

SECTION 3

WORKING DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE SESSION

REPORT OF THE FIFTH LIAISON OFFICERS MEETING

16 - 18 APRIL 1991

1. The fifth IDAF Liaison Officers Meeting (LOM) took place at Cotonou, Republic of Benin from 16 - 18 April 1991. There were thirty nine participants from thirteen countries. Mr. Poul Degnbol Fisheries Adviser to DANIDA participated in the meeting. The Director of Fisheries of Benin Republic invited Mr. Kogui N'Douro, Assistant Director General of the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperative Action to address the meeting. The opening ceremony was also attended by Mr. Paolo Coppini, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Benin, and Mr. Yarou Tango Bio, Technical Adviser on Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperative Action, Benin. After the opening ceremony, Mr. Gilbert Mensah, Director of Fisheries, Benin was elected chairman of the technical sessions, with Mr. Alhaji Jallow from The Gambia as rapporteur.

2. Participants reviewed the work of the IDAF Regional Programme and expressed satisfaction with its progress. They also examined project activities and priorities for future work. As has been the tradition in previous liaison officers meetings, the participants presented short reports on integrated artisanal fisheries development projects. In this way, the meeting learned of specifically practical problems and successes at the field level. Reports were given on Yeji (Ghana), Model Project and Lagoon Project (Benin), IDAF Antenna and Kaback (Guinea), Koko/Ogheye (Nigeria), AFCOD, Tombo and Shenge (Sierra Leone), Lagdo (Cameroon), Owendo (Gabon), Atlantic artisanal project (The Gambia), PROPECHE and PAMEZ (Senegal), Buyo (Côte d'Ivoire) and on artisanal projects in Angola, Guinea and Guinea Bissau.

3. There was stimulating discussion on integrated approach, artisanal fisheries statistics, finance and credit for artisanal fishermen. Some participants felt that there should be more structured presentation and analysis of experiences in integrated projects and such reports would allow more extended discussion at future liaison meetings. Presentation of reports might also include a format that separated the problem and solution elements in projects. With regards statistics, the discussion centred on how far development projects should go in collecting data for national needs and/or for evaluation of project activities. Concerning credit, the meeting was informed that IDAF undertakes a collection and analysis of credit information and much of it was available in published IDAF reports. Attention was also drawn to the FAO/EEC meeting on credit for artisanal fisheries to be held in Abidjan in September 1991.

4. Considerable discussion also took place on the issue of sustainability of projects, particularly when external funding is discontinued. Attention was drawn to the critical state of many economies, and the fragility of institutions which had responsibility for development efforts. Participants felt that the field project phases should be fitted appropriately into national development plans wherever possible; and from the earliest moment of implementation the projects should address the need for continuation and sustainability. It was also the general opinion that governments are now adopting more realistic attitudes to development, more in tune with the needs of fisherfolk.

5. The Fisheries Adviser to DANIDA made pertinent remarks on the usefulness of

exchange of experiences on development, and the need to make this IDAF forum even more effective. Attention was drawn to the need to give thought to post 1993 financing for IDAF. He noted the diversity of the integrated approach but also remarked that it was obviously well accepted in the region. He intimated that emphasis be placed on the analysis of results; for example are projects really becoming viable, or is credit really having a positive impact. The importance of migrating fishermen on development was underlined, and he felt not enough attention had been given to patterns of migration in design of a number of projects. He also stressed that the role of government should not be overlooked, for it is government which sets the framework within which initiatives by individuals and groups can flourish, furthermore it is government which assists sustainability of projects when external financing terminates. Consequently, government should be closely involved with all integrated development projects, and strive to mitigate any conflicts which might have a negative impact on development in the national interest.

6. Participants made the following recommendations and suggestions:

- (i). IDAF Newsletter should be used to disseminate information about projects in the region;
- (ii). IDAF should give close attention to matters of sustainability in artisanal fisheries;
- (iii). the Programme should plan and organize study tours for fisheries staff to projects within the region;
- (iv). IDAF sub-regional office in Conakry should be extended to cover more countries;
- (v). an IDAF sub-regional office should be created in Central Africa;
- (vi). contacts with EEC Regional Programme on reduction of post harvest losses should be maintained;
- (vii). IDAF should identify points of confluence between informal and formal credit systems which will be useful to credit managers;
- (viii). IDAF should consider holding an informal meeting on artisanal fisheries statistics;
- (ix). IDAF should organize more specialized, technical meetings between Liaison Officers meetings.

7. Appreciation was expressed to the financing agency DANIDA for continuing its interest in the project, and for sending a representative to the meeting. The Government of Benin was thanked for providing the IDAF headquarters. The field visits to the artisanal port in Cotonou, Lake Nokoué, and Model project activities along the coast were also appreciated.

8. The meeting was closed by the Director of Fisheries of Benin on behalf of the Minister for Rural Development and Cooperative Action.

9. Summary of proceedings of the fifth Liaison Officers Meeting had since been published as IDAF/WP/38 (IDAF/VI/93/inf.4).

10. **Suggested action by Committee**

The Committee is invited to review the report and offer comments on the information presented.

ACTIONS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIFTH MEETING

1. IDAF NEWSLETTER

The IDAF Newsletter was produced regularly and all issues contained materials of interest to artisanal fisheries in the region. Unfortunately neither Liaison Officers nor Fisheries personnel in the region have developed the habit to contribute articles to the Newsletter, this has somewhat reduced the effectiveness of the journal as a medium for exchange of views on artisanal fisheries in the region.

The Newsletter has recently received some face-lift, tailoring its contents and presentation to the intended readers with an enlarged mailing list.

Liaison Officers as contact persons of IDAF in their respective countries should actively contribute directly and otherwise to keep IDAF Newsletter alive.

2. SUSTAINABILITY OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES

This issue received great attention during the review period. The IDAF team held an in-house meeting/working group on the subject in December 1991. IDAF co-sponsored a workshop on the issue at the ninth session of CEECA's sub-committee on Fisheries Development at Accra in April 1992. IDAF Newsletter N° 15 (Septembre 1992) was dedicated to "Fisheries and Sustainable Development"; Studies were initiated (project/community interface, population versus fisheries resources) to study various elements and mechanisms of sustainability in projects.

3. STUDY TOURS

Thirteen study tours were planned and made available to staff from the region. This does not include funding of participants to meetings within and outside the region. Apparently the benefits from many of these study tours have been limited. Some beneficiaries did not even care to write reports of their visit or reports were written with little or no conviction. Reports had no clear direction and follow up has been difficult.

It is suggested that in future beneficiaries submit reports which contain among others:

- a description of the activities visited, giving opinions on the strength and weaknesses of each activity ;
- highlight aspects of activities relevant to artisanal fisheries development and the chances of sustainability;
- lessons learnt from the visit;

- usefulness of the visit and possible follow-up action in their countries.

4. EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES OF SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE IN CONAKRY

Staffing difficulties have made it impossible for the activities of the sub-regional Office in Guinea (DIPA/GANT) to be extended beyond Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone. However Senior Planning and Extension Officer was a resource person to the Sub-regional Workshop on Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) in artisanal fisheries held in Libreville, Gabon in November 1992.

5. CREATION OF SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AFRICA

In view of the potential communication difficulties, and above all because of the need to maintain a critical mass of unified multidisciplinary expertise to pragmatically carry through the basic concepts of IDAF, the creation of a sub-regional office for Central Africa was not considered a viable proposition. Over the last year the Programme has been active in the sub region.

The Programme has also recently organized a six-day initiation workshop on PRA in artisanal fisheries in Libreville, Gabon. Twenty seven senior fisheries staff from six countries in the sub-region took part in the Workshop. Participants from Angola, for unforeseen reasons could not attend. It is hoped that these participants would be catalysts to spur the development of mini-projects in their respective countries.

6. MAINTAIN CONTACTS WITH EEC REGIONAL PROGRAMME ON POST HARVEST LOSSES

Close contacts have been maintained with the EEC Regional Programme for the utilization of Fishery products. Both Programmes have compared work plans and strategies to avoid duplication of efforts. IDAF participated at the "Sub-regional workshop on tariffs and non tariffs barriers on the commercialisation of cured fish" in Lome, Togo in April 1992, presenting a paper on "The Role of Women in Cured Fish trade in the Republic of Benin".

7. IDENTIFY POINTS OF CONFLUENCE BETWEEN INFORMAL AND FORMAL CREDIT SYSTEMS

This work is on going and Working Groups on Credit in artisanal fisheries are planned in the first Semestre of 1993.

8. ORGANIZE INFORMAL MEETING ON ARTISANAL FISHERIES STATISTICS

Discussions are in process with CECAF for holding such a meeting.

9. ORGANIZE MORE SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL MEETINGS

Five specialized technical Meetings which provided an opportunity for people working in the sector to exchange information and experiences in the fields of credit, fishermen migrations, resource management, sustainability and Participatory Rapid Appraisals: (its methods, tools and techniques) were organized. A total of 182 participants, 23 of them women took part at these meetings.

SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE COMMITTEE

The Committee is invited to review the report and note the progress reported on the recommendations. Officers may also wish to discuss action taken at the national level as a result of the fifth Liaison Officers Meeting.

PROGRESS REPORT 1 APRIL 1991 TO 31 DECEMBER 1992

A. BACKGROUND.

This report summarizes the salient activities undertaken by the Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa (IDAF) between 1 April 1991 and 31 December 1992.

Throughout the review period the sole Donor of the Programme was DANIDA, and the Programme Team expresses its gratitude to DANIDA for the continuing support.

The geographical area covered by the Programme remained essentially the same, namely; the Maritime African States from Mauritania to Angola, a total of 20 countries with some 600,000 artisanal fishing and fisheries related families.

The counterpart Agencies of IDAF are the Departments of Fisheries (DOF) in the 20 participating countries, and among them the Department of Fisheries of the Republic of Benin where IDAF has its regional Headquarters and the Department of Fisheries of the Republic of Guinea where a sub-regional office was opened in November 1990 with the aim of covering more specifically Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone.

The Programme continues to work with and through existing projects, research institutions and the Departments of Fisheries in the different countries in addressing the particular needs of artisanal fisheries.

The targeted direct beneficiaries are the staff of the DOF in the 20 countries while the ultimate beneficiaries are all persons involved in the artisanal fisheries sub-sector in the region; that is, artisanal fishermen themselves and the fisherfolk communities.

Integrated and participatory approach as a means to the development of fisheries communities has been the basic concept of IDAF.

B. OBJECTIVES

The primary long term/development objective is to help the West African countries which wish to develop and manage their artisanal fisheries so as to draw from them the maximum economic and social advantages, thanks to an approach centred on the community and aimed at improving productivity and increasing the well-being and autonomy of the fishermen, those who are responsible for precessing and distributing the fish, and all those who work in this sector.

The immediate objectives of the Programme are:

- 1) to improve the effectiveness of local projects for the development and management of artisanal fisheries;

- 2) to develop and test suitable approaches and monitoring systems for the development of different types of artisanal fisheries;
- 3) to encourage the establishment in different countries of a system of Fisheries Development Units (FDU);
- 4) to increase regional technical competence in the development of artisanal fisheries;
- 5) to establish a regional system for gathering and interchange of information and knowledge on the different types of West African artisanal fisheries, their characteristics and their development trends.

C. STAFFING/HUMAN RESOURCES

The Programme staff was reconstituted at 90 percent during the reporting period. As of 1 January 1993, the IDAF Programme staffing includes:

International Experts (5)

- Coordinator
- Senior Adviser Project Planning and Extension
- Fishing Technologist
- Socio-Economist
- Community Development Adviser.

Associated Professional Officers (4)

- Biostatistics
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Credit and Insurance
- Women and Community Development

Six additional APOs (in Fishing Technology, Environment, Socio-Anthropology, Socio-Economics, Community Development and Management, Appraisal and Adjustment) are in the process of recruitment.

A total of 12 consultancies were used during the reporting period. 70% of these were from the region. At the same time, a conscious attempt was made to create a frame work for multiple links between countries in the region through the mechanism of "IDAF Fellows" (IDAF/VI/93 Inf.3).

D. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

The major activities carried out by IDAF during the review period under the different immediate objectives have been the following:

Objective 1. Improve effectiveness of on going projects

The Programme has kept in touch with artisanal fisheries projects financed both bilaterally and multilaterally and with activities of government fisheries departments. Frequently the staff has been asked to advise on specific matters and the Programme has also been able to contribute

towards effective implementation of a number of local activities. As knowledge of prices of fishing equipment and material are important in the formulation of projects and the rational analysis of the fisheries sector, the Programme in collaboration with INFOPECHE has initiated work on the compilation of fishing gear and material prices in the region. The pilot phase of this work involves eight countries and all on going artisanal fisheries projects in the region. Specific examples of technical backstopping and technical guidance to fisheries departments or projects are detailed below in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Technical Backstopping

PROJECT/COUNTRY	DATES	ACTIVITIES
SENEGAL (ATEPAS)	On-going	Fuel saving trials with SAAB motor.
SIERRA LEONE (AFCOD AND TOMBO)	On-going	Project - Community interface.
GUINEA BISSAU	May 1992	Assistance in the organisation of National seminar on artisanal fisheries.
GUINEA	On-going	Assistance in the preparation of national credit seminar in the rural development sector with emphasis on artisanal fisheries.
GUINEA (KAMSAR)	June 1991	Initiation of Community Development activities
GUINEA (KABACK)	June 1991 February 1992	Initiate baseline survey for credit system. Design and installation of two automobile battery powered mini-light houses.
	On-going	Technical assistance (advice) through the posting of an APO to work 3-4 days a week with the National Project Team. Project - Community interface.
GUINEA (BONGOLON AND DOUPROU)	On-going	Project - Community interface.
GHANA (YEJI)	August 1991	Training on collection and processing of cost and earnings data.
BENIN	Sept.-Oct. 1992	Design and installation of pulley driven water pump for fisherwives group in Grand Popo, thus reducing the tedium of irrigating impoverished sandy soils for vegetable cultivation.
NIGERIA	Apr.-May 1991	Advice on collecting fisheries statistics.
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	June 1992	Advice on distribution of fishing material.
GABON	November 1992	Advice on Socio-Economic surveys of artisanal fisheries and on improving collection and use of fisheries statistics.

Table 2. Technical Guidance

PROJECT/COUNTRY	DATES	ACTIVITIES
SENEGAL (ATEPAS)	September 1992	Construction and demonstration of drift longline for large pelagics.
GUINEA	Apr.-July 1992	Up-grade skills of traditional fishing canoe builders and technological improvements on Salaam type boats.
(KABACK)	July-Sept. 1992	Fishing trials with improved boats.
(BENTY)	March 1992	Installation of ice production unit and cold storage.
COTE D'IVOIRE (SASSANDRA)	Apr.-May 1991	Training and demonstration on use of echosounders and multi-monofilament nets.
GHANA	Apr.-May 1991	Training and demonstration on use of echosounders.
TOGO	June 1991	Training and demonstration on use of echosounders.
BENIN	Aug.-Sept. 1991 and On-going	Assistance in fishing technology, Solar dryers and repairs of chorkors in villages.
	August 1992	Training and demonstration on the making and use of low cost Lateen sails.
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Oct.-Nov. 1992	Project proposal on technological improvements of fishing canoes and practical training of carpenters and local fishermen.
CONGO	November 1992	Training and demonstration on the construction and use of trammel nets for catching prawns (Gambas).
VARIOUS	Apr.-Aug. 1991	Assessment, analysis and description of different techniques of purse seines and ring nets used from canoes in senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Benin.

Objective 2. Develop and test suitable approaches

Studies related to the implementation and impact of the integrated approach, were undertaken in The Gambia, Guinea, Ghana and Sierra Leone. These studies complemented previous studies carried out in Nigeria and Benin. Emphasis in these studies was also placed on such concerns as the continuity and sustainability of FDUs after termination of projects assistance, continuing support for non-fishing activities and the applicability of the approach, in general, to small-scale fisheries. Results reveal the varied nature of the issues, their importance and complexity as well as the need for further investigation.

One of the major lessons learned seems to be that the integrated approach, where it has been applied, has been instrumental in breaking the isolation of the artisanal fisheries communities. By opening their access to social services such as health, education, credit or technical assistance, and by increasing their linkages with the national economy through road building for example, it has helped to create new opportunities for human and economic local development of the rural fishing communities. It has addressed gender issues economically and socially (post-harvest sector is controlled by fish mammals). It has also, facilitated their access to improved production techniques, sometimes by the set-up of a project-linked system of credit.

It seems to be that the sustainability of the socio-economic and technical effects of this approach after project termination tend to be highly variable, and there is a continued need for research regarding elements or mechanisms for sustainability such as privatisation of workshops, local NGOs, associations of villagers, workable credit systems, projects/communities interactions etc.. As sustainability of projects is now recognized a priority, IDAF co-sponsored during the Ninth Session of CEECA's Sub Committee on Fishery Development held in Accra in April 1992, a regional workshop on the matter of sustainability, as a valuable contribution to the exchange of experiences and ideas on this issue. IDAF Newsletter N° 15 (September 1992) was dedicated to "Fisheries and sustainable Development"

However, difficulties are still being faced in drawing a synthesized clear picture of the integrated approach experiences, effects and clear lessons as to its impact in terms of socio-economic benefits and replicability.

With regards to participatory approach and catalytic intervention, FDU's as they were initially conceived with national fisheries department staff or project funded staff, seem to have been instrumental in stimulating local development on a participatory basis.

Recently, Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) techniques and tools were introduced in Guinea, Benin and The Gambia. In this respect, a two months training course on the conceptual and practical aspects of integrated development and participatory approaches in artisanal fisheries was organized for twenty four newly recruited Guinean Extension Officers of the Agency for the Promotion of Artisanal Fisheries (OPPA). The officers together with six other OPPA officers (30 in all) also received practical training in PRA methods and techniques. As a follow up to this training, and working in collaboration with fisherfolks, baseline surveys and recommendations for six artisanal urban fishing ports in Conakry were completed by the OPPA staff themselves. The urban landing sites concerned are the object of important AfDB investments. Legally constituted Landing Site Users Committee/Associations (Comité pour le Développement du Débarcadère - CDD-) now exist for the ports of Boussoura and Boulbinet. The Committees serve as the driving force in the identification of priority activities or mini-projects, the selection of

possible solutions and the execution of retained mini-projects. So far, the Committees have executed some mini-projects. The setting up of similar Committees is envisaged for the other landing sites and at the Kaback project. PRA studies on fish consumption in local villages were also undertaken in Kaback (Guinea) and in the northern province of Benin. In the same context, PRA techniques were used to seek the opinions of fisherfolk in Gambian villages on the environment and the resource on which they derive their livelihood. All these studies had a strong training component.

Furthermore, in November 1992, a six day sub-regional initiation training workshop on PRA was organized for 27 senior fisheries staff of six countries (Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe and Zaïre) in Libreville, Gabon. Angola originally planned to participate at the workshop but for unforeseen reasons could not do so.

All indications are that PRA is a potentially valuable instrument in the development and management of artisanal fisheries.

Objective 3. Encourage establishment of FDUs

The rationale for this objective remains relevant namely: to serve as a tool for delivery of assistance and promotion of the integrated approach. However, due to the declining economies in almost all the countries that IDAF serves and the massive staff reductions in Fisheries Departments induced by the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in the region, that diminishes the governmental extension services capacity, no new FDUs were established during the period under review.

Objective 4. Increase Regional Technical Competence

Five IDAF sponsored or co-sponsored workshops, seminars, round-tables, etc. on a variety of topics intimately associated with matters of sustainable development and the promotion of integrated approach in artisanal fisheries took place over the period under review (see table 3). These meetings provided an opportunity for people working in the sector to exchange information and experiences in the fields of credit, fishermen migrations, resource management and sustainability, as well as PRA.

Table 3. Workshop organized by or with participation from IDAF 1/4/91 - 31/12/92.

Title	Date	Location	Nature	Partici- pants Tot _	Output	IDAF Con- tribution
Sub-regional workshop on credit for artisanal fishing communities in West Africa	16/9-20/9 1991	Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire	Sub- Regional	61 11	IDAF/- WP/- News- letter (planned)	Presenta- tion 5 pa- pers, fund- ing of par- ticipants
Management of Resources within the limits of National Jurisdiction (Organized by CECAF)	6/10- 11/10 1991	Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire	Regional	20 3	-	Presenta- tion of pa- per by for- mer Coordi- nator, funding of par- ticipants
Regional seminar on fishermen's migration in West Africa	3/12-5/12 1991	Cotonou Bénin	Regional	18 2	IDAF/- WP/42	Organisa- tion, reali- sation, funding of partici- pants
Sustainability of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa	22/4-1/5 1992	Accra Ghana	Regional	35 5	IDAF News- letter N° 15	Co-Organi- sation of workshop with CECAF; funding of partici- pants
PRA in artisanal fisheries	23/11- 28/11 1992	Libre- ville Gabon	Sub- regional	25 2	IDAF News- letter N°16 Report in Prep.	Organisa- tion, reali- sation, funding of partici- pants
Total Participants	1/4/91 to 31/12/92	-	-	159 23	-	-

In the endeavour to improve specific technical skills through training and demonstration at the field level, financial and technical assistance for fishing technology development has been provided in Côte d'Ivoire, at Sassandra, introducing multi-monofilament nets and small echosounders with the active participation of local fisherfolk. Similar training and demonstrations were carried out in Togo and Ghana, while technical demonstrations on the use of trammel nets were undertaken at Matombi in Congo. Two consultants undertook an assessment of purse seines and ring nets used from canoes in Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Benin.

Technological improvements in boat building have also been effected. In this respect, the skills of ten Guinean and Sierra Leonean traditional fishing canoe builders were up-graded in a three months hands-on-deck course using facilities of ODEPAG in Conakry. The training incorporated significant improvements in the details of their construction, allowing the canoes to withstand rougher weather and last longer. Three units were built under IDAF supervision and a fourth in association with the AfDB/ODEPAG project. Improvements of details in construction and overall design met some real needs. Six of the trained builders now operate as a commercial association constructing improved fishing canoes for private fishing clients in Conakry. As a spin-off of the technological improvements started in Guinea, the same boatbuilding consultant was retained by the Shenge project to carry out similar training exercises in Shenge, Sierra Leone; while Guinea Bissau has also requested the Programme's assistance in this activity.

As a follow-up to a national round-table on artisanal fisheries in Guinea which IDAF was involved (March 1990), a study on accidents at sea was carried out and a draft report prepared on safety at sea, which have led to the formulation of a project nowadays operational with the assistance of CECI (Canada). Another outcome of this initiative is the establishment of a National Committee on Sea Safety in Guinea. Furthermore, in December 1992 these achievements were presented at a Seminar on Safety at Sea organized by Canada - CECI in Dakar, where the Senegalese Department of Fisheries indicated it would solicit IDAF's assistance for undertaking similar artisanal accident survey in Senegal. IDAF also collaborated with the CECI project in safety training of fishermen at landing sites in Conakry. In Benin, fisheries personnel and fishermen were trained on the making of low cost safety sails and how to operate them.

An IDAF APO Biostatistician is working with the Fisheries Department of Benin (ex-"Model Project"), and in collaboration with the Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR) with particular reference to Ilisha species in Benin-Nigeria waters which are commonly caught by beach seines and gill nets in in-shore waters by artisanal fishermen in these (and several other) countries. In the process, she is helping to up-grade national capacity and develop simple sampling techniques.

A total of thirteen study tours were arranged and made available to fisheries cadres from the region; while IDAF Fellowship Strategy involving mechanisms for the exchange of experts was formally established stipulating minimum qualifications, a unified monthly rate of remuneration and maximum length of services. "IDAF Fellowship" aims at the identification and use of regional specialists primarily for the purpose of training of trainers in the different countries, and secondarily, only for the production of studies/reports. A roster of potential IDAF Fellows is being established and so far use has been made of this mechanism in five occasions mainly in Guinea and at the PRA sub-regional workshop in Libreville.

In a similar context an attempt has been made to restructure and define the role and responsibilities of Liaison Officers so that they can better contribute to the activities of IDAF, improve their own competence and ensure the needs of fisherfolks in the region are addressed (IDAF/VI/93/Inf.2).

Linkages have been established with research institutions notably Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR) Lagos, Nigeria; and Centre de Recherche Oceanographique de Thiaroye Dakar (CRODT), Sénégal; as well as the University of Ghana and the University of Cape Coast for collaborative works. NIOMR collaborates with the Programme in biological and socio-economics related studies; CRODT in studies related to fisherfolks organisations and the Universities on fishermen migration. Linkage was also established with the Regional Population Advisory Service in Dakar. This permitted the undertaking of a collaborative study using PRA techniques on Population versus fisheries resources in The Gambia.

Project staff have been to all countries of the region during the review period and the Programme has collaborated and maintained contacts with the following projects whose approaches and activities are relevant to IDAF's goals, as they address artisanal fisheries development with integrated and/or participatory approaches, or elements and mechanisms linked to these approaches.

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|-------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| i) | SIL/89/007 | Integrated development in rural fishing villages in the Shenge region, Sierra Leone |
| ii) | GUI/87/025 | Development of small-scale fisheries on Kaback Island, Guinea |
| iii) | GHA/88/004 | Integrated development of fisheries in the North of Volta Lake (Yeji), Ghana |
| iv) | GUI/87/004 | Establishment of artisanal fishing centres in the Kamsar region, Guinea |
| v) | NIR/87/010 | Integrated rural fisheries development, Nigeria (UNDP supported) |
| vi) | ZAI/88/002 | Appui à la mise en oeuvre du Plan Directeur des Pêches au Zaire |
| vii) | GCP/RAF/246/NET | Food Security in Fishing Communities |
| viii) | GCP/INT/467/NOR | Strengthening of the role of fisheries in alleviating malnutrition |
| ix) | GCP/RAF/201/NOR | INFOPECHE region Fish Trade Information and Cooperation Service in Africa |
| x) | | Projet pour l'Alimentation des Techniques de Pêche Artisanale au Sénégal (ATEPAS) |
| xi) | | Projet pour la Promotion des Pêches d'Owendo (PromoPêche), Gabon |
| xii) | | Project for the development of fisheries in the Lagdo reservoir/barrage, Cameroon (FED supported) |
| xiii) | | The Lagoon Aby fishery development project, Côte d'Ivoire (IFAD supported) |
| xiv) | | Project for development of Tombo fisheries, Sierra Leone (GTZ supported) |
| xv) | | Project for development of Lagoon fisheries, Benin (GTZ supported) |
| xvi) | | Project for marine artisanal fisheries, The Gambia (EDF supported) |
| xvii) | | Project for development of estuarine fisheries, The Gambia (Italy supported) |

- xviii) Project for development of fisheries in Kissi and Goderich, **Sierra Leone** (EDF supported).
- xix) The West North West Artisanal Fisheries and Community Development (AFCOD) Programme, **Sierra Leone**(EEC supported).

Objective 5. Information Gathering and Dissemination

The Programme continued to be effective in generating and disseminating knowledge regarding artisanal fisheries in the region. Six Working Papers treating fishermen migrations, fishing technology (vessels, gear and fishing techniques) and socio-economic issues in artisanal fisheries were produced for distribution of information of a technical nature to assist government personnel and staff connected with the sector and their various activities.

Five Newsletters were produced, one of them in a thematic issue dealt with "Fisheries and Sustainable Development". Efforts were also made to revamp the quality of the Newsletter tailoring its content and presentation to the intended readers with an enlarged mailing list.

The IDAF Agenda/Diary for 1992 was prepared and widely distributed. However, with a view to creating greater awareness of the Programme and in response to demand from our partners and clientele, the Agenda/Diary was replaced with a picturesque Calendar for 1993.

Work on migrant fishermen reported at the 5th Liaison Officers Meeting was continued during the period under review. In December 1991, a meeting of government administrators was held in Cotonou to review the phenomenon. It was decided that more attention should be given to sympathetic consideration of the needs of, and benefits to the various countries of these movements. This is the first time a FAO fisheries project has been involved in such an initiative. The initiative has resulted in the creation of awareness on the subject and it is envisaged to go beyond the immediate output of knowledge and awareness, to seek operational applications in order to improve the status and rights of migrant fishermen within the host countries and within the region. Pilot study in this respect is being carried out with the Popo population in Pointe Noire, Congo in a collaborative work between Mr. Eyolf Jul Larsen of the University of Bergen in Norway and IDAF.

Programme staff made a substantial contribution to the FAO/EEC meeting on credit for artisanal fishermen held in Abidjan in September 1991 by presenting five papers on the subject. The Workshop brought together participants from the West African region who have been involved in credit schemes for the sub-sector. Project staff have also been involved with meetings on marine resources organized by CECAF and the CECAF Sub-Committee on the Management of Resources within the Limits of National Jurisdiction held in Abidjan in October 1991. Furthermore, the Programme's progress was communicated to the twelfth session of CECAF and the Ninth session of its Sub-Committee on Fishery Development held in Accra in April 1992.

The IDAF office in Cotonou has a comprehensive collection of documents on the fishery of each country in the region. A data base is being constituted to facilitate retrieval of information available on the sector. Other improvements pertain to the filing and organisation of this information.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

In the endeavour to improve the execution/realisation and monitoring of activities, the Programme's tasks have been systematized. This has taken the form of drawing up yearly Programmes of Work and half yearly Work Plans, and the elaboration of "Protocol sheets" by each staff member responsible for a specific activity. The Protocol Sheets have sections regarding justification, objectives, location, time frame, methodology, anticipated linkages, estimated costs and expected outputs. As a result of this approach, over 85 percent of the activities in the July - December 1992 Work Plan were realized or initiated during the semester. Non initiated activities were mainly those awaiting clearance/agreement on behalf of governments. These are, fishing trials on Centolla species in Sao Tome and Principe, elaboration of a Fishing Gear Catalogue for Congo as well as the setting up of a network of "researchers" on Fishermen's Migrations.

It should be noted further that IDAF's working approach is both pragmatic and dynamic responding to the requests of its partners and clientele at short notice. In this regard, a number of unplanned activities mainly in the area of technical demonstrations were undertaken. These include: construction and demonstration of drift longline for large pelagics in Senegal, training and demonstration on the construction and use of trammel nets for catching prawns at Matombi, near Pointe Noire Congo; training and demonstration on the making and use of low cost Lateen Sails at Cotonou Port Benin, and the design and installation of a pulley driven water pump for vegetable gardening on behalf of fisherwives group in Grand Popo Benin. All these activities involved the active participation of staff of DOF and the ultimate beneficiaries.

TRIPARTITE EVALUATION IDAF PHASE II

The activities and performance of the second phase of IDAF which started in January 1989, were evaluated by a joint Evaluation Team consisting of Dr. Andreas Villadsen, DANIDA Representative and Evaluation Team Leader; Mr. Frédéric Dévé, Evaluation Officer, BPE, FAO, Rome; and Mr. Pascal Tanimomo, Fisheries Officer, DOF, Benin. The Mission took place from October 17 to November 10 1992 visiting Benin, Guinea and Sierra Leone. It was preceded by briefings at DANIDA Copenhagen and FAO Rome.

A summary of the main thrusts, findings and recommendations of the Evaluation Mission is given in IDAF/VI/93/5.

SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE COMMITTEE

The Committee is invited to note the information contained in this document and comment upon the experiences and benefits of the Programme in their respective countries. Liaison Officers may also wish to provide advice on how the Programme's work may be tailored to meet the aspirations and needs of fisherfolks.

SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EVALUATION MISSION OF IDAF PHASE II

The regional Project 'Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa - IDAF - GCP/RAF/192/DEN, Phase II' approved by the Government of Denmark in January 1989, is the second phase of a development programme that had commenced in December 1983.

Following a request by DANIDA that the project be evaluated, an evaluation mission took place from 17 October to 10 November 1992 visiting Benin, Guinea and Sierra Leone. It was preceded by briefing at DANIDA Copenhagen and FAO Rome. The evaluation team consisted of Mr. Andreas Villadsen, DANIDA Representative and Evaluation Team Leader; Mr. Frédéric Dévé, Evaluation Officer, PBE, FAO, Rome; and Mr. Pascal Tanimomo, Fisheries Officer, DOF, Benin.

The evaluation mission found the purpose and overall set-up of the 'Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa - IDAF - Phase II' to be relevant to the development needs of artisanal fisheries in the twenty countries riverine to the Atlantic Ocean that it aims to assist. However, its objectives, design and implementation strategy were judged to be insufficiently clear and coherent.

The Programme was designed to focus on the promotion and assessment of the Integrated development approach applied to artisanal fisheries in the sub-region. It was found to have actively promoted this approach in seven countries and in association with nineteen projects, to which it has brought substantial assistance. The thirteen other countries also received assistance, but to a more limited extent.

The **highlights of the programme's activities and outputs during Phase II** have been the following:

- i) it has produced a wide range of studies concerning technical skills, integrated development and community development;
- ii) two national projects have been formulated and funded, as well as the second phase of two other projects, which like several of IDAF-supported projects had been catalytic in attracting complementary investments/activities in the localities concerned;
- iii) IDAF has brought technical backstopping to nine projects and it has provided guidance to thirteen others (FAO and non-FAO executed);
- iv) regarding training, it has promoted TCDC, provided on-the-job training, and it has fully organized five regional workshops relevant to some of the major challenges facing artisanal fisheries in the sub-region; it has also co-organized and participated in three other regional workshops;
- v) IDAF has been active in creating linkages and informal networks among countries and projects, research institutes and universities; however, the Antenna it had

created in Guinea in 1990 for promotional purposes was found to have somewhat weakened the programme set-up, in spite of some good achievements in Guinea;

- vi) IDAF has been instrumental in creating an important body of knowledge regarding the sub-sector in the sub-region; significant work has been in the gathering, analyzing and disseminating of information through a newsletter and wide range of publications.

The **major strengths** of the programme are its regional scope, the technical backstopping from FAO's Fisheries Department, its own institutional continuity, its relative independence, its qualified multi-disciplinary team, and the high potential it offers for identification/planning and follow-up on proposals for policy and field actions in support to artisanal fisheries at national and regional levels.

The programme's **major weakness** is that it has not been sufficiently instrumental so far in drawing clear lessons of Integrated development applied to artisanal fisheries. Management and staffing difficulties which had somewhat affected activities in 1990-91 have been adequately tackled.

The major findings and conclusions of the evaluation mission are the following:

- i) beyond the need for direct "integrated" assistance to fisherfolks communities, the research for mechanisms and approaches ensuring increased sustainability of projects results was the "raison d'être" of IDAF. Within this perspective, IDAF had and continues to have full relevance;
- ii) with a core group of multi-disciplinary staff aiming at providing catalytic assistance to projects and the national Fisheries Departments upon request, and at drawing lessons from comparisons of experiences, IDAF's set-up was adequate for its purpose. On the other hand the design of the programme was inadequate in several respects, in both Phase I and II. It was furthermore ambitious in its intention to test and measure the effects of approaches to development of artisanal fisheries, and over-ambitious in its geographical coverage;
- iii) most of the activities prescribed in the Plan of Operations were accomplished. The major difficulties were found in the drawing of lessons from experiences and approaches, monitoring of the sub-sector has been insufficient. The set-up of an antenna in Guinea produced some valuable work in that country, but it has weakened the overall programme unity and in-built multi-disciplinarity. The number of national projects collaborating with IDAF could have been wider. In particular, investment projects should have been among IDAF's partners;
- iv) the programme has innovated and in some sites experimented with success some mechanisms or elements that may contribute in the future to the enhancement of the projects results sustainability and to the self-help attitudes of some fisherfolks communities. It has actively advocated at government and grass-root level for equity, attention to gender issues and participatory approaches to development. Finally, it has contributed to the improvement of competence of about two

hundred Fisheries Departments staff and favoured experience exchanges and mutual assistance among them.

- v) the major factors that have affected programme's implementation are: the fact that Fisheries Departments have declining human and financial resources induced by Structural Adjustment Programmes; the programme design and management; and its access to a limited number of projects.

The evaluation mission formulated the following recommendations to IDAF:

- i) as a first priority, that by end 1993 clear and synthesized lessons be drawn regarding Integrated Development applied to artisanal fisheries;
- ii) that the programme produce a comprehensive synthesis of the technical and socio-economic situation of the sub-sector in the sub-region by mid-1993;
- iii) that the Conakry Antenna be phased out and that a specific project supporting the Guinea Fisheries Department be formulated and funded;
- iv) the IDAF audience be enlarged through various means like the revision of the mailing list for newsletter and documents, and the possible organization of a round-table of small scale fisheries project staffs by the end of 1993;
- v) that the organization and the role of the Liaison Officers meetings be revamped through an improved status and mandate; an improved calendar and scheduling; and a comprehensive attendance involving all countries of the sub-region;
- vi) that renewed emphasis be put on multi-disciplinary work;
- vii) that the method of work be systematized through unified patterns/procedures;
- viii) that the programme's work and strategy be differentiated for the three sub-regions North, Central and South to take into consideration their specific needs;
- ix) that the programme discusses and addresses the issue of national fisheries department staff mobilization for catch data collection;
- x) that the socio-economics component of the programme includes two in-depth baseline studies on the situation of the sub-sector in two selected countries; explore the possibility of recommending to ECOWAS adequate measures regarding the status and rights of migrant fishermen; and continue and conclude the work initiated regarding credit;
- xi) that the community development component and activities continue the comparative methodological work initiated but put more emphasis on post-project sustainability and develop further knowledge and linkages with fishermen's organizations;

- xii) that the programme place less emphasis on the promotion of FDUs as they were initially conceived but continues its support to existing FDUs;
- xiii) that the programme revise and revamp its activity of information gathering, generation and dissemination;
- xiv) that the programme's methodological activities in Guinea be adequately pursued and terminated.

As far as the follow-up to IDAF Phase II is concerned, the evaluation mission recommended that:

- i) a third phase of five years duration be envisaged by FAO and DANIDA;
- ii) after drawing comprehensive and synthetical lessons of Integrated Development applied to artisanal fisheries during the end of Phase II, IDAF abandons its exclusive and preferential reference to Integrated Development, and enlarges its scope to include fisheries management, planning and policy;
- iii) IDAF Phase III adopts a fully revised strategy based on a holistic approach addressing simultaneously the challenges faced by the sub-sector in the area of socio-economics, technology transfer and fisheries management, planning and policy;
- iv) early 1993 an adequate process of formulation of IDAF Phase III be launched with full involvement of IDAF, FAO Fisheries Department and DANIDA on the basis of a clearly pre-defined set of strategic orientations for the sub-sector in the West African countries, that should culminate with a formulation mission to be fielded no later than August 1993;
- v) the questions of the location of IDAF Phase III headquarters and of the post-programme follow-up be further examined and discussed with all parties concerned during the Phase III formulation;
- vi) DANIDA seriously consider the possibility of funding an IDAF Phase III.

PROGRAMME OF WORK JANUARY - DECEMBER 1993

RATIONALE

The present Programme of Work for the period January - December 1993 takes into account the recommendations of the Evaluation Mission (IDAF/VI/93/5); the aspirations and needs of IDAF's partners and clientele based on consultations and duty travel observations; as well as the Programme's Team perception of the status and future needs of the sector.

While the activities will be oriented to address critical problems and opportunities in the sector, emphasis will be placed on identifying and understanding the elements and mechanisms of sustainability of projects; analysis of lessons learnt from the integrated approach; strengthening the Department of Fisheries (DOF) to effectively assist fisherfolk communities identify, execute and evaluate mini-projects; the execution of appropriate technical demonstrations; and increasing the impact of the Programme through a revamping of its information system to produce materials at a variety of levels to suit the needs of our partners and clientele and to serve a public awareness function. Emphasis will also be placed on a multidisciplinary approach and the increase use of regional specialists under the aegis of IDAF Fellowship.

Every effort has been to satisfy the needs of the three sub-regions. The present Programme of Work has also to be seen as a continuum from the cleaning up stages of IDAF Phase II to the possible initiation of IDAF Phase III.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

Activities are identified in relation to immediate objectives as defined in the Programme's plan of operations and are given under four major categories:

A. IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL PROJECTS

CREDIT

- Working group/ Regional network of specialists on credit to discuss development of workable credit schemes consistent with national credit institutions framework.
- Analysis of lessons learnt from comparative studies of credit schemes (Guinea, Sierra Leone, Senegal).
- Participate in sub-regional seminar on credit for countries of CEAC plus Angola and Namibia.
- Continue pilot test of mutual insurance groups in Guinea.
- Technical assistance to monitoring and adjustment of credit systems in Kaback (Guinea).

PLANNING/ ORGANISATION

- Assistance in the identification and formulation of projects (on request).
- Assistance with the organisation and training of Landing Site User's Committees (Guinea).

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- Assistance to Equatorial Guinea in the national census of artisanal fishing boats.
- Assistance to Gabon in artisanal fishery statistics.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- Studies on inter-relationships between population, resources, and the environment in fishing communities in Nigeria, Ghana, and Sierra Leone.

PROCESSING/ MARKETING

- Study on fish marketing and consumption in Bolama Island (Guinea Bissau) and Sao Tomé.

FISH CAPTURE

- Continue data collection on fishing gear and materials prices (regional).
- Practical trials and simulated commercial fishing with drift longlines for large pelagic species (Senegal, ATEPAS).
- Training, construction, and demonstration of drift longlines for large pelagic species in collaboration with ACIDI/ICOD Project in Sao Tomé and Príncipe.
- Elaboration of fishing gear catalog for Congo in collaboration with RAFR.
- Trial and demonstration of bottom-set nets for capture of large shrimp (Kaback, Guinea.).

SAFETY AT SEA

- Technological improvements in traditional fishing boats/ canoes and up-grading skills of carpenters and fishermen in Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, and follow-up in Guinea.
- Creation of awareness and education on safety at sea (Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone).

GENERAL

- Backstopping to previously executed technological/ technical demonstrations.

B. PLANNING, MONITORING, APPRAISAL, AND ADJUSTMENT

- Prepare a methodological paper on Cost and Earnings studies.
- Assistance to national workshops on Participatory Rapid Appraisal in artisanal fisheries (on request).
- Assistance to the planning and organization of a National Seminar on fisheries in Equatorial Guinea (and other countries on request).
- Undertake studies aimed at drawing clear synthesized lessons regarding integrated development applied to artisanal fisheries (Yeji, Kaback, The Gambia).
- In-depth studies on the situation of the sub-sector in three countries (Senegal or Guinea Bissau; Ghana or Togo; Cameroon or Gabon).
- Follow-up studies in collaboration with the Centre for Development Studies - University of Bergen Norway "on-seeking operational applications to improve the status and rights of migrant fisherment."
- Studies on elements, mechanisms, and strategies for post-project sustainability (Tombo, Sierra Leone; Gunjur/Tanji the Gambia; Cacheu, Guinea Bissau).
- Comprehensive synthesis of the technical and socio-economic situation of the sub-sector in the region.
- Elaboration of the plan for a possible IDAF Phase III through a participatory approach with IDAF's partners and clientele.

C. INCREASE REGIONAL TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

GENERAL

- Planning and organisation of Seventh Liaison Officer's Meeting October/November 1993, jointly with workshop on competition/conflicts between artisanal and industrial fishing fleets.
- Organise Project Manager's Meeting, of which the central theme would be the status of artisanal fisheries in West Africa and future perspectives, drawing in part from lessons learned on studies regarding an integrated approach in the development of artisanal fisheries.
- Organise study tours for senior staff of fisheries departments involved in artisanal fisheries.
- Increase the use of specialists from the region under the aegis of the IDAF Fellowship strategy (IDAF/VI/93/inf.3).

FISHERIES BIOLOGY/ STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- Plan and organise in collaboration with CECAF a sub-regional workshop on artisanal fisheries statistics for the Central Gulf of Guinea.
- Complete studies on biometric parameters of *Ilisha africana* in Benin-Nigeria waters in collaboration with NIOMR Lagos.

D. INFORMATION GATHERING AND DIFFUSION

IDAF can only have widespread impact if its partners and clientele are able to utilize, implement or adapt the outputs in their country. This means greater emphasis on revamping the information system and also ensure effective feedback between IDAF and its partners and clientele.

- Publication of 4 Newsletters: one of which will be thematic or topical on "Participation in Artisanal Fisheries".
- Publication of Technical and Working Papers
- Production of Technical Pamphlets and Leaflets particularly in the area of fishing technology.
- Pursue efforts for improved organization of documentation within the Programme in part by systematizing of IDAF database at Cotonou.
- Final Report of IDAF Phase II.

As stated in Document IDAF/VI/93/3 IDAF's working pattern/approach is both pragmatic and dynamic responding to requests of its partners and clientele at short notice. As such specific requests by its partners and clientele will be given due consideration.

SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE COMMITTEE

The Committee is invited to review and comment on the information provided in order to advise on improvements that might be undertaken in implementation of activities.

The Committee may also wish to comment on the increasing use of regional specialists as IDAF Fellows.

IDEAS FOR THE FORMULATION OF A PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR IDAF PHASE III

*"Fishermen are the centre of the concern for sustainable fisheries development and they are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature".
(The UNCED SPIRIT, Principle 1)*

1. BACKGROUND:

Over the past nine years, the Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries (IDAF) in West Africa has accumulated and shared substantial knowledge and experiences in the twenty countries which it assists. These achievements need to be followed-up and reinforced. The immediate concern is to reinforce the capabilities of the countries in the sub-region in sustainable resource management and development. Beyond this, there is also the need to exploit the accumulated capital aiming at enhanced and enlarged support to the West African artisanal fisheries involving a multi-disciplinary regional competence and a holistic approach that is required by the sector.

The Evaluation Mission of IDAF phase II, remarked that the IDAF Programme has comparative advantage to further help countries in the region address comprehensively the needs and challenges facing the artisanal fisheries in the sub-region. Based on its findings and conclusions the Mission submitted the following recommendations concerning follow-up to Phase II.

1. It is recommended that a third phase for five years duration be envisaged by FAO and DANIDA.
2. It is recommended that after drawing comprehensive and synthetical lessons of integrated development applied to artisanal fisheries during the end of Phase II, IDAF abandons its exclusive and preferential reference to integrated development and enlarges its scope to include fisheries management, planning and policy.
3. It is recommended that IDAF Phase III adopts a fully revised strategy based on a holistic approach addressing simultaneously the challenges faced by the sub-sector in the areas of socio-economies, technology transfer and fisheries management, planning and policy.
4. It is recommended that early 1993 an adequate process of formulation of IDAF Phase III be launched with involvement of IDAF, FAO Fisheries Department and DANIDA, on the basis of a clearly pre-defined overall set of strategic orientations for the sub-sector in the West African countries, that should culminate with a formulation Mission to be fielded not later than August 1993.

In its pursuance of sustainable development of the artisanal fisheries sector in the region, IDAF Phase III will be attempting to fulfil "The UNCED Spirit", particularly principles 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Annexes 1).

It is in this context that the present paper presents ideas/suggestions on the following broad areas.

- * Issues to be addressed
- * Rationale and strategic orientations for each Issue/Thrust
- * Objectives for Phase III
- * Approach
- * A Log frame for Phase III
- * Strategy for formulation of Phase III Project Proposal.

2. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

The main issues to be addressed can be grouped into three broad categories:

- * Sustainable resource management and artisanal fisheries development with a view to the betterment of the socio-economic status of fisherfolk communities
- * Technology transfer with a view to achieving maximum impact with modest inputs
- * Planning and management in the artisanal fishery sector, the objective being to promote rational exploitation of the resource and the harmonious development of all major components of the artisanal fishery sector.

All these issues involve important component for human resource development and strengthening of national institutions. The rationale and strategic orientations for the thrusts are given in section 3. Under each of these issues or better still Thrusts, a number of Themes have been identified as detailed in Table 1.

TABLE 1.**PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED AND SUBJECT MATTERS**

Thrusts	Sustainability and Socio-Economics	Technology Transfer	Planning and Management
Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Monitoring of the sub-sector * Equity and gender * Issues in integrated approach * Issues of participatory approach * Issues of sustainability * FDUs & Fishers Unions/Associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fishing Technology * Fish Technology * Safety at sea * Marketing * Fisheries Extension Methodologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Policy Advice * Resource Management * Project Identification, Planning and Formulation * Training * Information service
ACTIVITIES TO BE CHOSEN (SEE SECTION 5)			
Key experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-Economist - Community Development Officer - Information & Extension Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing Technologist - Fish Technologist - Information & Extension Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning Officer/Analyst - Socio-Economist - Information & Extension Officer
APOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-Economist - Nutritionist - Socio-Anthropologist - Management, Appraisal & Adjustment (MAA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marketing - Fishing Technologist - Information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biologist - Environment - Information - MAA
IDAF FELLOWS			

N/B: Emphasis will be on Inter-disciplinary work and a holistic approach.

The Activities emanating from each of these Themes will essentially be driven by the common and major needs of IDAF's partners, clientele and beneficiaries and in those areas where the Programme has the competence and comparative advantage. Activities will also be tailored to the specificity of IDAFs three sub-regions (Table 2).

GCP/RAF/192/DEN PHASE III

TABLE 2.

SUB-REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

NORTH (7)	MAURITANIA SENEGAL CAPE VERDE GAMBIA GUINEA BISSAU GUINEA SIERRA LEONE
CENTRAL (6)	LIBERIA COTE D'IVOIRE GHANA TOGO BENIN NIGERIA
SOUTH (7)	CAMEROON EQUATORIAL GUINEA GABON SAO TOME & PRINCIPE ANGOLA CONGO ZAIRE

In addition to identifying Thrusts and Themes, Table 1 gives an idea of the human resources needed to address these issues in Phase III. These are: seven international experts and ten Associated Professional Officers together with an average of nine IDAF Fellows man months per year.

3. RATIONALE AND STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS OF THRUST

3.1 Sustainable Management and Development of Fishery Resources

The Socio-economic betterment of artisanal fisherfolk communities in West Africa is intimately tied with sustainable management and development of fishery resources in particular and the natural resource base in general. This means, among other things, consideration of the process in which the exploitation of the fishery resources, the direction of investment, the orientation of technological development and institutional change in the fishery sector are made consistent with future as well as present needs. This requires a sound planning of fisheries development and management, comprising aspects related to the biological resource and its conservation as well as aspects related to the socio-economic environment of fishing communities and aspects related to ecological balance.

The Programme will continue to lay emphasis on the elements and mechanisms that favour the sustainability of artisanal fisheries activities. Equally, efforts will be made to monitor the sub-sector and in-built feedback mechanisms will be developed within the Programme and between the Programme and its partners and clientele to ensure development initiatives are not lost and to promote the harmonious development of all major components of the artisanal fishery sector.

Gender and Equity will continue to receive due importance in the work of IDAF. Emphasis on gender is not only concerned with sustainability but also with promoting equity. Linked to these are the issues of integrated and participatory approaches. The Programme will emphasize and maintain the character of an integrated approach in the sense that it would deal with capture, processing, marketing, policy, planning and management of artisanal fisheries working in an inter-disciplinary team. It would however not actively be involved in activities not directly concerned with fish; such as woodlots for fuel, agriculture in fishing villages or manufacture of non fishing produce.

Involvement of beneficiaries is critical to sustainable development of artisanal fisheries. The Programme will emphasize methods and approaches of peoples participation to ensure their involvement in the identification of problems, design, implementation, evaluation and assessment of activities and policies. It would also carry out an analysis of successful and effective methods of peoples participation seen in recent projects in the region with a view to valorising such methods and approaches.

The presentation and discussion of these ideas for a possible Phase III to IDAFs revamped Advisory Committee is further prove of the Programme's commitment to promote participatory approaches in the development planning and management of artisanal fisheries in the region.

3.2 Technology Transfer

The technologies for almost all support services in artisanal fisheries can be purchased but the human skills and corporate abilities required to operate them successfully are often overlooked.

Technical guidance and demonstrations in fish and fishing technology will be critical themes of Phase III and will be geared to achieving maximum impact with modest inputs. These

guidance and demonstrations will be based on methods, technologies and approaches which are successful and environmentally sound and which have proven to be useful in the region. Attempts will be made to break new grounds particularly with respect to fuel saving measures including improved techniques and equipments for fish processing, but no attempts will be made to reinvent the wheel.

In the area of Safety at Sea, the emphasis will be on educative motivation and the creation of awareness, among policy makers and eventually fisherfolk communities.

The fourth component in this thrust "Marketing information" is vital to evaluating impact of project particularly with regards income and social conditions. The Programme will address marketing logistics and operations, domestic fish marketing and the movement of fishery products with a view to improve the full utilization of fishery products and to prevent physical and economic losses. Work in this area will complement work by INFOPECHE and the Regional Project funded by EEC for the Prevention of Post Harvest Losses.

Assistance will also be provided in the area of Fisheries Extension Methodologies. The methodologies will deal, among others, with Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) - baseline studies and related information gathering and analysis, participatory determination of priority problems and possible solutions, the role of local interest groups and fisherfolk organizations, and effective collaboration with local specialists/consultants in production technology and organizational aspects.

3.3 Planning and Management

IDAF is well aware of the economic constraints in many countries and the low priority given to fisheries in practical terms particularly in the face of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP). This does not take away the fact that some governments have come to recognize the economic viability of artisanal fisheries and their importance in terms of employment, nutrition, health etc. There is also growing awareness in the region of the need to focus on management, competence and group functions. Indeed management and its twin sister, policy may be regarded as invisible elements in the success of development process. Abundance of natural resources, and individual educational attainments are not in themselves adequate if there is no appropriate policy framework and/or no corporate competence and managerial skills.

Policies no doubt are matters for national governments to decide, that is, a prerogative of sovereign States. The role IDAF can/would play is one of providing support and advice which may be expressed in the analysis of given situations; the creation of awareness and recognition among policy makers on the potential and sustainable benefits arising from rational development and management; assistance in the convening of regional and national fora to address specific issues etc.

The Programme will also contribute to institutional and capacity building of regional experts such that they respond to the challenges for better management and development of the artisanal fisheries sector. This will be accomplished through increase use of regional specialists through the aegis of IDAF Fellowship Strategy, through training courses oriented to reinforce national and regional expertise in the use of effective and efficient methods for collection and analysis of information, methods of planning and decision-making based on

those analyses, and the methods for the subsequent implementation of those plans and decisions in the field.

The Programme will also revamp its information gathering and diffusion system:

- to enhance the catalytic role of the programme. Positive results, failures and general experience gained in one location in the region or sub-region would be made known for the utilization and benefit of others;
- to serve a public awareness function;
- to promote fisheries development;
- to emphasize development issues;
- to support preparation of extension and training materials;
- to ensure the right type and quality of information for different audience;
- to function as a clearing house;
- to ensure proper documentation.

4. **OBJECTIVES**

4.1 Brief Description of Programme

Integrated development and management of artisanal fisheries in West Africa on a sustainable basis.

4.2. Development Objective.

To help some twenty coastal West African countries in the sustainable development and management of their artisanal fisheries for maximum, social and economic benefit of fishing communities laying emphasis on equity, gender, technology transfer, capacity building and integrated and participatory approaches.

OR

To contribute to environmentally sound, technical and socio-economic development of artisanal fishing communities in West African coastal states, in order to draw from the sub-sector the maximum economic social benefits in terms of income, food and employment on a sustainable basis.

4.3 Immediate Objectives:

1. to identify, test and disseminate strategies, elements and mechanisms for sustainable management and development of artisanal fisheries in fishing communities;

2. to enhance regional technical competence in the fisheries disciplines particularly in fish and fishing technology;
3. to provide advice on the development planning and management of artisanal fisheries in West African coastal states;
4. to improve information exchange in artisanal fisheries within the region.

5. **APPROACH**

The basic approach would be to work with and through existing projects and the Departments of Fisheries to deal with major problems and constraints inhibiting opportunities for improvement and development. Problems will generally be investigated through pilot activities. The application of solutions and results from the pilot activities on wider or full scale would be the responsibility of the participating countries.

The Programme would lay emphasis on participatory approach in the pilot activities that is, the target groups both intermediate (Departments of Fisheries, projects, Research Institutions etc.) and ultimate (fisherfolk communities) would be involved in identifying of problem areas, formulating immediate objectives and conducting activities. Also to be emphasized will be the inter-disciplinary approach in activities realising that problems facing fisherfolk have technological, economic, social and cultural dimensions. However, the specific approach for implementation of each pilot activity will vary according to the problem being treated. There will however be common elements such as:

- identification of the problem areas;
- experimental activities to test the major technical, economic and social factors that could affect the feasibility including demonstration and training of key personnel;
- long term tests of overall feasibility and adjustments as appropriate;
- development of extension materials for introduction or valorisation of the technology and/or methodology;
- training of counterparts on-the-job and through short term fellowships (IDAF Fellows), study tours etc. in matters directly related to the implementation of activities;
- assistance to governments in the formulation of development projects for wider application of successful results and enlisting support for such projects.

5.2 Guiding Principles for choosing activities

The following criteria will be used in choosing activities:

- priority of government, government support and clearance;
- responds to immediate and future needs of IDAFs partners and clientele;
- regional or sub-regional relevance;
- long term impact and multiplying effects;
- involvement of IDAFs partners/clientele;

- potential results relevant to IDAFs objectives;
- apparent technical, economic and social feasibility;
- time frame for achieving tangible results.

6. LOGFRAME AND QUANTIFIED OUTPUTS

On the basis of the above; the following indicative logical frame (Table 3) and quantification of possible outputs (Table 4) are presented.

Table 3. IDAF LOGICAL FRAME WORK FOR PHASE III

OBJECTIVES	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES
<p><u>DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES</u></p> <p>Help some 20 coastal West African states to develop and manage their artisanal fisheries for maximum social and economic benefit of fishing communities. Laying special emphasis on participatory approach, equity and sustainability.</p>	<p>Increased wellbeing and economic benefit for selected groups</p> <p>Gender/women and children Nutrition, Income, Health and Education</p> <p>Via baseline, terminal and ex-post surveys of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish consumption at household level - Nutritional Status - Access to clean water - Public Hygiene, latrines-ect - Active participation of women in community associations - Access to social services in education and health - No of crafts and gears - Fish production - Fish processing - Fish marketing - Economic status - Economic status - Income by gender 		
<p><u>IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES</u></p> <p>1) Identified tested and disseminated strategies, elements and mechanisms for sustainability of artisanal fishing communities identified for 10 communities minimum.</p>	<p><u>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</u></p> <p>Standard of living and equity in concerned communities Trends in adoption N° of persons informed or trained</p>	<p><u>OUTPUTS</u></p> <p>Studies published Workshops and seminars held 6 studies per Year.</p>	<p><u>ACTIVITIES</u></p> <p>Studies on: traditional fisheries management systems, credit, economic role of women, cost and earning, population dynamics, marketing, fish consumption and environment. Project and community interaction.</p>

OBJECTIVES	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES
Enhanced regional technical competence in the fisheries disciplines with emphasis on fishing and fish technology.	Number and gender of IDAF Fellows identified in the various fisheries disciplines. Number and quality of publications and of training of trainer sessions done by IDAF Fellows.	Workshops, national, sub-regional and regional 3 per year 20-25 particp. Training courses Demonstrations 2 per year 100 % increase in IDAF Fellows available	Identification, planning implementation and evaluation of workshops, training and demonstration sessions.
Improved planning and management of artisanal Fisheries.	Number of successful demonstrations and training sessions carried out by IDAF.	2 Working groups per year Improved skills (human resource development) Baseline study 5-6 countries Trends monitored Final study Improved fisheries plans in at least 3 states Series of Guidelines specifically for planning and management information systems. Networks.	Working groups Workshops, National round tables, Study touts Conducting baseline studies Monitoring
Risks: No qualified staff available due to economic hardships.	Increased multidisciplinary DOF staffing Increased co-management of artisanal fisheries resources (community based) Improved fisheries planning		
Improved Information exchange within the region.	In built evaluation mechanism from users Feed back from peers Number of request, mailing list Number of networks and Linkages.	Aver. annual production: Newsletters 4 Technical papers 4 Working papers 4 Pamphlets 4 In programme life produce following series of: Specific Technically tested methodologies and technologies for field use. Organize five liaison officers meetings during project phase.	Gathering/generating Assembling/-analyzing Printing Dissemination.

Table 4.

QUANTIFIED OUTPUTS

Description	Quantity	
	Annual	Project Life
* Studies for Monitoring the sub-sector: 6 countries, 2 per sub-region	6	30
* Technical/Working papers	8	40
* Progress reports	2	10
* Pamphlets	4	20
* Newsletters	4	20
* Technical Demonstrations	8	40
* Liaison Officers Meetings	1	5
* Study Tours	6	30
* Workshops - Regional	1	5
- Sub-Regional	1	5
- National	1	5
- Working Groups	2	8
* Miscellaneous Reports (Workshops Meetings)	5	25
* Reports on 6 countries object of Monitoring studies		6

7. STRATEGY FOR FORMULATION OF IDAF PHASE III PROJECT PROPOSAL

7.1 The Approach

The Tripartite Evaluation Mission of IDAF Phase II recommended that "... early 1993 an adequate process of formulation of IDAF Phase II be launched with the involvement of IDAF, FAO Fisheries Department and DANIDA...".

In pursuant of its goal to revamp the Liaison Officers concept transforming it into IDAF's Advisory Committee and in the furtherance of its bias for participatory approach in its activities, the IDAF Management is inviting the Programme's Advisory Committee, representatives of Governments which IDAF assists, to actively participate in the formulation of Phase III. Such an involvement will ensure project proposals meet the aspirations and needs of the governments and fisherfolk. This involvement also will facilitate the execution of Phase III.

7.2 IDAF Phase III Formulation Working Group

While IDAF is committed to the principle of effective participation in the decision making process and in the consensus approach, it is evident the entire Advisory Committee can not be involved in the day to day formulation of Phase III. It is proposed therefore to constitute an IDAF Phase III Formulation Working Group. Its composition would be as follows:

- * three Representatives of the Advisory Committee, one from each sub-region, and democratically designated by his peers
- * a Representative of DANIDA
- * Representatives of FAO Fisheries Department
- * Representatives of IDAF

7.3 Time frame for Formulation of Phase III

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| i) | February 1993 | Project ideas presented and discussed at Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting |
| ii) | March/April 1993 | IDAF Programme/Secretariat prepares and circulates to Working Group draft document of Phase III |
| iii) | May 1993 | First meeting of Phase III Formulation Working Group at Cotonou to review document presented by Secretariat. |
| iv) | May 1993 | Project draft document sent to DANIDA for review and comments. |

- v) **August 1993** (if DANIDA reacts before then) Second meeting of Formulation Working Group in Cotonou study comments by DANIDA and redraft "final version" of Prodoc.
- vi) **October 1993** (a) Resubmission of Proposal and Request to DANIDA for consideration (b) Send Proposal to Governments for information.

8. SUGGESTED ACTION BY COMMITTEE

The Committee is invited to comment on the document. In particular it may wish to discuss the relevance of IDAF Phase III, the emphasis placed on sustainable development, the thrusts and themes proposed as well as the strategy for formulation of Phase III. If appropriate, the Committee is requested to select its sub-regional Representatives to the Phase III formulation Working Group.