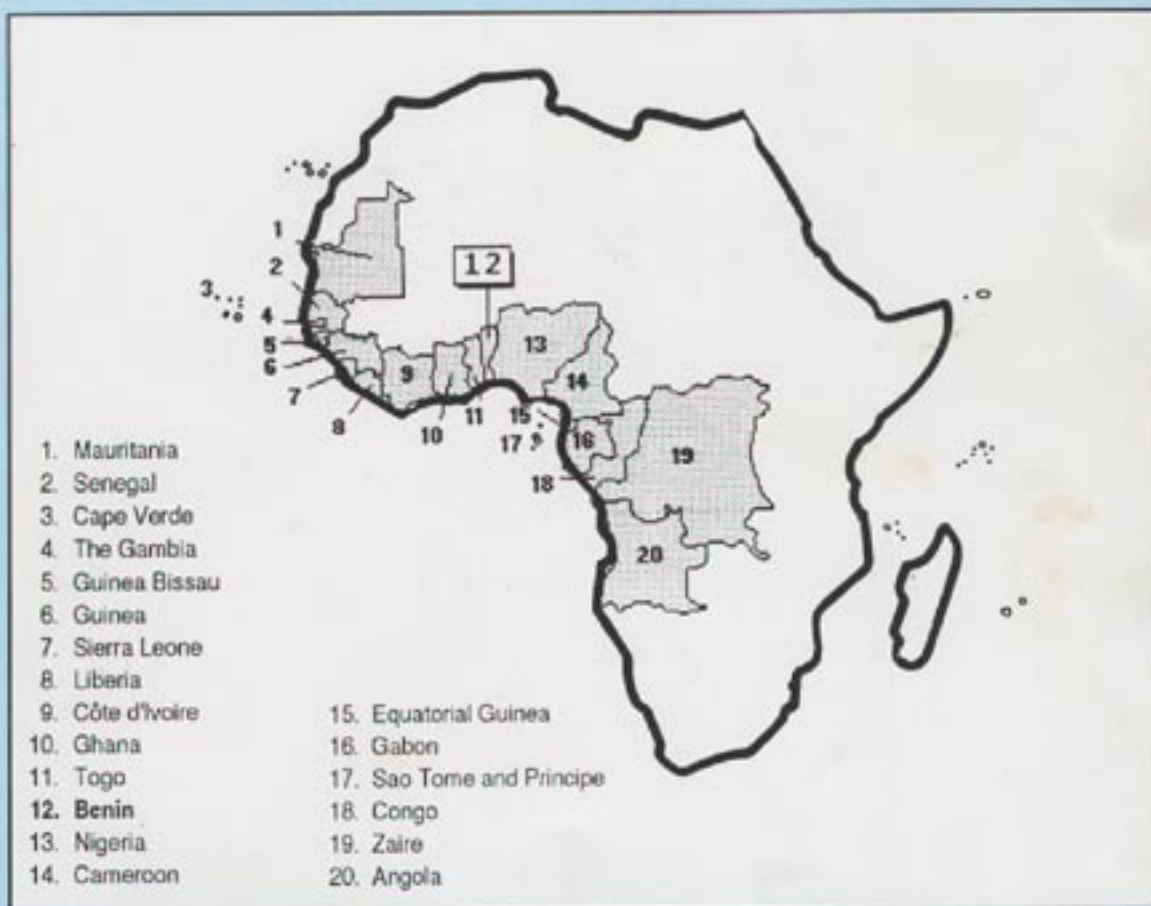
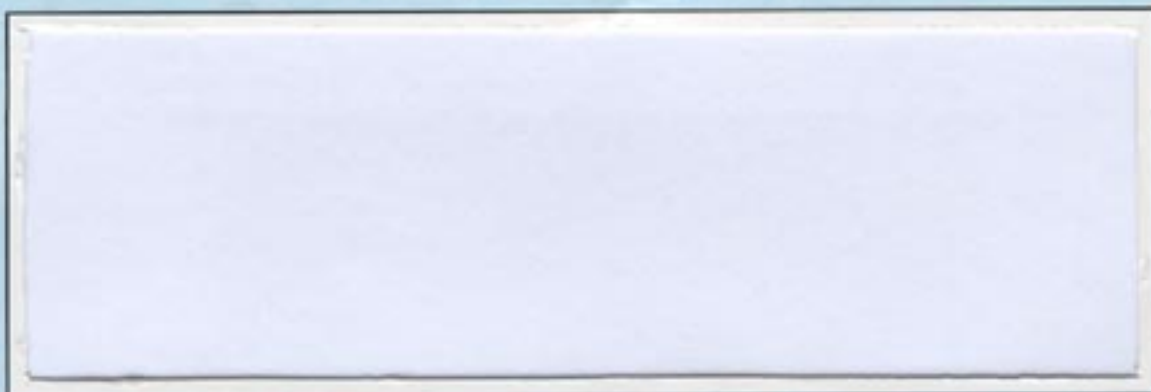




PROGRAMME FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES IN WEST AFRICA

IDAF PROGRAMME



DANIDA

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF DENMARK



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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**Report of the Eighth IDAF
Liaison Officers Meeting**

Pointe-Noire, 03 - 04 November 1994

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Previous IDAF Liaison Officers Meeting:

- First 11 - 15 May 1985, Cotonou, Benin
- Second: 11 - 14 November 1996, Freetown, Sierra Leone
- Third: 02 - 04 December 1987, Cotonou, Benin
- Fourth: 21 - 23 November 1989, Dakar, Senegal
- Fifth: 16 - 18 April 1991, Cotonou, Benin
- Sixth: 01 - 05 February 1993, Banjul, The Gambia
- Seventh: 22 - 24 November 1993, Cotonou, Benin.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The eighth Meeting of the liaison officers of the Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa was held jointly with the workshop on seeking improvements in fish technology from 3 to 9 November 1994 at M'bou Mvoumvou Hotel, Pointe-Noire, Congo.

The Meeting was declared opened by Mr. Rigobert Ngouolali the Congolese Minister in-charge of Forestry and Fisheries. The meeting was of particular significance in many respects.

- It is the first time a Liaison Officers Meeting has been organized in the southern sub-region of the countries covered by IDAF and this might open up new avenues for possible interventions by IDAF and strengthen solidarity within the countries concerned.
- It is the first time all the 20 countries were represented, a sign the countries are progressively more aware of the potential assistance FAO could give them through the Programme.
- It is the first time fishers have participated in the Meetings, and their participation was both constructive and interactive. The Liaison Officers requested IDAF to continue to arrange for practising fishers to join in the meetings.
- The discussions were of a very high level and it is evident Liaison Officers are now conscious of the vital and important roles they could play in shaping the development and management of artisanal fisheries in the region. In this regard the Liaison Officers made recommendations which make them actors in achieving the goals of the Programme.

Participants examined and approved the Progress Report for 1994 and the Work programme for 1995. They were briefed on the Methodologies for assessing capital needs in artisanal fisheries. They analysed the situation of artisanal safety at sea and fish consumption in the region and also exchanged experiences with practising artisanal fishermen on empowerment processes of fishers in fishing communities.

Participants stressed the importance of fishers involvement in resource management, the need to lay greater emphasis on artisanal safety at sea and to develop insurance programmes for artisanal fisheries.

With regards the Workshop, eight papers were presented on traditional fish processing technologies and on the use of ice. In addition participants gave information on fish technology in their respective countries and also made a number of very important recommendations. They range from training and increase support to research, to the provision of credit facilities to processors and fish traders.

At both the Liaison Officers Meeting and the Workshop emphasis was placed on the important role of artisanal fisheries is ensuring food security in the region.

SECTION 1

THE MAIN REPORT

Report of the Eighth IDAF Liaison Officer's Meeting

Agenda Item 1. Opening of the session.

1. The eighth meeting of the liaison officers of the Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa was held jointly with the workshop on "Seeking improvements of fish technology" from 3 to 9 November 1994 at M'bou Mvouvou Hotel Pointe Noire, at the invitation of the government of the Congo.
2. In the name of the Director General of FAO, Mr. J. Diouf, and of the Assistant Director General a.i. of the FAO Fisheries Department, Mr. W. Krone, the FAO Representative in the Congo, Mr. S. Aidara, emphasised the importance of artisanal fisheries to the Congo. He also underlined the benefits which the IDAF member countries could get from the meeting, and re-iterated the support of FAO for the promotion of artisanal fisheries in the sub-region.
3. The 8th Liaison Officer's Meeting was declared open by Mr. R. Ngoulali, Minister of Forestry and Fisheries of the Congo. He noted that the meeting took place at a moment when the Congolese artisanal fishers have become aware of the need to unite their efforts to improve both their working conditions and their living conditions. He pointed out that the Congo is interested in all actions which can contribute to the development of artisanal fisheries. He thanked FAO for its continuing assistance to the countries of the sub-region, and DANIDA for having renewed its financial assistance to the IDAF Programme.
4. Delegates of the 20 countries associated with the IDAF Programme participated in the 8th liaison officer's meeting. The list of participants is given in appendix 1. The scope of participation was enlarged to include those invited to the IDAF workshop on improvements in fish technology in West Africa.

Agenda Item 2. Adoption of the agenda.

5. Mr. D. Ebiou, Director General of Fisheries for the Congo, was unanimously elected president of the meeting, with Mr. O. Ndiaye of Senegal and Mr. K. Dabo of Sierra Leone as rapporteurs.
6. The workshop was animated by Mr. A. Tall of INFOPECHE with Mr. F. Teutscher from FAO Headquarters and Mr. A. Jallow of the Gambia serving as rapporteurs.
7. The agenda (given in appendix 2) was adopted. Appendix 3 lists the documents presented at the meeting, while the documents themselves are reproduced in Appendix 4.
8. The Secretariat for the meeting was provided by IDAF Programme personnel.

Agenda Item 3. Follow up Actions on the Recommendations of the 7th IDAF Liaison Officer's Meeting.

9. The report of the 7th liaison officer's meeting was presented to the participants for their comments. The liaison officers expressed their satisfaction with respect to the actions taken in response to the recommendations of the 7th liaison officer's meeting.
10. Guinea underlined the success of the PRA methods being used in the development and management of its artisanal fisheries sector. In this context, it was **recommended** that the liaison officers encourage the utilisation of similar PRA techniques in their own countries.

Agenda Item 4. Progress Report for 1994

11. The progress report was presented. The liaison officers felt that, in general, the activities which had been undertaken corresponded to the 1994 work plan. The Liaison officers acknowledged with thanks the assistance which had been provided by the Programme.
12. They also took the opportunity to express gratitude to DANIDA for its ongoing support to IDAF and particularly for their approval of the present third phase.
13. Certain countries drew attention to the limited direct IDAF interventions in their own countries. In response, the Secretariat recalled the Programme's criteria for intervention which had been established at the seventh liaison officer's meeting, and especially the role of the liaison officers in the preparation and implementation of IDAF's work programme.
14. Angola indicated their regret that they had not been able to actively participate in the Programme in the past, although they had been satisfied with the information exchange provided by the Programme. They wished to henceforth actively participate in the activities.
15. The countries of the northern sub-region (from Mauritania to Sierra Leone) expressed satisfaction with the sub-regional workshop on safety at sea. They asked the programme to speedily disseminate the report of the meeting, as well as the completed project proposal. Senegal suggested fellow-countries in the sub-region to actively follow up on assuring presentation by their own governments of the safety at sea project proposal to the sub-regional commission on fisheries.
16. Certain projects acknowledged the collaborative work which been done by IDAF with them. They **recommended** that IDAF ensure that the final drafts of joint publications be cleared by the projects concerned.

17. Participants stressed the importance of credit for the development of small-scale fisheries, and requested information on the status of the regional credit project proposal which was to have been submitted to the European Union. The secretariat replied that only one country (Guinea) had succeeded in getting their formal request to the EU. A minimum of two more formal requests from the region are required by EU rules before they can take the request under official consideration. Those countries interested were strongly encouraged to be sure that their own requests for this programme were completed and forwarded to Brussels through the official government channels.
18. Several countries expressed concern with the need to restrict fishing pressure on their limited resources, a particularly difficult problem in artisanal fisheries. The hope was expressed that the participation of local users in the management process could be one way of approaching this goal. The assistance of IDAF in developing appropriate participatory methodologies was requested. The Secretariat replied that collaboration on this subject with the relevant HQ services had already been initiated. The issue will be further discussed at the meeting of the CEECAF working group on the management of resources within the limits of national jurisdiction in Agadir, Morocco, in December 1994.
19. Countries also remarked on the problem of increasing fisherfolk populations, and expressed their hope that education may be a useful tool in helping to deal with some of these problems.
20. A number of countries requested assistance in training for gathering and analysing fisheries statistics. It was pointed out that CEECAF is the most appropriate forum for dealing with matters of fisheries statistics. IDAF has been collaborating with CEECAF through co-sponsoring of appropriate workshops and other activities, and will continue to do so.
21. The secretariat further mentioned that FAO developed and is presently carrying out in Gabon a test of ARTFISH, a computerised system for processing and analysing artisanal fisheries data. Participants **recommended** that results of this test be disseminated throughout the region.
22. Participants liked the IDAF documents, which have shown improvement with time. It was **recommended** that future publications should start with an executive summary. Liaison officers proposed that they themselves should also extract from IDAF publications the elements which are most relevant for their own countries, drawing the attention of their national decision makers to these aspects.
23. Participants also commended their colleagues who contributed to the IDAF Newsletter, and in particular on the theme of the effects of devaluation of the FCFA on artisanal fisheries in the region.

Agenda Item 5. Methodologies for assessing capital needs and availability in artisanal fisheries.

24. Liaison officers appreciated IDAF's initiative in addressing this important issue by establishing a working group on this subject. Participants congratulated members of the working group for having already undertaken case studies in Ghana and Senegal.
25. There was considerable discussion concerning the methodologies and other technical issues involved in assessing capital needs and capital availability for the sub-sector. Participants expressed their desire to apply aspects of these methods in their own countries. It was therefore **recommended** that the reports of the two case studies and of the second meeting of the working group should be finalised and distributed to member countries as soon as possible.
26. It was also **recommended** that consultants and IDAF fellows recruited to work in countries in the region should intimately involve the national IDAF liaison officers and national fisheries departments concerned with all activities being carried out in their country of assignment.

Agenda Item 6. Fish consumption in IDAF countries.

27. Participants felt that this agenda item was very appropriate in view of the increased importance being given to food security.
28. It was requested that the implications of this study with respect to the need to meet future demands for fishery products be studied in greater detail.
29. There was lively discussion on details of the statistical information provided. The fact that this type of comparative study requires data from the same year for all countries contributed to the difficulties encountered in reconciling the data.

Agenda Item 7. Artisanal Safety at Sea.

30. Participants re-iterated their appreciation for IDAF having organised the safety at sea workshop in the northern region, to give them a more global view of marine safety problems.
31. Information was provided by participants on some of the safety activities in their own countries.
32. Liaison officers drew attention to the particular safety needs of certain geographical areas and environments, especially inland lakes and rivers, islands, and surf landing zones. Certain countries indicated that their major source of fatalities was on inland lakes rather than in the marine zone, and requested appropriate technical advice.

33. Participants were particularly interested in the question of insurance, and wished to receive more detailed information concerning the already operating artisanal fisheries insurance programmes in Senegal and Cape Verde.
34. Members expressed their strong need to have lists of appropriate safety equipment, and suppliers (or local means of fabrication) and costs involved.
35. A number of countries requested IDAF's assistance in developing the plans for their own national artisanal safety at sea programmes.
36. Emphasis was also placed on the need for creating awareness on the safety issue in other sub-regions of the IDAF zone.

Agenda Item 8. Empowerment of local fishing communities

37. Participants followed with interest presentations made by artisanal fishermen from Congo and Gambia on empowerment mechanisms in their respective fishing communities.
38. Liaison officers felt that these presentations gave them some concrete ideas on how to deal with some of the problems they face in their own countries with respect to migrant fishermen and local management of physical infrastructures.
39. The presentation on migrant fishermen highlighted both the extent of possibilities for effective social and economic integration within the local society, and the limits on the "administrative" integration of any immigrant community. The lessons were instructive both for home and host countries.
40. The construction of infrastructure has been an important component in many fisheries development projects, yet in very few has this infrastructure been effectively taken over and maintained by the local fishing communities after the end of the project. Thus, the example from Gambia where the local users have not only taken over and maintained, but also extended the facilities using their own income is particularly pertinent.
41. The liaison officers thanked the fishermen for eloquently sharing their experiences, and requested IDAF to continue to arrange for practising fishermen to join in their meetings.

Agenda Item 9. Work Programme for 1995

42. The 1995 work plan was elaborated and agreed upon based on methodology evolved during the 7th liaison officer's meeting.
43. The proposed work programme was intensively discussed. Based on comments, requests and suggestions from liaison officers, the philosophy, structure, and thrust of the work programme was agreed upon with some modifications of details being incorporated.

Agenda Item 10. Report of the workshop

44. The objectives of the workshop were:
 - (i) to update information on fish technology in the region
 - (ii) to identify possible interventions in fish handling and processing in the artisanal fisheries sector that will ensure:
 - increased earning capacity of fisherfolk
 - increased availability of fish for consumption
 - protection of the environment
 - protection of the health of processors and consumers.

45. The list of identified interventions will serve as a guideline for all projects, programmes, etc which have an interest in fish technology in West African artisanal fisheries, including IDAF itself, FAO's regular programme, INFOPECHE, the Regional Programme funded by the European Union on Improved Utilization of Artisanal Fish Catches in West Africa (ECOWAS), the Ghana/Netherlands Regional Training and Applied Research Programme on Artisanal Fish Processing.

46. Eight papers were presented on traditional fish processing technologies and on the use of ice. In addition participants gave information on fish technology in their respective countries.

47. The following recommendations were made :
 - a. Existing technologies should be the starting point for any activities on improved technologies. The existing technologies should be carefully analyzed in each phase of their operations. Furthermore, the whole range of activities from fishing to consumption should be considered and not a single step. In this light the relations between fishermen, traders and consumers should be taken into account and it should be realised that improvements usually result in a change in product characteristics and price.
 - b. The active participation and commitment of the target group should be assured.
 - c. Fish processors and traders should have access to credit to improve their operations.
 - d. Fish processors should be sensitized on matters of health, hygiene and environmental protection.
 - e. Community based agro-forestry activities should be encouraged by artisanal fishery projects to ensure the availability of fuelwood for fish smoking as well as for domestic purposes.
 - f. Smoke houses should be constructed and improved so as to reduce health risks from smoke as well as fire hazards.

- g. Quality assurance programmes should be implemented in all countries. In this view the quality and safety of traditional products should be studied while products for export should comply with regulations in importing countries.
- h. The use of ice and insulated containers must be encouraged. To this effect emphasis should be placed on training of fishermen and traders on improved handling, storage, and marketing of fresh fish while the availability of ice in artisanal fishing centres must be assured.
- i. Insulated containers must be adapted to specific local conditions. In general, further studies must be conducted aiming at reducing their cost.
- j. The exchange of successful experiences in fish technology will accelerate their introduction. This is relevant for:
 - bonga ovens in Gambia and Sierra Leone which are of interest for all countries with large catches of small pelagic fish, in particular bonga,
 - insulated containers in Senegal and Guinea, which are relevant for all countries,
 - ice plants in Gambia and Senegal, also of interest to all countries

Agenda Item 11. Other matters.

- 48. Liaison officers contributed corrections and additions to the list of relevant NGOs in the region being compiled by IDAF, and were reminded that this roster remains open and further additions by Liaison Officers are encouraged.
- 49. The Secretariat thanked the liaison officers for their country papers and promised that in addition to providing a summary, the papers would be photocopied and distributed to all liaison officers in their present form.
- 50. The government of the Republic of Congo was thanked for its hospitality.
- 51. The liaison officers also thanked the fishing communities of Matombi and Pointe Noire for permitting them to better understand the fishing activities in their areas.
- 52. The liaison officers appreciated the active participation of the managers of IDAF associated projects as well as the authors of the papers presented at the workshop.
- 53. It was agreed that the next liaison officers meeting will be held in the northern zone of IDAF, the details to be worked out by the secretariat

Agenda Item 12. Adoption of the report

- 54. The liaison officers adopted the report and asked the secretariat ensure its finalisation and proceed with its distribution.

Agenda Item 13. Closure of the meeting

55. The eighth IDAF liaison officers meeting was declared closed by Mr. D. Ebiou, Director General of Fisheries of Congo.

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APPENDICES

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Secrétaire

Agenda of the Meeting

1. Opening of the Session
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Report of the Seventh Liaison Officers Meeting and Follow up Action on Recommendations
4. Progress Report for 1994
5. Methodology for assessing capital needs in artisanal fisheries
6. Fish consumption in IDAF countries
7. Artisanal Safety at Sea in the IDAF region⁹⁹⁴
8. Empowerment processes and mechanisms in fishing communities
9. Workplan for 1995
10. Workshop on Seeking improvements in fish technology in West Africa
11. Other Matters
12. Adoption of the Report
13. Closing of the Meeting.

List of Documents Submitted to the Session

Working Documents

- Report of the Seventh Liaison Officers Meeting and Follow up Action on Recommendations.
- Progress Report November 1993 - October 1994
- A Review of IDAF Approach to the Integrated Development of Small Scale Fisheries in West Africa.
- Methodology for assessing capital needs in artisanal fisheries and the main lessons learned from case studies
- Fish consumption of IDAF countries and some prospects for the future
- Review of the status of Artisanal Safety at Sea (ASAS) in the IDAF region
- Empowerment proposes and mechanisms in Fishing communities
- Workplan for January - December 1994.

Information Documents

- A note from the IDAF Programme Team to Liaison Officers
- A note on IDAF Liaison Officers their Raison d'être, Function and Role
- Information for Participants
- Provisional - Agenda and Time table
- Information Note on IDAF Fellows
- List of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the IDAF region interested or involved in fisheries and fishery related activities.

SECTION 3

WORKING DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE SESSION

Report on the Seventh Liaison Officers' Meeting

Item 1. Opening session

1. The Seventh Liaison Officers' Meeting of the "Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa" was held in conjunction with the "Workshop on Conflicts in Coastal Fisheries in West Africa" at Palm Beach Hotel, Cotonou at the kind invitation of the Government of the Republic of Benin from 22 to 26 November 1993.
2. Mr. G. Mensah, Director of Fisheries of Benin welcomed Mr. Mama A. N'Diaye, Minister of Rural Development and the IDAF Liaison Officers and requested Mr. Gana Diagne, FAO Representative for Benin to address the participants.
3. On behalf of the Director General of the FAO, Dr. E. Saouma and the Assistant Director General a.i. Dr. W. Krone, Mr. G. Diagne thanked the Government of Benin for hosting the headquarters of IDAF and the session. Mr. G. Diagne stressed the importance of artisanal fisheries in the region as a major source of animal protein for human nutrition and emphasised the need for regional collaboration. He thanked the Government of Denmark for making available the funds. Mr. G. Diagne emphasized the importance of applying an integrated strategy to develop the artisanal fisheries sector in the region.
4. The Seventh Liaison Officers Meeting was declared open by Mr. M.A. N'Diaye, Minister of Rural Development of the Republic of Benin who reiterated the important role of artisanal fisheries in the West African region and emphasized the need to monitor the sector and assist in establishing measures to minimize conflicts as the fishery resources are basically shared stocks. The Minister also extended thanks to DANIDA, the donor of the IDAF Programme.
5. The Seventh Liaison Officers' Meeting held from the 22-24 November 1993 was attended by Liaison Officers from 19 of the 20 IDAF member countries. Angola was unable to attend the meeting. The list of participants is given in Annex 1. A larger forum participated in the "Workshop on Conflicts in Coastal Fisheries in West Africa".

Item 2. Adoption of the Agenda

6. Mr. G. Mensah, Director of Fisheries, Benin was unanimously elected as chairman of the meeting with Ms. M. Bondja, Cameroon and Mr. M. N'jie, The Gambia as rapporteurs.
7. The Agenda which appears in Annex 2 was adopted. The list of documents submitted to the session is given in Annex 3 and the documents are attached in Annex 4.
8. The IDAF team served as Secretariat for the meeting.

Item 3. Report on the Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting

9. The report was introduced and the meeting asked for comments. Liaison Officers expressed satisfaction on the action taken on the recommendations made during the Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting. In particular the improvements in layout and editing of the IDAF Newsletter were appreciated. However, IDAF should properly acknowledge authorship of contributions to the Newsletter.
10. The participants emphasized the importance of the IDAF-fellow scheme and study tours which enhance the participants capacity to implement activities in their home countries. The improved reporting from IDAF-fellows and study tours was acknowledged and it was recommended that reports should be distributed to the hosts and the Liaisons Officers.

Item 4. Progress Report January-November 1993

11. The Progress Report was presented and the assistance provided by the Programme was acknowledged. Several countries expressed a need for a more active intervention from IDAF in order that more countries benefit appreciably from the Programme. The Secretariat reiterated the important role of the Liaison Officers in this respect and requested them to draw the attention of their authorities to the capabilities and limitations of the Programme so that IDAF can better collaborate with their respective governments in assisting to solve problems in the artisanal fishery sector.
12. Mauritania and Congo felt neglected by the Programme as no or few IDAF activities had taken place in their countries. The Programme reiterated that IDAF works in countries on their request, to ensure proper collaboration with a sustainable impact. The Programme advised the participants to review the criteria for which IDAF undertakes activities in associated countries. The more concrete discussion was postponed for Item 7, the workplan for 1994.
13. It was regretted that a scheduled seminar for the northern sub-region on "Safety at Sea" had been postponed. In response the Secretariat stated, that more information and better understanding of the character of accidents at sea had to be collected and analysed through ongoing activities before organizing the seminar.
14. The participants appreciated the effort made by the Programme in the field of human resource development and stressed that emphasis should be placed on training, particularly in statistics and data collection. The Secretariat replied that each activity undertaken by the Programme has a strong component of on-the-job training, which in many cases include information and data collection.
15. Participants unanimously confirmed the usefulness of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) as a tool to sensitize and empower people in the fishing communities by improving their skills in decision making. The Liaison Officers endorsed the proposition to organize sensitization workshop for decision makers on PRA. The participants

recommended that IDAF places priority on this method and continues promoting the PRA-method through training at a wider scale to the benefit of a larger number of countries.

16. IDAF covers a vast area and cannot at any one time work in each member country. The meeting recommended IDAF to continue improving the preparation and accelerate the diffusion of IDAF documentation in order that all countries in the region benefit from available experience.

Item 5. The IDAF approach to the Integrated Development of Small-Scale Fisheries in West Africa - Lessons Learned

17. The lessons learned during the application of the integrated approach for development of the small-scale fisheries were presented and thanks were extended to the IDAF-fellows who provided the baseline studies for the synthesis of the lessons learned.
18. The Liaison Officers stressed the usefulness and importance of applying the integrated approach for development of the small-scale fisheries sector. Liaison Officers noted that in situations where infrastructure and public services are inadequate and on condition that the fishery resource base is strong, the development of horizontal activities is essential to the successful development of the fishery.
19. Participants reiterated the continuing validity of the approach and emphasised that the concept was flexible. There is a need to balance the degree of vertical and horizontal integrated activities according to the specific situation.
20. The participants underlined the importance of having qualified and motivated staff to successfully implement the integrated approach.

Item 6. Main thrusts of IDAF phase III

21. The Secretariat presented a synthesis of the IDAF Programme phase III. The Project Document for the third phase was prepared in close cooperation with three sub-regional representatives, nominated by the Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting in Banjul in February 1993. The main thrusts of the phase III are based on the recommendations of the evaluation mission held in October 1992 and the recommendations provided by the Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting. During the proposed IDAF phase III emphasis will be placed on strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in the countries covered by IDAF at both local and national level. These elements are essential for sustainable development of the fisheries sector.
22. The Liaison Officers endorsed the project document for a possible IDAF phase III and expressed the wish that DANIDA should fund this follow-up phase.
23. Sao Tome & Principe questioned why environmental issues do not constitute a separate objective in the IDAF phase III. The Secretariat replied that environmental issues are already an implicit part of the objective dealing with fishery resource management in

which emphasis is placed on responsible fishing and the sustainability of activities undertaken in the sector.

Item 7. Work Programme for 1994

24. The Secretariat presented an overview of the working methodology for the preparation of annual workplans, the workplan for 1994 and the procedure through which the plan would be implemented.
25. Participants endorsed both the methodology for elaborating annual workplans and the procedure for implementing the workplan for 1994. They however called on the IDAF Programme to ensure that no country in the region is marginalized or neglected by the Programme. The Programme should avoid duplication of effort with other regional programmes such as the Programme for utilization of artisanal fishery products financed by EC and executed by a Consortium of NGOs in the ECOWAS region.
26. Participants sought clarification on the planned training course on fish quality assurance for Portuguese speaking countries. The Secretariat informed the meeting that the training course is being organized jointly by IDAF and FAO headquarters based project also financed by DANIDA. The headquarters based project aims at improving fishery product quality and continued access of high value species to export markets. Training manuals on the subject in Portuguese are now available. Mozambique although not within the IDAF region would be invited to the training workshop on quality assurance.
27. Nigeria and Mauritania requested to be included in the quality assurance training programme. Mauritania also requested assistance in fish and fishing technology.
28. Participants noted that the Liaison Officers' Meeting is a very important forum for informal exchange of information between countries in the region.
29. Liaison officers requested that NGOs be included in training activities organized by IDAF. The Secretariat noted that this was a good idea, but stressed that this may not always be possible because of budget limitations. It was suggested that alternate funding be sought for such activities.
30. A good number of Liaison officers expressed their preoccupation with safety at sea problems. The meeting was informed that in recognition of the importance of safety at sea, the subject was the major theme of IDAF Newsletter N° 19, September 1993. IDAF is also pursuing a northern zone safety at sea project with potential donors.
31. Participants expressed their disappointment that DANIDA was unable to send an observer to the meeting. They felt that this deprived them of the opportunity of direct interaction with IDAF's donor agency.
32. Liaison officers **recommended** that FAO continue its efforts to convince DANIDA or other donors of the importance which the member countries attach to those essential

programme activities which have had to be removed or seriously reduced for reasons of financial stringency.

33. Participants expressed appreciation for efforts made by IDAF to encourage the use of experts from the region in its work, and for contacts already made with research institutions, other projects and NGOs. Liaison officers **recommended** that these endeavours be pursued.

Item 8. The present status of artisanal fisheries in the region

34. Mr. F. A. Camara, the National Director of the Kaback Project in Guinea, presented the pilot project for integrated development of the artisanal fisheries in Kaback. Significance was given to the credit scheme which is a formal system managed by the project itself. The Village Development Committee agreed upon collecting an extra charge of 10% on outboard engines and fishing gears in order to generate funds for executing micro-projects.
35. Mr. L.I. Braimah, the National Director of the Yeji project in Ghana, gave a presentation on the activities of the project laying emphasis on the sustainability of activities undertaken in the Yeji fishing community. The planned Community Fishery Centre which has not yet been constructed will be managed according to private enterprise principles.
36. Messrs. Tussaint Adegbite and Marcel Baglo described the GTZ funded project for the promotion of lagoon fisheries in Benin which has a strong component of sustainable exploitation of mangroves.
37. Dr. G. Toumba, Lagdo Fisheries Division, Benoue North-East project in Cameroon, presented elements and mechanisms which ensure the sustainability of project activities.
38. Discussions on these four presentations were at a high technical level and participants indicated the usefulness of such an exercise and stressed that it should be repeated in subsequent meetings.
39. IDAF's Community Development Expert made a presentation on the relationship between population pressure and fisheries development. Participants were encouraged to take note of population growth and related issues in the development of artisanal fisheries in their respective countries.
40. IDAF Fishing Technologist presented a price list on fishing gears and equipment. The contribution of Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea as well as IDAF associated projects in Yeji and Kamsar was acknowledged. Due to the fact that the prices of fishing gear are already outdated at the time they are published, it was agreed that this activity will be suspended.

41. IDAF Senior Planning and Extension Officer in the Conakry Antenna informed participants on developments that have taken place in the Landing Site User Group Committees since the Sixth Liaison Officers Meeting. A committee has been formed to coordinate activities undertaken at the various landing sites.

Item 9. Other Matters

42. Liaison Officers vividly expressed appreciation to the financing agency DANIDA for its continuing interest in the project.
43. The Government of the Republic of Benin was thanked for its hospitality.

Item 10. Adoption of the Report

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

Item 11. Closure of the Meeting

45. IDAF Seventh Liaison Officers Meeting was declared closed by Mr. G. Mensah, Director of Fisheries of the Republic of Benin.

ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION
1. Distribute study tour and IDAF Fellows reports.	Reports were sent to host countries.-
2. Lay priority to PRA Method.	PRA methodology and principles were used in undertaking several activities. See Agenda item N° 4.
3. Improve preparation and accelerate diffusion of IDAF documentation.	Action was taken. See Agenda item N° 4.
4. FAO to continue efforts to get funding for "essential" activities removed from earlier version of IDAF Phase III project proposal.	FAO is doing its best but the international financial climate is not conducive to the funding of projects.
5. Encourage use of experts from the region.	The services of 12 experts were used during the year as IDAF Fellows and Consultants. 9 experts constitute the Working Group on Capital needs and Availability. Cadres from the region were used to undertake studies on artisanal Safety at Sea ; the effects of the devaluation of CFA Franc on artisanal fisheries, etc.

Progress Report November 1993-October 1994

ACHIEVEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

The Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries (IDAF) in West Africa continues to cover the 20 coastal and island countries from Mauritania to Angola. The Programme is continuously aiming at applying an integrated and participatory approach working through existing projects, research institutions, the Departments of Fisheries and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which are the direct beneficiaries. Additionally some 900,000 artisanal fishermen and about 2 million persons in linked activities such as boat construction, fish processing, distribution and marketing etc. are the ultimate beneficiaries.

Activities during the period under review involved cleaning up unfinished matters of IDAF phase II and initiating pilot activities for IDAF phase III. Financing for the third phase of the Programme with effect from 1 July 1994 and for a duration of 54 months, was approved and the Project was given a new number: GCP/RAF/306/DEN.

Mr. Peder Elkjaer (Chairman), accompanied by 5 members of the Advisory Board of DANIDA and Mr. Nichols Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Denmark in Cotonou, Benin visited IDAF Headquarters in Cotonou on 20 January 1994.

The major achievements during the period under review include :

- The development and testing of methodologies for :
 - analyzing the sustainability of development and management actions in fishing communities;
 - cataloguing accidents at sea;
 - analyzing the requirements and availability of capital in West African artisanal fisheries, and
 - appraising the processes and elements of fisherfolk participation in small scale fisheries activities;
- the holding of a 3 days awareness seminar on Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) for 5 Directors of Fisheries in the region, in Conakry, Guinea;
- the review of the fisheries sector of Sao Tome and Principe;
- the analysis of the marketing of fishery products on the Cameroon-Nigeria maritime frontiers;
- the provision of technical backstopping to the Kaback and Kamsar projects in Guinea, and the Lagune Aby project in Côte d'Ivoire;
- the study of the perceptions and practices of fisherfolk on fishery resource management in the Mabeta fishing community in Cameroon;
- the organisation of a sub-regional workshop on safety at sea;
- the analysis of animal protein sources for rural and urban populations in Ghana;
- the study of the interrelationship between population and fishery resources in the Ogheye and Ugoegin fishing communities of Nigeria.

RESUME OF OBJECTIVES

The development objective of the Programme is to ensure twenty coastal and insular 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.

The immediate objectives of the Programme

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 competences of national Fisheries Department staff in development and management planning of artisanal fisheries;
3. to enhance regional technical competences 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.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS BY OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Strategies and mechanisms for sustainable development and management of artisanal fisheries

(a) Sustainability of development and management actions:

The Programme undertook, in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries in The Gambia, a pilot study on sustainability and fisherfolk participation in the development and management of Community Fisheries Centres (CFC) in Tanji and Gunjur. Using the developed methodologies and with guidance from the Programme, IDAF Fellows working with staff of the Fisheries Department of Sierra Leone and national project staff analyzed the sustainability of the Tombo and AFCOD projects.

The studies revealed that active beneficiary involvement in the planning and implementation of initiatives and centre affairs; continuing Donor Agency support to the communities during the critical start-up period; the twinning of efforts with NGOs in capacity building; the acceptance of Fisheries Departments and Project Teams to assume the challenging role of "Development Facilitator" rather than hang on their aprons of "Development Implementators"; and the dynamism and foresight of Community/Centre Management

Committees are key contributing factors to the success of projects and the sustainability of activities.

In many respects, the activities at the Centres in the Gambia are technically appropriate, socio-culturally compatible, financially and economically viable, socio-politically acceptable and environmentally sound. However, the probable reduction of the natural resource base of fish stocks and fuel wood for smoking fish, and inadequate business management skills at the level of the Centre Management and individual operators might compromise the sustainability of actions and initiatives at the Centres.

In the Tombo and AFCOD Projects, the fisheries Associations/Cooperatives are yet very weak and several constraints notably low payment of fees for community facilities and services; inadequate leadership training and inadequate community participation hinder the sustainability of some initiatives.

In all the communities studied, there is a need to know more about the fisheries resource base and its exploitation and fishing effort expansion should go hand in hand with both the development of a viable catch assessment system and more accurate understanding of the resource size. Emphasis should equally be placed on developing and managing Community Forestry initiatives to redress the potential fuel wood shortages and an enabling environment should also be created for the strengthening of the informal micro-enterprises in these fishing communities. Finally the Village/Fisheries Centre Management Committees should adopt a conservative and consolidating management strategy; increase the base of active participants particularly women in the decision making process; and also strengthen the User Groups by decentralizing responsibilities and budgeting.

(b) **Empowerment mechanisms**

* **Use of PRA Principles**

In the endeavour to ensure that fisherfolk are able to manage and control their own processes of change and contribute to the sustainability of activities, the Programme laid emphasis on furthering empowering mechanisms within fishing communities. A three weeks Refresher course in PRA techniques was organized for 15 Cadres drawn from the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, the National Department of Fisheries, the Office for the Promotion of artisanal Fisheries (OPPA) and the Merchant Navy (ANAM) in Guinea. As a complement to the refresher course, a 3 days awareness workshop on PRA was organized for the Directors of Fisheries of Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo. The objective was to familiarize them with PRA principles so that they can appreciate its advantages and limits for a more effective utilization of PRA techniques in their different countries. The Directors had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with PRA realisations in four landing sites in Conakry and to participate in the applications of PRA techniques in field situations.

The spin-off of this workshop includes a request from Togo to assist that country's Department of Fisheries in organizing a national workshop on PRA for field workers. This activity will be undertaken under the framework of a Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) to review the fisheries sector of Togo and formulate a national development and management plan.

The Department of Fisheries of Sierra Leone together with the Tombo and AFCOD projects collaborated with IDAF Programme in analyzing the strategies and mechanisms of sustainability and fisherfolk participation within the aforementioned projects using PRA techniques.

PRA techniques were also used to analyze the animal protein sources for rural and urban populations in Ghana and in investigating the perceptions and practices of fisherfolk on fishery resource management in the Mabeta Fishing Community in Cameroon. IDAF continued to provide financial support and technical backstopping and guidance to the Committee for the Coordination of Training and Experimentation (CCFAD) in Guinea in the Committee's efforts to concretize the initiatives started by the former IDAF antenna (IDAF/GANT) at the level of Port Users Committees in Conakry.

As PRA is one of the major methods used in the Programme it is perhaps necessary to briefly state our experiences with the use of this instrument. PRA is complementary to other research methods and empowering processes. It does not provide final answers, but it has been received very favourably by all the communities in which it has been tested. The method provides quick contact with people, a logical progression of facts and opinions, a variety of information and opportunities to discuss sensitive issues. We have found out that PRA is easiest for determining physical aspects of communities. However it needs to be adapted to each situation. The open ended questions that constitute a major tool in the discussion and interviewing process also need guidance in order to avoid side tracking and thus there is a need for socially adept facilitators.

Fisherfolk participation

The IDAF Programme promotes a strategy for artisanal fisheries development that advocates the incorporation along with other elements, fisherfolk participation. Participation means fisherfolk involvement in the decision making process, in implementing programmes, sharing in the benefits of development and their involvement in efforts to evaluate such programmes and/or activities. Fisherfolk participation can also contribute to the sustainability of development and management of artisanal fisheries.

In this context, the Programme in collaboration with the Fisheries Department of the Gambia studied the elements and processes of participation in the Tanji and Gunjur CFC. The developed methodologies were later applied in studies on the same theme at the AFCOD and Tombo projects in Sierra Leone.

The analysis revealed that all the projects initially aimed at a working partnership between project staff and fisherfolk but it was difficult to escape from the complain that a sort of paternalism existed between the project and fisherfolk, because the top-down approach was used. In the Gambia, fishers refused to accept fisheries infrastructures that were ostensibly being built for them but with little or no active involvement by them. Development implementators soon adopted an investigating and negotiating work style, realising that partnership depends on trust and mutual understanding. This trust and mutual understanding was cultivated and participation of fishers stimulated using the following techniques :

- contacts at local level and the seeking of assistance from local officials;
- explanation of project objectives and congruence of the objectives with local needs;
- stimulation of interest and awareness of the project through meetings and discussions;

- contact with users or target groups;
- restructuring and formation of user groups;
- preparation of work with groups in terms of their future participation.

To these techniques the project teams incorporated other elements.

- * strengthening of the Users Groups and Village Development Committees (VDC) or Fisheries Centre Management Committees (FCMC) through organisation, training, and capacity building;
- * the setting up of delivery/receiving mechanisms: equipment and materials, credits etc
- * initiation and sustaining of micro-activities such as savings, engine repairs, boat building, vegetable gardening etc and helping to provide a host of enabling factors such as spare parts, management skills, training, infrastructure, government policy support.

Our studies revealed great differences between the degree of empowerment between the Gambian and Sierra Leonean settings. It is low in Sierra Leone but high in the Gambia where the FCMC are rather strong and now have Fisheries Department staff serving as facilitators.

Three elements that have emerged from the processes of empowering fisherfolk are the following :

- a. the identification and strengthening of discrete socio-economic groups as the basic social unit;
- b. a process of non-formal education and conscious raising;
- c. some form of outside assistance which is instrumental in initiating and accompanying the process of empowering.

In the endeavour to help the FCMC to develop into self-promoting, self-financing mechanisms that would require the moral and technical support of government but not necessarily any major financial assistance from government, the IDAF Programme is contributing in providing autonomous management training to these Fisheries Centres Management Committees.

* **Autonomous Management within fishing communities**

Empowerment of fisherfolk requires that they are able to diagnose and analyze their own problems, to decide upon collective action and to carry out such action to deal with these problems independent of outside direction.

IDAF Programme therefore continued to give technical guidance to the 7 coastal Community Fisheries Centres Management Committees in the Gambia in the area of self-reliant management techniques. The Committees have now constituted a Central Committee made up of the Centre Presidents and Secretaries who meet monthly to discuss issues relevant to the sector. The Central Committee also is the lobbying organ for coastal fisherfolk. By consensus the rental

charges for using centre facilities and services have been reevaluated in order to ensure the economic viability of the centres. The Central Committee has also persuaded the appropriate authorities to accept that fishermen obtain supplies at any fuel station when presenting a valid id-card and a voucher issued by the fisheries assistant, stating that the home-base is out of subsidized premixed fuel. In the past each fisherman was constrained to obtain supplies only from his home base.

Training in autonomous management techniques was also given to the Fisheries Development Unit (FDU) and Village Development Committee (VDC) of the Kaback project in Guinea. The Kamsar project received assistance in the identification and updating of the entrepreneurial groupings in the project area as a prelude to the setting up of a Ports Users Committee. In the same vein, baseline and socio-economic studies of the Kakossa village within the Kaback project were undertaken and work on the establishment of Kakossa VDC is in progress.

Interrelationships between population growth and development

Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa (88 million people in 1988) is facing rapid population growth. This is posing a major challenge to the country's natural resources, including its marine and inland fishery resources. In order to throw some light on fisherfolks' awareness of interrelationships between population growth and fishery development as well as on their views regarding the sustainability of artisanal fisheries and its role in the future, IDAF undertook a case study in the two fishing villages of Ogheye and Ugogegin, both situated at the mouth of the Benin river into the Atlantic Ocean.

The study findings reveal that there is some awareness among fisherfolk on the limited nature of the fishery resource and of the existence of a direct interrelationship between the available resource and the number of fishermen exploiting it. With respect to the future, fisherfolk demonstrated a somewhat limited confidence in the potential of the sector to provide viable occupations for their children. Fisherfolk instead put a lot of importance on good education for their children which is considered a desired priority tool for opening up employment alternatives outside the fishery sector. But education is also highly valued for aspiring fishermen based on the expectation that educated fishermen have the necessary knowledge of modern fishing technology and are able to manage the resource more properly than uneducated ones and would, hence, achieve more benefits from it.

The latter argument offers an ideal entry point to sensitize fisherfolk further on the interrelationships between population growth and the fishery resources, with emphasis to be put on the needs for conservation and suitable approaches. In addition, information, education and communication activities (IEC) could reinforce existing knowledge on and positive attitudes towards family well being and family planning.

Cost and Earnings in artisanal fisheries

The financing of fishing inputs and operations is a perennial problem for fisherfolk and this issue is intrinsically linked with the sustainable development and management of small scale fisheries. Most fisherfolk rely on non-governmental sources to finance their activities and daily operating expenses. This type of financing ties the fisherfolk to the lenders and creates a syndrome of dependency which take form in a polarizing process in fishing communities, in

which the lenders tend to get richer and the borrowers poorer. To reduce this dependency syndrome, there is a need to better understand the requirements and availability of capital in the sector and also develop strategies to know the outcome of the effort and capital invested.

For this purpose, the development of the methodology for undertaking studies on cost and earnings for different fishing techniques and boat types in relation to capital requirements and labour inputs, started with a study on the fixed costs for 61 fishing units of five different gear types in the fishing harbour in Cotonou in November 1993. A survey on landings and variable costs is carried out, in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries, for 14 fishing units from January to December 1994. The final results will be published in February 1995.

Capital needs and availability in artisanal fisheries

The Programme also set up a Working Group to analyze and propose methodologies for the identification of capital needs and availability in artisanal fisheries. Members of the Working Group are renowned Economists from Development Banks, Research Institutions, Universities and Projects in the region. The Group held its first meeting in Cotonou in March 1994. The methodologies developed during that meeting were tested during two case studies undertaken in Ghana and Senegal. The main thrusts and shortcomings of the methodology as revealed by the field studies were further analyzed by members of the Working Group in a Second Meeting in October 1994. The essential aspects of the methodology as well as a summary of the findings will be presented and discussed under Agenda Item Number 5 "Presentation of the Methodology for assessing capital needs in artisanal fisheries and the main lessons learned from case studies".

Objective 2: Improve competence in development and management planning of artisanal fisheries

One of the effective ways to improve the competence of national Fisheries Department staff in development and management planning of artisanal fisheries is to involve national and local staff in all activities undertaken by the Programme in such areas as: sectoral reviews, planning and monitoring, as well as in the identification, formulation and implementation of development and management plans.

With regard sector reviews, the Programme in collaboration with regional consultants and national experts carried out a review of the fisheries sector of Sao Tome and Principe. An important recommendation to the Government was the need to draw up a Master Plan for fisheries development and management in which priority options and orientations are clearly defined. To support this work, it is however necessary to have generated enough information. Therefore, the report gives an outline of an information system which would allow the governments to monitor the sector. This system would include frame survey, catch assessment survey, cost and earnings study, as well as socio economic data collection.

In Cameroon an investigation of **the perceptions and practices of fisherfolk on fishery resource management** indicated that the migrant fisherfolk of the Mabeta fishing community exploit their resource in a highly effective manner, which can be attributed to their highly developed fishing skills, their considerate and accurate knowledge on the fish resource and the strong social control which governs this densely populated, highly specialised and difficult to access migrant fisherfolk community. Although there were complaints about declining catches, no active conservationist measures have been taken. The fishermen are aware of the limited nature of the fish resource but deny that the decline in catches is due to overfishing. They

attribute these to for example movements of the fish stocks or noise pollution of outboard engines. The real problem in Mabeta is the distorted relationship between the official authorities and the migrant fisherfolk of the Mabeta community, which is marked by mistrust and prejudice on both sides, and which impedes the necessary exchange of information on management and conservation techniques between the two parties.. The study shows that migrant fisherfolk with highly developed skills that are solely dependant on the fish resource for their livelihood, could play a very important role in the sustainable development and management of the artisanal fisheries sector, provided that their potential is recognised, developed and used by the host government's authorities.

* **Effects of CFA franc devaluation**

In developing the methodology for the study on cost and earnings in the artisanal fisheries with Benin as the experimental station, it was discovered that the devaluation of the CFA Franc on 12 January 1994 has had immediate negative effects on fisherfolk and small scale fisheries activities, as the sector mainly supplies the domestic market or regional markets not dealing in hard currencies. Fisherfolk are also disadvantaged because most inputs (fuel and oil, nets, engines etc) to the catching of fish are imported. The Programme commissioned national experts to study the consequences of the devaluation of the CFA Franc on artisanal fisheries in the 8 coastal and insular countries within the IDAF region directly concerned with the devaluation of the FCFA. The results were published in a special issue of IDAF News Letter N° 23 in September 1994.

The preliminary assessment of the situation revealed that the change in the parity of the CFA franc to the French franc had in all the countries created a sullen atmosphere within the artisanal fishery sector. In one country, Senegal, fishermen went on strike soon after the devaluation came into effect. Fortunately in the particular case, the effect of the strike was positive : an increase in the price of fishery products with positive spin-offs to the fishers themselves; improved transparency in the relationship between the various actors and operators in the sector, and an empowerment of fisherfolk.

The prices of imported fishing inputs in the CFA franc countries have increased by over 75%. The prices of locally produced fishery products by 20-30% and over 60% for imported fishery products. The increase in the price of locally produced fishery products is however only slightly related to an increase in production costs mainly fuel. It is more a response to increase in the general cost of living (inflation) as reflected on other foodstuffs than increased investment costs in the artisanal fishery sector. Indeed, very little replacement of equipment and/or gear is reported to have taken place after the devaluation.

Although the increase in the price of low value species mainly pelagics produced locally and consumed by the mass of the population has remained comparatively low (20%), the reduction in the purchasing power of the masses following drastic cuts in wages, irregular payment of salaries, and/or unpaid arrears of internal debts have not permitted booms in sales. To the contrary, there are reported cases of slumps and the mass smoking of catches owing to low demands.

The significant increase in the price of imported fishery products has resulted in a general drop in imports, and when necessary a shift towards low value species in the major importing countries : Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon and Congo. It is, however, too early to appreciate the effect on national fishery protein consumption and/or on food security in the countries concerned.

Only artisanal fishermen in Senegal seem to be deriving substantial benefits from the devaluation of the CFA franc and this through increased exports of valuable species to European markets. Canned tunas produced by the industrial fishery sector in Côte d'Ivoire are also now more competitive in the world market.

In all the countries, the devaluation of the CFA franc was followed by a series of consultations by cadres of the fisheries administrations and those of finance and planning administrations with a view to adopting accompanying measures. In many cases it was assumed that measures taken in the general framework of the economy will apply or filter down to the fisheries sector. Specific safety nets and other measures to protect fisherfolk during the transitional period were apparently not provided.

However the devaluation of the CFA franc is accelerating the disengagement process initiated by governments in the framework of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP). This includes privatisation of those state enterprises, the activities of which can be better undertaken by the private sector e.g the Centre for Assistance to Canoe Motorization (CAMP) in Senegal.

There is also the liberalisation of the domestic markets and trade policies as well as the reduction or total withdrawal of subsidies. At the same time, there is greater awareness for disciplined monetary, fiscal and wage policies to ensure that the nominal devaluation is not eroded by inflation.

Objective 3: Enhance regional competencies in fishing and fish technology

*** Technical demonstrations**

The IDAF Programme's support in fishing technology for Cameroon started in November 1993, with the introduction of bottom gillnets specially adapted for rocky/coral bottoms of the Kribi fishing area South East of Cameroon. In spite of an irregular use of these experimental gillnets, the data collected by the Fisheries and Oceanographic Research station of Kribi (SRHO), show that for one month of fishing (November - December 1993), the IDAF's gillnets type caught 40% more fish than the traditional gillnet during the equivalent fishing period. In February-March 1994 IDAF Programme increased the total length of the experimental gears from 350 meters to 1100 meters, and strengthened the training of local fishermen. The Programme also assisted the Department of Fisheries in elaborating a TCP project proposal on the Improvement of traditional crafts and the training of local boat builders.

*** Artisanal Safety at Sea (ASAS)**

At the 7th LOM held in Cotonou, Benin in November 1993, the Programme was asked to lay emphasis on matters related to artisanal safety at sea (ASAS) and also look into the possibility of contributing to the setting up of sub-regional projects on safety at sea.

The IDAF Programme therefore in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries in the seven countries of the northern sub-region (Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone) embarked on a methodical seeding of national safety at sea surveys. The surveys resulted in the description of the different types of accidents and their frequency as well as the importance of human and material losses.

A workshop was later organized in Banjul, The Gambia from 26 - 28 September 1994 with a total of 22 participants from the 7 countries together with a representative of the Canadian Centre for Studies in International Cooperation (CECI). The International Maritime Organisation (IMO) the UN Agency mandated to oversee matters of Safety at Sea was invited but was unable to attend the meeting.

The Workshop reviewed the results of the national accident surveys; identified the fundamental problems and examined information on the status of Safety at Sea activities in the different countries and also elaborated a Sub-Regional Project proposal on ASAS.

Activities undertaken by the Programme in the area of Safety at Sea will be presented and discussed in more detail under Agenda item N° 7.

* **Technical backstopping**

At the request of the UNDP Representative in Guinea, IDAF in collaboration with FIIT (Rome) provided technical backstopping to the Kamsar project in Guinea. Specifically the technical specifications of the wharf under construction at the new landing site were studied. The recommendation was that a simple inclined paved platform would be more appropriate from the point of view of cost and utilization than the more expensive and unadapted structure previewed for the landing site. On the basis of this recommendation, work on the wharf was suspended pending a review by the consulting Engineer/Architect and UNCDF. In the same vein, a detailed review of the requirements of the Lagune Aby project in Cote d'Ivoire in the area of fishing technology was undertaken.

The Programme also provided assistance to the GTZ funded Lagoon Fisheries Project in the design and installation of a floating pontoon in the lagoon area near the Fisheries Department in Cotonou, Benin. This infrastructure will facilitate the loading of material, scientists and other visitors wishing to appreciate the activities of the project.

Furthermore the Women Group in Ayi-Guinou, Grand Popo was provided with a new prototype of a water pump designed and put together by IDAF Programme's Fishing Technologist.

* **Improvements in fish technology**

Working with the Ghana Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Research Institute in Tema, Ghana, an analysis of animal protein sources to rural and urban populations was carried out. A total of 64 traders (fish, meat, other animal products and pulses) and 68 consumers were interviewed. Results indicated that fish prices seem to have gone up compared to the respective period (first quarter) of 1993. Traders attributed this to a general decline in catches and/or the removal of the fuel subsidy for artisanal fishermen (effective since January 1994) leading to reduced fishing effort. Consumers are evidently very price conscious and react to the price increase by buying smaller quantities. However fish protein is still much cheaper than any other animal protein source, with a protein cost equivalent to fish of 1.9-4.3 for meat, 2.8 for milk powder and 3.5 for eggs.

Potential strategies to maintain the supply of animal protein sources at an acceptable level for all population groups may comprise (i) incentives to increase domestic production where possible, or to maintain it in a sustainable way; (ii) increasing food imports; (iii) reducing post-harvest losses; (iv) increasing the purchasing power particularly of lower income groups; and (v) strengthening consumer education.

Objective 4: Improve information and experience exchange

Four issues of the IDAF News Letter totalling 148 pages of which 100 pages represented contributions from nationals in the region were released. News Letter N° 20 reported activities in some IDAF associated projects; News Letter N° 21 focused on conflicts in the fisheries sector; N°22 highlighted activities in IDAF associated projects and issues related to sustainable development in fisheries; while N°23 provided preliminary assessment of the effects of the devaluation of the CFA Franc on the artisanal fisheries sector in the 8 CFA Franc countries in the IDAF region. Indeed rather than being taken as an evaluation *per se* of the effects of the devaluation on the sector, the analysis should be seen in the light of the continuous socio-economic monitoring of the artisanal fishery sector with special emphasis on the devaluation of the CFA Franc. Working Papers were brought out during the period. The Terminal Report for IDAF phase II was also prepared.

All the publications were widely distributed. The IDAF mailing list now approaches 1000. Reaction to the publications have been positive and requests both from Africa and beyond for inclusion in the mailing list has been high. From the feedback received it is evident that the IDAF publications particularly the News Letter makes a valuable contribution to the cross fertilisation of ideas and provides an opportunity for national project staff and the Programme's partners and clientele to write and share their views and concerns.

With a view to ensuring proper targeting of the Programme's audience and partners a study of the communication profile of the IDAF Programme is on-going.

Objective 5: Promote regional and sub-regional collaboration

Opportunities were provided for capacity building of fisheries personnel through the planning and provision of study tours (3); and the recruitment of regional experts as consultants (3 person months) and as IDAF Fellows (9), to undertake a variety of studies and demonstrations in countries other than theirs in the region.

An awareness workshop on PRA principles for 5 National Directors of Fisheries and a sub-regional Workshop on Safety at Sea at which 22 cadres participated were organized. The Working Group, of 9 regional experts for analyzing and proposing a methodology for studying the requirements and availability of capital in the artisanal fisheries sector met in two separate sessions of 3 days each.

The Programme also established a Register of NGOs involved in fisheries in the region and strengthened its relationships with a number of the NGOs, Universities and research institutions through the exchange of information, the use of experts from such institutions or by carrying out collaborative work.

An important event during the period under review was the visit of a delegation of the Advisory Board of DANIDA on 20 January 1994 to IDAF Programme headquarters in Cotonou Benin. The 6 member delegation was led by Mr. Peder Elkjaer, Chairman of the Board. The DANIDA administrators held a working session with the Programme's team of experts and were briefed on the broad outline and visions of IDAF phase III. The DANIDA delegation expressed satisfaction with IDAF Programme's contribution to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of fisherfolk in the region.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ★ News Letter N° 20 Consolidating achievements
- ★ News Letter N° 21 Mobilize efforts against conflicts in the fisheries sector
- ★ News Letter N° 22 IDAF Moves into Third Phase
- ★ News Letter N°23 Devaluation of CFA franc and Artisanal Fishery

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- Jul-Larsen, E., Migrant Fishermen in Pointe-Noire (Congo): Continuity and Continuous 1994 Change. Cotonou, Programme for the Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa, 51 p., IDAF/WP/56.
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- Satia, B.P., and Hansen, L.S., Sustainability of Development and Management Actions 1994 in Two Community Fisheries Centres in The Gambia. Cotonou, IDAF Project, 48p., IDAF/WP/57.
- Heinbuch . U; Animal protein sources for rural and urban populations in Ghana 1994 Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa, 23 p; IDAF/WP/58.
- Johnson, J.P., and J.A. Toure; Accidental Death and Destruction in Artisanal Canoes. A 1994 retrospective study of the years 1989-1991 along the coast of Guinea (Conakry) West Africa, 21 p, IDAF/WP/59
- Johnson, J.P. et J.A. Toure; Mort Accidentelle et Destruction des pirogues artisanales: Une 1994 étude retrospective des années 1989-1991 sur le littoral Guinean (Conakry). Afrique de l'Ouest 21p, DIPA/WP/59.

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***Methodology for assessing capital needs and availability
in artisanal fisheries and the main lessons learned
from case studies***

1. Justification and objectives

After many years of intervention in the sector, it seems now that before planning any specific support to artisanal fishermen - equipment supply, adoption of particular fiscal measures, setting up of a credit line - and in order to avoid repeating some mistakes of the past, the identification of capital needs and availability should be a major concern in the preparation of development policies.

This is the reason why the Programme for Integrated Development of Artisanal Fisheries in West Africa (IDAF) took the initiative to set up a Working Group whose objectives are:

- (i) to elaborate a simple but efficient methodology likely to facilitate the identification of capital requirements in the artisanal fishery sector in West Africa;
- (ii) to design a methodology to identify the availability of capital according to the different sources of financing;
- (iii) to analyze the results of the two case studies that will be carried out in Senegal and Ghana;
- (iv) to prepare a document indicating to what extent the lack of capital could hinder the sector's development;
- (v) to formulate a methodology for the study of fiscal policies in favour of the sector.

2. Members of the Working Group

The Working Group is composed by specialists hailing from different backgrounds and having experience and interest in the field of artisanal fisheries development, and, in particular, in its financing.

In accordance with the strategy of the Programme, the Working Group is also intended to promote linkages between Fisheries Departments, Research Institutions, National Savings and Credit Banks and International Development Banks. The participants are representative of these different institutions and were invited by the Programme in their personal capacity.

The list of participants is given in annex.

3. Preliminary work

An annotated bibliography of documents dealing with the financing of artisanal fisheries, and with particular reference to West African countries, was prepared by the Socio-Economist of the Programme. It contains about fifty documents in French and English available at IDAF Headquarters in Cotonou.

4. First Meeting

Twelve participants attended the first meeting of the Working Group which was held in Cotonou, Benin, from 8 to 10 March 1994. The Working Group agreed on the definition of various concepts, proposed a methodology for the identification of capital needs and availability, and, on the basis of information available in Senegal and Ghana, specified the scope of the case studies.

4.1 Identification of capital requirements

In economical terms, capital can be defined as the assets created through investment and which can yield economic wealth. It can be further sub-divided into two categories: fixed assets and working capital¹. A fixed asset is any asset acquired for retention in an enterprise for the purpose of providing goods or services and not held for resale in the normal course of trading. Working capital is the capital available for conducting the day-to-day operations of the enterprise; it is normally the excess of current assets over current liabilities. In artisanal fisheries current assets can be constituted by cash, stocks and debtors. Current liabilities are usually creditors. Therefore, in most cases, working capital will simply be cash.

It is important for the purpose of the work, to have a comprehensive picture of the sector. Indeed, artisanal fisheries are often characterized by a high level of integration and relationships among the different operators.

To facilitate the analysis, the artisanal fisheries sector can be sub-divided into different groups of operators, each of them having distinct capital requirements. They are in the production process itself (fishermen), those upstream (boatbuilders, mechanics and suppliers of goods and services) or downstream (processors, transporters, middlemen, wholesalers). Another important actor in the fishery system is the State which has specific needs of capital for fisheries development and management. However, the State is only mentioned here to be complete because a study of this kind of capital requirements is obviously out of the scope of the Working Group.

A typology of capital needs for the different groups of operators is shown in Tables 1 and 2.

¹ In fact, the analysis of capital needs cannot be limited to fixed assets. In some artisanal fisheries the requirements for working capital are even more important than for fixed assets.

Table 1. Typology of capital needs in artisanal fisheries

Operator	Fixed assets	Working capital for:
Fishermen	Canoe Fishing Nets Mode of propulsion Other equipment	Fuel Ice Bait Food Other fishing gear
Fish processors	Racks Oven Driers Shelter Tank Other equipment	Energy (wood) Salt Fresh fish Labour (casual)
Fish traders	Means of transport Means of preservation (cold storage rooms, etc.)	Packing material Labour (casual)
Boatbuilders/ Mechanics	Shelter Tools	Material Labour (casual)
Suppliers of goods and services	Shop/Store room Equipment	Miscellaneous

Table 2. Capital needs for the State

	Fixed assets	Working capital for:
Development	Infrastructures: -landing site -auction hall -fishing harbour -roads -Community Fishery Centre -training centre	Budget of operation
Management	-Monitoring, Control and Surveillance -Research centre	Budget of operation

4.2 Identification of capital availability

This section aims at analyzing how the capital requirements already identified and quantified are satisfied. Artisanal fisheries activities can be financed by private or public funds. The private funds themselves can be provided by the owner of the fishing unit (internal) or by other operators (external). A typology of the different sources of financing of the fishing units is given in Table 3.

Table 3. Sources of financing of artisanal fishing units²

Private internal	Private external	Public
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - self-financing¹ - personal contribution² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - informal credit - institutional credit - share holding - aid/donation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - institutional credit - subsidies - aid/donation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Savings and credit associations (rotating savings associations, mutual benefit associations, etc.) 		

¹ self-financing: the whole equipment is financed by the operator

² personal contribution: only a part of the equipment is financed by the operator

Special attention should be paid to the informal credit sources. Its origin, depending on whether it comes from operators working or not in the fisheries sector, should be identified.

Within the fisheries sector, one can find:

- fishmongers/wholesalers
- relatives involved in fishing
- savings and credit associations

Outside the fisheries system are:

- relatives
- moneylender
- businessmen / civil servants
- NGOs
- savings and credit associations.

The Working Group has analysed the baseline information available in Senegal and Ghana and discussed the various elements which should be included in the questionnaire. The fishing sites where the surveys would be undertaken were also discussed and selected.

² The typology of the sources of capital for fish processors, fish traders, boatbuilders, mechanics, suppliers of goods and services will not differ. Only credit provided by suppliers should be added as private external source of funding.

4.3 Scope of the study

At that stage and because of time and financial constraints, the Working Group recommended to limit the case studies to the production sub-sector. Once the methodology will be considered adequate, it is expected that it could be used similarly in any other sub-sector.

The unit of observation of the case studies will therefore be the artisanal fishing economic units (FEU). A FEU is defined as a particular combination of capital (fishing equipment such as boat, gear, means of propulsion), labour (crew) and management or mode of production (the sharing system which determines the remuneration of the production factors: capital and labour).

5. Case Study: Senegal

On the basis of the terms of reference and of the framework proposed by the Working Group, a detailed questionnaire was developed by the consultant. It consists of four major parts: (i) general information on the surveyed fishing unit; (ii) capital needs and availability (fixed capital and working capital); remuneration of production factors; (iv) observations related to all other useful information which is not included in the previous parts.

The survey covered five landing sites located in the northern zone (Kayar and Saint-Louis) and the Smaller Coast (Mbour, Joal and Hann), regions which concern more than 80% of the fishing units operating in Senegal.

As a whole, **a sample of 190** units within the 8 major types of fishery units was surveyed. The survey did not deal with beach seine because it is actually a fishery unit belonging to a community, a district or a village, which makes it difficult to approach the owners.

Most of the **persons surveyed** (90%) own the fishing unit. The remaining 10% are only in charge of management. Most come from a fishing environment. 66% of them have already spent more than 20 years in the sector. Most have had no job before starting fishing (60%). There are however a few former farmers among them (18%). Fishing is the only professional activity for 76% of them.

83% of the **fishing units are owned** by individuals and 14% by families. Most units belong to persons who are not embarked on the units.

The **migrations** constitute one major component of the way of life of Senegalese artisanal fisherfolk. 64% of the fishing units go for regular migrations during the cold weather (December to May) along the Senegalese littoral and even in neighbouring countries.

Financing needs were identified: they correspond to fixed capital, working capital and fixed exploitation charges. Table 4 presents a synthesis of these needs.

Investments in fishery units consist mainly of purchase of canoes, motors, fishing gears and accessory equipment. Almost all canoes are bought new and in cash. The outboard motors are purchased duty free and on credit (46% of the cases) through primary supply cooperative associations (now dissolved) and Economic Interest Groupings (GIE) or in cash. Most of them (96%) were

purchased new. Just like the boats, most motors belong to people who are not embarked on the fishing units. The investment necessary to buy an artisanal fishing unit varies between CFAF 68,000 (non motorized unit fishing with line) and CFAF 6,500,000 for revolving seine unit). Most owners (75%) are members of GIE, which made it possible for them to purchase part of the fishing material on credit and duty free (motors and nets).

Working capital needs consist essentially of common charges faced by the fishing unit for each trip. Common charges and variable costs of the fishing unit include fuel, food for the crew (and sometimes people on shore), bait, basic maintenance of fishing material. For the ice boats cost of ice must be added and for those in migration, beach charges and the remuneration of the person responsible for selling the catch. As a whole, working capital needs per day at sea vary between CFAF 500 for a rowing unit fishing with line and 66,000 for a purse seine unit. Thus, annual needs are considerable particularly for ice boats, the encircling gillnets and the purse seines (between 5 and 17 million CFAF).

The **fixed costs** are those which do not vary with the activity level of the fishing unit. They include depreciation of boat and motor and rent of a room in case of migrating units. Cost of repair and maintenance of the equipment (boats, motors, nets) can also be added. Annual fixed charges vary from CFAF 40,000 for a non motorized unit fishing with line to over CFAF 2 millions for a purse seine unit.

Table 4. Estimate of capital needs of Senegalese artisanal fisherfolk (Kébé, 1994)

	Set gillnet ³	Iceboat with line	line & motor	Line & row	Long line	Purse seine	encircling gillnet
Fixed assets of which:	1,140,367	1,675,167	687,967	68,300	915,000	6,564,675	3,112,500
- Boat(s)	340,400	800,833	297,267	42,500	265,000	1,952,050	941,700
- Engine(s)	370,867	574,983	343,700		470,000	1,185,500	680,800
- Fishing gear	399,100	160,200	27,900	16,700	151,000	3,246,775	1,420,000
- Other materials	30,000	139,150	19,100	9,100	29,000	180,350	70,000
Annual Working Capital of which:	1,516,667	5,260,000	1,616,667	125,000	2,375,000	16,593,750	10,000,000
- W. C. per trip	6,067	131,500	6,467	500	9,500	66,375	40,000
- number of trips	250	40	250	250	250	250	250
Annual fixed costs of which:	489,004	1,029,761	386,040	41,271	996,857	2,342,268	1,186,349
- Depreciation	234,062	562,096	242,217	22,771	423,857	871,614	474,929
- Insurances	50,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	50,000	150,000	100,000
- Rent		15,000					
- Maintenance and repair	204,942	217,665	93,823	8,500	523,000	1,320,654	611,420

³ These units usually fish also with ligne and/or traps

The **financing sources** are private funds, institutional credit and informal credit.

The activities are largely implemented through **self-financing** (66% of cases). In general, boats are purchased on private funds. Indeed, the owner buys in installments the material necessary for the construction of the boat (tree trunk for the keel and timber for the planking), then places an order to the carpenter.

Motors were first bought **on credit** thanks to the loans granted by the Boat Motorization Support Centre (CAMP) through primary supply cooperative associations which became Economic Interest Groupings (GIE). With the establishment of development projects in 1987, the Senegalese National Agricultural Bank (CNCAS) began providing financing to economic agents in the sub-sector. 30% of owners benefitted from loans through the GIEs for the purchase of motors. In this case, their own contribution to the financing represents 20% of the expressed needs. Only a few owners of purse seines benefitted from a bank loan to finance the entire fishing unit.

Informal credit as a sort of integration between fishing and fishmongering operates essentially at three levels: some surveyed persons benefitted from the financial contribution of parents and friends to complete the fishing equipment (5%). The majority of producers declare that they have no special relations with the fishmongers. With the establishment of joint Japanese-Senegalese fishing ventures in 1972, there are now integrated industrial units which own trawlers but also buy products on the beach. These companies have promoted the development of artisanal exploitation of demersal species for export. Some fishmongers who represent these industrial fishing companies have provided adapted fishing material to the fisherfolk to ensure regular supply in quality products. Some practices of advances between traders and producers were also noted. Thus, some fishmongers grant loans to fisherfolk to help them meet everyday expenses related to small ceremonies and equipment. Some fisherfolk are followed in their migrations by fishmongers who finance in advance the expenses related to the beginning of fishing campaign. In general, these practices do not generate interest revenues. The benefit derived is in the form of preferential prices offered by the fisherfolk and above all, a purchasing priority which reduces breaks in supply for the go-between.

The **remuneration of production factors** is based on a share system according to the generated revenues. Thus the crew members are involved in the risks associated with expeditions at sea. This involves all the crew members in the economic risks of expeditions at sea. It appears that labor is better remunerated than capital in all cases. The fisherfolk's share varies between 56 and 91% of the net added value generated by the fishing unit. Overall, one can consider that capital remuneration does not cover its opportunity cost. The internal rate of return varies between 16 and 53% for the motorized units. Moreover, operating companies can recover the invested capital within a period ranging from 29 to 66 months.

Table 5 presents the synthesis of information related to the remuneration of production factors.

Table 5. Estimate of annual labour and capital (Kébé, 1994)

	Set gillnet	Iceboat with line	line & motor	line & row	Longline	Purse seine	encercling gillnet
Sales	3,750,000	11,000,000	3,250,000	625,000	6,250,000	25,000,000	12,500,000
Common charges	1,516,667	5,260,000	1,616,667	125,000	2,375,000	16,593,750	10,000,000
Net revenue to share	2,233,333	5,740,000	1,633,333	500,000	3,875,000	8,406,250	2,500,000
Number of shares	7	12	6	1	6	24	11
Gross revenue							
Capital	957,143	1,435,000	544,444	250,000	1,291,667	3,736,111	681,818
Labour	1,276,190	4,305,000	1,088,889	250,000	2,583,333	4,670,139	1,818,182
Fixed costs	489,004	1,029,761	386,040	41,271	996,857	234,268	118,349
Net revenue							
Owner	468,139	405,239	158,404	208,729	294,810	3,501,843	563,469
%	27	9	13	46	10	43	24
Crew	1,276,190	4,305,000	1,088,889	250,000	2,583,333	4,670,139	1,818,182
%	73	91	87	54	90	57	76
Annual income of fisherman	319,048	478,333	272,222	250,000	645,833	233,507	227,273
Average capital invested	1,140,367	1,675,167	687,967	68,300	915,000	6,564,675	3,112,500
Internal rate of return (IRR)	41	24	23	306	32	53	18
Payback period (months)	29	50	52	4	37	22	66

6. Case Study: Ghana

A second case study was undertaken in Ghana. Unfortunately, the final results are not yet available at the time of preparing the present paper.

The methodology used in these two case studies has been reviewed and analysed during the second meeting of the Working Group which was held in Cotonou from 18 to 20 October 1994.

7. Observations

As one could expect it was rather easy to identify capital needs. However, problems quickly appeared concerning the assessment of available capital. The information provided by the producers on the origin of the capital were not clear particularly as regards the funds related to other fishery activities (artisanal processing, marketing) or to activities outside fishery (agriculture, market gardening etc.). Moreover, it is sometimes difficult, even impossible to

know the actual owners of fishing units. Some boat owners only serve as figureheads for various reasons. The person responsible for management identifies himself with the owner particularly in the case of a family fishing unit. In such a case, the owner integrates a larger production unit which makes a major profit that can ensure the financing of the fishing unit. It is even possible that the members of the fishing unit mobilise lineage savings which is invested again as capital.

In Senegal, it is observed that due to variations in resources in the coastal area (abundance and availability), artisanal fisherfolk have adopted, since a number of years some strategies which considerably affect the profitability of the fishery units. Thus during part of the year much effort is devoted to the species to be exported. Moreover, during the rainy season some fishery units operating with revolving draw nets divide themselves up into two: the smaller boat is used with the beach draw seines whereas the larger one is changed into ice boat. Moreover, some fishermen move close to the ships to recover what they throw out or to purchase fishery products at low price and sell them back on the beach.

The migration of the fisherfolk is a common feature of the countries in the region. In the case of Senegal and Ghana, the fisherfolk exploiting fishery resources are rare. However, in the case of other countries in the region, a particular attention must be paid to this phenomenon. In fact, if host countries generally receive know-how and fish, what is observed is that the circulating capital is provided by operators in the host country and that the assets are purchased in the country of origin. In this case it seems necessary to conduct an additional study in the country of origin in order to have a good idea of the financing of migrating fisherfolk.

When nets are assembled by the fisherfolk themselves it is difficult to assess the cost of labor and include it the overall cost of the fishing gear: the surveyed persons are content with declaring the price of the material purchased to make it.

8. Recommendations

Even if the methodology used turned out to be appropriate, one must admit that surveys conducted in one round only give a snapshot of the situation. It is why a number of complementary activities must be undertaken.

First of all, it is recommended to implement the monitoring of a few well targeted production units on an annual cycle for a more refined analysis of the capital, the structure and financing modalities. In fact the seasonal nature of fishery activities induces a changing mobility of the necessary capital. Regular recording of all monetary receipts and expenses at the level of the production unit will permit to have an accurate idea of new investments and capital renewal.

The complexity of the informal financial market requires a monographic study of creditors and debtors for the reconstitution of financing mechanism. These studies will make it possible to uncover the determinants of relationships between the different actors at all levels of the system.

As for the institutional credit, one should be able to take advantage of the fact that in Senegal all information is centralised at the level of the CNCAS. This institution has an important data bank on the financing of artisanal fishery which can be used for a refined analysis of capital availability in the sector.

The self-financing capacity of the boat owners from the fishery unit's own resources seems assured at least for capital renewal. This highlights the fact that much interest should be devoted to savings. The producers must be encouraged to save part of the economic surplus derived from the fishery unit. Effort should be made to invest the mobilised savings again in new equipments.

Given the amount of the investments and the risks faced, it will be necessary to study the shortcomings of the insurance market. Moreover, the insurance appears to be a solvency criterion of the operators in front of institutional credit. It should be noted therefore that it is important to analyse together these three elements which are credit markets, risks/damages incurred and insurance problems.

Finally, if such surveys have to be repeated, a longer period should be devoted to the interviews since they are conducted in the households of the producers, after their work hours.

Annex: List of Participants

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Fish consumption in IDAF countries and some prospects for the future

by

Ute Heinbuch
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1. Fish consumption patterns

In all IDAF member countries, fish forms part of the local diets. For the whole region, the supply of fish was on average at 12.9 kg per capita per year in 1990. The amount of fish available for consumption, however, differs substantially between the countries (Table 1). It was lowest in Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Zaire, and Benin with per capita fish supplies of less than 10 kg per year. On the other end of the scale, supply was more than 30 kg respectively in countries like Congo and Sao Tomé & Príncipe.

Table 1: Fish supply and demand in IDAF countries

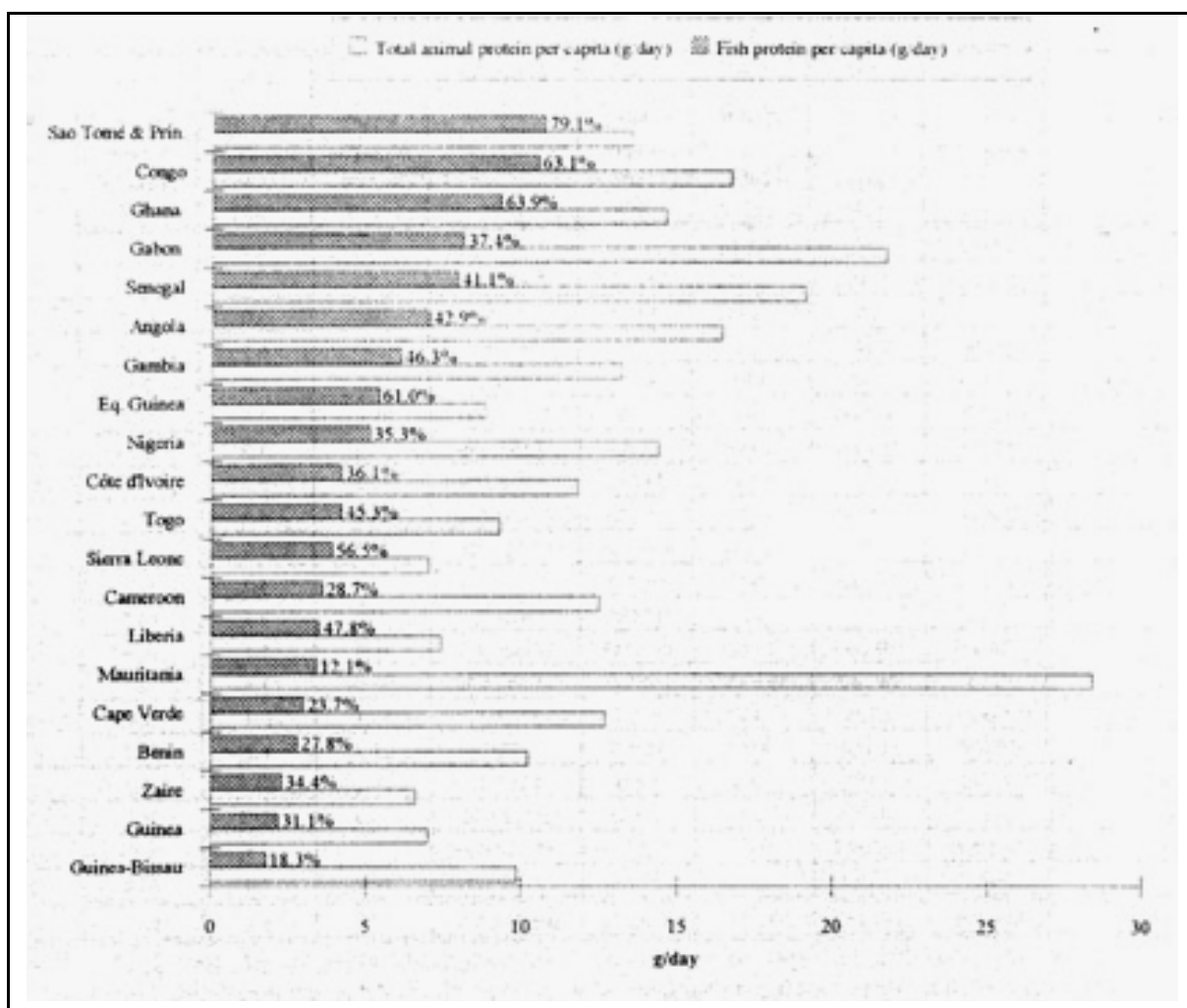
	Domestic fish production (mt) 1990	Fish imports (mt) 1990	Fish exports (mt) 1990	Total fish supply (mt) 1990	Population 1990	Fish supply per capita (kg/year) 1990	Fish proteins per capita (g/day) 1990	Animal proteins per capita (g/day) 1990	Fish as % of total animal protein 1990
Mauritania	91.000	453	69.945	21.508	2.024.000	10.6	3.4	28.4	12.1
Senegal	299.657	35.362	151.412	183.607	7.327.000	25.1	7.9	19.1	41.1
Cape Verde	7.016	83	3.932	3.917	370.000	10.6	3.0	12.7	23.7
Gambia	16.787	7.346	654	17.593	861.000	20.4	6.1	13.2	46.3
Guinea-Bissau	5.400	768	370	5.798	964.000	6.0	1.8	9.9	18.3
Guinea	32.000	8.764	0	40.764	5.755.000	7.1	2.2	7.0	31.1
Sierra Leone	50.000	3.346	3.138	50.308	4.151.000	12.1	3.9	7.0	56.5
Liberia	16.000	18.008	726	33.262	2.575.000	12.9	3.5	7.4	47.8
Côte d'Ivoire	108.935	207.842	136.117	16.566	11.997.000	13.8	4.2	11.8	36.1
Ghana	391.766	31.200	15.259	407.706	15.028.000	27.1	9.3	14.6	63.9
Togo	15.800	35.155	210	50.745	3.531.000	14.4	4.2	9.3	45.3
Benin	41.663	3.366	41	44.988	4.630.000	9.7	2.8	10.2	27.8
Nigeria	316.328	598.096	5.306	909.118	88.000.000	10.3	5.1	14.4	35.3
Cameroon	77.644	74.147	2.484	149.473	11.833.000	12.6	3.6	12.5	28.7
Eq. Guinea	4.000	2.759	40	6.719	352.000	19.1	5.4	8.8	61.0
Gabon	22.000	11.860	842	33.018	1.172.000	28.2	8.1	21.7	37.4
Sao Tomé & Prin.	3.583	668	0	4.251	121.000	35.1	10.7	13.5	79.1
Congo	48.210	30.721	3.000	75.931	2.271.000	33.4	10.5	16.7	63.1
Zaire	162.000	117.515	0	279.515	35.568.000	7.9	2.3	6.6	34.4
Angola	106.941	92.825	793	197.833	10.020.000	19.7	7.0	16.4	42.9
IDAF total	1.816.730	1.280.282	394.269	2.532.620	208.550.000	12.9	5.2	13.1	40.2

Source: E. Laureti (comp.) (1992) Fish and fishery products. FAO Fisheries Circular No. 821 Rev. 2. FAO, Rome. (please note that the population figure for Nigeria has been adjusted to results of the recent population census and per capita figures been modified accordingly)

Fish is playing a crucial role in human consumption as a provider of animal protein. While 100 g of fresh fish contain 18 g of protein, a value comparable to that of meat, 100 g of smoked fish which is the most popular form of fish consumed in the region, contain about 63 g of protein. Hence, fish is contributing substantially to total animal protein intake in IDAF countries, and in 1990 it provided at least about one third of total animal protein consumed in all but five countries (Figure 1).

While fish consumption increased in ten IDAF countries during the last two decades inspite of growing populations, it decreased or stood at best stable in the others. Although overall fish supply increased substantially either through higher domestic production and/or rising imports in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Zaire, the level of fish protein intakes could not keep pace with high population growth rates. Such a decrease in fish consumption per capita may not pose a problem in a country like Mauritania which has - out of all IDAF countries - the highest intake of animal protein, but it may deteriorate the nutritional well-being of inhabitants in countries with overall low animal protein intakes like Liberia, Sierra Leone and Zaire.

Figure 1: Fish protein and total animal protein per capita (g/day) and fish protein as percentage of total animal protein in IDAF countries



2. The choice between fish and other food of animal origin

Fish is generally considered a cheap source of animal protein, which is also affordable for lower income groups. This indicates that the price is apparently playing a prominent role in the selection of food of animal origin at the part of the consumer. Other important, non-economic, factors are particularly taste and nutritional value.

In two case studies on the role of fish in dietary patterns undertaken by IDAF in Benin (1992) and Ghana (1994), fish i.e. small pelagics, were indeed found to be in general a cheaper source of animal protein. In Ghana, the best bargain was smoked sardinella providing 100 g of protein at only half of the price as the cheapest meat source, i.e. goat meat. Protein from beef was the most expensive alternative particularly in the rural setting where its price was 3 to 4 times as much as that of smoked sardinella. But higher value demersal fish species do not have a comparable cost advantage towards meat. Protein from seabream for example, was as expensive as that from beef. Nevertheless, the preference for seabream was two times that for sardinella in both the rural and the urban study site in Ghana, the major reason for this being its fine taste. But purchasing power is apparently paying its tribute. In the rural study site the lower price of small pelagics was the almost exclusive determinant to buy this fish product rather than a higher value species like seabream or meat, even where the latter ones were preferred for better tastiness.

In terms of leanness and essential fatty acids, fish compares more favourable for human consumption than meat. There is some indication that among urban consumers this "comparative physiological advantage" of fish may even outweigh its comparative cost advantage, i.e. fish is rather bought because of its higher nutritional value and not because it is cheaper than meat. Such a behaviour, however, requires sufficient purchasing power. The nutritional value of fish seems indeed to play an increasing role for better-off consumers.

3. Future trends in fish supply and demand

Since 1970 the IDAF countries have continuously increased their domestic marine and inland production. The total catch of the national fleets reached about 1.200.000 mt in 1992, of which 995.000 mt were coming from the artisanal fishery sector. About 70% of the total catch is coming from only three countries, i.e. Ghana (31%), Senegal (27%) and Nigeria (13%).

Prospects for future increases in fish production depend among others on the exploitable potential of the marine and inland resources. Though respective data have to be taken with some caution, recent FAO estimates of the indicative fisheries potential amount to a total of 4.299.500 mt per year for all IDAF countries. As of 1990, when total fish production in the region by national fleets reached 2.014.730 mt and about 900.000 mt by foreign fleets, this potential was exploited to three quarters. However, it should be pointed out that, according to these data, the resources of Ghana and Nigeria presenting two of the biggest fish producers in the region, are overexploited already.

The demand for fish is influenced - apart from the supply - foremost by purchasing power and population growth trends. With respect to the former, the situation is characterized by a decrease of Gross National Product (GNP) per capita in absolute terms in nearly all IDAF

countries. During the period 1980-92 GNP per capita increased only in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. This clearly means that the populations in the region are getting poorer.

The total population of all IDAF countries together reached almost 209 million in 1990 (Table 2). However, the spatial distribution of the population is highly uneven: Nigeria with its 88 million inhabitants is by far the most populous country, followed with some distance by Zaire (35,6 mio), Ghana (15 mio), and Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire (12 mio each). Ten countries had populations between 1 and 10 million, i.e. Angola, Senegal, Guinea, Benin, Sierra Leone, Togo, Liberia, Congo, Mauritania, and Gabon, while the remaining five countries (Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, and Sao Tomé & Príncipe) had populations of less than 1 million as of 1990.

Table 2: Future trends in fish demand in IDAF countries

	Population 1990	Fish supply (mt) 1990	Fish supply per capita (kg/year) 1990	Projected population 2010	Projected total fish demand (mt) 2010	Projected population 2025	Projected total fish demand (mt) 2025
Mauritania	2.024.000	21.500	10.6	3.545.000	38.000	5.000.000	53.000
Senegal	7.327.000	183.600	25.1	12.431.000	312.000	16.000.000	402.000
Cape Verde	370.000	3.900	10.6	673.000	7.000	900.000	9.500
Gambia	861.000	17.600	20.4	1.421.000	29.000	1.900.000	38.800
Guinea-Bissau	964.000	5.800	6.0	1.577.000	9.000	2.000.000	12.000
Guinea	5.755.000	40.800	7.1	11.451.000	81.000	15.000.000	107.000
Sierra Leone	4.151.000	50.300	12.1	7.014.000	85.000	10.000.000	121.000
Liberia	2.575.000	33.300	12.9	4.884.000	63.000	7.200.000	93.000
Côte d'Ivoire	11.997.000	165.700	13.8	26.486.000	365.000	34.000.000	469.000
Ghana	15.028.000	407.700	27.1	27.071.000	734.000	36.000.000	976.000
Togo	3.531.000	50.700	14.4	6.432.000	92.000	10.000.000	144.000
Benin	4.630.000	45.000	9.7	8.987.000	87.000	11.000.000	106.700
Nigeria	88.000.000	909.100	10.3	157.400.000	1.661.000	217.000.000	2.235.000
Cameroon	11.833.000	149.500	12.6	19.286.000	244.000	28.000.000	353.000
Eq. Guinea	352.000	6.700	19.1	715.000	14.000	800.000	15.000
Gabon	1.172.000	33.000	28.2	2.085.000	59.000	3.000.000	85.000
Sao Tomé & Prin.	121.000	4.300	35.1	198.000	7.000	266.000	9.000
Congo	2.271.000	75.900	33.4	3.474.000	116.000	6.000.000	200.000
Zaire	35.568.000	279.500	7.9	67.440.000	529.000	99.400.000	785.000
Angola	10.020.000	197.800	19.7	17.561.000	347.000	24.700.000	487.000
IDAF total	208.550.000	2.681.700	12.9	380.131.000	4.879.000	521.686.000	6.701.000

Source: Seki E. and A. Bonzon (1993) Selected aspects of African fisheries: A continental overview. FAO Fisheries Circular No. 810 Rev. 1. FAO, Rome, and IDAF calculations.

During the coming years the populations of the IDAF countries will grow further. Estimated average annual growth rates range from 2.0/2.1% in Sao Tomé & Príncipe and

Guinea-Bissau to 3.5% in Angola and Côte d'Ivoire for the period 1992 to 2000. On average for all IDAF countries, the population is expected to grow annually by 2.8%, a rate indicating that the population of the region will double in 25 years.

The tremendous growth of the population is challenging the potential of the fishery sector to provide fish in order to meet the requirements of the increasing number of people. An attempt has been made here to estimate future demand for fish in a mid-term (year 2010) and a long-term (year 2025) view (Table 2). The estimate is based on population figures for 1990 and the respective growth rates (see above), and on the actual fish supply per capita in the same year. With respect to the latter, it has to be pointed out that the calculation is not making any provisions for an increase in per capita fish supply, even not for those countries with the lowest supply like Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Zaire or Benin.

As is evident from Table 2, the overall demand for fish brought about by increasing populations in the IDAF region in the year 2010 will rise by 82% compared to the total fish supply of 1990. The long-term trend up to the year 2025 indicates an increase in fish demand over the entire period of 152% over current fish supply levels. While the projected demand in 2010 could theoretically just be met by the indicative fisheries potential of the region, the long-term demand is expected to exceed it by about 30%.

Supply and demand for fish are, however, very unevenly distributed among the countries in the region. By the year 2010, projected demand will fall within the range of the respective fishery potentials in 12 IDAF countries, i.e. Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tomé & Príncipe, Congo, and Angola. In the other countries, i.e. Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Zaire, projected demand will already exceed the national fishery resources. By the year 2025, the situation will have changed only for Senegal, where projected demand eventually reaches the potential, and Congo, where projected demand will eventually exceed it respectively. What threatens the prospects on the regional level is the fact that it is the most populous countries, i.e. Nigeria, Zaire, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon (total population of these five in 1990: 162 million), where current or projected demand falls short of the available natural resource.

Domestic fish production is of course not the only component of supply. Imports can play a crucial role in providing domestic markets with fish products. Nigeria, for example, is importing almost two times as much fish as it produces itself in order to feed its population. Also Zaire supplements its fish production by imports at a substantial level. There are, however, limits to further increases in fish imports as well, i.e. limited national budgets and the limited nature of the fishery resource world wide.

4. Implications for fisheries development planners

Due to the prominent and important role fish is playing in the dietary pattern of most IDAF countries, it seems expedient to undertake any effort in order to meet future demands. Potential approaches comprise:

- increase domestic fish production where possible
- increase imports of fish
- strengthen artisanal fisherfolk in order to guarantee the supply of fish in local markets
- reduce post-harvest losses in order to guarantee as much of the production as possible for human consumption
- improve the quality of fish handling and distribution in order to guarantee the nutritional value of fish
- increase the utilization of by-catch for human consumption
- initiate/strengthen consumer education on how to make the best possible nutritional use of fish and fish products.

*Review of the Status of Artisanal Safety at Sea (ASAS)
in the IDAF Region*

INTRODUCTION

Great changes have occurred in the artisanal fishing fleets of the sub-region over the past 15 years: the development of new fisheries, the introduction of new fishing techniques and perhaps most importantly the increased reliance on engine power. Technological advances coupled with increasing participation in monetary economies have expanded the opportunities of fishermen to exploit their fishery resources. The widespread use of relatively new technologies coupled with decreasing or absent timber resources has led to the gradual adoption of newer vessel designs and the mechanization of traditional small craft. These innovations have often given fishermen the potential to increase their fishing power, to make greater catches, to capture previously under-exploited species, to reduce the time necessary for a fishing trip, and to improve the quality of their catch.

There have been unfortunate side effects at various levels. Traditional fishing grounds are subjected to intensive exploitation by both the original and newcomers to the sub-sector; the new fishing grounds are more distant; subjected to increased fishing pressure, many fish resources are becoming more rare and the present profitability of some types of fishing techniques is coming into question.

In some historically seafaring countries there has been a gradual degradation of traditional navigational and seafaring skills. The relative loss of seafaring skills can be traced in part to the less demanding modern technologies, but also in part to local beliefs. Population groups not previously reliant on the sea, lacking traditions of maritime prudence but enticed by the economic opportunities, have been quick to embrace the new technologies and innovations. This has injected yet another variable into an already marginally safe occupation.

The result is the high debt that artisanal fisheries pay each year to the sea through repeated accidents and wrecks, capsizes and collisions, fires, quarrels, and fights between fishermen.

The increasing distance to new fishing grounds has greatly contributed to accidents and conflicts. Often the boats are floating Molotov cocktails: stuffed with hundreds of litres of gasoline in plastic bottles, they sail hundreds of kilometres to and from their home port. Fishing canoes ply between Senegal and Guinea with no communication systems, no fire extinguishing equipment, and no contact with the continent. The ability of such boat crews to deal with an outbreak of fire, of engine breakdown, of running out of fuel determines whether such situations become good stories for grandchildren or a fatal incident.

Many fishermen themselves admit to a fatalism which inclines them to brave threatening weather or conditions such as sandstorms, squalls, river mouths, and surf landings with little or no protection. Such fatalism, ingrained in the minds of some fishermen, will not automatically change of itself. .

The subject of safety on artisanal fishing craft has received little attention from past fisheries development projects. Nor are there any international safety conventions even official guidelines for the design, construction and equipment of fishing vessels and canoes of the size and types which are used by artisanal fishermen, either in this sub-region or elsewhere.

Within the sub-region there is very little national legislation or even regulations dealing with the safety of small boats. National authorities do recognise the need to develop and test appropriate solutions to the region's sea safety problems so that safety guidelines for local fishing boats can be developed.

Recognition of Measures for Safety at Sea.

Artisanal safety at sea like the artisanal fisheries sector in general has been for decades the object of government neglect and misplaced policies which have favoured the industrial fisheries sector. However Governments are now adopting a more realistic development attitude which is also more in tune with the needs of their fisherfolk.

Cape Verde, Senegal, and Guinea have specific administrations which are active in handling issues related to artisanal safety at sea. But in several countries, artisanal safety at sea is treated under the general framework of safety at sea and is the responsibility of either the National Navy, the merchant Navy or Coast Guards etc. These administrations are often not within the Fisheries Departments and are usually not linked to them by any direct chain of command. Quite often therefore coordination and collaboration in the interest of fisherfolk is difficult. In Ghana the Marine Academy in collaboration with the Fisheries Department organises awareness campaigns and technical demonstrations on Sea Safety in fishing communities.

Round Table Meetings and National Seminars have been organized in Senegal, Mauritania and Guinea on ASAS within the last 2 years. In other countries such as Cape Verde and Congo matters of safety at sea have been discussed in national fisheries development seminars organized with the active participation of fisherfolk.

In-country Activities

In Guinea, artisanal safety at sea became a major issue following the Round Table Meeting on Fisheries held in Conakry in March 1990. A major output of that meeting was the setting up of a National Committee for Safety at Sea. The Composition of this Committee is given in table 1.

Table 1: National Working Group on Artisanal Sea Safety

President	Guinean Navy	Captain Boubacar DIALLO, first presiding officer
Members	A.N.A.M.	National Port Authority
	D.N.P.A.	National Fisheries Department
	O.P.P.A.	Office for Promotion of Artisanal Fisheries
	U.R.P.A.C.	National Fishermen's Union
	ODEPAG	ADB financed Artisanal Fisheries Dev. Project
	CNSP	National Center for Fisheries Surveillance/Protection
	C.M.B.	Boussoura Outboard Motorisation Center
	CNFPP	
	Various Artisanal Fisheries Field Projects	
TECHNICAL SUPPORT:		
	IDAF Sub-regional office, Conakry	
	Canada/CECI Artisanal Fisheries Safety Project, Guinea	

The National Committee on Safety at Sea had as its primary task to collect and transfer information related to sea accidents and also seek solutions to problems related to sea safety. However, the Committee did even more, it formulated a project proposal on artisanal safety at Sea that received funding from the Canadian Centre of Studies and International Cooperation (CECI). The major achievements of this 3 year pilot project included the creation of awareness on sea safety, safety trials, demonstrations and training at beach level, the importation and supply of some Life Saving Aids (LSA), the setting up of Vigilance or Overseeing Committees at target landing sites, as well as supporting a national seminar on artisanal safety at sea in April 1994. The Guinean Office for the Promotion of Artisanal Fisheries (OPPA), in collaboration with CECI and the IDAF Programme, beginning in 1992 undertook with active fisherfolk participation a retrospective survey along virtually the entire Guinean seacoast to determine the extent and apparent causes of accidents which had occurred at sea during the last few years.

Senegal and Cape Verde have both established functioning systems of surveillance and emergency assistance to artisanal fishers, the entire national area being covered in the case of Cape Verde.

In Senegal, the Fisheries Protection and Surveillance Project (PSPS) which also is responsible for artisanal safety at sea has undertaken a number of initiatives: the sensitization on sea safety through radio; television and discussion sessions on beaches; greater control and surveillance of zones prohibited to trawling operations that is, the exclusive inshore areas to artisanal fisheries; technical demonstrations on the use of LSA; the provision on a daily basis of marine meteorological conditions by secondary surveillance centres, etc. In Mauritania, marine meteorological conditions are also provided 3-4 times a day.

Cape Verde has the most advanced and extensive programme on artisanal safety at sea. The programme includes a range of activities from creation of awareness, technical

demonstrations and training in the use of LSA and navigational skills, to search and rescue. Cape Verde also has the distinction of having established a functioning insurance scheme under which participating fishermen are rapidly compensated by their own insurance company for boat and gear lost in accidents, thus enabling them to quickly replace lost equipment and get back to earning their living.

These various initiatives indicate that governments are now conscious of the need to improve the security conditions of artisanal fisherfolk. Artisanal fisherfolk are also particularly concerned about their safety at sea (see box)

INTERVIEW OF MR. BAHBA AJOUALA M'DOUR, (46 years) FISHERMAN IN THE GAMBIA

(This interview was conducted during the Sub-regional Workshop on Safety at Sea)

What are the risks attached to your profession ?

"Our risks include several components which range from accidents, the destruction and/or loss of our equipment and materials, and at times loss of human lives. These accidents usually happen at night. It could be as a result of a collision between our boats and a trawler. Thanks to God I have not lost any member of my team but my colleagues have lost some within the past year."

What assistance do you get during such instances ?

"We do not have any official assistance. Among us we do try to help each other but our resources are limited. In order to get into fishing again we are forced to get a loan from some one rich and as such we remain perpetually poor."

In the past year what has been the most dramatic accident at Sea in Gunjur ?

"The storm that struck our coast last July 1993. The storm was so violent that it destroyed more than 30 boats. The owners of these boats suffered a lot before some of them could get back into activity. When this mishap took place, thank God, there was no loss of lives, the whole country came to our aid."

What are the main causes of accidents in Sea ?

"Overloading, wind, rocky bottoms, collisions with trawlers etc."

What measures do you take to prevent accidents ?

"We use compass not to be lost in sea. Fishermen who have undergone training and work in groups have been supplied life jackets as part of a total fishing package. When the sea is rough we avoid going out to fish."

What is your major problem when you are in the Sea ?

"The trawlers destroy our nets and at times collide with our small canoes. Unfortunately when we report this to the Fisheries Department they do not seem to have any real solution to the problem, but we continue to suffer."

What should the Fisheries Department do to improve Sea Safety ?

It should control the activities of the trawlers. They should not fish within the coast. Fisheries Department should also make available to us equipments and materials to improve our safety while at sea. Fisheries Department should also set up an assistance programme for fishermen who might loose their boats and fishing material.

To buttress this consciousness on matters of sea safety, the governments' official liaison officers participating in the IDAF Programme's Seventh Liaison Officers Meeting held in Cotonou, Benin in November 1993, asked IDAF to lay greater emphasis on matters related to artisanal safety at sea, including looking into the possibility of helping to set up sub-regional projects on safety at sea.

As one of the first steps in responding to this request, IDAF has assisted the Departments of Fisheries in the seven countries of the IDAF's northern sub-region to begin a methodical seeding of national safety at sea surveys. It is hoped that these surveys may provide the foundation for on-going national systems for monitoring and analyzing artisanal boat accidents. Results already available from these surveys, plus other information from national fisheries departments, give an indication of the different types of accidents, their frequency, and the importance of the human and material loss involved (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of best available data on artisanal losses at sea in the sub-region.

Country	Reporting Period	No. of accidents reported	Dead	Injure	Value of equipment lost	Number of fisher-men in country	Calculated annual mortality
Mauritania	(7 months) Jan. 94- July 94	42	59	42	US\$ 720000	10,000	101 deaths/yr 1.0%
Senegal	91-93 (3 yrs)	141	50	11	US\$ 492000	48,182	17 dead/yr 0.36%
Gambia	91-94 (4 yrs)	41	57	11	US\$ 48276	4,000	14 dead/yr 0.36%
Sierra Leone	84-94 (10 yrs)	25	129	120	US\$ 94162	16,722	17 dead/yr 0.08%
Guinea Bissau	91-94 (3 yrs 3 months)	61	10	2	US\$ 19811	7,211	19 dead/yr 0.12%
Guinea	89-91 (3 yrs)	225	110	8	US\$ 285000	1,880	37 dead/yr 0.53%
Cape Verde	92-94 (3 yrs)		8	0	-	7,000	3 dead/yr 0.03%
TOTALS		535	427	254	US\$ 1,-59,249	94,995	21 dead/yr

Note: this data is known to be incomplete, and should only be regarded as very approximate.

Although the death figures given for Cap Verde, Guinea, and possibly Senegal are thought to be rather accurate, the number of deaths are probably considerably under-estimated for some of the other countries because of limitations in the reporting methods used. Limited field checking indicates that (with the possible exception of Cape Verde) real equipment losses are probably substantially higher for most countries than are reported in the table.

A workshop was organized in Banjul, The Gambia from 26-28 September 1994 with a total of 22 participants from the seven countries together with representatives of IDAF, FAO, and CECI. The International Maritime Organisation (IMO), which was invited, expressed their interest but indicated their

inability to attend at that date. IMO suggested that FAO continue with its leading field role in this work and send them the report of the meeting.

The Banjul workshop reviewed the results of the national accident surveys, identified the fundamental problems and examined information on the status of safety at sea activities in the different countries. Based on their experiences in undertaking the accidents at sea surveys in their different countries, the participants updated the data collection sheets that had been developed for this activity.

The workshop participants also provided suggestions, revisions, and guidelines concerning the draft project idea for a sub-regional safety at sea project which was submitted to them, thus enabling the project proposal to be prepared.

Sub-Regional Safety at Sea Programme (SRSASP) PROPOSAL

Although the basic problems of Safety at Sea are common to all the seven countries, the level of their complexity and local conditions vary considerably, each country possessing a unique set of circumstances. The activities to be undertaken will therefore be tailored specifically for each country. The main thrusts and themes into which the menu of activities can be categorised is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Thrusts and Themes on SRSASP

THRUSTS AND THEMES OF THE SAFETY AT SEA PROGRAMME			INSTITUTIONS AND STRUCTURES
Policy and Planning/ Management and Administration	Technology Transfer/ Technical Assistance/ Training	Public Awareness/ Information Exchange/ Communication	National SAS Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Analysis of accidents and performance of SAS system. ➤ Incorporating results from field tests into national SAS guidelines and legislation. ➤ Training in management and administration of national SAS systems. ➤ Safety inspections and boat registration. ➤ Economic and financial aspects of SAS activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training of national SAS instructors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -seamanship/navigation -boatbuilding -motors -search & rescue -first aid & survival skills ➤ SAS in the construction, maintenance, and repair of boats. ➤ SAS and the maintenance, operation, and repair of motors. ➤ Techniques for local manufacture of SAS equipment. ➤ Tests of potentially appropriate SAS methods and techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SAS Information Campaigns ➤ SAS in public schools. ➤ SAS roles for extension services. ➤ Involving the mass media. ➤ Public discussion and local participation. ➤ Publications, videos, discussions, and other materials for local use. ➤ Publications and info exchanges for sub-regional use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SAS Information Service, including monitoring of accidents. ➤ Local production and sale of SAS equipment. ➤ Importation and sale of SAS equipment. ➤ Importation and sale of motor spare parts and two-stroke oil. ➤ Insurance. ➤ Local users and operators participatory SAS organisations. ➤ Inspection and registration service. ➤ Search and Rescue service (SAR). ➤ Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance service (MCS)

Summary of Sub-Regional Safety at Sea Programme

Seven countries along the North-West African coast (Mauritania, Cape Verde, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, and Sierra Leone), very conscious of the serious safety problems with their artisanal fisheries, have requested IDAF's assistance in preparing a proposal for a Sub-Regional Safety At Sea Programme (SRSASP). The underlying idea is that those countries which are less advanced in their artisanal Safety at Sea (SAS) programmes could rapidly and economically learn their neighbours (notably Cape Verde, Senegal, and Guinea) who have started earlier, while all the participating countries could expect to improve their national programmes through the high-quality technical assistance available through the Sub-Regional Safety at Sea Programme.

Each participating country wishes to have its own national SAS programme, which will benefit from technical assistance from the SRSASP. The national programmes will be based on the classic three lines of defense against the sea: 1. adequate equipment and training so that boats avoid getting into trouble. 2. preparedness so crews in trouble can usually save themselves, and 3. an economically viable search and rescue system to save people when they have been unable to save themselves.

The SRSASP does not have a budget big enough to actually finance national SAS programmes. Instead, it aims to achieve significant impact through the following actions:

- Short term SAS training for national technical, managerial, and administrative staff.
- Assistance in setting up national SAS programmes where they do not already exist.
- Direct technical assistance to national SAS programmes.
- Joint development of SAS techniques appropriate to the region, to be applied nationally by national staff.
- Maximum use of exchange of SAS technicians within the sub-region.
- Catalysis of information exchange between national programmes in the sub-region.
- Preparation of suggested safety guidelines for the fishing and transport canoes operating within the zone.

For their part, the national SAS programmes should be based on the following elements:

- A national SAS coordinating committee.
- A system for monitoring and analyzing accidents at sea.
- Well-trained national SAS instructors.

- Effective channels for distribution and sales of SAS equipment.
- Technically solid and administratively honest safety inspection programmes.
- Trained and experienced full-time managerial level staff.
- Technically and economically appropriate search and rescue systems.

The national SAS programmes would be more effective if additional material inputs were available. Interested donors could arrange to supply national SAS programmes with virtually no additional technical assistance required.

Empowerment Processes and Mechanisms in Fishing Communities

"Rural development strategies can realise their full potential only through the motivation, active involvement and organization at the grassroots level of rural people...in conceptualising and designing policies and programmes...." (WCARRD 1979).

Introduction

The issue of participation is central and primary to the philosophy and activities of the IDAF Programme. IDAF or any other agency for that matter should not do development but should create the environment for development to occur. Peoples participation is both a fundamental pre-requisite and a tool for any successful development strategy. However, we can not just proclaim participation, we must be equally concerned with its authentic implementation.

Participation means many things to many people. It is a multi-dimensional process of empowerment which varies from location to location in response to particular circumstances. There is no one way of looking at it and its interpretation is very much a function of the analysis employed. However as a working definition in the context of small scale fisheries development we define **participation** as :

Peoples involvement in decision making processes, in implementing programmes, sharing in the benefits of development programmes, and their involvement in efforts to evaluate such programmes.

What the above means is that participation is a human act and grows out of beliefs and attitudes of the intervenor/developer and the people, hence, the process of participation is evolutive, dynamic and pragmatic, a system of partnership between fisherfolk and the intervenor/development worker. The objective is to remove the veil which hides invisible and silent groups in the community to become involved in the development process.

Contrary to popular belief, participation is more than a technique, it is how the technique is put to practice, that is the feeling that goes into it, the attitudinal stance, the creation of an atmosphere of negotiation, of collaboration and partnership.

This fundamental tenet is well capsulized in a poster which French students used during the Student-Worker Rebellion of 1968 in France:

*"Je participe
 Tu participes
 Il participe*

*Nous participons
 Vous participez
 Ils profitent"*

This poster highlights the fact that participation without equity and the strengthening of human and institutional capacities is an empty and frustrating process for the powerless, which in our case are the fisherfolk.

There are several types of participation and non participation. For simplification we present here in the form of a ladder 8 levels of participation to enable us visualize the concept and essence of empowerment within fishing communities.

	8	Fisherfolk control	Degree of Involvement
	7	Delegated Power	
	6	Partnership	
	5	Placation	Degree of Paternalism
	4	Consultation	
	3	Informing	
↑↑	2	Therapy	Non Participation
	1	Manipulation	

From the bottom rungs of the ladder the levels are :

1&2) **Manipulation and Therapy** :- these are indeed levels of non participation. Under these circumstances the fisherfolk are "educated" or "cured". Intervenors come in with a series of technical transfers aimed at improving production, generating wealth and improving the social conditions of the people. But the fisherfolk do not indeed participate.

3&4) **Informing and Consultation**: facts and forecasts are offered in a framework, which may be both spatial and sectorial, within which different activities are expected to be undertaken. The fisherfolk may indeed hear and be heard but they do lack the power to insure their views will be heeded. The strategies evolved do not usually reflect shared local vision.

5) **Placation**: this is a higher level of tokenism as the fisherfolk may advise but someone still makes the decision.

6) **Partnership** - allows fisherfolk to negotiate and engage in trade-offs.

7&8) **Delegated power and Fisherfolk Control**: at these levels the fisherfolk obtain the majority of the decision making seats, or full managerial power.

There is no doubt that it is an oversimplification of a complex process. In presenting it however we wish to call attention to the increasing difficult task that we each have to pursue if we should achieve our long term goal of ensuring a sustainable development and management of artisanal fisheries for maximum social and economic benefit of fishing communities in terms of employment, proteins and earnings.

The IDAF Programme holds in high esteem the fisherfolk who we believe have potential and have a willingness to develop that potential through group action. We also believe that we can better serve them by talking with them rather than talking to them. IDAF has therefore invited three fisherfolk to explain and discuss with us their experiences in terms of the empowering process.

- 1) Mr. Fernand Makosso, fisherman at Matombi, Pointe Noire, Congo.
- 2) Mr. Nonvidégnon J. Bosco Anoumon, fisherman and head of the Beninese Popo community in Pointe Noire, Congo.
- 3) Mr. Kebba Janneh, fish smoker, President of Gunjur Fisheries Centre Management Committee and Organiser and Vice Chairman of the 7 Centres Coastal Fisheries Management Central Committee in the Gambia

THE INFLUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT AGENTS ON FISHERFOLK

by

Fernand Makosso
Fisherman at Matombi, Pointe-Noire, Congo

At the round-table entitled «Fishermen are speaking of themselves» held in Matombi on the 17th and 18th March 1994, Mr. Fernand Makosso, fisherman from Matombi analysed the trend in the attitude of fishermen towards the Project for Support to Artisanal Fishery in the area. He evoked the salient facts which marked the various phases of the project before insisting on the deficiencies to be corrected mainly at the level of the staff so that the Matombi Project and similar projects could be successful. The paper is reproduced here with the kind permission of the author.

The change of attitude of fishermen with respect to the project can be visualized within three principal stages. The first stage corresponds with the period the project started. During this period the dirt road to Matombi was being repaired and a shed was constructed at Matombi. The second stage started with the putting into activity of the project boat and the store of the project. The last stage is the present, the actual situation now following the departure of the experts; that is, the transitional period between the end of phase I and the anticipated phase II of the project.

Our attitude during the first stage

At the start of the project the attitude of the fisherfolk was in general one of misgivings with all the long speeches about fisheries development projects in Matombi. This attitude was based on the experiences we had during our past contacts with agents of development. In fact since 1975 we have received several delegations of experts. Each of these delegations had made promises. Some of the delegations went so far as asking us to create cooperatives and to collect money to constitute a social capital. The end result of the much talked about social capital was that the agents of development embezzled our money - about 300.000 F CFA in 1975 and again 40.000 F CFA in 1981. It is because of these unpleasant experiences that we were very reluctant and nurtured misgivings during the early stages of the project.

The repair of the road and the construction of the shed however enkindled in us some hope that at last we would indeed have a development project in Matombi. The sensitization campaigns that were undertaken by experts of the project with a view to getting us actively involved in the project, were very useful.

Our attitude during the second stage

If at the start of the project we collectively had the same attitude, the tendency was much different during the second period. There was a divergence of attitudes depending on what the different categories of fisherfolk expected to get from the project. The different categories I am referring to are the owner non fishermen, the proprietors- fishermen, and the fishermen-non-owners.

attitude on owners-non-fishermen

They were very indifferent towards the project. The project envisaged providing assistance to fishermen and not to owners of fishing equipment and materials who were not directly engaged in fishing. The owner-non-fishermen therefore felt they were victims of a plan designed to exclude them from assistance.

They regarded the project as a rival in the sense that the fishermen they were employing were also being solicited by the project to undertake experimental fishing exercises. They believed that if this continued they could become bankrupt, as the fishermen would eventually own their own fishing units with the assistance of the project. What would they do to effectively use their equipment ?

At times this fear disappeared because of the spin offs they were getting from the project, particularly where it concerns the supply of spare parts and nets on very favourable conditions from the project store.

attitude of owner-fishermen

Those who owned their own equipment and gear but at the same time did fishing themselves (owner-fishermen) were very enthusiastic as was evident by their massive participation at meetings convened by the project. Of course this was motivated by personal interests. They expected to receive from the project, and very rapidly for that matter, assistance in the form of credits for equipment. They felt they were better placed than the fishermen (those who did not at the same time own equipment) to benefit from the project. They were disappointed, when the project team explained that the project would only provide assistance to fisherfolk during the second phase. As a result the owner-fishermen became less enthusiastic towards the end of the first phase of the project.

attitude of fishermen-non-owners

The "simple" fishermen had a positive attitude towards the project. This is understandable because in principle they were to be the prime beneficiaries of the project. In effect they were to receive high quality fishing equipment and materials on very good terms ; they were filled with a sense of liberty as they would not be under the strict control of their masters, the proprietors, and last but not least the hope of being among the first persons in the community to receive fishing equipment and materials during the second phase of the project. For these reasons they actively participated in great numbers in meetings convened by the project, were actively involved in the savings scheme initiated by the project and also took part in net making technical demonstrations, etc.

The fishermen nonetheless sometimes were very cold towards the project. This was due to several reasons. We will cite only two principal ones here :

The first is of external origin. It is not, intrinsic to the fishermen. We were annoyed when the expert of the project informed us that money generated through experimental fishing using the project boat, had been used to cover the cost of the reception of the Minister and his delegation. The use of the funds in that way was in contradiction with article 9 of the rules governing the use of the project boat. Since the objective of the project was not to make profits, the share that represented the use of the project boat should have been divided as follows :

- 50 % should have been shared equally and saved in the name of each of the fishermen on board
- 30 % should have been set aside to compensate for risks
- 20 % would have been used at the discretion of the project.

Since the experts did not respect the guidelines what was then our conclusion? We felt that once more we were victims in the hands of swindlers. We were once more marginalised by those who we thought perfectly understood our rights vis-à-vis the project and the state. I sincerely invite you, our dear friends, agents of development to meditate on this.

The second major cause has its origin within the fisherfolk community. It has to do with the relationship between the different social groups within the community. In Matombi we have two principal social groups : those who originated from the old village of Tchinyenzi who consider themselves autochthons and those who originated from Tchissanga, a village situated some 30 km from Matombi. Each of these groups tried to exploit their origins to obtain maximum benefits from the project.

It was observed that the people from Tchissanga had put into place a strategy to hijack the project, by deliberately and progressively isolating fishermen and other groups from project activities. This was evident by the placing of members of their group (Tchissanga) at the key positions within the structure of the project. Eventually these well-placed members implemented policies in favour of their select group.

Favours extended to members of their group were many. They included taking them frequently on board of the project boat to fish. In principle, getting on board of the project boat for experimental fishing was expected to be done on a rotational basis by the different constituted fishing teams following a roster drawn up by the local animator. What we noticed, however, was a tendency for a limited but virtually the same fishing teams of Tchissanga origin going out to fish.

It would appear the experts were accomplices in this matter. Nonetheless a complaint was introduced by fisherfolk of Tchiyendi origin. They bitterly complained of such divisionist acts. This is the origin of the famous, and well known expression in Matombi: "The Project for the Tchissangas".

attitude during the transitional period between phase i and ii of the project.

The last period corresponds to the transitional period between the end of Phase I of the project and the anticipated Phase II. It is characterized by a loss of hope and enthusiasm. The fisherfolk who fervently looked forward to a successful project, now feel abandoned. The Congolese staff who were expected to provide us with technical backstopping hardly come to Matombi.

The management of the follow-up activities of the project was mandated to two organs that were set up by the experts, but their roles were not clearly defined. In practice what we experience is a conflict of roles by the two organs. We are at loss as to who should do what (manage) or control the activities. The result of this confused climate is that the responsible officers that were nominated by the experts do not agree among themselves. This has also pushed several members of the community to be indifferent. This behaviour is due in part to the fact that

we have been unable to properly manage the materials of the project, whereas we should have been able to do so if we had competent and responsible officers.

Conclusion

In conclusion I would like to remind you, the agents of development, to pay particular attention to the attitude of the populations who are the objects (and participants) of development. This attitude could indeed represent collective thinking or a consensus as was the case in the early stage of the Matombi project. It could also manifest itself in divergent points of views depending on the particular interests of the groups. I am sure you can visualize that this is a very important aspect and that it could contribute to the success or failure of a project. We hope that our experts of the Matombi project will be more careful next time and avoid making quick, hasty and mechanical decisions, which at times are based on their perception of the situation without taking into account the point of view of the local population.

THE EXPERIENCE OF "POPO" FISHERFOLK IN CONGO

DECLARATION MADE AT THE 8TH LIAISON OFFICERS MEETING 3 - 9 NOVEMBER 1994, POINTE-NOIRE, CONGO.

by

Nonvidégnon J. Bosco Anoumon
Professional Fisherman in/Pêcheur Armateur à Pointe-Noire
Head of the Beninese Popo Community

The fishing technique commonly termed "Popo Fishing" was introduced to Pointe-Noire about 40 years ago. It has undergone profound changes over the years. However, the Popo fishermen also have some difficulties.

The Evolution of Popo Fishing

Until 1962 the majority of the fishermen were Ghanaians. Since that date which marked the expulsion of migrant fishermen from the country, the Beninese constitute the major fraction of the fishermen.

The fisheries have undergone major changes over the years. The changes are both demographic and technological. The first group of popo fishermen, particularly the Ghanaians of the Koblavi generation, used the same type of beach seines as those presently used by Kossi Adoubou Lawson and which has been adopted by the Vili fishermen. The Beninese fishermen on the other hand used cast nets and gillnets. The Beninese later specialised and now use surface gillnets or nets called "Makouala". In the 1960s, the Beninese methods of fishing were very similar to those of the Vili fishermen and the two communities used the same types of canoes constructed by Vili craftsmen. It was not until 1966 that the Beninese fishermen started to avail themselves of the Popo Canoe which the Ghanaian fishermen incidentally were using already.

The need to specialize or avail themselves of Makouala and Mandzi nets was a technical evolution. The lengths of the nets increased progressively from their initial length of 150 m to 500 m in 1975 and today the net lengths are about 1000 m. The height of the nets have about 400 stretched meshes whereas in the early days the nets had only 200. This increase in the number of stretched meshes was influenced by the desire to capture more fish as the stocks reduced progressively. Indeed there was a sharp drop in production in 1987. We observed also changes in the behaviour of the fish. The fish tended to avoid the nets by swimming deeper. We imagined that by increasing the height of the net we could increase our catch. This explains why the height of the net was increased to 400 meshes.

Fishing with the Makouala gear is seasonal. Unlike the practice in 1987 we now employ other fishing techniques. These are the bottom gillnets and hook and line fishing from canoes with built in ice boxes.

Contrary to popular belief the Popo fishing did not evolve without any difficulties. The Popo and Vili fishermen have the same problems; although they are different depending on the manner the two communities approach these problems. We of the Popo Community are doing our best to solve the problems we encounter.

The Success of the Popo Fishing

Three factors account for the success of the Popo fishing.

The first is the solidarity or unity that exists among the Beninese Fishing Community. This is our strong point. Collective ownership and management of fishing material is the dominant mode within the community. A company may be composed of 2 - 8 adherents as is the case in the group to which I belong. This solidarity helps the groups to solve their financial problems.

Popo women also contribute significantly in the handling, processing and marketing of fish. During periods when the small pelagics are plentiful the women work long hours. Our wives buy not only all of our production but they also lend us money to repair and replace our fishing materials.

The second contributory factor to our success is rigour/stringency in management. By living in groups we are compelled to make savings and avoid unnecessary expenditures. We also respect scrupulously the rules concerning the use of money set aside for material, and/or for effecting repairs or for the replacement of gear and equipment. Courage is also a very indispensable virtue.

The last factor has to do with the participation of our Congolese friends who lend us money when we are in need. Although the amounts are small, these credits are useful for the repairs and purchase of new materials. We can also mention congolese fishermen on board our boats, which permits us to put into use more boats than we would normally do without their assistance.

We may add to these factors self discipline within our community. We have by- laws which guide our behaviour as a community and of persons within our community. This charter of by-laws is read to all newcomers who must be willing to abide by them to become a bona-fide member of our community. (The rules and regulations are given below).

The Internal Rules and Regulations for Beninese Fisherfolk Living in Pointe-Noire

- Clause 1.** All Beninese fisherfolk living at the beach must live in perfect harmony with each other. Unity must be the guiding principle within the society.
- Clause 2.** In case of mishap at sea, everyone must mobilise to provide assistance to those afflicted.
- Clause 3.** If a member of the community is seriously ill and if he/she so desires, the community is duty-bound to repatriate the sick person.
- Clause 4.** The community must live in perfect harmony with our fellow Congolese fisherfolk. Insults and acts of banditry etc. are strictly prohibited and defaulters will be severely punished.
- Clause 5.** All acts of witchcraft or fetishism likely to tarnish the image or adversely affect the life of the society are strictly prohibited.
- Clause 6.** Thefts or the harbouring of criminals are strictly prohibited.

- Clause 7.** Respect for the wives of others is a cardinal rule in the community. Anyone who has sexual relations with someone else's wife shall be excluded from the group and repatriated as soon as possible for security reasons and to forestall any unpleasant incidence.
- Clause 8.** Defamation and acts of vandalism are not tolerated. Defaulters will be rigorously punished.
- Clause 9.** Every member of the community must ensure proper personal cleanliness and be of good behaviour.
- Clause 10.** The landing site must always be clean.
- Clause 11.** These by-laws were read and approved by the Beninese fisherfolk community.

Done at Pointe-Noire 15/9/1967.

The Head of the Beninese Fisherfolk

Sevi Kassa

Problems encountered by Popo Fishermen

As migrant fishermen we have special problems. However we make a significant contribution to national production and hence to the reduction in fish imports and by corollary savings in hard currencies. The Popo fishermen of Pointe-Noire produce about 30 % of the total fish production and 70-80 % of the total Congolese production from marine artisanal fisheries. In this regard the Norwegian Researcher Mr. E. Jul-Larsen quoted by Mr. Atti Mama in IDAF Newsletter N° 16 of December 1992, has eloquently illustrated the importance of the Popo fisheries to the country. Furthermore, the ORSTOM statistical data-base has shown that we produce slightly more than 7,000 tons of fishery products a year.

This data-base indicates that with the devaluation of the CFA franc, the Congolese government can count on us to produce more. Our major concern is the improvement of our socio-economic situation.

The Gunjur Community Fisheries Centre: Achievement of the Centre Management Committee June 1988 - September 1994

by

Kebba Janneh
Fish smoker/Fumeur de poisson
Administrative Manager of the
Centre Committee

Following inputs to the planning of the Gambian fisheries sector carried out by FAO and UNDP in 1977, the Government of The Gambia proposed the Artisanal Fisheries Development Project to the European Community for funding under the European Development Fund IV. The Project was approved for funding and based at Gunjur on the coast of The Gambia. It should be noted that there are in total 7 coastal community fisheries centres in The Gambia.

The construction of a Community Fisheries Centre at Gunjur was completed in 1983. The centre then had 4 offices, a mechanical workshop with store, 2 water wells, 6 cement washing tables equipped with fresh water supply, 52 gear stores, 1 insulated store, 11 dried fish stores, 10 experimental Altona smoking ovens, and 35 improved sun-drying racks. After commissioning, the Centre was administered by a Fisheries Officer and a Fisheries Field Assistant from the Department of Fisheries.

The facilities were rented out to the site operators and revenue collected by the Department staff. Some of the money was used in the maintenance of the facilities and the payment of casual labour. The net income at the end of each month was paid into the Government Treasury at Brikama (the Divisional Headquarters). This system of direct Government management continued for about 5 years and the Fisheries Officer frequently had difficulties in getting money back from Central Government to carry out maintenance and repairs on the facilities. It reached a stage where money was not available at the Brikama Treasury for use on the centre.

This grave situation was addressed in 1987 when the second phase of the Project was approved. The project implementation started in January 1988 and, with the Gunjur Centre management experience, the Department decided that all Community Fisheries Centres, for self-reliance, less Government involvement, and sustainability, should be managed by the operators themselves. By June 1988, the expatriate Fisheries Adviser convened a meeting at the Gunjur Centre. This meeting, attended by the District Chief, the Alkalo (Village head) and the operators, discussed the handing over of the fisheries centre management to the fisherfolk of Gunjur. After this meeting, 16 Management Committee members were selected from the various economic groups operating at the landing site. The Department's staff and two Volunteers for Service Overseas (VSO) assisted and advised the Committee on the management and development of the Centre.

The Management Committee agreed to the following as their role within the Centre:-

- making decisions on the development of the Centre;
- collecting and safe-keeping of revenue from the facilities;

- making decisions on expenditure for maintenance, repairs, and development;
- Supervising Centre use to protect it against abuse and deliberate damage;
- ensuring that the Committee represents the operators' views and not personal opinion.

This Committee agreed on rules and regulations that covered its function, including fixed date for meetings every month. It also formulated rent charges for each facility, including canteens, a petrol station, and a restaurant. It selected Mr. Kebba Janneh, a fish smoker, as its President. A five member Finance Committee was also formed as a Sub-committee of the Management Committee. This sub-committee monitors revenue and advises on the rent charges on each of the facilities.

By 1989 the second phase of the project provided a wind powered pump, a water tank, individual cash deposit boxes, fish boxes, and 20 improved chorkor fish smoking huts at the Gunjur Centre. This addition increased the revenue base of the Management Committee. After almost 10 months of meetings and consultations the Management Committee settled down to review the state of the Centre's fund and develop a work plan. So far it has directly financed the following:-

- a covered area for fishermen to mend their nets and rest after their fishing trips;
- 7 Canteens, occupied by commodity retailers;
- a market for fruit, condiment and surplus household material sellers;
- 10 Sun-drying racks;
- 8 double capacity gear stores;
- a covered boat-building shed;
- 10 normal gear stores;
- 7 permanent staff;
- a shed for insulated ice boxes

In December 1993 the Committee, after a review of the cost of spare parts for the windmill and the centre's operational cost, decided to increase the rent charges on facilities of the Centre's infrastructure as well as those built on Centre property e.g private sun-drying racks constructed in the area. Considering also that the Altona oven is not used, the Committee contracted local builders to construct 20 gear stores in its place. These stores will soon be completed and allocated to some of the fishermen on the waiting list. The demand for this facility is very high.

The Gunjur Centre Management Committee has mastered its role so much so that it decided to be a member of a bigger body; the Seven Community Fisheries Centres Committee. This super Committee was constituted in December 1993 to address issues that affect all seven centres on the Gambian coastline. It meets in a different Centre every month. Its next meeting is now scheduled for Gunjur before December 1994. This committee has the potential to be a powerful lobby for the artisanal fisherfolk in the country.

As a gesture of support to centre user groups along the Gambian coast, staff of the IDAF Programme in November 1993 made a donation of Dalasis (D)1500 (about \$150) that was shared equally (D500 each) to the Gunjur Men Smokers Association, Women Smokers Association, and the Fishermen Association. This has become a large sum (D2,653) for the Women Smokers through a revolving loan scheme, and has increased the funds of the other two groups. The Centre Management Committee is now busy organising the different user groups into more active economic groups that can be more actively represented in the main Committee. We hope that with time this effort will be rewarded impressively.

Programme of Work January - December 1995

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

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Associated Project/Country</u>	<u>Output Indicators</u>	<u>Yearly Quarters 1995</u>				<u>Remarks</u>
Output 1.1 the staff of Fisheries Departments trained in the participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) techniques and using them							
1. Organising national Workshop on PRA for Senegal, Sao Tome and principe	Senegal Department of Fisheries, and PSPS; Sao Tome and Principe Fisheries Department and Artisanal Fisheries Project.	Trained cadres in PRA techniques	■	■			Senegal and Sao Tome and Principe have requested for these activities.
2. Supporting in the field activities	Guinea: Kaback, Kamsar and Landing Sites Users Committees (LSUC); Project Aguégués in Benin.	Functional Ports Users Committees; number of micro projects executed.					These activitees are on-going and should result in the setting at of Management Committees in Kakossa (kaback) and Kamsar, as well as legal recognition for LSUC in Conakry
3. Studying on processes and elements of participation	Yeji Project (Ghana) Kaback Project (Guinea)	Report IDAF Fellows trained					Results will be compared to those obtained in the Gambia and Sierra Leone
Output 1.2 the staff of Fisheries Departments trained in micro-project planning, monitoring and evaluation							
1. Producing Manual on Autonomous Management.	In-house	Manual					Draft available
2. Distributing training manual	All participating countries and projects						
3. Preparing training manual on micro-project Planning Monitoring and Evaluation.	In-house	Manual					
4. Finalizing study on Marketing channels Cameroon-Nigeria maritime frontiers	Cameroon	Report					Draft report available
5. Studies on Costs and Earnings in fishing Units	Benin	Report					On-going

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Associated Project/Country</u>	<u>Output Indicators</u>	<u>Yearly Quarters 1995</u>				<u>Remarks</u>
Output 1.3 the personnel in fisherfolk organisations trained in micro-projects planning and evaluation.							
1. Providing in the field support	Kaback, Kamsar (Guinea); Lagoon Aby (Côte d'Ivoire) and Yeji (Ghana)	Micro-projects identified and assessed					On-going in Kaback and Lagoon Aby to start in Kamsar and Yeji
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.							
1. Undertaking Socio-Economic cum Frame Surveys	Cameroon Sao Tome and Principe	Staff trained and Reports					Data base in many countries is weak. This is a pilot activity to envisage possible IDAF interventions in this area in the future.
2. Study on fiscal policies in favour of the sector	Senegal and Ghana	IDAF Fellows trained and reports					
3. Studying on sustainability of development and Management actions	Kaback (Guinea) and Yeji (Ghana)	IDAF Fellows trained and Reports					

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 1995				Remarks
Output 2.1 a national multidisciplinary working group specialized in sectoral planning techniques set up in 3 countries³							
1. Providing In-the-field support	Sao Tome and principe	Staff trained National team established					This is a follow up to review of sector undertaken in 1994 Work to be undertaken in the context of the preparation of a National Development Plan
Output 2.2 a thorough review of the artisanal fisheries sector in 3 countries							
1. Conducting Mission in the field	Congo	Report					
2. Assistance to the elaboration of a Fisheries Development and Management Plan	Togo	Report					In collaboration with TCP/TOG/3454
Output 2.3 a mechanisms for monitoring the sector and adjusting the development policies functioning effectively in 3 countries							
1. Analysing the information gathering process in the sector.	As authors contract in Senegal and Malawi	Reports					Senegal and Malawi do have good information gathering processes, the lessons of which could be useful in countries in the region.
2. Conducting Mission in the field	Cape Verde and Côte d'Ivoire (Lagoon Aby)	Reports					
3. Monitoring costs and earnings of fishing units	Lagoon Aby (Côte d'Ivoire) Project Mindelo (Cape Verde) Gunjur and Tanji (The Gambia) Cotonou Port (Benin)	Staff trained Reports					The information gathered should permit the organising of a regional workshop on Costs and Earnings in 1996.
Output 2.4 national project documents supporting the sector's development and management prepared and submitted to Governments							
Not yet identified		Project documents					This activity depends on request from Governments.

Objective 3: TO ENHANCE REGIONAL TECHNICAL COMPETENCES IN THE FISHERIES DISCIPLINES, PARTICULARLY IN FISHING AND FISH TECHNOLOGY

Activities	Associated Project/Country	Output Indicators	Yearly Quarters 1995				Remarks
Output 3.1 simple fishing techniques with high economic potential are introduced							
1. Conducting trials on catching devices for crabs	Lagoon Aby (Côte d'Ivoire)	Trained fishermen in new techniques. Increased earnings report.					Request from Lagoon Aby project
2. Monitoring the performance of Introduced gillnets in rocky bottoms and trammel nets	Cameroon and Congo respectively	Increased capture of high value demersal species; report					On-going
3. Improvement in traditional boat construction and training of local boats builders	Cameroun	Boat builders trained Boats constructed Reports					TCP/CMR/4453(T)
3. In the field support	To be identified						Activities to be identified.
Output 3.2 fishermen and national authorities made aware of the problem of safety at sea							
1. Conducting surveys on accidents at sea.	Countries of the south (Cameroon to Angola)	Catalogue of accidents at sea Reports					
2. Organising a sub-regional sensitization Workshop	7 Countries of the South	Project Proposal document				■	
3. Providing in-the field support	The Gambia	Fisherfolk trained on sail making/rigging Installation of hauling devices					
4. Undertaking follow-up actions on sub-regional project proposal.	Countries of the north (mauritania to Sierra Leone)						Provide assistance on follow up action on Draft Sub-regional project proposal. Undertake technical demonstrations on Live Saving aids.

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

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Country/Project</u>	<u>Output Indicators</u>	<u>Yearly Quarters 1995</u>				<u>Remarks</u>
4.1 A newsletter published four times a year of which one is a thematic issue	Regional	Publication on a timely basis	▪	▪	▪	▪	In-house activities of a regional nature undertaken basically through out the year in collaboration with IDAFs partners and with administrative and technical backstopping from FAO Headquarters.
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

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Country/Project</u>	<u>Output Indicators</u>	<u>Yearly Quarters 1995</u>				<u>Remarks</u>
5.1 Consultants of the region are hired for short missions in the participating countries to the Programme (IDAF Fellowship)	Regional		—————				In-house activities of a regional nature undertaken basically through out the year in collaboration with IDAFs partners and with administrative and technically backstopping from FAO Headquarters.
5.2 Linkages established with projects and institutions	Regional	Joint publication	—————				
5.3 Organising a Regional Workshop.	Regional	Report				▪	The workshop will be held as a follow up to 9th LOM. To theme will be suggested at the 8th LOM.

Other Matters

Liaison Officers are requested :

1. to review and up-date the list of NGOs in the region interested or involved in fisheries and fishery related activities ;
2. to suggest possible themes to be treated at the level of regional and sub-regional workshops ;
3. to review their role in the Programme and possibly come up with a Mission Statement;
4. to provide suggestions to strengthen the IDAF Fellows mechanism and strategy.

Any other issues.

Information Note on IDAF Fellows

One of the major objectives of IDAF is to contribute to the human resource development and institutional strengthening of the Departments of Fisheries (DOF) in the countries it assists, such that they can respond to the challenges for better management and development of artisanal fisheries in particular and its natural resources base in general.

IDAF has conceived and used several mechanisms to foster this objective. They include: peoples involvement in the Programme's activities, continuous interactions between IDAF and DOF on the one hand and between the Departments of Fisheries themselves on the other hand, as well as interactions between cadres from the region and projects. Recently in the endeavour to facilitate the realisation of its objectives IDAF has added a new vehicle: the IDAF Fellowship

The IDAF Fellowship strategy is a conscious and systematic process in which IDAF works in partnership with the countries it assists to create a framework for multiple links between the countries through the transfer of knowledge and experience between cadres from the region. It is distinguished from other mechanisms of capacity and institutional building in that "a skilled professional staff from one of the countries in the region with specialized training, knowledge and experience is recruited by IDAF on behalf of a receiving country or countries in order that the specialist may contribute in the realisation of a specific task. Such a specialist is an "IDAF Fellow".

The duration of an IDAF Fellowship is one month (renewable) and during tenure the Fellow is provided medical coverage and receives a consolidated salary. IDAF Fellows work on the basis of a well defined Terms of Reference and a Fellow is generally expected to undertake assignments related to the training of trainers and technical demonstrations and, secondarily only, for the production of studies/reports.

IDAF Fellowship strategy adds a new dimension to the overall quantity and quality of IDAF's assistance by:

1. improving technical capacity in the region;
2. establishing intimate contacts and communication between specialists in the region;
3. reinforcing cooperation between fisheries institutions in the region;
4. exposing other countries to capacities they might not have known about, thus broadening their range of development options;
5. improving regional collaboration; and
6. promoting continuous interactions between IDAF and its partners to ensure that the priorities and concerns of the latter are being addressed.

The promotion of Fellowship is one of the Programme's strategic orientations to revamp the sector, but IDAF will serve mainly as a catalyst or facilitator. To this end, the Programme will undertake the following:

- maintain an inventory of potential Fellows;
- identify activities that can be met, through Fellowships arrangements;
- further the training of Fellows;
- recruit and pay the stipends of Fellows; and
- seek funding to promote this strategy.

However, the dynamism, usefulness and sustainability of IDAF Fellowships is influenced by several factors outside IDAF's control. These include: mutual trust, interest and government support expressed through requests and timely clearance as well as host country hospitality.

The major anticipated output of this strategy is the gradual build-up of a core of fisheries experts in the region 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.

IDAF Liaison Officers: Their Raison D'être, Function and Role

Since its inception, the Programme has always placed a high regard on Liaison Officers. But who is an IDAF Liaison Officer, what are his responsibilities and functions and what attributes should he/she possess? Answers to these questions are provided here.

DEFINITION OF LIAISON OFFICER

An IDAF Liaison Officer is "An enlightened fisheries staff, directly involved in the activities of the artisanal fisheries sector, who is formally designated by his/her Government, and who by his/her wise and prudent actions endeavour to advance the interests and wellbeing of the clientele and beneficiaries that IDAF serves". Liaison Officer as such is not a honorific affair but a contractual obligation.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF LIAISON OFFICERS

It is not the function of Liaison Officers to manage the Programme. That is that job of the Programme Coordinator. However, Liaison Officers have a legitimate and significant role to play by bringing national and sub-regional perspectives to IDAF and also by providing advise on Programme implementation through:

- a) reviewing the progress and results of Programme activities and their relevance to the Programme's immediate objectives;
- b) analyzing the performance as to the approach, rate and quality of execution and liaison with countries and agencies concerned;
- c) examining the Work Programme and Annual work plans;
- d) orientating of activities to meet the aspirations and needs of fishers communities in the region;
- e) serving as contact persons of IDAF in their respective countries.

REQUIRED ATTRIBUTES OF LIAISON OFFICERS

To carry out their functions properly Liaison Officers should have the majority of the following attributes:

- 1) capacity to facilitate and effectively represent the interest of IDAF as need be in their respective countries;
- 2) dedication to the overall objectives of IDAF and a sense of committed service to meeting these objectives;

- 3) guided by a duty of loyalty and duty of care; in other words they should deal fairly, openly and in good faith with IDAF;
- 4) personal attributes which ensure the capacity to contribute effectively;
- 5) ability to bring into IDAF Programme particular knowledge and perspectives which are seen as relevant to IDAF mandate.

Meetings of Liaison Officers will be held each year preferably in late October/early November and on a rotational basis in a country of one of the three sub-regions.

Liaison Officers work in partnership and cooperate both individually and as a team with IDAF. One form of this dialoguing and cooperation is the Liaison Officers Meetings. Their participation in these meetings is expected to be effective and continuous. A three year minimum tenure rule and alternate member mechanism has recently been instituted to reduce the frequency of turnover and to ensure continuity and even accountability.

Information Paper :
List of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's)
in the IDAF region, interested in the fisheries sector

Note for the Reader

*The list of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) that is presented here, consists of a selection of existing NGO's with experience or interest in artisanal fisheries. This list is based on formerly compounded repertoires of NGO's in the region, information from national NGO federations and the FAO Representations in the various countries of the IDAF region. Several of these NGO's have been contacted by IDAF during the year. Those NGO's that have reacted and have expressed interest to cooperate with IDAF in the field of artisanal fisheries are marked with *. Any further information on the NGO's listed here and any information on other NGO's working or interested to work in the field of artisanal fisheries that have not come to the attention of IDAF yet, is more than welcome. We would therefore like to request the IDAF liaisons officers to gather all possible information on this subject and inform IDAF.*

ANGOLA

Name & Address

Conselho Canadiano Para A Cooperaçao
International (CCIC)
Luanda

Cooperaçao E Desedvolvimento (OIKOS)
Luanda

Forum das Organizacoes Nao-
Governamentais Angolanas
(FONGA)
Luanda

BENIN

Name & Address

Association pour la conservation de la
nature au Bénin
BP 06-1336 **Cotonou**
☎ (229) 31 40 46
Responsable: Hinvi T.

Association pour la sauvegarde de
l'environnement et le développement
BP 06-1269 **Cotonou**
Responsable: Djogbenou C.

Centre d'Information, de Recherches et
d'Actions pour la Promotion des Initiatives
Paysannes (CIRAPIP)
BP 03-0314 **Cotonou**
☎ (229) 32 16 10
Responsable: Gandemey S.

Centre Songhai
BP 597 **Porto Novo**
☎ (229) 21 50 92
Responsable: Frère Nzamujo

Comité National pour la Promotion des
Societés Coopératives d'Epargne et de
Crédit (CONAPSEC)
BP 9181 **Cotonou**
☎ (229) 33 13 50
Responsable: Ablo E. W.

CAMEROON

Name & Address

Association pour la Promotion des
Initiatives Communautaires Africain
BP 5646
☎ (237) 42 12 28
Douala

Centre d'Etudes de Recherches et de
Formation à l'Autopromotion (CERFAP)
BP 390
Yaoundé

Corps de la Paix
BP 817
Yaoundé

Inades Formation
BP 11
☎ (237) 21 15 51 Fax (237) 22 18 73
Yaoundé

Organisation Canadienne pour la Solidarité
et le Développement (OCSD)
BP 995
Yaoundé

CAP VERT

Name & Address

Association des Economistes du Cap Vert
Praia

Instituto Caboverdiano de Solidariedade
CP 124 **Praia**
☎ (238) 61 13 99
Contact: Mme. Ferro Ribeiro M.L.

Commission d'appui au développement
Local de l'Ile de Fogo
Fogo

Institut National des Cooperatives
Praia

SOLMI
Praia
Contact: Mme. Ferro Ribeiro M.L.

CONGO

Name & Address

Association Congolaise de Développement
Communautaire (ACDC)
BP 14382
Brazzaville
☎ (242) 81 03 27

Association Congolaise des Consultants
BP 13204
Brazzaville

Centre d'Education Permanente et de
Recherche Action (CEPRAO)
BP 13497
Brazzaville
☎ (242) 82 08 19

Comité National de Coordination des ONG's
(CONACONG)
BP 14597
Brazzaville

Organisation Nationale de Volontaires pour
le Développement (ONVD)
BP 2035
Brazzaville
☎ (242) 83 14 26

COTE D'IVOIRE

Name & Address

Association Française des Volontaires du
Progres (AFVP)
01 BP 2532 **Abidjan 01**
☎ (225) 22 85 09

Centre de Formation et de Recherche en
Animation Rurale (CFRAR)
BP V291 **Abidjan 01**
☎ (225) 21 63 89

Institut Africain pour le Développement
Economique et Social (IFCI)
01 BP 2007 **Bouake**
☎ (225) 63 41 41

Institut Affaires Culturelles (ICA)
BP 119 **Brobo**
☎ (225) 32 68 17

Tilapia International Association Belgium
(TIAB)
BP 745 **Korhogo**

GABON

Name & Address

Association Française des Volontaires du
Progres (AFVP)
BP 2194 **Libreville**
☎ (241) 76 10 35

Association Gabonaise des Femmes
d'Affaires et de Développement
BP 246**Libreville**
☎ (241) 74 20 22 Fax (241) 74 20 18

Humanitas Ogooue
BP 20105 **Libreville**
☎ (241) 72 42 65 Fax (241) 72 49 99
Responsable: Mr Olery H

INTER Assistance
BP 14295 **Libreville**
☎ (241) 76 10 94
Responsable: Mr Rengouwa

GAMBIA

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Action Aid The Gambia
PO BOX 725
Banjul
☎ (220) 92425 Fax (220) 92420

Gambian Food and Nutrition Association
PO BOX 111
Banjul
☎ (220) 28984

Partnership and Progress in The Gambia
PO BOX 364
Serrekunda KSMD
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The Gambia Rural Development Agency
PO BOX 452
Serrekunda
☎ (220) 96215 Fax (220) 24706

Voluntary Service Oversea (VSO)
PO BOX 677
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☎ (220) 95409

GHANA

Name & Address

Association for the Advancement of Women
in Africa (ASAWA)
PO BOX 6737 **Accra**
Contact: Mrs. K. Abbam

Ghana Community Development
Association
PO BOX M266
Accra

Communities Forestry and Social
Development Organisation-Central region
PO BOX A17 **Accra**
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Integrated Social Development Centre
PO BOX 8604
Laterbiorkorshie

International Development Organisation
PO BOX 6215
Accra North

GUINEE

Name & Address

Association de Coopération technique
BP 50
Kindia
☎ (224) 61 03 97

Association des Pêcheurs de Kaback
(APK)
Conakry

Association du Centre de Développement
Rural (ACDR)
BP 1707
Conakry

Centre Canadien d'Etudes et de Coopération
Internationale (CECI)
BP 1385 **Conakry**

Centre Africain de Formation pour le
Développement (CENAFOD)
BP 1580 **Conakry**

Centre International de Développement et
de Recherche (CIDR)
BP 1760 **Conakry**

Entraide Universitaire pour le
Développement (EUPD)
BP 601bis **Conakry**

Fondation pour le Développement en
Afrique (ADF)
BP 2399 **Conakry**

Groupement des Femmes d'Affaires de
Guinée (CFAG)
BP 3009 **Conakry**

Institut pour la Recherche des Procédés en
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GUINEE BISSAU

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Service Holandais de Coopération
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MAURITANIE

Name & Address

Bureau d'Assistance et de Coordination de la
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BP 1017 **Nouakchott**
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Federation des ONG de Mauritanie (FOM)
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Nouakchott

NIGERIA

Name & Address

Agboyi Community Farmers/Fishermen
PO BOX 241
Shomolu, Lagos State
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Agenebode Community Development
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Alikama Rural Development Association
PO BOX 457
Ota, Ogun State

Communities Development Agency
PO BOX 1677
Mushin, Lagos

Fisheries Society of Nigeria
PO BOX 71228
V/Island, Lagos

Food Basket Foundation International
U.I. PO BOX 4127
Ibadan
Contact: Mr Akinyele I.O.

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

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Progress **Roca Mesquit**
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Groupe de Volontariat Civil
(GVC) **Sao Tomé**
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Ligue Des Coopératives des Etats-Unis
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Organisation des Femmes de Sao Tomé et
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SENEGAL

Name & Address

Action Humaine pour le Développement
Intégré au Sénégal (AHDIS)
BP 21395 **Dakar**
☎ (221) 73 60 93 Fax (221) 21 74 44
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Africare International
BP 2272 **Dakar**
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Association pour la Promotion Sociale en
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BP 13238 **Dakar**
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Association Sénégal. d'Aide à la Formation
et l'Insertion des Necessiteux (ASAFIN)
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Fédération des Associations Feminines du
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☎ (221) 25 08 72/25 21 51

Foster Parents Plan International
BP 239 **Saint-Louis Dakar**

☎ (221) 61 10 49

Fédération des Organisations Non-
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BP 269 **Thies**

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SIERRA LEONE

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TOGO

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Association pour la Promotion des
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BP 12283

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Conseils de Gestion Afrique Togo -
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BP 1857 **Lomé**

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Responsable: Mr. Akpalo K.

Fédération des ONG au Togo
(FONGTO)

BP 1176 **Lomé**

☎ (228) 21 49 65

Responsable: Mr. Agbanyo

Union Chrétienne des Jeunes gens (UCJG)

BP 4356 Lomé

☎ (228) 27 88 38

Responsable: Mr. Sanvee Carlos

Union des Coopératives de Pêche Maritime
(UNICOPEMA)

BP 337 Lomé

☎ (228) 21 34 70

Responsable: Mr. Kanawli Sémékonawo