-scale fishing processing sites. 	
<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>To date, 255 fishing communities' members have been involved in capacity-building activities on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the three countries.</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u> Trainings on public-private partnerships (PPPs) and formalization for fishing communities are included in the activities under a LoA signed with RAMAO on 5 September 2022. In this context, workshops for community members and other stakeholders were organized in Maio and S. Vicente islands on the concept and characteristics of PPPs, on their functioning and advantages, and examples of PPPs in the fisheries sector in Cabo Verde. The LoA is reported as Annex 32.</p>	

			<p>The Maio Island workshop took place on 24-27 January 2023 with 21 participants (16 women, 5 men). The Sao Vicente workshop took place on 31 January-3 February 2023 with 17 participants (13 women, 4 men). The report of the workshop is presented as Annex 33.</p> <p>A report on the feasibility of a PPP for quality control of artisanal fishing products and the operating models of the Cova de Inglesa Fishing Complex and the Praia Fishing Port was elaborated in April 2023. This report underlines two fundamental aspects to take into consideration: i) the compensation of the remuneration (a study of financial viability is needed); ii) the confidentiality and impartiality of the inspection services that must be guaranteed and the scope of control that would be attributed to a private party. The report will be submitted to the national Fisheries Inspection Service for validation. The report is presented as Annex 34.</p> <p><u>Côte d'Ivoire</u> As part of the series of training workshops organized under the LoA with INADES-Formation, as mentioned in Output 1.3.2, a session was dedicated to public-private partnerships (PPP) in the artisanal coastal fishing sector with the Module 1: "Collective entrepreneurship, performance indicators, developing investment plans and working with potential funders".</p> <p>A total of 181 actors from 10 professional organizations in the fishing sector were trained, including 111 people (33 men and 78 women) in Sassandra and 70 people (41 women and 29 men) in Locodjro.</p> <p>In addition, to identify the best PPP models for the quality control of seafood products and working conditions, a two-month survey was launched on 6 April 2023 among 27 public and private institutions, which are involved in the quality control of fishery products.</p>	
Outcome 2.2 Value chains are more efficient and create incentives for responsible fisheries and sustainable livelihoods				
<p>Output 2.2.1 Innovations and good practices are developed, and awareness of these is raised among stakeholders in order</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</p>	<p>* 75% of training for capacity strengthening undertaken</p>	<p>The indicator a) has been already reached with the "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", carried out in the three countries.</p>	<p>There are issues to start the building of the FTT ovens platform for Sassandra due to the lack of lack of experience</p>

<p>to create fairly distributed livelihood benefits while contributing to sustainable fisheries</p>	<p>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>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>*One financial institution per country sensitized</p> <p>*Innovative practices adopted</p>	<p>The indicator b) has been reached within Output 1.3.2 for which we have: "831 fishing communities' members, including 540 women processors and women sellers, have been trained on several topics, such as the EAF, the SSF Guidelines, Gender, Basic Accounting, Leadership, Entrepreneurship, developing investment plans, Small Business Management and Food Safety.</p> <p>Furthermore, under the LoA with the Sea School:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A training workshop was held in Sao Vicente from 23 March to 6 April 2023 to reinforce the capacities of fisheries communities in the handling of refrigeration equipment, small business management and simplified accounting. A total of 11 participants (100% men) from S. Pedro, Salamanza and Calhau were trained. • A training program was organized for 170 fishers and fishmongers from CFI pilot sites and other communities from 8-26 May 2023 and from 2-26 June 2023. The program covers how to design, implement, start up and manage businesses aimed at women, cooperatives and/or companies led by women that operate along the seafood product value chain. <p>The refrigerated van for fish products, which was bought under the partnership with the FMM/GLO/145/MUL Project, has been officially delivered to San Pedro's fishing communities by the Minister of the Sea and the FAOR during the Ocean Week in Mindelo (Sao Vicente) on 24 November 2022.</p> <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u></p> <p>-An improved, gender-sensitive version of the report on the analysis of the tuna value chain in Locodjro and of sardinella in Sassandra that takes into account fisheries governance, gender, and the comments of national partners has been validated during a National Technical Committee meeting on 20 July 2022.</p>	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following a lengthy process of selection, a company named GEDITEL was chosen on March 2023 to build the FTT ovens platform in Sassandra. There are still issues with the financial proposals. <p>Nevertheless, to capitalize on the use of FTT kilns and create synergies, discussions have started with two projects. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The UTFIVCO41IVC "Blue Economy" project, which aims to assist the government in preparing a framework for reforms and investments to further involve the potential in ocean, coastal and inland water resources of Côte d'Ivoire in the transformation of the national economy. To this end, the project plans, among other actions, to contribute to the development of a program intended to support the fisheries and aquaculture value chains in Côte d'Ivoire. The project had a working session (23 May 2023) and shared with CFI Côte d'Ivoire a proposal for a "Blue Economy investment form". •The Air Pollution Mitigation, Actions for Megacities in Africa (APIMAMA) project, which is led by Cocody National University in Abidjan, carried out a diagnostic mission on the FTT kilns at the Locodjro pilot site. It proposes to rehabilitate 24 of them and to carry out a study on the health of women processors using FTT ovens, before and after their rehabilitation. A joint working session was held on 7 June 2023 to define the ways of collaboration between the two projects. <p><u>In Senegal</u></p> <p>The report on “ways to improve land tenure access for artisanal women processors and vendors, including their access to raw materials (fish)” was validated during the National Technical Committee (NTC) meeting held from 14-15 December 2022. The actions plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving land tenure security for women processors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carrying out geolocation and plot mapping of each site; ○ Supporting the process of obtaining official title; ○ Supporting the process of searching for lost or reconstituted titles. ○ Improving access to the resource 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supporting the regulation of access to the resource and the prevention of conflicts to ensure a correct supply of products in terms of both quantity and quality to women processors; ○ Strengthening the financial capacity of women processors. <p>- The new platform of five FTT ovens, built in May 2022 at Dionewar (Saloum Islands) and delivered to the Local Federation of Economic Interest Groups (FELOGIE), which brings together 6500 women processors, gave a wide visibility to the FFT technique. As a result, the Embassy of Japan in Senegal decided to finance up to USD 2 million for similar platforms in the Casamance region.</p>	
<p>Output 2.2.2 Small-scale fishers and fish workers' (especially women) access to national and regional markets for fisheries products is facilitated and improved</p>	<p>a) At least 10 people (men/women) small processors/traders or 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>*At least two new markets / distribution centers have been tested</p> <p>*One mutualisation agreement established</p> <p>*Feasibility study undertaken for labelling / certification systems</p>	<p>a) <u>In Cabo Verde</u> The project is supporting a fish-burger production company called "Lofla's Food" through technical assistance to obtain a sanitary certificate from the national competent services (elaboration of Good Hygiene and Manufacturing Practices Manual - flow diagrams etc.). A training session on Good Hygiene and Manufacturing Practices in Sao Vicente was held on 12 January 2023 for 3 company staff (2 women, 1 men). To promote its products, the project provides support on the preparation of the marketing plan, the creation of a label and a logo with a view to put the products on the markets in S. Vicente and elsewhere and also for the creation of a Facebook page to promote products via social networks https://www.facebook.com/Loflas.Food/?ref=page internal. As a result, Lofla's Food has signed agreements with supermarkets in Sao Vicente.</p> <p>In addition: A strategy with proposed new actions, including working conditions improvements and access to new markets (supermarkets and tourist hotels) was validated by the National Technical Committee in May 2023. With the support of the Association of Fishmongers of Mindelo and market officials, an awareness-raising campaign on quality, hygiene and access to new markets was carried out on 16 February 2023 at the Municipal Market of Sao Vicente: 29 people (26 women sellers</p>	

			<p>and 3 men) and representatives of the Mindelo Market participated in this training.</p> <p>The improvement in the processing of dried salted fish adds value to the products on the market, benefiting women processors and allowing them to improve their living conditions.</p> <p>b) <u>In Senegal</u></p> <p>It has been decided that mutualisation will only be tested in the Saloum Islands. Therefore, to improve the value chains for seafood products and to facilitate their access to more profitable markets, the project has initiated wide-ranging consultations between several Local Artisanal Fishing Councils (CLPAs) in the Fatick region, to enable the stakeholders (fishers, fishmongers, women processors) to pool their resources and optimize marketing opportunities for processed products.</p> <p>During these consultations, participants unanimously supported the principle of pooling potential between stakeholder organizations (CLPAs, Economic Interest Groups, local unions, etc.), and suggested to draw up agreements based on their comparative advantages.</p> <p>The mutualisation agreements which were validated by the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (Legal Office of the Directorate of Marine Fisheries) and the Fatick Regional Fisheries Service, were then submitted to the CLPAs.</p> <p>A consultation mission with the target communities to finalize and sign the agreements was organized from 19-22 June 2023.</p> <p>Two agreements were signed: one by the Sokone CLPA between women processors and another one between the Niodior and Djirnda CLPAs (women processors and fishers).</p> <p>c) <u>In Cabo Verde</u></p> <p>As a reminder, Cabo Verde has been selected to test an assessment of Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) labelling or certification schemes through an LoA with the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) to develop and support an MSC pre-assessment on coastal grouper (<i>Cephalopholis taeniops</i>).</p> <p>Following a training workshop in June 2022 on the MSC sustainable fisheries standard, its application and its objectives, the consulting firm FishFix was recruited in July 2022 by MSC for a pre-assessment of the blue spotted sea bass coastal fishery (grouper).</p>	
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			<p>A workshop to share the first version of the pre-assessment report, based on the MSC Fisheries Standard 2.01, was held in Sao Vicente on 14-15 December 2022, including 18 participants (10 women + 8 men), representatives of the fisheries ministry, research institutes, inspection services, fishers, and fishmongers. The Final Report “Technical assistance for the development and support for the pre-assessment exercise MSC of the garoupa coastal fishery (Cephalopholis taeniops) in Cabo Verde” has been validated in March 2023. The report highlights some strengths of the hand-line fishery for grouper such as reduced environmental impact and a reduced number of by-catch species. There are indications, however, that grouper stocks in the northern region of Cabo Verde are decreasing, with all indicators suggesting a stock in poor condition. The fishery automatically failed at 9 PIs (<NP60) on Principles 1 and 2 and was noted with several weaknesses and therefore not yet consistent with the MSC Standard for fisheries. A fishery improvement plan was proposed as a roadmap for improving the management of the grouper fishery to overcome the weaknesses identified in the pre-assessment and to move forward on the MSC standards.</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 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 developed and distributed at the regional level, by mid-2022</p> <p>c) At least 40% of communication products developed that address</p>	<p>*At least 70% of communication products elaborated and disseminated</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the national communication plans and the knowledge management roadmap were implemented in the three countries. Many knowledge and communication products, including factsheets, brochures, articles, videos, and human-interest stories have been developed and disseminated on various channels such as FAO global and country websites, radios, newspapers, and television, to strengthen the visibility of the project. Three brochures and one factsheet that illustrate fisheries processing good practices at CFI-WA’s pilot sites, with key messages and technical guidance based on project experiences, were finalized and published on PWS. A briefer and a factsheet on the results of the legal assessment of the national fisheries regulations and policies of the three CFI-WA countries were also finalized and published on PWS:</p> <p>Cabo Verde http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc4471fr</p> <p>Cote d’Ivoire http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc4470fr</p> <p>Senegal http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc4472fr</p>	

	gender issues, by mid-2022		<p>Fact-sheets: French : http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc4250fr Spanish : http://www.fao.org/documents/card/es/c/cc4250es English : http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc4250en</p> <p>Briefer: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc5367fr Fact-sheet: https://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc5232fr</p> <p>The project took part in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the fourth “Global Partnership Conference 2023” held on 20-24 February 2023 in Dakar, Senegal, having cross learning exchange with all CFI Child Projects – CFI Indonesia, CFI Latin America (CFI-LA), CFI Challenge Fund (CFI-CF) and the CFI Global Partnership Project (CFI-GPP), including project and partner staff, government representatives, fishing community members and private sector actors from the six CFI countries (Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru and Senegal). This in-person event generated useful results and insights for the Global Knowledge Products (GKPs) and advanced the discussions from Tumbes on areas where CFI partners are interested in having more in-depth exchanges on information, learning, and best practices across different CFI Child Projects; four CFI Talks were held on 18 July 2022 (Marine Spatial Planning), 28 September 2022 (the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries), 21 November 2022 (Private sector engagement); CFI-WA led the 5th CFI Talk on 31 May 2023 (Women in fisheries value chains): https://www.fao.org/in-action/coastal-fisheries-initiative/events/en/; an in-person global exchange visit in Tumbes, Peru, on 29 November to 2 December 2022, gathering more than 70 participants, including representatives of national and local authorities and the fishing community members from CFI West Africa (Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire and Senegal), and the other CFI geographies (Ecuador, Indonesia and Peru). one “Global Call” held on 26 October 2022 with the donor (GEF Secretariat) and the six GEF executing agencies to discuss Child Project updates and the CFI M&E system, the 	
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			<p>5th Global Partnership Consultation, in Dakar, and the development of Global Knowledge Products;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in 6 sessions of the webinar series on FAO capitalization methodology conducted by FAO Communication for Development Unit, from March to June 2023. <p>The development of knowledge products (KPs) on the commonly agreed theme “women in fisheries value chains”, which is based on the FAO experience capitalization methodology, is ongoing and three best practices have been selected within the three countries. The project has been leading the development of an e-book on women in fisheries value chains and contributing to the development of other global knowledge products on EAF and fisheries co-management. This e-book will deal with specific issues identified as critical during CFI’s work in West Africa and the two other CFI geographies. It will target decision-makers and policymakers in the fisheries sector as well as practitioners working with women involved in fisheries value chains.</p> <p>A proof-reading and copy-editing process is ongoing to review all the studies and analysis reports generated over the course of the project implementation. These reports will be published on PWS, in the fast-track section.</p> <p>All CFI West Africa communication and knowledge products and relating links are listed in Annex 35.</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><u>At regional and global level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project produced and published articles, stories and videos at FAO Headquarters (HQ) and at country level, marking the International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem (26 July 2022), World Food Day (16 October 2022), World Fisheries Day (21 November 2022), International Women’s Day (8 March 2023) and World Oceans Day (8 June 2023); and covering a media tour by German journalists to CFI pilot sites in Senegal’s Saloum Islands (24-29 October 2022); The project provided visibility to the CFI Global Exchange Visit held in Tumbes, Peru (29 November 2-December 2022); and the CFI Global Partnership Consultation in Dakar, Senegal (20-24 February 2023). Two of the events - the CFI Global Exchange Visit in Peru and the World Fisheries Day event in Côte d’Ivoire - were pegged to IYAFA 2022 and listed on its Events page; 	

	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Three (3) CFI Global Partnership Project (GPP) videos, including footage from CFI West Africa, were finalized on the EAF, sustainable mangrove management, and empowering women in fisheries value chains in West Africa as well as the other CFI regions; •As well, work was finalized on 5 videos: 3 on the national exchange visits between women fish workers in Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal; 1 on social protection, marking World Fisheries Day (21 November 2022); 1 marking International Women's Day (8 March 2023). All were published on the CFI Global website and shared with the CFI network and partners. •The video capsule with CFI-WA contributions on social protection was commissioned by OCC and promoted on @FAOfish. •A total of 5 human interest stories from Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal were published on the CFI Global website; one of these was published on the IW:LEARN website. •The Senegal women's exchange visit video was shared on GEF Newsletter #46 and the International Women's Day video was shared on GEF Newsletter #47. <p><u>At country level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CFI Côte d'Ivoire contributed to a story on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) which was commissioned by OCC, published on the NFI website on 13 December 2022, and reprinted in the GEF newsletter, Issue #43 on 23 December 2022. •CFI Senegal contributed 1 human interest story marking World Food Day (16 October 2022) and 1 human interest story marking World Oceans Day (8 June 2023), which were published on the CFI Global website. •CFI Cabo Verde contributed one human interest story, which was submitted to the IW:LEARN call for stories to mark World Oceans Day (8 June 2023). •The Senegal women's exchange visit video was shared on GEF newsletter Issue #46, 23 February 2023. The International Women's Day video was shared on GEF newsletter Issue #47, 30 March 2023. •Communication activities promoted via the CFI Global website, social media and local media coverage, are summarized as follows: <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u></p>	
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			<p>2 press releases; 1 human interest story; 3 videos; 24 tweets; 4 media appearances; <u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u> 1 awareness-raising event, 2 human interest stories; 1 video; 6 press releases; 39 tweets; 28 media appearances; 2538 communication support materials distributed; <u>In Senegal</u> 3 human interest stories; 3 videos; 10 tweets; 24 media appearances; 3407 communication support materials distributed.</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 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>As already mentioned in previous outputs (1.2.3; 1.3.2; 2.1.1; 2.1.2 ;...), several training workshops and awareness raising activities were organized under Component 1: "Improving fisheries governance and management" and Component 2: "Strengthening the seafood value chain". Several communication and knowledge management products were developed to support these activities in the countries. We could mention the following:</p> <p><u>In Cabo Verde</u> -The LoA with RAMAO, which was extended to July 2022 to implement capacity-building workshops for fishing communities on leadership, mutualism and small business management.</p> <p><u>In Côte d'Ivoire</u>, INADES-Formation has produced : -six training modules (previously mentioned); -two kakemonos: one on the EAF and one on financial literacy; -four posters on (i) collective entrepreneurship, (ii) creation and management of saving groups, (iii) gender equality, (iv) cooperatives.</p> <p><u>In Senegal</u>, under the LoA with the Maritime Fisheries Directorate, seven training modules on gender were produced.</p> <p>All CFI West Africa communication and knowledge products and relating links are listed in Annex 35.</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 and providing systematic</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 M&E report for 2022 has been produced including data collection for the 49 indicators. Two bi-annual progress reports (PPR) are submitted. The M&E report is presented as Annex 36.</p>	

progress information related to Project outcome and output targets in all three countries	b) An annual M&E report is produced until mid-2022 (mid 2024)			
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	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	*Mid-term evaluation report produced *Mid-term evaluation according to ToC produced	Under the supervision of the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) the independent midterm evaluation was done in July 2021. The management responses to the recommendations of the evaluator were shared with OED in July 2021. The final evaluation will be initiated in end of November 2023.	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

The end of the health crisis made it possible to implement the activities at field level and concluded with a two-year extension to cope with its negative impacts. Following a request from the Fisheries Ministry in Côte d'Ivoire, the steering committee approved a second no-cost extension year to May 2024.

Therefore, the project builds trust among its partners in the three countries, and benefits from the high level commitment and support from the Fisheries Ministers, who took part in its activities such as in Cabo Verde during Ocean Week, or promote them on national media and via their Twitter accounts, such as in Côte d'Ivoire when a food safety diagnostic study was shared during an official ceremony.

In the five pilot sites, all the fishing communities' organizations are supportive and collaborative, and they appreciated the participatory way the project is involving them in the activities' implementation.

The project made particularly substantial progress and to date, 74% of the targets have been reached, meaning, of 50 indicators total, 37 indicators have been fully satisfied, seven indicators are being reached, leaving only six to fill out.

Improving fisheries governance and management & strengthening the seafood value chain:

- The project made a real difference in the agenda of the fishery legal frameworks' improvement in the three countries:

In Cabo Verde, the project impelled the review of the National Fisheries Council, which is a participatory management body for the fisheries sector;

In Côte d'Ivoire, the project is supporting the National Directorate of Legal Affairs and the elaboration of legal texts for the Law N° 2016-554 of July 2016 relating to fisheries and aquaculture;

In Senegal, the project impelled and is supporting the review of Law n° 2015-18 of 13 July 2015 - Code of Maritime Fisheries;

In the three countries, proposals have been made for new standards to improve seafood products from small-scale fisheries in compliance with the Codex Alimentarius.

- Fisheries co-management is being piloted for the first time in Cabo Verde and Côte d'Ivoire based on experience sharing with Senegal, where national authorities and stakeholders are more familiar with this approach.
- To date, 831 fishing communities' members, including 540 women processors and women sellers, have been trained on several thematic such as EAF, SSF Guidelines, Gender, Food Safety, Basic Accounting, Leadership, Entrepreneurship, developing investment plans, and Small Business Management.
- The fisheries value chains are being improved through food safety diagnosis, trainings, and the promotion of FAO FTT ovens.

- Furthermore, participatory research activities have been carried out in the three countries, not only to support management measures but also to facilitate relationships between fishing communities and research institutes.
- All the activities have benefited from strategic knowledge sharing and communication activities and products and several articles, stories and videos were produced and published at FAO Headquarters (HQ) and at country level.

One of the main challenges is the fact that some indicators - such as the incomes increase for women processors and the placement of products in medium and large supermarkets - are difficult to quantify, given the types of defined activities and the budget dedicated for them in the project results framework: while the activities are positive at the output level, are well, some results at outcome level are not always granted given they depend on other factors beyond the project control. Fortunately, this fact applies mainly to the two above-mentioned indicators.

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.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	HS	Good progress have been made in the implementation of the activities since the end of the health crisis. To date, 37 indicators out of 50 (representing 74%) have been fully satisfied. As an illustration, the project has impelled a real change in the legal agenda in addition to proposals of improvements in the fisheries legal frameworks. Furthermore, to date, 831 fishing communities' members from the five pilot sites, including 540 women processors and women sellers, have been trained on topics including the EAF, the SSF Guidelines, Gender, Basic Accounting, Leadership, Entrepreneurship, developing investment plans, Small Business management, and Food Safety, National counterparts and fishing communities are very supportive and collaborative with the project. The team members continue to be very committed to the project. Although some factors are beyond project's control, adequate efforts are being made to reach the development objectives.
Budget Holder	S	HS	The project has continued to make impressive results with regards to the indicators already met during this reporting year. For instance, the project has promoted and facilitated the legal agenda in the three countries, proposing new legal texts related to the EAF, the SSF Guidelines, gender equality, and food safety. As well, the project has conducted numerous capacity building workshops for authorities as well as communities on legal frameworks, the FPAT, the SSF Guidelines, and women's empowerment in the workplace. The project has also helped to reinforce governance and improved fisheries value chains through participatory approaches, communication and knowledge management activities, bringing authorities and communities together through co-management and other approaches.

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

			The project obtained an additional one-year extension (to May 2024) following a request from Côte d'Ivoire national authorities in order to make up for delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and to achieve the expected results.
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸ Côte d'Ivoire	S	HS	As the GEF Operational Focal Point of Cote d'Ivoire, I have been involved in several activities of this regional project and have been pleased to observe a satisfactory progress in the implementation of the project overall. I have also noted some knowledge sharing between the different communities of the three beneficiary countries, which is important for a project of this sort. Given that the project's objective is to improve gender implication and equality, I would like to recommend the GEF Small Grant Program for the women's fishing association, which could be helpful for organization of their activities.
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁹ Senegal	S	HS	Overall, project implementation is going well. The local communities benefiting from the project are satisfied with the results. The project team is to be congratulated given the results despite the obstacles, in particular the COVID
Lead Technical Officer²⁰	S	S	Despite substantial delays in the implementation of the FPAT due to COVID restrictions, returning to the possibility of in-person meetings have allowed training sessions to be conducted therefore progressing in a satisfactory implementation and refining of the tool.
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	S	HS	The CFI WA project has made a considerable leap over the past year. The no-cost extension requested by the countries allowed for the reorganization of the work plan. This was possible thanks to the real engagement of the countries, which provided support and ideas on how to better achieve the objectives of the project. For example, the project established a good partnership with Cabo Verde supporting the country by promoting the work made by the country during the Ocean Week event. The five pilot sites are actively engaged and look forward to contributing to the successful finalization of the project. In general, the project moves toward a higher percentage of targets achieved, giving good signals for full achievement by the new EOD (May 2024). In conclusion, I would propose S and HS rates for this cycle to recognize the excellent work made by the countries and the PMU.

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

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new 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:

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²¹ . 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

²¹ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>)

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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 ^[21]	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 are foreseen, apart from continuing close collaboration with governments and other stakeholders. Although the decision makers have changed (Ministers in the three countries), having a national coordinator who is a representative of the Ministry has been critical to mitigate this risk.	The institutional arrangements where the government counterparts take an active role in the project with the national coordinator from the ministries and LoAs with national authorities have contributed to mitigate this risk.
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	The project is continuing to engage with key stakeholders in the pilot sites, including professionals, civil society, and	Fishing communities in the pilot sites are taking active part in the activities.

				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.	local/regional administrations. The fisheries communities are fully involved in the implementation of activities in addition to the fact that national consultants have been posted in the pilot sites.	
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 this data collection particularly for the FPAT development process and have generated new data for the selected fisheries.	
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 on EAF, SSF Guidelines, Gender, for national authorities and fishing communities have been done and pilot experiences on co-management are being tested in Cabo Verde and Côte d'Ivoire. New management measures are being implemented in Senegal.	

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 have been done and food safety principles have been promoted through trainings for fisheries communities and local authorities. Some equipment has been delivered to women processors and fishers to improve product quality.	Support is provided to women processors and sellers. However, the budgets needed for appropriate equipment and infrastructure to boost the value chains and working conditions, are not available under the project.
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 for small-scale fishers and fish workers to improve their income and livelihoods, a major effect of introducing better post-harvest practices is 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.		
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 is maintained, including partners not previously involved in the project.	
8	Necessary decisions beyond national level, for example with	M	Y	The Project will ensure contacts with governments of neighboring countries and regional bodies to	The project took part in the last CECAF meeting and initiated	

	respect to shared stock management and migration of fisher folk, cannot be made because of lack collaboration at the regional level			promote collaboration on issues beyond national control or through regional initiatives or existing processes such as CECAF, SRFC, FCWC, CCLME and GCLME.	discussions with CPCO in Côte d'Ivoire to request support for the sardinella co-management experience in Sassandra. In addition, the collaboration with FAO regional programs such as EAF Nansen, CCLME, FMM/GLO/145/MUL "Empowering rural women in value chains for sustainable tourism in SIDS", and the GCP /GLO/965/SWE "Creating an enabling environment for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries" is done when appropriate.	
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.	The results framework is gender sensitive/gender responsive and 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 "improving fisheries governance").	To date, 831 fishing communities' members, including 540 women processors and women sellers, have been trained on several thematic such as EAF, SSF Guidelines, Gender, Food Safety, Basic Accounting, Leadership, Entrepreneurship, developing

						investment plans, Small Business management.
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 be implement activities on the ground with more flexibility, even though the supervision and coordination of their work are critical.	The LoAs with national authorities, local NGOs, national research institutes speeded up the implementation of activities in the pilot sites.	

¹¹¹ 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.

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
L/M	L/M	The project has coped with the delays caused by the health crisis and the other challenges. Most of the mitigation actions worked well.

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>
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>	The distribution of staff time between the two projects is already in place and aims at seeking budgetary and technical efficiency. The organization of the coordination between 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 have been made to allocate the time of the Programme team in Rome. In addition, more short-term consultant positions and LoAs have been implemented to provide support in the countries. In particular, in Cabo Verde, two young fisheries consultants has been hired to contribute to create a future generation of fisheries 's experts.
Recommendation 2: The mobilization of co-financing from implementing partners is urgent, and their accounting monitoring must be improved	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.
Recommendation 3: A rationalization of the results framework and consolidation of the remaining activities are necessary.	The rationalization of the results framework's activities has been continued with a grouping of some activities of each output, when possible.
Recommendation 4: A cost-free extension "additional" a minimum of one year, an exit 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".	Following a request from the fisheries ministry in Côte d'Ivoire, an additional 12-month-no-cost extension has been approved by the Steering Committee meeting (PSC) in September 2022, along with a budget revision. Thus, the project will be ending in May 2024 instead of May 2023. For additional strategic guidance, regular coordination meetings at country level with national counterparts and National Technical Committees (NTCs) have been organized.
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.	Regular meetings are held between the CFI-WA national teams and the Global Partnership Project (GPP) coordination team. The GPP coordination team supervises and coordinates the work of the national teams in the three countries and provides them with 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.
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.	The 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. In addition to collaboration with national projects, partnership are built with FAO regional programs such as EAF-Nansen, CCLME programs, FMM/GLO/145/MUL "Empowering rural women in value chains for sustainable tourism in SIDS", and the GCP /GLO/965/SWE "Creating an

	enabling environment for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries” are done in the countries, when appropriate.
<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. Some small equipment has been purchased in Cabo Verde, a small FTT ovens platform has been built in Senegal and one is being built in Côte d’Ivoire. Nevertheless, the available budgets cannot cover the expressed needs.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8: Efforts should be made to better share the lessons of the project and promote its products.</p>	<p>The national communication plans and the knowledge management roadmap are being implemented in the three countries. During the reporting period, many knowledge and communication products (factsheets, videos, articles) have been developed and disseminated on various channels such as FAO country websites, radios, newspapers, and television, to strengthen the visibility of the project.</p>

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</p>	<p>An exit strategy for 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 better ownership. Collaboration is in place with existing projects and programs, whose end dates are after the CFI West Africa one. In the three countries, national authorities and local communities continue to strongly request a second phase of the project and/or any other ways to continue activities implementation. As already said last year, it is important to re-emphasize that one of the main challenges for the implementation of CFI-WA remains in finding local technical experts (mostly in Cabo Verde and Côte d’Ivoire). The first project has proven to be effective in building the trust and engagement of local institutions and partners, as well as making the relevant local stakeholders familiarized with the fishery governance 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 worthy of being maintained. A second phase will be proven even more beneficial, as many of the challenges that have made progress slow have been overcome. It is worth saying that projects and interventions, especially in developing countries, need to be long-term for technical capacities, tools, and instruments to be institutionalized, 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 Guidelines²². 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			
Components and cost	Adjustments and allocation of budgets, without change in the components' amounts, for the additional year have been done	June 2023	Budget Holder and FAO GEF Unit
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	An additional no-cost extension from May 2023 to May 2024 has implied a new implementation schedule	From September 2022	Steering Committee on 14 September 2022
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 minor project amendment (define)			

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

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]			
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 research 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 (UNSCOFEPICI)	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- Femmes-Unies (CMATPHA CI Femmes-Unies)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		Some conflicts between the cooperative in Locodjro
Coopératives des Mareyeuses et Transformatrices de Produits Halieutiques de Côte d'Ivoire (CMATPHA-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 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 (AMPHRES)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC
Senegal			
Centre de recherche océanographique Dakar Thiaroye (CRODT)	collaboration in the participatory research through LoA		NC
L'Institut universitaire de pêche et d'aquaculture (IUPA)	collaboration in the participatory research 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
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)	Fisheries communities benefiting of the project		NC

[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.

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) during this reporting period.		
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	The “Gender strategy for the fisheries sector 2022-2025” developed in partnership with the project FMM/GLO/145/MUL “Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS”, is being implemented through three LoAs with the following national structures: National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, the Cape Verdean Gender Equality Institute ICIEG and the Sea School EMAR.
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, the project continues to actively involved women 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 many thematic related to value chains and fisheries governance have been done.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	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.

Staff with gender expertise	Yes	One gender specialist in Côte d'Ivoire
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	The ongoing implementation of the gender strategy action plans will be a milestone in advancing gender mainstreaming in the fisheries sector in Cabo Verde.

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 knowledge management roadmap is being implemented in the three countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of the knowledge products (KP) on the commonly agreed theme “women in fisheries value chains”, which is based on the FAO experience capitalization methodology, is ongoing and three best practices have been selected within the three countries. • During the reporting period, many knowledge and communication products (factsheets, videos, photo reports, articles) have been developed and disseminated on various channels such as FAO country websites, radios, newspapers, and television, to strengthen the visibility of the project. • Three brochures and one fact-sheet that illustrate fisheries processing good practices at CFI-WA’s pilot sites, with key messages and technical guidance based on project experiences, were finalized and published on PWS: • A briefer and a factsheet on the results of the legal assessment of the national fisheries regulations and policies of the three CFI-WA countries were finalized and published on PWS: • The project took part actively in four CFI Talks sessions held on 18 July (Marine Spatial Planning), 28 September 2022 (Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries), 21 November 2022 (Private sector engagement) and led the 5th fifth session, 31 May 2023 (Women in fisheries value chains): https://www.fao.org/in-action/coastal-fisheries-initiative/events/en/ • The project took part in the “Global Calls” held on 26 October 2022 with the donor (GEF Secretariat) and the six GEF executing agencies to discuss Child Project updates and the CFI M&E system, the 5th Global Partnership Consultation, in Dakar, and the development of Global Knowledge Products; • The project took part an in-person global exchange visit in Tumbes, Peru, on 29 November to 2 December 2022, gathering more than 70 participants, including representatives of national and local authorities and the fishing community members from CFI West Africa (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal), and the other CFI geographies (Ecuador, Indonesia and Peru). • From March to June 2023, the project’s staff members took part in 6 sessions of the webinar series on FAO capitalization methodology conducted by FAO Communication for Development Unit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project took part in the fourth “Global Partnership Conference 2023” held on 20-24 February 2023 in Dakar, Senegal, having cross learning exchange with all CFI Child Projects – CFI Indonesia, CFI Latin America (CFI-LA), CFI Challenge Fund (CFI-CF) and the CFI Global Partnership Project (CFI-GPP), including project and partner staff, government representatives, fishing community members and private sector actors from the six CFI countries (Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru and Senegal). This in-person event GPC generated useful results and insights for the GKPs advanced the discussions from Tumbes on areas where CFI partners are interested in having more in-depth exchanges on information, learning, and best practices across different CFI Child Projects. • The project has been leading the development of an e-book on women in fisheries value chains and contributing to the development of other global knowledge products on EAF and fisheries co-management. This e-book will deal with specific sets of issues identified as critical during CFI’s work in West Africa in addition to the two other CFI geographies. It will target decision-makers and policymakers in the fisheries sector as well as practitioners working with women involved in fisheries value chains. • A proof-reading and copy-editing process is ongoing to review all the study and analysis reports generated over the course of the project implementation. These reports will be published on PWS, in the fast-track section. • In Cabo Verde <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The LoA with RAMAO signed in June 2021 was extended to July 2022 to implement capacity-building workshops for fishing communities on leadership, mutualism and small business management. • In Côte d’Ivoire, INADES-FORMATION has produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - six training modules (previously mentioned); - two kakemonos: one on the EAF and one on financial literacy; four posters on (i) collective entrepreneurship, (ii) creation and management of saving groups, (iii) gender equality, (iv) cooperatives
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Yes!</p> <p>Annual national communication plans are being implemented and many communication products such as articles, stories and videos were produced and published at FAO Headquarters (HQ) and at country level, marking the International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem (26 July 2022), World Food Day (16 October 2022), World Fisheries Day (21 November 2022), International Women’s Day (8 March 2023) and World Oceans Day (8 June 2023); and covering a media tour by German journalists to CFI pilot sites in Senegal’s Saloum Islands (24-29 October 2022); the CFI Global Exchange Visit held in Tumbes, Peru (29 November 2-December 2022); and the CFI Global Partnership Consultation in Dakar, Senegal (20-24 February 2023).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two of the events - the CFI Global Exchange Visit in Peru and the World Fisheries Day event in Côte d’Ivoire - were pegged to IYAFA 2022 and listed on its Events page. • A total of 5 human interest stories from Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire and Senegal were published on the CFI Global website; one of these was published on the IW:LEARN website. • CFI Côte d’Ivoire contributed to a story on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), which was commissioned by OCC, published on the NFI website on 13 December 2022, and reprinted in the GEF newsletter, Issue #43 on 23 December 2022. • CFI Senegal contributed two human interest stories: 1 marking World Food Day (16 October 2022) and 1 marking World Oceans Day (8 June 2023), which were published on the CFI Global website. • CFI Cabo Verde contributed one human interest story, which was submitted to the IW:LEARN call for stories to mark World Oceans Day (8 June 2023).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As well, work was finalized on 5 videos: 3 on the national exchange visits between women fish workers in Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire and Senegal; 1 video capsule on social protection, marking World Fisheries Day (21 November 2022); 1 marking International Women’s Day (8 March 2023). All were published on the CFI Global website and shared with the CFI network and partners. • The video capsule with CFI-WA contributions n social protection was commissioned by OCC and promoted on @FAOfish • The Senegal women’s exchange visit video was shared on GEF Newsletter #46 and the International Women’s Day video was shared on GEF Newsletter #47. • Three CFI Global Partnership Project (GPP) videos, including footage from CFI West Africa, were finalized on the EAF, sustainable mangrove management, and empowering women in fisheries value chains in West Africa as well as the other CFI regions. • At the country level, activities were promoted via stories, social media and local media coverage, summarized as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cabo Verde: 2 press releases; 1 human interest story; 3 videos; 24 tweets; 4 media appearances; - Côte d’Ivoire: 1 awareness-raising event, 2 human interest stories; 1 video; 6 press releases; 39 tweets; 28 media appearances; 2538 communication support materials distributed; - Senegal: 3 human interest stories; 3 videos; 10 tweets; 24 media appearances; 3407 communication support materials distributed.
<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</p>	<p><u>“Use environmentally friendly gear”</u> 08/06/2023 On World Oceans Day, CFI-WA Cabo Verde beneficiary Maria Fidalgo explains how capacity building by the project has raised awareness in her community in about the need to fish sustainably to ensure continued resources and livelihoods.</p> <p>“We learned why it is important to respect the norms that protect certain species, and why it is important to observe biological rest periods,” she explains. “If we follow these rules, we will have more fish in the future.”</p> <p>Portrait photo available in story link – credit @FAO/Rodia Vicente</p>

<p>photos and photo credits.</p>	
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>Tweets</p> <p>In Cabo Verde</p> <p>https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1588488081610801152 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1588511254263390209 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1588488081610801152 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1588511254263390209 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1596170840780918785 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1597912921790902273 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1598397549429362688 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1627665655104249856 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1627723863751524354 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1627737127009062914 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1633839837399904263 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1636428499119423488 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1648316381975269376 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1649059775617937410 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1666907561675636744 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1661353400116690944 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1596170840780918785 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1597912921790902273 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1598397549429362688 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1606259376586493952 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1540754084210171904 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1545904840143937537 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1546893231031549952 https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1549825437265965057</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1549722406763331590 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1549789389580009475 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1549791513017712640 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1554443854144835584 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1554482992667566080 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1554481911090774018 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1554881301311791104 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1554885429912035328 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1554898385592786944 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1583556791014522881 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1589973691689218050 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1589965140107366400 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1594691844910235648 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1594700555150295041 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1594710773653463040 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1600494990194614276 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1600496144802631680 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1601173948288290816 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1601179289172733953 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1601180244332855296 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1618876367998951425 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1618871656017199104 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1618872541413801986 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1627645009414463488 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1627651444848328704 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1630961380680400899 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1644320774256316417</p>

	<p>https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1644323428348862466 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1644320774256316417 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1644323428348862466 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1651952976603369477 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1658158458439446550 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1658161218882875407 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1658417295306227714 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1658496176184778760 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1658494000045719553 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1665712817616429056 https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1665714220841811970</p> <p>In Senegal https://twitter.com/FAOSenegal/status/1550053559269474307 https://twitter.com/FAOSenegal/status/1564967213190234112 https://twitter.com/FAOSenegal/status/1588180044626948102 https://twitter.com/FAOSenegal/status/1616104796708020227 https://twitter.com/FAOSenegal/status/1627643827111567360 https://twitter.com/FAOSenegal/status/1642813630180622336 https://twitter.com/FAOSenegal/status/1663527348371693570 https://twitter.com/FAOSenegal/status/1668176347095613440</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Three brochures and one factsheet that illustrate fisheries processing good practices at CFI-WA’s pilot sites, with key messages and technical guidance based on project experiences, were finalized and published on PWS:</p> <p>Cabo Verde http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc4471fr</p> <p>Cote d’Ivoire http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc4470fr</p> <p>Senegal http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc4472fr</p> <p>Factsheets: French: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc4250fr Spanish: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/es/c/cc4250es English: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc4250en Briefer: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc5367fr Factsheet: https://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc5232fr</p> <p>CFI Global videos with inputs from CFI-WA:</p> <p><u>The CFI in action: sustainable mangrove management</u> 09/08/2022</p> <p><u>The CFI in action: empowering women in fisheries value chains</u> 09/08/2022</p> <p><u>The CFI in action: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)</u> 09/08/2022</p> <p><u>The CFI in action: exchange visit between women fish processors in Côte d'Ivoire</u> 29/09/2022</p> <p><u>The CFI in action: strengthening fisher communities in Cabo Verde</u> 12/10/2022</p> <p><u>Spotlight on social protection for fishers and fish workers</u> 02/02/2023</p> <p><u>Exchange visit between women seafood processors in Senegal</u> 01/02/2023</p> <p><u>International Women’s Day 2023 video testimonial</u></p>

	<p>8 March 2023 Shared in GEF Newsletter #47</p> <p>CFI Global stories with inputs from CFI-WA</p> <p>Legal capacity building workshop on fisheries held in Côte d'Ivoire 31/05/2023</p> <p>CFI partners with MSC to promote sustainable coastal fisheries in Cabo Verde 28/04/2023</p> <p>Global Partnership Consultation: coastal fisheries actors discuss CFI legacy 09/03/2023</p> <p>International Women's Day: voices from the CFI 07/03/2023</p> <p>Small-scale fisheries actors from six countries share knowledge in global exchange visit 25/01/2023</p> <p>Conserving the marine food chain for current and future generations 13/12/2022</p> <p>Reprinted in GEF newsletter #43</p> <p>CFI in action: fighting for mangroves from the ground up 26/07/2022</p> <p>Human interest stories with inputs from CFI-WA</p> <p>"Use environmentally friendly gear" 08/06/2023</p> <p>"We must observe biological rest periods" 08/06/2023</p> <p>Food Heroine: "Conditions are tough but we won't sit idly by, waiting for help" 16/10/2022</p> <p>"We fought for our autonomy": Fatou Ndong Sarr, seafood harvester and processor from Senegal 19/07/2022</p> <p>"Europe is not necessarily El Dorado": Kacou Charles, fisherman from Côte d'Ivoire 18/07/2022</p> <p>CFI News issues with inputs from CFI WA</p> <p>CFI News 10 - August 2022 CFI News 11 - September 2022 CFI News 12 - November 2022 CFI News 13 - February 2023 CFI News 14 - April 2023 CFI News 15 - June 2023</p> <p>REPRINTS</p> <p>CFI ON IW:LEARN Use environmentally friendly gear</p> <p>GEF Newsletter #49 - CFI and MSC partner in Cabo Verde story</p> <p>GEF Newsletter #47 - 8 March video</p> <p>GEF Newsletter #46 - Global Exchange Visit story + Senegal exchange visit video</p> <p>GEF Newsletter #43 - Conserving the marine food chain story</p> <p>IYAFA EVENTS RECAP</p> <p>NFI Digest #43 - 3 videos, 5 brochures</p>
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	<p><u>MSC WEBSITE</u> - CFI and MSC partner in Cabo Verde story (23 April 2023)</p> <p><u>CABO VERDE</u></p> <p>PRESS RELEASES</p> <p>01-Nov-22 National training workshop on the Fisheries Performance Assessment Tool https://www.fao.org/cabo-verde/actualites/detail-events/en/c/1631011/</p> <p>24-Nov-22 Donation of a refrigerator car to the community of S. Pedro, in S. Vicente https://www.fao.org/cabo-verde/actualites/detail-events/en/c/1631016/</p> <p>HUMAN INTEREST STORY</p> <p>08/06/23 "Use environmentally friendly gear" https://www.fao.org/in-action/coastal-fisheries-initiative/news/detail/en/c/1641487/</p> <p>VIDEOS</p> <p>The CFI in action: strengthening fisher communities in Cabo Verde https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=knP4ates8_4</p> <p>FAO empowering women fishmongers & fishing communities in Cabo Verde https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RxNVrq24EJ8</p> <p>National Gender Strategy for Fisheries in Cabo Verde https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BSkzcYaTYWU</p> <p>CFI CABO VERDE IN THE MEDIA</p> <p>25/11/22 Community of São Pedro, in SV, receives a refrigerated car to help reduce product loss Community of São Pedro, in SV, receives a refrigerated car to help reduce product loss https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WAIEBcPOLiQ</p> <p>24/11/22 São Vicente: FAO and Ministry of the Sea deliver refrigerated car to the community of São Pedro https://inforpress.cv/sao-vicente-fao-e-ministerio-do-mar-entregam-carro-https://inforpress.cv/sao-vicente-fao-e-ministerio-do-mar-entregam-carro-frigorifico-a-comunidade-de-sao-pedro/</p> <p>24/11/22 Donation of a refrigerated car https://www.rtc.cv/rcv/audio-details/com-jornalista-anatolio-lima-8062</p> <p>14-Mar-23 Analysis of the fisheries sector in Cabo Verde with Edelmira Carvalho, Consultant for the FAO's "Coastal Fisheries Initiative" Project. https://www.rtp.pt/play/p11246/e678563/nha-terra-nha-crecheu?fbclid=IwAR0bEN9hhEPvqufUNzC3uFZIHwfb0e019VvRWoY2Gmv57-lal8bqYUdnCek</p> <p><u>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</u></p> <p>EVENT</p> <p>Awareness-raising event marking World Fisheries Day, 21 November 2022, Sassandra, approximately 200 participants.</p> <p>STORIES</p>
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Contribution to story on the EAF: Conserving the marine food chain for current and future generations **13/12/2022** <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/news/41373>

Reprinted in GEF end-of-year newsletter #43 (23/12/22)

<https://us15.campaign-archive.com/?u=2bc84e04966b4b17388294ce3&id=09578da976>

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

Transformation de produits halieutiques : « C'est une activité économique rentable mais il faut s'armer de courage » 06 February 2023 <https://www.fao.org/cote-divoire/actualites/detail-events/fr/c/1630035/>

"Europe is not necessarily El Dorado": Kacou Charles, fisherman from Côte d'Ivoire
18/07/2022

VIDEOS

The CFI in action: exchange visit between women fish processors in Côte d'Ivoire
29/09/2022

PRESS RELEASES

<https://www.fao.org/cote-divoire/actualites/detail-events/fr/c/1620345/>

<https://www.fao.org/cote-divoire/actualites/detail-events/fr/c/1626743/>

[https://www.fao.org/cote-divoire/actualites/fr/?page=3&ipp=5&tx_dynalist_pi1\[par\]=YToxOntzOjE6lkwiO3M6MToiMSI7fQ==](https://www.fao.org/cote-divoire/actualites/fr/?page=3&ipp=5&tx_dynalist_pi1[par]=YToxOntzOjE6lkwiO3M6MToiMSI7fQ==)

[https://www.fao.org/cote-divoire/actualites/fr/?page=2&ipp=5&tx_dynalist_pi1\[par\]=YToxOntzOjE6lkwiO3M6MToiMSI7fQ==](https://www.fao.org/cote-divoire/actualites/fr/?page=2&ipp=5&tx_dynalist_pi1[par]=YToxOntzOjE6lkwiO3M6MToiMSI7fQ==)

<https://www.fao.org/cote-divoire/actualites/detail-events/fr/c/1640999/>

<https://www.fao.org/cote-divoire/actualites/detail-events/fr/c/1640274/>

CFI CÔTE D'IVOIRE IN THE MEDIA

21/07/2022 [La FAO veut inciter les Ivoiriens à s'investir dans le secteur de la pêche](#)

22/07/2022 [La FAO met en œuvre un projet d'incitation des jeunes Ivoiriens à la pêche](#)

22/07/2022 [PROFESSIONNALISATION DE LA PÊCHE ARTISANALE: LA FAO VEUT FORMER 175 ACTEURS DE LA CHAÎNE DES VALEURS](#)

26/07/2022 [Pêche artisanale : La Fao lance un programme de formation des acteurs nationaux](#)

08/10/22 [La Côte d'Ivoire initie une Journée de conservation des mangroves](#)

08/09/22 La Fao à travers son projet IPC-AO célèbre la journée des mangroves dans le village de Niéga situé dans le département de Sassandra - Radio de la paix (recording available)

08/10/22 La Fao à travers son projet IPC-AO célèbre la journée la journée des mangroves dans le village de Niéga situé dans le département de Sassandra - Radio Assah di (recording available)

18/08/2022 [Entretien des mangroves : la FAO offre des équipements aux populations de Niéga](#)

24/08/2022 La Fao à travers son projet IPC-AO célèbre la journée des mangroves dans le village de Niéga situé dans le département de Sassandra – RTI TV (clip available)

11/08/22 [La FAO appelle la Côte d'Ivoire à s'approprier l'outil d'évaluation de la performance des pêches](#)

11/09/22 [Côte d'Ivoire : un logiciel pour évaluer la performance des pêches](#)

	<p>11/09/22 Peche artisanale: les acteurs se forment à l'application des indicateurs de performance - Fraternité Matin print newspaper (clip available)</p> <p>21/11/2022 Atelier de formation sur l'outil FPAT – RTI TV – clip available</p> <p>28/01/2023 <u>Des transformatrices de poisson du Mali s’inspirent de l’expérience ivoirienne</u></p> <p>28/01/23 Filière Pêche: Transformation de poisson frais: Le mali s'inspire de l'expérience ivoirienne - performance - Fraternité Matinprint newspaper (clip available)</p> <p>28/01/23 <u>Fumage de poisson : des Maliens s’imprègnent de l’expertise ivoirienne</u></p> <p>28/01/23 <u>Transformation de poisson frais: le Mali s'inspire de l'expérience ivoirienne</u></p> <p>30/01/23 Des transformatrices de poisson du Mali s’inspirent de l’expérience ivoirienne – RTI TV – Clip available</p> <p>17/02/23 <u>Dakar abrite la conférence mondiale de l’Initiative pêches côtières</u></p> <p>21/02/23 <u>L’Initiative pêches côtières de la FAO est un exemple de partenariat solide (responsable)</u></p> <p>16/05/2023 <u>Pêche ivoirienne : le projet de dynamisation du débarcadère de Locodjoro exécuté à plus de 80% (FAO)</u></p> <p>16/05/2023 <u>ÉTAT SANITAIRE DU DÉBARCADÈRE DE LOCODJORO : UN RAPPORT D’UNE ÉTUDE DIAGNOSTIC DE LA FAO REMIS OFFICIELLEMENT AU MINISTRE SIDI TIÉMOKO TOURÉ</u></p> <p>17/05/2023 <u>Côte d’Ivoire-AIP/La FAO remet le rapport de l’état sanitaire du débarcadère de Locodjoro au gouvernement</u></p> <p>18/05/2023 <u>DÉBARCADÈRE DE LOCODJORO: LA FAO RELÈVE DES INSUFFISANCES HYGIÉNIQUES, LE RAPPORT COMPLET REMIS AU GOUVERNEMENT</u></p> <p>18/05/2023 <u>La FAO appuie la Côte d’Ivoire à améliorer son cadre juridique de la pêche</u></p> <p>22/05/2023 Promotion de la peche durable: le debarcadère de locodjoro fait peau neuve - Fraternité Matin print newspaper – clip available</p> <p>27/05/2023 Remise du rapport sur l'état sanitaire du debarcadère de Locodjoro au Ministre Sidi Touré – RTI TV – clip available</p> <p><u>SENEGAL</u></p> <p>HUMAN INTEREST STORIES</p> <p><u>"Nous devons observer les périodes de repos biologique"</u> 08/06/2023</p> <p><u>Héroïne de l'alimentation: «Nous ne resterons pas les bras croisés à attendre de l’aide»</u> 16/10/2022</p> <p><u>« Nous nous sommes battues pour gagner notre autonomie »: Fatou Ndong Sarr, cueilleuse et transformatrice du Sénégal</u> 19/07/2022</p> <p>VIDEOS</p>
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	<p>27/04/23 Regional women's exchange visit https://www.fao.org/in-action/coastal-fisheries-initiative/news/detail/fr/c/1638017/</p> <p>02/02/23 Une capsule sur la Journée internationale de la pêche artisanale https://www.fao.org/in-action/coastal-fisheries-initiative/news/detail/fr/c/1638170/</p> <p>13/03/23 L'IPC en action: Une voix de femme https://www.fao.org/in-action/coastal-fisheries-initiative/news/detail/fr/c/1633846/</p> <p>CFI SENEGAL IN THE MEDIA</p> <p>18/07/22 Interview with Fatou Sock, regional coordinator of CFI-WA</p> <p>18/07/22 Interview with Diène FAYE, Director of Marine Fisheries</p> <p>18/07/22 Crevettes: La surexploitation menace l'espèce</p> <p>19/07/22 Vers l'évaluation des outils de performances des pêches</p> <p>19/07/22 La FAO lance un outil d'évaluation des pêches</p> <p>19/07/22 L'Initiative Pêche Côtière, une opportunité pour le Sénégal</p> <p>20/07/22 IPC-AO: Les femmes au cœur de l'initiative</p> <p>20/07/22 Pêche artisanale: Un outil d'évaluation de la pêche mis en place</p> <p>21/02/23 5e conférence globale de l'IPC : Promouvoir les bonnes pratiques pour une pêche durable</p> <p>21/02/23 Emedia : DAKAR POUR FAIRE LE BILAN DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROJET</p> <p>30/05/23 Reportage TV sur le repos biologique</p> <p>ARTICLES BY VISITING GERMAN JOURNALISTS (MEDIA MISSION TO SALOUM ISLANDS)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://dgvn.de/aktivitaeten/researchreisen/researchreise-2022-senegal 2. https://www.welt.de/politik/ausland/plus242755667/Verarmte-Fischer-im-Senegal-Die-haben-unser-Meer-verkauft.html 3. https://magazin.nzz.ch/nzz-am-sonntag/2050/wie-muschelsammlerinnen-in-senegal-leben-Id.1712953?reduced=true 4. https://nachhaltig-entwickeln.dgvn.de/meldung/ich-will-hier-nicht-weg 5. https://nachhaltig-entwickeln.dgvn.de/meldung/kleinfischerei-in-senegal-im-zeichen-von-klimawandel-und-umweltschutz 6. https://nachhaltig-entwickeln.dgvn.de/meldung/es-gibt-immer-weniger-fische-und-muscheln <p>COMMUNICATION SUPPORT MATERIALS</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire: 4 rollups, 4 banners, 650 T-shirts, 100 polo shirts, 400 hats, 300 vests, 200 safety jackets, 80 stickers, 300 brochures, 250 aprons, 250 fanny packs</p> <p>In Senegal: 6 rollups, 450 T-shirts, 200 polos, 300 aprons, 500 hats, 300 tote bags, 300 folders, 700 facsheets, 250 notebooks, 1 banner, 100 pens, 300 brochures.</p>
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge	<p>Communication specialist: Ms. Stefania Fumo Stefania.fumo@fao.org</p> <p>Knowledge management specialist: Mr Pierre Dupenor Pierre/dupenor@fao.org</p>

management focal point's name and contact details	
Annexes	

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 people 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 2023	Amount Estimated at Midterm as per PIR 2022	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	USD 1,000,000	USD 690,000	USD 1,150,000
National Government (Gov)	Gov Cabo Verde	In-kind	USD 3,000,000	USD 2,900,000	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 5,695,011	USD 3,600,000	USD 6,000,000
National Government	Gov Senegal	In-kind	USD 5,000,000	USD 2,082,206	USD 3,000,000	USD 5,000,000
Civil Society Organization (CSO)	NGO BirdLife International	In-kind	USD 300,000	USD 3,429,486 ^[4]	USD 180,000	USD 300,000
Civil Society Organization	NGO Marine Stewardship Council	In-kind	USD 1,000,000	USD 1,871,942	USD 600,000	USD 1,000,000
Private Sector	Industry group CONXEMAR	In-kind	USD 2,000,000	No feedback	USD 1,200,000	USD 2,000,000
Civil Society Organization	CSOs Small-scale fisheries organizations	In-kind	USD 101,500	USD 25,000	USD 60,900	USD 101,500
TOTAL			USD 45,551,500	USD 41,503,645	USD 27,530,900	USD 45,551,500

^[4] No feedback received from the co-financer in 2021 and 2022 following the request from FAO to provide financial data.

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

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 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 will 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

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Iha do Maio	15.21429	-23.16021	3374486	CFI Cabo Verde
São Vicente	16.84414	-24.97398	3374197	CFI Cabo Verde
Locodjro	5.32327	-4.03696	2285142	CFI Côte d'Ivoire
Sassandra	4.95384	-6.08531	2281951	CFI Côte d'Ivoire
Sine-Saloum Delta	13.83528	-16.49861	10402303	CFI Senegal

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.

- Annex 3 - Cabo Verde: The legal text n° 2/2020-19 March 2020-BO I^{re} Série — N° 33
- Annex 4 - Côte d'Ivoire: The National policy for development of livestock, fisheries and aquaculture (PONADEPA 2022 – 2026)
- Annex 5 - Senegal: Law n° 2015-18 of 13 July 2015 - Code of Maritime Fisheries includes an integrated ecosystem-based management approach to fisheries resource management
- Annex 6 - Cabo Verde: The 2022-2026 Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS,
- Annex 7 - Senegal: Plan for an emerging Senegal (PSE)
- Annex 8 - Senegal: Fisheries sector policy letter
- Annex 9 - Cabo Verde: National management plans
- Annex 10 - Cote d'Ivoire: National management plans
- Annex 11 - Senegal: Draft of the local management plan
- Annex 12 - Cabo Verde: FPAT sheet
- Annex 13 - Cote d'Ivoire: FPAT sheet
- Annex 14 - Senegal: FPAT sheet
- Annex 15 - Cabo Verde: LoA with the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNAP) - February-August 2023
- Annex 16 - Cabo Verde: LoA with the Cape Verdean Gender Equality Institute - ICIEG - December 2022 to May 2023
- Annex 17 - Cabo Verde: LoAs with the Sea School EMAR - December 2022 to May 2023
- Annex 18 - Senegal: LoA with the National Directorate of Marine Fisheries (DPM) signed in October 2022
- Annex 19 - Cabo Verde: Meeting report of the National Technical Committee
- Annex 20 - Cote d'Ivoire: Meeting report of the National Technical Committee
- Annex 21 - Senegal: Meeting report of the National Technical Committee
- Annex 22 - Cote d'Ivoire: Report of training of trainers' workshop on the SSF Guidelines and on the Guidelines on Tenure, 23-26 November 2022
- Annex 23 - Cabo Verde - IMAR - Report on participatory research
- Annex 24 - Cote d'Ivoire - CRO - Report on participatory research
- Annex 25 - Senegal - CRODT - Report on participatory research
- Annex 26 - Senegal - IUPA - Report on participatory research
- Annex 27 - Cabo Verde: Gender strategy with new actions proposal

Annex 28 - Cote d'Ivoire: Draft of decree defining the requirements for the artisanal processing of fishery products

Annex 29 - Cote d'Ivoire: Draft decree defining the requirements to create a landing site for small-scale fisheries

Annex 30 - Cote d'Ivoire: Technical note on legal text proposals

Annex 31: Communication products relating to the validation of diagnostic study of the sanitary conditions of the MOHAMED VI landing site at LOCODJRO

Annex 32 - Cabo Verde: LoA with RAMAO for trainings on public-private partnerships (PPPs) and formalization for fishing communities - September 2022

Annex 33 - Cabo Verde: Training workshop reports from RAMAO

Annex 34 - Cabo Verde: Report on the feasibility of a PPP for quality control of artisanal fishing products

Annex 35: CFI West Africa communication and knowledge products and relating links

Annex 36: CFI West Africa M&E report: [M&E](#)

All CFI PIR's annexes are available through the following ShareDrive link: [CFI-WA – PIR 2023 - ANNEXES](#)