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Promoting sustainable
fisheries in coastal areas

Global Partnership Consultation

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INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Report



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCLME	Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CFI	Coastal Fisheries Initiative
CI	Conservation International
CLPA	Local Artisanal Fishing Councils
CNCPM	National Advisory Council for Artisanal Fisheries
CRO	Center for Ocean Research
CRODT	Dakar-Thiaroye Center for Oceanographic Research
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FELOGIE	Local Federation of Economic Interest Groups
FIP	Fisheries Improvement Project
FPAT	Fisheries Performance Assessment Toolkit
FAFP	Support Fund for Fisheries Financing
FTT	FAO-Thiaroye Processing Technique
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIE	Economic Interest Group
GKP	Global Knowledge Product
GPC	Global Partnership Consultation
IUPA	University Institute for Fisheries and Aquaculture
KMI	Korea Maritime Institute
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MPA	Marine Protected Area
SERNANP	National Service for State Protected Natural Areas
SSF	Small-scale fisheries
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICA	Credit and Savings Union

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The fourth annual Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) Global Partnership Consultation (GPC) was held in Dakar, Senegal, on 20-24 February 2023. All CFI Child Projects – CFI Challenge Fund (CFI-CF), CFI Global Partnership Project (CFI-GPP), CFI Indonesia, CFI Latin America (CFI-LA), and CFI West Africa (CFI-WA) – were represented, including project and partner staff, government representatives, fishing community members and private sector actors from the six CFI countries (Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru and Senegal). A total of 90 participants from the six CFI countries attended the 2023 GPC, with daily attendance also including local invited dignitaries and other guests, media and support staff. Simultaneous interpretation was provided in English, French, Indonesian, Spanish and Portuguese. Around 30 participants took part virtually through Zoom video conferencing.

The 2023 GPC generated useful results and insights for the Global Knowledge Products (GKPs) and advanced the discussions from the Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes (held from 29 November to 2 December 2022) on areas where CFI partners are interested in having more in-depth exchanges of information, learning, and best practices across different CFI Child Projects. This includes CFI-LA, which even though it formally closed in October 2022, is continuing the collaboration with the CFI-GPP through a UN-UN agreement between UNDP (especially its office in Peru) and FAO.

The workshop included plenary presentations by participants and invited experts, panel discussions and group work activities. Days 1 and 4, as well as a part of the morning of Day 3, dealt with issues at the CFI Programme level, i.e., mapping of Child Project activities, discussions on the continued exchange and collaboration between CFI partners, considering inputs for developing the GKPs, and identifying ways to ensure the sustainability of CFI impacts (exit strategies), as well as sharing perspectives on a possible continuation of CFI beyond the end of the Initiative’s current lifespan. Days 2 and 3 were dedicated to technical discussions that will contribute to the preparation of the GKPs.

Day 2 focused on co-management of fisheries and mangroves in relation to two of the thematic areas identified for the GKPs: sustainable mangrove management and the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). Based on discussions among project staff during the Global Exchange Visit, it had been determined that co-management is a critical element of both thematic areas and it was hence the subject of an in-depth technical discussion during the GPC.

Day 3 focused on livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains and the GKP on this topic. This allowed for linking the GKP and the topic of livelihoods with the other GKPs, i.e., sustainable mangrove management, the EAF and fisheries co-management and private sector engagement.

The GKP on private sector engagement was discussed on Days 2 and 3. It will be in the form of guidance on business case preparation for sustainable fisheries. In this context, incentives were also discussed in relation to co-management schemes and livelihood enhancement.

On Day 5, a field visit was organized to CFI pilot sites in the Saloum Delta to meet organizations of women seafood processors in the communities of Niodior and Dionewar, and to learn about their activities.

I. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Every year, the CFI partners convene a GPC as part of the project's knowledge management strategy to share progress, lessons learned and best practices on holistic processes and integrated approaches in coastal fisheries management related to governance and value chains. The 2023 GPC was held in Dakar, Senegal, on 20-24 February. It was designed as an opportunity to share knowledge and experience, and also to discuss the CFI legacy in terms of sustainable impact, including the development of GKPs and potential bilateral knowledge exchanges between Child Projects and countries. Accordingly, the 2023 GPC built on the outcomes of the CFI Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes, Peru, at the end of 2022 and its objectives included:

- To enhance the understanding among partners of each other's work and to share progress and results;
- To identify key areas for ongoing sharing of experiences and lessons learned, building on outputs of the Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes;
- To refine the content of the GKPs in the four key thematic areas of:
 - Sustainable mangrove management;
 - EAF/co-management of fisheries and mangroves;
 - Livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains; and
 - Private sector engagement: guidance on business case preparation for sustainable fisheries.
- To advance the GKPs by reflecting on CFI experience in co-management of fisheries and mangrove forests, and on the empowerment of women in fisheries value chains to enhance their livelihoods;
- To build participants' understanding of these key areas;
- To plan future exchanges of experience and lessons learned between CFI partners and develop a roadmap for CFI actions up until the CFI-GPP closure in mid-2024; and
- To identify and plan measures to ensure sustainability and mainstreaming of CFI approaches and impacts.

II. METHODOLOGY

To facilitate discussion and exchange, a series of workshop activities was carried out using a variety of methodologies and approaches that considered the diversity of the participants, the presence of both project staff and staff from partner organizations and representatives of the communities where the CFI is working, and the need to overcome language barriers.

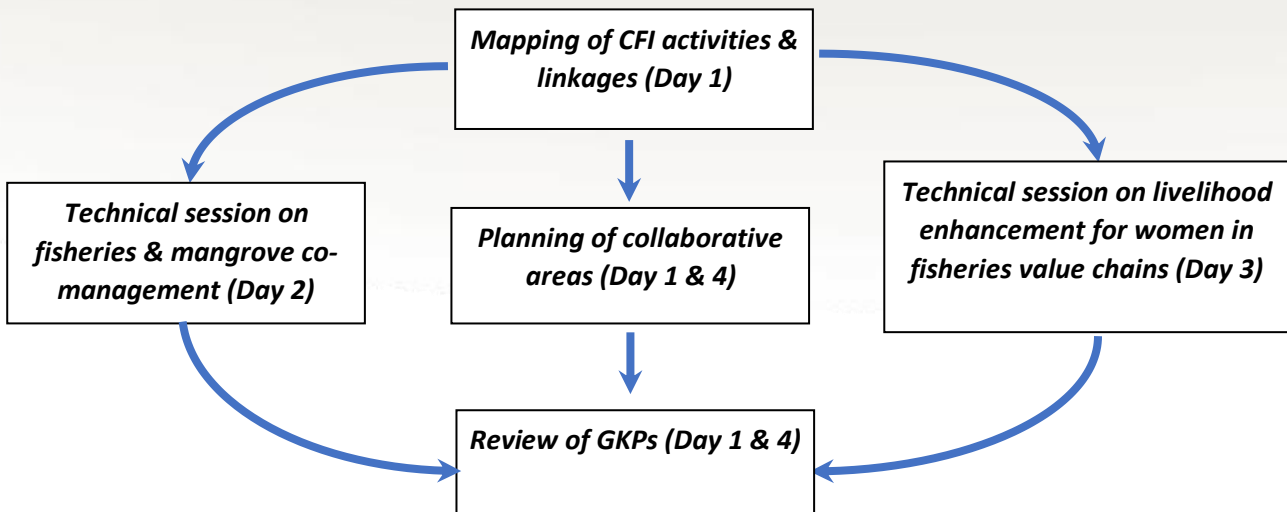
The four-day workshop was organized such that Days 1 and 4 dealt with issues at the CFI Programme level (synergies between Child Projects, continued exchange and collaboration between CFI partners, and strategies for sustainability and continuity of CFI impacts and approaches beyond the end of the Initiative's lifespan), whereas Days 2 and 3 were dedicated to technical discussions that will contribute to preparation of the CFI GKPs. Day 5 was dedicated to a pilot site visit.

Day 2 emphasized co-management of fisheries and mangroves, addressing two of the thematic areas identified for the GKPs: the EAF and sustainable mangrove management, and drawing inputs from all the CFI Child Projects.

- EAF/fisheries co-management, led by CFI Indonesia: an e-book presenting those features of fisheries co-management arrangements that are illustrated by key learning and experience from the CFI;
- Sustainable mangrove management led by CFI Latin America: a series of inputs on mangroves and fisheries are currently being developed for the Global Mangrove Alliance's guidelines on mangrove restoration.

Day 3 discussions focused on the empowerment of women in fisheries value chains to enhance their livelihoods, which is the focus of the GKP led by CFI West Africa. The GKP on private sector engagement (the thematic area of the CFI Challenge Fund) was discussed on Days 2 and 3 in the form of guidance for business case preparation for sustainable fisheries (whether for micro, small, or larger enterprises or for individual, group or cooperative arrangements), with feedback from all participants at the GPC.

The diagram below lays out the key steps that were undertaken during the four days of the 2023 GPC and how these steps addressed the objectives described above.



III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2023 CFI GPC

3.1. Day 1 – Official Opening (20 February 2023)

The first day of the 2023 GPC, 20 February, started with an opening ceremony chaired by Mr Diène Faye, Director of Maritime Fisheries of Senegal on behalf of Mr Pape Sagna Mbaye, Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of Senegal, accompanied by Mr Gouantoueu Robert Guei, FAO Sub-regional Coordinator in West Africa and FAO Representative in Senegal and Ms Maria Sharraf, in charge of the environment and blue economy at the World Bank in Senegal. Ms Leah Bunce Karrer from the GEF Secretariat joined via Zoom.

In his opening speech, Mr Faye recalled the economic and social importance of the fisheries sector through its contribution to food security and the creation of wealth, jobs and its growth potential in Senegal. However, he pointed out that the sector faces many challenges related to governance, sustainable management and the efficiency of the value chain of fishery products. He hoped that clear perspectives would emerge to guide the actions of the CFI-GPP until its closure in 2024 to

advance the content of the GKPs on co-management of fisheries and mangroves, and the capacity building of stakeholders in fisheries value chains with a focus on livelihoods. He ended by thanking the CFI technical and financial partners, in particular the GEF, UNEP and the World Bank for their support, with special thanks to FAO, which is the CFI project coordinating agency, as well as all the other project partners.

After the opening ceremony, Ms Fatou Sock, FAO CFI Chief Technical Advisor, recalled the objectives of the conference.

3.1.1. Mapping exercise of CFI Child Projects' activities

Following the official opening of the consultation, the rest of the activities conducted on Day 1 built upon discussions and issues that had emerged during the Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes in November-December 2022.

Several participants in the Global Exchange Visit noted they were unaware of the scope and variety of the activities across the five CFI Child Projects in the six countries. In this regard, a mapping exercise was prepared for the 2023 GPC to help participants familiarize themselves with each other's project. This exercise was prepared through discussions between the CFI-GPP and the other Child Projects to identify the key activities undertaken and determine which were those holding potential for exchange and collaboration. Based on these preliminary discussions, activities that each Child Project wished to showcase were noted on cards of different colors. The cards were also in different shapes to indicate these activities' contribution to various key components of the CFI. For the purposes of this exercise, these components were defined as:

- Sustainable mangrove management;
- EAF/co-management of fisheries and mangroves;
- Livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains;
- Private sector engagement: guidance on business case preparation for sustainable fisheries.

The cards with key activities were redistributed to participants from the Child Projects, who were asked to review them, make any adjustments they thought necessary, and then arrange them on the wall of the workshop room according to their relevance to the four key thematic areas for the CFI GKPs, namely:

- sustainable mangrove management;
- EAF/co-management of fisheries;
- women in fisheries value chains;
- engagement of the private sector in sustainable fisheries.



This exercise resulted in a graphic representation of the range and diversity of CFI activities, which was used by the participants during the rest of the GPC for reference as they considered possible collaboration and exchanges between Child Projects and the inputs to the GKPs. A refined version of this graphic is provided in Annex 2.

3.1.2. Development status of GKPs

Following this exercise, attention was focused on the GKPs that are being produced on the four thematic areas noted above, with presentations illustrating their status and some of the key elements that are envisaged for their contents.

For the thematic area of sustainable mangrove management, the collaboration by the CFI with the Global Mangrove Alliance (GMA) on their guidelines on mangrove restoration currently under development was described. It was noted that a first input on governance and institutional issues has already been included in the 'generic' guidelines that were being presented for review by authors on 20 February 2023. This will be followed by a contribution from CFI specifically on mangroves and fisheries, which is currently under development.

The key content currently envisaged for the publications on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains were also presented. It was pointed out that one of the objectives of the current meeting was to collect more detailed inputs and suggestions from participants and CFI partners on this content and identify case studies and examples from CFI experiences that can be incorporated in these GKPs. Further time was dedicated to the discussion of these inputs on Day 4 of the Consultation.

Finally, the CFI-CF team from the World Bank presented the status of their work on a knowledge product on private sector engagement, presenting the business case approach that they have developed for investment proposals in sustainable fisheries.

3.1.3. Planning exchange and collaboration between CFI Child Projects

During the afternoon, attention was turned to the process of identifying and planning exchanges and collaboration between CFI Child Projects, building upon discussions initiated during the Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes. These discussions were continued during the afternoon, with participants making use of the CFI activity mapping exercise from the morning to determine whether there might be further areas of exchange and collaboration in the work of the other Child Projects that might be explored. Participants' attention was also called to the option of using time during the evenings in Dakar, from 18.00h-19.00h, to further advance the planning of exchange activities and a template was made available for these planning activities. Part of Day 4 was also dedicated to reviewing progress on the planning of exchange and collaboration activities between the CFI Child Projects.

3.2. Day 2 — Co-management of fisheries and mangroves (21 February 2023)

Day 2 started with a summary of the previous day presented by Mr Amadou Touré (CFI-WA Senegal). Ms Lena Westlund (CFI-GPP), the moderator for the technical session of Day 2, then gave a short presentation of the agenda for the day, which consisted of plenary presentations, group discussions and two panels deliberating on different aspects of co-management of fisheries and mangroves. She reminded participants that co-management had been identified as an important element of the EAF in the discussions that had been held during the Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes, and that it is also a good practice promoted by the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication ([the SSF Guidelines](#)).

3.2.1. Technical session on co-management experiences of CFI Child Projects and other initiatives

The objectives of the technical session were to share co-management experiences of the CFI Child Projects and of other initiatives and experts, to learn from one other, and to identify key aspects to be included in the planned GKP on EAF/fisheries and mangroves co-management.

The session was kicked off by a CFI-GPP [video](#) on co-management. Participants were then asked to brainstorm and reflect on co-management features, attributes, and good practices. A number of key concepts, principles and terms were mentioned, including the sharing of responsibilities; consensus; collaboration and partnership between governments and resource users; consideration of access rights; broad stakeholder engagement (government, resource users, scientific researchers, others); enabling conditions such as rules and organizations; participatory construction of visions, objectives and activities; sharing of power and delegation of power from authorities to community organizations.

The presentation made by Ms Lena Westlund (FAO Senior Fishery Officer) as an introduction of the technical session on co-management is included in Annex 9.

3.2.2. Policy and institutional framework of co-management in Peru

After this initial discussion, the first plenary presentation was made by Mr Henry Preciado from the Northeast Peru Mangroves Consortium, which manages the Tumbes National Mangrove Sanctuary under a co-management contract with the National System of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP, in its Spanish acronym). The presentation gave an overview of the policy and institutional framework of the contract, which aims to conserve biodiversity through inclusive and participatory approaches that engage with civil society and communities. The contract was signed in 2017 for a period of 20 years and focuses on sustainable harvesting of key species ('concha negra' clams and mangrove crabs), protection of ecosystems and inclusive and integrated management approaches with a view to also address climate change through conservation of carbon-sink reserves.

The presentation made by Mr Preciado is included in Annex 9.

3.2.3. Enabling environment for co-management in Indonesia

The second presentation was made by Mr Karto Pulung from the Directorate for Fisheries Resources Management at the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), who shared insights regarding the enabling environment for co-management in Indonesia. Co-management integrates government and community management and aims to achieve a more targeted, efficient, and equitable management of natural resources and the environment. In eastern Indonesia, a traditional form of resource management called "*Sasi*" is considered as a best practice. Through this practice, an Indigenous community can suggest a management area, a *Sasi* area, generally corresponding to where traditional management has been in place for generations, and the regional government will formally delegate management responsibilities of the area to the community. By granting these management rights, which are also included in national level zoning plans, the community will have legal recognition of their Indigenous institutional status as well as their Indigenous territory. Important conditions for this arrangement is buy-in from community leaders, general awareness of the need to manage resources sustainably, willingness on behalf of the regional government to delegate authority, and the presence of a third party that can act as a catalyst and facilitate discussions between the government and the community.

3.2.4. Panel discussion on co-management in Senegal

Following these presentations, a panel discussion was organized on co-management in Senegal. The panelists represented different stakeholder groups and included Mr Sidiya Diouf from the MPEM, Mr Mbaye Sarr, a fisher from Pointe Sarène, Mr Abdou Sarr, a fisher from Fatick, Mr Mansour Ndour, focal point of the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI), Ms Ndeye Issa Ndiaye, a fish processor from Foundiougne, and Mr Jon Anderson from USAID, and was moderated by Mr Lamine Mbaye (CFI-WA – Senegal). A number of important issues were debated, including:

- The importance of community management experience, social cohesion, and presence of sedentary species of economic and social interest as key elements for successfully selecting a co-management area;
- The different steps in the co-management process, including (i) area identification and delimitation; (ii) establishment of a co-management body; (iii) discussions on and participatory identification of management measures; (iv) signature of a co-management agreement; (v) implementation of management measures; and (vi) participatory monitoring and evaluation;
- The significant role of the institutions involved in co-management, which in Senegal include local fisher committees, fisheries organizations, Local Artisanal Fishing Councils (CLPAs) and the National Advisory Council for Artisanal Fisheries (CNCMP). The CLPAs are particularly important as governance bodies at the local level. They have been put in place by the government in consultation with small-scale fisheries actors, each consisting of an executive bureau, technical commissions (dealing with issues such as surveillance, resource management, conflict management, fundraising, etc.), associations by profession, and a coordination council;
- The importance of supplementary income-generating activities and value chain support, for example the provision of a refrigerated truck, a fuel station, a shop selling fishing equipment, and a fishers' house;
- The role of women and the need to include them in co-management decision-making and in providing supplementary support and designing income-generating activities;
- The importance of capacity development and long-term funding for the sustainability of co-management arrangements beyond specific projects and initiatives. The Support Fund for Fisheries Financing (*Fond d'Appui pour le Financement de la Pêche*), channelling part of the taxes collected to the CLPAs, is an important mechanism for financing that could be further developed;
- The need to develop a plan for climate change adaptation for the fisheries sector.

In concluding the panel discussions, it was noted that Senegal has made important achievements in terms of co-management and is in the process of upscaling these to new locations. There is now a need to consolidate them by continuing technical support (monitoring and participatory research) and securing financial sustainability through viable sources of funding.

3.2.5. Legal frameworks for co-management

Following the panel discussion, a presentation was made by Mr Mostafa El Halimi and Ms Ana Suarez Dussan (both from the Equitable Livelihoods Team, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division) on legal frameworks for co-management. It was noted that the SSF Guidelines state that “participatory management systems such as co-management should be promoted in accordance with national legal frameworks” (paragraph 5.15). It is hence important that the enabling legal provisions are in place at the country level to allow for effective co-management. To facilitate the understanding of existing legal frameworks – for SSF Guidelines implementation including co-

management arrangements – FAO is in the process of developing a policy and legal database specifically dedicated to the small-scale fisheries sector: [SSF-LEX](#). This is a new subset of the existing [FAO-LEX](#) database and includes information and analyses of international, regional, and national legal and policy instruments. An overview was given of the relevant frameworks in Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire and Senegal, noting that all three countries give emphasis to co-management in their policies and allow for professional organizations, fishing communities and stakeholders to be involved in decision-making. Legal provisions recognize the importance of participatory management, traditional knowledge, and involvement of local communities and stakeholders in conservation and management efforts.

3.2.6. Incentives in the context of co-management

Thereafter, Ms Mimako Kobayashi (CFI-CF) from the World Bank introduced the topic of incentives in the context of co-management. It was noted that the term “incentive” is used in several different ways, including:

- “Why” people do what they do: incentive as something that they “have” (like motivation) or perceive, that summarizes the condition or environment in which someone operates;
- “How” what they do can be influenced: incentive as something that someone gives someone else (like a subsidy) that changes the conditions or environment.

Accordingly, it would appear important to first understand what incentives exist and how they are understood before being able to design appropriate incentive structures for successful co-management. It is also important to note that different stakeholder groups may have different sets of incentives/motivations and hence different incentive structures are likely needed for different stakeholder groups, i.e., fishers, fish sellers, government, downstream businesses, and capital providers. Once the interests and incentives of all relevant stakeholders are better understood, the next step would be to design co-management arrangements that leverage overlapping interests, are equitable (for social acceptability, sustainability) and locally specific.

3.2.7. Co-management SWOT analysis

The next agenda item was a group exercise to look at strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT analysis) in the context of co-management, considering what had been presented and discussed in the session so far. Participants were divided into groups according to Child Projects/languages. Some of the aspects this exercise brought out included:

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will on behalf of the government • Existence of a legal basis and regulations for the sector • Stakeholder engagement • Support from partners • Existence of incentives • Existence of co-management experience • Actors are identified and participation/engagement of all stakeholders achieved • Consultations and consensus • Sharing of power • Sharing of tasks and responsibilities, hence facilitating the management of extensive coastal areas and/or mangrove forests • Flexibility, not rigid or limited to the ways that can be taken by the government or the community only • Integration: with co-management there will be no top-down or bottom-up approach • Togetherness in managing a resource so that a strong bond is formed between the two parties, which will greatly reduce conflicts • Existence of (fisher) associations • Support available from CFI-WA in Cabo Verde: archipelago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of regulatory framework for participatory monitoring • Migratory nature of fishery resources • Inconsistencies in legal texts (decentralization vs. fisheries) • Conflicts of interests and in leadership • Lack of respect for management measures • Mobility of fishers • The division of tasks and authorities is often unclear and not thorough, for example the government hands over some of its authority in managing mangrove areas to the community, but if the community is not provided with infrastructure or funding, then it will not work • Can be less efficient as coordination and meetings involving all parties are always needed before taking any action • Weak surveillance • Lack of autonomy and capacity of (fisher) associations • Weak representation of communities in associations
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest of development partners • Decentralization and legal framework • Existence of traditional management practices • Political will of governments • Technologies for Monitoring; Control and Surveillance (MCS) • Experience sharing and transfer of competencies • Possibility to solve many problems that could not be solved by using old approaches • Creation of employment opportunities in the community for resource management when tasks are delegated by government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incursions by fishers from other localities • Fisher migration • Coordination problems (e.g., between the ministry of the environment and the ministry of fisheries) • Funding problems • Fraud • Lack of respect of engagement for stakeholders • Lack of supplementary measures (social measures) • Conflicts if collaboration that does not go well (different from when fully managed by just one party) • Lack of engagement at community level

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of legal framework (support from CFI) • Possibility to create cooperatives and federations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in working group members • Weak capacity of associations for dialogue with authorities |
|--|---|

3.2.8. Monitoring and evaluation of co-management

After the group work, Mr Djiga Thiao from Senegal's Dakar-Thiaroye Center for Oceanographic Research (CRODT, in its French acronym) presented his work on monitoring and evaluation of co-management, which he said is important to do continuously in order to assess the effectiveness of the actions carried out, identify lessons learned and adapt the co-management arrangement as needed. The implementation of such processes involves (i) regular operational monitoring, (ii) periodic evaluations, (iii) learning by doing, and (iv) adaptive management.

Two different guides and their results were presented. The first involved applying an adapted version of the guide "How is your marine protected area (MPA) doing" (Parks, Pomeroy, Watson & Lani, 2004) to the Kayar MPA in Senegal and Tanbi National Park in the Gambia. This participatory evaluation and monitoring methodology is designed to understand local actors' perceptions of the effectiveness of the co-management system with a view to increasing stakeholder participation. Regional guidelines were developed based on this experience by the FAO-GEF Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) project¹. The second example was an evaluation of coastal shrimp co-management in Betenti, Senegal. The work was carried out as a case study testing a draft version of the FAO Guidebook for evaluating fisheries co-management effectiveness (Pomeroy, Martone, Westlund, Josupeit & Son, 2022) prepared by the FAO-Korea Marine Institute (KMI) Fisheries Co-management Capacity Development project. The approach was based on a literature review and interviews with the co-management committee.

The conclusions presented based on the two studies were:

- The guides make it possible to set up systematic, standardized and potentially comparable methodologies.
- It is important to have assessments covering all dimensions, i.e., social and governance aspects in addition to biological and economic ones.
- Participatory approaches, including perceptions, help to better identify progress and gaps in co-management and generate inputs for improvement.
- A potential issue with this type of global guidebook could be their applicability to different contexts due to disparities in local realities, so adaptations of methodologies may be needed.
- When carrying out surveys, while avoiding omitting important aspects, care must also be taken to avoid questionnaires that are too long and/or difficult to use.

¹. *Directives sous-régionales pour la cogestion des pêches dans les Aires Marines Protégées de la zone nord-ouest africaine. Projet CCLME/FAO.* Document préparé par Djiga Thiao. September 2015.
<https://www.fao.org/3/bo648f/bo648f.pdf>

- There is a need to develop the capacities of those collecting, processing, and analyzing data.
- The results and recommendations of the evaluations should be integrated into the co-management processes to improve their effectiveness.

3.2.9. Participatory research and co-management

Within the framework of the CFI-WA project, participatory research activities have been carried out with institutions and research centres in the three countries of the subregion. To explore these experiences, a second panel was organized, moderated by Mr Mamadou Thiam (CFI-WA – Senegal). The panelists were Ms Alciany da Luz from the Institute of the Sea (IMAR), in Cabo Verde, Ms Diah Constance from the Centre for Ocean Research (CRO) in Côte d'Ivoire, and Mr Alassane Sarr from the University Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IUPA) and Mr Adama Mbaye from the Dakar-Thiaroye Center for Oceanographic Research (CRODT), both in Senegal.

All the institutes had adopted similar processes for conducting their participatory research activities. The species selected were grouper and lobster for Cabo Verde, sardinella for Côte d'Ivoire, and coastal shrimp and shellfish (oysters and clams) for Senegal.

The work consisted of:

- Workshops to define research objectives and how to involve fishing communities in these activities;
- Monthly biological data collection missions to determine the sexual maturity of the selected species;
- Taking samples to study the selectivity of gear to allow juveniles to escape;
- Capacity building sessions to enable actors to understand the techniques used in scientific research.

Results have been obtained but they remain insufficient to provide proposals for effective co-management measures, and collaboration with the research institutes will continue to complete the work in the field. These research activities were linked with data collection to support the Fisheries Performance Assessment Toolkit (FPAT) development.

It was also noted that fisheries actors sometimes want scientific information to manage their resources, but they are often confronted with a lack of the funding that would allow them to place orders with research institutes.

A brief CFI-GPP [video](#) on the participatory approach and philosophy of Incabiotec, a socially and environmentally responsible biotechnology company involved in bivalve repopulation and science for sustainable development based in Tumbes, Peru, concluded the discussions.

A second group work exercise was the last agenda item of the day. Participants were asked to reflect on key issues, experiences and good practices that should be reflected in the GKP on EAF/fisheries and mangroves co-management that will be prepared as a key output of the CFI. Accordingly, the Child Project groups were asked to consider the list of proposed topics presented on Day 1 and suggest priorities, additions and illustrative examples based on CFI experiences:

- Enabling and disabling conditions;
- The role of fisheries management plans;
- Strengthening capacity for co-management;
- Empowering resource users to engage in co-management;
- Gender equity and women's empowerment;
- Understanding and enhancing legal frameworks;
- Creating appropriate incentives;
- Integrating traditional management mechanisms into the EAF; and
- Challenges in implementing co-management.

This work was continued on Day 4 and the results of the discussions are presented in Annex 5.

3.3. Day 3 — Livelihoods enhancement for women in fisheries value chains (22 February 2023)

Ms Maria Edelmira Carvalho (CFI-WA - Cabo Verde) opened Day 3 of the meeting with a review of the proceedings of the previous day.

3.3.1. Discussion on possible CFI second phase

To take advantage of the presence of Mr Lorenzo Galbiati, the focal point at the FAO GEF Unit, the first session of the day was dedicated to a presentation and discussion regarding the follow-up to the current CFI programme. Mr Galbiati emphasized that there is no decision to develop a second phase of the Initiative in its current format, but it was felt that the 2023 GPC represented an appropriate opportunity to hear from the various partners about which CFI elements they would like to see supported in the future.

Following a brief presentation of the GEF process and some of the key features of the current GEF-8 round of funding, the representatives of the participating countries were asked to discuss and identify key features of the CFI that they felt were deserving of follow-up, as well as possible new elements that might be addressed by a future programme.

All the representatives from the six countries expressed their willingness to have a second phase of the CFI.

The key outputs include:

- A widespread desire to continue, reinforce and expand CFI core activities in:
 - Introducing EAF-based fisheries policies, legislation, and management plans;
 - Promoting and supporting the use of Marine Spatial Planning approaches;
 - Promoting co-management both in coastal fisheries and mangrove belts;
 - Promoting and introducing incentives for more sustainable fisheries through traceability and certification mechanisms;
 - Strengthening the capacity of the full range of stakeholders in coastal fisheries – women and men involved in capture fisheries and fisheries value chains, fisher and women's organizations, relevant institutions, academia, local administrations – to participate in and contribute to more effective management;

- Paying special attention to the strengthening of capacity among women involved in fisheries value chains; and
 - Promoting improved entrepreneurial and business skills among all actors along the fisheries value chain.
- These actions need to be supported by improving access to innovative finance arrangements and savings and credit groups in fishing communities.

The detailed results of these discussions are presented in Annex 3.

3.3.2. Empowering women in fisheries value chains: testimonies from CFI-WA

Following this discussion, the focus of the technical session on empowering women in fisheries value chains to enhance their livelihoods was introduced by two testimonials – one by Ms Eloise Sofia Mota Silva, a seafood products seller from São Vicente in Cabo Verde, and one by Ms Sri Fanny Mony, leader of the Fisherwomen’s Business Group in the village of Watkidat in the Southeast Maluku Regency, Indonesia.

These testimonies highlighted the different challenges faced by women working in fisheries value chains depending on the social and cultural setting in which they operate and how support such as that provided by CFI can help. Ms Silva has built on a family tradition of working in the fisheries value chain to set up a new fishburger manufacturing business, Lofla’s Food, making use of CFI support to do so. By contrast Ms Mony, working against an entrenched tradition that largely confines women to their homes and deprives them of economic independence, has been working to set up a women’s business group in her community, processing and selling fish products and obtaining appropriate certification for those products.

Using these testimonies as a starting point, the range of factors that need to be considered when analyzing livelihoods were reviewed and the subsequent presentations of different experiences in supporting livelihood enhancement were introduced.

The first group of presentations focused on some of the factors and processes that can assist in the establishment of an ‘enabling environment’ for livelihoods support, and particularly for supporting women in enhancing their livelihoods.

3.3.3. UNDP experience in supporting livelihoods in Peru

Mr Jorge Alvarez, Programme Officer from UNDP Peru, reviewed experience in supporting livelihoods in fisheries sector and in other sectors. He emphasized that this required interventions at different levels – national policy, local services, and the strengthening of capacity among stakeholder groups on the ground.

3.3.4. Development of gender strategies for the fisheries sector in CFI-WA countries

Ms Claudia Rodrigues, CFI-WA Gender Specialist, then presented her experience in supporting the development of gender strategies specifically for the fisheries sector in the CFI West Africa countries (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal). The constraints and obstacles facing women working in fisheries value chains were reviewed and the importance of a dedicated effort to address these constraints was highlighted. The different steps required for the development of a sector gender strategy were also described, emphasizing the importance of sectoral data disaggregated by sex, a clear identification of key obstacles to gender mainstreaming, capacity strengthening to raise gender awareness across the sector, including in concerned institutions, and collaboration with other relevant agencies.

3.3.5. Enabling environment for livelihoods support: participatory research

The next presentation was by Ms Virna Cedeño, founding partner and director of Incabiotec biotechnological research lab, which worked closely with CFI-LA to promote targeted and relevant research into biotechnology for sustainable development that responds to the needs and priorities of local communities and ecosystems, such as ways to repopulate depleted mangrove species that local shellfish harvesters depend on for their livelihoods. The interest shown by CFI partners in West Africa and Indonesia in Incabiotec's work testifies to the potential for South-South collaboration in this area.

3.3.6. Strengthening the capacity of women to enhance their livelihoods

Following these presentations on different aspects of the 'enabling environment' for livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains, the focus shifted to the process of strengthening the capacity of women to enhance their livelihoods. Mr Daniel Calderón, consultant with COFIDE, the agency of the Peruvian Development Bank responsible for the community-based Credit and Savings Unions (UNICAs, in their Spanish acronym) programme, gave a presentation that highlighted the important role that strengthening financial capacity can play in the process of livelihoods support.

The UNICA model has proved particularly effective in the economic empowerment of fisherfolk who previously had little or no financial knowledge and little or no access to bank credit. The UNICA model is voluntary, community-based, easily understood and applied by people who may have had to leave school early in order to work, and self-sustaining over time. Membership is self-selective; each member pays into a common interest-bearing fund, and interest is distributed among members on a periodic basis. As well, members can take out loans to face external shocks (accidents, illness) or to invest in their activities (boat repair, alternative livelihoods). Another positive aspect of the UNICAs is that they provide a financial cushion for fishing communities during biological rest periods, functioning as incentives to sustainable fisheries. As well, they have proven to be a key resource for women, many of whom were able to set up small businesses, contributing to household well-being and diversifying their sources of income. The UNICA groups have functioned well, achieving a significant mobilization of fishing communities' financial resources, and with 60 percent women and 40 percent men participating.

This was followed by a presentation by Dr Diomande Labla, CFI-WA Fisheries Value Chain Consultant, on work conducted in Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen the capacity of women involved in the sardinella value chains in Locodjro and Sassandra. This work has focused on three key areas: increasing the professional capacity of value chain operators and their organizations; improving working conditions and product quality; and improving linkages with more remunerative markets. Capacity strengthening has been carried out through a series of activities including workshops to train women in improved management and leadership, training on the organization of cooperative enterprises, and a series of exchange visits that have enabled women in different locations to teach each other new fish processing skills and share their respective experiences.

Ms Seynabou Camara, former Fisheries Value Chain Specialist in Senegal's Ministry in charge of fisheries, then presented experience from Senegal on capacity strengthening for women in fisheries. These have included improvements in hygiene practices and working conditions for women processors. Through experience sharing with other regional women processors, they have also started to diversify their activities to include better product presentation and packaging.

3.3.7. The CFI-CF business case approach

To conclude the day's presentations, Ms Mimako Kobayashi, CFI-CF team leader, presented the business case approach. It was emphasized that empowering women to enhance their livelihoods means enabling them to make choices for themselves. Developing a business case for a particular choice regarding livelihood activities is a process that includes all the stages already discussed during the day.

It was further emphasized that this business case development is applicable whether the livelihood activities involved are a large-scale enterprise such as re-equipping a semi-industrial fishing fleet, or a small-scale enterprise involving an individual or group of individuals who are seeking to enhance their fish processing activities by investing in new or improved technologies. The presentation mapped out the key elements in the process of developing a business case and the different processes undertaken in the different countries where the Child Project was operating.

In the afternoon, participants were asked to:

- Reflect on the morning's presentations and the challenges that they had themselves encountered in working with women in fisheries value chains;
- Identify key lessons from their experience with CFI that they thought could be incorporated into the GKPs relating to women in fisheries value chains;
- Highlight any further appropriate issues that might be considered for these GKPs.

The outputs of these discussions were to be incorporated into the reviews of the GKPs to be finalized on the following day.

The presentation made by Ms Kobayashi can be found in Annex 9.

3.4. Day 4 — Collaboration between CFI Child Projects (23 February 2023)

Mr Kone Aboubakar (CFI-WA - Côte d'Ivoire) opened Day 4 of the meeting with a review of the proceedings of the previous day.

Day 4 focused on three principal areas:

- The planning of collaborative activities between CFI Child Projects;
- The identification of inputs for the CFI GKPs; and
- Strategies for sustainability and continuity of CFI approaches and impacts.

To start with, the participants were reminded of the work they had done on Day 1 to identify and plan possible collaborative activities between CFI Child Projects. Participants from each of the Child Projects had been provided with a simple format for laying out the details of these proposed collaborative activities and additional meetings had been facilitated during the evenings of Day 1 to Day 3 in which partners were able to discuss these proposals in more detail.

The Child Project teams were given additional time on Day 4 to finalize their proposals and make sure that these had been submitted to the CFI-GPP.

The planning formats received with the respective proposals are attached in Annex 4.

The subsequent session was dedicated to a review of key topics and inputs for the planned CFI GKPs to be produced by the CFI-GPP during the course of 2023. Discussions on this had been initiated on Day 1 of the meeting with a review of the status of these GKPs relating to the four key thematic areas of:

- Sustainable mangrove management;
- EAF/co-management of fisheries and mangroves;
- Livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains;
- Private sector engagement: guidance on business case preparation for sustainable fisheries.

Regarding sustainable mangrove management and the planned contributions from CFI to the Global Mangrove Alliance guide on mangrove restoration, Mr Xavier Chalen from Conservation International - Ecuador provided a short presentation on this guide, which is currently under development.

The participants were then asked, in their respective project/country groups, to focus their attention on the two thematic areas of EAF/co-management of fisheries and mangroves and livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains, and the proposed sub-topics for the e-books that are currently planned as GKPs. Participants were asked to prioritize the topics suggested, provide suggestions regarding possible redundancy, and suggest additional topic areas and key lessons and information to be incorporated into each of these topic areas.

The results from these group discussions are attached in Annex 5.

The prioritization of elements to be included in the GKPs provided by participants will give the CFI-GPP a basis for refining the planned knowledge products and keeping them focused on priority issues.

3.4.1. Ensure sustainability of CFI legacy beyond end-of-project

After the lunch break, participants were asked to focus on actions that the different CFI Child Projects have undertaken to ensure sustainability of the impacts of their interventions beyond the end of project implementation. Each Child Project group was asked to describe the measures in place to ensure that at least three of their interventions will be sustained into the future, identifying the activities concerned, the agencies that will continue to be involved in their implementation and support, and the resources that will be available to ensure continuity for these activities.

This exercise identified a range of factors that will ensure continuity, including the formation of officers to familiarize them with key legal and regulatory frameworks for fisheries, training of fisheries value chain actors in business development and diversification, the development of gender strategies for the fisheries sector and the formulation of proposals for fisheries co-management arrangements agreed upon by key stakeholders.

The results from these group discussions are attached in Annex 6.

3.5. Day 5 - Field visit to the Saloum Islands (24 February 2023)

The fifth day of the Consultation consisted in a field visit to CFI pilot sites in Dionewar and Niodior in the Saloum Islands. Participants visited the mangrove ecosystems, the fish processing sites and a new platform of FAO-Thiaroye Processing Technique (FTT) ovens built in Dionewar by CFI-WA in collaboration with the FAO Sub Regional Office in West Africa (FAO SFW).

In Dionewar: after a short presentation on the local organization of women seafood processors in charge of managing the processing unit, a guided tour was conducted as indicated below:

- Visit to the smoking platform - participants observed the workflow: entry of personnel, reception of raw material, pre-treatment operations, the smoking as such, and the exit of the finished product.
- Visit to the showroom: participants observed the range of products manufactured by the women at the processing unit, including those of the FTT smoking platform.

In Niodior: as in Dionewar, participants attended a brief presentation on the local organization of women seafood processors who manage the fish processing unit. Then they visited the production lines where they observed the workflow: entry of personnel, reception of raw material, pre-treatment operations, pre-cooking, shelling, steam cooking, drying, pasteurization, and wrapping/packaging. They went on to see the drying area, where products in the solar dryer and/or on the drying racks were showcased. At the showroom area, visitors observed the finished products displayed for sale.

Meetings were organized at the end of the visits. Participants talked with the host women organizations about fish processing and access to financing options.

IV. CONCLUSIONS, KEY OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2023 GPC was successful and generated important results for the continuation of the work of the CFI Programme in general and the CFI-GPP in particular. This includes collaboration with the CFI-LA Child Project since its implementing agency, UNDP, especially its office in Peru, would like to continue to be part of CFI activities even though CFI-LA formally closed in October 2022, and also possibly continue the collaboration beyond the close of the current CFI Programme. It will be important to follow up on the outcomes, suggestions, and recommendations during the remaining time of the CFI-GPP to consolidate and ensure the sustainability of the results. A final GPC may be held at the end of 2023 or early 2024, possibly hosted by CFI Indonesia.

The 2023 GPC allowed for the continuation of the discussions that were held during the CFI Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes among project staff, partners, and members of beneficiary communities.

Some key outcomes include:

- Several concrete opportunities for bilateral exchanges and collaboration were identified, in particular an interest by CFI-WA and CFI Indonesia to learn from CFI-LA regarding (i) the involvement of Incabiotec biotechnology lab in bivalve restocking and participatory research, and (ii) the system of concessional rights for mangroves and fisheries co-management. As well, CFI-CF brokered contacts for exchange of experiences between Ecuador and Indonesia. The CFI-GPP could support continued discussions by providing information and contacts. In order to fund the potential twinning between research institutes and exchange visits, the GEF IW:LEARN twinning facility could be explored.
- Inputs regarding priority contents of the GKPs were shared, in particular regarding the EAF and co-management of fisheries and mangroves and livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains. These contributions need to be further looked at by the CFI-GPP team. Preparation of the GKPs has started in collaboration with the Child Projects and partners. For the sustainable mangrove management GKP, contributions have been provided to the Global Mangrove Alliance to be included in the Global Restoration Guidelines they are drafting, and this collaboration will continue through reviewing draft texts and providing further inputs, as required. The private sector engagement GKP will be finalized by CFI-GPP based on a draft prepared by CFI-CF.
- The sustainability (exit) strategies identified by the Child Projects and countries will need to be further developed and implemented, including sharing CFI results with governments, their development partners, and other projects so that these results can be capitalized on and scaled-up, and activities continued as needed.
- All participants would welcome a continuation of the CFI and provided perspectives of what such a CFI second phase could contain, building on the achievements of the current programme. Discussions will need to be held with the CFI partners, the FAO GEF Unit and the GEF Secretariat to establish what type of project(s)/programmes could be proposed.
- The body of communications material that was collected is being edited. An [article](#) in 3 languages about the 2023 GPC was posted on the CFI global website and shared through the April 2023 issue of CFI News. Interviews carried out during the 2023 GPC were used for a [story](#) in three languages and a capsule video in the three languages, marking International Women's Day. Further [video capsules](#) and a longer video about the 2023 GPC are being edited and will be widely shared through CFI channels. [As well, several television news reports were broadcast by local media.](#)

PHOTOS



V. ANNEX TABLE

ANNEX	Description
Annex 1	Concept Note (English version)
Annex 2	Mapping exercise outcomes
Annex 3	CFI perspective Second phase
Annex 4	Proposals for collaborative activities among CFI Child Projects
Annex 5	Prioritization of elements to be included in the GKPs
Annex 6	Strategies for CFI sustainability and continuity
Annex 7	Communication products links

ANNEX 1: Concept Note (English version)

**Coastal
Fisheries Initiative**
Promoting sustainable
fisheries in coastal areas

**Initiative
Pêches Côtières**
Promouvoir une pêche durable
dans les zones côtières

**Iniciativa
Pesquerías Costeras**
Promover la pesca sostenible
en zonas costeras

Coastal Fisheries Initiative Global Partnership Consultation

20-24 February 2023

CONCEPT NOTE

The Global Partnership Consultation (GPC) of the CFI has been held every year since 2018 and, until now, it has been primarily regarded as an opportunity for the project partners to inform their peers on the progress of different CFI Child Projects, discuss technical issues relating to project implementation, and plan future activities at the programme level. This year, as CFI Latin America and the CFI Challenge Fund have been completed or are in the process of closing their activities, the focus will be on consolidating the results generated by the CFI Programme and discussing the sustainability of these results going forward.

As part of this effort toward consolidating results and making them sustainable, the CFI held a four-day Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes, Peru in November-December 2022. This event included project partners and representatives from fishing communities and highlighted the value of bringing these different groups of stakeholders together in person. One of the key outputs of the Global Exchange Visit was the provisional identification of potential areas for exchange and collaboration between CFI Child Projects and partners, which will be consolidated and planned out in more detail during the 2023 GPC.

In parallel, as an effort to consolidate programme results the CFI is developing a set of Global Knowledge Products (GKPs) to contribute to the sustainability of its approaches and impacts. The 2023 GPC will facilitate exchange and discussion toward successful completion of the GKPs, and for this the participation of fishing community members and fisheries entrepreneurs as well as CFI partners including national government representatives, are all particularly appropriate.

Accordingly, the 2023 GPC has been designed as both an opportunity for exchange of knowledge and experience (along the lines of the Global Exchange Visit) and an opportunity to involve a range of stakeholders in discussion of the Initiative's legacy in terms of sustainable impact, knowledge products and approaches mainstreamed into the planning and activities of public and private entities and other partner organizations involved in supporting coastal fisheries worldwide.

Overall objectives of the 2023 GPC

The overall objectives of the 2023 GPC will be:

- To enhance the understanding among Child Projects of each other's work and to share progress and results;
- To identify key areas for ongoing sharing of experiences and lessons learned (building on outputs of the Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes);
- To refine the content of the GKPs in the four key thematic areas of:

- Sustainable mangrove management;
 - EAF and co-management of fisheries and mangroves;
 - Livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains; and
 - Private sector engagement: guidance for business case preparation for sustainable fisheries.
- To advance the GKPs by reflecting on CFI experience in co-management of fisheries and mangrove forests, and on the empowerment of women in fisheries value chains to enhance their livelihoods;
 - To build participants' understanding of these areas;
 - To plan future exchanges of experience and lessons learned between Child Projects and to develop a roadmap for CFI actions up until the closure of CFI-GPP in 2024; and
 - To identify and plan measures to ensure the sustainability and mainstreaming of CFI approaches and impacts.

Learning objectives

By the end of the 2023 GPC, participants will:

- Be fully familiar with the range of activities undertaken by the CFI across all five Child Projects;
- Have identified specific topics and partners for exchange of CFI experience and lessons learned, and discussed how these exchanges will take place and what is required in order to make them happen;
- Understand the content of the four GKPs and what will be required to complete them;
- Have a better understanding of co-management of fisheries and mangroves: the enabling environment for co-management, its key attributes, how it can incorporate gender equity and women's empowerment, what incentives encourage the development of co-management, and how all these elements can be incorporated into the GKPs;
- Have a better understanding of the issues surrounding empowering women in fisheries value chains to enhance their livelihoods: the enabling environment for livelihood strengthening, capacity strengthening to support livelihoods development, the use of a business case approach to encourage better decision-making on livelihoods enhancement or diversification, the specificities of livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains, and how these elements can be incorporated into the GKPs; and
- Have a clear picture of how the approaches and impacts of each Child Project will be sustained beyond the end of CFI and how learning generated by CFI will be disseminated and mainstreamed locally, nationally, regionally and globally.

Workshop approach and methodology

The five days of the 2023 GPC will include four days of workshops and one day for a field visit to the sites of CFI activities.

The workshop activities will be carried out using a variety of methodologies and approaches taking into account the diversity of the participants, the participation of project staff, staff from partner organizations and representatives of the communities where the CFI is working, and the need to accommodate simultaneous translation between multiple languages.

Broadly, the four-day workshop is organized such that **Days 1 and 4** deal with issues at the CFI Programme level (e.g. synergies between Child Projects, continued exchange and collaboration between CFI partners, and strategies for sustainability and continuity of CFI impacts and approaches beyond the end of the Initiative's lifespan), whereas **Days 2 and 3** will be dedicated to technical discussions that will contribute to preparation of the four GKPs.

Day 2 will focus on **co-management for fisheries and mangroves**. This technical discussion will address two of the thematic areas identified for the GKPs: the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and sustainable mangrove management. Based on discussions among CFI project staff during the Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes, it was determined that co-management represents a critical element in both of these two thematic areas and that this should therefore be the subject of an in-depth technical discussion during the 2023 GPC. The discussion during this session will therefore contribute to the development of the following GKPs:

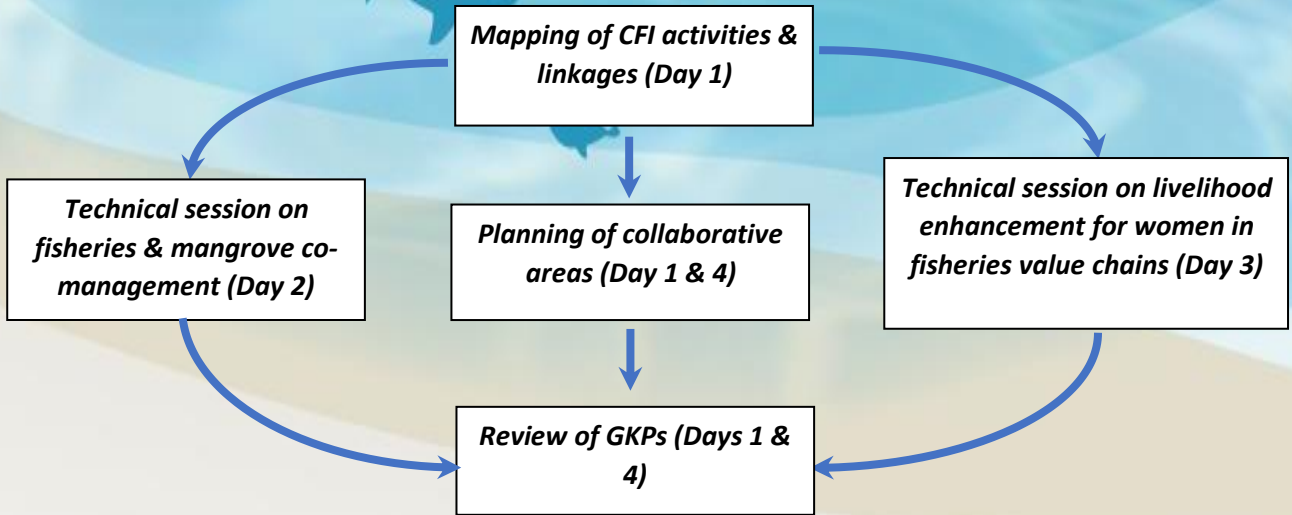
- **EAF/fisheries co-management**, led by **CFI Indonesia**: an e-book presenting those features of fisheries co-management arrangements that are illustrated by key learning and experience from the CFI.
- **Sustainable mangrove management** led by the **CFI Latin America**, for which a series of inputs on mangroves and fisheries are currently being developed for the Global Mangrove Alliance's guidelines on mangrove restoration.

Day 3 discussions will focus on empowering women in fisheries value chains to enhance their livelihoods. This will be the focus of the GKP on women in fisheries value chains, led by **CFI West Africa**. Based on discussions of this GKP during the Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes, a possible focus on **livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains** was identified as this would allow the GKP to incorporate most of the key experience and best practices emerging from CFI to date. The livelihoods focus will also encourage linking the GKP with those on EAF/fisheries co-management (CFI Indonesia), guidelines for business case development (CFI Challenge Fund), and sustainable mangrove management (CFI Latin America).

The GKP on private sector engagement (the thematic area of the **CFI Challenge Fund**) will inform, and will be informed by, the discussion on **Days 2 and 3**. The GKP will be in the form of guidance for **business case preparation for sustainable fisheries** (whether for micro, small, or large enterprises or for individual, group or cooperative arrangements), and feedback on its design will be sought from all participants at the 2023 GPC. Topics such as incentives and livelihoods were discussed at the Global Exchange Visit in Tumbes, but it was felt that further discussion was necessary. Knowledge and experience from the CFI Challenge Fund can inform the discussion, especially on incentives to comply with co-management schemes and the process of livelihood enhancement based on viable business cases.

Some methodological notes are included for each session in the detailed agenda below, but it is expected that these will be added to and refined during the detailed preparation of the workshops.

The diagram below lays out the steps that will be undertaken over the course of the four days of the 2023 GPC and how they will address the various objectives described above.



Agenda

Day 1: 20 February					
#	Time	Title	Objectives	Methodology	Presenters
1-1	09.00 – 10.00 (60 mins)	Opening and welcome, workshop overview and security briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official opening of the workshop • Objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speeches • CFI INTRO VIDEO https://vimeo.com/797646246 • Presentation 	Moderator: Fatou Sock, CFI-GPP Robert G. Guei, FAO SFW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leah Bunce Karrer, GEF Secretariat - Maria Sarraf, World Bank - Muhammed Zaini Hanafi, DG Capture Fisheries, MMAF, Indonesia - Representative MPEM, Senegal - Introductory video - Fatou Sock, CFI (workshop objectives)
1-2	10.00 - 10.30 (30 mins)	<i>Coffee break (press, interviews)</i>			
1-3	10:30-10:45 (15 min)	Introduction of participants	Participants know each other's names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions 	Each Child Project leader introduces their team members

1-4	10.45 – 12.00 (75 mins)	Mapping of CFI activities and linkages with other projects and initiatives	Participants have a comprehensive understanding of the different activities undertaken by the different CFI Child Project and linkages with other projects and initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introductory presentation to clarify the mapping activity (5 min) ● Group work by Child Project teams to add their project's activity to a consolidated map of CFI activities and linkages on the wall of the workshop room (40 min) ● Plenary discussion reflecting on the range of activities (15 min) 	Facilitator: Philip Townsley, CFI-GPP
1-5	12.00 - 13.00 (60 mins)	CFI Global Knowledge Products (GKPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participants aware of status of development of GKPs and steps required for their finalization ● Participants have identified inputs to GKPs required from different Child Project teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Presentations of current status of each GKP with identification of steps required for finalization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustainable mangrove management – mangrove restoration guidelines (10 min) ○ EAF/fisheries co-management (10 min) ○ Women in fisheries value chains – e-books on empowering women to enhance their livelihoods (10 min) ○ Private sector engagement in sustainable fisheries – business case development (10 min) 	Facilitator: Fatou Sock, CFI-GPP Presenters: Philip Townsley, CFI-GPP and Mimako Kobayashi, CFI Challenge Fund

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q&A (10 min) 	
1-6	13.00 – 14.30 (90 mins)	<i>Lunch break</i>			
1-7	14.30 - 16.25 (85 mins)	Follow-up on exchange and collaboration between CFI partners	Participants have defined and planned collaborative areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of collaborative areas identified during the CFI Global Exchange Visit to Tumbes, Peru (10 min) • Discussion in plenary and by Child Projects to review activities and define plans for implementing collaborative activities (75 min) 	Facilitator and presenter: Miguel Maldonado, CFI Latin America
1-8	16.25 - 16.30 (5 mins)	Review and summing up	Participants have assimilated the key elements covered during the day	Presentation to review day's activities and outputs	Facilitator: Fatou Sock, CFI Global Partnership
1-9	16.30-18.00	Meetings on collaborative areas		Group meetings – as required: Evening discussions between Child Projects	Participants to self-organise
1-10	18.30-20.00	Refreshments and cultural event			

Day 2: 21 February					
2-1	09.00-09.05 <i>(5 mins)</i>	Recap of Day 1 and objectives of Day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants recall key features of discussions on Day 1 • Participants are clear on the objectives for Day 2 	Presentation with recap of Day 1 and objectives of Day 2	<p>Moderator Day 2: Lena Westlund, CFI-GPP</p> <p>Presenter: Amadou Toure, CFI West Africa</p>
2-2	09.05-09.30 <i>(25 mins)</i>	Introduction to co-management of fisheries and mangroves	Participants have reflected on what co-management means and what is needed to make it work	<p>Presentation, video and interactive exercise and discussion</p> <p>VIDEO https://youtu.be/n4I0_0kYiWg</p>	<p>Lena Westlund, CFI-GPP</p> <p>Video</p>
2-3	09.30-10.00 <i>(30 min)</i>	Co-management experiences in Peru and Indonesia	Participants have learnt about co-management experiences in Peru and Indonesia	Presentations and Q&A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry Preciado, Northeast Peru Mangroves Consortium • Karto Pulung, MMAF, Indonesia

2.4	10.00-10.45 (45 mins)	Panel on co-management in Senegal, including the community perspective	Participants have learnt about co-management experiences in Senegal and have an appreciation of fishing community perspectives on co-management	Panel discussion	Facilitator: Lamine Mbaye, CFI West Africa Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sidiya Diouf, Marine Fisheries Director Adjoint, MPEM ● Mbeye Sarr, fisher, Pointe Sarène ● Abdou Sarr, fisher, Fatick ● Mansour Ndour, FiTI focal point ● Ndeye Issa Ndiaye, fish processor ● TBD, USAID
2-5	10.45-11.00 (15 mins)	<i>Tea/coffee break</i>			
2-6	11.00-11.15 (15 min)	Legal frameworks for co-management	Participants have learnt about what legal frameworks can look like in relation to co-management	Presentation on SSF-LEX in Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal	Mostafa El Halimi/Ana Suarez Dussan, FAO
2-7	11.15-11.45 (30 min)	Incentives for fisheries and mangroves co-management	Participants have understood what is meant by "incentives" for co-management and identified key strategies in this respect for successful co-management	Presentation and Q&A / discussion	Mimako Kobayashi, CFI Challenge Fund

2-8	11:45-12:45 (60 min)	Identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in co-management systems	Participants have analyzed different co-management experiences	Group work	
2-9	12.45 – 14.15 (90 mins)	<i>Lunch break</i>			
2-10	14.15 – 15.00 (45 mins)	Revisiting key attributes of fisheries and mangroves co-management arrangements	Participants have identified and assimilated the key attributes of co-management arrangements for fisheries and mangroves	Presentations and plenary discussions	Group representatives
2-11	15.00 – 15.20 (20 mins)	Evaluation of co-management	Participants have learnt about ways of evaluating co-management effectiveness and identified ways how this can support CFI co-management initiatives	Presentation and Q&A	Djiga Thiao, CRODT

2-12	15.20 – 16.05 (45 mins)	Participatory research	Participants have learnt about experiences of participatory research in West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Panel discussion and video <p>VIDEO https://youtu.be/LzULpqOHzpQ</p>	<p>Facilitator: Mamado</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alciany da Luz, (IMAR), Cabo Verde ● Dihana Constance, CRO, Côte d'Ivoire ● Alassane Sarr, IUPA, Senegal ● Adama Mbaye, CRODT, Senegal <p>Video</p>
2-13	16.05 – 17.20 (75 mins)	CFI experience in co-management for fisheries and mangroves to be included in knowledge sharing product	Participants have identified experiences to be shared through CFI knowledge products	Group work and presentations in plenary	Group representatives
2-14	17.20 - 17.30 (10 min)	Review and summing up	Participants have assimilated the key elements covered during the day	Presentation to review day's activities and outputs	Lena Westlund, CFI-GPP
2-15	18.00 – 19.00	Meetings on collaborative areas		Group meetings – as required: Discussions between Child Projects	Participants to self-organise

Day 3: 22 February					
3-1	09.00-09.05 (5 mins)	Recap of Day 2 and objectives of Day 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants recall key features of discussions on Days 1-2 • Participants are clear on the objectives for Day 3 	Presentation with recap of Days 1-2 and objectives of Day 3	Moderator: Philip Townsley, CFI-GPP Presenter: Edelmira Da Costa Carvalho, CFI Cabo Verde
3-2	09.05 – 09.20 (15 mins)	Introduction to empowering women in fisheries value chains to enhance their livelihoods	Participants understand what is meant by “empowering women in fisheries value chains to enhance their livelihoods” enhancement and why it is important	Presentation by resource persons	Eloisa Sofia Mota Silva, seafood processor from Cabo Verde
	09.20 – 09.25 (5 mins)			Reaction to presentation	Philip Townsley, CFI-GPP
3-3	09.25 - 10.25 (60 mins)	Enabling (and disabling) conditions for empowering women in fisheries value chains to enhance their livelihoods	Participants have reflected on and identified key elements that enable effective livelihood enhancement by women in fisheries value chains	Presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jorge Alvarez, UNDP Country Programme Officer, Peru • Claudia Rodrigues, FAO Gender Specialist, Cabo Verde • Virna Cedeño, head of Incabiotech biotechnology lab for sustainable development
				Brainstorming on enabling conditions	Facilitator: Philip Townsley, CFI Global Partnership

3-4	10.25 - 10.40 (15 mins)	<i>Coffee break</i>			
3-5	10.40 - 12.25 (95 mins)	Building capacity for livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value-chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants have identified, reflected on and assimilated key elements in capacity-building strategies for livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains 	Presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Calderon, Consultant for COFIDE/UNICA, Peru Yunisdianti MM, MMAF Indonesia, Coordinator for Fisher Business Fund, Indonesia Senebou Camara, CFI Value Chain Consultant, Senegal Jeremy Labla, CFI Value Chain Consultant, Côte d'Ivoire
				Group work to reflect on presentations on capacity strengthening	Facilitator: Philip Townsley, CFI-GPP
3-6	12.25 - 13.00 (35 mins)	Building business cases for livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains	Participants have understood, reflected on and assimilated how a business case approach can contribute to stronger and more sustainable livelihood strengthening initiatives	Presentations and discussion	CFI Challenge Fund team
3-7	13.00 – 14.30 (90 mins)	<i>Lunch break</i>			

3-8	14.30 - 16.30 <i>(80 mins)</i>	Group work and presentation on CFI experience in livelihood strengthening for women in fisheries value chains	Participants have linked their understanding of livelihood strengthening to the activities carried out by CFI and have identified experiences to be shared through CFI knowledge products	Group work and presentations Plenary discussion	Moderator: TBD
3-9	16.30 - 17.00 <i>(30 mins)</i>	Wrap-up	Participants have a clear overall picture of the issues discussed and presented on Day 3	Presentation and plenary discussion	Facilitator: TBD
3-10	18.00 - 19.00 <i>(60 mins)</i>	Meetings on collaborative activities		Group meetings among partner organizations	Participants to self-organize
Day 4: 23 February					
4-1	09.00 - 09.05 <i>(5 mins)</i>	Recap of Day 3 and objectives of Day 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants recall key features of discussions on Days 1-3 • Participants are clear on the objectives for Day 4 	Presentation with recap of Days 1-3 and objectives of Day 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator: Fatou Sock, CFI-GPP • Presenter: Koné Aboubacar, CFI Côte d'Ivoire

4-2	09.05 – 10.30 (85 mins)	CFI collaborative areas	Participants have finalized arrangements for their collaborative areas with other CFI partners	<p>Presentation of outputs of Days 1-3 discussions on collaborative areas (15 min)</p> <p>Presentations by Child Project/collaborating partners on their plans for collaborative areas (40 min)</p> <p>Plenary discussion on collaborative areas (30 min)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenter and facilitator: Miguel Maldonado, CFI Latin America
4-3	10.30 - 11.00 (30 mins)	<i>Coffee break</i>			
4-4	11.00 - 13.00 (120 mins)	CFI Global Knowledge Products (GKPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants have reflected on and understood how the different topics discussed during the GPC will contribute to GKPs • Child Projects are aware of what they can contribute to the finalization of the GKPs 	<p>Presentation of outputs of Days 1-3 discussions on GKPs</p> <p>Discussion in plenary in groups by theme (or by Child Project) to plan further inputs to the GKPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitator: Philip Townsley, CFI-GPP
4-5	13.00 – 14.30 (90 mins)	<i>Lunch break</i>			

4-6	14.30 - 16.45 <i>(135 mins)</i>	Strategies for sustainability and continuity of CFI approaches and impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants have reflected on how to build sustainability for CFI approaches and impacts beyond the end of the programme 	<p>Group work and presentations by Child Projects / government representatives on opportunities for CFI initiative sustainability and exit strategies</p> <p>Presentation of CFI programme outlook</p> <p>Plenary discussions</p>	Facilitator: Fatou Sock, CFI-GPP TBD
4-7	16.45 - 17.00 <i>(15 mins)</i>	Meeting evaluation		Individual work	Participants
4-8	17.00 - 17.15 <i>(15 mins)</i>	GPC closing		Closing speeches	

DAY 5 – FIELD VISIT
DIONEWAR AND NIODIOR

I. DIONEWAR

Step	Activities	Place	Duration
Shift	Transportation of delegations	Ndangane to Dionewar	60 mins
Briefing	Visitors receive a brief explanation about the platform;	At the entrance to the platform	10 mins
Visit of the platform	Visitors will observe the workflow: personnel entry, raw material reception, pre-treatment operations, smoking as such, exit of the finished product;	Inside the platform	50 mins
	Visit to the water tank	Behind the platform	15 mins
Tour of the showroom	Here, visitors will be able to observe various products produced by the unit;	Fish products processing unit;	30 mins
Quick debriefing/Interview (if necessary)	- Printing of participants (if necessary). - Interview (if necessary).		15 mins
Total duration, from departure from Ndangane to the end of the visit = 180 mins (3 hours)			

II. NIODIOR

Step	Activities	Place	Duration
Shift	Transportation of delegations	Ndangane to Niodior	80 mins
Briefing	Visitors receive a brief explanation about the fish products processing unit;	At the entrance to the processing unit	10 mins

Visit of the production lines	Visitors will observe the workflow: personnel entry, raw material reception, pre-treatment operations, pre-cooking, shelling, steaming, drying, pasteurization, casing/packaging, etc;	Inside the manufacturing room	60 mins
Visit of the drying air	Visitors will be able to observe the products being dried in the solar dryer and/or on the drying racks;	At the drying area	30 mins
Tour of the showroom	Visitors will observe the finished products, displayed for sale;		15 mins
Debriefing/Interview	- Q&A (if necessary) - Interview (if necessary)		15 mins
Total duration, from departure from Ndangane to the end of the visit = 210 mins (3 h 30 mins)			

It is recommended that all participants wear sports clothes for the field visit and bring sunscreen and protective glasses. Travelers are also invited to leave their IT tools (computers) at the hotel to avoid any inconvenience during the canoe crossing.

ANNEX 2: GPC 2023 – Dakar, Senegal: Day 1 – Mapping exercise

Thematic Area: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) & fisheries co-management				
CHILD PROJECTS	ACTIVITY TYPES			
	Establishing enabling conditions	Strengthening capacity	Building networks & linkages	Managing knowledge & information
Global Partnership Project	FPAT developed & implemented	CFI Workshop on EAF & VGSSF	Coastal fisheries global network established	Global knowledge product on fisheries co-management
		FPAT training	Outreach to other agencies & initiatives	FPAT materials developed & documented
		CFI talks on EAF	Thematic discussion on DGroups	CFI presence on Twitter & Facebook
		CFI talks on Marine Spatial Planning	MARES conference 2023	Coordination of CFI communication
			Participation of other initiatives & agencies in CFI talks	Video productions
				CFI website
				CFI talks
West Africa	Planning & implementation of fisheries management plans	Capacity building for fisheries & fisheries organizations	Collaboration with research centres for FPAT & participatory research	Identification & evaluation of management norms

	Evaluation of working conditions & fisheries value chains	FPAT training	Platform for stakeholders developed	Brochures for raising awareness of fisheries management measures
	Participatory research to improve understanding of fisheries (FPAT)	Training of trainers on fisheries governance	Technical committee for improving governance arrangements	Report on the analysis of legal & political measures
	SCS for pre-evaluation of <i>mérour</i> fishery		Inventory of existing projects & initiatives in fisheries	Communication materials (photos, articles, videos, clips, etc) on experience & stakeholder stories
	Analyses of legal & political measures		Partnership with national & regional projects in fisheries	
	Research on fuel for fish smoking		Participation in SSF LEX workshop in South Africa	
			Validation of analysis of legal & political measures by stakeholders	
Indonesia	Review of fisheries management plans for FMA 715, 717 & 71	EAFM training	EAFM training involved local & national government, academia, researchers & NGOs	<i>Sasi</i> video
	Review of provincial regulations for flying fish & <i>andon</i> fisheries			EAFM training materials

Latin America	Support for community management of protected areas	Strengthening of information management & traceability for small scale fisheries with local authorities	Technical group established on benthic resources	Awareness campaigns on closures of crab & black ark fisheries
	Promotion of coastal & marine spatial planning & ocean health index	Reactivation & strengthening of fisher associations	Community of practice on coastal & marine spatial planning	Environmental education plans for teachers & school children
	5 fisheries action/management plans developed	Training of authorities, fishers & other stakeholders on coastal & marine spatial planning & ocean health index	Multi-institutional teams on coastal & marine spatial planning & the Ocean Health Index	Project online platform
	Traceability system for <i>dorado</i> developed	Binational (Peru & Ecuador) on shark resources	Binational workshops on selected fisheries related issues	Training materials on Ocean Health Index
	Fair trade certification mechanism developed		Community of practice on coastal fisheries governance	
Challenge Fund	Joint development of seafood system vision (Ecuador – Galapagos)			

Thematic area: Women in fisheries value chains

CHILD PROJECTS	ACTIVITY TYPES			
	Establishing enabling conditions	Strengthening capacity	Building networks & linkages	Managing knowledge & information
Global Partnership Project		Planned CFI talks on women in fisheries value chains	Outreach to other agencies & initiatives	Global knowledge product on women in fisheries value chains
			Thematic discussion on DGroups	CFI presence on Twitter & Facebook
			MARES conference 2023	Coordination of CFI communication
			Participation of other initiatives & agencies in CFI talks	Video productions
				CFI website
				CFI talks
West Africa	Strategies for improving fisheries value chains developed	Improving access to new technologies for women fish processors	Engagement with Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) on certification	Market studies for selected fisheries products
	Analysis of gender issues in the fisheries value chain	Regional exchange visit to Senegal for dissemination of good practices	Regional exchange visit by women from Senegal	Brochures on fish processing best practices based on project experience
	Study of credit access for fish processors	Participation in FMM workshop in Ghana	Partnerships with FMM/GLO/MUL/	Study on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

	Development of gender strategies for the fisheries sector	Capacity building for women through DIMITRI club membership		Videos of good practices in the post-harvest sector
	Diagnostic study of national safety & security certification for the fisheries sector	Workshop on experience capitalization		Community radio programmes on good practices
	AGR	Training of trainers on fisheries value chain development		Communication materials (photos, articles, videos, clips, etc) on experience & stakeholder stories
Indonesia	Blue Abadi Fund gender mainstreaming guidelines	Gender training for Blue Abadi Fund guarantees		
	Safeguard & gender guidelines			
Latin America		Building business capacity of women entrepreneurs in the fisheries sector		Survey design on women in fisheries
		Capacity building for women's credit & savings groups		Online course on gender awareness in fisheries
				Project online platform
Challenge Fund	Study of women's role in fisheries (Peru, Indonesia)			Study of women's role in fisheries (Peru, Indonesia)
	Joint development of seafood system vision (Ecuador – Galapagos)			

Thematic area: Sustainable mangrove management

CHILD PROJECTS	ACTIVITY TYPES			
	Establishing enabling conditions	Strengthening capacity	Building networks & linkages	Managing knowledge & information
Global Partnership Project		CFI talks on mangrove management	Collaboration with Global Mangrove Alliance & Wetlands International	Global knowledge product on sustainable mangrove management
			Outreach to other agencies & initiatives	CFI presence on Twitter & Facebook
			Thematic discussion on DGroups	Coordination of CFI communication
			MARES conference 2023	Video productions
			Participation of other initiatives & agencies in CFI talks	CFI website
				CFI talks
West Africa	Co-management of mangrove & mangrove fisheries in Senegal		International Mangrove Day activities	Studies of mangrove ecosystems in Senegal & Cote d'Ivoire
	700 ha of mangrove areas protected			Communication materials (photos, articles, videos, clips, etc) on experience & stakeholder stories

Indonesia				
Latin America		Capacity strengthening for North-East Mangrove Consortium (Peru)	Binational (Peru & Ecuador) on benthic resources	Project online platform
		Training of authorities, fishers & other stakeholders on coastal & marine spatial planning & ocean health index	Coalition building for mangrove fisheries governance	Technical guide into research on black ark reproduction
Challenge Fund	Joint development of seafood system vision (Ecuador – Galapagos)			

Thematic area: Private sector engagement in sustainable fisheries

CHILD PROJECTS	ACTIVITY TYPES			
	Establishing enabling conditions	Strengthening capacity	Building networks & linkages	Managing knowledge & information
Global Partnership Project		CFI Talks on private sector engagement in sustainable fisheries		GKP on business case development in coastal fisheries
				CFI presence on Twitter & Facebook

				Coordination of CFI communications
				Video productions
				CFI website
				CFI Talks
West Africa		Training on public-private partnership development	Platform for dialogue between technical & financial partners in fisheries	
Indonesia	Certification mechanisms for small-scale fisheries	Alternative livelihoods support for fishing communities	Networks between business groups, government services, banks & markets	
		Training for business groups in fishing communities	Coordination meetings with local government & partners	
Latin America		Building business capacity of women entrepreneurs in the fisheries sector		
		Capacity building for women's credit & savings groups		
Challenge Fund	Investment landscape study (Indonesia)	Value chain training for stakeholders (Cabo Verde, Peru, Ecuador & Indonesia)	Coalition building for Global Knowledge Competition	Economic & social feasibility study of auction system (Cabo Verde)
	Study of women's role in fisheries (Peru)	Training for fishers (Cabo Verde)		Study of women's role in fisheries (Peru)

	Stakeholder mapping (Cabo Verde, Peru, Ecuador, Indonesia)	Entrepreneur mentoring & bootcamp (Ecuador)		Financial market analysis (Peru, Ecuador)
	Financial market analysis (Peru, Ecuador)	PESCA EMPRENDE educational programme (Peru)		Criteria, selection & valuation methods for Challenge Fund submissions (all countries)
	Fisheries stock assessment for fleet conversion (Cabo Verde)	Coaching & mentoring for Global Knowledge Competition on solutions to overfishing (Ecuador, Cabo Verde, Indonesia, Peru)		FPI / FPAT analysis (Ecuador, Cabo Verde, Indonesia)
	Fisheries infrastructure needs assessment (Peru, Cabo Verde, Indonesia)			Brochure on Common Vision for Galapagos Fisheries (Ecuador)
	Criteria & valuation methods for Challenge Fund submissions (all countries)			Policy recommendation report (Peru)
	Exploration of deep-sea shrimp fisheries potential (Cabo Verde)			<i>Business cases prepared & documented under the Challenge Fund</i>
	FPI / FPAT analysis (Ecuador, Cabo Verde, Indonesia)			<i>Indonesia</i> -Business case for sea cucumber cultivation – Labuan Bay
	Situational & historical analysis (Cabo Verde)			<i>Indonesia</i> – Business case for fish processing unit in Central Java ProvingveMina Bahari 45

	Fisheries value chain analysis (Peru, Cabo Verde, Indonesia)			Indonesia – Business case for seaweed culture & processing – Nisa Tenggara Timur province - Rore Karaguna Nuantara
	Joint development of seafood system vision (Ecuador – Galapagos)			Indonesia – Business case for solar ice makers & cold chain - IPNLF
				Indonesia – Business case for improved community-based fishery management
				Cabo Verde – Investment package for fish auction system – Sao Vicente, Praia
				Cabo Verde – Investment package for deep sea shrimp fisheries
				Cabo Verde – Investment package for replacement of small-scale fishing craft
				Cabo Verde -Investment package for fishburger production – Salamansa
				Cabo Verde – Investment package for fishmarket – Pontao of Santa Maria

				Peru – Investment readiness assessment – Asociación de pescadores – San Pedrito
				Peru - Investment readiness assessment – Grupo de emprendedores – Caleta Atico
				Peru - Investment readiness assessment – Empresa pesquera - Norduik EIRL
				Peru – Investment readiness assessment – Mujeres del Mar del Puerto de Quilca
				Peru - Investment readiness assessment – Asociación de extracción y comercialida Puerto de Huarmey
				Peru - Investment readiness assessment –Corcos Cerdàu y Asociados
				Peru - Investment readiness assessment –Grupo de Amadores de la Caleta
				Peru - Investment readiness assessment –Productos del Mar Grexhibui Chimbote S.A.C.
				Peru – Huaytas S.A.C.

				Peru - Investment readiness assessment – Jessica Vela Tuanamà y Asociados
				Ecuador – Investment readiness assessment – Galapagos artisanal seafood
				Ecuador – NERO – signature cuisine
				Ecuador -Del mar al campo – fish silage – Santa Cruz
				Ecuador -Sinhata – Atùnahumado Artesanal
				Ecuador -Women’s association for the production & marketing of ‘Blue Fish’
				Ecuador – Info – mar

ANNEX 3: CFI perspective | Second phase

French version

Pays	Activités
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Cabo Verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mise en place cogestion dans autres iles/communautés/pêcheries ; - Recherche participative ; - Renforcements des capacités ; - Autonomisation des femmes dans les chaines de valeur - Renforcement des capacités des pêcheurs sur les techniques de pêche durables ; - Appui aux communautés avec des petits équipements pour la mise aux marchés des produits de la pêche (machine glace/caisses isotherme/motos/emballage et des équipements de sécurité en mer).
Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renforcer les capacités des OP et des acteurs de la pêche artisanale ; - Renforcer les capacités en matière des produits de la pêche ; - Appuyer les acteurs à accéder à des marchés rémunérateurs ; - Élaborer les plans d'aménagement des pêcheries (langouste, crevette) ; - Renforcement des capacités des gestionnaires des pêches sur l'AEP ; - Améliorer la traçabilité et la certification des produits de la pêche artisanale ; - Renforcer les capacités des instituts de recherche scientifiques dans le secteur de la pêche ; - Développer des groupes d'épargne et de crédit dans les communautés de pêche ; - Élaborer de nouveaux arrangements et structures de gouvernances des mangroves ;
Indonésie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certification MSC pour les pêcheurs de mérus, Lutjanus vivanus, etc; - Espèces transfrontières de pépinière de grand thon - Agrandissement de l'aire marine de conservation ; - Soutenir les produits sasi en tant qu'identité globale - Transformer les foyers des femmes en petites entreprises - Soutenir les initiatives sur les débris marins ; - Développer des moyens de subsistance alternatifs dans les villages de pêcheurs - Lutte contre la pêche illégale non déclarée et non réglementée ; - Construire un village de pêcheurs durable économiquement dépendant.

Équateur / Pérou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les gouvernements d'Équateur et du Pérou ont demandé, lors d'une réunion en conseil d'administration, que les actions de CFI soient étendues dans une deuxième phase. - Mettre l'accent sur l'écosystème de la mangrove et ses zones tampon et d'influence. - Appuyer et suivre les mesures de gestion de la pêche mises en œuvre par CFI. - Appliquer des technologies permettant d'améliorer les moyens de subsistance en mettant l'accent sur l'autonomisation des femmes et l'accès au crédit ; - Promouvoir la recherche appliquée axée sur la conservation et la commercialisation/marché. - Mettre en œuvre de projets pilotes PEMC. - Renforcer l'administration de la pêche. - Intégrer des approches transversales: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Écosystème ▪ Économie circulaire ▪ Genre
Sénégal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autonomisation et renforcement capacités des acteurs de la pêche ; - Réplication et mise à l'échelle de système de financement innovant ; - Amélioration des mécanismes de collecte de données sur les pêches côtières ; - Nouveau arrangement de gestion améliorée ; - Traçabilité et certification des produits ; - Planification spatiale maritime ; - Mécanismes innovants de la gestion des pêches par le biais de l'implication de secteur privé ; - Aménagement et équipements des sites de transformation.

Challenge Fund

<u>Country</u>	<u>Activities</u>
Cabo verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifier de nouvelles espèces exploitables à potentiel commercial ; - Continuer à développer le cadre habilitant pour les transactions formelles et certifiées de la chaîne de valeur (gérer les captures, la tarification, aligner les incitations).

Équateur/Galapagos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Développer la communauté entrepreneuriale des produits de la mer (hub) des Galapagos à un niveau national en Équateur ; - Concevoir et mettre en œuvre des services financiers pour les femmes des chaînes de valeur des produits de la mer aux Galapagos ; - Transformer la vision du système des produits de la mer des Galapagos cocrée en une politique pour une pêche durable et la sécurité alimentaire (actuellement il n'y a pas cette politique).
Indonésie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mettre en place une académie des pêches pour la prochaine génération de pêcheurs ; - Donner plus d'accès aux familles de pêcheurs une meilleure éducation, les compétences les motivent à être des pêcheurs millénaires, pisciculteurs et transformateurs (durabilité) ; - L'académie des pêches est mise en place par des coopératives de pêche et des associations accréditées par le gouvernement ; - Enseignants conférenciers de différents intervenants ; - Permettre à la prochaine génération d'être la future génération dans le monde de la pêche.

English version

Country	Activities
Cabo Verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of co-management in other islands/communities/fisheries; - Participatory research; - Capacity building/Women empowerment in fisheries value chains; - Capacity building of fishermen on sustainable fishing techniques; and - Support for communities with small equipment for the marketing of fishery products (ice machine/insulated boxes/motorcycles/packaging and safety equipment at sea).

Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the capacities of POs and small-scale fishing actors; - Strengthen capacities in terms of fishery products; - Support actors to access remunerative markets; - Develop fisheries management plans (lobster, shrimp); - Capacity building of fisheries managers on EAF; - Improve the traceability and certification of artisanal fishing products; - Strengthen the capacities of scientific research institutes in the fisheries sector; - Develop savings and credit groups in fishing communities; and - Develop new arrangements and governance structures for mangroves.
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSC certification for grouper, snapper, and other fisheries; - Transboundary nature of tuna nursery grounds; - Expanding marine conservation areas; - Supporting Sasi products as a global brand; - Helping women to develop small-scale businesses; - Supporting marine debris initiatives; - Developing alternative livelihoods in fishing villages; - Combatting IUU fishing; and - Building sustainable economies for fishing villages.
Ecuador/Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The governments of Ecuador and Peru requested in a board meeting that CFI actions be expanded in a second phase. - Focus on the mangrove ecosystem and its buffer and influence zones. - Support and monitoring fisheries management measures implemented by CFI. - Provide livelihood technologies with a focus on women's empowerment and access to credit; - Develop applied research focusing on conservation and marketing/marketing. - Ensure the implementation of PEMC pilot projects. - Strengthen the fisheries administration. - Apply cross-cutting approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecosystem ▪ Circular economy ▪ Gender

Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowerment and capacity building of fishers and fish workers; - Replication and scaling up of innovative financing systems; - Improved mechanisms for collecting data on coastal fisheries; - New improved management setting; - Product traceability and certification; - Maritime Spatial Planning; - Innovative fisheries management mechanisms through private sector involvement; and - Develop and equip seafood processing sites.
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Challenge Fund

<u>Country</u>	<u>Activities</u>
Cabo verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify new exploitable species with commercial potential; - Continue developing the enabling framework for formal and certified value chain transactions (Manage the catch, pricing, align incentives).
Equator/Galapagos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To scale up the seafood entrepreneurship community (hub) from Galapagos to a national level in Ecuador; - Design and implement financial services for women of seafood value chains in Galapagos; - Transform the seafood system vision of Galapagos co-created into a policy for a sustainable and fisheries and food security (currently there is not this policy).
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up a fisheries academy for the next generation, enable access for fisher families; - Better education and skills to motivate them to be millennial fishers, fish farmers and processors (sustainability); - Fisheries academy is set up by government-accredited fisheries cooperatives and associations; - Teachers and lecturers from different stakeholder communities; - Empower youth to be stakeholders in the fisheries world of the future.

Spanish version

País	Actividades
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Cabo Verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementación de cogestión en otras islas/comunidades pesqueras; - Investigación participativa; - Reforzamiento de las capacidades; - Empoderamiento de las mujeres en las cadenas de valor; - Reforzamiento de las capacidades de los pescadores sobre técnicas de pesca sostenible; - Apoyo a comunidades con pequeños equipos para la comercialización de productos pesqueros (máquina de hielo/cajas isotérmicas/motocicletas/equipos de embalaje y seguridad en el mar).
Costa de Marfil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fortalecer las capacidades de las OP y los actores de la pesca artesanal; - Fortalecer capacidades en materia de productos pesqueros; - Apoyar a los actores para acceder a mercados remunerativos; - Desarrollar planes de manejo de pesquerías (langosta, camarón); - Reforzamiento de las capacidades de los administradores de pesquerías en EEP; - Mejorar la trazabilidad y certificación de productos pesqueros artesanales; - Fortalecer las capacidades de los institutos de investigación científica en el sector pesquero; - Desarrollar grupos de ahorro y crédito en las comunidades pesqueras; - Desarrollar nuevos arreglos y estructuras de gobernanza para los manglares;
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificación MSC para pescadores de mero, Lutjanus vivanus, etc.; - Especies transfronterizas de vivero de grandes túnidos; - Ampliación del área de conservación marina; - Apoyar los productos Sasi como identidad global; - Transformando los Hogares de Mujeres en Pequeñas Empresas; - Apoyar las iniciativas de desechos marinos; - Desarrollar medios de vida alternativos en los pueblos de pescadores; - Lucha contra la pesca ilegal no declarada y no reglamentada; - Construir un pueblo pesquero sostenible y económicamente independiente.

Ecuador / Perú	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los gobiernos de Ecuador y Perú solicitaron, durante una reunión de directorio, que las acciones de CFI se extiendan en una segunda fase. - Enfatizar en el ecosistema de manglar y sus zonas de amortiguamiento e influencia. - Apoyar y monitorear las medidas de gestión pesquera implementadas por CFI. - Aplicar tecnologías para mejorar los medios de vida con un enfoque en el empoderamiento de las mujeres y el acceso al crédito; - Promover la investigación aplicada enfocada a la conservación y comercialización/mercado. - Implementar proyectos piloto PEMC. - Fortalecer la administración pesquera. - Integrar enfoques transversales: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecosistema ▪ Economía circular ▪ Género
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autonomización y desarrollo de capacidades de los actores pesqueros; - Replicación y ampliación del sistema de financiación innovador; - Mecanismos mejorados para recopilar datos sobre la pesca costera; - Nuevo acuerdo de gestión mejorado; - Trazabilidad y certificación de productos. - Planificación Espacial Marina; - Mecanismos innovadores de ordenación pesquera a través de la participación del sector privado; - Desarrollo y equipamiento de sitios de procesamiento.

CFI Challenge Fund

<u>País</u>	<u>Actividades</u>
Cabo Verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identificar nuevas especies explotables con potencial comercial; - Continuar desarrollando el marco propicio para transacciones de cadenas de valor formales y certificadas (gestionar capturas, fijación de precios, alinear incentivos).

Ecuador/Galápagos	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Desarrollar la comunidad empresarial (hub) de productos del mar de Galápagos a nivel nacional en Ecuador;- Diseñar e implementar servicios financieros para mujeres en cadenas de valor de productos del mar en Galápagos;- Transformar la visión del Sistema de Productos del Mar de Galápagos creada conjuntamente en una política para la pesca sostenible y la seguridad alimentaria (actualmente no existe tal política).
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Establecer una academia de pesca para la próxima generación de pescadores;- Brindar a las familias pesqueras más acceso a una mejor educación y las habilidades que los motivan a ser pescadores, piscicultores y procesadores milenarios (sostenibilidad);- La academia de pesca está formada por cooperativas y asociaciones pesqueras acreditadas por el gobierno;- Conferencistas de diferentes partes interesadas;- Permita que la próxima generación sea la generación futura en el mundo de la pesca.

ANNEX 4: Proposed collaborations between CFI Child Projects

Exchange between: West Africa - Peru						
	<i>Description and purpose of the collaboration</i>	<i>Who would be involved?</i>	<i>Key elements in the collaboration</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Resources required</i>	<i>CFI support</i>
1	Exploration of biotechnology developments in Peru & their possible applicability in West Africa. This would aim to potentially assist in boosting aquaculture productivity in West Africa, increase incomes and contribute to improved food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government staff • relevant fisheries stakeholders • technical specialists from research institutions, universities, NGOs, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • travel by delegates from West Africa to Peru • organization of training sessions in Peru • definition of possible joint research protocols between research institutions 	Possible periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May-June 2023 • October-November 2023 • 2° semester of 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support for travel and stay by delegates in Peru • Human resources (expertise) • Materials resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts to accompany the exchange visit and training courses • Technical support for translation • Handling and support for travel costs (air tickets, DSA, insurance, local transport, etc.)

Exchange between: **West Africa – Peru and Ecuador**

2	<p>Exposure to experience on marine/mangrove area territorial concessions in Peru and Ecuador, This would aim to potentially support efforts to stop mangrove clearance and to reconstitute fish stocks through concessions for the protection of coastal mangrove (Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal) and marine (Cabo Verde) areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government staff • relevant fisheries stakeholders • technical specialists from research institutions, universities, NGOs, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • travel by delegates from West Africa to Peru and Ecuador • organization of training for trainers on marine spatial planning approaches in Peru and Ecuador • Design and implementation of a programme of territorial concessions • Development of income-generating activities • Follow-up and monitoring • Travel of expert from Senegal to Cote d'Ivoire for provide training for key fisheries stakeholders concerned with co-management • Support from Senegal expert in development of a local fisheries co-management plan in Cote d'Ivoire • Scientific studies by the Centre de Recherches 	<p>Possible periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May-June 2023 • October-November 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support for travel and stay by delegates in Peru • Human resources (expertise) • Materials resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts to accompany the exchange visit and training courses • Technical support for translation • Handling and support for travel costs (air tickets, DSA, insurance, local transport, etc.)
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			Océanologiques (CRO) on stock status			
Exchange between: Cote d'Ivoire – Senegal						
3	Collaboration and exchange on fisheries co-management experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate of Fisheries (CNP Armand Zebgeu, Email: zgaarmand@yahoo.fr) 		Already initiated in the last semester of 2022 and continuing until October 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for costs of the mission by the Senegalese expert to Cote d'Ivoire Support for the training sessions for stakeholders in Cote d'Ivoire Support for the development and implementation of the fisheries management plan Support for scientific research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support

Exchange between: **Indonesia – Peru**

4	To learn from Peru's successful experience with methods of mangrove conservation and restocking crabs and shellfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFI agencies • Ministry of Fisheries • Mangrove research laboratory 	<p>(Provisional - will require further discussion and planning)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement between CFI agencies & relevant ministries • Study tour to Peru for training in-country 	Mid-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru reports on lessons learned • Details of laboratory resources • Training modules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFI can act as a mediator between countries • This activity (laboratory development) would be a long-term partnership • Some co-funding for travel to Peru • CFI could fund a study tour and the Government of Indonesia would fund the development of the laboratory
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Exchange between: **Indonesia – Ecuador**

5	<p>Exchange on lessons learned in Ecuador on funding co-management of mangrove forests. Indonesia has a different way of managing its mangrove resources. The Government provides the regulations only, while local communities manage and use the mangroves. This causes many difficulties, since the communities lack the funds to manage and to rehab. But Ecuador has a policy of funding local communities to help them protect the mangroves, with subsidies as an incentive to conservation and sustainable use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of Environment • NGOs involved in mangrove conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration would take place through online focus-group discussions • Review of Ecuador mangrove policies • CFI Indonesia will build its own funding policies as a suggestion to the related ministries 	Early 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Ecuador policies on mangrove conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFI to act as facilitator in discussions
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Exchange between: **Indonesia – Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire**

6	<p>Joint research on coastal resource management by Indigenous peoples. In Indonesia, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire, local communities have their own cultural approaches to fisheries resource management and use. It would be a wonderful thing if we could learn from each other, and develop key points from lessons learned to strengthen our local Indigenous customs together.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFI agencies • Local Indigenous peoples • Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoom meetings • Studies • Video documentaries 	Mid 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth information on each Indigenous community • Agreeing on some key points (lessons and challenges) • Delve deeper on those point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFI could act as an observer in the discussions between countries.
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Exchange between: Cabo Verde – Indonesia						
7	Exchange on development of a Gender Mainstreaming Framework. Cabo Verde doesn't have its own Gender Mainstreaming Framework, so it would like to learn from the Indonesian Gender Mainstreaming Framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard and Gender Specialist • WWF US 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoom Meetings 	Early 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesian Gender Mainstreaming Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFI could act as an observer in the discussions between countries.
Exchange between: Senegal – Indonesia						
8	Exchange on fishing gear, aquaculture and fisher certification. Indonesia has extensive experience in fisheries resources development, utilization, and fisher certification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoom meeting and contract • Agreements on export/import 	Mid 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeper information on Senegal fisheries profile and challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFI could act as an observer in the discussions between countries.

Exchange between: Indonesia – Peru and Ecuador					
Certification and traceability of seafood products in Latin American countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders in seafood supply chains i.e., fishers, middlemen, seafood industry, government and NGOs, tuna industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge exchange on traceability basics Defining best practices on key data for seafood traceability Develop strategic planning/traceability plan for industry that it can apply to its own supply chain Possibly to develop seafood industry traceability toolkit 	2023 - 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration in R&D especially on data flow and traceability mapping, technology and identifying risk points where gaps might be; collaboration on selected industries between Latin America and Indonesia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building programmes such as workshop on traceability Pilot project for traceability systems

ANNEX 5: Prioritization of inputs to be included in CFI Global Knowledge Products

Thematic Area: EAF/fisheries co-management				
Proposed topics for coverage	Priorities – CFI West Africa	Priorities – CFI Indonesia	Priorities – CFI Latin America	Priorities – CFI Challenge Fund
'Enabling' and 'disabling' conditions for fisheries co-management	7	1	6	2=
The role of fisheries management plans	5	2	9	
Strengthening capacity for co-management	4	3	5	3
Empowering resource users for engagement in co-management	2	6	1	
Gender equity & women's empowerment in fisheries co-management	6	8	2	
Understanding & enhancing legal frameworks for fisheries co-management	1	5	7	2=
Creating appropriate incentives for fisheries co-management	3	7	3	1
Integrating traditional management mechanisms into the EAF	8	9	4	
Challenges in implementing co-management	9	4	8	

Key aspects to be covered for priority topics				
Understanding & enhancing legal frameworks for fisheries co-management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating the CCRF & EAF • Voluntary guidelines for sustainable fisheries & land tenure 			
Empowering resource users for engagement in co-management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening co-management capacity in communities • Awareness raising among stakeholders • Establishing local structures for implementing co-management 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological biotechnologies for sustainable aquaculture • Formal participatory governance structures • Formal Instruments for participatory governance 	
Creating appropriate incentives for fisheries co-management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of alternative livelihood opportunities (marine tourism, agriculture, boat repair) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem conservation has to have value for communities • Integrating traditional management mechanisms into the EAF 	

Gender equity & women's empowerment in fisheries co-management			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and training on key gender issues • Associationism • Business training • Visibility of women in fisheries value chains 	
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Thematic Area: Empowering women in fisheries value chains to enhance their livelihoods				
Proposed topics for coverage	Priorities – CFI West Africa	Priorities – CFI Indonesia	Priorities – CFI Latin America	Priorities – CFI Challenge Fund
Developing a gender strategy for the fisheries sector	6	1	1=	
Strengthening women's voice and decision-making capacity	4	2	1=	1=
Developing and strengthening women's organizations	1	3	1=	
Strengthening business skills for women in fisheries value chains	2	4	1=	1=
Livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains	5	5	1=	
Access to credit and savings arrangements	3	6	1=	

Sustainable development with a gender approach			1= (added)	
Applying business case approach				2 (added)
Key aspects to be covered for priority topics				
Developing and strengthening women's organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening capacity on the advantages of association • Exchange visits with other countries • Technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process for constituting legally recognized women's organizations that can receive funding from finance institutions 		
Strengthening business skills for women in fisheries value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening capacity in small business management • Follow-up of small enterprises 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be combined with 'Livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains' & 'Access to credit and savings arrangements'
Access to credit and savings arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of credit systems specifically for women involved in the fisheries value chain 			

Developing a gender strategy for the fisheries sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process for developing, reviewing & revising a gender strategy 		
Strengthening women's voice and decision-making capacity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to strengthening women's voice & decision-making capacity in different cultural contexts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be combined with 'Developing and strengthening women's organizations'
<i>Examples of CFI experience & best practice</i>				
Developing a gender strategy for the fisheries sector				
Strengthening women's voice and decision-making capacity				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woman semi-industrial ship-owner with distribution network that provides wholesale products to HORECA industries in Santiago island (Cabo Verde)
Developing and strengthening women's organizations				

<p>Strengthening business skills for women in fisheries value chains</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality standard system training targeting women (Indonesia) • Gender approach used during creation of Seafood Entrepreneurship Community - the group included women who received training about women's role in business (Ecuador – Galapagos)
<p>Livelihood enhancement for women in fisheries value chains</p>				
<p>Access to credit and savings arrangements</p>				
<p>Sustainable development with a gender approach</p>				
<p>Applying a business case approach</p>				

ANNEX 6: GPC 2023 – Dakar, Senegal: Day 4 – Strategies for CFI sustainability and continuity

Activity	Factors contributing to sustainability and continuity	Agencies / actors involved	Resources available for supporting sustainability & continuity
CFI West Africa			
Establishment and training of cadre with expertise in legal and regulatory aspects of fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of government institutions in implementation • Follow-up by local institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies • Communities and associations • Civil society organizations • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources within key institutions • Financial resources • Technical and financial partnerships • Technical assistance
Capacity strengthening for fisheries value chain actors in small business management and product diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of government (Ministries responsible for fisheries) and local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies • Communities and associations • Civil society organizations • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources within key institutions • Financial resources • Technical and financial partnerships • Technical assistance
Activities to support the implementation of a gender strategy for the fisheries sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of government (Ministries responsible for fisheries and the family) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies (Ministries of Fisheries and Family Affairs) • Communities and associations • Civil society organizations • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources within key institutions • Financial resources • Technical and financial partnerships • Technical assistance
Implementation of fisheries co-management through the development of proposals for co-management agreements with stakeholder groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of government & stakeholder groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies • Communities and associations • Civil society organizations • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources within key institutions • Financial resources • Technical and financial partnerships • Technical assistance

CFI Indonesia			
Development of <i>Sasi</i> label for sustainably caught seafood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of women's and men's community groups in development of system • Joint Business Group at community level • System already established at community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisher groups (women and men) • Community business group • District and Provincial level fisheries agencies • Universities as trainers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish caught locally
Capacity strengthening for implementation and monitoring of <i>sasi</i> fisheries management areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training activities involving local government, local NGOs and local communities • Awareness of importance of accurate data collection to support <i>Sasi</i> implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government • Local NGOs • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diving equipment already provided by CFI • Drone for monitoring already provided by CFI • Computers belonging to participants • Training modules
CFI Latin America			
Tuna pole fishery - fair trade certification (Ecuador)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving commercial sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishers • Certifying agency (Fair Trade) • Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial resources from commercial activity • Sustainable fish stocks
Formulation of National Action Plans for Ecuadorian fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported by international commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries • Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory action by the authorities

UNICA (Peru)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICA groups and mechanisms are self-sustaining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishers and their families • UNDP • COFIDE (under the Peruvian Development Bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-sustaining mechanism of UNICA • Good management of financial business of UNICA system (transparent administration, commitment of implementing agency)
Management agreement for Tumbes mangrove sanctuary with local fisher organizations (Peru)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreements are a requirement for fishing activity in mangrove areas • Requirement is integrated into national policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SERNANP (authorities) • Fisheries (through Consortium) • UNDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government resources • Consortium capacity
Agreements for sustainable use and custody of mangroves (Ecuador)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreements are a requirement for fishing activity in mangrove areas • Requirement is integrated into national policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities • Fishers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed management plans • Government economic incentives

ANNEX 7: Communication products

Articles

[Global Partnership Consultation: coastal fisheries actors discuss CFI legacy](#)
09/03/2023

[International Women's Day: voices from the CFI](#)
07/03/2023

[The FAO/GEF Coastal Fisheries Initiative to hold annual Global Partnership Consultation in Dakar](#)
13/02/2023

[Dakar abrite la conférence mondiale de l'Initiative pêches côtières](#)
APANNEWS 17/02/2023

[Cinquième conférence globale de l'Initiative Pêches Côtières : Promouvoir les bonnes pratiques pour une pêche durable](#)
20/02/2023

[L'Initiative pêches côtières de la FAO est un exemple de partenariat solide \(responsable\)](#)
20/02/2023

[Initiative Pêches Côtières pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest : les femmes transformatrices au cœur de l'initiative](#)
20/02/2023

[Dakar pour faire le bilan de la mise en œuvre du projet](#)
20/02/2023

Videos

[The CFI in action: a woman's voice](#)
13/03/2023

[FAO/IPC-AO fait son bilan à mi-parcours \(Vidéos\)](#)
20/02 2023

Social media

Cabo Verde

<https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1627665655104249856>
<https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1627723863751524354>
<https://twitter.com/FAOCaboVerde/status/1627737127009062914>

Challenge Fund

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/mimako-mimi-kobayashi-ph-d-b6368b155_solutionstooverfishing-activity-7033442745566298112-gD4t?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_ios

https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:share:7033442744819687424/?origin=NETWORK_CONVERSATIONS&midToken=AQHuykymKNNODA&midSig=3DQSy2HBa9wqE1&trk=email_network_conversations_01-hero-1-check_update_cta&trkEmail=email_network_conversations_01-hero-1-check_update_cta-null-11gr9i~lefzi5ig~un-null-neptune/feed.update

Côte d'Ivoire

<https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1627645009414463488>

<https://twitter.com/FAOCotedIvoire/status/1627651444848328704>

Indonesia

<https://twitter.com/Gef6l/status/1627682771974987780?s=20>

Senegal

<https://twitter.com/FAOSenegal/status/1627643827111567360>

<https://twitter.com/FAOSenegal/status/1627698212961230849>

<https://twitter.com/rgguei/status/1627654914494038017>

FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (NFI) – Natural resources and sustainable production
Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI)

Site web: <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/FAOfish>

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Rome, Italy

