

SECTION 3

WORKING DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE SESSION

Report of the Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting and Follow up Action on Recommendations

The following is the Main Report of the 6th Liaison Officers Meeting held in Banjul, the Gambia 1-2 February 1993. The full report with Appendices and the working documents submitted to the session have been published under the IDAF Technical Report Series: IDAF/WP/44, 60p.

Action was taken on all the six recommendations made at the Meeting. These are summarized at the end of the Main Report.

The Committee is invited to note progress made and also comment if necessary upon actions that have been taken.

Report of the Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting

Item 1. Opening of the session

1. The Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting of the "Programme for the Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa" was held in conjunction with a Workshop on Fisherfolk Organizations at the International Trypanotolerance Center (ITC) at Kerr Serign near Banjul, at the kind invitation of the Government of The Gambia from 1-5 February 1993.
2. Mr. O.L.K. Drammeh, Director of Fisheries in The Gambia welcomed the Liaison Officers and requested Dr. E. Bayagbona, FAO Representative for The Gambia, to address the participants.
3. On behalf of the Director General of FAO, Dr. Edouard Saouma and the Assistant Director General ad interim of the Fisheries Department, Dr. W. Krone, Dr. E. Bayagbona thanked the Government of The Gambia for hosting the session. Dr. Bayagbona stressed the importance of artisanal fisheries in the region, the need for promoting regional collaboration, paid tribute to DANIDA, the donor agency for the IDAF Programme, and called on other donor agencies to help the programme.

4. He also reiterated the role of an Advisory Committee of which the Liaison Officers are to IDAF and asked that due consideration be given to providing realistic orientations to the various issues particularly the propositions for the formulation of a third phase of the Programme as detailed in the agenda of the meeting.

5. The session was declared open on behalf of the Government of The Gambia by Mr. Ebou Manneh Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment.

6. The Liaison Officers Meeting was held from 1-2 February 1993 after the opening ceremony mentioned above. The meeting was attended by Liaison Officers of eighteen countries among the twenty associated with the Programme. Zaïre and Liberia were unable to attend. A much enlarged forum participated at the workshop from 3-5 February 1993.

Item 2. Adoption of the agenda

7. Mr. O.L.K. Drammeh Director of Fisheries, The Gambia was by unanimous consent elected Chairman of the meeting with the Liaison Officers of Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria as rapporteurs.

8. The agenda, which appears in Appendix 2 was adopted.

9. The IDAF team served as the Secretariat for the meeting.

Item 3. Report of the fifth liaison officers meeting and action on recommendations of the fifth session

10. The Participants noted the actions taken by the Programme in response to the recommendations formulated during the fifth Liaison Officers Meeting. They felt that the recommendations have been satisfactorily implemented.

11. The Committee also noted the importance of the IDAF Newsletter and congratulated the Programme for the efforts undertaken to improve the contents and presentation of the Newsletter. It insisted that the Newsletter should serve as a vehicle for exchange of information and experiences and also as a publicity organ to enable the Programme to obtain the support of Governments and attract the attention of potential donors. The participants recommended that, if necessary, the Programme should type manuscripts of reports/articles sent to its Headquarters for authors who were unable to type their articles and that the Programme should also ensure adequate editing of articles so that the authors and the Programme will be proud of the quality of the publication. The Secretariat observed that the Programme anticipates receiving articles on a wide range of subject matter on artisanal fisheries and that such articles should not be more than four typed pages. Photographs, diagrams or drawings preferably a good print with adequate contrast to illustrate the article should also be enclosed.

12. The participants also appreciated the fact that study tours are an essential strategy in the work of IDAF, and agreed with the Secretariat that such study tours had not generally been taken seriously by some beneficiaries. In this light, if the Programme should pursue and develop this activity, it is indispensable to demonstrate their usefulness. Consequently, the Committee recommended that the writing of a high quality report after a study tour be made obligatory. The Programme would provide guidelines for the writing of such reports.

Item 4 Progress Report 1 April 1991 to 31 December 1992

13. The participants discussed document IDAF/VI/93/3 entitled "Progress Report 1 April 1991 to 31 December 1992". The Liaison Officers felt that in general the realizations are in line with the needs of the sector. However, certain participants regretted that their countries were not mentioned as the Programme did not undertake activities in their countries. In the endeavor to benefit from the Programme's interventions they wished to know the criteria by which the Programme undertakes activities. The Secretariat stated that there were several possibilities:

- a. the Liaison Officer's Meeting, which defines the needs and Programme of Work of IDAF;
- b. requests introduced by national authorities during duty travel by experts of the Programme; and
- c. official requests sent to IDAF by governments or associated projects.

14. Participants remarked that in the past Liaison Officers were not always associated with activities undertaken by IDAF in their countries. The Committee recommended that henceforth Liaison Officers be directly associated with activities of IDAF.

15. The participants indicated their attachment to study tours which permit the exchange of experiences. Due to the scarcity of funds for the rest of the second phase, it was recommended that other financial sources such as national projects be sought to undertake such activities if possible.

16. With regard to the Report of the seminar on credit for artisanal fisheries organized in collaboration with the EEC and which took place in Abidjan in September 1991, the Meeting was informed that it is the responsibility of the Regular Programme in FAO Headquarters in collaboration with the EEC to publish the proceedings. However, if this was not done before March 1993, IDAF plans to publish a Working Document of the five presentations which it made during the seminar.

17. The Secretariat indicated that some activities such as 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, that were planned in collaboration with other projects could not be realized during the period under review for reasons beyond its control.

Item 5. Summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation of IDAF Phase II

18. The participants noted the information provided in document IDAF/VI/93/5 and in particular appreciated the recommendation of the Evaluation Mission with regard to the status and role of the Liaison Officers. The Secretariat reiterated that on the request of IDAF, Liaison Officers have formally been designated by the Competent Authorities -usually the Minister- in charge of fisheries in their respective countries. Furthermore, they are henceforth closely associated with the activities of IDAF. The Programme systematically sends to Liaison Officers and their alternates IDAF publications, and requests their active contribution of articles to the Newsletter. Liaison Officers will also be informed of the different contacts established by experts of the Programme for specific subject matters or initiatives undertaken by the Programme in their countries.

19. The participants recommended that staff of the Programme while on duty travel in their respective countries should endeavor under the guidance of Liaison Officers to meet highly placed officials of the fisheries sector.

20. The participants stated that it would have been highly appreciated if the Evaluation Mission visited more than three countries, and if Liaison Officers were associated with the Evaluation of IDAF-Phase II. The Secretariat regretted that this was not possible in view of budgetary constraints and the fact that the new process of designating Liaison Officers had only then been initiated by the Programme.

21. In the endeavor to provide effective support to Liaison Officers, some participants suggested for national level meetings that bring together Liaison Officers, IDAF, and National projects. The Secretariat intimated that this would be studied on an individual basis.

22. Some Liaison Officers indicated that the integrated approach and the setting up of Fisheries Development Units was at the base of the IDAF philosophy. They regretted that the Evaluation Mission had given the impression in its recommendations that IDAF should abandon this strategy. The Secretariat pointed out that the recommendation is not to abandon this strategy but rather to expand it to cover other elements.

23. The participants strongly pointed out the importance which they attach to the recommendation concerning follow-up work on migrant fishermen, particularly with regards the status, rights and obligations of migrant fishermen in their host countries.

24. Some apparent contradictions in the evaluation report were pointed out by the Liaison Officers.

- a. The regional character of the Programme is cited as a major strength, but the geographical coverage was said to be too ambitious.

The Secretariat explained that this is better understood as the Evaluation Mission recommended that activities be tailored to the specificities of each of the sub-regions.

- b. The results obtained at the sub-regional office in Guinea were considered to be positive yet the mission recommended a phasing-out of this office.

It was pointed out that efforts would be made to complete activities already begun, but that the programme needed a unified critical mass at its Headquarters. Furthermore, the sub-regional office was dependant on Associate Professional Officers (APOs) whose financing was not certain.

- c. The Programme activities were too vast, yet in the new strategy assigned to the Programme more elements are proposed.

It was pointed out that the mission recommended that the Programme should not actively seek involvement in activities not directly related to the fisheries sector, and to extend its activities to aspects related to development planning and institutional strengthening, thus resolving the apparent contradiction.

25. Finally, the Liaison Officers considered that the results of the mission were very positive and heartily thanked the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark for her continued support to the IDAF Programme.

26. The meeting endorsed the recommendation that DANIDA seriously consider the possibility of funding an IDAF Phase III.

Item 6. Programme of work January - December 1993

27. The Secretariat presented an overview of IDAF's proposed Work Programme for 1993 (document IDAF/VI/93/4) and asked for comments, observations and recommendations.

28. A number of Liaison Officers commended IDAF on the quality of the documents, and expressed general agreement with the thrusts and orientations of the proposed Work Programme.

29. Participants also remarked that the work programme was very ambitious. It was suggested that IDAF should concentrate on a limited number of well-chosen activities, with long term impact and multiplying effects. The participants recommended that the information system be revamped in order to diffuse results, and that Systematic self-evaluation of IDAF activities be pursued.

30. A large number of Liaison Officers stressed the need to lay emphasis on fish processing and marketing. The participants recommended that collaboration between IDAF and the EEC Regional Programme for the Utilization of Fishery Products be reinforced.

31. An equally large number of participants drew attention to their concern with safety at sea and Cap Vert, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, and Sao Tome and Principe requested IDAF's assistance with respect to this problem.

32. The IDAF Regional Fellowship mechanism was very well accepted, with participants specifically expressing their satisfaction with this initiative. The participants recommended that adequate publicity be given to this strategy, so that many countries and specialists in the region may be involved.
33. The participants noted the need for study tours within the region which aims at reinforcing the competence of personnel within the region and also expressed the wish to see inter-project meetings organized.
34. Several countries requested assistance with their systems for gathering fisheries statistics and expressed satisfaction with the proposed joint IDAF/CECAF Sub-Regional Workshop on the subject for the Central Gulf of Guinea.
35. Nigeria and several countries requested that training workshops on the use of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) techniques and methods in conducting baseline studies be organized in their countries.
36. Concern was expressed about the status rights and obligations of migrant fishermen in their host countries and the Programme was asked to continue work in this area.
37. Guinea and Nigeria requested IDAF assistance in carrying out economic evaluation/feasibility studies on different types of fishing boats.
38. Côte d'Ivoire expressed interest in collaborating with IDAF in elaborating a fishing gear catalog in that country.
39. Participants underlined the need to pay specific attention to activities directly related to women.
40. Gabon volunteered to be one of the pilot countries for an in-depth study on the situation of the artisanal fisheries sub-sector.
41. Finally, the participants expressed their contentment to be seriously consulted about the substantive content of the Work Programme for 1993.

Item 7. Ideas for the formulation of a project proposal for IDAF Phase III

42. The Secretariat presented document IDAF/VI/93/6 pointing out that the Tripartite Evaluation Team of IDAF Phase II had recommended that in keeping with the Concepts and Strategies that the Programme promotes, Liaison Officers be intimately associated in the formulation of IDAF Phase III.

43. The Liaison Officers strongly endorsed the recommendation of the Evaluation Team that there should be a Phase III of the IDAF Programme focussing on sustainability of the actions undertaken. The organization of the proposed programme into the three themes of sustainability and socio-economic issues, technology transfer, and planning and management received their full support.

44. A number of delegations expressed their uneasiness with the Evaluation Team's recommendation to "abandon" exclusive reference to an integrated approach was worded, and hoped that the language used in the final proposal for Phase III would be less open to misinterpretation. They underlined the importance they attach to the integrated aspect of IDAF's approach.

45. Several countries requested that the phrasing in the section "Sustainable Management and Development of Fishery Resources" be slightly modified to accommodate their strong interest in the management of coastal mangrove areas for maximum fish production.

46. The Committee felt that sub-dividing the region into North, Central and South segments was a good way to help closely adapt IDAF's activities to their somewhat different needs and priorities.

47. The members strongly expressed their desire to participate in the formulation of the Phase III project proposal and agreed with the idea that each of the three sub-regions choose one member from among themselves to represent them in the Working Group for the formulation of the Phase III proposal.

48. The Liaison Officers of The Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, and Cameroon were chosen as representatives for their respective sub-regions.

Item 8. Other matters

49. Liaison Officers vividly expressed appreciation to the financing agency DANIDA for continuing its interest in the project.

50. The Government of The Gambia was thanked for its hospitality.

Item 9. Adoption of the report

51. The Liaison Officers adopted the present report and asked the Secretariat to ensure its finalization and proceed with its distribution.

Item 10. Closure of the meeting

52. IDAF's Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting was declared closed by Mr. A. Samba, Assistant Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment.

ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION
1. IDAF should edit articles sent for publication in the IDAF News Letter.	An effort was made to improve both the quality and content of the News Letter.
2. Reports should be written after study tours on format provided by the Programme.	IDAF provided formats for reports Study tours were also selected to make sure participants derived maximum benefits from such exercises
3. Funds should be sought from other sources for study tours	The Swedish project in Guinéa Bissau and AFCOD Sierra Leone supported the costs of study tours made to Guinéa by nationals and experts in their respective countries.
4. IDAF staff on duty travel should associate Liaison Officers in their work.	Liaison Officers were adequately informed and worked with IDAF staff in their respective countries.
5. Strengthen collaboration between IDAF and EEC Regional Programme for the Utilization of Fishery products	The EEC Programme might become operational in December 1993. However IDAF held discussions with the Chairman of the Executing Agency (a consortium of 4 NGOs). Areas of possible collaboration in Fish Technology and Quality Assurance have been identified.
6. IDAF should give maximum publicity to the IDAF TCDC Fellowship mechanism.	An article was published on the subject in IDAF News Letter N°16 and each number/version of IDAF News Letter has at least one article written by an IDAF Fellow.

Progress Report January-November 1993

A. Summary

This report summarizes the activities undertaken by the Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa between January 1993 and November 1993.

The IDAF Programme continues to cover the 20 coastal countries from Mauritania to Angola. The IDAF Programme is continuously aiming at applying an integrated and participatory approach working through existing projects, research institutions, and Departments of Fisheries which are the direct beneficiaries. Additionally some 600,000 artisanal fishermen and about 2 million persons in linked activities as fish processing, distribution, marketing, etc. are the ultimate beneficiaries.

The present phase II of the project is administratively coming to an end on the 31 December 1993. However, it is anticipated to continue activities to about March 1994 on savings from the second phase. A proposal for a phase III has been prepared by a team of Liaison Officers and IDAF staff on the basis of the recommendations of the tripartite review (November 1992), which was endorsed by the Sixth Liaisons Officers Meeting. The proposal was forwarded to DANIDA with a request for continuous funding. In principle DANIDA is in favour of the proposed III phase of the IDAF project. However, the proposed budget exceeded the ceiling for DANIDA Trustfunding. Thus, it has been requested to draft a new proposal following the same lines but with a cut back in activities and budget. The response from DANIDA on the second project proposal is awaited. The Terminal Report for phase II is under preparation.

In order to minimize the waiting time in initiating the activities of the anticipated phase III, contacts and collaboration agreements with institutions, projects and Departments of Fisheries in the region have been reinforced, in order to launch activities as soon as approval for the third phase will be received.

The experience from the 10 years of the IDAF Programme in implementing the integrated approach for development of artisanal fisheries has been studied to project the lessons learned for future evolution of the artisanal fisheries sector. The experience is published under the cover of "Application of the Integrated Strategy in the Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa" IDAF/WP/50 and a summary will be presented in this meeting.

The economic crisis with increasing depletion of the fish resources by overfishing and destruction of habitats will probably sharpen the competition and conflicts between the industrial and artisanal fisheries. In order to intervene in this field, both biological and economic documentation are indispensable. Thus, IDAF has launched cost-earning studies and sector reviews in order to develop a monitoring system which should create the basis for formulating and documenting the importance of the artisanal fisheries sector in both macro- and socio-economic terms. In this line, in collaboration with the CECAF Secretariat, the Programme organized a working group to review data collection systems and identify areas of improvements on artisanal fisheries statistics for the Western Gulf of Guinea, Nigeria and Cameroon.

In the effort to ensure the active participation of fishermen in the management of the resources, emphasises have been placed on the use of Participatory Rapid Appraisal techniques in field projects and studies on interrelationships between population, fisheries and environmental aspects have been undertaken.

In phase III of the IDAF Programme a major objective is: "To identify, assess and disseminate strategies and mechanisms for sustainable management and development of the artisanal fishing communities". In order to pursue this objective, a comprehensive base of information and understanding of both vertical and horizontal prongs of development in the fishing community is needed. Thus, it is essential to collect experiences, extract factors, prerequisites and lessons learned from projects and autonomous community activities in order to draw up appropriate methodologies or guidelines for sustainable development of artisanal fishing communities. IDAF has in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries in The Gambia, therefore launched a sustainability study in Tanji and Gunjur fishing communities.

The Programme is pursuing management aspects of artisanal community facilities where monitoring and evaluation are compulsory tools for creating the necessary information base for taking the right decisions and directing activities. In order to promote management of activities in fishing communities, a manual for miniproject management is under preparation.

B. Objectives of the IDAF Programme

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 processing 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. Main Achievements

The major activities carried out by IDAF during the review period are as follows:

Objective 1. Improve the effectiveness of ongoing projects

The Programme continued to help associated projects and Departments of Fisheries in various ways. Project proposals were formulated on behalf of Gabon for the "Establishment of a computerized data base for the fishery sector"; Equatorial Guinea for "Technological improvements in traditional boats and upgrading of the skills of local canoe builders"; and on behalf of Togo "Assistance in the elaboration of sector plan for the development of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture". The project proposal for Gabon was approved; that of Togo is pending approval, while the Equatorial Guinea request was suspended as the country is purported to receive financial assistance approximating US\$ 700,000 from the African Development Bank (BAD) for the fishery sector.

The Programme also helped with revisions to the project proposal for phase II of the Kaback project, which has now been approved by UNDP. In addition, the IDAF Antenna in Conakry provided much of the technical advice and information on which has been based an in-the-pipe line project for assistance to fishwives in the urban artisanal fisheries ports of Boulbinet, Temintaye and Bonfi in Conakry. The project is expected to be financed (total estimated cost 2 million FG, (1 FG = 9.5 \$US) by ACCT in collaboration with the Canadian Province of New Brunswick.

Improvements were made to the manual water pump fitted to the well of the fishermen's wives in Grand Popo October 1992. These modifications are expected to make the apparatus more stable, increase its output and reduce the tedium of irrigating vegetable gardens. IDAF Programme APO (sociologist) is working with the Women's Group to monitor and evaluate the socio-economic implications associated with the use of this apparatus. In the same context, the programme provided technical assistance to the Guinean Association of Business Women GFAG (Groupement de Femmes des Affaires de Guinée) in the design and construction of their fish smoking centre at Boulbinet (Conakry). The mini-project was financed by the Canadian Embassy in Conakry. Using the project proposal prepared by the Programme, GFAG is seeking additional funding to complete and expand their artisanal fish processing centre at Boulbinet.

Table 1. Summary of technical backstopping to projects in the region
January - November 1993

Project/country	Dates	Assistance by IDAF
Gabon	January 1993	Formulate a proposal for a computerized data base for the fishery sector
E. Guinea	January 1993	Project proposal on technology improvement in traditional boats and upgrading skills of local canoe builders
Benin	April-May 1993	Frame and socio-economic study of marine artisanal fishery
	April-May 1993	Improving waterpump for fishermen's wives in Grand Popo
	June 92-May 93	Fishing trials with monofilament nets for demersal species
Togo	July 1993	Formulation of a project proposal for a development plan for the fisheries sector
Ghana	September 1993	Prospection for fishing trials for lobster and anchovies
Cameroon	Sept.-Nov. 1993	Fishing demonstration with trammel nets
Guinea	July 1993	Technical demonstration in various aspects of safety at sea in collaboration with Canada - CECI
Kaback	April-Sept. 1993	Technical assistance in the construction of the Health Centre at Matakang, and repair the community radio communication equipment in Khunyi and Konimodia using the 10% surcharge on project sales.
		Revision of Phase II prodoc
		On-the-job training with Kaback FDU through weekly technical meetings.
Senegal (PSPS)	April 1993	Advice on safety at sea
	November 1993	Elaboration of methodology for and preliminary work in cataloguing accidents at sea.

Results of a year long experimental fishing undertaken along the Beninese coast by the Department of Fisheries Benin, with assistance from the Programme, indicated that it is not profitable to invest in the fishing of demersal species using monofilament nets owing to the paucity of the fishery resource and the high loss of gear due to rocky bottoms. Similarly, prospections were undertaken by the Programme's Fishing Technologist at the request of the Office for the Promotion of Artisanal Fisheries (OPPA) in Guinea. The trial showed that the possibility of introducing trammel nets is not encouraging because of the small shrimp stocks.

A frame survey and socio-economic study of artisanal fisheries and its operation was undertaken along the Benin coast. The study indicates that profitability is decreasing and the constraints at the smaller landing sites are too difficult to tackle for the artisanal fishermen, who tend either to shift to petrol smuggling and other non-fishing income generating activities.

In the area of "Safety at Sea", the IDAF Antenna in Conakry provided technical assistance to Landing Sites Users Committees in Boussoura and Boulbinet in the construction of mini-light houses. The Programme also collaborated with the Canada-CECI project in the sensitization of fisherfolk through technical demonstrations on various aspects of "Safety at Sea" for staff of the fisheries institutions, boat owners and fishermen in Conakry. The Senegalese Department of Protection and Surveillance of Fisheries (PSPS) was also assisted by IDAF on matters of safety at sea. The Programme is collaborating with PSPS and Guinean authorities cataloguing incidences of hazards at sea. Over 60 cases of accidents involving fisherfolk with material loss evaluated at over 150 millions FCFA, the equivalent of about US\$ 500,000, was reported in Senegal during 1991. Similar gloomy pictures were reported in several other countries

Objective 2. Development and testing of suitable approaches

The Programme undertook a study on the interrelationship between population and fishery resources in Yeji on the West bank of Lake Volta (Ghana) as a follow up to work undertaken last year in The Gambia. In both cases people are well aware of the importance of the fishery resource as a source of employment, income and food now and in the future. In Yeji, they also perceive changes in the fish stock, as evidence by a decrease in catch per effort, but associate it to climatic changes, the use of destructive fishing techniques and unauthorized gear particularly winchnets. This is in contrast to Gambian fishermen who associated decrease in catch principally with increased effort.

A third cycle of training in Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) techniques was organized for 19 officers drawn from OPPA, the National Fisheries Department, the National Ports Authority and the Forestry Department in Guinea. Participants worked in four urban ports in Conakry. A spin-off of this exercise is the formation of a Ports Users Committee (CDD) in Coleah and preliminary work on establishing another in Mayore. Through human investment, the CDD Coleah has constructed a rock dike thus providing anchorage to Coleah port. The Programme in collaboration with OPPA established contacts between the CDD of Coleah and Boussoura with donors and projects. The assistance received permitted the removal of several tons of trash from these ports.

The use of PRA techniques in Guinea has been highly appreciated by local government agencies. The Mayor of Matam, for example, conferred special certificate of appreciation, for efficient work accomplished on the OPPA staff of Matam who were trained in PRA and mini-project formulation by IDAF. Furthermore, requests for training have increased. A fourth cycle of training is planned. It will mainly be a "brainstorming and refresher course" for selected trainers early in 1994.

The Programme provided assistance to the Department of Fisheries of Benin Republic to undertake baseline studies in Cotonou and Placonji ports using Participatory Rural Appraisal(PRA) techniques. In addition, to permitting the fisherfolk themselves to identify problems within their community, it afforded them an opportunity to collaboratively seek solutions to these problems. The fisherfolk are in the process of refining their micro-projects and have established contacts with some NGOs for financial assistance.

Technical backstopping and assistance was provided to OPPA in Guinea to develop and test an interesting mechanism for coordinating the work of field agents in Conakry. Known as the Committee for the Coordination of Training and Experimentation, it is composed of the heads of OPPA field teams and other agencies involved in artisanal fisheries in Conakry. The Committee meets once a week and through a participatory model reviews, coordinates and provides orientations to activities in the four main artisanal fisheries ports as well as to Port Users Committees established in these and other ports in Conakry. Government Authorities are following with interest the evolution of this and other approaches that the Programme has initiated with a view to valorising them in rural maritime artisanal fisheries in Guinea.

In developing the strategies for artisanal fisheries it is compulsory to know the outcome of the effort and capital invested. Therefore, the IDAF Programme launched a pilot study on cost and earnings for different fishing techniques and boat types in relation to capital requirements and labour inputs in Benin. The methodology being developed will be valorised in other situations.

IDAF, in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries in The Gambia, has launched a sustainability pilot study in Tanji and Gunjur fishing communities in order to develop the methodology for analysing the sustainability of activities in the artisanal fisheries sector.

During the past 10 years the Programme has worked with and through FAO executed projects and other projects in the region, research institutions and the departments of fisheries in the different countries, in addressing the particular needs of artisanal fisheries using the guiding principles of the integrated small-scale fisheries development strategy adopted at the World Conference on Fisheries in 1984. With a view to finding out to what extent these concepts have been applied in field projects, what are the socio-economic implications, the main lessons learned from implementing the integrated approach and the implications for improving interventions in favour of artisanal fisherfolk, the Programme in collaboration with IDAF Fellows undertook case studies at the Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries Projects in Yeji (Ghana), Kaback (Guinea), and The Gambia. The Programme also reviewed the work of the Model Project that was implemented in Benin between 1983 and 1989.

The studies indicated that in spite of its imperfections, the integrated strategy remains relevant to the development of artisanal fisheries in West Africa. The implementation of the

strategy has contributed in breaking the isolation of fishing communities, improved employment opportunities in the artisanal fishery subsector, improved the living conditions of fisherfolk and in specific instances, it has made an impact on the national economy. As a still relatively new concept, every fisherfolk community has lessons to teach about the integrated strategy as a tool and a resource for rural development. The main lessons learned are summarized in the document IDAF/WP/50.

Table 2. Overview of activities related to development of working approaches
January-November. 1993

Country/Project	Date	Assistance by IDAF
Guinea Bissau	March-April 1993	Sector Review Artisanal Fisheries
Cameroon	May-June 1993	Sector Review Artisanal Fisheries
	Oct.-Nov. 1993	Preliminary studies on the marketing of artisanal fisheries products on Nigeria-Cameroon maritime frontier.
Guinea	1993	Develop and test mechanism for coordinating work of field agents and activities in artisanal fisheries ports and Port Users Committee in Conakry
	1993	Organization of OPPA field teams in Conakry into a variant of an FDU providing management and technical support to urban fishing ports, rather than fishing villages which are generally the clients of FDUs.
Ghana/Yeji	March-June 1993	Population resource interrelationship study
	June-July 1993	Lessons learned of the integrated strategy
The Gambia	May-June 1993	Lessons learned of the integrated strategy
Guinea/Kaback	April-May 1993	Lessons learned of the integrated strategy
Benin	July-October 1993	Cost-earning study in artisanal fishery in Cotonou Port
The Gambia	Sept.-Nov. 1993	Improvement in the autonomous management of Community Fisheries Centres
		Initiate studies in elements and mechanisms of sustainability and participatory approaches.

Objective 3. Encourage the establishment of fisheries Development Units (FDU)

The declining economies in almost all the countries that IDAF serves and the staff reductions in Fisheries Department induced by the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) being implemented in several countries in the region, and which has diminished governmental extension services capacity did not favour the establishment of new FDUs. However, the Programme continued to provide technical guidance and backstopping to existing FDU's as detailed in Table 1.

In addition, IDAF is working with Kaback FDU to prepare it for NGO type "independence", programmed to occur by the end of the first year of the two year phase II which started in October 1993. To this end, IDAF and the Kaback project with financial assistance from UNDP, during the months of August through September 1993 organized a series of "Review and Orientation Workshops" concerning past experiences and the future possibilities for the Village Development Councils of Kaback, and especially its FDU. An experienced IDAF Fellow Mr. Akambi Lassissi and a national Consultant Mr. Maxim Koivogui were instrumental in the planning and execution of these series of Workshops for which a total of 15 persons: 13 men and 2 women participated.

Objective 4. Increase Regional Technical Competence

In the endeavour to prepare a methodology that will permit the design of a tool for monitoring the planning, development and management policy in the artisanal fishery sector and which can be used in the other countries of the sub-region, the Programme fielded five week duration missions to Guinea Bissau and Cameroon, to undertake a review of the artisanal fisheries sub-sector focusing on its importance and identifying indicators for following the sector. A particular lesson from this pilot exercise is the dearth of statistical data and other information to permit a meaningful analysis of the sector.

It is in this light that the Programme in collaboration with the Secretariat for the Committee of the Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF) organized a working group on artisanal fisheries statistics for the Western Gulf of Guinea, Nigeria and Cameroon. The meeting was held at IDAF Programme offices in Cotonou, Benin, 3 - 7 May 1993 with 11 participants from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, FAO Headquarters Rome and IDAF Programme.

The working group reviewed data collection systems for the artisanal fisheries in the sub-region and identified areas for improvement. Discussions were at a very high technical level and all the participants indicated the usefulness of such an exercise and stressed that it be repeated in other sub-regions. Among the major recommendations were:

- high priority be given to the improvement of fishery information systems in the sub-region;
- catch assessment surveys based on unreliable or out-dated frame surveys, sampling and estimating data be reviewed. For more complete coverage of fishing effort, alternative ways and means for mobilizing sufficient numbers of data collectors be considered;
- intensification of collaboration between various government agencies responsible for statistics to ensure maximum utilization of human resources;
- pilot statistical projects with specific objectives and short duration be implemented in the sub-region with the purpose of evaluating current surveys, advise on methodological and operational aspects and up-grading national skills in survey design, applied statistical techniques and compiling methods;

- series of manuals and technical documents providing information on major sampling schemes, system prototypes and computer standards, be prepared by FAO.

With a view to encourage the exchange of experience on the subject of Fisherfolk Organisations among IDAFs partners and clientele, the Programme commissioned seven case studies in three distinct socio-economic environments by authors who are themselves actors in Fisherfolk Organisations. A workshop was later organized at Banjul, The Gambia, from 3-5 February 1993 as a follow-up to the sixth IDAF Liaison Officers Meeting (LOM). The thirty seven participants vividly exchanged experiences.

The Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting took place at the International Trypanotolerance Centre (ITC) Banjul, The Gambia from 1 - 2 February 1993. It brought together Liaison Officers from eighteen countries out of the twenty countries associated with IDAF (Liberia and Zaïre representatives were unable to attend). Some staff members from FAO Headquarters in Rome also took part in the session.

Opportunities were also provided for capacity building through the organization and provision of three study tours, the recruitment of six work-months consultancies to experts from the region and the provision of six person-months IDAF Fellowships.

Associated Professional Officers for Women Activities and Credit at the IDAF Antenna participated at the Joint Fisheries Credit/Cooperative Seminar/ Workshop for Sierra Leone organized under the auspices of the West North West Artisanal Fisheries and Community Development Programme (AFCOD) from 29 - 31 March 1993. They made a presentation of lessons learned from comparative studies of credit schemes in Guinea. The experts also visited the AFCOD and Tombo projects and presented findings on studies on Project/Community interface carried out earlier at these projects. In return, three experts and their counterparts from the AFCOD project undertook an extensive visit to five projects in Guinea from 25 - 31 May 1993. The visit was organized by DIPA/GANT. The participants expressed satisfaction concerning the interchange of ideas with colleagues and stated that the visits were professionally enriching.

Table 4. Workshops and seminars organized or with participation of IDAF. January - November 1993. The numbers in parentheses are female participation

Title	Date	Location	Nature	Participation	Output	IDAF contribution
CECAF working group	3-7.05 1993	Benin	Working group on statistics	11(4)	Tech. Report	Co-organizer
Liaisons Officers Meeting	1-2.02 1993	Gambia	Meeting	27(1)	Tech. Report	Organizer
Fisherfolks organisation	3-5.02 1993	Gambia	Workshop	37(1)	Tech. Report	Organizer
Safety at sea	22-30.07 1993	Guinea Conakry	Workshop	19	Tech. Report	Co-organizer
Fisheries credit	29-31.03 1993	Sierra Leone	Workshop	48(6)	Travel Report	Participating
PRA Techniques	Apr.-Sep. 1993	Conakry	Training Workshop	19(4)	-	Organizer
FDU Capacity building	Aug.-Oct. 1993	Kaback	Training Workshop	15(2)	Tech. Report	Organizer
Socio-economic modeling	7-13 Oct. 1993	Thailand	Workshop	31(3)	Travel Report	Participating
TOTAL				207(21)		

Objective 5. Information gathering and dissemination

Three issues of the IDAF News Letter, totalling 110 pages were released on a timely basis. The main themes in the three issues were:

- News Letter N°17, March 1993 (40 pages): Keeping Alive the Team Spirit
- News Letter N°18, June 1993 (38 pages): At the Service of Fisherfolk Communities
- News Letter N°19, September 1993 (32 pages): Safety at sea: A top Priority.

Colour, which was introduced with the new format of the publication from Issue N°16, December 1992, was maintained and will continue to be used hereafter. Reaction to the presentation and content of the News Letter has been favourable. Liaison Officers and IDAF fellows were active contributors to the News Letters taking up a total of 49 pages. An innovation in the publication is the inclusion of a supplement in Portuguese to meet the needs of our Portuguese speaking colleagues.

Eleven reports (Working papers and information documents) were brought out during the review period (Table 5). New ground was broken in the production of an extension flyer "Do-it-yourself!! An efficient durable but cheap water pump" based on our experience on working with fisherwives in Grand Popo, Benin.

In connection with the 1994 Calendar, a "shock photo" competition was organized through the medium of the IDAF News Letter. Participation was not very encouraging. Prizes were awarded to the best three entries, who incidentally are strong actors in the artisanal fisheries sectors in their respective countries. The winners were:

- First Prize: Mr. Sékou Touré - Artisanal fisherman, Administrative and Financial Secretary of the Regional Association of Artisanal Fisherfolk of Conakry, Guinea.
- Second Prize: Mr. M.L. Ould Meymoun - Service Head for Small Scale Fisheries and Mauritania's Liaison Officer to IDAF.
- Third Prize: Mr. M.E.A. Ogundele - Head of Fisheries Terminal Boat Yard - Igbokoda P.O. Box 176 Okiti-papa, Ondo State, Nigeria.
- The 1994 IDAF Calendar was published maintaining the format of the 1993 issue.

In addition to the Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting held in Banjul, The Gambia in February 1993, the Programme organized 5 workshops and training seminars on a variety of topics, and also participated in two other workshops organized by the AFCOD Project on Credit in Sierra Leone, and by the Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP) on Bio-Economic Modelling in Small Scale Fisheries in Phuket, Thailand (Table 4). These meetings permitted cadres from the region to exchange experiences on specific issues. The IDAF Socio-Economist was one of the resource persons at the BOBP organized workshop.

Table 5. Publications released

News Letter N° 17 March 1993 - Keeping Alive the Team Spirit

News Letter N° 18 June 1993 - At the Service of Fisherfolk Communities

News Letter N° 19 September 1993 - Safety at Sea.

Houndékon, B. et Affoyon L., 1993	Rapport du séminaire-atelier de sensibilisation sur la méthode accélérée de recherche participative tenu à Libreville Gabon en Novembre 1992. Cotonou, Projet DIPA, 56p., DIPA/WP/43.
Anonym, 1993	Rapport de la sixième réunion des fonctionnaires de liaison Banjul, Gambie 1-5 février 1993. Cotonou, Projet DIPA, 57 p., DIPA/WP/44.
Anonym, 1993	Report of the sixth IDAF Liaison Officers Meeting Banjul, The Gambia 1 – 5 February 1993. Cotonou, IDAF Project, 60 p., IDAF/WP/44.
Horemans, B. and B. Satia (eds), 1993	Report of the Workshop on Fisherfolk Organisations in West Africa. Cotonou, IDAF Project, 93 p., IDAF/WP/45.
Horemans, B. et Satia, B. (éds), 1993	Rapport de l'atelier sur les organisations de pêcheurs en Afrique de l'Ouest. Cotonou, Projet DIPA, 102 p., DIPA/WP/45.
Kébé, M., Gallène, J. et Thiam, D., 1993	Revue sectorielle de la pêche artisanale en Guinée Bissau. Programme de Développement Intégré des Pêches Artisanales en Afrique de l'Ouest (DIPA), 32 p. + annexes, DIPA/WP/46.
Horemans B., 1993	La situation de la pêche artisanale en Afrique de l'Ouest en 1992. Cotonou. Programme de Développement Intégré des Pêches Artisanales en Afrique de l'Ouest, 36 p., DIPA/WP/47
Horemans B., 1993	The situation of artisanal fisheries in West Africa in 1992. Cotonou, IDAF Project, 35p., IDAF/WP/47.
Kébé, M., Njock, J.C. et Gallène, J., 1993	Revue sectorielle de la pêche maritime au Cameroun. Programme de Développement Intégré des Pêches Artisanales en Afrique de l'Ouest (DIPA), 30 p. + annexes, DIPA/WP/48.
Kébé, M., Njock J.C. and Gallène J. 1993	A sector review of the Artisanal Fisheries of Cameroon. Cotonou IDAF Project, 41 p. + annexes, IDAF/WP/48.
Anonym, 1993	Report of the Working Group on Artisanal Fisheries Statistics for the Western Gulf of Guinea, Nigeria and Cameroon (CECAF). Cotonou, Benin 3-7 May 1993. 126p. IDAF/WP/49.

- Satia, B. P
1993
Application of the Integrated Strategy in Artisanal Fisheries Development in West Africa. Programme for the Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa 37p. IDAF/WP/50.
- Stokholm, H. and Isobor, C.,
1993
The fisheries of *Ilisha africana* in the coastal waters of Republic of Benin and Lagos State, Nigeria. Programme for the Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa. 80p. + annexes, IDAF/WP/51.

D. IDAF Programme Personnel

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H. Stokholm, APO Biostatistics
K. Holvoet, APO Women Activities (Conakry) (separated 19/04/93)
G. Anthonis, APO Monitoring and Evaluation (Conakry) (separated 31/03/93)
R. Reusen, APO Credit and Insurance (Conakry)
K. Demuynck, APO Sociology (arrival date 21/3/93)
B. Kamphorst, APO Socio-Economist (arrival date 2/5/93)
L. Hansen, APO, Monitoring and Evaluation (arrival date 19/5/93)

A Review of IDAF Approach to the Integrated Development of Small Scale Fisheries in West Africa

Introduction

The Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa (IDAF) was initiated in 1983 with the financial assistance of DANIDA (The Kingdom of Denmark) and NORAD (The Kingdom of Norway) to help some 20 coastal states from Mauritania to Angola which wish to develop and manage their artisanal fisheries through participatory and integrated approaches (see annex). Participatory and integrated approaches constitute a part of the Integrated Strategy for the Development of Small-Scale Fisheries adopted at the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development held in Rome in 1984. (Box 1).

Box 1 Some Key Principles and Guidelines of the strategy on Fisheries Management and Development

- (i) Since the problems of rural fishing and fish-farming communities are not related solely to fish production, the development of this sector can often be best approached within the context of integrated rural development. The principles adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development should therefore find wide application in small-scale fisheries and aquaculture development.
- (ii) Education and training and other forms of social investment should be made an essential part of small-scale fisheries development. More extension workers should be trained within cooperatives and small-scale fishing communities, in particular in fisheries technology, social welfare and community development and in the management and operation of small-scale enterprises and organizations. The link between extension and practical research should be strengthened. Due consideration should be given to the special role of small-scale fisheries in the economies of island states where they are often the major source of employment and foreign exchange earnings.
- (iii) Active participation of small-scale fishing communities in the planning and formulation of development activities should be encouraged so as to ensure their successful implementation. To achieve these aims, it would be useful to provide such participation in some countries through coordinating bodies such as councils or unions of cooperatives.

Box 1 (continued)

- (iv) Fisheries development programmes should recognize that women play often an important role in fishing communities, both in trading and processing, and provision should be made for enhancing that role.
- (v) The cooperation and participation of fishermen is necessary to ensure the success of small-scale fisheries management schemes. Fishermen's organizations should be considered as a channel through which management decisions can become operative and technical/financial assistance delivered.
- (vi) To ensure the well-being of small-scale fishermen on a sustained basis, it may be necessary in many cases to secure supplementary or alternative sources of income and employment for fishmen so as to reduce pressure on limited fishery resources, possibly by engagement in aquaculture.
- (vii) The adaptation and modification of locally developed methods and equipment for use in small-scale fisheries should be carefully considered before directly transferring technologies developed elsewhere, especially the introduction of capital-intensive technology.
- (viii) New and better methods of evaluating small-scale fisheries activities should be devised, taking into consideration not only technical and economic but also less easily measurable factors such as amenities of life, health, education and communications."

Source **Strategy for Fishery Management and Development Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome 1986, 26p.**

The adoption of the strategy reflected not just a recognition of the needs of the sector, but of its value in the production of protein food and the provision of employment. Hence, the implementation of the strategy it was expected would help correct the neglect and misplaced policies by Governments and international donor agencies towards the sector. These policies had characteristically favoured the industrial fisheries sector. Unfortunately attempts to industrialize fisheries did not positively contribute to the socio-economic development of the countries. To the contrary, the industrialization policy, which incidentally was not limited to the fisheries sector, resulted in weak export performance, deteriorating social conditions and growing pressure on aquatic resources due to displacement of people from land.

The involvement of the IDAF Programme

In addressing the particular needs of artisanal fisheries using the guiding principles of the Integrated Small-Scale Fisheries Development Strategy, the IDAF Programme

works with and collaborates with a number of associated projects, research institutions and the Departments of Fisheries in the region. In this regard, the integrated strategy has been tried or applied in the projects listed in Table 1. The development objective of these projects is to diversify the economy in fishing communities, to create more job opportunities, to raise the income of artisanal fisherfolk and to improve nutritional standard by increasing the supply of fish for local consumption.

Some key differences between the integrated approach which IDAF promotes and the conventional approach to Small-Scale fisheries development are summarized in table 2.

Table 1 Projects in which the integrated strategy has been tried

Country	Project Title	Funding Partner	Date Started
Benin	Model Project	DANIDA	1984
Benin	Project for Development of Lagoon Fisheries	GTZ	1986
Cameroon	Project for the Development of Fisheries in the Lagdo Reservoir	EDF	1982
Côte d'Ivoire	The Lagoon Aby Fishery Development Project	IFAD	1985
Gabon	Projet pour la Promotion des Pêches d'Owendo (Promo-Pêche)	EEC	1983
Gambia	Project for Marine Artisanal Fisheries	EDF	1979
Gambia	Project for Development of Estuarine Fisheries	Italy	1988
Guinea	Establishment of Artisanal Fishing Centre in the Kamsar Region	UNDP	1988
Guinea	Development of Small-scale Fisheries on Kaback Island	UNDP	1988
Ghana	Integrated Development of Fisheries in the Northern of Volta Lake (Yeji)	UNDP	1989
Nigeria	Integrated Rural Fisheries Development	UNDP	1979
Nigeria	Artisanal Fisheries Development Projects in Akwa-Ibom, Rivers and Cross Rivers States	IFAD	1991
Sierra Leone	Project for Development of Tombo Fisheries	GTZ	1980
Sierra Leone	Integrated Fisheries Development in Rural Fishing Villages in the Shenge Region	UNDP	1989
Sierra Leone	Project for Development of Fisheries in Kissi and Goderich	EDF	1989
Senegal	ATEPAS, Projet pour l'Amélioration des Techniques de Pêche Artisanal au Senegal	CIDA	1973
Zaire	Appui à la mise en oeuvre du Plan Directeur des Pêche au Zaire	UNDP	1988
Regional	INFOPECHE, Fish Trade Information and Cooperation Service in Africa	NORAD	1984

Table 2 Some differences between conventional and integrated approach to artisanal fisheries development.

	Conventional Fishery Development Project	Integrated Fishery Development Project
Village or Community	Basically healthy or being attended to.	Not fully catered for and suffering from some lack of amenities for health, education or welfare.
Fishery	Facing specific problems or bottlenecks requiring technical or organizational solutions.	Facing one or more difficulties, some of which may require social or non-fishery sector actions.
Beneficiaries	Fishermen and/or fish processors, and sometimes only the more progressive fishermen and fish processors.	All of the people in the community should benefit directly or indirectly, though fishermen are the core beneficiaries.
People's Participation	People's participation limited to Government Fisheries Department and some leading fishermen or fish traders.	People's participation necessary at all levels and for all project activities in both decision making and implementing.
Project Executor	FAO Fisheries Department and Government Fisheries Departments.	Might also involve other FAO Depts. UN Agencies, NGOs Consulting firms, Local Government Organizations
Nature of Project	Short-term, 2-3 years. Specific programme of Work. Activities mainly directly fisheries.	Long-term, 5 years minimum. Flexible programme of work. Many activities in non-fisheries sector.
Economic Results	Income generation not directly needed for project success.	Income generation essential to fund social or community activities.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Usually straight forward with clearly defined objectives and success criteria.	More difficult to define and assess. Requires data or feedback from social as well as technical fields.

The start up of many of IDAFs associated projects was not without substantial difficulties. Some of them were initiated well before the adoption of the integrated strategy for small scale fisheries and were driven by the momentum of the Community Fisheries Centres (CFC) concept. This is the case for the first phase (1979-1987) of the Gambia project and the initial stages of the projects in Nigeria, Gabon, Cameroon and Sierra Leone. Some of the CFCs were overcapitalized and overdimensioned, while some development workers did not differentiate between the CFC concept and the integrated approach.

After 10 years of experimenting with this strategy, it is necessary to analyze the extent to which it has been adopted and also draw attention to the most salient lessons learned with a view to improving our interventions in favour of the fishing community. The IDAF Programme therefore between 1989 and 1993 commissioned impact studies and analysis on the integrated approach in a number of IDAF associated projects and during the first half of 1993 studied with the assistance of IDAF Fellows the implementation of small-scale integrated fisheries development projects in Yeji. Kaback and the Gambia. An intensive review was also made of the Model Project that IDAF assisted in executing in Benin between 1983 and 1989.

The work involved two complementary and interrelated phases: a desk study of available documentation and field investigations. The literature consulted included a wide array of project documents such as progress, annual and evaluation reports: reports

on specific issues or subjects etc. The field investigations entailed obtaining information through direct observations and through meetings and discussions, interviews with key and privileged informants as well as with specific target groups.

Characteristics of Sites chosen for Case Studies

The Yeji, Kaback and the Gambia projects were implemented in fisheries resource-rich environments, whereas the resources base of the Benin Model Project was relatively poor. Other specific characteristics of each site are provided below.

The Benin Model Project was based in Cotonou from where it proceeded to work in the coastal fishing villages. A training facility for fishermen was established at Cotonou in the form of a CFC which concentrated on improvements to fishing gear and methods and fishing vessels mechanization. Non-fishing activities were conducted in the villages according to local needs and requests. However, the Benin villages were small and had only slender resources in terms of land, soil, water, trees, facilities or amenities and the fishery resource base was also limited. Since most of the fish catches were marketed in Cotonou, there was little scope for local fish processing and related activities at the village level. As village fishermen were assisted to become more productive, they mostly elected to move to Cotonou port which formed a much better base of operations. Vessels were able to enter and leave the harbour regardless of beach surf conditions which hampered operations from the villages. Fishermen working from Cotonou were also largely free of the compulsory rest days enforced according to traditional religious criteria in the various villages.

The Benin village fishermen were mostly temporary immigrants and did not integrate with the indigenous population. Their encampments reflected their lack of local roots and they were reluctant to contribute in cash and labour to the development of social amenities. The lack of resources and social cohesion made integrated village development work more difficult.

The Benin Model Project was financed by Norway and executed by FAO. The project was implemented between 1983 and 1989.

The Gambia project was started in 1979 and evolved first under the classical concept of Community Fisheries Centres and from 1988 assimilated the integrated strategy. Funded by the European Economic Community (EEC) through the European Development Fund (EDF) and executed by the Italian Consulting Firm "IDRO Consult". the activities of the project are targeted at six coastal sites (Gunjur, Tanji, Kartong, Brufut, Sanyang and Batokunku). The number of village inhabitants who are earning incomes from fishing and fisheries related activities is approximately 3,500. Of these, 1,600 are fishermen and 1,900 operators (smokers, driers, traders, dunilas, fish traders, etc.) 35% of the operators are women. Production from the sector in 1992 was approximately 11,500 MT.

An evaluation of the project was conducted in January-February 1992 by Integrated Marine Management a British consulting firm concluded that: "The Programme has almost reached the stage where it is self-sustaining and if successfully carried to the next stage it could become one of the most successful interventions in artisanal fisheries in West Africa".

Management of some of the centres is now vested in the hands of Fisheries Centre Management Committees (FCMC) with staff of the Department of Fisheries serving as facilitators.

The Yeji Project is located in the centre of Ghana on the West bank of the Volta Lake. Before the construction of the Akossombo dam in 1964, the breadth of the river in Yeji was only about 160 m. Today, it extends over 8 km. The population is about 76,000 inhabitants spread over some 342 fishing villages. There are about 18,000 professional artisanal fishermen and 7,000 women operators involved in fish processing and marketing, as well as a considerable number of other people in ancillary activities. The Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) of Lake Volta is estimated at about 40,000 tonnes and each year the equivalent of about 8,000 tonnes of processed (smoked and dried) fishery products are transacted through Yeji. The Yeji project is unique in the sense that all the development processes and strategies applied in its implementation are based on the CFC concept as a vehicle to integrated small-scale fisheries development, but the CFC has not been built. Yeji's inland location is also a contrast to the majority of coastal integrated artisanal fishery projects in the region. The project was started in 1989, is financed by UNDP and executed by FAO.

Kaback Island lies at around 35 km South-East of Conakry. It is 15 km long and 8 km wide. The population is about 8,000 inhabitants. Of these about 800 are fishermen. The economy of the region is based essentially on rice growing and fishing; 90% of the inhabitants being farmer-fishermen.

The project started in 1988 and is financed by the UNDP, and executed by FAO. The activities of the project are concentrated in the three villages of Matakang (the seat of the project), Konimodia and Khunyi. Production in 1992 was more than 6,000 MT. A number of significant innovations and hypotheses such as the institution of a project linked Credit Scheme, a 10% surcharge levied on the purchase of outboard motors and spare-parts and the use of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) techniques in the identification of micro-projects have been tested in Kaback. The project's success has also been catalytic in attracting donors interest particularly the EEC, through EDF's project for Rural Development in the Maritime region of Guinea and the Canadian Embassy for the supply of outboard motors. The Association of French Volunteers for Progress (AFVP) has also helped in the building of wells for water supply.

Activities and outputs

In almost all the projects in which the strategy has been applied, emphasis has been placed on four related thrusts:

- setting up of Fisheries Development Units (FDU);
- establishing and/or strengthening the institutional framework or structures and develop local organizational capacities in fishing communities;
- determining the appropriate mix of vertical and horizontal integration activities taking into account the specific conditions of the milieu and
- identifying the pathway along which to obtain and sustain the participation of the community in the development process.

Fisheries Development Units (FDU) have been set up in twelve projects and charged with among other things, the responsibility of providing technical backstopping to fishing communities and to create and encourage the setting up of functional community structures that would eventually ensure that activities to be self-sustaining and which would also enhance the community's capacity to bargain for outside support, especially from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

The importance, scope and efficiency of the FDUs differed between projects and also influenced the path threaded by the various projects in attaining the goals of the integrated strategy. The FDUs of the Owendo project in Gabon, Lagdo in Cameroon and Lagune Aby in Côte d'Ivoire were relatively weaker than those of Yeji in Ghana, Kaback in Guinea, Shenge and AFCOD in Sierra Leone and the Model Project in Benin.

The FDUs in turn, have set up micro frameworks for participation in community activities. The setting up of these micro frameworks (management structures) was a formidable task for several reasons:

- the administrative, economic and political environment were not at all conducive to this approach which departed from traditional processes;
- there was general apathy against such soft measures as bottom-up planning, institution strengthening and human resource development;
- in almost all the sites where the integrated strategy has been tested, Village Committees of one kind or another existed. However, these committees for the most part traditional village governments had become politicized under the one-party state apparatus, or under formally centrally planned economies; they were stratified and autocratic and also bore aprons of social welfare connotations.

The first task was thus to convince existing structures that the project did not intend to replace the traditional village government of elders and politicians, but rather to create a forum where all social groups particularly women and youth could also be represented. This meant developing new attitudes and a new understanding of what artisanal fishery development with outside support can achieve and the extent to which that depends on a high degree of participation of people at all levels of society in the decision making process. It also meant breaking traditional tendencies of jealousies and autonomy within government departments; tendencies which seem to make them less enthusiastic to act on directives from another department or to make contributions to a project for which another agency will get the credit. Furthermore, it meant making a major change in the government's thrust in rural development, that is, replacing government policy of giving incentives with a policy that emphasis self-organization and self-reliance - in which local resources are mobilised and diverted to longer term priorities of restructuring or uplifting the social structure of the community thus making it less dependent on direct external sources.

Inspite of these difficulties projects have formed or transformed existing local structures from basically social to economic groupings with representatives from the different socio

professional strata of the community. Given different names in the various projects and localities these micro frameworks have been instrumental in identifying micro-projects, in mobilising local resources and in the implementation of a number of community based activities. Members have received training in management and some of the frameworks have legal recognition. However, for virtually all of the existing frameworks further training in management, in the assessment of their own performance, in the evaluation of activities undertaken by the projects, as well as training in the skills needed to run a fishery unit as a business enterprise, is indispensable to enable them to be independent and self-sustaining. Another defect of some of the management structures, for example the Village Development Committee (VDC) of Kaback, is the marginal role played by women. Although they are mobilized to participate in community activities they do not take an active part in the decision making process. Connected to this is the issue of equity. It was observed that when improvements were introduced in a community, the more "privileged" or enlightened persons tended to be the prime beneficiaries.

User Groups have been constituted in some fishing communities. The most basic and popular user groups are the fish traders and fish processors dominated by women in all the sites where the integrated strategy has been tested.

Founding members of user groups have been helped to define and adopt a set of rules and regulations including procedures for disciplinary action against members who do not attend meetings or make their contributions. In most user groups, members are expected to make small contributions to the association's fund; thus developing a savings and credit system at the village level. Savings are often mobilized giving the members access to resources hitherto not easily available to them. Like traditional rotational savings clubs, the members receive in turn and defaulters know that they are depriving the next member of his or her loan.

User Groups have been constituted in some fishing communities and they have also contributed to changing the socio-economic landscape of fishing villages. For example in the Gambia, at Gunjur Fishery Centre, women fish processors in the endeavour to concentrate more on fish processing and fish trading, have built a creche (not operational) and from their savings have enlarged their processing infrastructures. In Kaback, accumulated incentives, a 10% surcharge levied by decision of the VDC itself on the purchase of outboard motors and spare parts, are pooled in community account and used to finance community investments such as water wells, road construction, silos etc..

Promotion of vertical and horizontal integration

The setting up, restructuring and/or strengthening of institutional structures provide project teams with the basis on which to initiate and meaningfully effect vertical and horizontal integration in many of the fishing communities.

With regards to technical activities, the greatest emphasis has been placed on activities directly related to fishing (vertical integration). These include: the provision of inputs usually through a project linked credit scheme and improvements in fishing techniques and fish technology. However, as the primary fishing activities become more successful,

the need to undertake ancillary activities and other community related activities, (horizontal integration) such as the construction of roads, improvements in water supply, installation of radio communication, construction of health centres, primary schools, creche etc. and alternative non-fishing income generating activities such as market gardening, knitting and crocheting programmes etc., became necessary. These ensure good prices for fishery products, better returns to labour, promote equity etc. Much of the credit for such achievements goes to the organizational structures for participation created in many fishing communities.

Deliberate efforts were also made to address **gender specific issues** and to afford women equal opportunities for access to FDU assistance. For example, there were female experts in all the projects. Literacy and numeracy training were organized specifically for women; special credit schemes were created in Kaback and in the Gambia projects for women processors and assistance was also given and women encouraged to undertake a variety of alternative non-fishing income generating activities.

Community involvement in the development process

Peoples participation is the cornerstone of the integrated development approach as it induces a climate of mutual trust and shared responsibility between intended beneficiaries and the project team. Strong community involvement in the diagnosis of local problems, in the formulation of appropriate sets of actions and in the implementation of the agreed action plan is essential in the empowerment of fisherfolk and is also useful in attaining one of the major guiding principles of the integrated strategy: the mobilisation of local human and material resources for community action.

However, the difficulty was identifying the pathway along which to obtain this participation as:

- there was the common attitude that development projects were occasions to be exploited rather than opportunity for self-development;
- inputs in the past had been imposed and given as "packages", whereas the integrated strategy foresees inputs being offered as menus from which fisherfolk had the opportunity to choose;
- some project teams or professionals usually felt they had all the answers, while government cadres had difficulty accepting their potential role as catalysts or facilitators in the new development process.

In the face of these complications, a number of approaches were used to obtain fisherfolk participation in projects. In addition to the setting up, restructuring and/or strengthening of institutional frameworks, the participation of government institutions at different levels and various local institutions was solicited in the promotion and implementation of projects.

Human resource development was a major concern in many projects. Training included theoretical and practical fishing, boat construction and outboard engines maintenance and repairs, practical training for women in fish processing etc. In addition, the capacity of staff of IDAF associated projects as well as cadres in the various Departments of Fisheries has been improved through study tours to projects and through a series of workshops on specific topics.

However, a major shortcoming in all projects has been the absence of emphasis for skills needed to run a fishing unit as a business.

Application of the Integrated Strategy vis-a-vis Fishery Resource Base

Experience gained with the evolution of the integrated strategy in the region has shown that one should not adopt a priori positions on the matter of which comes first, vertical or horizontal integration, but should constantly consider the trade offs between the two policy priorities. Every development project should be more or less diagonally integrated and the gradient should change over time in response to changing conditions. The manner in which the integrated strategy has been applied in the Shenge Project in Sierra Leone epitomises this hypothesis for a resource-rich site while the Benin Model Project is an example of field application in a resource-poor environment. (see Box 2)

Box 2. Integrated strategy vis-a-vis resource base

In Shenge the project focussed on fisheries, based on what people could do for themselves but systematised within a fisheries structure working in the community. First, emphasis was placed on vertical integration, then on horizontal integration and now renewed emphasis was placed on fisheries/technical aspects, building on good conditions previously established through comprehensive socio-economic and basic infrastructure work (cooperative, credit scheme, monitoring unit, road, health, education, etc...). As the resource is abundant, emphasis on vertical integration seems appropriate and encourages full timers and increases their and the government's stake in the fishing process. With care and foresight, the two prongs of the approach could continuously provide support and stimulate each other. However, the major challenge is to determine the threshold of momentum that permits the system to become self-sustaining.

In terms of setting, the Shenge Project is based in the village and project staff live with the community in the village. Ethnically, the 8 villages affiliated to the project are mixed and of migrant stock but the villagers show a willingness to stay in the area, particularly as the inland dry fish markets can be reached through Moyamba and Tombo. Sierra Leone is not a member of the CFA country group and does not have a convertible currency, the revolving loan fund for the importation of essential items of fishing gear and equipment is highly appreciated by the community.

Box 2 (continued)

The Benin Model Project was based in Cotonou, from where it proceeded to work in the coastal fishing villages. As village fishermen were assisted to become more productive, they mostly elected to move to Cotonou port which formed a much better base of operation. The villages were small and had only slender resources in terms of land, soil, water, trees, facilities or amenities. The fishery resource base was limited while ethnically, the Benin village fishermen lacked social-cohesion.

The project, however, had considerable success with new methods of fishing particularly bottom-set gillnetting on offshore reefs, and with the installation of propulsion engines on large fishing canoes. Initial burst in production encouraged improvements in fish handling and the up grading of traditional fish-smoking practice, as well as the development of ancillary activities. However as the resource base was poor and as more progressive fishermen left the villages, village work focussed increasingly on income generating activities for women. The poor resource base and lack of social cohesion have contributed in making neither of the prongs in the integrated development process to be sustainable.

Main Lessons Learned

There have also been disappointing results and set-backs in the application of the integrated strategy. These include over-capitalization of infrastructures, the introduction of inappropriate technologies, untimely delivery of inputs etc., resulting in community rejection or underutilization of infrastructures, conflicts within the communities, or a halt in activities.

In spite of its imperfections, the integrated strategy remains relevant to the development of artisanal fisheries in West Africa. The implementation of the strategy has contributed in breaking the isolation of fishing communities, improved employment opportunities in the artisanal fishery subsector, improved the living conditions of fisherfolk and in specific instances, it has made an impact on the national economy. As a still relatively new concept, every fisherfolk community has lessons to teach about the integrated strategy as a tool and a resource for rural development. Some of these lessons are:

1. **Building peoples organization is a slow process.** Patience and care must be exercised in using organizations in the community if they are to become viable mechanisms for the institutionalization of change. Training to make people more conscious of their responsibilities and that of the community are indispensable.

2. **Time is needed in institutionalizing the strategy in local communities** because of the complexities that staff face in implementing in a participatory way rural development projects. Good monitoring systems do help to evolve proper changes in strategies at the level of the community, but priority should also be given to the generation of information to be used in the planning of micro activities.
3. **Processes to enable greater participation of fisherfolk in project formulation are needed** in project planning particularly in remote fishing communities where the information base is limited and communication is poor. In particular, the use of PRA techniques have shown that working with and not for the people is a more effective way of enhancing their enthusiasm, curiosity and learning. The feeling of contribution boosts the peoples morale and sense of capabilities.
4. **For the approach to work well, FDUs need the support of technical departments existing in the locality.** However, as these departments tend to work against each other and at times in contradiction to the strategy advocated, technical demonstrations by the FDUs to enrich human capital and the creation of a coordinating agency to pool resources together is necessary.
5. **It is not enough to create only special programmes for women. Women should be given the opportunity to play a major role in the local organizational structures.** Women play a key role in the integrated strategy as applied to artisanal fisheries. Specific areas of influence are in the lending of women to operators, in the production process, in the organization of user groups, in community endeavours such as health and family maintenance and in the elimination of conflicts.
6. **Mobilisation of local resources is facilitated if micro-projects are aimed at the real needs of the people.** Consequently, an integrated development project needs sufficient staff with high motivation, strong leadership qualities, broad and sound expertise and strong coordinative ability as well as high credibility, in order to motivate fisherfolk to collaborate in the identification of their needs and in the implementation of the development schemes being introduced.
7. **There is an urgent need to design appropriate policies and procedures for credit and savings facilities on a national, sub-regional and regional level,** because the lack of credit facilities, though generally expensive, seriously hampers fishing and its ancillary activities.
8. **Every development project should be more or less diagonally integrated and the gradient should change over time in response to changing conditions.** Hence, one should constantly consider the trade-offs between the two policy priorities such that the two prongs of the approach continuously provide mutual support if not stimulate each other.

9. **Fisherfolk have demonstrated better understanding of their environment and in particular the resource base. Devolution of major resource management and allocation decisions to the local level is more effective** than management efforts which distant understaffed and underfinanced government agencies can provide, particularly in the context of dwindling economies and Structural Adjustment Programmes being implemented in a number of countries.
10. **There is also the need to explore the mechanisms and elements that favour the sustainability of initiatives and to promote them in fishing communities**, while at the same time reconcile human needs and the capacity of the environment to cope with the consequences of socio-economic changes in fishing communities.

EPILOGUE - LOOKING AHEAD

Development strategy during the 1960 and 1970s was based on the philosophy that developing countries lacked improved technology and capital for speeding up their development. Industrialization was promoted in order to capitalize on the abundant fish resources. However, the anticipated expansion of the economy did not happen and the development approach shifted towards small-scale fisheries using the conventional approach to development. However, this was to change and emphasis put on the community as a whole to up-grade incomes and the quality of life through technical assistance and the active participation of fisherfolk and the community.

In this context, emphasis was initially placed on the CFC concept as a means of promoting artisanal fishery development. But it became apparent that the presence of a complex of facilities and services tailored to meet local needs was no guarantee that the structures/facilities would be used or that development would occur. The active participation of fisherfolk and the mobilisation of local and community resources were necessary in order to assure sustainability of initiatives undertaken by development projects and/or the community.

So far and in general terms, we have worked under the context of abundant or seemingly adequate fishery resource with little population pressure. The scenario is, however, changing and we would soon face the triple constraints of reduced or depleting fish stocks, degrading environment and increasing population pressure. Like in other sectors, it must be anticipated that just to survive parts of the population surplus in the fishing communities will enter the artisanal fisheries, which will increase the competition for the resources among the small-scale fisherfolk in addition to the prevailing competition between the artisanal and industrial fisheries, with their attendant effect on the environment.

This scenario calls for a continuation of the integrated strategy in artisanal fisheries development, but with a new slant: Emphasis on the elements and mechanisms that favour the sustainability of initiatives, responsible fishing as well as the devolution of major resource management and allocation decisions to the local community.

ANNEX: Definitions of key terms

1. Artisanal or Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF)

Generally a labour-intensive fishing sector whose operators use simple and practical technology, work in decentralized coastal areas, experience fluctuating production and low incomes, live in isolated areas usually under difficult conditions and occupy a relatively low social status in many countries. It is composed of private sector entrepreneurs operating at different organisational levels from single person operations, through informal micro-enterprises to formal sector business. It represents a mix of several entrepreneurs in fish capture, processing and marketing sub-sector and also in ancillary industries such as boat building, engine supply and repairs, ice plants, net manufacturing, fuel and fuelwood supplies and money lending; each contributing especially to food self-sufficiency and the creation of numerous jobs for both women and men.

2. Integrated Approach

A systematic process of development which takes into account both technical and socio-economic needs of fishing communities. It involves two prongs. The first deals with the process of transforming fish into a meal on the table, that is fisheries related activities: stock assessment, management, capture, post harvest technology, transport, marketing, consumption. This is termed vertical integration. The other prong deals with the development of the physical production in the context of other needs of the fishing village society. Emphasis is placed on the development of the fishing community and not just the fishing sector. This development prong of the approach is referred to as horizontal integration.

3. Participatory Approach

The people concerned are actively involved in the decision making process, have a major say in the prioritisation of activities, participate in the implementation and evaluation of programmes, and share the benefits of development programmes.

4. Community Fishery Centre (CFC)

As an infrastructure a CFC refers to a complex of facilities and services tailored to meet local needs. A CFC is made up of a series of modules ranging from the provision of workshops for repair and maintenance of boats, engines and gear, through landing facilities such as jetties and winches to the provision of community services.

As a concept, it represents a functional integration strategy involving a mix of the different elements in the production process and the supply of goods and services.

5. Fishery Development Unit (FDU)

An integrated multidisciplinary team of specialist technicians and general extensionists responsible for providing technical and managerial backstopping for a fisherfolk community.

6. Micro-Frame Work for Participations

A management structure that identifies, priorities and coordinates activities at all levels to fit them into an overall strategy or plan of work so that they are complementary and do not work against one another. Also the lynchpin for the mobilisation of human and material resources for community activities. It also liaises between FDU and the community and between them and institutions. In the longrun, after project life, the management structure or committee replaces the FDU.

7. User Groups:

Groups of individuals of the same trade or activity within the fishing profession on fishing community: fish processors, boat owners, out-board mechanics etc. and who mutually use their cohesion to promote the cause of their trade.

A Synthesis of IDAF Programme Phase III

Working within the context of the integrated and participatory approach, the main preoccupation of IDAF phase III is the strengthening of the human resource and institutional capacities at both the local and national levels of the countries it serves for the sustainable management and development of fishery resources in the sub-region.

Several strategies and mechanisms such as IDAF Fellowship, triangular linkages with research institutions, projects, NGOs and social group, the importance placed on training, participatory approach, technological demonstrations, continuous monitoring and evaluation, as well as a revamping of the information/communication system that have been initiated during the first two phases will be reinforced in phase III.

Five immediate objectives will be addressed:

- 1) to identify, assess and disseminate strategies and mechanisms for sustainable management and development of the artisanal fisheries in fishing communities;
- 2) to improve the competencies of national Fisheries Departments staff in development and management planning of artisanal fisheries;
- 3) to enhance regional technical competencies in the fisheries disciplines, particularly in fishing and fish technology;
- 4) to improve information and experience exchange related to artisanal fisheries within the region;
- 5) to promote regional and sub-regional collaboration for the development and management of artisanal fisheries.

The document provides a resume of the artisanal fishery sector in the region, the rationale and justification for the third phase, expected outputs, and in general terms activities to be undertaken as well as the human resource requirements.

The ideas developed in the document were discussed at the Sixth IDAF Liaison Officers Meeting. At that meeting you appointed 3 of your peers one each from the 3 sub-regions who worked with the IDAF team and with backstopping from FAO Headquarters to produce the final document. The duration of the project is 54 months. **Liaison Officers may wish to provide the Secretariat additional orientation and advice to facilitate the implementation of the Programme.**

A. GENERAL BACKGROUND

Presently the fishery resources off West African coasts are being exploited by three fishing fleets: artisanal, national industrial and foreign industrial.

The estimated potential amounts to about 2,500,000 tons a year. The catch of the national fleets in the region's waters are estimated at about 1,250,000 tons, that is 50% of the potential. The major part of the remaining 50% is caught by foreign fleets within the framework of fishing agreements with the coastal countries.

The landings of the artisanal sector represent about 930,000 tons a year, that is, for the region, an average of 70% of the overall national fleets' landings or in other words 35% of the estimated potential. But this doesn't show the great disparities between the three sub-regions. From Mauritania to Sierra Leone, the artisanal fishery's catch represents 350,000 tons, that is 65% of the area's total catch; between Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria they are about 430,000 tons, that is 77% of the total; in the southern area which extends from Cameroon to Zaïre¹, they are estimated at 77,000 tons, that is 60% of the national catch.

In terms of jobs, **the artisanal fishery sector employs about 600,000 fishermen in the region**, of whom 200,000 are full time. It also offers about 1,800,000 positions in the secondary sector of fish processing, distribution and marketing, activities mainly carried out by women. To this, must be added fishing material and fuel distributors, as well as the marine carpenters who depend largely on the sector's good economic health. In addition to the significant role women play in fish processing, distribution and marketing, they also traditionally provide credit for fishermen in exchange for a preferential price for the catch. They are also engaged in a variety of non fishing activities to supplement household income and may depend heavily on these activities when catches are low, due to seasonal fluctuations. However, the lack or the inadequacy of transport facilities and infrastructure, as well as of storage and marketing infrastructure, the limited financial resources, the inadequacy of information on new markets are some obstacles hampering women fisherfolk.

In addition to providing employment to many thousand of fisherfolk and associated workers, **the artisanal fisheries sector provides a significant amount of animal protein** to an increasing population representing on average over 40 percent of animal protein supplies. In some countries, for example Sierra Leone, the artisanal fisheries sector contributes over 80 percent to national food fish supplies. Despite these contributions, fisherfolk lead a precarious existence at or below the subsistence level.

The policy for a sustainable development of the artisanal fishery sector in West Africa is faced today with a **double challenge**:

¹ Unfortunately, there are no reliable data for the Angolan artisanal fishery.

- that of the **fisherfolk communities' socio-economic development** by the improvement and/or the transfer of technology with a view to the catching, processing and marketing of quality products with reduced production costs; and
- that of the **optimal management of the fishery resource** in order to guarantee a long term rational and sustainable exploitation of the resource.

One can already anticipate that any solution to these two problems will have an important component related to **human resources development** as well as to the **strengthening of national institutions**. Moreover, the complexity of the sector will impose the adoption of a **holistic approach** in the attempt to solve existing or potential problems and conflicts.

The **general economic stagnation prevailing in the countries of the region** causes an increase of the fishing pressure on stocks which are already mostly exploited to a level near the maximum sustainable. That increased pressure implies, naturally, diminishing returns. Moreover, the population growth is not accompanied with a parallel increase of landings, nor of imports, which results in a fall of the quantity available per inhabitant. However, and despite the pressing needs for corrective interventions, the human and financial resources of the Fisheries Departments in the region are very limited within the framework of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP). This calls for a new emphasis and/or greater support for fisherfolk associations, as well as a greater recognition of socio-economic factors in organizational and marketing issues. It is also necessary to promote complementary actions by both the public and private sectors with a view to contributing to the social dimension of SAP.

It is also noticed that without strict **control and surveillance of waters** under national jurisdiction, conflicts between artisanal and industrial fishing vessels are more frequent in the areas near the coast where there are valuable resources. This requires fisheries control and management both at local and national levels.

Because of the **weakness of the populations' purchasing power**, producers are obliged to accept lower prices for fish caught and consumed in large quantity. Furthermore, the increasing cost of production is not always balanced by a comparable increase of fish prices, particularly in rural areas. Consequently, there is a tendency to export valuable species with the attendant canvassing for foreign markets.

After several years of neglect and misplaced policies in favour of the industrial fisheries sector, Governments in the countries covered by IDAF are now **laying greater importance to the artisanal fisheries sector**. Governments are also adopting more realistic attitudes to development more in tune with the needs of fisherfolk. Most countries along the West African coast are now implementing integrated small-scale fisheries projects. In recognition of the importance of the sector, a number of governments have convened Round-Table meetings or national seminars to discuss issues specific to small-scale fisheries. A positive outcome of such initiatives in which FAO and the IDAF Programme have provided technical backstopping has been the participation of a broad spectrum of the population in these discussions and the elaboration of development plans for the sector. This is the case for Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Zaïre.

Since several years many **donors have come to realize the sector's importance** in the fight malnutrition, as well as its essential role as job and income source. Unfortunately, in addition to the factors stated above, fisheries development in the region is still hindered by the lack of fishing inputs most of which have to be imported, the limitation of access to simple credit and the lack or inadequacy of infrastructures and social services.

IDAF linkage to projects has been catalytic in attracting other donors for specific contributions to the development of the community. In IDAF Phase I, it was foreseen that intensive field activities regarding approaches experimentation should take place in the host country, Benin, under the name of "Model Project", directly as part of the Regional Programme IDAF. In May 1984, the activities of the Benin Model Project became a specific national project funded by Danida and thus becoming the first national field project formulated and assisted by IDAF. Since then IDAF has identified and helped in the formulation of other projects. These include the integrated development in rural fishing villages in the Shenge region, Sierra Leone; development of small-scale fisheries on Kaback Island, Guinea; integrated development of fisheries in the North of Volta Lake (Yeji), Ghana; and establishment of artisanal fishing centres in the Kamsar region, Guinea.

The primary objective of these projects is to improve the socio-economic conditions of small-scale fisheries communities and to enhance their contribution toward the rational exploitation and utilization of fishery resources through participatory and integrated approaches. By working through these projects and other existing artisanal fisheries projects in the region, research institutions and the Department of Fisheries in the different countries, the IDAF Programme has contributed to the substantial improvements in the artisanal fisheries sector in the region. For example, in Kaback, Guinea, significant increase in catch and income were achieved by attention to village organization, sustained fishing inputs supply and a project-linked credit scheme. In Shenge, Sierra Leone, there has been positive results in terms of income generation, community development, gender issues and in the areas of people's participation and organization, and infrastructure building and maintenance. At this resource-rich site, the third generation of integrated development projects have showed success through a renewed emphasis on fisheries/technical aspects, building on good conditions previously established through comprehensive socio-economic and basic infrastructure work (cooperative, credit scheme, monitoring unit, road, health and education, etc.).

IDAF has collaborated and maintained close contacts with other artisanal fishery development projects funded by several donors. These are:

- Integrated Rural Fisheries Development, Nigeria (UNDP supported)
- Food Security in Fishing Communities (Netherlands supported)
- Strengthening of the role of fisheries in alleviating malnutrition (Norway supported)
- INFOPECHE - Regional Fish Trade Information and Cooperation Service in Africa (Norway supported)
- Projet pour l'amélioration des techniques de pêche artisanale au Sénégal (ATEPAS) (CIDA-Canada supported)
- Artisanal fisheries development project in Akwa-Ibom, Rivers and Cross River States, Nigeria (IFAD supported)

- West/North-West artisanal fisheries and community development project (AFCOD), Sierra Leone (CEC supported)
- Project for development of estuarine fisheries, The Gambia (Italy supported)
- Project for marine artisanal fisheries, The Gambia (EDF supported)
- Project for the development of Tombo fisheries, Sierra Leone (GTZ supported)
- Project for development of Lagoon fisheries, Benin (GTZ supported)
- Project for development of fisheries in Kissi and Goderich, Sierra Leone (EDF supported)
- The Lagoon Aby fishery development project, Côte d'Ivoire (IFAD supported)
- Appui à la mise en oeuvre du Plan directeur des Pêches au Zaïre (UNDP supported)
- Project for the development of artisanal fisheries in Owendo region, Gabon (privately funded)
- Project for the development of Fisheries in the Lagdo reservoir, Cameroon (EDF supported)
- Regional Programme for the Utilization of Fishery Products (CEC supported)

In collaboration with these projects and the Departments of Fisheries significant efforts have been made in improving fish smoking, in canoe/boat building, in demonstrations and training courses for the introduction of multi-monofilament nets and simple echo-sounders, etc. in a number of countries. IDAF also played a leading role in improving communications about critical issues and solutions common to the region through its information gathering and diffusion system via the IDAF Newsletter and Working Papers.

Furthermore, during the IDAF Phase II nine IDAF sponsored or co-sponsored workshops, seminars, working groups, round tables, etc. on a variety of topics intimately associated with matters of sustainable development and the promotion of participatory and integrated approaches in artisanal fisheries were organized. These meetings which brought together a total of 270 participants, 51 of who were women, provided an opportunity for people working in the sector to exchange information and experiences in the fields of credit, fishermen migrations, artisanal fishing craft, gear, propulsion, safety at sea, women's activities and community development, resource management, sustainability, Participatory Rapid Appraisal techniques and fisherfolk organizations.

The Programme also maintained close contacts with the Regional Fish Trade and Information Cooperation Service in Africa (INFOPECHE) financed by Norway and the CEC supported Regional Programme for the Utilization of Fishery Products with a view of harmonizing interventions at the level of fishing communities. The activity of the CEC Programme does not however cover the seven countries south of the IDAF region.

B. PROJECT RATIONALE - JUSTIFICATION

The Programme for the Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa (IDAF) has, during the last ten years, accumulated and shared a great deal of knowledge and experiences in the beneficiary countries. These achievements need to be followed-up and reinforced. The immediate preoccupation concerns the **strengthening of national capacities** for a sustainable management and development of fishery resources in the countries of the sub-region. It is also necessary to exploit the accumulated knowledge and experience for a greater support to West African artisanal fishery through the **development of regional multidisciplinary competences** and the **adoption of a holistic approach** required by the sector.

The Tripartite Evaluation Team of IDAF Phase II underlined that the Programme has **comparative advantages** likely to enable it to help the countries of the region meet globally the needs and challenges of the artisanal fishery. Among these, the team noted its regional scope, the technical support of FAO Fisheries Department, its own institutional continuity, its relative independence, its multidisciplinary team, as well as the important potential it offers in the identification, planning and assessment of propositions made regarding policy and field actions intended to support artisanal fisheries both at the national and regional levels.

The Programme will continue to work with and through the channel of existing projects, research institutions, NGO's and the Fisheries Departments of the various participating countries in order to look for and implement the solutions to the specific needs of artisanal fisheries.

The **clients**² (direct beneficiaries) of the Programme are the staff of the Fisheries Departments, the projects and the NGO's working in artisanal fisheries of the 20 countries, whereas the final beneficiaries are all those people involved in the sub-sector of artisanal fishery in the region: the artisanal fishermen themselves and the fisherfolk communities.

The Tripartite Evaluation Team of IDAF Programme Phase II concluded that the Integrated Development Strategy promoted by IDAF has been adopted in the region. However, it deemed that during the third phase it would be **necessary to extend the Programme's mandate** to artisanal fishery development and management policy at the national level. This will enable IDAF to tackle the following aspects:

- assisting in the elaboration and implementation of a clear and coherent national development policy for the artisanal fishery sector;
- providing advice on management and allocation of resources between artisanal and industrial fishing fleets, both national and foreign;

² The term 'clients' is preferred to the term 'beneficiaries' because it implies an active relationship between the Programme and the institutions/organisations it assists rather than a passive one of merely 'receiving' benefits.

- involving users in the design and management of on shore infrastructures;
- monitoring the sector's evolution by the setting up of an economic indicator system for the sector adapted to the financial and human availabilities;
- improving fishing technologies in accordance with the available resources;
- increasing the final product's value by improvement in processing and marketing;
- promoting community development in accordance with the lessons learned from Phase I and II and oriented towards the sustainability of actions undertaken;
- reinforce the Programme's information/communication system.

As recommended, the activities of the Programme will be adapted to the specific needs of each of the three sub-regions. Cognizance will be taken of language diversity in the region. To this end special efforts will be directed to the Portuguese speaking countries.

It is now evident that the development and management of the artisanal fisheries are a long and exacting enterprise. In order to guarantee the sustainability of the actions undertaken both by IDAF and the related projects, long term intervention is necessary.

The **raison d'être of this Third Phase** is to consolidate the accumulated knowledge, the experience and the IDAF/Projects/Research Institutions linkages established by the Programme in the region in order to achieve the potential for an extended and strategic support to the artisanal fishery sector. The important progress IDAF made has convinced the governments of the region of its potential, of the high degree of flexibility in its actions, of its appreciation of constraints and opportunities, as well as of the quality of its advice.

C. STRATEGY OF THE PROGRAMME

In this spirit, **the Programme's strategy will consist** in improving the human competences both at the local and national levels. The consideration of the need for development planning and resource management at the national level aims at ensuring the sustainability of the actions undertaken. In that respect, the use of **IDAF Fellows** will be one of the key elements of the 'Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries' (TCDC). On the same lines, **triangular linkages** between projects, the IDAF Programme and research institutions/NGO's will be strengthened to better seek solutions to problems in the sector.

One of the techniques that the Programme will use regarding fisheries development planning and management is the **Participatory Rapid Appraisal** (PRA) Annex 8) which was tested during the second phase of the Programme. It takes into account local people's point

of view and practices. The method will be refined, adapted and valorised to guarantee the active participation of fisherfolk communities in the identification of priority problems and solutions, and in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of activities. The approach also permits the Programme to effectively collaborate with local specialists in production technology and organisational aspects. It should be noted that since IDAF Programme has been working in this direction, more and more governments in the region as well as financing agencies have adopted the principle of this approach.

IDAF experience in the use of PRA indicates that its usefulness is constrained by two major factors: inadequate training by teams undertaking this activity in fishing communities and the raising of expectations that can not realistically be met within a reasonable time frame. To combat these set backs the Programme will organize appropriate practical training at national level, for the training of trainers, and provide the technical means for the initiation of surveys in concerned countries. With regards the raising of expectations, the Programme will lay great emphasis on organisation with fisherfolk groups and PRA will be introduced in the first instance only in those areas where fishing communities are well organized and show a high degree of group cohesiveness which would favour the realisation of identified activities. On the other hand, the Programme will intensify its collaboration with NGOs through its mechanisms of triangular linkages such that these organisations can better buttress the activities of fisherfolk communities.

Another highlight of the Programme will consist in developing **methods for a socio-economic monitoring** of the sector to ensure that the exploitation of the fishery resources, investments, orientation of technological development and institutional changes in the sector are made consistent with future as well as present needs. The economic indicators include profit margin, return on investment, return on labour, net value of the enterprise, debt ratio, contribution to local feeding, etc. They will be derived from framework surveys, production estimates, cost and earnings surveys and simplified methods of data analysis.

Technical orientation and demonstrations in fish and fishing technology will be important themes of Phase III. They will be geared to achieving maximum impact with modest inputs and will be based on methods, techniques, technologies and approaches that are appropriate and environmentally sound. Since women are key actors in fish processing, distribution and marketing, care will be taken to ensure that introduced techniques do not displace this special group from the mainstreams of the sub-sector.

As far as **regional collaboration** is concerned, since the sixth meeting, Liaison Officers are officially appointed by their supervisory Minister and are expected to play an active role in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the Programme activities. To this effect the Programme will present for discussion its annual workplan to the Liaison Officers Meeting. The role of Liaison Officers will complement that of IDAF Fellows.

The **IDAF Newsletter** will remain a vehicle for the exchange of information and experiences. It will also serve as a publicity organ to enable the Programme to obtain the support of Governments and attract the attention of potential donors. Attention will also be given to revamping the **information system** to meet the needs of the variety of IDAF audience. To this end flyers, charts, etc. will be introduced to facilitate information exchange particularly in the area of fish and fishing technology, as well as safety at sea activities.

In continuing its objective of a sustainable development of the artisanal fishery sector in the region, IDAF Phase III will try to put into practice the spirit of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), particularly in its principles 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

D. THE MAIN THRUSTS OF THIRD PHASE

The main thrusts and themes covered in the third phase of the project are summarized in the table below.

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 * Community based fisheries Management
ACTIVITIES TO BE CHOSEN			
Key expert	- Socio-Economist/Com.Dev. Officer	- Fishing Technologist	- Planning Officer/Analyst
APOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-Economist - Socio-Anthropologist - Management, Appraisal & Adjustment (MAA) 	- Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information - MAA
National	Communication specialist	Communication specialist	Communication specialist
IDAF FELLOWS			

Several strategies and mechanisms such as the IDAF Fellowship, triangular linkages with research institutions, projects and NGO's, the importance placed on training, participatory approach, technological demonstrations, continuous monitoring and evaluation, as well as a revamping of the information/communication system that have been initiated during the first two Phases will be reinforced in Phase III. They should contribute in strengthening the human resource and the institutional capacities of the countries on one hand and the sustainability of initiated activities on the other hand. **It is anticipated that by the end of the third phase of the project**, the region will have a nucleus of field oriented experts capable to respond to the challenges of the artisanal fisheries sector and to spur development in their individual countries in keeping with their own aspirations and needs.

E. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The development objective of the project is to ensure twenty coastal West African countries a sustainable development and management of their artisanal fisheries for maximum social and economic benefit of their fishing communities in terms of employment, proteins and earnings. This will be done through an integrated and participatory approach in which emphasis will be laid on equity, gender issues, technology transfer, environment protection, as well as the strengthening of human and institutional capacities.

F. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Objective 1. To identify, assess and disseminate strategies and mechanisms for sustainable management and development of the artisanal fisheries in fishing communities

Output 1.1 the staff of Fisheries Departments trained in the participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) techniques and using them

Activity 1.1.1 preparing training material

Activity 1.1.2 organising a minimum of 5 workshops for the training of trainers and publishing related reports

Activity 1.1.3 supporting in-the-field activities

Activity 1.1.4 reviewing the participatory approach promoted by the Programme

Activity 1.1.5 publishing a report on lessons learned

Output 1.2 the staff of Fisheries Departments trained in micro-project planning, monitoring and evaluation

Activity 1.2.1 preparing training handbooks in micro-projects planning, management and evaluation

Activity 1.2.2 organising 5 training courses and publishing related reports

Activity 1.2.3 providing in-the-field support

Activity 1.2.4 publishing a report on lessons learned

Output 1.3 the personnel in fisherfolk organisations like Village Development Associations, Landing Sites Users Committees and Fishing Development Units trained in micro-projects planning and evaluation by the staff of Departments of Fisheries with the assistance of IDAF

Activity 1.3.1 distribute training handbooks in micro-projects planning, management and evaluation

Activity 1.3.2 providing in-the-field support

Activity 1.3.3 reviewing the strategy for initiating micro-projects

Activity 1.3.4 publishing a report on lessons learned

Output 1.4 the Departments of Fisheries provided with information for use in the development and management of their fisheries with particular emphasis on sustainability of initiatives and actions.

Activity 1.4.1 a study on the needs for and the availability of capital

Activity 1.4.2 a study on the economic role of women in fishing communities

Activity 1.4.3 a study on project and community inter-actions

Activity 1.4.4 a study on the fiscal policies in favour of the sector (tax rebates, subsidies, credit, ...)

Activity 1.4.5 a study on the sustainability of development and management actions

Activity 1.4.6 publication of documents as reports, working papers and thematic issues of the Newsletter

Objective 2. To improve the competences of national Fisheries Departments staff in development and management planning of artisanal fisheries

Output 2.1 a national multidisciplinary working group specialized in sectoral planning techniques set up in 3 countries³

Activity 2.1.1 identifying the needs

Activity 2.1.2 training agents

Activity 2.1.3 assisting in setting the working group

Activity 2.1.4 monitoring and evaluating of activities of the working groups

Output 2.2 a thorough review of the artisanal fisheries sector in 3 countries

Activity 2.2.1 identifying participant countries

Activity 2.2.2 defining the methodology

Activity 2.2.3 conducting the mission in the field

Activity 2.2.4 preparing the reports

³ As much as possible outputs 2.1 to 2.4 will be achieved under pilot operations in one country in each of the three sub-regions.

Output 2.3 development plans for artisanal fisheries designed in 3 countries

- Activity 2.3.1 identifying participant countries
- Activity 2.3.2 defining the methodology
- Activity 2.3.3 reviewing the existing planning procedures
- Activity 2.3.4 proposing/revising the development plan
- Activity 2.3.5 preparing the reports

Output 2.4 a mechanism for monitoring the sector and adjusting the development policies functioning effectively in 3 countries

- Activity 2.4.1 preparing the methodology for collecting, processing and analyzing data on catch, fishing effort, costs and earnings
- Activity 2.4.2 training national agents
- Activity 2.4.3 assisting the setting up of the system
- Activity 2.4.4 monitoring and evaluating the system
- Activity 2.4.5 preparing the reports

Output 2.5 national project documents supporting the sector's development and management prepared and submitted to Governments

- Activity 2.5.1 identifying the needs
- Activity 2.5.2 formulating project documents jointly with national officials
- Activity 2.5.3 submitting documents to government authorities

Objective 3. To enhance regional technical competences in the fisheries disciplines, particularly in fishing and fish technology

Output 3.1 simple fishing techniques with high economic potential are introduced such as trammels for shrimps, floated bottom longlines for demersal species, drift longlines for large pelagics

- Activity 3.1.1 constructing equipment
- Activity 3.1.2 testing and demonstrating
- Activity 3.1.3 extension (leaflets/flyers)
- Activity 3.1.4 techno-economic monitoring

Output 3.2 fishermen and national authorities made aware of the problem of safety at sea

- Activity 3.2.1 awareness and information actions
- Activity 3.2.2 carrying out surveys on accidents at sea

- Activity 3.2.3 technical demonstrations
- Activity 3.2.4 control test on safety measures in collaboration with the appropriate national authorities
- Activity 3.2.5 organising training workshops

Output 3.3 improved processing and conservation techniques for fisheries products (drying, frying, smoking, use of iceboxes, etc.)

- Activity 3.3.1 identifying techniques likely of betterment
- Activity 3.3.2 improvement
- Activity 3.3.3 testing and demonstrating
- Activity 3.3.4 extension (leaflets/flyers)
- Activity 3.3.5 techno-economic monitoring

Output 3.4 improved Quality Assurance (QA) in the artisanal fishing industry

- Activity 3.4.1 identifying traditional approaches to fish QA
- Activity 3.4.2 developing training material in QA at fishing community level
- Activity 3.4.3 organizing 4 language oriented (2 French, 1 English, 1 Portuguese) training courses for trainers
- Activity 3.4.4 providing in-the-field support to national training programmes at fishing community level
- Activity 3.4.5 organizing technical demonstrations on implementing QA programmes at fishing community level
- Activity 3.4.6 monitoring and evaluating evolution of QA standards in 3 selected countries
- Activity 3.4.7 preparing the reports

Objective 4. To improve information and experience exchange related to artisanal fisheries within the region

Output 4.1 a newsletter published four times a year plus one thematic issue

- Activity 4.1.1 preparing articles
- Activity 4.1.2 publishing
- Activity 4.1.3 disseminating

Output 4.2 a Programme Liaison Officers meeting organized yearly

- Activity 4.2.1 organising the meeting
- Activity 4.2.2 holding the meeting
- Activity 4.2.3 preparing and distributing the report

Output 4.3 an annual report about the state of the artisanal fisheries sector in the region

- Activity 4.3.1 gathering information
- Activity 4.3.2 writing report
- Activity 4.3.3 publishing and distributing report

Output 4.4 study tours organised in the region

- Activity 4.4.1 identifying potential candidates and subject matters
- Activity 4.4.2 organising study tour
- Activity 4.4.3 accepting mission reports

Output 4.5 project reports published and widely distributed

- Activity 4.5.1 gathering information
- Activity 4.5.2 writing report
- Activity 4.5.3 publishing and distributing report

Objective 5. To promote regional and sub-regional collaboration for the development and management of artisanal fisheries

Output 5.1 consultants of the region are hired for short missions in the participating countries to the Programme (IDAF Fellowship)

- Activity 5.1.1 contacting national institutions and organisations involved in the fisheries sector in order to identify the technical expertise available in the different fields of artisanal fisheries development
- Activity 5.1.2 prepare and update regularly an inventory of available experts in the region
- Activity 5.1.3 organizing, conducting and reporting on training courses for IDAF Fellows
- Activity 5.1.4 identify the needs and proceed to recruiting IDAF Fellows
- Activity 5.1.5 accepting and publishing reports

Output 5.2 linkages established with projects and institutions

- Activity 5.2.1 identifying projects and institutions
- Activity 5.2.2 undertake collaborative initiatives
- Activity 5.2.3 exchange of information
- Activity 5.2.3 Exchange of information.

Proposed Workplan for January-December 1994

In presenting the 1994 Programme of Work for discussion, the Secretariat would like to draw your attention to the methodology by which the workplan has been elaborated as well as the procedures IDAF Programme proposes to use in implementing the plan.

WORKING METHODOLOGY AND ANNUAL Workplans

In view of the scope of the Programme the diversity of the region and the dynamic nature of the sector, it is not conceivable to draw up a detailed Workplan for the total life of the project. To the contrary, the Programme is adopting a pragmatic stepwise and systematic approach in the elaboration of its work programme on an annual basis and also in the execution of its activities, seeking in the process to extend concepts to operational applications. Emphasis is placed on the activities and micro-projects within associated projects; on the components and user groups within fishing communities; in their empowerment and in the improvement of their technical and managerial skills. These are some of the parameters that influence the sustainability of initiatives and activities.

In this context, the Programme has in concert with its partners (projects, Departments of Fisheries, Research Institutions, NGOs and social groups, etc.) catalogued since the 6th LOM priority activities that have their support. The following criteria have influenced the choice of the activities:

- the priority and the support given by the government;
- the capacity to satisfy the present and future needs of IDAF's partners;
- the regional or sub-regional relevance and replicability;
- the sustainable impact and the multiplying effects expected;
- the effective participation of IDAF's partners;
- the apparent feasibility at the technical, environmental, economic and social level;
- a reasonable time frame for achieving tangible results..

The various activities have been pooled with respect to the outputs of the Programme under a time frame (flow chart).

Once approved by the LOM, a protocol sheet will be established for each activity. The protocol sheet is a management instrument containing: the title or nature of the activity, location, justification, objective, time frame, methodology, inputs, a list of facilitators and anticipated linkages and a summary of expected outputs and follow-up actions.

The main procedure through which the Workplan will be put into action would involve:

- organizing Working Groups for each major activity. The outcome will include a description of the current state of development with regards the subject matter indicating the strengths and weaknesses of existing knowledge and experiences with a view to developing methodologies to facilitate the execution of different tasks in field situations;
- pilot studies will be undertaken by Programme staff in close collaboration with nationals and IDAF Fellows. This aims at building regional and national capacities promoted by on-the-job training and facilitate the exchange of experiences within the region.
- replication of activities: most of the activities carried out by the Programme will be replicated in order to obtain information on a variety of situations;
- the active participation of beneficiaries will be encouraged, this will be facilitated through technical demonstrations and orientations;
- emphasis will be placed on monitoring and evaluation. IDAF will closely monitor and evaluate its own actions, the various activities undertaken as well as the performance of IDAF Fellows in order to accelerate the learning process and ensure identification of the lessons learned. Working at the grass-roots level in the pilot studies, a participatory monitoring and evaluation approach will be applied with the aim of stimulating the learning process in the every day work.

Liaison Officers are invited to comment on the methodology for elaborating workplans as well as on the proposed Programme of Work for 1994

Objective 1. TO IDENTIFY, ASSESS AND DISSEMINATE STRATEGIES AND MECHANISMS FOR MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARTISANAL FISHERIES IN FISHING COMMUNITIES.

Activities	Associated project/Country	Output Indicators	Yearly Quarters 1994				Remarks
			1	2	3	4	
1.1 The staff of Fisheries Departments trained in the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) techniques and using them							
1. Organizing a Workshop (Refresher Course) for trainers on PRA for Guinea	Kaback, OPPA other Institutions and NGOs	Core of trainers	—				IDAF and OPPA have in the past 2 years trained about 60 Guinean staff in PRA techniques. The refresher course will endeavour to strengthen the capacity of 10 of the most efficient cadres, preparing them to effectively and independently take over national training. The training will last 4 weeks.
2. Organizing 3 days sensitization Workshop on PRA for decision makers (Directors) of Fisheries Departments	Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, S. Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Nigeria and Ghana.	Number of Follow-up National Workshops	•				National training programmes are organized at the request of governments. In promoting the use of PRA techniques, in the development of the sector it is essential that decision makers are aware of its advantages and limitations. This will contribute in ensuring proper follow-up of any national training programmes supported by IDAF. The 3 days sensitization Workshop will take place in Conakry to coincide with the Refresher Course for Guinea.
3. Organizing national Workshops at request of Dept. of Fisheries or projects	To be identified	Trained cadres in PRA techniques					This will depend on requests from governments.
4. Supporting in-the-field activities	Guinea and possibly others particularly Benin	Number of micro-projects effectively executed	—	—	—	—	Participation is evolutionary and needs to be supported at appropriate stages by experiences which will help the fisherfolk accommodate to changes. This is an on going activity using IDAF Fellows.
5. Pilot study on the processes and elements of participation	Gunjur and Tanji CFC, The Gambia	Reports. IDAF Fellows trained	—				On-going study undertaken with CFCs and Fisheries Department.
1.2 The staff of Fisheries Departments trained in micro-project planning, monitoring and evaluation							
1. Working Group Meeting	IDAF Cotonou	Review outline of Manual			•		
2. Preparing training Manual	In-house	Manuals	—	—	—		
3. Study on marketing channels Cameroon-Nigeria Maritime frontiers	Cameroon	Report	—	—	—		Pilot on-going study will provide guidelines for possible replication elsewhere.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Associated project/Country</u>	<u>Output Indicators</u>	<u>Yearly Quarters 1994</u>				<u>Remarks</u>
4. Studies on Costs and Earnings of fishings units	Benin	Report	—	—			Same as for 3 above
1.3 The personnel in fisherfolk organisations trained in micro-projects planning and evaluation by staff of DOF							
1. Providing in-the- field support	Kaback (Guinea),The Gambia, Lagune Aby (Côte d'Ivoire).	Micro-projects identified and accessed	—	—	—	—	On-going in Kaback and the Gambia to start in Lagune Aby.
2. Distributing training manuals	All participating countries and projects					—	The development of strong, self reliant and economically viable Users Groups presents a major opportunity to achieve meaningful participation but their development must be deliberately encouraged.
1.4 The DOF provided with information for use in the development and management of their fisheries							
1. Working Group on Capital and Fiscal policies	IDAF - Cotonou	State of the arts report	•				Resource persons identified.
2. Study on the needs & availability of capital	Senegal and Ghana		—				Approval of Governments obtained and consultants identified.
3. Study on fiscal policies in favour of the sector	Senegal and Ghana			—			
4. Study on the economic role of women in fishing communities	Guinea Bissau Cape Verde, Sao Tome & P.		—	—			In collaboration with the Swedish funded artisanal fisheries project in G. Bissau and with GCP/CVI/028.NET in Cape Verde.
5. Pilot study on sustainability of development and management actions	Gunjur and Tanji CFCs in the Gambia with replications in Yeji, Kaback and Shenge	Guidelines for undertaking studies Reports	—	Gambia	—	Others	On-going in the Gambia.

Objective 2. TO IMPROVE THE COMPETENCES OF NATIONAL FISHERIES DEPARTMENTS STAFF IN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLANNING OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES

Activities	Associated project/Country	Output Indicators	Yearly Quarters 1994				Remarks
			1	2	3	4	
2.1 A national multidisciplinary working group specialized in sectoral planning techniques set up in 3 countries							
1. Organizing working group meeting	IDAF - Cotonou	Report on methodology		▪			On-going activity preliminary work was started in Cameroon and Guinea Bissau in 1993.
2. Identifying the needs	Cameroon, Togo, C. Verde	Reports	—————	—————			
3. Training agents		Reports		—————	—————		
2.2 A thorough review of the artisanal fisheries sector in 3 countries							
1. Identifying the countries	Togo and 2 others		—————	—————	—————		Work in Togo will be undertaken as part of project "Assistance in the development of a Sector Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture.
2. Defining the methodology	In-house		—————	—————	—————		
3. Conducting mission in the field	Togo		—————	—————	—————		
2.4 A mechanism for monitoring the sector and adjusting the development policies functioning effectively in 3 countries							
1. Working Group Meeting	IDAF - Cotonou					▪	
2.5 National project documents supporting the sector's development and management prepared and submitted to Governments							
1. Not yet identified		Project documents					This activity depends on requests from Governments

Objective 3. TO ENHANCE REGIONAL TECHNICAL COMPETENCES IN THE FISHERIES DISCIPLINES, PARTICULARLY IN FISHING AND FISH TECHNOLOGY							
Activities	Associated Project/Project	Output Indicators	Yearly Quarters 1994				Remarks
3.1 Simple fishing techniques with high economic potential are introduced							
1. Introducing gillnets in rocky bottoms	Cameroon	Increased capture of high value demersal species; report	—				On going activity undertaken with DOF and Fis Res. Centre (FRC) DOF undertakes post-activity; FRC provides backstopping on biological aspect.
2. Introducing monofilament longline for large pelagic species	Senegal	Increase earnings during lean fishing season. (report)		—			To be undertaken with CRODT Dakar which will provide input on biological aspects and ensure monitoring.
3. Trials with bottom drift nets	Benin	Improved technical capacity of fishermen. increased catch report.		—			Undertaken with DOF. These trials would permit landing of valuable species in the market.
3.2 Fishermen and national authorities made aware of the problem of safety at sea							
1. Methodology for survey on accidents at sea	Senegal	Guidelines to be used elsewhere	—				On-going activity with Project for Protection and Surveillance of Fisheries in Senegal (PSPS)
2. In-the-field support on aspects of safety at sea.	Guinea, Senegal, Ghana		—				In collaboration with OPPA (Guinea); PSPS (Senegal) and Marine Academy (Ghana)
3. Sub-regional sensitization workshop	Cape Verde, Sao Tome, Guinea, G. Bissau, Gambia, Senegal, Mauritania				—		Request was formulated by these countries at 6th LOM.
4. Formulation of a sub-regional project document on Safety at Sea		Project proposal			—		Contacts have been established with EC for the possible funding of such a project
3.3 Improved processing and conservation techniques for fisheries products							
1. Identifying techniques likely of betterment and executing field activity (mainly introduction of chorkors)			—				Contacts have been established with Food Research Institute (FRI) Ghana and the Institute for Food Technology (ITA) Dakar for collaborative work particularly in countries of the southern zone. Additional information will be provided by work being undertaken by Mr. M. Jallow (IDAF Fellow) on smoking of pelagics on contract by FIU.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Associated project/Country</u>	<u>Output Indicators</u>	<u>Yearly Quarters 1994</u>				<u>Remarks</u>
3.4 Improved Quality Assurance in Artisanal Fishing Industry							
1. Organizing one training course in Portuguese	Portuguese speaking countries	Report			—		In collaboration with GCP/INT/39/DEN and ITA.
2. Organizing technical demonstrations at Community level	Senegal, Gambia, Guinea	Improved quality Increase revenue		—	—		In collaboration with ITA and INFOPECHE. Senegal, Gambia and Guinea now export large quantities (for example 50-60 tons fresh fish per month by air for Guinea) of artisanal fishery products to Europe, etc.
3. Monitoring and Evaluating evolution of improved quality assurance	Gambia Guinea	Improved quality and acceptance of products in World market			—		In collaboration with ITA, INFOPECHE and EEC Programme for the utilization of fishery products.

Objective 4. TO IMPROVE INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE EXCHANGE RELATED TO ARTISANAL FISHERIES WITHIN THE REGION

Activities	Country/Project	Output Indicators					Remarks
4.1 A newsletter published four times a year plus one thematic issue	Regional	Publication on a timely basis	■ ■	■	■	■	<p>In-house activities of a regional nature undertaken basically through out the year in collaboration with IDAF's partners and with administrative and technical backstopping from FAO Headquarters.</p> <p>Contacts have also been established with INADES to collaborate in the production of Extension type flyers,. INADES local NGO has long and respected experience in the region with regards to the production of rural development teaching materials.</p>
4.2 A Programme Liaison Officers meeting organized yearly	Regional	Report				■	
4.3 An annual report about the state of the artisanal fisheries sector in the region	Regional	Report	■				
4.4 Study tours organised in the region	Regional	Reports					
4.5 Project reports published and widely distributed	Regional	Mailing list					

Objective 5 TO PROMOTE REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL COLLABORATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES

Activities	Country/Project	Output Indicators					Remarks
5.1 Consultants of the region are hired for short missions in the participating countries to the Programme (IDAF Fellowship)	Regional	IDAF Fellows reports up-dated list of IDAF Fellows					<p>In-house activities of a regional nature undertaken basically through out the year in collaboration with IDAF's partners and with administrative and technically backstopping from FAO Headquarters.</p>
5.2 Linkages established with projects and institutions	Regional	Joint publication					