

October 2002



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

FISHERY COMMITTEE FOR THE EASTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC

SIXTEENTH SESSION

Tenerife, Spain, 22-24 October 2002

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON ARTISANAL FISHERIES

1. The First Session of the Artisanal Fisheries Working Group of the CECAF Scientific Sub-Committee was held at the Hamanieh Hotel in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire from 2nd to 4th July 2002. Twenty one participants from 15 countries of CECAF, the Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP), FIRM (FAO Rome) and FAORAF, Accra, respectively attended the meeting. The invitees from Gabon and Mauritania could not attend for various reasons. The list of participants is given in Appendix C.
2. After a brief introduction by the Chairman of the CECAF Scientific Sub-Committee, Mr Birane Samb, the Director of Fisheries of Côte d'Ivoire, Dr Blaguet Noel-Gaudens Bombo, welcomed the participants. He outlined the importance of the meeting in the artisanal fisheries development process in the sub-region before opening it for deliberations.
3. Following a brief self-introduction of the participants around the table, Mr Isaac Flowers of Liberia was elected Chairman of the Working Group and Mr Konan Angaman of Cote d'Ivoire Vice-Chairman. Mr. Sankoumba Diaby of Guinea and Mr. Oumarou Njifonjou of Cameroun were nominated as rapporteurs.
4. The Chairman presented the agenda of the meeting (Appendix A) and it was adopted without any amendments.
5. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Working Group, which was revised by artisanal fisheries experts during the consultative meeting held in Cotonou, Benin from 19 to 21 September 2001 was presented to the participants. After critically examining the document, some changes were suggested. The changes and additions were inserted in the new TOR in Appendix B. The reformulated task of the working group was adopted by the participants.
6. The Secretariat of the CECAF Scientific Sub-Committee presented a working document on artisanal fisheries management in the CECAF region. The characteristic of the different fisheries were given, putting emphasis on their strengths and weaknesses. The canoes, fishing gears, artisan fishers, and major species targeted were described. The important factors for a rational management of artisanal fisheries and the current constraints to resource management in the region were outlined. The resource management options were presented as : (i) Government (ii) traditional and (iii) co-management. The generic proces of co-management was explained and recommended as the most appropriate option for countries in the region. In conclusion, Alhaji Jallow emphasized the necessity for a good management system for the sustainability of the fisheries resources.
7. The participants appreciated the quality of the presentation. Considering that the document synthesized the regional character of fisheries, the discussion on the document was combined with that of the country reports.

8. The national reports from Benin, Cameroun, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo were presented in this format: the state of artisanal fisheries in the country, migrations, conflicts, resource management policy and participatory approaches applied in the sub-sector. The participants gave information on the national characteristics of artisanal fisheries, production levels, processing techniques and fisheries statistics (summarised in Appendix D). The Senegalese report highlighted a lot of information that is more or less common to other fisheries in West Africa. The lessons learned in artisanal fisheries management in each of the countries reported were discussed.

9. In most of the represented countries, over-exploitation of most of the target species and closed seasons were noted. Majority of the countries registered the presence of foreign migrant fishers whose activities impact negatively or positively on local fishers and resources. The major migratory movements observed are due, among other reasons, to a search for markets, better prices, avoiding social pressures and following the movement of target species.

10. The initiatives on participatory approaches in some countries were realised with the support of the Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) through community projects. Management plans exist in some countries like Morocco; a management plan for the cephalopod fishery of the Southern Atlantic, which is based on catch quotas combined with other measures like closed seasons and zoning.

11. Numerous conflicts for access to fishing zones, resources and markets have been recorded in the operations of artisan fishers and between artisanal and industrial fleets. The introduction of outboard motors in the 70s has enabled the artisan fishers to operate beyond the coastal fringes to search for target species that have become scarce. In these new zones they compete directly with industrial vessels. In addition, there are regular incursions of industrial vessels in zones reserved for artisanal fisheries.

12. Co-management, considered as a viable option, was adopted by the participants as the artisanal fisheries management option in the CECAF region. Most of the co-management arrangements initiated in the countries of the region are considered as consultative. Co-management is a process and it should evolve towards an effective sharing of responsibility and authority for the management of the fishery between the state and the fisheries communities. This is more so because decentralisation is the current political option in the region.

CONSTRAINTS

13. The artisanal fisheries management constraints are summarised as follows :

- Many fishermen believe that the fisheries resources are inexhaustible and that the depletion is not due to their operations
- Illiteracy and the ignorance of fishermen of prevailing laws and regulations
- Difficulty in enforcing laws and regulations due to a lack of political will and budgetary constraints
- High cost of enforcing laws and regulations
- Difficulty in implementing management policy due to the remote and scattered location of landing sites, a large number of artisanal fishing units, the length of coastline of some countries and the many fishing techniques applied
- Insufficient knowledge of the fisheries resources
- Non-involvement of the fisherfolk in resource management decision-making
- Weak co-operation and consultation between countries of the region on managing shared stocks and movement of species and fishers
- Marginalisation of artisanal fisheries relative to industrial fisheries in national policies and development plans in many countries, especially in programmes on reducing poverty
- Open access to the resources combined with permanent subsidies in artisanal fisheries activities
- No control on other stakeholder activities that affect spawning and nursery grounds (e.g. the cutting down of mangroves and sand extraction in shallow waters)

14. In spite of the constraints, there is the political will to share responsibility for managing the fisheries resources between the administration and the fisheries communities through consultation and more involvement of the fisherfolk in the formulation and enforcement of the management measures. In most cases, that will reduce the costs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

15. Based on information from the presentations and discussions, the following recommendations were agreed:

- Conduct pilot studies on the importance of artisanal fisheries in the economies of the respective countries in using the guidelines being formulated by the SFLP
- Update the available information on the migration of artisanal fishermen in the region

- Acquire and use the information generated from the results of the legal review being conducted in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire by the SFLP
- Sensitize the various stakeholders on co-management
- Regularly conduct biological studies on the major target species and on the selectivity of the fishing gears used in the region
- Conduct socio-economic studies, mainly costs and earnings, to evaluate the profitability of artisanal fishing units
- Classify the artisanal fishing units operating in the region

ACTION PLAN

16. Three major activities will be conducted from now to the next working group session:

- Costs and earnings studies on major artisanal fishing units will be conducted in some countries based on guidelines to be formulated by the Secretariat of the CECAF Scientific Sub-Committee (CECAF SSC)
- Each working group member must send a detailed description of the different types and numbers of fishing gears and boats used in their respective countries to the CECAF SSC secretariat for fishing unit classification.
- In collaboration with SFLP, the CECAF SSC secretariat will provide the countries of the region with guidelines on the assessment of the importance of artisanal fisheries in the economies of the countries. The countries undertaking the pilot studies should also be assisted to effectively launch their activities.

17. The results of the various activities of the members will be presented and discussed at the next session of the CECAF SSC Artisanal Fisheries Working Group.

Appendix A

First Session of the Artisanal Fisheries Working Group Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, 2-4 July 2002

Provisional Agenda

July 2

- 0900 hours - Opening by Director of Fisheries
- 0930 hours - Election of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson
- 0945 hours - Adoption of the Agenda and arrangements for the Session
- 1000 hours - Coffee Break
- 1030 hours - Review of Working Group Terms of Reference
- 1100 hours - Introduction: Artisanal Fisheries Management
- 1130 hours - Discussion
- 1230 hours - Lunch Break
- 1430 hours - Country Reports
- 1600 hours - Coffee Break
- 1630 hours - Country Reports
- 1800 hours - End of Session

July 3

- 0830 hours - Country Reports
- 1000 hours - Coffee Break
- 1030 hours - Identification of Artisanal Fisheries Management: Constraints in the Region
- 1200 noon - Lunch Break
- 1400 hours - Co-management: a management option for the Region
- 1530 hours - Coffee Break
- 1600 hours - Conclusions and Recommendations

July 4

- 0830 hours - Report Writing
- 1200 noon - Lunch Break
- 1500 hours - Adoption of the Report

Appendix B

Terms of Reference of Artisanal Fisheries Working Group

The following tasks were defined for the Working Group:

Stock Assessment

In collaboration with the other working groups (Demersal and small pelagics) on stock assessment, the Working Group will

1. Develop/disseminate methods or tools on artisanal fisheries catch and effort data collection and analysis.
2. Contribute to improving knowledge on the dynamics of the major fisheries: interactions between the fisheries; migration of target stocks; aspects related to nurseries, breeding grounds and shelter; biology of the principal target species.

Fishing Units (gears, canoes, crew)

1. Analyse the dynamics of fishing units (canoes, gears, crew): typology, function, interactions (inter and intra).
2. Formulate recommendations on the conservation of resources exploited by artisanal fisheries: e. g. regulation of mesh size of the major fishing gears.

Socio-economics

1. Promote entrepreneurship in the sub-sector.
2. Contribute to improving knowledge on the importance of artisanal fisheries in national economies and in the reduction of poverty: profitability; utilization of revenue; source of financing; characterization of stakeholders in artisanal fisheries; and the analysis of the dynamics of their interactions (commercial and social relationships, improving their livelihoods), etc.
3. Document the effect of enforcement of laws and regulations on artisanal fisheries.
4. Contribute to improving knowledge on utilization of artisanal fisheries products (processing and marketing) and their role in the development of the sub-sector.

5. Promote the use of Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) to provide relevant information for a participatory and sustainable management policy for exploited resources.

Environment

1. Conduct reflections on the negative impacts of artisanal fisheries activities on the habitats and coastal ecosystems (fuelwood collection, acadja fisheries, harmful artisanal fishing practices on other living aquatic resources);
2. Identify activities that have negative impact on artisanal fisheries;
3. Formulate recommendations for responsible and sustainable artisanal fisheries.

Appendix C

**COMITE DES PECHEES POUR L'ATLANTIQUE CENTRE-EST / FISHERY COMMITTEE FOR THE EASTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC
PREMIERE SESSION DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL DES PECHEES ARTISANALES DU SOUS-COMITE SCIENTIFIQUE DU COPACE
FIRST SESSION OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES WORKING GROUP OF THE CECAF SCIENTIFIC SUB-COMMITTEE**

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 2-4 Juillet / July 2002

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY PAYS	SURNAME NOM	NAME PRENOM	TITLE TITRE	ADRESS ADRESSE	TEL.	FAX.	<u>E-MAIL</u>
BENIN	GBAGUIDI	Amélie	Biologiste Chef Service Contrôle et Suivi	Direction des pêches BP 383 Cotonou	229 – 331551 229 – 331831	229 – 335996	S/c Moustapha.Kebe@sflp-pmedp.firstnet.bj
CAMEROUN	NJIFONJOU	Oumarou	Halieute Socio- Economiste	IRAD/SRHOL PMB 77 Limbé	237 – 9987616	237 – 2332376	njifonjo@caramail.com
CONGO	MPANDOU	Pierre	Chef de Service de la pêche maritime artisanale	BP 1650 Direction Générale Brazzaville	242 – 667190 242 – 811097		bagamboula@yahoo.fr minifor@congonet.cg
COTE D'IVOIRE	SANOOGO	Dramane Alpha	Halieute Marketing et Management	04 BP 390 Abidjan	225- 07989215		sanogodr@yahoo.fr
	KONAN	Angaman	Ingénieur Halieutique	BPV19 Abidjan 04	225- 07042148 225- 21248680		konan.ucn@aviso.ci
GHANA	MARKWEI	Patricia	Assistant Director	Directorate of Fisheries	233-21- 772302/	233-21- 776005	Patmark333@yahoo.co.uk

				Accra	24-27279		
GUINEE	DIABY	Sankoumba	Chef Section Aménagement Pêche Artisanale	Direction Nationale des Pêches - Ministère des pêches	224- 415228 224- 223762		Sankdiaby@yahoo.fr
LIBERIA	FLOWERS	Isaac	Assistant Minister for Fisheries and Livestock	Ministry of Agriculture Monrovia or C/o FAO Liberia	231 – 227166 231 – 226104	231- 226104	zeekif@yahoo.com or c/o FAO-Liberia
MAROC	IDRISSI	M'hamed	Chef Centre Régional INRH Dakhla	BP 127 bis Dakhala Sahara Marocain	212- 48930156 / 212- 61457173	212 – 4893015 6/59	mha_idrissi@hotmail.com
NIGERIA	ANYANWU	Augustina	Chief Research Officer	Nigerian Institute for Oceanography & Marine Research Lagos	234-1- 2617530 234-1- 2615121	234-1- 2617530	anyanwu@intracom.net.ng niomr@hyperia.com
RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO	KALIBU	Mino-Kahozzi	Coordonnateur National SENADEP	C/o Ministère Agriculture, Pêche et Elevage	243 – 9942143		kalibumino@yahoo.fr senadep@micronet.net
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	TEIXEIRA	Manuel	Biologiste des pêches	Direction des pêches BP 59 Sao Tomé	23912 – 22091	23912 – 22828	matexeira@homail.com dpescas1@cstome.net
SENEGAL	BARRY	Mariama Dalanda	Biologiste des pêches	CRODT BP 2241 Dakar	221 – 8348041 / 8546597	(221) 8342792	maria_dalanda@yahoo.fr mbarry@crodt.isra.sn

	DEME	Moustapha	Economiste des pêches	CRODT BP 2241 Dakar	221 – 8348041 / 6325027	221- 8342792	tapha_deme@hotmail.com
	SAMB	Birane	Biologiste de pêches	CRODT BP 2241 Dakar	221 – 8348041 / 8546597	221 – 8342792	bsambe@yahoo.fr
SIERRA LEONE	SEISAY	Mohamed B.D.	Principal Fisheries Officer	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine House - Freetown	232- 22240485 232- 22242117		Mohamedseisay@yahoo.co.uk
THE GAMBIA	N'JIE	Momodou	Senior Fisheries Officer	Fisheries Department - Marina Parade Banjul	220-229327 / 228727	220 – 224154	chofish@ganet.gm
TOGO	SEDZRO	Kossi Maxoe	Chef Division Pêche & Aquaculture	BP 1095 Lomé	228 – 2213470	228- 2217120	peche@laposte.tg
FAO	CARAMELO	Ana Maria	Fisheries Resources Officer	FAO Rome ITALY	39 – 57055863	39 – 57055203	Ana.Caramelo@fao.org
	JALLOW	Alhaji	Senior Fisheries Officer	FAO Regional Office, Accra GHANA	233 – 21– 675000 Ext. 3193	233 – 21 – 668427	Alhaji.Jallow@fao.org
SFLP/PMEDP	KEBE	Moustapha	Monitoring Officer	RSU 01 BP 1369 Cotonou BENIN	229-330925 / 912321	229-330519	Moustapha.Kebe@sflp-pmedp.firstnet.bj

Appendix D

Data on Artisanal Fisheries in the CECAF Region (July 2002)

Country	Length of Coastline (km)	Motorized Fishing Units	Non-Motorized Fishing Units	Total Fishing Units	Catch (tons)	Principal Resources	Number of Fishermen	Reference Year
Senegal	700	9.900	1.100	11.000	300.000	Pelagic	90.000	1997
Benin	125	346	479	825	8.000	Pelagic	4.350	2001
Togo	50	184	216	400	17.000	Pelagic	5.300	2001
Ghana	550	5.000	4.981	9.981	300.000	Pelagic	123.000	2001
Gambia	70	543	1.242	1.785	26.867	Pelagic	2.000	1997
Nigeria	850	95.205	5.896	101.101	325,100	Pelagic	2.283.292	2000
Guinea	350	820	1.230	2.050	50.000	Pelagic	9.000	1997
Congo	170	52	338	390	12.000	Pelagic	54.007	2000
DRC	40					Pelagic	3.600	1996
Morocco	3.000*	4.200	2.800	7.000	33.000	Octopus	21.000	2001
Cameroon	360	2.664	4.536	7.200	60.000	Pelagic	24.000	1995/1998

*800 km for cephalopod fishery