



FROM TOP BOTTOM TO USER RIGHT-BASED APPROACH & ALIGNMENT TO THE PFRS

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introduction

- African countries as a paradigm shift from the **open access fish recognize rights-based approach for fisheries approach** that characterizes the **small-scale fisheries** that has exposed fundamental **weaknesses in management regimes**.
- SSF a key Pillar in the **PFRS**, the **blue print** for African fisheries management and aquaculture, and **underpins by the principle of ecological sustainability**, including:
 - **co-management**, closures, limited entry and other input controls (effort limitation) and output controls (quotas). . The pillar on SSF in the PFRS is aligned with the FAO **rights-based approaches Voluntary guidelines on SSF**.
 - approaches in **rights-based fisheries management including TURFs** and rights to harvest a certain fraction of the **allowable catch**, Call for the rights to **manage the stock collaboratively** through adaptation in the context of Africa, including for example with due **regard to principles of co-management**

introduction

- The idea of territorial user rights fisheries (**TURFs**) has been slowly emerging over the last 2 decades
- TURFs are widespread - some examples include lagoon fisheries in the Ivory Coast, beach seine net fisheries along the West African coast
- **Who can go fishing?** Where is **fishing allowed?** How **much gear** can be used? **How much fish** can be caught?
- The **alignment of national laws** to the **PFRS will lead to Participatory Rights** to the Fisheries Management (**co-management**), were two countries looked at **Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal**.

Cote d'Ivoire

- The sectoral fisheries policies have **not changed much since the 1960s**,
- it provides
 - abundant protein diet to the populations,
 - export revenue; and
 - Diversified fishery resources if sustainably management.
- Fisheries and aquaculture sector represent **3,1 % of GDPA** and **0,74 % of the total GDP**
- **70,000 direct jobs** and supports more than **400,000 people**
- Fish is the main source of animal protein for the Ivorian consumer, represents between **15 and 16 kg / year** of consumption per capita.
- one of the EU's top ten suppliers of canned tuna.

Cote d'Ivoire

- Shortcomings impeded the implementation of the policy and limited the performance of the sector. The obsolete legislation, led to the following:
 - **Weak governance** of fisheries and **poor law enforcement** to regulate fisheries,
 - **IUU fishing and Poor statistical data** to support fisheries planning and management,
 - **Deficit in the trade balance** of fishery products
 - **Poor working conditions fishermen of the SSF.**
 - SSF have **No power, or rights to them, still open access no control**
- The **PDPA** (Master Plan for Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture) are **yet to be implemented** through the NAIPs II.
- **Significant efforts** are needed to **align the laws to the FRS** and to adopt **user rights approach** to the SSF

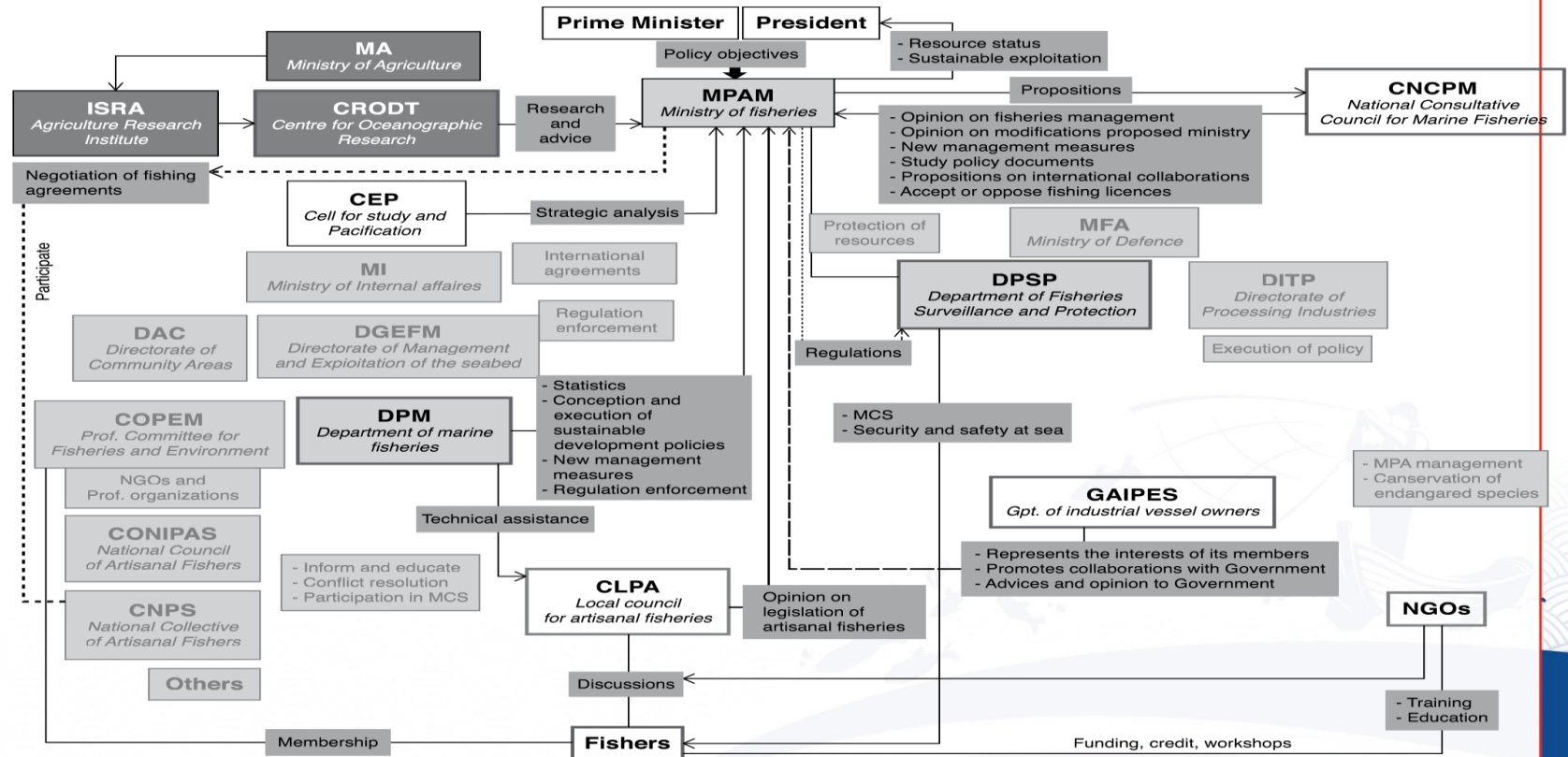
Senegal's fisheries characteristics

- ***Fisheries importance in Senegal,***
 - provides **75% of local protein needs** and fishing plays an important role in the national economy.
 - generates **100,000 direct jobs for Senegalese nationals**, of which more than 90% are in small scale (artisanal) fishing and **another 600,000 people (17% of the working Senegalese population)**.

Senegal's fisheries characteristics

- **Open access** contributed to the depletion of stocks and lead to:
 - Extended of navigation range to fish further offshore to neighboring countries creating tensions and increasing in costs and lowering revenues
 - Augmented artisanal boats from 13,000 (2009) to 19,000 (2015)
 - Reduction of landings
 - High IUU fishing lead to US\$ 300 million losses or 2% to GDP

From top- bottom approach to decentralization



Note: Secondary institutions and their roles are shown in light grey.

Figure 23.2 Diagram of the main institutions governing the fisheries in Senegal

From top- bottom approach to decentralization

- In the 90s: **Declining fish abundance and scarcity of resources** triggered the need for **reforms** since the late, which drove authorities to embark on **co-management endeavors**. The main objective is to make **stakeholders co- responsible for the management, monitoring and, even, enforcement of regulations**.
 - Campaign to emboss or place identification plate number on 19,000 canoe vessels
 - First step of acquiring to step towards governance and acquisition of fishing permits
 - Change from top bottom to bottom top: Senegal decentralized and empowered

From top- bottom approach to decentralization

- The government of Senegal shifted from a **top- down approach to be inclusive of other stakeholders** such as fishers, **fisheries policy** shifted from focusing on increasing productivity to managing fish stocks sustainably.
- **Co- management and inclusive governance in Senegal** are promoted through the creation of **CLPAs**, created in 2000
- involving the fishing industry in management, decision making, **governance and MCS** of fisheries **Quota controls** are the main decisions that are made at the local level by artisanal
- The Local Council for Artisanal Fisheries (**CLPA**,) is an active partner in **governance**, the organ for local governance has **high degree of freedom** and **flexibility** because of the heterogeneity of its members
- **Co-management decisions** are elaborated, discussed, validated and implemented at the local level.

From top- bottom approach to decentralization

- Decision-making process follows a participatory approach that has been implemented since the creation of CLPAs in the late 2000s.
 - First, **local stakeholders** meet and suggest a proposal,
 - Second, **validated by the CLPA**, which then submits it to the CNCPM for recommendations prior to the
 - Third, **final approval by the Minister of Fisheries**. This process is particularly adapted to **management plan elaboration**.
- **Fishing Committees** made local decisions at the landing site, and the **Surveillance Commission** illustrate cases where decisions are made locally,
 - **concern quota limitations,**
 - **number of fishing trips,**
 - **safety at sea and**
 - **prohibition of night fishing.**
- The above decisions are respect by fishermen

From top- bottom approach to decentralization

- **Promulgation and Adaptation of Conventions Locales (CLs):** In order to provide the legal underpinning for CLPAs to
 - **negotiate fisheries management rules** in each area of intervention,
 - **Draft convention locales (CLs)** promulgated by the CLPAs and approved by the local central government representative (i.e. representatives of the Ministry of Home affairs).
- The **establishment and implementation of these CLs is also critical for stakeholders** to participate actively in developing collaborative management plans. Specific examples of the outcomes achieved to support CLs include:
 - Establishment of six CLs, Sindia, Mbour and Joal Fadiouth, Cayar, Rufisque/Bargny, and Yenne/Diallao;

Activities of the CLPA

- **Cooperation** with the local administration and NGOs
- Creation/Strengthening of **professional organizations**
- Preparation of activities and budget (funds are part of the **fishing licenses fees** allocated by the government
- Organization of the **Safety at sea** with information received from the weather forecast agency and material from Government
- Participation at **surveillance activities** with government patrol boats
- Organization of **fishing trip rotation** to avoid multiple boats at sea
- Elaboration of fisheries management plans by **Fisheries committee**

From top- bottom approach to decentralization

- Development of new CLs in Ziguinchor, Kafountine, and Saint Louis CLPAs;
 - Conducting surveys of fishery stakeholders and their equipment ;
 - Disseminating of CLs via awareness); and,
 - Development of three fisheries management plans for three zones: (1) Petite Côte (CLPA Joal, Mbour, Sindia-North, Sindia- South and Palmarin); (2) Cape Verde (CLPA Yenn-Dialaw, Rufisque-Bargny, Pikine and Hann) and (3) Grande Côte (CLPA Cayar, Dakar Yoff West and Fass boye)
- **Dramatic increases in the issuance of fishing licenses, boat registrations and the issuance of fish seller cards:**

INCLUSION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN GOVERNANCE

- **NGOs** do not have a direct role in decision-making (rather their participation is mainly restricted to **local communities** and administrative support, which contributes in a way to the **bottom-up decision making process**.
- NGOs play a role in support of government: two main fields of intervention could be highlighted within which advocacy can play an important role:
 - The **conservation and management** of fish stocks; and
 - The **education and training of professionals** within the industry.
- **WWF** contributes to **MPAs and enhancing MPA management**, promoting the conservation of endangered species and sustainable management, and support the government and the SRFC in elaborating policy.
- The **IUCN** focused on the conservation of **marine habitats and biodiversity, empowering local** populations and **enhancing collaborations between NGOs and governments**.
- **The NGO Ocenanium** acts mainly to **preserve fish habitat** through the **promotion of MPAs** and providing platforms for MPA controls

Difficulties of the CLPA

- Funds are **not available** when needed
- Problems of the **sustainability of activities** paid through projects, including:
 - Payment of the **Weather forecast agency**
 - **Funding Joint patrol** with surveillance activities
 - **Funding of meetings** prior to elaboration of fishery management Plans
 - **Funding of capacity building programs**, experience exchanges, communication, field trips
- **Lack of** quality infrastructure including **cold chain and high PHLs**
- Conflicts between fishermen
- **Low education** and low negotiating power

Conclusions

- Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal have been studied relatively to the **alignment of their national law** to the PFRS
- Authorities in Cote d'Ivoire still apply top bottom approach,
- Cote d'Ivoire needs significant efforts to introduce give more responsibility to SSF and co-management
- Senegal **shifted from top bottom approach to user rights approach** with the creation of the **CLPAs and** has successfully implemented co-management approach

Conclusions

- Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal **adhere to the PFRS and included fisheries and aquaculture development in its NAIPs**
- Efforts still needed to enhance and strengthen the rapidly developing **co-management initiatives** for a better governance model,
- **Senegal is not unique in the region**
- Alignment of National Fisheries and Aquaculture laws to
- PFRS
- Elaboration of NAIPs/CAADP mainstreaming fisheries and aquaculture and
- Assistance of FAO

Thank you for
your kind attention

