



African Confederation of Professional Organizations of Artisanal Fisheries

Report on the workshop to develop and validate the participatory action plan of the PMAs of Cayar, Joal-Fadiouth and Sangomar

The workshop to develop and validate the participatory action plan of the PMAs of Cayar, Joal-Fadiouth and Sangomar was held on March 6, 2019 at the Hotel les Bougainvilliers of Saly, in Mbour. It brought together nearly thirty participants from the national directorates of maritime fisheries, protected marine areas and community, inland fisheries, fisheries monitoring, fish processing industries, heads of regional fisheries services in Fatick and Thiès, and conservators from the PMAs of Cayar, Joal-Fadiouth, Sangomar, Saint-Louis, Bamboug, Abéné with the members of the boards of the management committees of the PMAs, the employers' organization for industrial fishing (UPAMES), the representative of AGILTECH/SENEGAL (geolocation for artisanal fisheries boats) and the CAOPA's technical support team. (List of participants in appendix).

1. Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony, which started at 9:45 am, was marked by the respective speeches of the CAOPA President, the representative of the Director of the DAMPC and the Director of Maritime Fisheries.

The President of CAOPA, Mr Gaoussou GUEYE, on behalf of his organization, welcomed the participants and thanked them for their attendance, which showed their interest in fishing in

general and artisanal fishing in particular, especially the PMAs, which are used as management tools for the sound conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems. He underlined that the holding of the workshop is part of CAOPA's mission to study the issues of artisanal fishing in order to find solutions and participate in their implementation for the sound management and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources for the benefit of coastal communities. For this reason, he stressed that CAOPA has decided **to support axis 2 of the National PMA Management Strategy in Senegal**, which aims to contribute to the sustainable management of fisheries resources, the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and the improvement of the means and living conditions of coastal communities. According to the CAOPA President, this project is enabled by the financial support of a NGO partner, the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, which supported the study and holding of this workshop with an aim to develop a participatory action plan to support the Cayar, Sangomar and Joal-Fadiouth Protected Marine Areas.

In his speech, the representative of the Director of the DAMPC, first apologized for the inability of his Director to attend due to previous commitments and an overloaded schedule. He then recalled the place and role of his institution in the management of PMAs while highlighting the organization of this workshop by CAOPA, which is a non-state organization created by artisanal fishing professionals in order to better participate in the discussion on the issues facing the sector and influence decision-making. He emphasized on the fundamental role of PMAs in the sustainable management of fisheries resources, which he designated as fisheries management tools whose proper use would contribute to the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and the improvement of living conditions in coastal communities. He also mentioned for efficiency reasons, the representatives of their administration are most often confused with the communities and are an integral part of the population in the localities where they operate.

Dr Mamadou GOUDIABY, Director of Maritime Fisheries was up to, on behalf of the Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, welcome to all participants and he thanked CAOPA for organizing this important workshop. He then referred to the difficult context of fishing due to the high exploitation of resources and the use of inappropriate fishing practices. He indicated that sustainable fisheries management must be based on a holistic approach with clear and well-defined fisheries management objectives. In this perspective, he quoted the SDGs with a target set at 10% of PMA in 2030. He also mentioned Senegal's LPSDP (2016 0 2023) with an important focus on sustainable management of fisheries resources and habitat restoration. On behalf of the Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, he wished the work every success

and declared the workshop open. He then proceeded to a lifejacket handover for the women shell harvesters of the Joal-Fadiouth and Sangomar PMAs. These life jackets, according to the Director of Marine Fisheries, will be used to enhance the safety of women in harvesting areas that are getting further and further away due to the scarcity of the resource.

Before the suspension of the meeting for the coffee break, a round table discussion was held to introduce the participants, followed by a presentation of the agenda for its validation and adoption.

2. Summary of the work

After the coffee break, the work resumed at 11:25 am with the moderation of Dr. Alassane Samba, it lasted all day on March 6, 2019.

2.1. Presentation of the geolocation beacon for artisanal fishing vessels VLD: by Mr Aboubakry Gaye, representative of AGILTECH /Senegal.

Mr. Aboubakry Gaye presented the VLD as a handheld, fully satellite-based, extremely robust and very easy to use geolocation system for artisanal fishing vessels. They are taken on board artisanal fishing vessels, boats and canoes to locate their movements on water. It offers an opportunity for safety and security in the geolocation of artisanal fishing canoes with an autonomy of 21 days of operation in its current version.

It is an effective means of locating artisanal fishing canoes in situations of search and rescue of units in danger of being lost.

Questions were addressed followed by answers, most of the questions focused on the price, accessibility and availability of VLDs in the local market. Answers have been provided. For the moment, since the VLD is not yet mass-produced, the price is estimated at 400,000 francs. Accessibility and availability depend on the will and policy of the State in terms of safety for artisanal fishing boats.

2.2. Presentation of the process of developing the action plan of the PMAs of Cayar, Sangomar and Joal-Fadiouth by Mr Amadou Lamine GUEYE CAOPA technical support

The presenter recalled the steps of the process that led to the holding of this workshop. It is with the funding from a partner, the SSNC that CAOPA undertook a study to develop an action plan to support the PMAs of Cayar, Sangomar and Joal-Fadiouth, focusing on the activities of

axis 2 of the document of the National Strategy for Protected Marine Areas in Senegal. To this end, exploratory missions were carried out with the conservators and management committees of the three PMAs to collect relevant environmental, economic and social baseline data. The data analyses made possible the holding of participatory survey workshops at the level of each PMA, the results of which were used to develop an action plan with clear and precise objectives:

Overall objective: To strengthen the contribution of PMAs to the sustainable management of fisheries resources, the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and the improvement of living conditions in local artisanal fishing communities (axis 2 of the PMA NS)

Specific objective: To develop a relevant participatory action plan to improve the sustainable management of fisheries resources and livelihoods of the fishing communities of Cayar, Sangomar and Joal-Fadiouth;

La logique développée pour la définition des objectifs et des résultats a unanimement été approuvée par les participants et aucune modification n'a été apportée.

Outcome 1: The conditions for sustainable management of fisheries resources are addressed and prioritized in the action plan with the active participation of the fishing communities of Cayar, Joal-Fadiouth and Sangomar;

Outcome 2: Priorities for improving the livelihoods of artisanal fishing communities are addressed in the action plan with the active participation of the fishing communities of **Cayar, Joal-Fadiouth and Sangomar;**

Outcome 3: A relevant action plan developed and validated is available to support the efforts of the PMAs of Cayar, Joal-Fadiouth and Sangomar.

The approach developed for the definition of objectives and outcomes was unanimously approved by the participants and no changes were made.

2.3. Presentation of the action plan developed for discussion and validation: by Dr. Alassane Samba

Dr. Alassane Samba presented the action plan in a table format with columns and rows. The first column identifies the eight areas of intervention of the plan: ecological monitoring and scientific research, planning, monitoring, capacity building, promotion of IGAs, IEC,

coordination and M&E. The first line refers to: activities, partners, co-responsible structures, budget, schedule and observations for possible comments.

The methodological approach is highly participatory and experiential. It is based on the primary information contained in the plan and provided to participants by the presenter. The opinions and contributions of the participants are then collected, analysed and taken into account for the final development of the action plan.

2.4. Summary of the discussions

On the form of the presentation of the table, it has been retained:

- the removal of the column co-responsible structures;
- the substitution of the term investment in the observation column by the term budget;

Based on the information in the eight areas of intervention and the activities planned for a three-year time horizon, the various interventions recorded enabled to gather relevant proposals and opinions with a view to improve the development of the action plan.

1. Ecological monitoring and scientific research

The various interventions focused mainly on the following observations:

- A positive assessment of the activities of the field of intervention, which according to the speakers perfectly correspond to the concerns of the State authorities in charge of the administration of PMAs;
- The budgets allocated to experimental fishing activities, bird and meadow monitoring are estimated to be low and should be increased;
- The light term for marine mammal monitoring should be replaced by the local term;
- On the monitoring of physio-chemical parameters, it should be pointed out that it concerns both water and soil;
- On the partners in experimental fishing, we must add the IRD and the DPM;
- Ecological monitoring and scientific research remain a key function of the DAMPC, which believes that some stakeholders will need to have experienced researchers to be more effective in the execution of its activities;

- With the prospect of offshore oil and gas resources development, the implementation of an oil pollution monitoring plan is highly recommended;
- The previous results of the experimental fishing experiences shall be Collected, communicated, archived and regularly monitored for updating in order to help decision-making

2. Management

The various interventions focused mainly on the following observations:

- The budget allocated to beaconing activities is considered low and must be increased taking into account the nature and specificity of each water level, the types of beacons that adapt to it and their permanent maintenance; in addition, the need to contact the beacon and light service has been mentioned;
- The need to map the meadows and protect them with signposts;
- Expand and strengthen aquaculture activities; Implement and ensure the release of baby cymbiums;
- In the partners column, add Conipas for activities (habitat restoration, construction, immersion and reef monitoring), Westland for protection and reforestation activities and Oceanium for activities (PMA expansion with a land extension)

3. Monitoring

The various contributions focused mainly on the following observations:

- The sustainability of participatory monitoring activities is closely related to the motivation of eco-monitors; the search for a mechanism to support and assist eco-monitors is strongly requested, particularly for their social protection;

4. Capacity Building

The various contributions mainly focused on the following observations:

- On the safety training of supervisors, it is necessary to add women harvesters who are more often victims of accidents because of the scarcity of the resource and the remoteness of fishing areas;

- In the partner's column, add the CLPAs for activities (safety training) and (hygiene training); RAMPAO and ADEPA for activities (participatory management training)

5. Promotion of IGAs

The various interventions focused mainly on the following observations:

- Promote the development of ecotourism by giving it the real role it must play in the development of PMAs, particularly in Cayar;
- In the partners column, add WADAF for activities (local promotion of economic activities);
- Add to the identification of alternatives the activity of algae recovery;

6. Information, Education, Communication

The various interventions focused mainly on the following observations:

- Radio broadcasts should be increased from 2 to 3 instead of 1 broadcast per month;
- In the partner's column, add CLPAs and POs for activities (information and awareness meetings);
- The communication plan in its development must promote audio format, interactivity and the production of materials (leaflets, t-shirts, etc.)

7. Coordination

The various contributions mainly focused on the following observations:

- In the partners column, add the DAMPC for activities (annual reviews of the implementation of the action plan);

8. Monitoring / Evaluation

- In the partners column, add the DAMPC for activities (quarterly technical and financial monitoring) and for those of (final evaluation of the action plan);

9. Conclusion and Recommendations:

At the end of the workshop, two types of sheets were given to the heads of PMA made up of conservators and members of management committees:

- prioritization sheet by activity in the field of intervention;
- A prioritization sheet by field of intervention;

The analysis of the results of these sheets showed:

- For the Cayar PMA, a set of priority activities consisting of: experimental fishing, beaconing, signposting and zoning, organization of exchange visits, participatory surveillance patrols, local promotion of economic activities, development and implementation of a communication plan. Regarding the areas of intervention, participatory monitoring remains the first priority, because of the specific nature of the PMA, which allows fishing activities within its boundaries but must, in return, rigorously supervise and control compliance with the Fisheries Code and regulations. Then comes ecological monitoring, planning, and promotion of IGAs, IEC, and capacity building.
- For the Sangomar PMA, the highest priority activities remain: experimental fishing, beaconing, signposting and zoning, training of security guards, participatory monitoring patrol, improving monitoring and supervision, setting up a solidarity credit fund, promoting local economic activities, thematic radio programmes, information and awareness meetings. The highest priority areas of intervention are ecological monitoring, participatory monitoring and IEC, followed by management, capacity building and promotion of IGAs at the same level.
- For the Joal-Fadiouth PMA, the highest priority activities remain experimental fishing, marine turtle monitoring, monitoring of physio-chemical parameters, beaconing, signposting and zoning, strengthening management initiatives, mangrove protection and reforestation, and the organization of exchange visits, training in participatory management, participatory monitoring patrol, improvement of monitoring and control resources, setting up a solidarity credit fund, thematic radio broadcasts, information and awareness meetings, development and implementation of a communication plan. While the highest priority areas of intervention are respectively capacity building, participatory

monitoring and IEC, the same level is given to management, capacity building, promotion of IGAs and IEC.

The primacy of participatory monitoring as the highest priority area of intervention shows the important role and place it plays in the effective functioning of marine protected areas. Participatory monitoring is the basis for the effective implementation of other key areas of intervention such as ecological monitoring and scientific research that improve knowledge of the situation of PMAs and management that contributes to the efficiency of their sustainable use.

Many relevant observations and remarks were recorded in the discussions on the content of the action plan. The results of the prioritisation sheets of activities and areas of intervention developed in a participatory manner by the PMA teams have generally shown the concerns of coastal communities.

The workshop, in order to achieve the objectives it has set itself, to strengthen the contribution of PMAs to the sustainable management of fisheries resources, the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and the improvement of living conditions in local artisanal fishing communities, recommends that all aspects of the discussions be taken into account in finalizing the plan of action.