



# Ocean Stewardship Fund MAVA Grant - Application Form

**Application closing date: 23:59 GMT on 14 February 2022**

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## A. Personal Details

<b>Applicant name</b>	Mohamed El Hafed EJIWEN
<b>Organisation</b>	Institut Mauritanien de Recherche Océanographique et des Pêches (IMROP)
<b>Type of organisation (e.g. NGO, industry association, private company, research institution, public agencies or departments)</b>	Research institution
<b>Organisation website (if applicable)</b>	<a href="http://www.imrop.mr/">http://www.imrop.mr/</a>
<b>Position</b>	Directeur de l'IMROP
<b>Postal address</b>	BP 22, Nouadhibou ( Cansado ) République Islamique de Mauritanie
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<b>Contact telephone number</b>	+222 22421037
<b>Project Lead name (if different to Applicant)</b>	Cheikh-Baye BRAHAM
<b>MSC Outreach contact</b>	Carlos Montero

## B. Project Details

<b>Project title</b>	Improved fisheries data and ecosystem information for small pelagics
<b>Start date for activities within this funding proposal</b>	Sept 2022

<b>(between April and December 2022)</b>	
<b>End date for activities within this funding proposal (before December 2025)</b>	Aug. 2025

## C. Details of the participating fishery

<b>Fishery name</b>	Small pelagic fishery, coastal fleet
<b>Target species</b>	Sardine ( <i>Sardine pilchardus</i> ), flat sardinella ( <i>Sardinella maderensis</i> )
<b>Annual catch volume</b>	2020: sardine: 311442 t (coastal fleet), 345000 (total) flat sardinella: 98563 t (coastal fleet), 189689 t (total) total catch coastal fleet (all species combined, including bycatch) : 501154 t
<b>Gear type(s)</b>	Seine
<b>Maximum length of vessels</b>	60 m ~650 vessels 14.5-26m (segment 1) 26 vessels 26-40m (segment 2) 23 vessels 40-60m (segment 3)
<b>Processing onboard (e.g. icebox, refrigeration, tailing, shucking)</b>	Icebox or RSW
<b>Country (or countries) that fishery is based in</b>	Mauritania
<b>LME region(s)</b>	Canary current
<b>FAO region(s)</b>	34
<b>BMT Index at time of application (if relevant)</b>	0.36 (sardine P1, if key LTL) 0.39 (sardine P1, if not key LTL) 0.29 (sardinelle P1, if key LTL) 0.30 (sardinelle P1, if not key LTL)
<b>Is the fishery or fishery stakeholders working towards MSC Full Assessment?</b>  <b>If Yes, please specify the expected start date of full assessment</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No  Expected start date: December 2026

## D. Project description (maximum five pages)

**Project title:**

Improved fisheries data and ecosystem information for small pelagics

**Project summary:**

A MSC pre-assessment of the the small pelagics fishery was completed in 2021, with the support of MSC and MAVA, which highlighted a series of problems for the main small pelagic stocks, including data collection and sampling for robust stock assessment, ensuring that management is able to react to the status of each stock, and the need to improve our understanding of the role played by these stocks and the fishery in the ecosystem, in order to ensure precautionary management of the ecosystem as a whole.

The management plan for the small pelagic fishery is currently in the process of review and revision. The revised management plan takes into account the structure and requirements of the MSC standard, since MSC certification is a stated objective of fisheries policy. It is intended that the management plan will be a living document, with a process of evaluation and review of stock targets, harvest control rules, catch limits and other management measures which will be informed by the output of this project.

For this project, we propose two key actions:

1. Data collection and analysis on small pelagics (sampling at sea and on shore, data preparation and analysis)
2. Data collection and analysis on the ecosystem (discard and bycatch data, analysis of ecosystem dynamics, support for ecosystem-based management)

In addition, we propose a ‘communication and coordination’ element to the project, in order to ensure good coordination between project participants (IMROP, Ministry, FNP, MSC and other stakeholders), and are able to communicate externally about the project, both inside and outside Mauritania. Key objectives are to ensure that there are synergies with other related and overlapping initiatives, to provide visibility for the project both nationally and internationally, including in countries which exploit the same shared stocks, and to inform stakeholders about the current status of stocks and the various risks facing the fishery and ecosystem (overexploitation, climate change etc.).

**Introduction:**

The small pelagic stocks exploited in Mauritania play a key role in upwelling ecosystems due to their intermediate position in the foodweb, and because of their high biomass. These small pelagic species also play a key economic role because they make up the majority of the catch from fisheries in NW Africa, and crucially are a key source of raw material for combating poverty and food insecurity, and the basis of significant employment.

A revolution in the small pelagic fishery in Mauritania has taken place with the arrival of the fishmeal industry around 2012. The newly-built fishmeal factories massively increased demand for small pelagics. Currently there are around 30 factories in Mauritania and the amount processed into fishmeal has increased from less than 60,000 t in 2014 to more than 100,000 t in 2021.

Small pelagics form an essential link the marine food chain. Changes to the biomass of these species at a low trophic level can have significant effects across the ecosystem, including reducing food availability for species at higher trophic levels, such as seabirds and marine mammals.

These small pelagic stocks migrate up and down the NW African coast and are exploited at all points in their migratory pathway by artisanal and coastal fleets in each country. The main stocks are shared between Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal and Gambia. These stocks have been under intense pressure from these fisheries for the last 30 years, with a general trend towards increasing catch, from just over a million tonnes in the 1990s to nearly 2.7 million tonnes in 2018 (all species combined). Behind this increase in catch is a worrying situation in relation to the status of the stocks.

From a scientific perspective, the lack of statistical data from the fisheries is a huge barrier to understanding and evaluating the status and trends of the various stocks and fisheries. Current and comparable data are lacking in relation to the biology of several species, ecosystem, life history, essential habitats, migratory pathways and stock definition. Conducting data collection and research to enable robust and up-to-date analysis is a key obstacle to management, both at national and regional levels. Furthermore, these stocks being shared, scientific cooperation between coastal states is essential but continues to need support and development to provide useable and consistent advice to managers.

In terms of fisheries management and governance, management initiatives for this fishery are relatively recent across the region, and very variable between countries. Mauritania has a draft management plan for small pelagics which was validated from a technical point of view in 2012, but politically was never formally adopted. Work on a new management plan, revised and updated, is currently underway. The outputs of this project will feed directly into the management process being defined by this management plan, which aims to establish a national management system in conformance with the MSC standard and responsive to new information about stock status, biology, fisheries, ecosystem etc.

Changes in the fishery have had a big impact on scientific research. Scientific data collection on stock dynamics, stock status, migration pathways etc. remain limited and need to be strengthened. Sampling of landings has also been interrupted periodically because of insufficient resources at IMROP, meaning that sampling from the fishmeal factories has been intermittent, and spatio-temporal coverage of the fishery insufficient. As a consequence, stock assessments by the FAO-CECAF working group have not been sufficiently robust to allow evaluation of stock status for several stocks (sardinellas and

obo). Since 2013, the CECAF working group reports have expressed the participants' concern about the paucity of data and associated uncertainties in stock status. In terms of catch composition and length-frequency, CECAF sets a minimum sampling rate of one sample per thousand tonnes of catch, as well as the objective of sampling all fleet segments in each quarter. The data collection supported by this project will help directly in filling the data gaps identified by CECAF and hence improving stocks assessments.

There are periodic regional acoustic surveys conducted by the R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen but since 2015 they have not been regular (lately due to covid). The acoustic data have not therefore been sufficient to allow quantitative biomass estimates in recent years.

Overall, the current situation could result in the collapse of stocks, with severe consequences for employment in the artisanal fisheries sector, and on food security in the wider region.

#### **Aims and objectives:**

The objectives of this proposal are:

1. To support IMROP in strengthening their scientific programme on small pelagics, including sampling at sea, at landing points and in the fishmeal factories, and data preparation and analysis by IMROP and CECAF, including historical data which so far has not been in a suitable format to be useful.
2. To improve data collection on discards and bycatch from the coastal small pelagic fleet, and on ecosystem dynamics, with the aim of supporting i) better protection for endangered species interacting with the fishery or stocks, and ii) the management of small pelagics in a sustainable ecosystem context.

#### **Planned activities:**

Activity 1 (Strengthened scientific programme for small pelagics) :

1.1 Historical logbook data: The coastal fleet has moved to electronic logbooks but a backlog of paper logbooks remains to be input into the database system at IMROP (which includes a model 'saisi des journaux de pêche' – logbook entry). The information contained in these logbooks is potentially very useful for improving stock assessments of the sardinelle species (formerly the dominant species in coastal fleet catch) because they provide estimates of catch quantity, species composition and fishing effort per trip. They may therefore be able to provide a CPUE time series of around a decade, allowing some quantitative stock assessment for the two sardinelle species by CECAF for the first time in several years, even if based on limited or partial abundance indices (data-limited methodologies such as SPiCT, attempted for the sardinellas in 2021 but considered insufficiently robust).

IMROP has worked with contractors (a team of women) for data entry and quality assurance, supported by a previous project funded by the FIP which provided the IT materials for this project (€11,709) but this was not sufficient to complete the data entry, and work is also needed to put the completed data into a form which is easily useable by the CECAF working group (validation and removal of errors, consideration of effort can be quantified, calculation of CPUE from the data, preliminary visualisation, preparation of data tables for the working group etc.).

1.2 Sampling of landings : Landings need to be sampled regularly for species composition and size-frequency, at landing sites and in the fishmeal factories. IMROP has had some piecemeal financing (e.g. from the FIP) for sampling landings of the coastal fleet and in the fishmeal factories, but additional sampling is needed to be able to guarantee that Mauritania can meet the minimum requirements set by CECAF (one sample per 1000 tonnes of catch, sampling each fleet segment each quarter), and to put the sampling programme on a sustainable footing. The funding is particularly needed i) to pay a stipend to data enumerators (which it has been found is an important part of getting good data), ii) to provide materials (tablets) and associated training (one training session already held, partially supported by ~€600 in funding from the FIP). In relation to the fishmeal fishery (coastal fleet), IMROP has been meeting the CECAF minimum requirement periodically, when external financial support has been available, so there is confidence that on the basis of this project, the appropriate level of sampling can be achieved over a longer time period.

In terms of the use of these data for assessment purposes, it is clear that quantifying removals is a basic requirement, and since the catch is often mixed, this usually requires sampling of landings (on landing or in the factories) to evaluate species composition. In addition, CECAF has relied extensively on length-based assessment methodologies (such as LCA) where these data are available, so robust size-frequency sampling by species from this fishery, over a sufficient time period, will be helpful in supporting these analyses (not recently possible for sardinella, conducted regularly for sardine but based mainly on Moroccan data and hence largely missing the Mauritanian component of the catch). These data are also entered in Monitoring System for Artisanal and Coastal fishing (SSPAC) (module 'enquête retour de mer' for landings data from vessels, or module 'Enquête de lot auprès des unités d'achat et de traitement du produit de la pêche' for sample analysis at factories). It is also possible to obtain and enter purchase data from the factories (module 'récupération des registres d'achats des usines'), allowing landings and factory samples to be linked in the system.

1.3 Artisanal catch: A key data gap for Mauritania is the estimation of landings by the artisanal (pirogue) fishery, where sampling has been lacking to date. The funding requirements are the same as above, i.e. to support enumerators with a field stipend, materials and training.

The data entry, analysis and use are the same as under 1.2 above. Improved estimates of catch by species for the artisanal fleet in Mauritania will be significant in reducing uncertainties in the estimate of removals from Mauritania for more coastal species such as

flat sardinella. From the stock perspective, the largest data gap for this species (as well as round sardinella) remains the lack of data from Senegal, which cannot be solved in this project, but more robust data from Mauritania may nevertheless allow application of data-deficient methodologies such as LCA and SPiCT, or even in the longer term (if data collection can be put on a sustainable footing) more sophisticated statistical models.

1.4 Alternative data-gathering methods: With the cooperation of stakeholders, we propose to pilot a project for self-sampling with the fishmeal factories and the coastal fleet. It is proposed to conduct this work in cooperation with the FIP, working with factories who are FIP participants (see attached letter of support). The details of how this might work will be worked out with the participating factories, it may be self-sampling (providing training to factory staff to collect the necessary data) or it may be more appropriate for factories to take samples and put them aside for trained enumerators, who can then visit at more convenient times. The discussion will start via a FIP meeting, followed up by workshops and more focused training, and the piloting of the system in a few factories.

1.5 Small pelagic management plan: The management plan for the small pelagic fishery is in the process of revision, supported by GIZ. While it is hoped that the plan will be finalised and validated within the next 12 months, it will be a living document, with ongoing re-evaluation of targets, management procedures, catch limits and other regulations based on information on the stocks, fishery and ecosystem, and specifically on the data collected in Activities 1.1-1.5, as well as Activities 2.1-2.3 below. Funding is not being requested for this activity, since it is already supported by GIZ, but it is included to highlight how the outputs of this project will feed directly into management of the stocks and fishery.

Activity 2 (Ecosystem):

2.1 Role of small pelagics in the ecosystem: In order to address MSC's requirements on key LTL species, as well as to move towards more ecosystem-based management, we need to understand better the role of these species in the ecosystem in the Mauritanian context, as well as the impact of the small pelagic fishery on the ecosystem. A preliminary ecosystem model has been developed using EcoPath, by a student from Morocco's Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II (Ahmede Vall 2019), which tries to calculate MSC's SURF index as well as looking at proportional connectivity, energy transfer and wasp-waistedness, as per the MSC requirements for key LTL species. However, the model does not capture significant elements of the complexity of the ecosystem (e.g. different oceanographic regimes) and would also be significantly improved by the improved data available as a result of Activity 1. Modelling the impact of the fishery also requires better data on the full species composition of the catch, including discards (see rest of Activity 2 below).

2.2 Bycatch: Bycatch of the coastal fleet needs to be better quantified, in order to determine the impact of the fishery on species and on the ecosystem, and to address conflicts with artisanal fisheries. There is already an observer programme at IMROP which was formerly supported by the PromoPêche project (GIZ funding), with 9 vessels from the coastal fleet

embarking observers in 2020. However, the programme needs support to continue, in particular observer stipends, as well as materials and updated training. The observers have collected data on catch species composition and size-frequency (discarded as well as retained) as well as interactions with endangered and protected species, although data are as yet insufficient for quantitative estimates. These data obviously feed into Activity 2.1 above, but also support improved data for target species (Activity 1) where currently we have no information about discards from the coastal fleet. Currently, observer data is not part of SSPAC, so discard information would be analysed separately.

2.3 Protected species: Likewise, the impact of the coastal fleet on protected species needs to be quantified and evaluated – particularly in relation to marine mammals for which Mauritanian waters are known to be important. This is essential for i) ensuring the protection of these species; ii) addressing the impacts and sustainability of the fishery, in the context of the MSC standard, and iii) addressing the requirements of the US Marine Mammal Protection Act, as regards fishmeal and oil which is exported to the USA.

Activity 3 (Coordination and communication):

Budget and activities have been included for project coordination, and for communication of project results. For this purpose we propose three activities:

- Project coordination meetings (3-4 days every 6 months)
- Public and stakeholder dissemination workshops – to inform different stakeholders and the general public about the project, its objectives, activities and outcomes; and to support stakeholder engagement
- Awareness raising via distribution of small consumables: t-shirts, caps etc.

**Expected outcomes:**

Outcomes Activity 1:

Improved data: an essential prerequisite for improved stock assessments and more robust and precautionary management. Including:

- Historic data from paper logbooks, quality checked and in a form useable for analysis (Activity 1.1);
- Regular sampling at landing sites (artisanal and coastal) and in fishmeal factories, such that:
  - total landings from the small pelagic fishery, by species and by fleet, can be estimated with confidence (Activities 1.2 and 1.3);
  - catch-at-size data are available for the important fisheries for stock assessments (Activities 1.2 and 1.3);

Also pilot of possible methods of making the scientific data collection system at IMROP more self-sustaining in the long term, but involving fishery stakeholders in data and or sample gathering (Activity 1.4).



Information available to inform management, based around the new management plan which aims to establish sustainable stock targets, a responsive harvest control rule and a management regime based on catch limits (Activity 1.5).

**Outcomes Activity 2:**

Improvements to the existing EcoPath ecosystem model, including incorporation of better data from the fishery (as per Activity 1) and a more sophisticated analysis of ecosystem complexities, to improve our analysis of the role of small pelagics in the ecosystem and also to obtain a better estimate of the MSC key LTL requirements (SURF index etc.) (Activity 2.1).

Quantitative estimates of discards, bycatch and interactions with ETP species from the coastal fleet, for input to the ecosystem model and to establish whether these are ecologically and socially sustainable, as well as to address the requirements of the US MMPA (Activities 2.2 and 2.3).

**Outcomes relating to management:**

The small pelagic management plan is currently in a process of revision and updating, with the support of GIZ. The updated management plan will take account of the MSC standard in its structure and elements, since MSC certification is a long-term objective of the fishery, strongly supported by the MPEM. Therefore, the plan takes an ecosystem focus, aiming to ensure that the fishery is sustainable both in relation to the stock and in relation to the ecosystem (as well as socio-economically). The activities set out above will therefore contribute significantly to the implementation of the new management plan for small pelagics. Specifically, they will allow management to be more responsive to the status of stocks, and to take an increasingly ecosystem-based approach, in function of the information available on the status of small pelagic stocks, their role in the ecosystem, and the wider impacts of the fishery.

**Outcomes Activity 3:**

The objectives of Activity 3 are: good coordination and communication between project partners, including MSC and MAVA; adaptive management of the project to maximise benefits and sustainability of outcome; awareness of the project, key participants and MSC more generally among stakeholders and the general public; communication and dialogue between project participants and stakeholders.

**Timeline of proposed work:**

It is proposed that the project will last 3 years. A planning spreadsheet is provided separately.

**Other activities in this project that would NOT be funded by this grant (optional):**

A FIP (fishery improvement project) supported by a segment of the fishmeal / fishoil industry, as well as by MPEM, IMROP, FNP and others, has provided some support for improving data collection, particularly in relation to the fishmeal factories, but this has

been limited. GIZ is supporting the revision and validation of the small pelagic management plan. The acoustic surveys are supported by the FAO Nansen programme.

These actions have been incorporated into the budget as match funding, to the extent that they can be fully quantified.

### **Would this project benefit other fisheries? If so, how?**

The improvement of data and hence stock assessments will benefit all the fisheries on these stocks across the region, including in particular the artisanal fisheries which are so important for regional food security. Improved understanding on the role of these stocks in the ecosystem could also benefit other fisheries in Mauritania (such as for predators such as courbine and larger pelagics), by ensuring that sufficient prey biomass is available to maintain these stocks in a healthy state.



## E. Project outputs and outcomes

Please provide more detail below regarding your project’s intended outcomes and outputs that would be funded by this grant:

<b>Activity number</b> (please use the same numbering in the budget)	<b>Action ID</b> (from the Improvement Action Plan; leave blank if no Action Plan)	<b>Name of activity</b>	<b>MSC Fisheries Standard Performance Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Outcome(s) (what will this activity achieve?)</b>	<b>Output(s) of this activity</b>
Activity 1.1	Action 1	Historical logbook data	1.2.3, 2.1.3 ; also 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.4	Improved data for stock assessments	All logbook data from the coastal fleet, from the start of the fleet in ~2010, are available for stock assessment
Activity 1.2	Action 1	Sampling of landings	1.2.3, 2.1.3 ; also 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.4	Improved data for stock assessments; CECAF minimum sampling requirements are met	Sufficient sampling (number of samples, size of samples, regularity of sampling and coverage) of species composition and length-frequency from the coastal fleet and fishmeal factories
Activity 1.3	Action 1	Artisanal catch	1.2.3, 2.1.3 ; also 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.4	Improved information about the catch of small pelagics by the pirogue fleet (quantity and species composition)	Sufficient sampling of the artisanal landings to allow a robust estimate of catch by species



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Activity 1.4	Action 1	Alternative data-gathering methods	1.2.3, 2.1.3 ; also 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.4	Step towards putting data collection system for factories on a sustainable footing	Pilot of methods for self-sampling in fishmeal factories, with the support of participating factories
Activity 1.5	Action 2	Small pelagic management plan	1.2.1, 1.2.2, 2.1.2, 2.2.2 ; also key LTL, 2.5.2	Management is responsive to state of stocks and ecosystem	Data collected and analysed during the project informs the revision and implementation of the small pelagic management plan
Activity 2.1	Action 3	Role of small pelagics in the ecosystem	1.1.1 et 1.1.2 (key LTL requirements) 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 2.5.3	The role of the stocks and the impact of the fishery on the ecosystem is better understood. MSC key LTL requirements can be applied to management if required.	An evaluation of the role of small pelagics and the coastal fishery in the ecosystem; estimate of MSC key LTL requirements (SURF index etc.)
Activity 2.2	Action 6	Bycatch	2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3	The impact of the coastal fishery on non-target species is understood; management issues and conflicts with other fisheries can be better addressed	A quantitative estimate of coastal fleet bycatch (including discards) by species
Activity 2.3	Action 6	Protected species	2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3	The impact of the coastal fleet on protected species (marine mammals, turtles, seabirds) is understood and can be addressed in management. The requirements of the US	A quantitative estimate of coastal fleet interactions with protected species (species concerned, interaction rate, outcome, key locations and time periods etc.)



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				MMPA for export to the US can be addressed.	
Activity 3	n/a	Communication and coordination	n/a	Strong project management, public and stakeholder awareness of activities and results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination meetings</li> <li>• Workshops for communication and awareness-raising</li> <li>• Other communication activities (e.g. communication materials)</li> </ul>

## F. Personnel and other organisations involved

Please provide details of the activity leads involved in the project:

Full name	Organisation	Position	Role in this project (please link to activities above)	Qualifications and previous experience relevant to project (please also include an institution profile URL if possible)
Dr Cheikh-baye Braham	IMROP, CECAF	Chef des Services Statistiques	Overall project coordonnateur ; responsible for data preparation and analysis, stock assessments, CECAF (all activities but in particular Activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4); also liaison with preparation of Management Plan team (Activity 1.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chair of CECAF small pelagic working group</li> <li>• Team leader and project coordinator, small pelagics, IMROP</li> <li>• FIP coordinator</li> <li>• Member of team revising small pelagic management plan</li> </ul>
Dr Beyah Habibe Meissa	IMROP	Chef laboratoire Evaluation des stocks	Coordonnateur for at-sea observer programme; responsible for bycatch monitoring and ecosystem activities (Activities 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)	Coordinator : observer programme and modelling of marine resources at IMROP
Dr Ely Beibou	IMROP	Chef de Programme	Project monitoring, ecosystem activities (Activity 2.2)	Coordinator : small pelagic biology / ecology research (AGD- CSRP, Zones de nurseries, etc.)
Dr Mohamed Ahmed Jeyid	IMROP	Chercheur au laboratoire LERVA	Responsible for acoustic survey	Head of acoustic programme at IMROP



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Mr Abdelkerim Souleymane	IMROP	Chercheur au LERVA	Responsible for activities around sampling of landings at factories, and observer deployments (Activities 1.2, 1.4, 2.2 and 2.3)	Head of fishmeal factory monitoring and observer planning at IMROP
Mr Wagne Oumar Hamet	IMROP	Chercheur au SS	Responsible for activities around sampling of landings in the north zone and the Banc d'Arguin (Activities 1.2 and 1.3)	Head of artisanal / coastal fleet monitoring programme
Dr Ahmed Sadegh	IMROP	Chercheur au SS	Responsible for activities around sampling of landings in the central and south zones (Activities 1.2 and 1.3)	Data supervisor for central and south zones
Mr Ahmed Moctar Khoubah	FNP	Sécrétaire Général Adjoint	Representative organisation for fishmeal industry (Activities 1.2, 1.4) and artisanal fishery (Activity 1.3)	Deputy Secretary General of representative organisation for the fishing industry
Dr Jo Gascoigne	Olvea / FIP	FIP co-coordinator with Dr Braham	Liaison with participating factories for Activities 1.2 and 1.4, general support around MSC requirements and workplan	Independent consultant retained by Olvea (FIP participant) for support with FIP and MSC
Dr Azza Jiddou	MPEM	Conseiller technique au Ministère	Liaison with Ministry	Chair of FIP Comité de Pilotage
Ahmedou Ould Taleb	Rim Fish Meal	Directeur	Representative of participating factories	Founder member of FIP and member of FIP Comité Technique

**Please list any other organisations that are supporting this project or any in-kind support that is being provided:**

A Fishery Improvement Project has been established by some participants in the supply chain (plants, buyers). Through this project, several factories and the FNP provided support for data collection activities in 2020 and 2021, aimed at addressing the most critical gaps. Some funds from supply chain participants are available to continue this activity in 2022. The work is coordinated by IMROP so there should be no duplication of finance or effort.

The development of the PAP-PP is being supported by GIZ. Dr Braham (proposed project coordinator) is part of the plan development team.

## G. Project budget

In the separate Excel Budget Calculator provided, please give a detailed summary of the amount requested for each activity in your proposal, along with details of any matched funds, in-kind/cash contributions or further funding pending.

If your project is more than one year in length, please also provide below an outline of your expected spend for each year of the project:

Please see figures from Budget spreadsheet. This has been calculated from the costings for each service (budget spreadsheet 1), the allocation of each service to each Activity and the proportion of each Activity taking place in each year, according to the project timeline (budget spreadsheet 2). Note that IMROP salary costs (match funding, budget spreadsheet 5) are not included here but are set out in the budget.

	<b>Year 1 expected spend (Euros)</b>	<b>Year 2 expected spend (Euros)</b>	<b>Final year expected spend (Euros)</b>
<b>Requested from OSF</b>	<b>55716</b>	<b>44216</b>	<b>35050</b>
<b>Confirmed match funding</b>	<b>12665</b>	<b>8665</b>	<b>3665</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>68381</b>	<b>52881</b>	<b>38715</b>

**Have you considered applying for other funding to support this project?**

Please see information above and in budget (match funding, see also notes in budget spreadsheet) on other funding inputs





## H. Declarations

I certify that all the information provided in this application is true to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any misleading statements whether deliberate or accidental could make the application invalid. This includes the stated roles and commitment of all partners involved in the project proposal.

I confirm that I have read, understood and agree to the OSF MAVA Grant Application Terms and Conditions (outlined at the end of this Application Form).

### Dissemination of personal data

Your application will be stored on MSC’s secure servers and internally reviewed to help us make a decision. If your application is successful, details concerning the grant, including the applicant’s name, may be made publicly available on the MSC’s website and other media outlets, e.g. annual report, a press release. You have the right to obtain from us a copy of the personal data that we hold for you, and to require us to correct errors in the personal data if it is inaccurate or incomplete. You also have the right at any time to require that we delete your personal data. To exercise these rights, or any other rights you may have under applicable laws, please contact us at [OSF@msc.org](mailto:OSF@msc.org).

Your data will be processed in accordance with our [Privacy Policy](#).

I agree to the use of my data as described in the OSF Privacy Policy

<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Name printed in block capitals</b>	Cheikh Baye Braham
<b>Date</b>	02 juin 2022

**When completed, please send this form and supporting documentation to:**  
[OSF@msc.org](mailto:OSF@msc.org).

### **Supporting documentation checklist:**

1. Excel grant budget calculator
2. CV of the Project Manager
3. Detailed project time plan



4. Letter of support from the fishery or fisheries linked to the project
5. Letter of commitment from match funders (if applicable)
6. *Copy of latest audited accounts*
7. *Proof of legal status of organisation*
8. *Details of organisation's Board members/management team and length of service*
9. *Letter of endorsement from a previous or current funder (if applicable)*

*If you are unable to provide any of the documents in 6-9 above, please attach a statement explaining why and provide alternative information to evidence the financial stability of your application.*



## OSF MAVA Grant Application Terms and Conditions

1. The MSC will not be responsible for late, lost, incomplete, misdirected or for unauthorised human interventions, theft or destruction or unauthorised access to, or alteration of, applications. The MSC is not responsible for any incorrect or inaccurate information, whether caused by any technical or human error, which may occur in the processing of applications, including but not limited to any misprints or typographical errors.
2. Applications must be the applicant's original work and must have been solely created by the applicant or the applicant's team. Applicants may withdraw their application by sending written notice to [OSF@msc.org](mailto:OSF@msc.org) before the application deadline.
3. MSC will not retain any intellectual property rights in the information contained in the application.
4. Decisions of the OSF Governing Committee, the MSC's Executive Committee, are discretionary and are final.
5. As a condition of making an application, applicants agree that any and all disputes which cannot be resolved between and among the parties, and causes of action arising out of or connected with the MSC shall be resolved individually, without resort to any form of class action, exclusively before a court of England and Wales. In any such dispute, under no circumstances shall any applicant be entitled to claim punitive, incidental or consequential damages, or any other damages, including legal fees, and all such parties hereby waive all rights to have damages multiplied or increased.
6. By making an application, applicants agree to release, discharge and hold harmless MSC and the OSF program and their respective partners, affiliates, subsidiaries agents, and their employees, officers, trustees, and representatives from any claims, losses and damages arising out of their application or any activities related to their application, and the acceptance and use, misuse, or possession of any grant awarded hereunder.
7. The MSC reserves the right to review and amend the operation of the OSF at any time. Any amendments to the operation of the fund will be approved by the Board of Trustees.