



**Call for Demonstration Projects on
Policy Harmonization and Management Reforms towards improved ocean governance and
Community Based Integrated Ecosystem Based Management Approaches to Local Economic Activities
for Sustainable Resources Management**

**Project Title: The Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy
Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (WIO LME SAPPHIRE)**

1. Applicant

Name of Organization:	Directorate General of Fisheries Resources- Comoros
Established	Union of Comoros
Number of members	N/A
Number of similar projects implemented	a) Coastal Resources Co-management Project for a Sustainable Subsistence (CoReCSuD), b) South-West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFish1), c) Project to improve the management of coral reef fisheries and Fish Concentration Devices, both for restoration, for protection and income generation.
Number of similar projects ongoing	a) SWIOFish1 (priority fisheries governance project and shared growth in the South-West Indian Ocean), b) Project to improve the management of coral reef fisheries and Fish Concentration Devices, both for restoration, for protection and income generation
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Project title	Strengthen sectoral policy and co-management of natural resources for better conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems in the Union of the Comoros.
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Proposed start date	May 2020

Expected project duration	2 years
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2. Background/ Introduction:

The Comoros archipelago is located at the northern entrance to the Mozambique Channel, about 200 km northwest of Madagascar and 300 km east of Mozambique. It is made up of four islands of volcanic origin: Grande-Comore (1148 km²), Anjouan (424 km²), Mayotte (374 km²) and Mohéli (290 km²). Despite the country's independence in 1975, Mayotte is still under French administration and becomes the 101st French overseas department in accordance with article 1 of French law N ° 2001-616 of July 11, 2001 relating to Mayotte.

The present project concerns the 3 independent islands which constitute the Union of the Comoros which cover a total area of 1862 km² with a population which reaches 882,555 inhabitants and of which 65% are concentrated in the coastal zones.

Comorian fishery sector contributes significantly to the reduction of unemployment and the improvement of the incomes of the families of the disadvantaged fishermen, those located in littoral environment. Fishing employs around 6% of the population in the form of direct jobs, providing 15,000 jobs and between 25,000 and 30,000 indirect jobs. Annual production is around 16,000 tonnes of fish for a total turnover of around 20.3 billion KMF (Statistical bulletin 2018). This activity contributes 5% of national GDP (Breuil, 2018).

Fishing in the Comoros is exclusively of the artisanal type (Oirdi, 2002) using respectively paddle canoes and motorized boats propelled by outboard motors generally of 15 CV, which today reach more than 5,000 boats.

Fishing is practiced on an EEZ estimated at more than 160,000km² which covers 900 km² of continental shelf and 427km of coastline. This area is full of potential resources estimated annually at 33,000 tonnes.

Since 2004 under the aegis of the FAO, the country has adopted a strategy document for the development of Comorian fisheries. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Code promulgated in 2007 is revised in 2019 and promulgated in April 2020. The objective of the revision is to be able to align with international directives for the management and conservation of fisheries by incorporating provisions on co-management and the fight against unreported and unregulated illegal fishing (IUU).

Admittedly, the country ratified in 1994 the Montego Bay Convention in 1994, however certain international conventions (binding) are not yet ratified to give more credits to sustainable fishing and to the fight against IUU fishing.

The country is also adopting a management plan for demersal fish fisheries which covered the period from 2013 to 2017, which was assessed in 2019 and a new coastal fisheries management plan is being developed but is not still validated.

The documents cited above have enabled the establishment of two important projects namely the project "Coastal Resources Co-Management for Sustainable Subsistence (CoReCSuD) and another project of governance of priority fisheries (SWIOFish), which have sprung the premises for the promotion of traditional and artisanal fishing.

To better promote fishing in general and small-scale fishing in particular in the Union of the Comoros, it will be necessary to strengthen the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems through a reinforced sectoral policy, an easily applicable regulatory framework and a strengthening of co-management being a control mechanism. against IUU fishing.

The studies carried out since 2016 on the Local Natural Resource Management Plans have been able to provide valuable information concerning the target areas for the conservation of ecosystems with (i) the identification of the key actors involved in the fishing sector, including shore fishermen, concessionaires, persons involved in marketing or other fishing-related activities and current users of each restricted maritime area with particular attention to the female population and young people, (ii) identification of formal and informal institutions (community organizations, associations, NGOs) that can intervene in the implementation of sectoral policy, (iii) by identifying the pressures and degradation of each fishery, as well as the measures management of existing fisheries in localities as well as in resource destruction practices, (iv) the activities of programming for effective implementation of LMPs in a participatory and inclusive campaign for target communities.

3. Project justification:

This project contributes to strengthening the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems through a reinforced sectoral political framework, an adapted legal framework in support of a reinforced policy of co-management of natural resources.

To achieve this goal, it will be necessary to rely on preliminary studies on local management plans which have already defined target areas where the vulnerability of ecosystems is felt and communities whose vulnerability linked to poverty is remarkable. It should be noted that these local natural resource management plans are benchmarks for strengthening co-management, some of which have been signed, and that their implementation will need to be strengthened.

It should be emphasized that local management plans (LMPs) cover a significant part of the areas, namely:

- a) Grande-Comore (LMP 1), an estimated population of 15,399 inhabitants in 2018. It was 9,350 in the general population and housing census of 2003. This LMP1 zone covers five (05) villages in south of the island of Grande-Comore. They are Simambwani, Chindini, Ouropveni, Homme and Foubouni.
- b) Anjouan (LMP 2), an estimated population of 47,031 in 2018. It was 31,851 in the general population and housing census in 2003. This LMP 2 area covers eighteen (18) villages. They are Hassimpaso, Chitsangachelé, Vassi, Dzindri, Pomoni, Lingoni, Marontroni, Salamani, Imeré Ya Gawani, Hamabawa / Chirové, Darsalama, Bandrani Ya Vouani Yajou, Vouani, Nindri, Kowé, Moya, Maweni-Nkangani.
- c) Mohéli (LMP 3) has an estimated population of more than 2000. This area covers three (03) villages, namely Ndrondroni, Wallah 1 and Wallah 2. This area has a particularity because it is in

the National Park area of Mohéli who therefore enjoys a special status in accordance with the laws governing the park.

The LMP 3 area covers twenty-six (26) villages and an estimated population of more than 60,000, of which more than 75% are engaged in fishing activities. The high human pressure on vulnerable natural capital is largely due to fishing activities in coastal areas.

Since the implementation of PGLs requires rational management of resources, it should be noted that the sustainable management of natural resources in the Comoros fishery shows a number of problems, including the use of non-selective gear which destroy aquatic fauna, the use of dynamite, mosquito nets, and the use of toxic products that contribute to the destruction of habitat. Certain fishing gear must be regulated and those that are regulated must be fully applied through suitable and easily applicable legal texts.

The WIOSAP demonstration project formulated by Comoros offers a result which promotes better collaboration and commitments between organizations and local communities for an effective implementation of environmental conservation in the coastal areas of Comoros, which will be made possible by education, training and awareness. The current SAPPHIRE / Comoros project will necessarily be inspired by this approach to achieve the objective of its result 2 which concerns the protection of coastal areas and marine ecosystems by programming cleaning activities, by setting up management mechanisms in particular by strengthening the effective implementation of co-management agreements in order to better elucidate the desired collaboration with local communities in order to ensure better management of natural resources.

In order to achieve the overall objective of the SAPPHIRE project, which is to ensure effective management of ecosystems in the long term, our project entitled "strengthening sectoral policy and co-management of natural resources for better conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems in within the Union of the Comoros "is part of component 2 of SAPPHIRE to support stress reduction through community engagement and empowerment in the sustainable management of natural resources.

Strengthening co-management is an important element for the sustainable management of natural resources, a mechanism for involving all stakeholders at all levels of decision-making.

4. Project objectives and key tasks:

The main objective of this project is to improve the sustainable management of natural resources and the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems through a reinforced sectoral policy and the effective implementation of co-management of natural resources.

This objective leads us to respond to the implementation of the coastal fisheries management plan, its four (04) development objectives, namely:

- (i) Governance of fisheries,
- (ii) Identification, conservation and sustainable use of the resources exploited,
- (iii) Preservation of ecosystems and reduction of the impact of human activity on the environment,
- (iv) Improvement of the living and working conditions of fishermen.

The main tasks of the project are:

- a) Improve governance of fisheries:

- Improve the sectoral policy by evaluating the strategy for the development of Comorian fisheries and develop a new sectoral policy with a view to integrating the new development objectives,
- Harmonize the institutions involved in the fishing sector, and ensure coordination between:
 - ✓ National and regional fisheries institutions.
 - ✓ Public and private institutions,
 - ✓ Other support institutions for the fishing sector

By setting up a concerted framework document with an operational plan.

- Improve the legal framework for fishing by adopting legislative and regulatory texts in harmony with the challenges of marine and coastal ecosystems, while strengthening the fight against illegal unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU)
- b) Sustainable exploitation of natural resources:
- Reduce the destructive exploitation of natural resources,
- c) Conserve ecosystems and reduce the impact of human activity on the environment,
- Conservation of coastal ecosystems
- d) Improve the living and working conditions of fishermen
- Improve sustainable and profitable fishing techniques
 - Study and implementation of income-generating activities (IGA) for people affected by resource restriction measures and for those whose income depends on ecosystem destruction activities,
 - Strengthen co-management.

5. Impacts:

The project impacts the sustainable management of marine resources and spaces by strengthening the political, legal and institutional framework. The project will also help improve new fishing techniques to replace destructive practices. Thanks to income-generating activities (IGA), the project will be able to improve the living and working conditions of fishermen by granting them new development prospects through micro-projects in order to reduce human pressure in the marine environments. In accordance with the management measures, the communities will encourage the communities to develop synergies in their activities, to pool technical potential and to improve the productivity and incomes of fishermen.

6. Sustainability and reproducibility:

The project is an excellent opportunity to strengthen sustainable management measures but also to strengthen institutions over a large area which covers 26 villages. The project has great potential to empower communities in the sustainable management of their resources by adopting responsible participatory monitoring behaviour in application with adapted legal texts

7. The Directorate General of Fisheries Resources as the project's implementing body:

The Directorate General of Fisheries Resources (DGRH) is a government institution. It has been in place since in the 1980s. The Directorate designs, supervises and coordinates the implementation of the maritime fisheries development policy in the Comoros Union. In this capacity, it is responsible, among other things, for:

- The implementation of the maritime fisheries management and development policy,
- To ensure the implementation and monitoring of government action on marine fisheries,

- Propose to the Ministry of Fisheries any measures that will improve the social and professional organisation of fishing, the production, distribution, and marketing of seafood,
- Expanding fisheries cooperation,
- Negotiate bi- or multilateral agreements for fisheries development

The National Fisheries Control and Surveillance Centre (CNCSP), the National Office for Quality Control and Certification of Fisheries Products (ONCQCPH) and the Statistics Service are working in collaboration with the Fisheries Directorate.

Over the past ten years, the Directorate has been able to manage several projects and programs, including the SWIOFP regional program, which has led to a Coastal Resources Co-management project for a Sustainable Substance (CoReCSuD), which can be considered as an experimental project for the current project SWIOFish, which will end in September 2021. This SAPPHIRE project aligns with the objectives of SWIOFish to strengthen co-management and conservation of the marine environment.

The Fisheries Directorate has a qualified staff who have demonstrated a lot of thought and study to mention only the development and implementation of a fisheries management plan on the basis of which any project or program is oriented to respond management measures in accordance with the sectoral policy developed since 2004.

8. The National Focal Point:

The focal point of the project has a Master's degree in Comparative Law specializing in Ocean Governance and Sustainable Fisheries, whose specialty was obtained at the Australian National University in Canberra-Australia. He is also the Assistant to the National Focal Point for Combating Unreported and Unregulated Illegal Fishing (IUU). He plays a key role in the establishment of the legal and political framework for fisheries in general and in the fight against IUU fishing.



9. Annex 2: Project Results Framework:

Project objective/main objective	Improvement of sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems through a reinforced sectoral policy and effective implementation of co-management of natural resources
Outcome 1.	Fisheries governance is improved
Output 1.1.	Update of the strategy for the development of Comorian fisheries
Activity 1.1.1.	Evaluation of the Comorian fisheries strategy document
Activity 1.1.2.	Developing a new sector policy and operational implementation plan
Activity 1.1.3.	Validation of the new sectoral fisheries policy
Output 1.2.	The legal framework for fisheries is improved
Activity 1.2.1.	Development of legislation and regulations on marine fisheries
Activity 1.2.2.	Process of ratification of binding international conventions on the fight against IUU fishing
Activity 1.2.3.	Popularization of fishing texts
Output 1.3.	Fighting against IUU Fishing
Activity 1.3.1.	Development of a national IUU plan of action in accordance with IPOA-IUU
Activity 1.3.2.	Strengthening the capacity of local fishing stakeholders to combat IUU fishing
Activity 1.3.3.	Implementation of the IUU national plan of action
Outcome 2.	Sustainable exploitation of natural resources
Output 2.1	Reduce the abusive exploitation of natural resources
Activity 2.1.1	Fishermen's training on resource exploitation through new sustainable and cost-effective fishing techniques
Activity 2.1.2	Regulation of fishing gear and popularization of legal texts
Outcome 3	Conservation of ecosystems and reduction of the impact of human activity on the environment
Output 3.1	Marine and ecosystem protected
Activity 3.1.1	Coastal area cleaned each year in LMP areas and waste management mechanism established
Activity 3.1.2	Consolidating, development and effective implementation of natural resources co-management agreements
Activity 3.1.3.	Coastal and marine ecosystem protected and conserved through community led activities
Outcome 4	Improvement of livelihoods of the fisher communities
Output 4.1	Alternative means of livelihoods introduced
Activity 4.1.1	Study and consultation conducted on Income Generating Activities (IGA)

Activity 4.1.2	Substance fisher communities trained on different IGAs
Activity 4.1.3	Alternative IGAs introduced to fisher communities
	Project Coordination
	Effective Project Management
Activity 1	Setting up an effective project management
Activity 2	Monitor and evaluation of project activities
Activity 3	Organizing monthly coordination meeting
Activity 4	Communication

	Output	Indicator	Baseline	Targets at the end of the project	Source of Verification	Risks/ Assumptions
Project objective¹	Improvement of sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems through a reinforced sectoral policy and effective implementation of co-management of natural resources.					
Outcome 1: Fisheries governance is improved	O.1.1: Updated Strategy for the Development of Comorian Fisheries O.1.2: The legal framework for fisheries is improved O.1.3: Fight against IUU fishing	a) An elaborated sectoral policy document, b) Number of regulatory texts adopted, c) A national action plan to combat IUU fishing developed	a) A document on the strategy for the development of Comorian fisheries drawn up in 2004 b) Fisheries and Aquaculture Act	a) A new sector policy is defined with an operational implementation plan b) At least 10 regulatory texts adopted c) A National Plan to Combat IUU Fishing is Developed and Implemented	a) The activity report including the document of the new sectoral policy and the operational plan, b) The regulatory texts adopted, c) The National Plan to combat IUU fishing, all available from the Directorate General of Fisheries Resources	N/A
Outcome 2: Sustainable exploitation of natural resources	O.2.1 Reduce the abusive exploitation of natural resources	a) Number of fishermen trained in new fishing techniques b) Number of regulated fishing gear natural resources	N/A	a) At least 300 fishermen trained over the 2 years of the project b) At least 9 fishing gear are regulated	a) Training activity Reports by the Directorate General of Fisheries resources	

	Output	Indicator	Baseline	Targets at the end of the project	Source of Verification	Risks/ Assumptions
Project objective¹	Improvement of sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems through a reinforced sectoral policy and effective implementation of co-management of natural resources.					
					b) Text adopted and available at the Directorate General of Fisheries Resources	
Outcome 3. Conservation of ecosystems and reduction of the impact of human activity on the environment	O.3.1 Marine and ecosystems protected	a) hectares of units cleaned, b) Number of waste incineration unit set up c) hectares of coastal ecosystem protected b) number of co-management agreements consolidated and effectively implemented	N/A	a) At least 20 ha of coastal areas cleaned each year in the LMP zones b) At least one waste incineration unit is set up for each PGL area c) At least 12 hectares of coastal ecosystem protected d) At least 5 co-management agreements are consolidated and effectively implemented	Activity reports by the Directorate General of Fisheries Resources	N/A
Outcome 4: Improvement of livelihoods of the fisher communities	O.4.1 Alternative means of livelihoods introduced	a) Number of substance projects identified for fisher communities b) Number of fishermen trained and benefited on alternative substance projects	N/A	a) At least 5 alternative substance projects identified for fisher communities b) At least 150 fishermen trained and benefited the IGAs	Activity reports by the Directorate General of Fisheries Resources	

	Output	Indicator	Baseline	Targets at the end of the project	Source of Verification	Risks/ Assumptions
Project objective¹	Improvement of sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems through a reinforced sectoral policy and effective implementation of co-management of natural resources.					
project coordination	effective project management	Management unit set up	N/A	A management committee is set up	Final project evaluation report by the Directorate General of Fisheries Resources	



10. Annex 3. Biennial work plan.

BIENNIAL WORK PLAN 2020/2021

Biennial work plan

Institution	Directorate General of Fisheries Resources (DGRH)
Country	Union of Comoros
Project title	Strengthen sectoral policy and co-management of natural resources for better conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems in the Union of the Comoros.

Brief description of the project

A strategy document for the development of fisheries in the Union of the Comoros was adopted in 2004. This sectoral policy document enabled the adoption of the Fisheries Code and the preparation of a fisheries management plan. Thanks to this last document, operational objectives for fisheries management are developed. The 4 operational management objectives are highlighted and will be implemented in this present project, in order to ensure sustainable management of resources and ensure the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems in the Union of the Comoros. To do so, the project will strengthen the political and legal framework and above all strengthen the policy of co-management of natural resources, as a responsible management mechanism for fisheries for the benefit of fishing communities.

Outcome 1: Fisheries governance is improved

sustainable management of fisheries is subject to improving fisheries governance by strengthening the sectoral fisheries policy.

Output 1.1: Update of the strategy for the development of Comorian fisheries:

The sector policy document dates from 2004. Since this period, several projects have been implemented and achievements have been made. However, the strategy needs to be evaluated and updated.

Activity 1.1.1: Evaluation of the document on the strategy for the development of the Comorian fisheries:

This activity will initiate a consultation to assess the strategy for the development of Comorian fisheries developed since 2004 under the aegis of FAO. This document gave rise to the adoption of the Fisheries Code but also the adoption of the demersal fish management plan in the Union of the Comoros. The evaluation of the sectoral policy will make it possible to note what has been done since 2004 and to redirect the strategy towards new development objectives in accordance with the immediate, short, medium and long-term needs according to the policy of the emergence of the Union of the Comoros horizons 2030.

	<p>The project will necessarily hire a consultant to do the work, who will naturally interview all stakeholders in the 3 islands and therefore a national validation workshop will be organized.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Development of a new sectoral policy and an operational implementation plan:</p> <p>To carry out this activity, it will be necessary to hire a consultant who is an expert in sectoral policy, a fisheries expert, in order to finalize the already validated evaluation document.</p> <p>The development of the new sectoral policy will result in an operational action plan to implement this same policy with a view to strengthening sustainable and profitable fishing for fishing communities.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: validation of the new sectoral policy:</p> <p>A national workshop will be organized to validate the sectoral policy and the operational implementation plan. After this validation, the Minister responsible for fisheries will ratify this new sectoral policy by a ministerial decree.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Improvement of the legal framework:</p> <p>The objective is to strengthen the legal framework by adopting at least 15 legal texts (law, regulations, decisions, etc.) during the project.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Elaboration of legislative and regulatory texts on sea fishing:</p> <p>A national consultant will be hired to work in collaboration with the fisheries department to draw up implementing texts for the Fisheries Code as soon as it is already promulgated on April 1, 2020. We retain at least 15 texts which must be adopted during the life of the project. Meetings will be scheduled with fishing stakeholders to facilitate the drafting of adaptable and easily applicable texts related to the preservation of marine and coastal ecosystems. This activity must be carried out in both Year 1 and Year 2. We can hire different consultants depending on the expertise requested.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Ratification process for international conventions binding on the fight against IUU fishing:</p> <p>Certain binding international conventions have not yet been ratified by the Union of the Comoros. While to better fight IUU fishing these conventions are important. These are mainly the PSMA and the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish.</p> <p>This activity will hire a consultant to develop a technical and legal document to facilitate the process of ratification of these two conventions by the government to help, in concert with the rest of the world, to fight against IUU fishing. This document will constitute a</p>
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	<p>frame of reference allowing to make a plea to the government for the ratification.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Popularization of fishing texts:</p> <p>The legal texts on fishing that will be drafted and adopted will be popularized for the benefit of fishing stakeholders. Extension in the form of a workshop for the stakeholder institutions, but also mass extension for all the fishing communities will be carried out. These same texts will be reproduced in the form of a booklet and distributed to all stakeholders.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Fight against IUU fishing</p> <p>To promote sustainable management of fisheries, we must fight against IUU fishing in all its forms. The objective is to contribute to the fight against IUU fishing by first developing the national control policy and then implementing this policy against IUU fishing.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: Development of a national plan to combat IUU fishing in accordance with the International Action Plan to combat IUU fishing (IPOA-IUU):</p> <p>The Union of the Comoros has not developed its national policy to combat IUU fishing. Carrying out this activity requires the services of a consultant to draw up a national plan to combat IUU fishing in accordance with the FAO international action plan.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Capacity building of local fishing stakeholders to fight against IUU fishing:</p> <p>After the drafting and validation of the national plan to combat IUU fishing, capacity building of local actors will be made in order to make the fight possible. Managers of fishing cooperatives, members of bodies implementing fisheries agreements, resource people will be identified and trained on the implementation of the national plan to combat IUU fishing.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: implementation of the national plan to combat IUU fishing:</p> <p>The logic is that after the validation of the plan and the training of actors on the fight against IUU fishing, we can start its effective implementation. The project will necessarily support the proper implementation of said plan</p>
<p>Outcome 2: The sustainable exploitation of natural resources: the fishing industry is facing serious resource management problems, especially in coastal fishing. The main fishing techniques used contribute to the</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Reduce the abusive exploitation of natural resources:</p> <p>For a better reduction of the abusive exploitation of natural resources, it will be necessary to think of the training of fishermen so that they can associate in their activities the challenges of marine ecosystems.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Training fishermen on the exploitation of resources by new sustainable and profitable fishing techniques:</p>

<p>destruction of marine habitats and cause both environmental degradation and the reduction of resources. The objective to be achieved in this result consists in reducing the abusive exploitation of resources by training and raising awareness among fishing stakeholders on the sustainable exploitation of resources but also by popularizing and applying the texts in force</p>	<p>At least 300 fishermen will be trained during the project period. It has been noted that the fishing gear used is not selective. It will be necessary to develop fishing techniques favourable to responsible fishing. The fishermen will be chosen according to their membership in a fishing cooperative, but also the fishermen with motorized boats whose communities have signed co-management agreements. Some fishermen will be identified according to the degree of destruction they cause in their fishing activities. The lists of fishermen and fishing gear in the LMP areas are known and will be used.</p> <p>The Directorate General of Fisheries Resources (DGRH) with the project will identify the trainers according to the training already carried out before. If the need is, we will call on a resource person outside the Directorate to do the training.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Regulation of fishing gear and popularization of texts:</p> <p>Some fishing gear is not regulated. They will be identified and at least 9 harmful devices are retained to be regulated. However, it will also be necessary to popularize legal texts to facilitate the implementation of management measures and participatory monitoring.</p> <p>Before the adoption of texts on fishing gear, an artisanal fishing gear guide will be needed. It is on this basis that the legal expert will have to adapt the draft text.</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Conservation of ecosystems and reduction of the impact of human activity on the environment.</p> <p>The marine environment in the target LMP areas is threatened and becomes increasingly vulnerable by human pressure. The objective of this outcome is to protect marine and ecosystems and support the implementation of co-management agreements for natural resources.</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Marine and ecosystems protected:</p> <p>The protection of marine areas and its ecosystems is a major objective for the sustainable management of natural resources. it is also a key objective of the SAPPHIRE program. the target areas of the project must naturally be cleaned and protected each year and that the co-management units must be reinforced to support sustainable management initiatives.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Coastal area cleaned each year in LMP areas and waste management mechanism established:</p> <p>The project will support initiatives to clean up target areas every year and support reducing household waste in coastal areas. To make this activity sustainable it will be necessary to set up waste management mechanisms in fisher communities. At least 3 ha of coastal areas will be cleaned each year in the LMP zones.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Consolidation, development, and effective implementation of co-management agreements for natural resources:</p> <p>Co-management agreements have been drawn up for a long time and are struggling to be implemented. This activity supports their implementation. Instead of drafting new agreements, it will be</p>

	<p>necessary to learn the lessons from those already signed and to consolidate the acquired knowledge.</p> <p>To carry out this activity, the Directorate General of Fisheries Resources with the support of a consultant will define new objectives to be achieved because this activity is in the SWIOFish project, so that each party can intervene in an appropriate area. For our project at least 5 co-management agreements are consolidated and effectively implemented.</p> <p>3.1.3. Coastal ecosystem conserved and protected: in addition to reducing households waste that threatened the coastal and marine ecosystem, different ecosystem conservation and protections activities will be implemented through the mobilization of the community.</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Improvement of livelihoods of Fisher communities</p>	<p>Output 4.1: alternative means of livelihoods introduced.</p> <p>The project will encourage the alternative means of livelihoods for people who will be assigned to measures of access to resources within the framework of the implementation of co-management agreements or people potentially affected by ecosystem destructive activities to give them a microproject so that the person stops his destructive activities.</p> <p>Activity 4.1.1: Study and consultation conducted on IGAs.</p> <p>A study will be carried out by a consultant to find out the exact needs of people benefiting from IGAs and the impact due to marine ecosystems. At least 5 alternative substance projects will be identified, and 150 fishermen will beneficiate the IGAs.</p> <p>Activity 4.1.2: Substance fisher communities trained on different IGAs</p> <p>Once the substance projects have been identified, training is provided for the fisher communities on income-generating activities. The study on IGAs (see Activity 3.1.1 above) will necessarily determine the different substance projects and it is from this identification that the training will be based.</p> <p>The fishermen will be chosen according to their membership in a fishing cooperative, but also the fishermen with motorized boats whose communities have signed co-management agreements. Some fishermen will be identified according to the degree of destruction they cause in their fishing activities. The lists of fishermen and fishing gear in the LMP areas are known and will be used</p> <p>Activity 4.1.3: Alternative Income Generating Activities introduced to fisher communities</p> <p>After acknowledging the need to set up income-generating activities, after the study carried out on IGAs and the training of IGA fishermen acquired, the project will implement the identified IGAs and their</p>

	beneficiaries. it is the people identified and then trained who will benefit from the IGAs.
<p>Project coordination.</p> <p>A management unit will be set up to manage the project. A Coordinator will be appointed to lead the activities of the project. He will be assisted by an administrative and financial manager. This project management unit will be responsible for (i) organizing workshops, (ii) managing project funds for the benefit of the beneficiaries as defined in work plan and budget. Office activities, holding meetings are also important for better project management.</p> <p>At the end of the project a final evaluation will be carried out by the project and a final report will be submitted.</p>	<p>1: Effective Project Management.</p> <p>Project management requires the recruitment of two people, one is the coordinator and the other one the administrative and financial assistant.</p> <p>1.1: Setting up an effective project management.</p> <p>The two people mentioned in the above represent the project management unit, a Coordinator of the project and an Assistant.</p> <p>The recruitment of two people is a prerogative between the General Directorate of Fishery Resources and the National Focal Point of the Nairobi Convention.</p> <p>1.2: Monitor and evaluation of project activities</p> <p>to rigorously maintain an effective management of the project, it will be necessary to follow closely the programmed activities and to make a progressive evaluation to know the state of the execution of said activities. it is on this basis of progression that the management unit will achieve the assigned objectives.</p> <p>The project management unit can at any time make trips to the islands to learn about the execution of the project and the realization of the programmed activities.</p> <p>1.3: Organizing monthly coordination meetings.</p> <p>Every month the project coordination will organize meetings with the stakeholders in order to animate and coordinate the activities of the project. Meeting costs are covered by this section.</p> <p>1.4: Communication</p> <p>The management of the project requires communication costs, which are both telephone, internet, internal travel (example, taxi/moving costs) and press releases costs on the radio, on TV.</p>

Project period	2 years	Total resources required	
Start date	May 2020	Total resources allocated	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CCN/PNUE 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Institution: Directorate General of Fisheries Resources 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In nature 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 	
End date	December 2021		

Agreed by the Institution: Directorate General of Fisheries Resources (DGRH), Union of Comoros.

Approved by the National Focal Institution (Point):

Approved by the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention/UN Environment:

BIENNIAL WORK PLAN 2020/2021

Expected project results	Planned activities	Year 1: 2020				Year 2: 2021				Responsible party	Source of the fund	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
OUTCOME 1: Fisheries governance is improved Baseline: a) A document on the strategy for the development of Comorian fisheries drawn up in 2004 b) Fisheries and Aquaculture Act Target: a) A new sector policy is defined with an operational implementation plan b) At least 10 regulatory texts adopted c) A National Plan to Combat IUU Fishing is Developed and Implemented	Output 1.1: Update of the strategy for the development of Comorian fisheries											
	Activity 1.1.1: Evaluation of the document on the strategy for the development of the Comorian fisheries:										Directorate General of Fisheries Resources	SAPPHIRE
	Activity 1.1.2: Development of a new sectoral policy and an operational implementation plan:											
	Activity 1.1.3: validation of the new sectoral policy:											
	Output 1.2: Improvement of the legal framework:											
	Activity 1.2.1: Elaboration of legislative and regulatory texts on sea fishing:											
	Activity 1.2.2: Ratification process for international conventions binding on the fight against IUU fishing											
	Activity 1.2.3: Popularization of fishing texts											
	Output 1.3: Fight against IUU fishing											
	Activity 1.3.1: Development of a national plan to combat IUU fishing											

Expected project results	Planned activities	Year 1: 2020				Year 2: 2021				Responsible party	Source of the fund
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	in accordance with the International Action Plan to combat IUU fishing (IPOA-IUU)										
	Activity 1.3.2: Capacity building of local fishing stakeholders to fight against IUU fishing										
	Activity 1.3.3: implementation of the national plan to combat IUU fishing										
OUTCOME 2:	Output 2.1. Fight against IUU fishing										
Sustainable exploitation of natural resources Baseline: N/A Target: 300 fishermen trained, a validated guide and a text on fishing gear adopted	Activity 2.1.1. Fishermen's training on resource exploitation through new sustainable and cost-effective fishing techniques										
	Activity 2.1.2. Regulation of fishing gear and popularization of legal texts										
OUTCOME 3:	Outputs 3.1. Marine and ecosystems protected:										
Conservation of ecosystems and reduction of the impact of human activity on the environment Base: N/A Target: 20 ha areas cleaned, 12 ha protected and at least 5 co-management agreements implemented	Activity 3.1.1. Coastal area cleaned each year in LMP areas and waste management mechanism established										
	Activity 3.1.2. Consolidating, development and effective implementation of natural resources co-management agreements										

Expected project results	Planned activities	Year 1: 2020				Year 2: 2021				Responsible party	Source of the fund
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	Activity 3.1.3. Implementation of different ecosystem conservation and protections activities										
OUTCOME 4:	Output 4.1: Alternative means of livelihoods introduced										
Alternative means of livelihoods introduced Base: N/A Target: at least 5 alternative subsistence projects identified, and 150 fishermen trained and benefited the IGAs	Activity 4.1.1. Study and consultation conducted on Income Generating Activities (IGA)										
	Activity 4.1.2. Substance Fisher communities trained on different IGAs										
	Activity 4.1.3. Alternative IGAs introduced to Fisher communities										
Project coordination	1. Effective project management										
	Activity 1. Setting up an effective project management										
	Activity 2. Monitor and evaluation of project activities										
	Activity 3. communication and awareness										
	Activity 4. Operation Cost										

11. Budget

	Year 1	Year 2	Total USD	Description
Activity	Cost USD	Cost USD		
Outcome 1: Fisheries governance is improved				
Output 1.1: Update of the strategy for the development of Comorian fisheries:				
Activity 1.1.1: Evaluation of the document on the strategy for the development of the Comorian fisheries:	3000		3000	
Activity 1.1.2: Development of a new sectoral policy and an operational implementation plan:	4000		4000	
Activity 1.1.3: validation of the new sectoral policy:	1000		1000	
Sub total	8000		8000	
Output 1.2: Improvement of the legal framework				
Activity 1.2.1: Elaboration of legislative and regulatory texts on sea fishing:	2000	2000	4000	
Activity 1.2.2: Ratification process for international conventions binding on the fight against IUU fishing:	500	500	1000	
Activity 1.2.3: Popularization of fishing texts:	500	500	1000	
Sub total	3000	3,000	6000	
Output 1.3: Fight against IUU fishing				
Activity 1.3.1: Development of a national plan to combat IUU fishing in accordance with the International Action Plan to combat IUU fishing (IPOA-IUU):		3000	3000	
Activity 1.3.2: Capacity building of local fishing stakeholders to fight against IUU fishing:		1500	1500	
Activity 1.3.3: Implementation of the national plan to combat IUU fishing:		1500	1500	
Sub total		6,000	6000	
Outcome 2: Sustainable exploitation of natural resources				
Output 2.1: Reduce the abusive exploitation of natural resources				
Activity 2.1.1: Fishermen's training on resource exploitation through new sustainable and cost-effective fishing techniques	7900	0	7900	
Activity 2.1.2: Regulation of fishing gear and popularization of legal texts	6000	5000	11,000	
Sub total	13,900	5,000	18,900	

Outcome 3. Conservation of ecosystems and reduction of the impact of human activity on the environment				
Output 3.1. Marine and coastal ecosystems protected				
Activity 3.1.1. Coastal areas cleaned each year in each LMP area and waste management mechanism established	4400	4400	8800	
Activity 3.1.2. Consolidation, development, and effective implementation of natural resource co-management agreements	4650	4650	9300	
Activity 3.1.3. community led ecosystem conservation and protection activities	5000	5000	10,000	
Sub total	14,050	14,050	28,100	
Outcome 4. Improvement of livelihoods of the fisher communities				
Output 4.1. Alternative means of livelihoods introduced				
Activity 4.1.1. Study and consultation conducted on IGA	4000		4000	
Activity 4.1.2. Substance fisher communities trained on different income generating activities	4800		4800	
Activity 4.1.3. Alternative Income Generating Activities (IGA) introduced to fisher communities	15,000	15,000	30,000	
Sub total	23,800	15,000	38,800	
Project Coordination				
Travel within Islands for project monitoring and evaluation	1000	1000	2000	
communication and awareness raising	1700	500	2200	
Operation Cost	5400	5400	10,800	
Sub total	7700	6,500	14 200	
Grand Total	70,450	49,550	120, 000	

12. Annex 4.1: budgetary justification

No	Category	Justification
1)	Operating costs	The project will necessarily organize workshops, hold meetings, or pay for restoration. This requires logistics, part of which will be allocated to facilitate implementation.
2)	Contract service	Some services require expertise in terms of consultation, either to conduct a study or to provide training.
3)	Travel	Since the project covers the 3 islands, the project coordination unit will have to travel between the islands to ensure better project management and better follow-up of activities.
4)	Communication and awareness raising	The management of the project requires communication costs, which are both telephone, internet, internal travel (example, taxi/moving costs) and press releases costs on the radio, on TV. Some of the costs will be used to ensure awareness raising.

13. Appendix 5: Monitoring framework and evaluation of project implementation.

Project title: Strengthen sectoral policy and co-management of natural resources for better conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems in the Union of the Comoros.				
The overall objective of the project: Improvement of sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems through a reinforced sectoral policy and effective implementation of co-management of natural resources.				
Outcome	Output	Indicator	Target/Base	Method of monitoring and evaluation
Outcome 1: Fisheries governance is improved	O.1.1: Updated Strategy for the Development of Comorian Fisheries	a) An elaborated sectoral policy document,	a) A document on the strategy for the development of Comorian fisheries drawn up in 2004 b) Fisheries and Aquaculture Act	It is a consultative activity for an evaluation of sector policy and to propose a new policy with an operational implementation plan. Reference Terms will be developed and will naturally give the objectives to be achieved and deliverables. It is based on this documentation that the monitoring and evaluation methodology will be based.
	O.1.2: The legal framework for fisheries is improved	b) Number of regulatory texts adopted,		It is a consultative activity to develop a framework document in consultation with all institutions involved in public, private and civil society with a view to being able to put in place coordination of all fishing activities. Reference Terms will be developed and will naturally give the objectives to be achieved and deliverables. It is based on this documentation that the monitoring and evaluation methodology will be based.
	O.1.3: Fight against IUU fishing	c) A national action plan to combat IUU fishing developed		It is a consultative activity to develop legal texts on fisheries. Reference Terms will be developed and will naturally give the objectives to be achieved and deliverables. It was accepted that at least 10 texts would be adopted. It is based on this documentation that the monitoring and evaluation methodology will be based.
Outcome 2: Sustainable exploitation of natural resources	O.2.1 Reduce the abusive exploitation of natural resources	a) Number of fishermen trained in new fishing techniques b) Number of regulated fishing gear natural resources	a) At least 300 fishermen trained over the 2 years of the project b) At least 9 fishing gear are regulated	As part of the fisherman training activity, terms of reference will be developed and will determine the objectives to be achieved in relation to the training as described in the work plan. the activity report will serve as a verification tool. the involvement of the general directorate of fishery resources and the project management unit is considerably important to ensure the reliability of the report. As part of the fishing gear regulation activity, two documents are essential to ensure an evaluation, there is the document concerning the technical guide of fishing gear and the texts that will be adopted.

Outcome 3: Conservation of ecosystems and reduction of the impact of human activity on the environment	O.3.1 Marine and ecosystems protected:	Number of distance units cleaned, and number of co-management agreements consolidated and effectively implemented	a) At least 20 ha of coastal areas cleaned each year in the LMP areas b) And at least 5 co-management agreements are consolidated and effectively implemented c) At least 12 hectares of coastal ecosystem protected d) At least one waste incineration unit is set up for each PGL area	These activities require the involvement of the parties concerned, the fisher communities, the Directorate of fisheries resources and the coordination of the project. the report of these activities is a useful document for monitoring and evaluation. The report should include photographs, testimonies of the concerned communities
Outcome 4: Alternative means of livelihoods introduced	O.4.1 Alternative means of livelihoods introduced	a) Number of subsistence projects identified for fisher communities b) Number of fishermen trained and benefited on alternative subsistence projects	a) At least 5 alternative subsistence projects identified for fisher communities b) At least 150 fishermen trained and benefited the IGAs	These activities also require the involvement of the parties concerned, the fisher communities, the Directorate of fisheries resources and the coordination of the project. the report of these activities is a useful document for monitoring and evaluation.
Project coordination	Effective project management	Management unit set up	A management committee is set up	The evaluation of the Management Committee will be documented in the final evaluation report of the project where certain aspects will be developed such as the quality of the project coordination, the contracting process, the process of consultations, etc. It is the project management unit, effectively different from the national coordination which is supposed to coordinate all the projects on the Nairobi convention. the project management unit is composed of two people, the coordinator and the administrative and finance assistant.