



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
 TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Delivering sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits in West Africa through good governance, correct incentives and innovation			
Country(ies):	Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal.	GEF Project ID: ¹	9126
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO, UNEP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	641577
Other Executing Partner(s):	Governments of CVP (Ministère de l'économie et de l'Emploi & Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Environnement), CIV (Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques & Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable) and Sen (Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Economie Maritime & Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable), and the Abidjan Convention Secretariat	ReSubmission Date:	11 April 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	60
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program:	SGP <input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Parent Program	Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI)	Agency Fee (\$)	578,973

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
IW-3 Program 7 (select) (select)	Outcome 1.1 National fisheries policies, strategies and actions are coherent and effective	GEFTF	595,530	8,135,408
IW-3 Program 7 (select) (select)	Outcome 1.2: Management plans are implemented and create sustainable benefits	GEFTF	339,565	3,401,165
IW-3 Program 7 (select) (select)	Outcome 1.3: Coastal communities participate in fisheries management and sustainable development processes	GEFTF	1,042,479	4,067,704
IW-3 Program 7 (select) (select)	Outcome 2.1: Fishery product quality and decent working conditions are improved throughout the value chain	GEFTF	1,277,507	6,701,556
IW-3 Program 7 (select) (select)	Outcome 2.2: Value chains are more efficient and create incentives for responsible fisheries and sustainable livelihoods	GEFTF	1,237,248	7,175,240
IW-3 Program 7 (select) (select)	Outcome 3.1: Knowledge generated and results achieved are communicated and shared with local,	GEFTF	927,761	7,601,556

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*. GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Dec2015

	national and regional partners			
IW-3 Program 7 (select)	Outcome 3.2: A functional project M&E system is in place	GEFTF	710,185	5,067,706
BD-4 Program 9 (select)	Outcome 1.2: Management plans are implemented and create sustainable benefits	GEFTF	302,752	3,401,165
Total project costs			6,433,027	45,551,500

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Strengthen fisheries governance, management and value chains, through the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries, of relevant international instruments and of innovative governance partnerships in three countries in West Africa (Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal)						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Improving fisheries governance and management	TA	Outcome 1.1: National fisheries policies, strategies and actions are coherent and effective Outcome 1.2: Management plans are implemented and create sustainable benefits Outcome 1.3: Coastal communities participate in fisheries management and sustainable development processes	Output 1.1.1: The national legal and institutional frameworks are reviewed and amended / complemented so that EAF principles are integrated and relevant international instruments can be operationalized (including co-management). Output 1.1.2: Information and capacity building programs are implemented to raise awareness and encourage government policy makers at all levels (MPs, directors, etc) and relevant institutions to apply EAF and implement international instruments in coastal fisheries and integrate these in relevant policies and strategies. Output 1.1.3: Evaluation	GEFTF	2,179,288	18,915,443

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.
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			<p>mechanisms are established for assessing governance effectiveness and the coherence of fisheries related policies, strategies and legal frameworks with sustainability and development objectives (poverty reduction, food security, employment, national economic growth).</p> <p>Output 1.1.4: 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>Output 1.2.1: Coastal fisheries management plans are improved in line with EAF and relevant international instruments and implemented.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2: Mangrove management and rehabilitation programs are carried out and linked to fisheries management objectives.</p> <p>Output 1.2.3: Support has been provided to national institutional structures responsible for seagement for them</p>			
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			<p>to have appropriate capacities and mandates to apply EAF, relevant international instruments and co-management.</p> <p>Output 1.3.1: Coastal fishers and fish workers organisations are formalised and/or strengthened.</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>			
Component 2: Strengthening the seafood value chain	TA	<p>Outcome 2.1: Fishery product quality and decent working conditions are improved throughout the value chain</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Value chains are more efficient and create incentives for responsible fisheries and sustainable livelihoods</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: The understanding of the links between consumption and production in the value chain is improved and value chain actors are sensitised on incentives for good practices</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: The regulatory and normative frameworks for control of fishery products (quality/sanitary standards) and for decent working conditions are improved.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Participatory arrangements are in place to support improvement and control of fishery product quality and working conditions</p> <p>Output 2.2.1: Good practices and</p>	GEFTF	2,386,042	13,756,797

			<p>innovations are developed to increase incomes and create livelihood benefits while contributing to sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>Output 2.2.2: Appropriate equipment and material, with an emphasis on 'passive innovations' (not leading to increased fishing pressure) are available to value chain actors for increasing income and creating other livelihood benefits, including improved working conditions.</p> <p>Output 2.2.3: Access to national and regional markets by small-scale fishers and fish workers, especially women, is facilitated and improved.</p>			
Component 3: Strategic communication, monitoring and evaluation, and upscaling best practices	TA	Outcome 3.1: Knowledge generated and results achieved are communicated and shared with local, national and regional partners Outcome 3.2: A functional project M&E system is in place	<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>Output 3.1.2: Project experiences are shared through existing platforms and networks, and collaboration is strengthened</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Training, awareness raising and other communication products needed for project activities are developed and utilised</p>	(select)	1,561,362	12,569,260

			.Output 3.2.1: Project monitoring system operating and providing systematic progress information related to project outcome and output targets in all three countries. Output 3.2.2: Implementation and evaluation reports as well as to CFI Programme ToC assessments allow project management and supervisory bodies to ensure operations and achievement of expected results.				
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
Subtotal						6,126,692	45,241,500
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				(select)		306,335	310,000
Total project costs						6,433,027	45,551,500

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
CSO	CAOPOA	In-kind	50,000
CSO	FENACOPECI	In-kind	25,000
CSO	Associacao dos pescadores de Palmeira	In-kind	26,500
Recipient Government	Cabo Verde	In-kind	3,000,000
Recipient Government	Cote d'Ivoire	In-kind	6,000,000
Recipient Government	Senegal	In-kind	5,000,000
Others	Abidjan Convention & UNEP & MSC	In-kind	2,150,000

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Others	Birdlife International	In-kind	300,000
Others	CONXEMAR	In-kind	2,000,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	27,000,000
Total Co-financing			45,551,500

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
FAO	GEF TF	Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal	International Water	(select as applica	5,830,275	524,725	6,355,000
UNEP	GEF TF	Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal	International Water	(select as applica	300,000	27,000	327,000
FAO	GEF TF	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	(select as applica	302,752	27,248	330,000
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applica			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applica			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applica			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applica			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applica			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applica			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applica			0
Total Grant Resources					6,433,027	578,973	7,012,000

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	304100 hectares
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	hectares
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater	Number of freshwater basins

⁵ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	basins;	
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>0.01 Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁶

A.1. *Project Description.* Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁷ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The CFI has been developed based on the recognition of the importance of coastal fisheries, the richness of initiatives and experiences in coastal fisheries but also that there is still no globally agreed solution to how to make them environmentally, economically and socially sustainable. Because many actors work independently from one and other and because there is limited capacity in many countries, in particular

⁶ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF, no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

⁷ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives

and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

developing countries, to analyze, coordinate and effectively steer various initiatives towards a similar outcome, there is a great need to improve collaboration and to identify and refine agreed best practices.

As a Programme, consisting of 5 interlinked Projects, the CFI will play an important role in catalyzing greater collaboration and fostering knowledge sharing in coastal fisheries. The CFI will examine how different approaches work in different situations – at the same time as impact is generated on the ground – through its regional/national child projects and in bringing this new knowledge to the international arena to be examined, shared, understood and replicated, as appropriate. The CFI will also examine existing initiatives and results generated by such programmes and projects with a view to identify good (and bad) practices, including from ongoing LME projects. The CFI will work towards a more harmonized view on what different approaches and concepts in coastal fisheries mean and can do and promote a more holistic process for and integrated perspective on sustainable management. This implies an integration of approaches and priorities in respect of sector-focused management, safeguarding of human well-being, biodiversity and ecosystem health, postharvest and value chain, and wealth and investments. The CFI as a Programme will therefore deliver much more than just the sum of its Projects; while individually, the Projects will deliver valuable outputs in their geographies, aggregation of the knowledge gained from activities across a range of projects and contexts, together with the synthesis and dissemination of that knowledge, is something that can only be done at the global level, and thus the CFI is somewhat unique in this respect.

The Programme consists of 5 inter-linked Projects that benefit from, and contribute, to each other to ensure a Programme that is greater than the sum of its individual parts (Appendix 9). At the core of the Programme are three regional projects (West Africa, Latin America and Indonesia – totaling 6 countries), which are structured to test and pilot frontier tools and approaches in these three geographies. Each regional project is tailored to its own regional context, and contains unique elements (e.g. CFI-Indonesia is developing a trust fund; CFI-LA is conducting an Ocean Health Index assessment; CFI West Africa is improving working conditions). There are also some similar or common elements such as integrating “ecosystem based management” into fisheries policies, promoting marine protected areas and furthering gender equality. The outcomes of these elements will be shared between projects, creating opportunities to learn from each other’s unique experiences as well as draw lessons across common elements – so that each project will benefit from, and contribute to, the other projects. With respect to the activities in the other projects, specifically Latin America and Indonesia there are areas of interest for this project: the fisheries management experiences of developing FIPs and traceability systems in Latin America and Indonesia; while this project will not undertake CMSP, erosion is significant in the three countries of this project and there will be interest in how this issue will be dealt with in Latin America; and the challenges the other two projects face in applying the FPAI and its influence in policy and management decision making.

These three regional projects are supported by the Challenge Fund Project, which will provide technical assistance for the development of a pipeline of investable projects, while providing a platform for interested investors to engage early and adequately assess—and address—potential investment risks. The ultimate outcomes are private investments made in the fisheries of the three regions. The Challenge Fund will benefit the West Africa project by providing access to technical assistance for developing investable projects and ties to potential investors in the post-harvest sector and possibly empowering women’s groups. At the same time, the regional projects will contribute to the Challenge Fund by providing local knowledge and context, including fisheries assessment information and in strengthening women’s post-harvest processing groups

Coordination of CFI, including ensuring the projects are working together as a Program, assessing fisheries management performance (via the Fisheries Performance Indicators project), conducting analyses of the four projects’ outcomes and M&E activities, and sharing knowledge within and beyond the CFI Programme, will be managed through the Global Partnership Project. The FPA project will develop a methodology for fisheries assessments from a social, economic and environmental perspective

specific to data poor contexts. It will be piloted in the three regions to consolidate the tool for wider dissemination globally. It will benefit the projects by providing access to the latest tool for assessing the status of their fisheries especially for data poor fisheries which applies to many of the fisheries in West Africa including the three countries of this project and the projects will contribute to FPA by serving as a testing ground for the tool with a focus on data poor fisheries in West Africa.

Similarly the Partnership Project will play a key role in knowledge sharing and analyses of outputs and outcomes across the three regions and with coastal fisheries globally for the production of global knowledge products and coordination of dissemination mechanisms (e.g. listserv, webinars, knowledge products, website, workshops, newsletters, blogs, stakeholder exchanges, conferences) (Figure 2). Contributions from the other 4 projects will be critical to the success of this KS. At the same time, the other four projects will benefit from learning about experiences from the other projects as noted earlier. Given the importance of M&E and KS, for each project a total of 25% of funds have been allocated to these components, including 5-10% for M&E, 10-15% for KS within the project and 10-15% for KS with the program. Knowledge sharing products, including the themed product that this project will champion, developed in this project as well as the lessons learned will be shared through the various platforms coordinated by the Global Partnership as well as through regional and national platforms (Figure 2). These platforms will also enable stakeholders in the West Africa project to learn from other projects and partners. For this project more than 25% of the total budget is allocated to knowledge sharing and monitoring and evaluation, with approximately 5% of the budget for M&E.

Overall guidance of the programme will be provided by a Global Steering Committee and technical advice as needed through a Global Reference Group.

The CFI Program is informed by the CFI Theory of Change (Appendix 11), which identified a series of tiered building blocks critical to achieving the program's outcomes. The projects are expected to progress through these tiers starting with establishing necessary enabling conditions (Tier 1), which will lead to implementing changes in practices (Tier 2), achieving benefits to fisheries and stakeholders (Tier 3) and ultimately leading to system sustainability (Tier 4) (Figure 3).

This Theory of Change, therefore, provides a programme-level framework for the analysis of emerging challenges and learning across the various initiatives making up the CFI.

The Program Results Framework builds upon the CFI Theory of Change, specifically the Tier 1 enabling conditions, which are focused around conditions and incentives for stakeholders, institutions and collaboration. As noted in the first component, CFI will promote sustainability incentives in the value chain addressing the need for correct incentives at the harvesting stage, including new or amended management regimes, reduction in post-harvest losses, implementation of private-public partnerships and development of innovative market incentive systems. As noted in the second component, CFI will strengthen institutional structures and processes, including policy, legislation and institutions, including co-management and access rights regimes, and integrate MPAs into fisheries. Finally, as noted in the third component, CFI will share best practices, promote collaborate and strengthen fisheries performances measures and assessments.

Within the Programme, the objective of the West Africa Project is to build upon ongoing national and regional initiatives in the three countries, bringing examples of good practices in terms of governance, value chains and community participation, and explicitly linking local achievements with national strategies and action plans. Moreover, the Project will provide additional support to existing national and local processes to facilitate the transition of strategic and management planning measures to the operational level. For the small-scale fisheries sector, the SSF Guidelines will be followed. Examples of expected synergies include analysing and building on good practices for co-management developed by the WARFP in Senegal and Cabo Verde and on the achievements within post-harvest technology development at the community level funded through the FAO Framework Agreement (FMM) with the

Netherlands in Cote d'Ivoire. Furthermore, the carrying out of these activities will be supported by strengthening existing institutions, coupled with putting into place economic incentives and additional consultative mechanisms as required.

The CFI Programme Results Framework provides the structure that guides the 5 projects. The first component of this project is in line with the CFI Programme which will strengthen institutional structures and processes with a focus on EAF, including policy, legislation and institutions, including co-management and access rights regimes, and in the case of West Africa incorporate management and conservation of mangroves into fisheries management regimes. Similarly, the second component of the West Africa is totally aligned to the CFI programme and promotes sustainability incentives in the value chain addressing the need for correct incentives at the harvesting stage, including new or amended management regimes, reduction in post-harvest losses, implementation of private-public partnerships and development of innovative market incentive systems. Finally, as noted in the third component and as per the CFI, this project will share best practices, promote collaboration and strengthen fisheries performances measures and assessments.

The present project outcomes contribute to building and to the realization of CFI outcomes and targets. Annex 9 maps the CFI programme results framework and the outcomes and targets from this project (CFI West Africa).

Components 1 and 2 contribute to the CFI Programme components: WA-Component 1 will assist the countries to transit towards more effective use of existing governance mechanisms and management tools, facilitating the move from planning to on the ground action, promoting participatory approaches and creating incentives for the communities to contribute to improved management. In WA-Component 2, small-scale operators, in particular women, who represent a major workforce and entrepreneurial drive in postharvest operations and are key agents for reducing postharvest losses, will be supported to improve product quality, the access to markets and working conditions. Improving incomes and livelihoods with same or lower levels of catch should ultimately contribute to reducing the pressure on fish stocks. While Component 3 aims at ensuring that Project experiences and results are shared broadly, within the Project countries, the region, the CFI Program and globally. This Component will also ensure the setting up of an M& E system allowing for close monitoring of Project progress as well as piloting a new fisheries performance assessment instrument (FPAI).

CFI PROGRAMME Outcomes	Contribution from the CFI-WA Project
<p>The efficiency of and transparency in the fisheries value chain from harvest to consumer has been improved through appropriate incentive structures and contribute to sustainable resource utilization and equitable social and economic development.</p>	<p>At least 2 fisheries in the Project countries are under implementation in accordance with agreed management plans and include co-management and secure tenure and access rights regimes, as appropriate; 700 ha of mangrove are under sustainable management; and 5 communities are involved in co-management supported by national institutions.</p> <p>At least one women processor organisation has adopted improved practices and their postharvest losses have been reduced by 20 % and fishers and fish processors state that their working conditions have improved at the Project sites. Fuel wood consumption has decreased in fish smoking in Project sites by 10 %.</p> <p>At least one successful innovative pilot activity on how a value chain approach has positively influenced fisheries management applying, inter alia, co-management, secure tenure and access rights, PPPs, eco-labelling/certification schemes, or other. Fishery products from project sites can be found in supermarkets in capital cities of the three countries.</p> <p>At least one women processor organisation has increased their</p>

	revenues from sales in national and regional markets thanks to better product quality.
Policies, legislation and institutions have been improved at local, national and regional levels allowing for enhanced resource management through integrated and holistic approaches that allow for effective incentive structures and that lead to more environmentally, economically and socially sustainable coastal fisheries.	<p>EAF is referred to as the approach for fisheries management and development in relevant policy and strategy documents and implementation plans follow EAF principles. The intention to implement relevant international instruments, including the SSF Guidelines, is explicitly mentioned in policy statements.</p> <p>Information on how coastal fisheries contribute to overall national development goals exists and is shared among national and local institutions and development partners.</p> <p>Fisheries policies and strategies are more coherent and new projects and programmes refer to common priorities</p> <p>Fishers and fish workers (men/women) benefit from improved natural resources management through improved incomes and/or other perceived livelihood improvements as well as through active participation in decision-making processes related to coastal fisheries management and development.</p>
The understanding and application of integrated, participatory and collaborative approaches have been enhanced among local and global partners who utilize agreed tools for measuring coastal fisheries performance and progress towards environmental, economic and social sustainability.	Key messages based on project experiences on key subject matters are communicated and taken up by relevant regional organisations and are reflected in their policy statements.

Within the Programme, the objective of the The West Africa Project is to West Africa Project is to build upon ongoing national and regional initiatives in the three countries, bringing examples of good practices in terms of governance, value chains and community participation, and explicitly linking local achievements with national strategies and action plans. Within the Programme Results Framework, this project will substantially contribute to the other CFI projects in sharing lessons learned on the implementation of the FAO Guidelines for Small Scale Fisheries, value chains for small-scale fisheries, strengthening the role of women and the community in general and in the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF). The West Africa project will benefit from the other CFI projects in gaining a better understanding of the use of tools such as marine spatial planning and MPAs in the management of fisheries, the challenges and benefits of using a trust fund mechanism for community management fisheries and the challenges in moving small-scale fisheries to some form of certification. The West Africa project hopes to also take advantage of the funding available from the CFI Challenge Fund to assist small scale fisher associations in being ready to access finance mechanisms.

Changes since PIF

The purpose and main focus of the Project have not change since the PIF but there have been some changes in the organisation of the proposed outcomes and outputs, in particular in component 2, to make project design more logic and coherent. More emphasis has also been given to knowledge management and M&E in component 3.

The distribution of resources was also balanced to support the new organization and relatively more funds have been allocated to component 3 and less to component 1.

Below are descriptions of Project rationale, contents and design.

1) Global Environmental Problems, Climate Change and Root Causes that need to be addressed

In the West Africa region, including in the project countries Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal, the marine and coastal environment and related ecosystems are impacted by a number of drivers and pressures. Some country level information include:

- In Cabo Verde, key threats to biodiversity in coastal and marine ecosystems include localized pollution and habitat loss due to infrastructure developments related to urbanization and rapid coastal tourism development, including construction, inappropriate tourist activities and solid waste disposal. Unsustainable fishing practices threaten certain species, including some highly-targeted species such as the endemic Cabo Verde Spiny Lobster (*Palinurus charlestoni*) and Conch species (*Strombus spp*). Bycatch of sea turtles (*Cheloniidae*), as well as direct exploitation of adults and eggs for consumption, threaten these species also on-going conservation actions have improved the situation.
- In Cote d'Ivoire, the main threats to biodiversity are associated climate change; invasive alien species; epizootic outbreaks; overexploitation of biological resources (e.g. poaching, overfishing); habitat destruction (e.g. agriculture, exploitation of forests, urban development, pollution); structural causes (e.g. poverty; perception of the importance of biodiversity; weak conceptual and operational capacity).
- In Senegal, the major threats to biodiversity have been identified in Senegal's National Biodiversity Strategy and include natural causes (drought and its consequences, water and soil degradation and salinization, wind and water erosion) and human causes (bush fires, over exploitation, land clearing, hydro-agricultural works, fragmentation and destruction of habitats, poaching and pollution).

At the regional and subregional level, the two large marine ecosystem (LME) projects – the Canary Current (CCLME) and the Guinea Current (GCLME) – have identified key problems in their Transboundary Diagnostic Analyses (TDAs):

- The CCLME TDA identifies the following main shared and transboundary concerns:
 - Decline of living marine resources, including fish and fisheries resources as well as marine species of conservation concern;
 - Modification of natural habitat including (1) disappearance and destruction of mangroves; (2) degradation and modification of seabed habitats and seamounts; and (3) degradation and modification of wetlands (Ramsar: coastal zones, coral reefs, estuaries);
 - Declining water quality: 1) modified transport of sands and sediments; 2) invasive alien species; 3) salinity changes upstream of river mouths; 4) increased levels of heavy metals in fishery products; and 5) pollution (various types).
- The GCLME TDA identifies the following four broad coastal and marine environmental problems and issues:
 - Decline in GCLME fish stocks and unsustainable harvesting of living resources;
 - Loss of ecosystem integrity (changes in community composition, vulnerable species and biodiversity, introduction of alien species) and yields in a highly variable environment including effects of global climate change;

- Deterioration in water quality (chronic and catastrophic) from land and sea-based activities, eutrophication and harmful algal blooms;
- Habitat destruction and alteration including, *inter alia*, modifications of the sea floor and coastal zone, degradation of coastscapes and coastline erosion.

The above concerns are addressed in the CCLME and GCLME Strategic Action Plans (SAPs) that will be implemented in the planned follow-up phases of the projects. The CFI Program is intended to be complementary to the LME projects and focus specifically on fisheries issues. The following description of root causes and problems hence focuses on fisheries and do not address other environmental threats. It is however recognised that environmental drivers and pressures are interlinked and that impacts are reinforced by a combination of problems. This project will hence be closely coordinated and work with the CCLME and GCLME to ensure a holistic approach (see also below)

The contribution of coastal fisheries to environmental, economic and social sustainability is threatened by high fishing pressure, unsustainable practices and wastage in the postharvest sector leading to sub-optimal benefits, degradation of coastal habitats as well as poor working conditions and insecure livelihoods. Some of the root causes and drivers for this situation are found at the macro level outside the fisheries sector itself, e.g., population growth, the political economy and institutional context as well as climate change. Other root causes relate more directly to coastal fisheries and include weak governance arrangements and limited capacity of institutions to drive processes and to effectively regulate fishing, promote responsible practices and strengthen value chains as well as low capacity adapt to new emerging issues such as climate change and variability.

With regard to governance weaknesses, a fundamental issue is the compartmentalised way by which the fisheries sector tends to be dealt with. There is insufficient understanding of how the value chain functions and how its different links are interconnected all the way from harvesting to the consumer. Demand at the consumer level is generally not considered in fisheries management and efforts to improve the postharvest sector tend not to make relate to fisheries management. This leads to ineffective and even sometimes contradictory efforts to improve the sector and its sustainability.

Another aspect of governance relates to the need for adequate capacity and capabilities to address the often complex coastal fisheries issues. The over-exploitation of tuna in Cabo Verde is a critical example where insufficient institutional capacities combined with the government's limited knowledge and control over the exploitation of this resource becomes a key obstacle to resolving it. In Cote d'Ivoire, old and inadequate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for coastal fisheries as well as lacking administrative structures hinder effective fisheries management. In the case of Senegal, the absence of enforcement legislation (primarily regulatory texts) backing the relevant laws is a key issue as well as a lack of recognition and clarity concerning coastal fishing communities' rights in fisheries co-management arrangements.

Fisheries value chains in West Africa are complex and lack transparency, and in particular small-scale actors have difficulties obtaining decent incomes. Inadequate postharvest infrastructure leads to quality deterioration, postharvest losses and poor revenues, exacerbating overfishing. In For example, in Cabo Verde, there are weak linkages between the tourism sector and the domestic food production sector and, as noted above, estimates suggest that about 80 percent of the fish eaten on the tourist islands is imported. Improving these linkages through the provision of higher quality, more regular supply, improved health and safety, and standardized products could benefit local fishers and create incentives for more responsible practices.

While co-management is increasingly recognised as a good practice, resource users feel marginalised from decision-making and lack incentives to engage in management and development processes. This concerns both fishers and fish workers in the postharvest sector. The understanding of the coastal fisheries value chain dynamics and how coastal fisheries are situated in a wider environmental, economic and

social reality is not sufficiently taken into account. There is competition from other sectors in the coastal and marine areas (urbanization, mineral exploitation and tourism) and also within the fisheries sector itself with conflicts between traditional small-scale fisheries and large-scale fishing fleets. More fundamentally, the coastal habitats (in water and on land) are gradually being degraded, not only due to the multiplication of unregulated landing sites and processing activities (see also below on mangroves) but also because of pollution (industrial discharges, garbage, etc.) as well as uncontrolled urban planning and tourism (particularly in Cabo Verde). When tourist development leads to social conflicts because local communities only accrue limited economic benefits from tourism and are displaced to make room for tourist developments, there will be a lack of incentives for coastal populations to conserve biodiversity and natural resources.

Climate change amplifies these threats and complicates fisheries management as it can modify the abundance, composition and distribution of species, thus affecting fisheries, as well as amplify existing challenges (e.g. shoreline erosion, coastal flooding and pollution with subsequent impact on infrastructures, coastal communities and ecosystems). An inter-sectorial approach, a higher degree of policy coherence and use of appropriate participatory approaches would be needed.

Moreover, in spite of their importance, as illustrated by the figures above, the valuable role of fisheries for food and nutrition security and livelihoods is not always properly recognized and translated into national priorities for development. Paradoxically though there are quite a few projects and initiatives by development partners, donors and NGOs attempting to address in particular environmental concerns in the fisheries arena. This tends to result in an overall fragmented approach to fisheries governance and development as national capacities to lead and coordinate are inadequate.

Coastal fisheries are closely linked to coastal habitats and show high interdependence with coastal ecosystems. Mangroves represent ecosystems that are extremely important with regard to natural productivity and biodiversity, often constituting nursing grounds for fish. However, mangroves are not only important from a biological point of view but also from a socioeconomic perspective. In Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal, coastal communities depend on mangroves as firewood, including for fish smoking. In Cote d'Ivoire, the area of mangroves has been reduced by 50 percent between 1990 and 2015 and in Senegal by close to 16 percent for the same time period⁸.

Degradation of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves may increase the vulnerability of coastal populations to climate change consequences, including extreme weather events and natural disasters. Climate change will have major impacts on most coastal and marine ecosystems and their associated fisheries through increased ocean temperatures, ocean acidification, sea-level rise and reduced productivity.

The CFI has been developed based on the recognition of the importance of coastal fisheries, the richness of initiatives and experiences in coastal fisheries but also that there is still no globally agreed solution to how to make them environmentally, economically and socially sustainable. Because many actors work independently from one and other and because there is limited capacity in many countries, in particular developing countries, to analyze, coordinate and effectively steer various initiatives towards a similar outcome, there is a great need to improve collaboration and to identify and refine agreed best practices.

As a Programme, consisting of 5 interlinked Projects, the CFI will play an important role in catalyzing greater collaboration and fostering knowledge sharing in coastal fisheries. The CFI will examine how different approaches work in different situations – at the same time as impact is generated on the ground – through its regional/national child projects and in bringing this new knowledge to the international arena to be examined, shared, understood and replicated, as appropriate. The CFI will also examine existing initiatives and results generated by such programmes and projects with a view to identify good (and bad)

⁸ There are no mangroves in Cabo Verde.
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Dec2015

practices, including from ongoing LME projects. The CFI will work towards a more harmonized view on what different approaches and concepts in coastal fisheries mean and can do and promote a more holistic process for and integrated perspective on sustainable management. This implies an integration of approaches and priorities in respect of sector-focused management, safeguarding of human well-being, biodiversity and ecosystem health, postharvest and value chain, and wealth and investments. The CFI as a Programme will therefore deliver much more than just the sum of its Projects; while individually, the Projects will deliver valuable outputs in their geographies, aggregation of the knowledge gained from activities across a range of projects and contexts, together with the synthesis and dissemination of that knowledge, is something that can only be done at the global level, and thus the CFI is somewhat unique in this respect.

The Programme consists of 5 inter-linked Projects that benefit from, and contribute, to each other to ensure a Programme that is greater than the sum of its individual parts (Appendix 9). At the core of the Programme are three regional projects (West Africa, Latin America and Indonesia – totaling 6 countries), which are structured to test and pilot frontier tools and approaches in these three geographies. Each regional project is tailored to its own regional context, and contains unique elements (e.g. CFI-Indonesia is developing a trust fund; CFI-LA is conducting an Ocean Health Index assessment; CFI West Africa is improving working conditions). There are also some similar or common elements such as integrating “ecosystem based management” into fisheries policies, promoting marine protected areas and furthering gender equality. The outcomes of these elements will be shared between projects, creating opportunities to learn from each other’s unique experiences as well as draw lessons across common elements – so that each project will benefit from, and contribute to, the other projects. With respect to the activities in the other projects, specifically Latin America and Indonesia there are areas of interest for this project: the fisheries management experiences of developing FIPs and traceability systems in Latin America and Indonesia; while this project will not undertake CMSP, erosion is significant in the three countries of this project and there will be interest in how this issue will be dealt with in Latin America; and the challenges the other two projects face in applying the FPAI and its influence in policy and management decision making.

These three regional projects are supported by the Challenge Fund Project, which will provide technical assistance for the development of a pipeline of investable projects, while providing a platform for interested investors to engage early and adequately assess—and address—potential investment risks. The ultimate outcomes are private investments made in the fisheries of the three regions. The Challenge Fund will benefit the West Africa project by providing access to technical assistance for developing investable projects and ties to potential investors in the post-harvest sector and possibly empowering women’s groups. At the same time, the regional projects will contribute to the Challenge Fund by providing local knowledge and context, including fisheries assessment information and in strengthening women’s post-harvest processing groups

Coordination of CFI, including ensuring the projects are working together as a Program, assessing fisheries management performance (via the Fisheries Performance Indicators project), conducting analyses of the four projects’ outcomes and M&E activities, and sharing knowledge within and beyond the CFI Programme, will be managed through the Global Partnership Project. The FPA project will develop a methodology for fisheries assessments from a social, economic and environmental perspective specific to data poor contexts. It will be piloted in the three regions to consolidate the tool for wider dissemination globally. It will benefit the projects by providing access to the latest tool for assessing the status of their fisheries especially for data poor fisheries which applies to many of the fisheries in West Africa including the three countries of this project and the projects will contribute to FPA by serving as a testing ground for the tool with a focus on data poor fisheries in West Africa.

Similarly the Partnership Project will play a key role in knowledge sharing and analyses of outputs and outcomes across the three regions and with coastal fisheries globally for the production of global knowledge products and coordination of dissemination mechanisms (e.g. listserve, webinars, knowledge

products, website, workshops, newsletters, blogs, stakeholder exchanges, conferences) (Figure 2). Contributions from the other 4 projects will be critical to the success of this KS. At the same time, the other four projects will benefit from learning about experiences from the other projects as noted earlier. Given the importance of M&E and KS, for each project a total of 25% of funds have been allocated to these components, including 5-10% for M&E, 10-15% for KS within the project and 10-15% for KS with the program. Knowledge sharing products, including the themed product that this project will champion, developed in this project as well as the lessons learned will be shared through the various platforms coordinated by the Global Partnership as well as through regional and national platforms (Figure 2). These platforms will also enable stakeholders in the West Africa project to learn from other projects and partners. For this project more than 25% of the total budget is allocated to knowledge sharing and monitoring and evaluation, with approximately 5% of the budget for M&E.

Overall guidance of the programme will be provided by a Global Steering Committee and technical advice as needed through a Global Reference Group.

The CFI Program is informed by the CFI Theory of Change (Appendix 11), which identified a series of tiered building blocks critical to achieving the program's outcomes. The projects are expected to progress through these tiers starting with establishing necessary enabling conditions (Tier 1), which will lead to implementing changes in practices (Tier 2), achieving benefits to fisheries and stakeholders (Tier 3) and ultimately leading to system sustainability (Tier 4) (Figure 3).

This Theory of Change, therefore, provides a programme-level framework for the analysis of emerging challenges and learning across the various initiatives making up the CFI.

The Program Results Framework builds upon the CFI Theory of Change, specifically the Tier 1 enabling conditions, which are focused around conditions and incentives for stakeholders, institutions and collaboration. As noted in the first component, CFI will promote sustainability incentives in the value chain addressing the need for correct incentives at the harvesting stage, including new or amended management regimes, reduction in post-harvest losses, implementation of private-public partnerships and development of innovative market incentive systems. As noted in the second component, CFI will strengthen institutional structures and processes, including policy, legislation and institutions, including co-management and access rights regimes, and integrate MPAs into fisheries. Finally, as noted in the third component, CFI will share best practices, promote collaborate and strengthen fisheries performances measures and assessments.

Within the Programme, the objective of the West Africa Project is to build upon ongoing national and regional initiatives in the three countries, bringing examples of good practices in terms of governance, value chains and community participation, and explicitly linking local achievements with national strategies and action plans. Moreover, the Project will provide additional support to existing national and local processes to facilitate the transition of strategic and management planning measures to the operational level. For the small-scale fisheries sector, the SSF Guidelines will be followed. Examples of expected synergies include analysing and building on good practices for co-management developed by the WARFP in Senegal and Cabo Verde and on the achievements within post-harvest technology development at the community level funded through the FAO Framework Agreement (FMM) with the Netherlands in Cote d'Ivoire. Furthermore, the carrying out of these activities will be supported by strengthening existing institutions, coupled with putting into place economic incentives and additional consultative mechanisms as required.

The CFI Programme Results Framework provides the structure that guides the 5 projects. The first component of this project is in line with the CFI Programme which will strengthen institutional structures and processes with a focus on EAF, including policy, legislation and institutions, including co-management and access rights regimes, and in the case of West Africa incorporate management and conservation of mangroves into fisheries management regimes. Similarly, the second component of the

West Africa is totally aligned to the CFI programme and promotes sustainability incentives in the value chain addressing the need for correct incentives at the harvesting stage, including new or amended management regimes, reduction in post-harvest losses, implementation of private-public partnerships and development of innovative market incentive systems. Finally, as noted in the third component and as per the CFI, this project will share best practices, promote collaboration and strengthen fisheries performances measures and assessments.

The present project outcomes contribute to building and to the realization of CFI outcomes and targets. Annex 9 maps the CFI programme results framework and the outcomes and targets from this project (CFI West Africa).

Components 1 and 2 contribute to the CFI Programme components: WA-Component 1 will assist the countries to transit towards more effective use of existing governance mechanisms and management tools, facilitating the move from planning to on the ground action, promoting participatory approaches and creating incentives for the communities to contribute to improved management. In WA-Component 2, small-scale operators, in particular women, who represent a major workforce and entrepreneurial drive in postharvest operations and are key agents for reducing postharvest losses, will be supported to improve product quality, the access to markets and working conditions. Improving incomes and livelihoods with same or lower levels of catch should ultimately contribute to reducing the pressure on fish stocks. While Component 3 aims at ensuring that Project experiences and results are shared broadly, within the Project countries, the region, the CFI Program and globally. This Component will also ensure the setting up of an M& E system allowing for close monitoring of Project progress as well as piloting a new fisheries performance assessment instrument (FPAD).

CFI PROGRAMME Outcomes	Contribution from the CFI-WA Project
<p>The efficiency of and transparency in the fisheries value chain from harvest to consumer has been improved through appropriate incentive structures and contribute to sustainable resource utilization and equitable social and economic development.</p>	<p>At least 2 fisheries in the Project countries are under implementation in accordance with agreed management plans and include co-management and secure tenure and access rights regimes, as appropriate; 700 ha of mangrove are under sustainable management; and 5 communities are involved in co-management supported by national institutions.</p> <p>At least one women processor organisation has adopted improved practices and their postharvest losses have been reduced by 20 % and fishers and fish processors state that their working conditions have improved at the Project sites. Fuel wood consumption has decreased in fish smoking in Project sites by 10 %.</p> <p>At least one successful innovative pilot activity on how a value chain approach has positively influenced fisheries management applying, inter alia, co-management, secure tenure and access rights, PPPs, eco-labelling/certification schemes, or other. Fishery products from project sites can be found in supermarkets in capital cities of the three countries. At least one women processor organisation has increased their revenues from sales in national and regional markets thanks to better product quality.</p>

<p>Policies, legislation and institutions have been improved at local, national and regional levels allowing for enhanced resource management through integrated and holistic approaches that allow for effective incentive structures and that lead to more environmentally, economically and socially sustainable coastal fisheries.</p>	<p>EAF is referred to as the approach for fisheries management and development in relevant policy and strategy documents and implementation plans follow EAF principles. The intention to implement relevant international instruments, including the SSF Guidelines, is explicitly mentioned in policy statements.</p> <p>Information on how coastal fisheries contribute to overall national development goals exists and is shared among national and local institutions and development partners.</p> <p>Fisheries policies and strategies are more coherent and new projects and programmes refer to common priorities</p> <p>Fishers and fish workers (men/women) benefit from improved natural resources management through improved incomes and/or other perceived livelihood improvements as well as through active participation in decision-making processes related to coastal fisheries management and development.</p>
<p>The understanding and application of integrated, participatory and collaborative approaches have been enhanced among local and global partners who utilize agreed tools for measuring coastal fisheries performance and progress towards environmental, economic and social sustainability.</p>	<p>Key messages based on project experiences on key subject matters are communicated and taken up by relevant regional organisations and are reflected in their policy statements.</p>

2) *Baseline scenario*

a) **Associated baseline projects**

In general terms, the coastal fisheries baseline scenario in the three countries includes all government fisheries management arrangements and national level efforts to optimize the benefits generated by fisheries within EEZ. International (and regional) development partners provide support to these efforts in a variety of ways, including for improving regional collaboration. Key examples of initiatives are described here and more information on how they are linked with the efforts of this Project is provided in the Project Document (at the end of Chapter 2.4).

The main regional projects that this Project will collaborate and coordinate with include the GEF funded CCLME, GCLME and the WARFP. There is also the EAF Nansen project, which works closely with in particular the CCLME.

The two LME projects will address key problems and barriers related to broader ecosystem considerations that lie outside the CFI Program that focuses on fisheries. Accordingly, the LME projects have components that explicitly address, among other things, the pollution and water quality concerns described above in addition to fisheries.

- The GEF funded CCLME is jointly implemented by FAO and UNEP. It includes Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Mauritania and Senegal. The CCLME is currently in its last year (2016) of its phase one and is developing a phase two proposal based on its agreed SAP. The SAP has three main objectives (i) Restore degraded fish stocks and vulnerable species; (ii) Rehabilitate and/or preserve critical habitats in marine and coastal areas, and (iii) Ensure that the water quality of the CCLME is of a high standard contributing to the good health of the ecosystem.

- The GCLME is also in-between phases with a second phase for implementation of the SAP pending. The fisheries component of the GCLME Phase II is to be led by FAO and is expected to include work on improving governance and strengthening fisheries management through the application of EAF and promotion of the CCRF.

The World Bank West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) aims to sustainably increase the overall wealth generated by the exploitation of the marine fisheries resources of West Africa, and the proportion of that wealth captured by West African countries. Among the Project countries, the WARFP has been implemented in Cabo Verde and Senegal since 2010, focusing on (i) reducing illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU); ii) strengthening good governance and sustainable management of the fisheries; iii) increasing contribution from fish resources to the local economy; and iv) monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and regional coordination through the SRFC. The first phase of the program will be closed at the end of 2016, and a second phase is currently under development in several countries, including in Cabo Verde and Senegal, focusing on regional, national and local level investments that reinforce and expand the investments of Phase 1 beginning in 2016. A first phase WARFP is also planned in Cote d'Ivoire in early 2017.

The regional component of the WARFP, focusing on communication, regional integration and M&E, has been implemented by the SRFC. The Commission, in which Cabo Verde and Senegal are members, has also been carrying out work on small-scale fisheries, small pelagic fisheries and marine protected areas (MPAs) in the region. Also related to regional integration is the GEF-funded Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform, which supports the AU in taking the lead on a long lasting fisheries partnership mechanism for Africa (expected to close in 2018).

The EAF-Nansen Project Strengthening the Knowledge Base for and Implementing an Ecosystem Approach to Marine Fisheries in Developing Countries is an initiative to support the implementation of the ecosystem approach in the management of marine fisheries. The aim is to promote sustainable utilization of marine living resources and improved protection of the marine environment. The long term objective of the EAF-Nansen project is to strengthen regional and country specific efforts to reduce poverty and create conditions to assist in the achievement of food security through development of sustainable fisheries management regimes and specifically through the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in a number of developing countries at global level, with an early emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa. The FCWC has been collaborating with the EAF Nansen project on, among other things, the development of management plans for key fisheries in the region.

FAO has a strong presence in the region also through other initiatives and the three Project countries have joined the FAO BGI in support of food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable management of living aquatic resources, with a view to streamline the Blue Growth concept into national fisheries policy. The BGI was designed to provide a clear pathway that can ensure fisheries and aquaculture are mainstreamed into Green or Blue Economies. The initiative is aimed at reconciling economic growth with improved livelihoods and social equity, and strengthening transparent, reliable and more secure food systems. Blue Growth also places greater responsibility on national and regional policies for protecting and managing living aquatic resources. Both Cabo Verde and Cote d'Ivoire are engaging in developing BGI strategies.

Other FAO engagements include the Strategic response to HIV/AIDS for fishing communities in Africa project works in Cote d'Ivoire and other countries in the Gulf of Guinea and aims to enhance the contribution of fisheries to poverty alleviation and food security through reduced HIV/AIDS vulnerability in fishing and fish trade communities in Africa. Also in Cote d'Ivoire, FAO has worked together with NEPAD through the NEPAD-FAO Fish Project (NFFP) to strengthen women fish processing organizations and on the introduction of a new fish smoking oven, the FAO Thiaroye kiln (FTT). The new technology is proving popular in other African fishing nations as well, and its use is starting to spread in Senegal, Tanzania and Ghana. NFFP and the EAF-Nansen project have also commissioned a study on the impact of climate change on specific fisheries including small pelagic fisheries in Senegal.

The FAO – Norway project in support of the SSF Guidelines aims at enhancing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to food security and sustainable livelihoods through better policies, strategies and initiatives in FAO member countries and regions by promoting the application of the principles of the SSF Guidelines. The project is global but also carries out regional and national activities and Cote d'Ivoire is a candidate for support.

FAO and EU collaborate with regard to fisheries and food security. Guidance material is currently under development for reviewing sector policies in relation to food security and nutrition. For the West Africa region and the Project countries, two important recruitment processes are under way (April 2016): a FIRST Programme Senior Policy Officer for fisheries and aquaculture will be appointed in ECOWAS and another fisheries and aquaculture officer will be based in the FAO Representation in Cote d'Ivoire.

FAO collaborates with a selection of countries, including Senegal, on the FAO's Integrated Country Approach (ICA) for promoting decent rural employment. This initiative is not specific for fisheries but deals with the agriculture sector in general (including fisheries and forestry) to enhance the employment content of national strategies, policies and programmes for agricultural and rural development in order to optimize the contribution of the sector to improve the quantity as well as the quality of rural jobs.

There are projects aimed at the development of infrastructure, e.g., a project by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for fish landing sites and a central market in Sassandra, Cote d'Ivoire, and also assistance from Morocco for the construction of integrated fishing villages in Grand-Lahou and Locodjro/Abidjan. These projects are of particular importance to this project as synergies can be created by combining the infrastructure investments with support to capacity development and management systems and processes, taking a value chain perspective and focusing on the postharvest sector. In Mbour, Senegal, there is also the PROVOCAL, a JICA project promoting co-management in a value chain perspective and the two projects will be able to exchange experiences from their different locations of activities.

UNEP has been implementing relevant activities through, inter alia, the Abidjan Convention. UNEP has been promoting the ecological foundation for food security and has been, together with FAO, designing a project for West Africa on securing foundation for food security through the partnership between the Abidjan Convention and relevant RFBs. Within the CCLME project, the UNEP component is attributed to habitat conservation and water quality management, which have close relevance to the fishery-relevant FAO components. As identified under the Abidjan Convention, the mangrove ecosystems are considered to be key and important ecosystems in the region, where many commercially important fish species spend part of their life. UNEP, under the Blue Carbon Initiative, started addressing the conservation and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystem services with the important one being the service to function as fish habitats.

The Alcyon project, funded by the MAVA foundation and implemented by the International Marine Programme, has led work on marine conservation, marine spatial planning initiatives and seabird-fisheries interaction work in the region since 2013, with work in all CCLME countries. A second phase of Alcyon is planned to commence in 2017 (covering the same countries), which will explicitly address seabird bycatch matters in West African fisheries. This will be done in a framework of strengthening fisheries management systems nationally and regionally, sharing lessons learned from BirdLife International's successes in reducing seabird bycatch elsewhere in Africa, Latin America and the high seas, building capacity and empowering fishers to understand and manage their impacts on the marine environment in a more sustainable way, and implementing key EAF elements.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is engaging the strengthening value chains and will build on FAO's experiences in Cote d'Ivoire supporting further work on the postharvest sector. The AfDB will also develop a project in relation to the FAO BGI in Cabo Verde and Côte d'Ivoire.

With regard to value chains, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) project on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) norms in Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal⁹ aims at improving access to regional and international markets by small-scale fishers and fish workers through the improvement of fishery product quality within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement).

Regarding specific support to climate change, the NFFP carried out a gap analysis and organised a regional workshop on climate change, disasters and crises in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Western and Central Africa in Accra, Ghana on 1–2 November 2012 to provide recommendations for addressing climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in fisheries and aquaculture. Four areas of adaptation and disaster risk management action were identified as follows: strengthened governance to address disasters and climate change impacts affecting fisheries and aquaculture; addressing and reducing underlying risks through prevention and adaptation measures; managing effective response and improving preparedness for disasters and climate change; and improved early warning systems and availability of information.¹⁰ The findings were used amongst other things to inform advice for the formulation of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa.

Other relevant projects include:

- The Go-WAMER project (Governance, Marine Resource Management Policies and Poverty Reduction in the West Africa Marine Eco-region) is co-funded by the EU and the UNDP for a six-year period.
- In Cabo Verde, there is an important GEF-UNDP project addressing biodiversity concerns and tourism sustainability: Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the tourism sector in synergy with a further strengthened protected areas system in Cabo Verde. This 5-year project is expected to start in 2016.
- The Regional Partnership for the Conservation of the Coastal and Marine Zone in West Africa (PRCM) was established as a combined initiative of several international organizations i.e. IUCN, MAVA, WWF, and Wetlands International, in partnership with the SRFC. It is primarily focused on conserving and sustainably managing the natural resources, biological and cultural diversity of the marine and coastal zone in West Africa. Projects are funded and implemented within the framework of three components, namely: Conservation of biodiversity, sustainable fisheries, and integrated management.
- The Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future (COMFISH) project in Senegal promotes sustainable fisheries co-management and to support the government of Senegal's efforts to achieve reform of its fisheries sector (USAID through the Coastal Resources Center [CRC] of the University of Rhode Island).

There are also other completed, on-going or planned projects and initiatives in the three countries and the region and it will be important for the Project to ensure broad collaboration, as appropriate. The Project contains an output explicitly supporting improved coordination and capitalisation of experiences (output

⁹ Assistance technique sur les normes SPS et la chaine de valeur pour faciliter l'accès aux marchés internationaux aux pêcheurs artisans de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. The project also covers Guinea and Mauritania.

¹⁰ FAO. 2014. Report of the FAO/NEPAD Workshop on Climate Change, Disasters and Crises in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in West and Central Africa, Accra, Ghana, 1–2 November 2012.

FAO. 2014. Gap analysis of national and regional fisheries and aquaculture priorities and initiatives in Western and Central Africa in respect to climate change and disasters. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 1094. Rome, FAO.

1.1.4) and component 3 of the Project deals with strategic communication and up-scaling of good practices at regional and global levels.

b) Remaining barriers to address

Although progress is being made in improving governance of the coastal fisheries in the three countries, the pace and scope of the various initiatives need to be augmented substantially given the increasingly adverse impacts on the valuable fish stocks, fishing communities and ecosystems. There is a need to deal simultaneously with improving fisheries governance and management and strengthening the seafood value chains in order to create environmental, economic and social benefits. This can only be accomplished by taking a value chain perspective, combining implementation of fisheries management plans using EAF and supporting postharvest activities. To be successful, an approach that synchronizes the implementation of both legal and operational measures is required. Furthermore, success will largely be dependent on the active participation of all stakeholders and consequently it is essential to strengthen stakeholder representation and engagement as well as to improve overall communication and cooperation for sharing experiences, lessons and best practices.

It must also be recognized that sustainable coastal fisheries is a long-term goal and hence cannot be achieved completely within a five-year period. Thus the present Project should be seen as the first phase, focusing on putting the necessary structures in place, of an undertaking with a longer time horizon.

Accordingly, within the context of concerns described above, the main barriers to eliminating, or at least reducing, the threats to coastal fisheries and their contribution to livelihoods, food security and sustainable development in the three Project countries in West Africa can be summarized as follows:

- Insufficient and fragmented knowledge on the dynamics of the value chain and on approaches allowing for addressing coastal fisheries in a holistic and integrated way.
- Lack of the tools, means and institutional arrangements to create the necessary enabling environment for successful coastal fisheries.
- Lack of attention to and recognition of the role of coastal fisheries actors and resource users in promoting responsible fisheries and sustainability, in particular with regard to women in the postharvest sector.

The weak governance arrangements and limited capacities of the institutions dealing with coastal fisheries in the three countries are due a complex mix of circumstances. One dimension is the lack of a knowledge base that can provide direction. The experiences and lessons acquired over time by the various institutions and development partners involved in coastal fisheries are not sufficiently shared – not in the subregion, nor between or within the three countries – and hence not converted into good practices and sustainable management. The insufficient coordination between the numerous and sometimes overlapping support programs and projects tends to exacerbate this situation. For instance, inter-institutional cooperation is considered almost inexistent in Senegal while it is recognized that the challenges observed would require coordinated and even joint actions.

The capacities and capabilities to apply approaches that allow for addressing the problems in coastal fisheries holistically and in an integrated manner are inadequate, e.g., with regard to the EAF and a human rights based approach to development as promoted by the recently endorsed the SSF Guidelines.

Moreover, there is insufficient knowledge on how demand influences production through the different value chain stages and how incentives for responsible fishing could be created. The potential for promoting responsible fishing and improving resource sustainability by actions integrated throughout the value chain is hence not recognized and issues related to primary production – the fishing subsector – and the postharvest subsector tend to be addressed separately, not together. A frequent lack of coherence and

quality of the data available, particularly for market dynamics and environmental considerations, worsens the problem.

While reviews and updates of policy and legal frameworks are currently under way in all three countries, there are still considerable needs in ensuring that these frameworks are adequate and allow for operationalizing EAF and implementing relevant international instruments such as the SSF Guidelines. Moreover, coastal fisheries laws and regulations – including those concerning sanitary, health and labor standards – have limited effectiveness if the related public and private institutions do not have the necessary capacity for their implementation. In many cases, the concrete tools for implementation are missing, e.g., regulatory texts have not been finalized and existing fisheries management plans are not put into practice because of a lack of implementation plans.

The necessary incentive measures – financial or otherwise – for resource users to engage in management and development processes, or to comply with existing regulations, are inappropriate or inexistent. In particular in the small-scale fisheries sector, these actors often have low educational levels and technical skills as well as a general lack of organizational and planning capacities. There also tends to be a lack of clarity with regard to how they should participate in decision-making processes and co-management. In addition, because of inadequate financial facilities, small-scale operators (in particular women processors) are often at the mercy of those who have sufficient financing and behave opportunistically. The economic value of fish processing and marketing is typically understated in the governments' public accounts and insufficient attention is given to supporting the postharvest actors. This is coupled with a lack of understanding how the wastage along the value chain – postharvest losses are estimated at more than 25 percent of the production from the net to the plate – impact negatively on resources and how a reduction of this waste could conversely lead to more sustainable fishing. Moreover, there is limited control of a lack of appropriate infrastructures for handling of produce when landed as well as for effective processing, in particular for fish smoking that is often carried out with traditional methods requiring high levels of fuel wood and creating precarious working conditions.

Based on the above, the barriers to be addressed by this Project are (each of these barriers corresponds to a Project outcome):

- *Ineffective and non coherent fisheries policies, strategies and actions*

Legal and policy frameworks are inadequate and while initiatives are under way to review these, there is still not sufficient consideration of EAF and the implementation of relevant international instruments. There is generally limited knowledge among decision-makers and politicians on the importance of EAF and the need for implementation of international instruments. Moreover, there are no mechanisms at national level for assessing how well fisheries policy contribute to overall food security and development goals. 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

- *Lack of effective and systematic fisheries management based on EAF*

There are several management plans that have been developed by development partners in the three countries but that have not yet been implemented. Often the provisions for operationalizing them are lacking. Some of these plans also need to be reviewed to ensure that they comply with EAF and that coastal habitats, including mangroves, are considered. Management plans also need to consider relevant international instruments and foresee the necessary support measures to make them implementable taking livelihoods of coastal communities into consideration. Capacities for implementing fisheries management, in particular in a holistic manner, are lacking both on behalf of government authorities and resource users.

- *Coastal communities do not have the capacities and opportunities required to participate in fisheries management and development processes*

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. Fisher and fish worker organisations are non-existent or generally weak and do not always represent the real stakeholders.

- *Low quality of fishery products, postharvest losses and unhealthy and difficult working conditions in the coastal fisheries value chain*

Postharvest losses are estimated to some 20-25 percent, sometimes up to 50 percent, in Africa and occur in particular in the artisanal sector. Practices for artisanal fish processing, in particular smoking, constitute a health hazard and consume precious wood (mangroves) with negative environmental effects. There are successful examples of improving both product quality and working conditions in the region, in particular in Cote d'Ivoire.

- *Inefficient coastal fisheries value chains and lack of incentives for adopting better practices*

There is limited understanding and consideration of the how the different stages of the value chain are linked and contribute to sustainable fisheries and livelihoods. Postharvest actors are generally not part of decision-making with regard to fisheries management and tend to have insecure access to resources. Small-scale processing and trading activities do not to have a recognised professional status and unequal competition for catches implies risks for in particular women processors and contributes to poverty and unsustainable coastal fisheries.

- *Knowledge and lessons learnt are not sufficiently communicated and shared*

There is limited exchange of experiences and lessons learnt among governments, development partners and regional organisations. Coherent approaches to fisheries governance and management are lacking both at national and regional levels.

3) Proposed alternative scenario

a) Alignment with GEF focal area strategies and Aichi targets

The CFI Program as a whole is part of the GEF-6 International Waters Focal Area Strategy and it is expected that successful coastal fishery reforms will aggregate up to an intervention model that could be expanded also into geographic areas outside the current CFI scope at multiple scales.

This Project will in particular contribute to the International Waters Program 7: *Fostering sustainable fisheries*, which gives a focus to the use of ecosystem-based approaches – such as EAF used by this Project – and the need to strengthen fisheries institutions, promoting market platforms, introducing or expanding the use of sustainable standards through the supply chain and, as appropriate, experimenting with and testing, among other things, the scaling up of rights-based approaches. The program also aims at the implementation of international agreements and at stimulating effective and coordinated regulations. The GEF strategy also supports the piloting and scaling-up of successful local initiatives on small-scale coastal fisheries, which collectively have the largest impact on biodiversity, food security and incomes. All of these aspects are included in the present Project.

The Project will also contribute to the GEF-6 focal area strategy for Biodiversity No 4 Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors, Program 9: Managing the human-biodiversity interface. The Project will support ecosystem restoration by its focus on mangrove rehabilitation, in particular in Cote d'Ivoire but also in Senegal. This is also in support of the Aichi Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

The Project will also contribute more generally to the Aichi targets, particular Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

b) Project strategy

This Project is part of the global CFI Program and hence intends to contribute to the CFI Program objective to *To demonstrate holistic ecosystem based management and improved governance of coastal fisheries*. In accordance with the GEF mandate, the CFI Program and its child projects will have a strong focus on ecosystem health, but the initiative recognizes it will succeed only if it is supported by action in the social and economic dimensions. Food security will be a priority, especially given the context of poverty and livelihood dependence on fisheries among many coastal fishing communities. Accordingly, this Project aims to contribute to the global goal of having coastal fisheries sustaining healthy environment, and delivering social and economic benefits.

The Project will take a combined governance and value chain approach to deliver sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits to the countries in West Africa. Thus the Project aims to support the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries together with the improved application of relevant international instruments, in particular the Code of conduct for responsible fisheries and the SSF Guidelines, focusing on ensuring participation, capitalising on existing experiences and generating know-how, developing capacity and supporting innovative governance partnerships along the value chain, supported by effective strategies, national laws and regulations. The Project will provide additional support to existing regional, national and local processes to facilitate the transition of strategic and management planning processes to operational level, and combining these with the integration of local on the ground results.

Accordingly, Project activities will be closely coordinated with other on-going initiatives and close collaboration with other projects is not only considered desirable but necessary. Synergies will be sought by pulling resources together around joint areas of work (both FAO projects and others). A thorough planning process will hence be required at the beginning of the Project and at the start of key individual activities. It will be particularly important coordinate with the CCLME, the GCLME and the WARFP but the Project design also includes an explicit emphasis on improving coordination among fisheries governance and development initiatives at the national level (output 1.1.4) and support to regional experience sharing in component 3.

The interventions in the three Project countries will be location specific taking local constraints and opportunities into account. It should also be noted that while co-management and rights-based fisheries management approaches (including more secure tenure and access rights) are likely to be best practice in general, there is still a need for a systematic process, including analysis and stakeholder participation, to determine what type of management arrangement is the most suitable in each situation. In Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal, there is already considerable investment in different management tools but it would appear that many of these actions are fragmented and there is a need to bring good practices together and incorporate them in national and regional frameworks. Stakeholder participation will be fundamental in this process of developing and implementing coherence. The first phase of the WARFP project established Territorial User Rights in Fisheries (TURF) arrangements in Senegal and piloted co-management in Cabo Verde. This Project will assess and build on these experiences.

The EAF process and principles will be used together with implementation of relevant international instruments, including the recently approved SSF Guidelines, which are based on a human rights based approach. Small-scale fisheries are very important in the three Project countries and will hence be given particular attention although it is recognised that coastal fisheries includes also larger-scale fleets. Some

stocks are shared between small and large-scale operators and it is hence important to take their interactions into consideration (e.g., tuna fisheries).

EAF will also constitute the basis for reviewing and implementing fisheries management plans. A number of management plans already exist in the three countries and during Project inception, fisheries management plans for review and implementation by the Project will be selected.

While pulling together experiences at the national (and regional) level to create a more coherent approach coastal fisheries governance, management and development, the Project will also provide field level support with two sites each in Cabo Verde and Cote d'Ivoire, and one site in Senegal. This field level support is considered essential for capitalizing on existing experiences and for creating impact at the local level. This support will be combined with the national level support with regard to legal, institutional and policy frameworks and capacities. In Senegal where there is already a large number of field activities (by other development partners), relatively more support will be provided at the central level.

Criteria for selecting sites include their importance for communities dependent on fisheries, the existence of significant small-scale fish processing, and their potential to create local and national benefits. With regard to mangroves, at least one site in Cote d'Ivoire and the site in Senegal should be important for mangroves restoration¹¹. The role of mangroves as fuel wood for fish smoking (by women) and the importance for fisheries as spawning and nursery grounds should be considered and integrated in fisheries management. Accordingly, the proposed sites are:

- Cabo Verde: Maio and S. Vincente / S. Luzia;
- Cote d'Ivoire: Abidjan (Locodjro) and Sassandra;
- Senegal: Iles du Saloum.

TABLE 1: SELECTED DATA ON EACH PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

	<i>CPV: Maio</i>	<i>CPV: S. Vincente / S. Luzia</i>	<i>CIV: Abidjan (Locodjro)</i>	<i>CIV: Sassandra</i>	<i>SEN: Iles du Saloum</i>
Coastal water area fished (km ²)	269 km ²	227 km ²	550 km ²	550 km ²	1 445 km ² (65 km coastline; assumed 12 miles fishing zone)
Mangrove coverage (ha)	No mangroves	No mangroves	No mangroves	Mangroves exist but data not available	60 000 ha
Population	8 300	76 100	13 400	4 700	76 400
Fishers (direct employment)	N/A	N/A	7 800	2 000	5 900
Fishworkers (processors / traders – direct employment)	N/A	Approx. 1 300 (in canneries)	5 300	1 200	645
Percentage of women in above (%)	N/A	14-42%	39,55%	38%	85%
Migrants (% and origin)	N/A	N/A	100% (Ghanaians)	100% (Ghanaians)	2% (Guinean)

¹¹ There are no mangroves in Cabo Verde.
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Indirect employment (transport, fish scaling / cleaning, sales of ice, fuel, wood, and food services)	N/A	N/A	300	N/A	300
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The Project has a specific focus on gender and includes women empowerment in the value chain and will also mainstream gender considerations throughout its implementation. Climate change and disaster risks are other cross-cutting themes that is not directly addressed by the Project but will be considered in all relevant activities, for example, with regard to fisheries management plans, climate change will be one of the aspects that is taken into account when reviewing and implementing plans. It is also expected that the work with fishers and fish workers and fishing communities will strengthen their resilience and hence make them better prepared for facing climate change and potential disaster risks.

The outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in 2012, entitled “The future we want”, reiterated the need to enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems and of the communities whose livelihoods depend on them, while enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters in line with relevant key instruments (the “Sendai Framework” and the “Paris Agreement”). This Project will contribute to reducing the exposure and vulnerability of coastal ecosystems and the livelihoods of coastal fishing communities through dedicated action focusing on preventing and reducing underlying risk drivers, such as poor management and unsustainable uses of fisheries resources and compounding factors such as weak institutional arrangements. The Program will focus on reducing existing risks, preventing new risks and strengthening resilience in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Experience in integrating resilience and climate change in fisheries management plans in line with EAF will be shared amongst partners through field visits and/or workshops.

c) Project objectives, components and expected outcomes

The overall project objective is to

- *Strengthen fisheries governance, management and value chains, through the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries, of relevant international instruments and of innovative governance partnerships in three countries in West Africa (Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal).*

This objective can be divided into a Global Environment Objective and a Development Objective:

- *Global Environmental Objective: To promote responsible fisheries governance and management leading to more sustainable coastal fishery resource utilisation and safeguarding of marine ecosystems in three countries in West Africa (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal).*
- *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)*

The project consists of three interlinked components that will address the barriers described above in an integrated manner:

- *Component 1: Improving fisheries governance and management*
- *Component 2: Strengthening the seafood value chain*
- *Component 3: Strategic communication, monitoring and evaluation, and upscaling best practices*

Component 1: Improving fisheries governance and management.

Component 1 will assist the countries of CFI West Africa to transit towards more effective use of existing governance mechanisms and management tools, facilitating the move from planning to on the ground action, considering national and local scale constraints and opportunities working with national and local level structures, promoting participatory approaches and creating incentives for the communities to contribute to improved management. The Project will build on existing experiences, capitalise on work already done and collaborate with other ongoing initiatives.

Outcome 1.1: National fisheries policies, strategies and actions are coherent and effective

Legislative reform is underway in all three Project countries – and some work has been carried out by the WARFP in Cabo Verde and Senegal – but there is a lack of due consideration of EAF and relevant international instruments. There is also a need to support the operationalization of existing frameworks and those under review and support will be provided to developing regulatory texts. Reviews of existing legal frameworks will be carried out in a participatory manner. In at least one country (Cote d'Ivoire), it is expected that the legal review will take a broad perspective and include assessment of needs for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines through collaboration with the FAO Norwegian SSF project. Lessons learnt generated in this process will contribute to international guidance on legislation in particular in the context of the SSF Guidelines. Moreover, collaboration with BirdLife International and their expected second phase Alcyon project will ensure that the seabird aspect is considered in legal reviews in Senegal.

There is generally limited knowledge among decision-makers and politicians on the importance of EAF and the need for implementation of international instruments and information and capacity building programs will be implemented to raise awareness. This is expected to lead to better integration of relevant approaches and principles in policies and strategies.

While policy and legal reviews and reforms are under way, there are no mechanisms at national level for assessing how well fisheries policy contribute to overall food security and development goals. Taking a basis in the need to ensure that EAF is adequately referred to and applies, the Project will assist the countries in carrying out assessments of coastal fisheries governance effectiveness and policy coherence. By establishing key indicators and mechanisms that allow for regular assessments, policy frameworks will be strengthened. There are opportunities to work in collaboration with FAO and the ECOWAS/FIRST project using guidance material currently under development for reviewing sector policies in relation to food security and nutrition. The EAF Nansen project has developed an EAF tracking tool and is in the process of developing EAF indicators and there are likely to be synergies found in collaboration. All Project work will also be coordinated with the FPAI under the CFI Global Partnership project although the FPAI.

As already mentioned several times and described above, there are many different initiatives ongoing in the three countries, that are relevant to coastal fisheries. Governments often lack the capacity and resources to effectively coordinate partner activities and to assess experiences in order to distil best practices. In both Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal, there are frameworks for consultations with development partners but these need strengthening. At the same time as the governments can benefit from lessons learnt by development partner projects, there is also a need to ensure that development partners are aware of government priorities. Accordingly, the Project will support the fisheries administrations in the three countries to better capitalise on experiences generated on the ground and support more coherent fisheries strategies and actions.

The following indicators and targets are expected to be reached by Outcome 1.1:

- EAF is referred to as the approach for fisheries management and development in relevant policy and strategy documents and implementation plans follow EAF principles.
- The intention to implement relevant international instruments, including the SSF Guidelines, is explicitly mentioned in policy statements.
- Information on how coastal fisheries contribute to overall national development goals exists and is shared among national and local institutions and development partners.
- Fisheries policies and strategies are more coherent and new projects and programs refer to common priorities.

Outcome 1.2: Management plans are implemented and create sustainable benefits

This outcome aims to support the project countries to develop and implement management plans with targeted actions aiming at strengthening the different institutional actors at national and local level, and bringing examples of good practices of what might have worked at a local scale and see how this can be nested in a national framework. Attention will be given to co-management and the development of incentives to support improved management in line with EAF by all actors, evidencing environmental, economic and social benefits. Special attention will be given to providing a space for postharvest workers, in particular women, to engage in fisheries management.

There are several management plans that have been developed for important fisheries and areas in the three countries but that have not yet been implemented. Often the provisions for operationalizing them are lacking. Hence, the Project does not intend to develop new management plans but to ensure that a selected number of existing plans are implemented. The Project will assist governments in reviewing existing plans and their coherence with EAF and current priorities, including promotion of co-management, improving tenure and access rights, participatory data collection and MCS, etc., and the consideration of appropriate incentives for compliance. Lessons learnt and good practices from existing experiences, e.g., with regard to co-management, will be taken into consideration. There is also a need to identify and include support measures, as required, for social and economic development. Robust implementation plans will be developed and support provided for carrying these out and to ensure compliance with the SSF Guidelines. Likewise, collaboration with BirdLife International in Senegal will support implementation of the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds). Fisheries management planning and implementation will be done in collaboration with stakeholder and resource users (fishers and fish workers) based on stakeholder analyses and relevant partners such as the EAF Nansen project and RFBs. The role of RFBs is particularly important in the context of managing resources that are shared among several countries in the region.

The fisheries management plans will include spatial measures, e.g., fish refugias, as appropriate, and there will be a close link between mangrove management and rehabilitation and fisheries management. Mangroves are important for the sustainability of fishery resources as spawning and nursery grounds but there are also value chain links as mangroves are used as firewood for fish smoking. Taking a value chain perspective, there will be integration between the fisheries management plan implementation and the postharvest sector, in particular women, with a view to involve postharvest actors in management decision-making and better securing their access to fish (see also Component 2).

In addition to the need to review and operationalize fisheries management plans, there tend to be limited capacities for implementation on behalf of both governments and stakeholders. Under this Outcome 1.2, support to capacity within government structures is foreseen and Outcome 1.3 will address the need for capacity on behalf of resource users (see below). Support at the government level includes both the development of human resources and ensuring that the necessary institutional structures are in place to allow for participatory processes and co-management. There will also be awareness raising on international instruments such as the CCRF and the SSF Guidelines with a view to facilitate the inclusion

of innovative elements to promote small-scale fisheries communities in coastal fisheries management and development processes.

The indicators for measuring impact under Outcome 1.2 include (quantitative targets to be reviewed and validated during the Project inception phase):

- At least 5% of coastal in at least 2 of the Project countries are under implementation in accordance with agreed management plans and include co-management and secure tenure and access rights regimes, as appropriate¹².
- 1,000 ha of mangrove are under sustainable management¹².
- 5 communities are involved in co-management supported by national institutions.

Outcome 1.3: Coastal communities participate in fisheries management and sustainable development processes

This outcome looks at integrating the fisheries actors and communities into the management cycle by strengthening their organisations and capacities. Strong and well functioning organisations are a basis for effective participation in decision-making on coastal fisheries management and development but also those fishers and fish worker organisations that exist often lack organisational and financial skills. Within the framework of the implementation of fisheries management plans and closely coordinated with activities under Component 2, selected organisations will be supported to become autonomous. Activities will also include leadership training and the development of community based capacities. Actions will be based on participatory needs assessments and carried out in close collaboration with civil society and other relevant partners.

Awareness raising and training will be provided in selected communities on, among other things, EAF, the SSF Guidelines and other relevant international instruments, and fisheries assessments and data needs, collection and analysis, with a view to enhance the capacities of fishers and fish workers to effectively participate in fisheries management. The project will also support participatory research initiatives through selected research institutes. Research institutes will be associated with the Project to work on specific topics, identified together with communities, in support of fisheries management. It is expected that one research institute in each country will be involved in the Project throughout its duration (see also Section 4 on Project implementation arrangements).

The exact communities and organizations with which the Project will work will be identified within the Project sites outlined above. Collaboration with professional and CSOs has already been established during the Project preparation phase.

Indicators and targets for Outcome 1.3 include (quantitative targets to be developed during the Project inception phase):

- XX fishers and fish workers (men/women) benefit from improved natural resources management through improved incomes and/or other perceived livelihood improvements.
- XX fishers and fish workers (men/women) actively participate in decision-making processes related to coastal fisheries management and development.
- At least one successful-innovative pilot activity on how a value chain approach has positively influenced fisheries management applying, *inter alia*, co-management, secure tenure and access rights, PPPs, ecolabeling/certification schemes, or other.

¹² These indicators are relevant for the GEF CFI Program's Target Contributions to Global Environmental Benefits No 1: *At least 3 million hectares of coastal marine areas with EEZs under sustainable fisheries management regimes;* and 3: *At least 8 percent of fisheries, by volume, moved to more sustainable levels.*
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Component 2. Strengthening the seafood value chain

Component 2 will benefit small-scale fishers and fish workers, in particular women. Components 1 and 2 are closely linked and constitute the two sides of the same coin; primary production and postharvest in the value chain. Small-scale operators, in particular women, represent a major workforce and entrepreneurial drive in postharvest operations and are key agents for reducing postharvest losses. Working conditions need to be improved and better product quality and access to markets should lead to improved income and livelihoods with same or lower levels of catch, ultimately contributing to reducing the pressure on fish stocks.

Both the outcomes of component 3 contribute to outcome 3 of the CFI Program in relation to sharing experiences more broadly. The Project supports coordination, communications and experience sharing at all levels – local, national, regional and international.

Outcome 2.1: Fishery product quality and decent working conditions are improved throughout the value chain

This outcome will support the improvement of fishery product quality and promote decent working conditions by improving the knowledge on the value chain, strengthen the regulatory and normative frameworks and put in place participatory management arrangements for key infrastructures and processes.

A key prerequisite for promoting a value chain approach is to understand the links in the value chain and how producers and consumers are related. Demand exercises pressure on production through the value chain and this needs to be considered in order to have successful fisheries management. By carrying out participatory cost-benefit analyses of the value chain, including non-monetary values and the distribution of costs and benefits, actions that will support a more transparent and effective value chain can be identified. This knowledge will also help identify and develop incentives in support of improved practices and management. Value chain actors need to be sensitized with regard to the opportunities that exist and become actively involved as change agents. The Project will focus on working with women fish processing organisations as there is an apparent potential for improvements; current fish smoking is suboptimal with regard to working conditions and health, postharvest losses and the use of firewood.

The regulatory and normative frameworks for control of fishery products (quality and sanitary standards) and for decent working conditions are either non-existent or inadequate. The Project will assist the countries reviewing the needs for improved legislation and regulations through a participatory process. Often there are norms for export products but not for local and national markets allowing for low quality products. Using existing normative frameworks, the Project will test how standards could be introduced in national markets. There will also be an assessment of how Occupational Health and Sanitary (OHS) standards are or could be applied.

While support to landing sites and market infrastructures is sometimes provided by development partners, there is still a lack of sustainable and functional management systems that allow these infrastructures to be effectively used and maintained. Likewise, when the legal and regulatory frameworks for fishery product quality and decent working conditions have been put in place, there is a need for a mechanism to promote and monitor compliance with the norms and rules. Accordingly, the Project will develop and try new PPP arrangements for the management of landing sites and other facilities and services. This will constitute an important supplement to ongoing and planned infrastructure projects by other development partners (e.g. JICA in Cote d'Ivoire). PPP arrangements for the control for product quality and working conditions will also be tested.

The indicators and targets relevant to this outcome are (targets to be validated or developed, as required, during the Project inception phase):

- XX women processor organisations have adopted improved practices and their postharvest losses have been reduced by 20%.
- XX fishers and fish processors state that their working conditions have improved.

Outcome 2.2: Value chains are more efficient and create incentives for responsible fisheries and sustainable livelihoods

While the previous outcome focuses on knowledge and legal and institutional structures for fishery product quality and working conditions, this outcome is more concerned with improving the economic activities of value chain actors and creating livelihood benefits that also contribute to sustainability. Within this context, the focus is on access by postharvest actors, in particular women: access to resources, access to good practices and related equipment, and access to markets.

Focusing on women artisanal fish smoking organisations, the Project will provide assistance for identifying existing good practices with regard to fish handling and processing. Also bad practices will be identified, in particular with regard to the use of dangerous chemicals in fish processing, and be used in awareness raising campaigns supporting the abolishment of such practices. The Project will also look into tenure and access rights of women fish workers and how they could gain more secure access to raw material and the land they need for processing and living. Through a participatory process working closely with women organisations, opportunities to increase incomes and/or reduce costs through better practices will be investigated. Moreover, the need for credit facilities will be assessed and successful existing mechanisms will be modified and strengthened, as required, to be suitable for artisanal processing and complementary income generating activities.

Equipment and material used for artisanal processing tend to be of low standard and there is a lack of technological innovation. The unsustainable utilisation of firewood, often mangroves, constitutes a threat to vulnerable coastal ecosystems. Building on the example of the successful experiences in Cote d'Ivoire with the Thiaroye smoking kiln that is more fuel efficient and also create healthier working environments, opportunities for investments in equipment and material will be analysed. Value chain actors, in particular women processor organisations, will be supported in developing investment plans and engaging with potential funders (donors, banks, etc).

Artisanally processed fishery products rarely make it to more lucrative local and national markets, such as supermarkets and restaurants. Moreover, small-scale fisheries actors often have limited access to regional markets, or national markets beyond the local area. The Project will hence provide support for strengthening the access to markets and regional exports, e.g. through mutualisation arrangements and the establishment of appropriate government structures for facilitating exports (to regional markets) of small-scale fisheries products (marketing, transaction risk mitigation, customs regulations, etc). The Project will also carry out preliminary assessments for Fisheries Improvement Programme (FIP), labelling or certification schemes for selected products, suitable for small-scale fisheries, in collaboration with technically competent partners (e.g., MSC and GSSI). These partners will advise on how greater market access can be achieved. Moreover, CONXEMAR will support participation in their annual Vigo exhibition/conference and hence promote trade contacts and capacity building accordingly. Organisational development for small-scale fisheries and women fish workers will also be supported through enhanced organizational and managerial capacity of post-harvest actors, especially women, as described in outcome 1.3 above.

The GEF biodiversity funding available to Cote d'Ivoire through this Project will be mainly used in the above described context with a view to contribute particularly to GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Program 9: *Managing the human-biodiversity interface*. This will also include linking the postharvest work to the implementation of fisheries management plans included in outcome 1.2, with a particular emphasis to integrate the postharvest sector and its actors, especially women, in management and resource access arrangements.

- Indicators and targets for this outcome include are (targets to be validated or developed, as required, during the Project inception phase):
- Fuel wood consumption has increased in fish smoking in project sites by 10%.
- Fishery products from project sites can be found in supermarkets in capital cities of the three countries.
- XX women processor organisations have increased their revenues from sales in national and regional markets thanks to better product quality.

Component 3. Strategic communication, monitoring and evaluation, and upscaling of good

Component 3 aims at ensuring that Project experiences and results are shared broadly, within the Project countries, the region, the CFI Program and globally. Furthermore this component will ensure the setting up of an M&E system, allowing for close monitoring of project activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts as well as for mid-term and final evaluations, to capitalize on the experience acquired for future investments. The content of this component is also linked to Section 4 with regard to Monitoring and reporting, and Communication and visibility.

Outcome 3.1: Knowledge generated and results achieved are communicated and shared with local, national and regional partners

This outcome includes the establishment of a communication strategy and mechanisms for sharing including a simple electronic platform linked to the main CFI Programme website. Communication materials and tools will be developed both for implementing Project activities and for sharing Project results. Communication products need to be adapted to specific audiences and will be developed in collaboration with partners and stakeholders. An important part of the Project will be the organisation of experience sharing events: training courses, workshops, seminars etc. These will take place at both national and regional levels and through collaboration with relevant partners. At the regional level, relevant RFBs are expected to play an important role. Similarly, the Abidjan Secretariat will play an important role in knowledge sharing for mangrove related work.

The Project will contribute to the CFI Program website by posting experiences and also share Project results in regional and international meetings and conferences, as well as through publishing articles.

Outcome 3.2: A functional project M&E system is in place

This outcome refers to the need for the Project to have appropriate mechanisms for monitoring progress and evaluate results. There will be regular reporting to FAO and to GEF as well as a midterm and a final evaluation including the Abidjan Secretariat reporting on mangrove-related work. This will also include carrying out assessments using the CFI Program Theory of Change (ToC) framework.

Moreover, this outcome will include activities in collaboration with the CFI Global Partnership project for piloting of the CFI Fishery Performance Assessment instrument (FPAI) development in selected fisheries. The CFI FPAI instrument will promote the identification and dissemination of best practices in fishery management by developing a common framework for assessing the ecological, economic and social outcomes arising from development project interventions. This tool will build on existing models for capturing both fishery outcomes and enabling conditions, representing exogenous factors and elements of management strategies. the FPAI instrument developed will provide a common framework for knowledge sharing within the regional projects as they seek to identify pathways for fishery improvement.

4) Incremental/additional reasoning

Without the present Project and GEF financing, individual initiatives – such as those described in the baseline situation – could still be continued and new ones undertaken, but at a much slower pace and in a more fragmented manner, with far more limited prospects of useful impact. In contrast, the Project will

create a critical mass and concentration of efforts that could generate even stronger political will and yield significant results.

The Project and its activities will build upon ongoing national and regional initiatives in the three countries, bringing examples of good practices in terms of governance, value chains and community participation, and explicitly linking local achievements with national strategies and action plans. Moreover, the Project will provide additional support to existing national and local processes to facilitate the transition of strategic and management planning measures to the operational level. Examples of expected synergies include analysing and building on good practices for co-management developed by the WARFP in Senegal and Cabo Verde and on the achievements within post harvest technology development at the community level by the NFFP in Cote d'Ivoire. Furthermore, the carrying out of these activities will be supported by strengthening existing institutions, coupled with putting into place economic incentives and additional consultative mechanisms as required.

Experience from the development of fisheries management plans following an EAF approach, building on the experiences of the EAF-Nansen project and the CCLME will be harnessed. Project activities will be complementary and support the implementation of the SAPs of CCLME and GCLME. The Project will also strengthen the capacity of the countries involved to contribute to regional initiatives such as the work of RFBs providing examples of good management practices and procedures that can be scaled up to other countries in the region.

The Project takes a holistic approach addressing simultaneously fisheries management and postharvest issues and engages with stakeholders in an integrated manner. The sites for local Project activities have been selected to make this possible and also with internal Project cross-component synergy effects in mind. The Project will collaborate closely with other initiatives by governments and partners into account and promote the pulling of efforts and resources to ensure cost effective results. Accordingly, the Project will build as far as possible on existing investments in institutional frameworks and processes.

Cost effectiveness has also been considered in relation to Project execution. As described in Section 4 below, a Project Coordinator will be shared with the CFI Global Partnership project and based in FAO, Rome. The Project Coordinator will be able to link this Project with the other CFI child projects to ensure that lessons learnt, including those that will contribute to improved cost-effectiveness, are shared across the CFI Program. At the national level, execution will be streamlined using existing government, FAO and partner institution structures.

It is expected that the cost-effectiveness of the project will be high; the direct and indirect environmental, social and economic benefits created by the Project are expected to exceed GEF investment.

5) Global environmental benefits

The main global environmental benefits from the proposed governance and value chain approach include a broader implementation of strategic frameworks based on internationally agreed instruments and approaches leading to more sustainable fisheries and conservation of ecosystems, reduction of threats and adverse impacts through the use of an EAF process, application of a value chain approach and development of measures and procedures that will ensure reduction of postharvest losses, improved value addition and market access, sustainability and stakeholder buy-in.

Focusing on value chain improvements, and the role of small scale fishers, fish workers and fishing communities, the fisheries system as a whole will become more sustainable as more efficient processes and gains generated throughout the value chain will benefit those most directly concerned through technology advancements and appropriate incentives, and thus reduce the pressure on the resources and the environment. In this way the project will also contribute to LME management globally, bringing in lessons learned and strengthened capacity to contribute at regional and global levels.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

a) Innovativeness

The Project will foster an innovative value chain approach integrating improved governance and a market driven approach whereby stakeholders from the government, the coastal communities, fishers and fish workers will embrace best practices to improve income, livelihoods, working conditions and resource utilisation. It is expected that this combined governance and value chain approach will be a powerful mean of delivering environmental, social and economic benefits. The Project will work both at the national and local levels – with important exchanges of experiences at the regional and global levels – capitalising on existing experiences and building on successes, rather than starting from scratch and wanting to create ‘new’ experiences. The approach to work closely with women organisations and link the postharvest sector to fisheries management is also considered something that has not necessarily received attention before.

As this Project is part of the CFI Program, it will be part of a global movement of using new processes for combining existing best practices and applying a more integrated approach to fisheries governance and management that is innovative. The CFI Program as a whole will promote sustainability incentives in the value chain addressing the need for correct incentives at the harvesting stage, including co-management and innovative or improved secure tenure and access rights regimes, as appropriate, and improving the efficiency and transparency of the postharvest sector. The set-up of the CFI Program will allow for innovative sharing of experiences among regions, countries and development partners.

b) Sustainability

The different dimensions of sustainability are interlinked. In accordance with the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) outcome document “The future we want”, there is a need for considering economic, social and environmental sustainability at the same time. This Project will ensure multi-dimensional sustainability by leveraging community-based, national and regional efforts to responsibly utilize and process fishery resources, while reducing the threats to the environment and ensuring human benefits. The Theory of Change of the global CFI Program highlights how better governance of coastal fisheries is key to ensuring that the potential environmental, social and economic benefits from the sector are sustained. And three interrelated elements are identified as underpinning the achievement of better governance:

- Adopting a holistic approach to the process of developing better governance arrangements;
- Ensuring that resource users recognize, and are able to realize the benefits from, appropriate incentives for better management;
- Putting in place a policy and institutional environment that enables the establishment and realization of those incentives.

As the global CFI Program involves GEF Agencies with significant roles in coastal fisheries both globally and nationally, the lessons learnt and best practices from this Project will be disseminated, shared and applied in new initiatives. The close links and involvement of global and regional bodies will further support Project sustainability and provide opportunities for upscaling.

Social sustainability

The CFI Program in general – and this Project in particular – address important dimensions of human well-being through their focus on the social aspects. Social sustainability will be achieved through the participatory project implementation strategy that applies to all Project components. Special focus will be given to small-scale fishing communities and their livelihoods. By seeking to empower fishers and fish workers to engage effectively in coastal fisheries governance, management and development along the

value chain, the Project will ensure that all actors – men, women, youth – have a stake in the overall sustainability of coastal fisheries.

The Project will support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines that provide a framework for governance and development of small-scale fisheries within a context of sustainable resource utilisation and human rights with the objective to contribute to food security and poverty eradication. Principles of equitable development and gender equality will guide Project implementation and decision-making.

Specific actions included in the Project for strengthening participatory management processes and ensuring social sustainability include, among other things:

- Preparation of a gender strategy will be done in collaboration with stakeholder, in particular the postharvest women groups, to capture their perspective on what aspects are important at all Project sites.
- Support capacity development at the community level to enable fishers and fish workers to participate in fisheries management and development processes, and promote co-management.
- Review legislation and practices in relation to working conditions, in particular for women in the postharvest sector, with a view to promote decent work.
- Support value chain actors, in particular women processor organisations, in applying best practices, developing investment plans and gaining better access to resources as well as markets.

Environmental sustainability

A main thrust of the project is about introducing more environmentally sustainable fishing and postharvest practices. The Project will form the basis for sustainable aquatic based livelihoods for generations to come by contributing to the safeguarding of the aquatic and coastal resources that constitute an important basis for food security. FAO and UNEP provide complementary competences for Project implementation with a strong focus on environmental sustainability.

The governance and value chain approach of the Project will lead to more sustainable fisheries and conservation of ecosystems. By ensuring that the knowledge, institutional structures and incentives are in place, practices introduced by the Project will be continued and replicated and environmental sustainability can be ensured. The Project's focus on building effective institutional structures, including policy and legal frameworks, capacity building and empowerment of resource users as key to successful results and long-term sustainability.

Project interventions particularly in support of environmental sustainability include:

- Review existing legal frameworks and institutional structures and their coherence with EAF, relevant international instruments, co-management and improved rights systems, and promote policy coherence.
- Implement fisheries management plans and mangrove management and rehabilitation programs based on EAF.
- Improve postharvest practices to decrease the use of firewood and reduce postharvest losses to provide opportunity for improved livelihoods without increasing fishing.

Financial and economic sustainability

The financial and economic sustainability refers to two main aspects: the sustainability of fishing and postharvest activities and related livelihoods, and the sustainability of institutional arrangements – often supported by governments – needed to implement improved governance, including more responsible fisheries management and postharvest practices.

The long-term economic and financial sustainability in relation to fishing operations is closely linked to environmental sustainability. Better management of fishery resources and related ecosystems is a requirement for the existence of sound and profitable fisheries in the future. In the short- and medium-term, there is a risk that fishing incomes will decrease if there is a need to reduce capacity and fishing effort. The integrated value chain approach is crucial in this context where reduced postharvest losses, improved product quality and market access can generate increased incomes. The development of incentives included in Project design will play a crucial role in this respect. The project will also promote PPPs and assist Project stakeholders (e.g., women fish processors) to find interested investors.

With regard to the financial sustainability of institutional arrangements and the funding of these – in particular after Project completion – a key Project approach will be to build on existing structures and develop these rather than creating new ones. National authorities and other stakeholders have been closely involved in Project design, and the Project addresses national priorities. The work planned by the Project is well integrated into existing government programs and this will also support the longer-term sustainability of project results.

Sustainability of capacities developed

The Project will assist in building both institutional structures and capacity in various forms. Support will be provided to, among other things, legal and institutional assessments and training in EAF. Institutional arrangements promoted by the Project and new structures and organizational development will be based on stakeholder analyses and institutional assessments and take an inclusive and participatory approach.

Through PPPs with existing local, national and regional organizations, government agencies, NGOs and other structures, Projects results are absorbed and utilized broadly. Existing institutional structures and capacity will be strengthened through these new linkages and knowledge, and a broad base for continued action is created.

The sharing of information during the course of the Project will entail that knowledge is held by a range of countries and partners in the region. Through the CFI Program, the knowledge sharing will be supported also at the global level.

Appropriateness of technology introduced

The Project will build on existing experiences and explicitly assist governments and stakeholders to identify best practices for improved fisheries and postharvest sector governance and management. The Project will identify, adapt and develop management measures and postharvest technologies in close collaboration with those who will use it, i.e. fishers and fish workers. FAO and UNEP have considerable experience and technical capacities relevant to the Project and will draw on these resources. Combining local knowledge with international experiences and expertise will ensure the appropriateness of the technologies introduced.

Replicability and scaling up

The Project will explicitly support replicability and scaling up, in particular through its Component 3. There is a great potential for scaling up within the West Africa sub-region and beyond. This can be achieved by disseminating successful pilots into countries faced with similar challenges in West Africa. This is more so because of the role of FAO and UNEP supporting other important programs in the region and collaborating with other development partners. These include, *inter alia*, the WARFP, the LME projects and the FAO Blue Growth Initiative.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

The Project contributes to the CFI Program's overall outcomes by providing experiences from its three West African countries. Within the overall strategy of the CFI Program, this Project was developed

through a consultative process involving coastal fisheries stakeholders in the three countries, including governments and representatives of fishers and fish workers.

Below are the contributions from the Project outcomes to the CFI Programme outcomes briefly described:

- The results of outcome 1.1 will contribute to the CFI Program outcome No 2: *Policies, legislation and institutions have been improved at local, national and regional levels allowing for enhanced resource management through integrated and holistic approaches that allow for effective incentive structures and that lead to more environmentally, economically and socially sustainable coastal fisheries.* The policies, legislation and institutions will be strengthened in the three Project countries with a view to improve fisheries management by basing it on EAF and the application of relevant international instruments, including the SSF Guidelines. In addition, the Project will not only generate results at the national level but will also contribute to international knowledge products.
- Outcome 1.2 will generate results that support outcome 1 of the CFI Program: *The efficiency of and transparency in the fisheries value chain (from harvest to consumer) has been improved through appropriate incentive structures and contribute to sustainable resource utilization and equitable social and economic development.* In line with the integrated approach promoted in the CFI as a whole, this Project takes a value chain approach using improved fisheries management plans as one tool to achieve more sustainable fisheries and related livelihoods. While the outcome focuses on fisheries management plan review and implementation, it links closely to component 2 and aims at integrating postharvest actors and considerations also in the harvesting part of the value chain.
- Outcome 1.3 is particularly relevant to outcome 2 of the CFI Program and its target to strengthen the capacity of fishers and fish workers. It is also relevant to outcome 1 of the CFI Program in relation to Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and investigating and promoting innovative approaches. However, the work under this outcome is broader than only looking directly into designing (market) incentives as it supports developing the capacity and organisations of fishing communities and fisheries actors to be able to participate in fisheries management and development. This is an important precondition for promoting sustainable and innovative management measures.
- Outcome 2.1 supports outcome 1 of the CFI Program with regard to reducing postharvest losses and fuel wood consumption. Important experiences in West Africa to date will further analysed, developed, scaled up and shared and contribute to both local results and global knowledge.
- As outcome 2.1, also outcome 2.2 will support the CFI Program outcome 1 and its target to reduce postharvest losses and fuel wood consumption. It will also contribute to the CFI target on implementation of innovative market incentive systems by investigating possible fisheries improvement, certification or similar. It will also address the need for better market access through improving institutional and governance structures and improved access to resources for postharvest actors and how they need to have a role and say in fisheries management, which is an innovative approach with respect to fisheries management.
- In particular through the outcomes under component 3, the Project will contribute to the CFI Program website by posting experiences and also share Project results in regional and international meetings and conferences, as well as through publishing articles. Moreover, this outcome will include activities in collaboration with the CFI Global Partnership project for piloting of the CFI Fishery Performance Assessment instrument (FPAI) development in selected fisheries.

A.3. *Stakeholders*. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes /no)? and indigenous peoples (yes /no)? ¹³

There are no indigenous peoples in the Project sites.

The Project has taken a participatory design approach and several stakeholder meetings have been held, at the national and regional levels, for the development of the Project. Participation has included representatives from civil society organizations and of fishers' and fish workers associations, in addition to government representatives and partner organisations.

Key partners and stakeholders to the Project include:

- **National authorities responsible for fisheries management:** The institutional set-ups vary from one country to another (see chapter 1.2 above) but the formal Project co-executing partner in each country is the fisheries authority or institute as listed at the front page of this Project Document. Generally, Project countries experience constraints in terms of capacity (as described above) and the intention of the Project is to strengthen the capacities of the national authorities.
- **Civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector:** Fishers and fish workers and related enterprises in both harvesting and accessory activities, such as postharvest processing and marketing, constitute a key group of stakeholders as they are directly concerned by the Project and what the Project is trying to achieve. Small-scale fishers, fish workers and communities tend to be organized in associations or civil society organizations (CSOs). There is generally a need to strengthen these organizational structures and build capacity to allow actors to become effective partners in co-management. The Project will work extensively with in particular women's postharvest and fish smoking organisations, building their capacity at the same time as promoting their involvement in decision-making for coastal fisheries management and development. CSOs and professional organizations that already have a certain level of capacity will collaborate with the Project to help develop capacity of others.
- **Regional organisations and development partners:** as described above under baseline projects.
- **National and regional science/research institutions** (research institutions and universities): relevant research partners will be identified at national and local level during the project inception phase and collaborative agreements put in place for the implementation of specific Project activities. Relevant institutions will also be invited to Project workshops and awareness raising activities, as appropriate.
- **Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on fisheries in the region:** relevant NGOs (to be identified during Project inception and implementation) will be invited to collaborate with the Project, as appropriate.
- **Relevant fisheries industry groups and other organisations:** the Project will work with international organisations promoting fisheries and seafood sustainability and relevant industry groups, e.g., the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI) and CONXEMAR (Spanish Association of Wholesalers, Importers, Manufacturers and Exporters of fish products and Aquaculture). These organizations will provide important links to and knowledge about international markets and global trade and provide support to Project capacity development for local, regional and national fisher and fish worker organisations. The

¹³ As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.

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Project will also work with BirdLife International to incorporate relevant ecosystem dimensions in legislative reforms and fisheries management plans.

Several of the stakeholder groups mentioned above have committed co-funding to the Project:

- The women fish processors organised through the Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Pêche de Côte d'Ivoire (FENACOPECI) will both continue work already initiated through FAO collaboration (see above) to improve their practices, working conditions and livelihoods, and support the Project in reaching out to other postharvest organisations in the Project countries.
- The African Confederation of Artisanal Fisheries Professional Organizations (Confédération Africaine des Organisations Professionnelles de la Pêche Artisanale - CAOPA) is a sub-regional small-scale fisheries professional organization that will work with the Project to ensure participation of small-scale fisheries actors, in particular in Senegal.
- Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) will provide technical support on matters related to their area of expertise in certification and fisheries improvement programmes (e.g., output 2.2.3).
- BirdLife International will provide in-kind contributions in the form of their knowledge on ecosystem approaches in particular in relation to fisheries management.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes /no)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes /no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (estimated: women 50%, men 50%)? ¹⁴

Particular attention will be given to the need to strive for a proper gender balance, not only in terms of the immediate Project target group but also among all other actors in the Project and CFI Program institutional arrangements, including those for, for example, peer reviewing, experience sharing and identification of good practices. Women play a major role in fisheries and their involvement is critical to the functioning of the sector. Most postharvest operations are conducted by women, who are entrepreneurs in artisanal operations (e.g. fish smoking) and marketing.

While the Project did not carry out a specific gender analysis during preparation, both men and women stakeholders were consulted and the Project includes targeted interventions to contribute to gender equality through the empowerment of women.

With regard to promoting gender equality, the Project will apply the following principles:

- Gender analysis informs the planning and design of activities and interventions.
- A transparent and participatory approach to gender-equality interventions is promoted. Issues, concerns and proposed activities are discussed with communities, partners and other concerned parties.
- Gender awareness is an integral part of training and capacity-building activities.
- Information and data collected and published by the Program are, whenever feasible, gender disaggregated and presented together with an analysis of the meaning and implications of such data.

¹⁴ Same as footnote 8 above.
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- Success indicators – for tracking progress toward agreed objectives – on gender-specific measures are included in the monitoring and evaluation system.

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

External drivers of change impact coastal fisheries and can hence also impact the Project and the possibilities to implement it. Climate change is a long-standing risk factor that can affect the Project fisheries and communities in several ways including through biological and ecological responses to physical changes (e.g., productivity, species abundance, ecosystem stability, stock locations and pathogen levels and impacts), indirect wider socio-economic effects and direct physical effects (e.g., sea level change, floods and other extreme weather events). The possible biological, ecological and socio-economic impacts of climate change on coastal fisheries and livelihoods will be considered throughout Project implementation in a cross-cutting manner. There are also other projects and initiatives in the Project countries addressing climate change and the Project will collaborate with these initiatives.

Risks related to extreme weather events are more difficult to mitigate or include in Project planning and implementation in a systematic way. This is also the case with regard to other disaster risks, such as outbreaks of disease (e.g. ebola), political unrest or complex emergencies. It will be important that the Project monitors its natural and political environment to ensure that the possible effects of any unforeseen disaster events are minimised.

Other risks are described in the table below:

Risk	Mitigation measures
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.	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, as well as through national and local champions. In addition, specific activities have been incorporated for creating awareness among government officials and politicians (output 1.1.2).
Coastal communities do not engage with the Project and key stakeholders do not participate in the Project.	The Project mitigates this risk through planned and significant networking and coordination and collaborative activities, joint planning, regular meetings between the main partners and sharing of information and development. At Project site level, Project staff will be based close to communities and, together with government counterparts, work in partnership with communities and fisheries actors.
The required data and information, or the means for obtaining the data needed (through partner collaboration), are not available.	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.
Insufficient capacity to implement the proposed governance and fisheries management changes in a manner that builds long-term sustainability.	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.
Regional and national market demand for improved quality products is weak.	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 through value chain and market analyses (outcome 2.2).
Better quality products lead to fish becoming inaccessible for poorer	While the intention is that improvement of quality will lead to that some products can be sold with a premium price in order for small-scale fishers and fish workers improve their income and livelihoods, a major effect of

population groups.	introducing better postharvest practices will be 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.
Lack of willingness and ability of development partners to collaborate.	Many different partners were involved in the Project preparation phase and the CFI Program as a whole is a partnership. Continued dialogue and collaboration with partners will mitigate risks of non-cooperation.
Necessary decisions beyond national level, for example with respect to shared stock management and migration of fisherfolk, cannot be made because of lack collaboration at the regional level	The Project will ensure contacts with governments of neighbouring countries and regional bodies to promote collaboration on issues beyond national control or through regional initiatives or existing processes such as CECAF, SRFC, WCFC, CCLME and GCLME.
Perceived gender roles and cultural practices do not hinder increased involvement of women in strengthened livelihood activities.	The Project will apply a gender sensitive approach and work 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.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The FAO will be the GEF Lead Agency for the CFI Program as a whole as well as the Executing Agency for this Project. FAO and UNEP are the co-lead implementing agencies for this project. FAO will provide supervision and technical guidance services during program and Project execution. The administration of the GEF grant will be in compliance with the rules and procedures of FAO, and in accordance with the agreement between FAO and the GEF Trustee.

As this Project is part of the CFI Program, its institutional arrangements are nested within the overall CFI institutional structure described above but with its own implementation arrangements (see the CFI Global Partnership Program). The Global Partnership project will act as CFI Program coordinator and this Project will be supported accordingly.

Within the overall CFI Program Framework, the Project will have its own governance and management structure. This project management structure will have regional Project Steering Committee (PSC) but will give emphasis to the national and local levels of Project implementation. The following structure and staffing is proposed:

- **Project Steering Committee**

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will oversee Project management. It will consist of the fisheries administration and relevant environment authorities of the three countries, FAO and UNEP, GEF (and other donors, as appropriate and required), representatives of a CSO and the industry/private sector, respectively, as well as representatives of relevant regional organisations (SFRC, FCWC) and projects (CCLME, GCLME, WARFP).

- **National Project Committees**

In each country, there will be a National Project Committee consisting of public and private stakeholders and chaired by the National Project Coordinator.

- **National Project Coordinators (NPCs)**

In each country, there will be a (full time) National Project Coordinator responsible for Project implementation at the national level. The National Project Coordinators will be government counterpart staff. They will work closely with the Project National Officers and the Project site teams and be important for ensuring sustainability of Project results after its completion. They will support fisheries and mangrove-related work, and in the case of mangroves liaise and coordinate with the Abidjan Convention Secretariat.

- **Project recruited staff: Project National Officers (NPOs) and administrative support staff**

The Project National Officers will Project recruited staff and support the National Project Coordinators both technically and administratively/operationally. They will support fisheries and mangrove-related work, and in the case of mangroves liaise and coordinate with the Abidjan Convention Secretariat.

There will also be part time Project funded administrative support staff (General Service staff) in each country.

- **Partner institutions**

The Project will establish close collaboration with at least one national research or similar institution in each country. These institutions will carry out specific activities in the field, requiring more in-depth research. They will also be active partners in analysing and internalising Project results, contributing to the sustainability of the work of the project when completed.

- **Project site teams (two Project sites in Cabo Verde and Cote d'Ivoire and one in Senegal)**

At each Project site, there will be a team of three National Technical Consultants. These will be junior professionals and have the following three profiles:

- Processing and marketing (with emphasis on artisanal processing);
- EAF fisheries management (and co-management);
- Livelihoods and organisational development.

At least one of the three staff in each site will be a woman and all will have language skills suitable for their site. It is expected that these staff will be based at the site itself where a small office will be established, preferably integrated within the local government structure. They will be responsible for local implementation of Project activities. At the beginning of the Project, they will be given training on key subject matters (EAF, relevant international instruments, etc) and will be technically supported by FAO and government staff throughout the Project.

In Senegal there is a stronger need to support the central fisheries administration and in addition to staffing at one site, three junior staff will be placed with the fisheries administration. Exact profiles are to be decided but they would be similar to the above.

- **Consultants**

National and international consultants will support the Project as required. They will include expertise with regard to, among other things:

- Processing and marketing (with emphasis on artisanal processing);
- EAF fisheries management (and co-management);
- Livelihoods and organisational development;
- Legislation and regulations;
- Communication and M&E.

- **Technical backstopping**

FAO staff will contribute to the Project with regard to technical support and coordination with other relevant activities. The Abidjan Convention Secretaria will provide TA for mangrove-related work across the three countries. A Project Task Force will be set up for this purpose.

- **Project Task Manager (PTM)**

Overall project coordination will be the responsibility of a Rome-based Project Coordinator who will be shared with the Global Partnership project who will liaise closely with the National Project Coordinators and National Project Officers and coordinate closely with them and the Global Partnership Communications consultant and the Science to Policy specialist as well as counterparts in the other 3 CFI projects.

At the global level, alignment with FAO support to the implementation of relevant international instruments, such as the SSF Guidelines, will be ensured. The Project will also be closely linked to pan-African policy processes such as the *AU Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa*, and maintain close links with the work of AU-IBAR and NEPAD. At the regional level, the linkages with the relevant regional fisheries bodies such as CECAF, SRFC, FCWC and ATLAFCO will be ensured as well as with GEF supported LME projects, in particular the CCLME and GCLME projects.

At the national level, Project activities will be coordinated with the various government programs, national initiatives and projects at national and local level within the three countries, including the activities related to, among others, the FAO Blue Growth Initiative, the EAF-Nansen Project activities in Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal (through the CCLME) and the WARFP national projects in Senegal and Cabo Verde. The Project will also benefit from national network and committees set up under the CCLME project in Cabo Verde and Senegal. Examples of other projects and initiatives with which the Project could seek collaboration are mentioned in chapter 1.2 above.

Coordination with other initiatives, both at the national and regional levels, will be essential. The Project includes specific activities and outputs promoting coordination (in particular output 1.1.4 and outcome 3.1). Through these mechanisms, experience sharing will be supported throughout implementation.

Knowledge sharing products, including the themed product that this project will champion and lessons learned will be shared through the various platforms coordinated by the Global Partnership as well as through regional and national platforms and counterparts in the other CFI projects. These platforms will also enable stakeholders in the West Africa project to learn from other projects and partners. More than 25% of the total budget is allocated to knowledge sharing and monitoring and evaluation.

During Project design, discussions have been held with partner representatives of the other major regional initiatives, including the CCLME, GCLME and WARFP. While there are some similarities in overall scope and objectives, the different initiatives will work in different locations at the local level and hence experience sharing will be essential for identifying good practices for broader application and mainstreaming. The more detailed planning of Project activities including knowledge sharing need to be dealt with during Project inception and in discussion with these partners. This Project is ahead of these three other initiatives with regard to being finalised and moving towards implementation. Involving relevant partners in the work planning at the inception phase of this Project will allow the other initiatives to ensure that they are complementary in their design. Moreover, the CCLME, GCLME and WARFP will be invited as members to the Project Steering Committee (see above).

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 *Benefits*. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The Project will create socioeconomic benefits by supporting livelihoods and respecting the engagement and participation of stakeholders and direct beneficiaries in Project implementation. With regard to small-scale fishing communities, the Project will support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines that provide a framework for governance and development of small-scale fisheries within a context of sustainable resource utilisation and human rights with the objective to contribute to food security and poverty eradication. Principles of equitable development and gender equality will guide Project implementation and decision-making.

A.8 *Knowledge Management*. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Through the Global Partnership Project, the CFI will develop a Knowledge Management Strategy, building on the strategic principles contained in the 2011 FAO Knowledge Strategy. The CFI strategy will use existing GEF approaches and platforms such as IW-LEARN. The purpose is to stimulate the generation, dissemination and application of information and knowledge, including statistics. The strategy will use the CFI Program Global Reference Group as one important source of knowledge; the group participants will serve as peer reviewers and disseminators of lessons learnt. The strategy will also build on the best practices that have been outlined in the Knowledge Management Toolkit (<http://www.kstoolkit.org/home>).

This CFI Program strategy will assist this Project and the other CFI child projects in developing their own knowledge strategies and ensuring strong coherence and linkages between them. The CFI and project strategies must be conceptually rigorous, practical and results-based. They will build upon successful techniques already being used and encourage innovation. Technology is an important enabler but it should be subordinated to policy, people and process considerations. Since certain technologies change over time, the strategy will strive to be “technology-neutral”. To promote continuous improvement, the strategies will also be iterative and every opportunity will be taken to learn from both successes and failures. The scope of support activities may include coordination, provision of an enabling environment, specific services to technical programs, and direct services to member states.

At the CFI Program level, a plan will be established for catalyzing discussions and exchanges of experiences. The key issues of interest upon which collaborative learning will focus are:

- *Fisheries governance*: legislation/policies and management plans that apply the principles and practices of EAF;
- *Gender issues*: the involvement and responses to issues raised by women involved in the fisheries value chain;
- Application of *Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)* to EAF principles and practices, with an emphasis on MPAs that allow some forms of fishing as well as the link between mangrove management and fisheries;
- Recognition that *coastal community well-being* is a foundation for sustainable coastal fisheries outcomes.

The CFI FPAI, developed by the CFI Global Partnership project and pilot tested in the CFI child project fisheries including in this Project, intends to initially provide a framework for knowledge sharing and learning within the CFI. The longer term vision for the CFI FPAI instrument is a common framework that can be applied to a wide range of fisheries, in a wide range of data conditions, at a sufficiently low cost that a critical mass of case studies can be assembled for purposes of comparison and identification of what management strategies consistently improve fishery outcomes in different contexts.

The budget of component 3 is contributing to the communication, visibility and knowledge sharing of the Project. There are also knowledge products produced by other outputs of the Project, in particular by output 1.1.1 (contribution to international legal guidance), output 1.1.3 (indicators), and 1.1.4 (coordination and knowledge sharing at national level).

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

a) Alignment national development goals and policies

The present Project is fully in line with the relevant goals and policies of the three countries:

- Cabo Verde's Fisheries Policy Strategy paper promotes sustainable and integrated management of fishery resources in order to improve the levels of food security and living conditions of communities. In the NAPA, Cabo Verde includes support to populations that live off the exploitation of coastal resources including small-scale fisheries. Furthermore GPRSP and NDP identify fisheries as a key sector.
- In Côte d'Ivoire the Strategic plan for the development for fisheries and aquaculture highlights three main areas of work:
 - **Sustainable and Responsible Management of Aquatic Resources, including** Development and validation of a draft Law on Fisheries; Development of fisheries management plans; Strengthening of the surveillance of the EEZ; and Strengthening the fight against illegal fishing.
 - **Improving productivity and competitiveness of fisheries, including** Construction / rehabilitation of landing sites, fish markets; Signing of new fisheries agreements with other countries; and Fishing port construction
 - **Enhancing capacity of fishery stakeholders, including** Accompanying the implementation of professional organisations; Strengthening the technical and managerial capacities of professional organizations; Rehabilitation of basic and advanced training schools; Strengthening capacity of the fisheries administration/agency; and Support to fisheries research.
- Senegal's Plan Sénégal Emergent (2014) paragraphs 307 and 308 identifies as priorities (i) Sustainable management of fisheries resources and marine habitat restoration through the development and implementation of fisheries management plans, promotion of co-management, and (ii) Increasing value addition through establishment of integrated clusters for industrial and artisanal processing and reduction of post harvest losses. The prerequisites for achieving this include the adaptation of the regulatory framework; landing, storage and processing infrastructures, improved marketing conditions and safety and quality of products; and improved access management.

The regional Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, adopted by the Conference of African Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers (CAMFA) in 2014, was also referred to above. This regional policy framework identifies seven policy objectives including:

- Enhancing conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources through the establishment of national, and sub-national governance and institutional arrangements that ensure the societal contribution generated by Africa's sectors;
- Developing sustainable small-scale fisheries by improving and strengthening the contribution of those fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security, and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities and beyond;
- Promoting responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing by significantly harnessing the benefits of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture endowments through accelerated trade and marketing;
- Strengthening South-South (bilateral and regional) cooperation, and developing coordinated mechanisms among RECs, RFBs and LME-based commissions to ensure coherence of fisheries policies and aquaculture development and their adoption and adaptation.

b) Alignment with NAPA, NAPs, NBSAP, NIPs, NAMA

The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, adopted by the Conference of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers (CAMFA) in 2014, identified seven policy objectives including:

- Enhancing conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources through the establishment of national, and sub-national governance and institutional arrangements that ensure the societal contribution generated by Africa's sectors;
- d Bank Wes sustainable small-scale fisheries by improving and strengthening the contribution of those fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security, and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities and beyond;
- Promoting responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing by significantly harnessing the benefits of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture endowments through accelerated trade and marketing;
- Strengthening South-South (bilateral and regional) cooperation, and developing coordinated mechanisms among RECs, RFBs and LME-based commissions to ensure coherence of fisheries policies and aquaculture development and their adoption and adaptation.

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the principal instruments for implementing the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) at the national level (Article 6)¹⁵:

- The revised NBSAP (2016-2020) of Côte d'Ivoire focuses on six strategic directions: protection of natural environments and their functions and services; preservation of species diversity and genetic diversity; strengthening of conservation infrastructure; valuation and sustainable use of biodiversity; mobilization of civil society and diffusion of knowledge on living organisms; and strengthening national coordination and international cooperation.
- Senegal's new *Stratégie Nationale et Plan National d'Actions pour la Biodiversité* was formulated with the guidance in Decision IX/8 taken into account. Its vision to 2030 considers the global biodiversity agenda and the country's new socioeconomic development plan to 2035,

¹⁵ Text on each country from www.cbd.int/nbsap/.
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known as “Plan Sénégal Emergent”, among other plans. Four strategic directions aim to: improve biodiversity knowledge and strengthen institutional and technical capacity; reduce pressures and restore and conserve biodiversity; promote biodiversity accounting in socioeconomic development policies; and promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and mechanisms for accessing biological resources and equitably sharing the benefits derived from them.

- In Cabo Verde, the NBSAP for the period 2014-20130 sets seven national priorities: (i) civil society involvement (population, public and private organizations, NGOs and associations) in biodiversity conservation; (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity into strategies, policies, plans and programs of action; (iii) reducing pressures and threats on biodiversity; (iv) conservation of priority habitats and sustainable management of natural resources; (v) recovery and increased resilience of ecosystems; (vi) increased knowledge, monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity, and (vii) mobilization of funds.

The Project aligns with these NBSAP priorities in the three countries as it aims at improving sustainable resource utilisation and has a strong focus on stakeholder involvement and institutional strengthening.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

A summary of the Project’s M&E activities at the project level is presented below:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs
Inception Workshop	Executing partners/agencies, BH, LTO and PTM	Within two months of project start	USD 40,000
Project Inception Report	Executing partners/agencies BH, LTO and PTM	Immediately after workshop	None (in-kind co-financing and GEF agency fee)
Design and set-up of M&E System including training of staff and equipment	PTM and executing partners/agencies	As early as possible after project start	USD 20,000
Supervision visits and Implementation Reports	PTM with inputs from executing partners/agencies	Quarterly	FAO visits to be paid by GEF agency fee. PTM’s visits to be paid from project travel budget.
Project Progress Reports	Executing partners/agencies	Four-monthly	In-kind co-financing
Project Implementation Review	PTM and FAO/GEF Coordination Unit	Annually	Paid by GEF Agency fee
Co-financing Reports	Executing partners/agencies	Annually	In-kind co-financing
Technical reports	PTM and executing partners/agencies	As appropriate	In-kind co-financing and GEF agency fee
Supervisory visits to project and field sites	LTO and PTM	Yearly or as required	Paid by GEF Agency fee

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs
Midterm Review	External consultants, FAO/GEF Coordination Unit with the project team and stakeholders	At mid-point of project implementation	USD 40,000
Terminal evaluation	FAO Office of Evaluation in consultation with the project team and stakeholders and support by external consultants as required	At the end of project implementation	USD 80,000
Total (GEF funding)			USD 180,000


PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this form. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Kone Bakayoko	Permanent Secretary – GEF OFP	Ministry of Economy and Finance	MARCH 23, 2015
Mariline Diara	Director	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	MARCH 25, 2015
Moises Espirito Santo Borges	Director of Environment	Ministry of Environment habitat and Territorial Planning	MARCH 23, 2015

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁶ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Daniel Gustafson Deputy Director- General (Programme), Officer-in-Charge, TCI and TC FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla (00153) Rome, Italy TCI-Director@fao.org		20 January 2017 13 April	Jacqueline Alder (FIAM)	+39 6579 54873	Jacqueline.Alder@fao .org
Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator FAO GEF Coordination Unit Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation and Programme Management FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla (00153) Rome, Italy					

¹⁶ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF
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ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

See separate file

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comments in GEF Secretariat review of CFI PFD:

Question 1: Is the description of the baseline scenario reliable, and based on sound data and assumptions? Are the activities that will be financed using GEF/LDCF/SCCF funding based on incremental/ additional reasoning?

Comment: More information required on a number of points.

Reply: The project document provides more information and has further developed the analyses of in particular:

- The status of marine ecosystems and climate change;
- The need for a value chain approach and improved governance structures, including more secure tenure and access rights and co-management, and the existing barriers in this context.
- Support to assessing how coastal fisheries contribute to overall development objectives, including food security.

Question 2: Is the program framework (Table B) sound and sufficiently clear and appropriate to achieve program objectives and the GEBs?

Comment: Finalisation of indicators and targets needed.

Reply: Most indicator and targets have been clearly defined and quantified in the results matrix but some will need to be further developed and/or reviewed during the Project inception phase.

Question 3: Are socio-economic aspects, including relevant gender elements, indigenous people, and CSOs considered?

Comment: Map stakeholders and clarify tangible benefits.

Reply: At the local level, the Project aims to work specifically with a selected number of sites and quantified information on these sites is provided. Stakeholder representatives, i.e., fisher and fish worker organisations have taken part in Project design. More detailed information on exact number of beneficiaries will be developed during the Project inception phase.

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ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS¹⁷

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 9126			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Activity 1	114,590	114,590	0
Activity 2	68,020	68,020	0
UNEP	17,390	696	16,694
Total	200,000	183,306	16,694

¹⁷ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.
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ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)