



Report of the training and capacity building workshop for members of NAFOO (Gambia) and CONIPAS (Senegal) on fisheries management (case of small pelagic)

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Group photo of NAAFO/CONIPAS fisheries management training



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1. Context / Justification

The fisheries sector contributes to affordable nutritional intake, employment creation and foreign exchange earnings. This contribution is currently undermined by habitat destruction, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, uncontrolled fishing, overfishing by industrial and small-scale fishers, poor enforcement, increased investment in fishmeal and fish oil establishments, climate change, etc.

Thus, in order to face these challenges, CAOPA, within the framework of its program of activities financed by the SSNC, has decided to hire the services of a service provider capable of **organizing a training workshop on the management of fisheries resources for about fifty artisanal fisheries actors from member countries.**

The present terms of reference specify the modalities of organization of this activity.

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall objective

Strengthen the knowledge of actors of the fisheries sector on the management and conservation of fisheries resources.

2.2 Specific Objectives

- **SO 1:** Know the *history of fisheries development*
- **SO 2:** Know *why it is necessary to manage fisheries resources*
- **SO 3:** Know the management tools and provisions at different levels: international, regional and national
- **SO 4:** Know what rational management of fishery resources is
- **SO 5:** Know what co-management of fisheries resources is
- **SO 6:** To know what is the conservation of fishery resources

3. Expected Outcomes:

- **Participants are aware of the history of fisheries development;**
- **The participants know why it is necessary to manage fisheries resources;**
- **Participants understand the management tools and regulations at different levels: national, regional, international levels.**



- **The participants know what rational management of fisheries resources is;**
- **Participants are aware of what co-management of fisheries resources is;**
- **The participants know what fisheries conservation is;**
- **A report of the course is filed.**

The workshop was held in The Gambia under the chairmanship of the representative of the Minister in charge of fisheries. It brought together about thirty participants composed of members of NAFOO from The Gambia and CONIPAS from Senegal. The coordination team of CAOPA and the agents of the fisheries service supervised the work during the two days.

4. Opening ceremony, presentations of CAOPA and the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries



Photo FAYE: Opening ceremony Fisheries Management Training Gambia



4.1 Welcome by the representative of the Minister of Fisheries



The representative of the Minister of Fisheries welcomed the organization of this workshop which comes at the right time. He welcomed the participants and thanked CAOPA for this continuous assistance to the fisheries actors. The importance of this sector of fishing is no longer demonstrated by the jobs provided, the contribution to the nutrition and food security of our two countries. Finally, he wished a full success to the works.

4.2 A word from Mr. Momodou CHAM. Principal fisheries Officer. Head of extension unit fisheries department



- Particularly rich in terms of abundance and diversity of fish species.
- With a continental shelf of about 4,000 km² and an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of about 10,500 km², The Gambia has great potential to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country if the fisheries resources are managed sustainably.
- It is believed that the area has great potential to make a substantial contribution to the socio-economic development of The Gambia, if the fisheries resources are managed sustainably.
- More than 500 species of marine fish have been recorded in Gambian waters; they are generally classified as demersal (bottom-dwelling) and pelagic (surface-dwelling).
- Demersal species include: shrimp, groupers, bream, grunts, crocodiles, eels, etc.
- The group of small pelagic includes the two sardinella (*Sardinella aurita* and *Sardinella maderensis*), bonga/alose (*Ethmalosa fimbriata*), horse mackerel (*Trachurus trecae*, *Trachurus trachurus* and *Caranx rhoncus*) and mackerel (*Scomber japonicas*).
- High-value demersal species (shrimp, sea bream, lobster and cephalopods, among others) are mainly supplied to fish processing plants for export, mainly to the EU, North America and Asia.

4.3 Remarks by the President of NAFOO

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It was not long, in addition to the thanks and orientations for a good learning workshop. Mrs Fatu P. CHOYE urged women to take their destiny in hand for a full participation in the development of marketing activities, processing of fishery products in a context of food security and fight against poverty. She insisted on the need to preserve small pelagic for the benefit of local populations.

4.4 Address by the Executive Secretary of CAOPA



Dawda F. Saine, Executive Secretary of CAOPA, underlined the importance of this workshop on artisanal fisheries and particularly for the management of small pelagic which contribute to food security, wealth creation for fishing communities and foreign exchange earnings for the States.

And that the stakeholders are all responsible for the management, exploitation and conservation of small pelagic in a co-management approach.

In this regard, he urged the participants to follow the presentations critically and to participate in the discussions and finally to make their contribution.

He confirmed the continuous support of CAOPA, for which he is the Secretariat, and thanked all his team and the various participants.

4.5 Presentation of CAOPA by Khady GUEYE

In her presentation, Ms. GUEYE indicated that:

- **CAOPA was created in 2010** in Banjul with nine (09) countries constituted as national federations of artisanal fisheries following annual meetings since 2000.

Currently, the Confederation groups twenty-six (27) national organizations of maritime and continental artisanal fishing in Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Mauritania, Mali, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Ghana, Tanzania (Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros, Mauritius, Reunion (observer member).

- **The Confederation was officially recognized in 2013** by the Senegalese Government which gave it a headquarters agreement by Order No. 010046 of 01.07.201 published in the Official Gazette.
 - **On its structure and functioning:**
- The ordinary General Assembly is held every five (5) years in one of the member countries;
- **The Bureau is composed of** a President, a Vice-President, Secretary General, the Coordinator of Women, the Coordinator of the Promotion of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, a Treasurer and three members.
- **The term of office of the President is five years**, renewable once.
- The Executive Board meets once a year.

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With respect to the strategic direction of the Confederation:

- **Its vision** is to impulse an African dynamic of sustainable artisanal fisheries development for the well-being of artisanal fishing communities, and to contribute to the food and nutritional security of populations.

Objectives are:

- To support good governance, democracy and transparency in member organizations;
- To take into account the challenges faced by women in artisanal fisheries and to advocate for their involvement in the decision-making process;
- To work with governments to define fisheries policies that frame, protect and promote the sustainable development of African artisanal fisheries
- To help the professional organizations of the artisanal fisheries to strengthen themselves.

In order to achieve its objectives, CAOPA has implemented **a variety of programs**, including those relating to

- ✓ Strengthening of the Professional Organizations of the artisanal fisheries;
- ✓ The promotion of the role of women through policies to develop their activities;
- ✓ Advocacy for the existence of a single Federation of Professionals of the artisanal fisheries sector per member country.
- ✓ The promotion at the Pan-African level of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries;
- ✓ Preparing for African participation in the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2022.

4.6 Presentation by Mrs. THIAO, CAOPA Program Officer

The Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Alleviation is a guide that provides policy makers and other stakeholders with benchmarks for:

- Dialogue;
- Policy development;
- Taking measures that can help the sector contribute fully to food security and poverty eradication;

It is in this context that he places the importance of the role that women and access to land must play in order to establish a fruitful dialogue for the implementation of the Guidelines. In this regard, he invites women and the authorities to fully assume their role with responsibility in the provision of landed property for fishing sites, landing



sites and processing areas with adequate facilities in accordance with the FAO voluntary guidelines

Thus, all fishing communities must have access to land to enable them to better benefit from the spin-offs of the fisheries sector and to participate in the development and well-being of coastal communities.

5. Presentation on fisheries management and the example of small pelagic: By Mamadou FAYE, Biologist, Fisheries Consultant.

5.1 Know the history of fisheries development

PRESENTATION PLAN

- INTRODUCTION
- MOD-1. HISTORY OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT
- MOD -2. WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO MANAGE RESOURCES?
- MOD -3. KNOW THE MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND PROVISIONS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS
- MOD-4. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT/SMALL PELAGIC CONSERVATION/SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
- MOD- 5 and 6. CO-MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES/CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES
- CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

Historical thinking:

- the resources in the oceans as unlimited.
- There are enough fish to feed the entire planet.

According to the FAO, by 2050 there will be 9.6 billion people. This population will be concentrated mainly in coastal areas.

Currently more than 800 million people suffer from chronic malnutrition.

The challenge: feeding the planet and preserving resources for future generations.

Fisheries play an important role in eliminating hunger, promoting health, creating jobs and reducing of poverty.

5.2 Knowing why it is necessary to manage fisheries resources



A collage of images illustrating various aspects of fisheries management and coastal development. Text boxes are overlaid on the images:

- Food safety**
For millions of people
- Jobs (PMTA)**
social stability
- Currencies for coastal countries**
- Conservation Biodiversity**
- Cooperation Governance**
Management measures



5.2 Know the management tools and provisions at different levels: international, regional and national

MOD -3. KNOW THE MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND PROVISIONS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS FOR SMALL PELAGICS

GREAT DIVERSITY

Sardinella aurita; S. maderensis; S. pilchardus.....

Ethmalosa fimbriata

Trachurus trachae...

Engraulis encrasicolis

Scomber japonicus

Scomberomerus tritor

MOD -3. KNOW THE MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND PROVISIONS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS FOR SMALL PELAGICS

Access to the resource: **Registration and licensing**

Mesh sizes: **Laws and codes of maritime fisheries in different countries**

Size of species: **Laws and codes of marine fisheries of different countries**

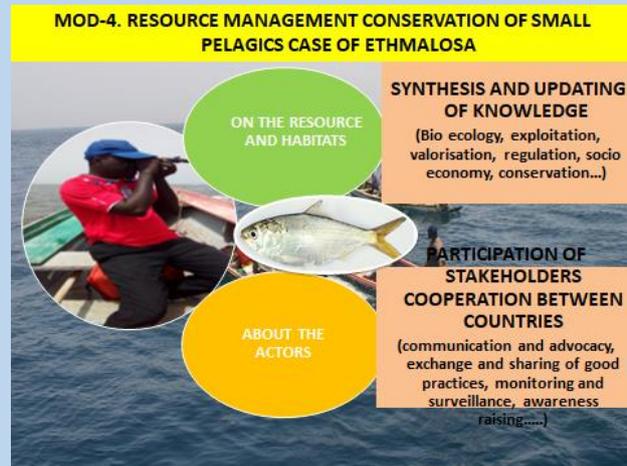
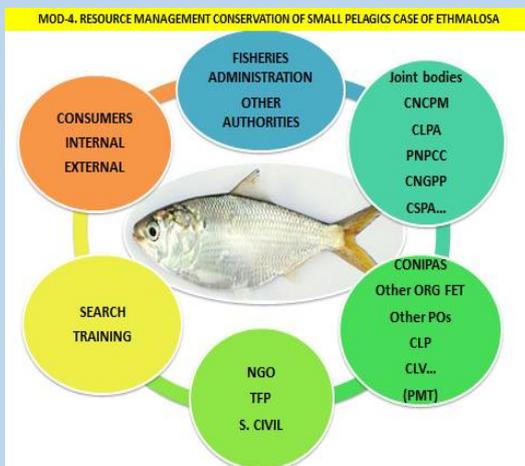
Prohibitions: **catching, selling, processing, transporting and keeping of juvenile species, penalties for infringements**

Area restrictions: **MPAs; SPAs; IBAs (spawning grounds, nurseries, critical areas)**

Fisheries Management Plans (all fisheries)

Participatory management plans and local conventions

5.3 To know what is the rational management of fishery resources



5.4 Know what co-management of fisheries resources is



THE DIFFERENT APPROACHES CO-MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES

1- Single species approach

2 - Multi-specific approach targeting several species

3- Eco-systemic approach

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consider all co-management approaches as experiments to be refined
- Combine approaches where possible to achieve results, the three approaches are not exclusive
- Harmonize activities between ministries, policy and legal consistency (fisheries, environment, tourism, sports)

Create synergy between the various projects and programmes underway to ensure proper implementation of the co-management policy (e.g. coordination unit)

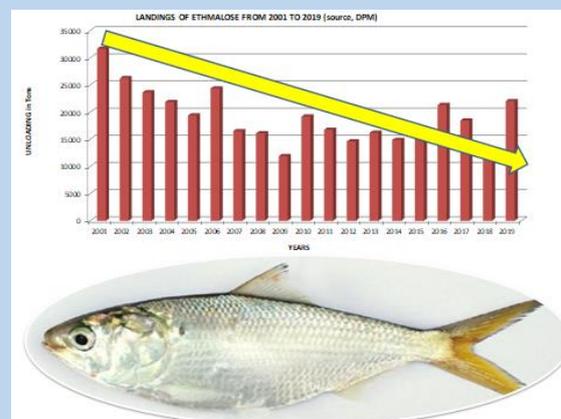
- Facilitate participatory research and build the capacity of stakeholders to participate effectively
- Provide for accompanying measures to motivate the players and reduce the loss of earnings
- formalize the co-monitoring of co-management initiatives with adequate means

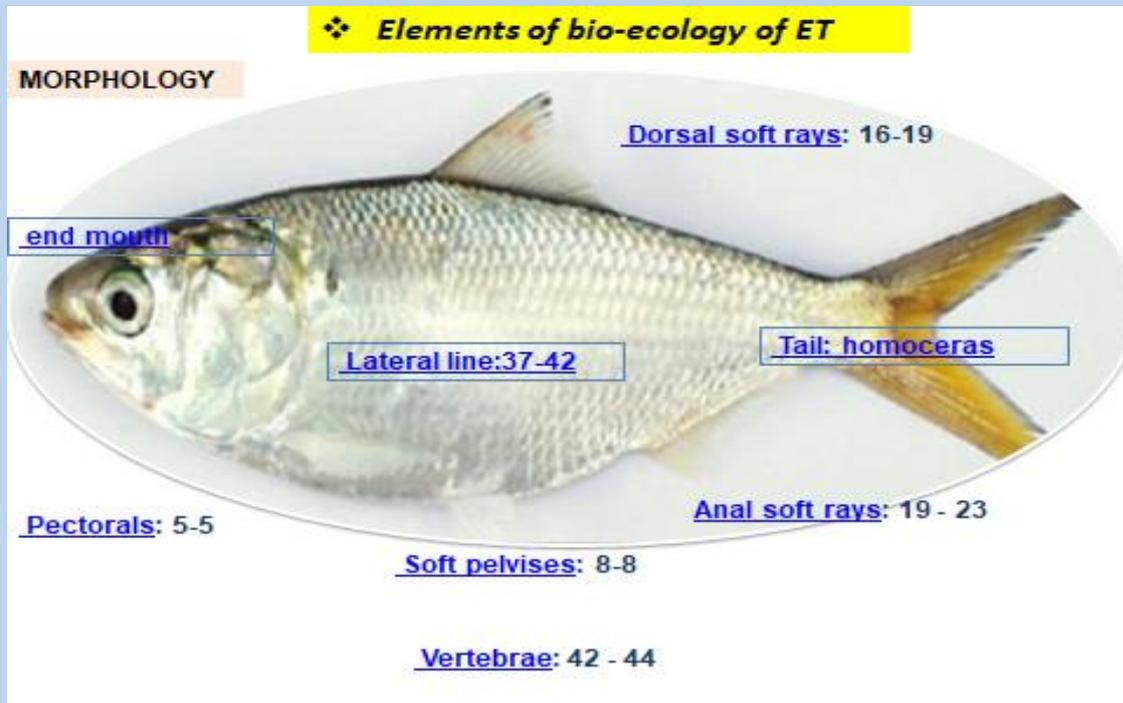
NB: These approaches are not exhaustive. There are others (e.g. granting of access rights...)

5.5 To know what is the conservation of fishery resources

3. PERSPECTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT (continued)

- Close management
- Development plans
- Co-management
- Support to CLPAs
- Best practices
- Ecosystem approach
- Enforcement of regulations
- Combating IUU fishing
- Valuation of catches
- Beware of flour mills
- Rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems
- Aquaculture development
- Adaptation to climate change
- Strengthening the cooperation of SRPC countries
- Take into account oil and gas development





6 . Recommendation for a partnership between the National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Operators (NAAFO) and the National Interprofessional Council of Artisanal Fisheries in Senegal (CONIPAS) for the setting up of a joint commission

- 1) Reduction or limitation of the distribution of fishing licenses
- 2) Control of fishmeal plant operations
- 3) A transboundary PMA between The Gambia and Senegal
- 4) Participatory monitoring and harmonization of management actions
- 5) Enforce fisheries laws and regulations
- 6) Harmonize fishing regulations in the region, especially in Senegal.
- 7) CAOPA should support the Voluntary Guidelines and inland fisheries.
- 8) Training on the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries for journalists and help them to create an association like ACPRCG.
- 9) Introduce fishing into the education system
- 10) Professionalization of the fishing sector in both countries (registration of fishing boats and professional card, etc.)
- 11) Reserve small pelagic fish for domestic consumption
- 12) Strengthen the development of sustainable aquaculture
- 13) Strengthen food processing techniques and certified processing sites
- 14) Outreach to the fishing community
- 15) Rehabilitate fish conservation infrastructure

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7 Clean-up day in Tandji

It was marked by a ceremony of delivery of cleaning materials offered by CAOPA, followed by the beach cleaning, a collection and removal of garbage.

