PD-AAR-376

TRIP REPORT - WEST AFRICA

May 31, 1984

Lamarr B. Trott
S&T/AGR/RNR

Purpose of trip: To evaluate potential institutional involvement in the West African Initiative (698-0434), including Morocco, as appropriate.

Schedule and Dates: Departed April 27, 1984, returned May 20, 1984, with stops in Ivory Coast, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Morocco, and Canary Islands (Attachment A).

Special Considerations - To evaluate the respective roles of CECAF (Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries, FAO) and ECOWAS (Economic Community of West Africa States), and their potential for involvement with the USAID West African Initiative.

I. IVORY COAST

Duration of Stay: April 29 - May 1, 1984

Persons met:

Mr. Kouadjio Koffi, Director for Agriculture, Industry, and Natural Resources, ECOWAS, Lagos, Nigeria.

Dr. George Jones, Chief, Regional Projects, REDSO/WCA, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Mr Francois Sodohoue, Interpreter, REDSO, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Incidental:

Mrs. Dorothy McClellan; Engineer; REDSO; Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Ms. Joyce Hoeffler; Population Control Officer; USAID; Lagos, Nigeria.

Mr. Carl Cundiff; Deputy Chief of Mission; REDSO; Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Problem: The President of Ivory Coast declared April 30 (Monday) a holiday to combine with a scheduled May 1 holiday. I was not aware of either. This meant that all meetings scheduled for me by REDSO were cancelled, including those for Wednesday morning. Since I was able to hold the ECOWAS meeting, and with no other possible meetings, it seemed appropriate to leave Ivory Coast with Helman, and to use the May 1 (Tuesday) holiday as a travel day, which we did.

ECOWAS Meeting

The meeting was held in the REDSO office on Monday, April 30. Mr. Koffi, of ECOWAS traveled from Lagos to meet with us. Attendees were the first three individuals listed above, Mr. Howard Helman (AFR/DD/CC/WAP) and myself (S&T/AGR). The meeting was held in the french language, with the interpreter and Helman translating.

Principle results of the meeting were cabled to Washington (Attachment B). The essential elements are:

1. ECOWAS agrees that the World Conference on Fisheries may have important bearing on the fisheries activities of ECOWAS, and on the involvement of A.I.D. in West African fisheries.

2. Koffi will attend the Rome meeting (June 27 - July 6, 1984), as will the ECOWAS Secretary, Dr. Aboubaker Diaby Ouattara (from the Ivory Coast) and his deputy for studies, Dr. Dakun Sakho (from Guinea). (Koffi is from Ivory Coast).

3. Pertinent A.I.D. attendees at the Rome meeting will be William Naylor (AFR/RA), George Jones (REDSO, Abidjan), and Trott (S&T/AGR). A follow-up meeting is therefore planned in Rome during the World Fisheries Conference.

4. Just after the Rome Conference, A.I.D. will deploy consultant(s) to eight of the ECOWAS countries to supplement previous documentation (including Posner, Suttinen and Trott reports). These would be Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, and Cape Verde. A report would be prepared by mid-September, in both French and English, and copies provided to ECOWAS for distribution to member countries.

5. ECOWAS will hold, with A.I.D. sponsorship, a West African Fisheries Conference in November, in Conakry, Guinea, concurrent with an ECOWAS conference of Finance Ministers. Koffi felt that concurrent meetings would allow efficiency of ECOWAS staff involvement, etc. This is the conference initially suggested for June/July, 1984.

6. The conference attendees will be two representatives from each of the 16 ECOWAS countries: a ministerial representative of the fisheries and/or finance sector of each government and a technical individual; eight ECOWAS representatives; the consultant(s) responsible for preparing the 8-country report(s); technical resource specialists; appropriate A.I.D. representatives; and, interpreters/staff, as necessary. The total number should not exceed 50, not including the A.I.D. representatives.

7. The Conference would have three principle themes: cooperation among the states, national domestic fishery development, and management and surveillance (see Attachment B).

8. The conference would have a four-day duration, with the first day's primary session providing an overview on the status of the resource, and each of the above three themes, presented by consultants (per #4), CECAF, or technical specialists. Days 2-3 would be concurrent workshops on the three themes. The discussion leader for each group would be a previously assigned specialist for the theme. Day four would be for reports from the three working groups, discussion and preparation of recommendations.

9. ECOWAS does not wish to have donor (other than A.I.D.) attendees at the Conference.

10. The budget necessary for the Conference was discussed. Major elements are:

    a. 6 weeks for consultant(s) time. 8 countries at 3-5 days each and a 3 week write-up period.

    b. Koffi to accompany consultant(s) to four francophone countries.

    c. Copy costs for Report at 100 per language (may only need 80 in English), plus translation costs, if necessary, and secretarial assistance. This will be done in the U.S.

    d. Travel and per diem (7 days) for Conference attendees.

    e. ECOWAS will pay for communication costs at the Conference.

    f. Consultant(s), resource person(s) and certain other individuals may need one extra day of per diem to complete the Conference Report.

    g. Six interpreters will be needed. ECOWAS will furnish 2 plus one from the concurrent Finance Ministers' Conference, and A.I.D. will furnish the other 3.

    h. Meeting rooms are free in Conakry, but there will be a charge for 8 coffee breaks.

    i. Contingency fund.

II. <u>Other Issues</u>:

a) Per diem should be paid in U.S.dollars.

b) ECOWAS feels that all memeber countries should be involved, e.g. the 13 coastal nations plus the 3 non-coastal members (Niger, Upper Volta, and Mali.)

c) May be unable to obtain ministerial representation. This leads to problems with CECAF overlap (discussed later), etc., if only lower level individuals are involved.

d) Surveillance and enforcement of agreements is a major issue. Koffi gave an example of Sierra Leone and Ghana which have agreement with the foreign fleet that 10% of the catch will be landed in-country. If that were done, there would be an oversupply and production facilities could not cope.

e) Koffi felt that the coastal area could be for exclusive national use and the offshore could be allowable for foreign fishing.

f) Some representatives at the Conference by national fishing companies may be appropriate.

II. SENEGAL

Duration of stay - May 2-9, 1984.

Purpose: Meet with A.I.D. Mission, CECAF, CRODT, CIDA, and GOS

Persons Met

U.S. Embassy: Nicholas Murphy, DCM

USAID: John Bayliss, Agricultural Development Officer
Clay Black, Economist
Bill Memsler, Economist
Carol Tyson, Deputy Mission Director
Sam Rea, Chief Program Officer
Floyd Spear, Operations
Pam White, Operations

CECAF: (note: some staff at Tenerife meeting)
George Everett, Project Director
Barend Fielink, Economist
Martin van der Knapp, Fishery Biologist

CRODT: Jacquilline Lopez, Director
Andre Fontana, Director, Dept. of Oceanography
John-Jacques Levenez
Alain Careririere

Canada (CIDA): Ken Cross Cook
Paul Lamoureux - MacLaren Engineers

GOS Department of Marine Fisheries:
Dr. Kane, Deputy Director
D'Abou M. Toure, Surveillance Project Director

FAO: Ned Coakley, Consultant

Private: Moussa Casse, Omniatric International

The majority of my time was spent with CECAF. However, I was able to explain the project and discuss issues of interest or concern with the Mission staff listed above. Nearly an hour was also spent with Nicholas Murphy, DCM for Senegal, on fisheries issues in general, status in the U.S., Senegal fisheries and the West African Fisheries Project.

Through CECAF I also met several delegates to the CECAF conference in Tenerife, who used the CECAF office as a focal point on their way through. Among these individuals were:

K. Amegaria - Togo
N. Njock - Cameroon
Ken Ferguson - Sierra Leone
Mamba Karuma - Guinea

A set of CECAF Publications (Attachment C) was pouched back to Washington from Dakar on 5/8/84. Of special note is that CECAF appears to be highly regarded in the region - ECOWAS isn't. CECAF consists of two functional units, the Secretariat, and the Project. UNDP has decided to terminate funding for the project portion, effective December 31, 1984. As this project is the only regional statistics assimilator and dissiminator, the blow to West African fisheries is substantial. The annual budget for CECAF is about $765,000 of which about $150,000 supports the secretariat. Attachment D is a description of the CECAF Project. A further draft description of the project, which reviews the project activities by country, is Attachment E. Although the Secretariat would continue to function, no money will be available after Devember to fund meeting/workshop attendance, publish reports, or provide regional expertise in fisheries.

A major consideration in A.I.D.'s funding of the ECOWAS Conference in November is that CECAF has its biannual meeting in Banjul, Gambia in October. Attachment F is the provisional agenda. The same individuals will likely attend the Banjul CECAF Conference as attended the 1982 session in Togo (Attachment G). These individuals will also be the same and will probably attend the ECOWAS Conakry Conference, mostly being heads of their respective fishery organizations. Great care in coordinating the ECOWAS Conference with the CECAF Conference therefore becomes necessary to avoid redundancy. Stress on economic issues by ECOWAS and biological issues by CECAF is apropriate. If the ECOWAS finance ministers' meeting in Conakry becomes questionable, then immediate consideration should be given to adding time to the CECAF Banjul meeting to accomplish the goals of the ECOWAS fisheries meeting.

CECAF, depending on its continued existence of course, is quite willing to work with A.I.D. in whatever capacity appropriate. This would include assistance in training (which it has already done successfully at a number of levels, especially when coordinated with FAO), consultation, including the ECOWAS country review being considered for completion by mid-September, 1984, technical assistance, and coordination functions. George Everett, for example, is somewhat of a father figure for CECAF members, speaks English, French, and Spanish fluently, and is totally aware of West African fisheries issues.

All points gained from my short association with CECAF are not included here,

but those which are pertinent are. One final item is a CECAF summary of contributions of donors to West African nations in the area of fisheries (Attachment H). although needing updating, it can be summarized in tabular form (Attachment I), showing that nearly $300 million was spent in the last several years plus $84 million more that was known to be planned in 1982, giving a total of $379 million. The U.S. portion of this is $8.5 million if the Cape Verde project is included ($6.5 million). Since it is yet to be funded, the total U.S. contribution has been $2 million, or 1/2%. Obviously, other nations have seen the value of assisting in the fisheries sector. We do not want to copy their programs, but can profit from their experiences.

Conversation with Ken Cross of CIDA (Canada) demonstrates the commitment that Canada has for assisting artisanal fisheries in Senegal. Even after spending over $25 million since 1978, CIDA is planning another $9 million artisanal project to begin next fiscal year. CIDA also assists Senegal in surveillance, and I spoke with Paul Lamoureux and D'Abou M. Toure about this project. The major problem with enforcement and surveillance appears to be jurisdiction, as the Senegal navy runs the enforcement vessels. The GOS would like the U.S. to buy a boat(s) for the fisheries ministry's exclusive enforcement use.

Because of the high level of activity by other donors toward Senegal, which in West Africa is second only to Nigeria, it does not seem appropriate to spend limited A.I.D. funds to augment assistance strictly in Senegal. It, however, would be appropriate to fund a pilot project for Balistes processing and marketing. In Senegal, the trawl fleet discards triggerfish. Therefore, no catch boats are needed, but only transport boats and agreement to transfer from trawlers at sea would be required. Secondly, the Senegal private sector is interested in trial of the skinning-deboning-mincing machine reported in the Americas Development Foundation Report. A pilot project could therefore be mounted nearly immediately for minimal cost, probably between $50,000 to $100,000. Clay Black (A.I.D./Dakar) will look further into this.

The Oceanographic Institute (CRODT) is a government of Senegal laboratory operated primarily by French scientists. It has significant computer capability (from CIDA) and a ORSTOM satellite antenna will be installed there in November, allowing incorporation of satellite remotely sensed data to be directly analyzed. ISPM in Morocco states that it is to have access to this data, especially ocean thermal, to follow upwelling indices. French training will be supplied. Hydroacoustics equipment (Biosonics) was supplied by USAID in 1981. This has been well integrated with a separate Hewlett Packard unit. John-Jacques Lavenez demonstrated the capabilities, and I am impresed with the use made of the unit, and Lavenez. Luckily, he plans to remain at CRODT another 4 years. This reinforces my recommendation to have Senegal and CRODT as a site for the Stock Assessment CRSP being developed for BIFAD/JCARD.

III SIERRA LEONE

Dates: Arrival May 9, departed May 11, 1984

Purpose: To discuss the West African Fisheries Initiative with mission and government of Sierra Leone officials, and especially to discuss ECOWAS with Dr. Ethnan T. A. Golley-Morgan, who had served as a consultant to ECOWAS. In addition, to discuss training in fisheries with Sierra Leone Government and University administrators, and to view facilities.

Persons Met:

U. S. Embassy:

Ambassador Arthur Lewis
Mr. Ray Pardon, D.C.M.
Mr. William Lefes, Agricultural Development officer
Mr. William Scarborough, Agriculture Officer
Dr. Kanwar Habib Khan, Peace Corps Community Director
Mr. Steven Drew, University Rhode Island, on contract to Peace Corps

University of Sierra Leone

Dr. D. E. B. Chaytor, Director, Dept. of Oceanography

Sierra Fishing Company

Mr. J. A. L. Cole, Manager & Research Director

Marine Development Company

Mr. Roberts, General Manager

Division of Fisheries, GOSL

Dr. Sho Sawyer, Director
Dr. E.T.A. Golley-Morgan, Deputy Director
Mr. Kenneth Fergusson, Chief Fisheries Officer
(met at CECAF in Dakar)
Mr. Abu Kamera, Station Director
Mr. A.B.C. Jones, Chief of Statistics Unit
Mr. R. C. Jones, Statistician
Mr. Leonard Sawyer, Captain of R. V. Semaneh
Mr. Tucker, 2nd Engineer of R. V. Semaneh
Mr. A.C.V. Forde, Tombo Project Director

After arrival, met with Ambassador Lewis, Bill Lefes and Will Scarborough. As the final stop on the single full day I debriefed the DCM, Ray Pardon. All expressed interest in involvement with the West African Fisheries Initiative.

Will Scarborough stayed with me the entire day and was extremely helpful and congenial. Bill Lefes also went out of his way to make the stay enjoyable and productive, setting up a breakfast where I could meet with Steven Drew, on contract with the Peace Corps from U.R.I., and a dinner where I could meet with the Peace Corps Country Director, Dr. Habib Kahn.

Most of the single day I had in Sierra Leone was spent with the GOSL fisheries officials. I was impressed with their apparent training and pent-up potential. Their major problem appears to be lack of operational budget. A donated Danish boat, the R. V. Semaneh was in excellent condition, but not being used because of lack of funds for fuel. Three donated Japanese trawlers were barely being used in an inshore survey. The statistical unit appeared to be well designed, but there is no money available for travel to supervise the activities of the field units.

In contrast, the Sierra Fishing Company was doing well, and was pleased with the arrangements made with the Russian Fleet fishing in Sierra Leone. The GOSL-USSR bilateral agreement calls for 12% landing of Balistes caught in Sierra Leone waters. This is to be processed by the Sierra Fishing Company. Instead, they are taking 100% of the non-Balistes demersal catch, which is of great value, and the company is quite pleased with the relationship. Artisanal fishermen complained, however, at a Peace Corps Fisheries Conference held May 1-2, 1984 that Russian trawlers were commonly within 2 miles of shore and destroying the fishermen's nets., Of course, Russia has denied this.

The Sierra Fishing Company also has a fleet of shrimpers, as does the Marine Development Co. A typical shrimper brings in about 40-50 tons annually. Even with only nine boats, the latter company appears to be prospering. The condition of the small fleet was quite good, in contrast with Senegal, for example. Most boats were built during 1980 or after, and those in the Sierra Fishing Company fleet were built by the Bender Company in Louisiana. The by catch of the shrimpers is all kept frozen in sacks on board, and sold locally. The shrimp are headed, frozen and all are exported.

The potential for training at the University of Sierra Leone exists, and regional training sessions have been held, but the present facility condition and budget situation does not lead to suggesting training in Sierra Leone. Travel to Freetown is also a difficulty which precludes short meetings or training sessions.

IV. TENERIFE

Duration of stay: May 13--16, 1984

Purpose: Attend plenary sessions of CECAF Working Group on Resource Evaluation.

Persons met: See attachment J for list of attendees

The Tenerife meeting of CECAF was for preparation of reports for the meeting in Banjul, Gambia in October, 1984, of the Statistical Working Group and the Resource Evaluation Working Group. See attachment K for Agenda.

The principal purpose was to meet representatives from west African nations, often the head of their fisheries organization and to observe the functioning of CECAF. It had the added advantage of observing the facilities of the Oceanographic Research Center in Santa Cruz, Tenerife This new Spanish laboratory has excellent meeting facilities, although the laboratory is understaffed and underutilized. It is therefore an excellent site for meeting and training sessions for African nations.

Two interesting items about Morocco came up in Tenerife. First, the FAO Morocco project will cease in 16 months. Second, the Spanish Government is considering a $650,000,000 assistance project for Morocco, which may preclude World Bank and other donor activity in Morocco.

V. MOROCCO

Duration of stay - May 16-19, 1984

Purpose of visit - To determine logic of NE Bureau tie-in with west African Initiative, to evaluate TDY request of NE/Rabat, and to visit training/research facilities in Morocco.

Persons met

USAID/Rabat:

Robert Chase, Aid Director,
Dr. Malcolm Purvis, A.D.O.
John Dorman, Agricultural Economist
other individuals met were social.

Fisheries Ministry, GOM:
Dr. A. Lahlou, Director of Training
Mr. Semlali.

National Institute for Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine:

Dr. Donald Johnson, University of Minnesota
Dr. Lamerini,
Dr. Lawson Ababouch

Institute of Marine Fisheries (ISPM)

Dr. Mohammed Machachti, Director of ISPM
Dr. Abdul Berrhao, Deputy Director
Dr. Do Chi Thang, FAO Project Director
Dr. Jerry Turner, Biologist, FAO Project.
plus several technicians whose names were not recorded.

Morocco has an extensive atlantic coastline and significant upwelling. Therefore, it is blessed with substantial marine fish resources, epecially the sardine. Its stocks are distributed south through Mauritania, which is traditionally not a fishing nation. Its EEZ includes the Canary Islands, which together with Spanish fishing activity and the Moroccan fleet largely based in Las Palmas, leads to a close fisheries relationship with Spain.

The government of Morocco has a bilateral agreement with the U. S. Department of Commerce (NMFS) which has no allocated funds from either side. ISPM and the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Center agreed to "sister lab" status in October, 1983. Bilateral missions have visited each others' countries, and the private sector was involved. The uniform Morocco question, on my visit, was "when is there going to be some action generated by the bilateral agreement? This includes training exchange, with individuals at ISPM thinking they were to spend time in the SEFC of NMFS starting this summer. I volunteered to check with Dick Berry, the SEFC Center Director, on pending activities, but am certain no funds for such an activity have been allocatd.

The conversation with Lahlou was enlightening, as he felt that A.I.D.'s assistance to Morocco should primarily be graduate level and specific technical training (including Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy). He also, as Morocco's LOS representative was quite negative toward a regional tie-in with other African nations, with considerable demonstrated possessiveness, or "Morocco's resourses should be for Moroccans" - period! He also showed considerable competitiveness with other elements of the GOM, his request being to directly award scholarships to Fisheries Ministry individuals, rather than the normal NIAV route. NIAV was built with A.I.D. funds, and operational funding is presently being reviewed for five years. A.I.D. should not come between a power battle between GOM agencies, and therefore should continue processing training requests in the same way. The Mission should continue to encourage Lahlou to nominate fisheries students through the established mechanism. If the GOM wishes to restructure itself to accomodate donor assistance in training it should "get its act together" prior to requesting a training package from A.I.D.

The situation with ISPM is critical. First, it has a new director, with Abdulali Lahlou having resigned to work in the private sector. Second, its FAO project is scheduled for cessation in 16 months. This is a major concern, as most of the funding for ISPM is from FAO. Third, there is no known budget or budget control at ISPM. The knowledge of and handling of requests is totally done by the Office of Operations and Planning. Therefore, for example, an item is requested from the Planning Office who then decides the item's need and possibility of funding. The situation is exacerbated by ISPM also operating an attached public aquarium, which is not self-supporting.

Some of the above statements indicate my major concern for fisheries management in Morocco -the involved government ministries are highly competitive with one another, with a desire to outmaneuver each other in seeking A.I.D. funding. The principle desire on the part of ISPM for A.I.D. funding is for A.I.D. to take over the FAO Morocco project. In my view, this would be inappropriate, given the GOM budgeting situation. In the case of this project, its 10-year duration was for the purpose of getting Morocco "on its way." It is now time for the GOM to demonstrate its willingness to commit resources to this laboratory. A.I.D. should, however, consider assisting the DOC-NMFS/GOM bilateral to function, with exchange of scientists being the first step. For instance, they appear to need help on sampling design for resource surveys.

The Agricultural and Veterinary school offers a B.A. and Masters in biological oceanography. Although stated as fisheries, the curriculum really is not sufficiently specific in fisheries to be called a fisheries degree. However, a good biological foundation is evident from their courses. Most of the overseas graduate training is for faculty. I did not attempt to evaluate quality of instruction. Basic training of students from francophone countries could be obtained at this institution, but specific fisheries training potential is lacking. They have had students from Senegal and Mauritania, who have performed well, thus demonstrating the potential of B.A. level training for francophone west Africans.

My specific recommendations for Morocco are:

1) A TDY should be undertaken for a fisheries specialist to spend two weeks:

   a) analysing the GOM fisheries sector summary (note: this should be completed prior to the TDY)

   b) analyzing the world Bank Study (note: it is in French)

   c) analyzing the NIAV curriculum, with suggestions on augmenting its fisheries training

   d) determining what additional training is appropriate, in what field, and level

   e) determining actual and planned donor activity in Morocco, particularly Spanish (with $650,000,000 port assistance planned) and Japanese (potential new vessel for ISPM)

   f) economic, including private sector, analysis. This individual should be conversant with French, fisheries curricula, and resource economics. NMFS and URI are potential sources of such an individula (or team). The specific recommendations will relate to the west African Fisheries Initiative and A.I.D.'s proper involvement in the fisheries sector in Morocco.

2) Morocco should be tied to the West African fisheries initiative.

3) Initial A.I.D. activity in fisheries should directly relate to the US/GOM bilateral agreement.

VI. Discussion

The West African Fisheries Initiative has but limited funds. Considering the DOD effort in surveillance, and provision and current activities by other donors, A.I.D. must carefully determine the best initial and long term impact of these funds for the area.

The principal elements to be dealt with are:

1) The nations themselves, which range from nearly self sufficient and with management potential, to those nearly incapable of properly managing their fisheries stocks.

2) The principal donors, especially ORSTOM of France and CIDA of Canada; and, other donors including Spain, Russia, Japan, etc. have funded nearly $400 million in fisheries project in the last several years.

3) The fish stocks themselves are largely overfished, with total biomass being large in the north and significantly smaller in the south.

4) Regional organizations, principally CECAF of FAO, and ECOWAS, plus other less functional units, like CEAO ~~at~~ and the Mano River Union have wrestled with fisheries issues for the region, mainly since 1975.

5) ECOWAS has a goal of eliminating trade barriers for its members within the next 5 years.

6) The CECAF project will be terminated in December, 1984.

7) Foreign fishing nations are operating principally in the EEZ of nations in the northern sector, sometimes with a bilateral agreement, but often illegally. Nations of the region have little ability for surveillance and enforcement, but consider this activity of principal importance in developing their fisheries.

8) The U.S. private sector has been approached, but has shown little real interest.

9) Political issues including anglophone vs. francophone, plus eastern vs. western block assistance must be considered.

10) The processing sector needs assistance throughout the region, as does the distribution sector.

11) Environmental considerations are disccussed but not always considered in fishery development of the area.

12) The extent of the area being considered - CECAF includes Morocco to Zaire; ECOWAS is less broad but includes inland nations of Upper Volta, Niger and Mali.

13) If augmenting the protein derived from fish is a prime issue, then inland capture fisheries and aquaculture could be considered for inclusion in the initiative.

14) The types and level of training varies by country, as do training needs.

Defining the Area

The most logical consideration in defining the area is to look at the resource in question. Distribution of fish stocks is transboundary, particularly for pelagics, but also for demersal species, considering planktonic larval distribution. The bulk of the stocks (by weight) are in the northern part of West Africa no matter what deliniation is used.

The CECAF area extends from Morocco to Zaire. Inland states are not included. The ECOWAS area begins at the Morocco-Mauritania border and extends south to the Cameroon border. ECOWAS includes three inland (non-coastal) nations. CECAF includes Cape Verde.

A logical regional consideration for the totality of this subregion would be to include Morocco in the north to Cameroon in the south with the inclusion of Cape Verde. The Canary Islands should bio-economically be included, as some pelagics migrate by these islands and the continent's coast, and presently a large contingent of the Moroccan fleet is based in Las Palmas. However, Spanish ownership precludes the Canary Islands' inclusion in an A.I.D. sponsored area; but, they require full consideration in manageing the stocks and fishery.

It may also be logical to include inland and aquaculture national and donor-assisted efforts in coordinating fish harvesting and dissimination, since the purpose is increasing available fish portein for local consumption, and in some cases export. Hence, inland nations should be considered in a total fisheries management regime, even though not playing an active part.

Regional Organizations

Only two regional organizations are sufficiently functional to be utilized.

A. CECAF. An FAO organization which has functioned since 1975. It has two principal units, a Secretariat and Regional Project, funded by UNDP. Membership in the Secretariat is by all African Coastal states from Morocco to Zaire. Nonmember states which fish in the CECAF area also attend meetings, which are held every 18-24 months. Additional working party meetings are also held as required. The CECAF

Secretariat produces reports of its meetings. The CECAF Project is responsible for assimilating and disseminating statistics of the fisheries of the area. It is the only regional body which does so, and is well recognized as a focal point for regional fishery information. In addition to published reports, the project provides FAO Rome with fishery statistics for the CECAF area. A major concern is that UNDP has decided to terminate funding for the project, while allowing the Secretariat to continue (like a head having no body!).

B. ECOWAS, by contrast, is an African organization which stresses economic coordination between its member states. It has again recently become concerned with fisheries, as it wishes full control of the EEZ surrounding the West African region. It properly stresses the socioeconomics, but with little knowledge of resource status and limitations.

C. CEAO and the Mano River Union are minor subregional entities which will probably have little positive effect on an initiative in fisheries. However, concurrence by them would assist in convincing their member nations of the value of the project.

Recommendations

On initiation of this TDY, recommendations for PID development were leaning toward involvement of ECOWAS and/or CECAF in a high (Ministerial) level training effort. Without exception, those individuals interviewed in the region felt that the two best ways fro A.I.D. to waste its money would be to fund ECOWAS and attempt training at the Ministerial level. This is based on (1) lack of activity in ECOWAS (ECOWAS contracted with E.T.A. Golley-Morgan to produce a report on surveillance and another on establishing a fishery center which has been shelved), and (2) rapid turnover of ministers. CECAF felt that training at a lower level has proven more logical, since several of the FAO-trained individuals now hold high-level positions and therefore have a more solid base of understanding than generally believed. The CECAF Working Group sessions, often attended by nations' heads of fisheries, could also be considered training.

Nevertheless, accommodation of the above concerns is possible. Regional organizations are more likely to succeed in the long term than plans and activities of individual countries. A regional agreement prior to development of a national strategy precludes severe misinterpretation and dispute. I therefore strongly recommend utilization of the regional body of CECAF, and scondarily ECOWAS. The former is the essential organization for a statistical data base. The latter could be the catalyst for economic and trade agreements.

Further, the United States has adoped an action plan from its Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (1976) that is regional and can be applied to the West African situation. Training by our experts as to how we manage our

fishery resources is therfore appropriate and is not redundant to any previous training received through FAO or other donor auspices. To review, the United States has established 8 Regional Mangement Councils. Each Council produces fishery management plans on its important regional stocks. The biological base is from NMFS scientists which produce a maximum sustainable yield for each species in a plan. The Councils each have a Scientific and Statistical Committee formed of scientists in the Council's region. The Council itself is formed from state and federal representatives, industry representatives, environmentalists, etc. The Council is responsible for periodically (initially yearly) updating the management plans. In doing so, the maximum sustainable yield is adjusted for socioeconomic factors, as well as factors of a politial and ecological nature. The resulting optimum yield becomes the total allowable catch, with domestic harvest and total allowable level of foreign fishing components (TALFF). Allocations are then awarded to foreign nations seeking fishing rights in our Fisheries Conservation Zone (EEZ).

Following the above pattern, a utopial suggestion for West Africa would be :

1) The ECOWAS November Conference and CECAF meeting in October both be held. The CECAF meeting could concentrate on the working parties as it normally would, but also act as a forum to present the suggestion of a Council structure similar to that of the U. S. The ECOWAS meeting should stress economics and trade and also allow discussion of the recommendations presented at the CECAF meeting. This would allow the government representative, probably the same at both meetings, to discuss the plan with their governments, and, while avoiding redundancy, would begin to bring CECAF and ECOWAS together.

2) Next the evaluation team to be mounted prior to the ECOWAS meeting actually evaluate the logic of a Council strategy, including discussion of nations to be included and boundaries. This will help to set the stage for both the ECOWAS and CECAF meetings, as the report would still be generated by mid-September.

3) That both CECAF and ECOWAS be part of the evaluation team preparing for the ECOWAS Conference.

4) That an initial immediate decision be made to fund the CECAF project for at least two years. The function would be similar but altered to our suggested actions. CECAF would therefore continue to be the recognized focus for West African fisheries, but begin to adjust its activities toward formation and fishery management plans. George Everett should be an integral part of this renewed project, as his knowledge of individuals, issues, languages, and national issues is critical at this time. Plus, continuation of the mutual rapport for the project and Everett would be invaluable if our regional effort is to succeed.

5) Two regional fishery management councils be formed: a northern council, from Morocco through Sierra Leone and a southern council,

form Liberia through Cameroon, including Cape Verde, and the non-coastal nations of Mali, Niger, and Upper Volta. This is basically the "haves" and the "have nots" in respect to fish biomass. Initially, we should start with only the northern council.

6) Membership of each Council would be one representative from each nation in the council area, industry representatives(s), and CECAF, and ECOWAS.

7) CECAF would be the scientific base, and ECOWAS the economic base. Both would have to extend their charters to include nations not now included.

8) Management plans for inshore pelagics, offshore paligics and demersals would be initially drafted by CECAF, ammended by ECOWAS, and adopted by each Council. Special plans may have to be considered (e.g. shrimp from Senegal to Sierra Leone), but every effort to limit number of plans and make them similar for each council area should be made. An initial effort should be to develop one plan, to demonstrate how it is done and its usefulness. That plan should be inshore pelagics, as this is where most of the industrial fishing activity is occuring, and where the overfishing issue is most critical.

9) Each country would then draft a fisheries strategy, based on the mutually agreed plans for the region.

10) ECOWAS would be responsble for the special problem of trade encourgement between the northern and southern council areas, eventually when both councils are operating.

11) CECAF would continue to be responsible for fostering intercompatibility of data and uniformity of methods.

12) Special programs to upgrade the region in specific areas should be initially investigated, with CECAF being given the responsibility of identification and prioritication of such. Input from ECOWAS should obviously be included. Two initial programs should start the analyses:

    a. Balistes pilot project to demonstrate economic and nutritional viability.

    b. Small computer potential, first looking into the battery operated units and system to be used by FAO in the Mediterranean. This would allow interregional compatibility, shared programs, and shared training sessions.

13) Immediate decussions with DOD to have their training initiative in survellance be part of the total picture. A structure, as outlined above, would allow Coast Guard training in our methodologies.

14) A training analysis should be performed to determine what FAO and other training efforts have been approved in the region, noting capabilities by country. This analysis could be done by CECAF. Eventually, CECAF could also coordinate our entire training effort.

14) A high level (ministerial) conference should be held during the first year to outline to that level what is being done and why. Presentations should include high level U.S. Government, Management Council, and industry representatives, to demonstrate the value of regional management. It would be difficult and politically unsound to try to dictate by name what individual(s) should attend the conference.

First Year Budget:

1.	CECAF project support	700K
2.	ECOWAS Conference (additional support)	100K
3.	Additional ECOWAS support	100K
4.	Ministrial Conference	100K
5.	Consultations (including A.I.D. travel)	400K
6.	Special Projects	300K
7.	Contingency	300K
	Total	2,000,000

Out Year Budget

This should primarily be developed after the October and November conferences, thereby with knowledge as to the acceptance of A.I.D.'s assistance in this manner. Major items would obviously be Council operations, CECAF and ECOWAS operations, and training.

Problems Which May be Encountered:

1. Morocco, and probably Mauritania, will probably resist the effort, since they have the majority of the resources. Without continuation of CECAF involvement I'm certain they would boycot.

2. Inclusion of non-ECOWAS countries might pose a problem, although CECAF, again, is the "calming" factor.

3. Liberia may wish to be involved in the Northern Council.

4. Francophone/anglophone alliances will be evident, but avoiding such allignment is biologically defenseable, and expediently avoids politics. There will, however, undoubtedly be sectioning within each council.

5. Eventual inclusion of non-coastal nations would pose a problem for members of CECAF.

6. Foreign nations would still be allowed to participate in Council meetings, just like they do now with CECAF (non-voting). However, there may be an anti-U.S. move, as they may see regional allignment of West African nations as threatening the areas in which they are fishing.

The above recommendations are a "best possible" solution. The approach must evolve, and alterations in approach will undoubtedly be necessary. The fact remains that the best use of A.I.D. funds would be on a regional format, and consideration for the heavily or overfished condition of many of the stocks should be kept in mind. A dual council approach, with initial attention to the northern sector avoids complications with ECOWAS desiring full representation, including non-coastal states, while still considering this a possibility if the northern council demonstrates its utility and workability.

Specific Comments on Training

Only a few sites were visited, so that a thorough review of training potential for the West Africa Region cannot be concluded from this trip. These include:

1) The Kissy Research Station, Government of Sierra Leone

2) The University of Sierra Leone

3) The Oceanographic Research Center (CRODT), Senegal

4) The Agricultural and Veterinary Institute, Rabat, Morocco

5) The Marine Fisheries Institute, Casablanca, Morocco

6) The Oceanographic Research Institute, Tenerife, Canary Islands

The best facility was in the Canary Islands, although the use of that institute for training is questionable due to its being Spanish, rather than

West African. As would be expected, the next best facility for training was the Agricultural and Veterinary Institute in Morocco. The facility at CRODT was also quite good, especially for smaller groups or individuals. French language would be a must for training in Morocco or Senegal. Oceanographic and computer facilities at CRODT are excellent, but it is primarily a research facility. The Sierra Leone situation is interesting in that it has potential. A number of well trained individuals are both with the government and the University. However, the building and equipment is marginal, at best, except for vessels. The vessels are not now operating due to lack of funds. A significant investment would be necessary to have an anglophone training center in Sierra Leone, but this location might still be best for English language based students. The University has trained a number of other African students, and a fisheries training session has recently been held.

The disciplines needed for training run the full spectrum. Immediate benefit would be at the lower level, for technicians, but longer term benefit could result from BA or graduate level training. Basically, there are four levels of training to accomplish:

1) Basic technician level - short term courses.

2) University training - Baccalaureat

3) High level government researcher, e.g. Division Chiefs, etc. this would often be graduate level or intensive short term courses.

4) Highest level government administrators - e.g. Fisheries Ministers, etc. in sort term seminar/conference setting.

Coordination of a training effort would be best done by CECAF, on the assumption that that organization is the principle A.I.D. contractor in the region. This would be true at all levels. CECAF and FAO have demonstrated competency in such training in the past.

Training at the basic technician level would normally be on-site (selected facilities in West Africa). Such training could also be on appropriate vessels, including foreign, for research, observation of fishing, or processing technbology training. Selected individuals could be sent to short courses sponsored by FAO, etc., however. A specific list of appropriate short courses needs to be developed, as does an indication of specific needs by country.

University training could be accomplished at the B.A. level in host country institutions, like the Agriculture and Veterinary School in Morocco. Higher education should be at U. S. or other developed nation institutions. An assessment of donor activities already performed in each country in the fisheries field needs to be completed prior to determining the appropriate level of A.I.D. assistance in higher education.

Higher level training is the level at which most training occurs, whether short or long term. It often takes the form of M.S. or Ph.D. university

attendance in foreign countries. This is probably the most effective training already performed, accomplishing actual needs, and intentions of other donors. Short courses offered by FAO are typically aimed at this level also. Obviously, individuals so trained, especially in specific techniques, can take these home with them and train their countrymen. This is usually the intent. Assessment of this levels's status and needs can best be done by CECAF.

Highest level training is potentially a problem, unless approached carefully. The principle idea is to train government fisheries decisionmakers, so that they are fully informed of potential biological and socioeconomic impacts of their decisions. Getting such individuals as fisheries ministers to recognize that they need any training whatever, and coordinating a number of them into a time slot will be difficult. Another major problem is turnover. Individuals at such levels often advance out of the fisheries area or are replaced. There are key individuals who make decisions for the fisheries sector who may not be ministers as such. If such individuals can be identified and can be enticed to attend a seminar on fisheries, this would be a worthwhile training exercise. However, there is the major problem of them interpreting this as telling them how to operate; and, there is still a turnover problem, as governments change.

Specific Recommendations

In reality, considering all factors, specific doable recommenations are:

1) Contract with CECAF to coordinate training, continue data assimilation and dissemination, and begin working on an AID-defined approach.

2) Develop, through CECAF, a pilot regional management plan, such as inshore pelagics.

3) Concentrate on the northern sector, from Sierra Leone through Morocco.

4) Develop, through CECAF, a status document on training needs for the northern sector including on-site training potential.

5) Begin planning a high level conference for ministerial level individuals in the northern sector.

6) Coordinate CECAF and ECOWAS activities, especially at the outset with their October and November Conferences.

7) Include Morocco in all aspects.

8) Include George Everett in the contract with CECAF. Doing so will allow immediate action with no latent learning period for a new individual.

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Attachment B	Abidjan to Washington Cable on ECOWAS
Attachment C	List of CECAF Reports
Attachment D	Description of CECAF Project
Attachment E	Draft notes on the CECAF Project
Attachment F	CECAF Banjul, Gambia Conference Agenda
Attachment G	Attendees at Lome, Togo CECAF Conference, 1982
Attachment H	Donor Contributions to Fisheries Programs in West Africa, 1982
Attachment I	Summary of West African Fisheries Assistance
Attachment J	List of Attendees at CECAF Tenerife meeting
Attachment K	Agenda for Resource Evaluation Working Party

ATTACHMENT A

ITINERARY

PASSENGER ITINERARY
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A FR 27APR	LV WASHINGTON/DULLES	610P	TRANS WORLD	0890M	OK	DINNER
28APR	AR PARIS/DEGAULLE	835A				OSTOP L10
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A SU 29APR	LV PARIS/DEGAULLE	1215P	AIR AFRIQUE	41Y	OK	DINNER
	AR ABIDJAN	710P				1STOP AB3
A WE 02MAY	LV ABIDJAN	200P	AIR AFRIQUE	105Y	OK	
	AR DAKAR	600P				1STOP 727
A WE 09MAY	LV DAKAR	1110A	AIR AFRIQUE	110Y	OK	
	AR FREETOWN	1235P				OSTOP 727
A FR 11MAY	LV FREETOWN	1035A	KLM	584M	OK	BREAKFAST
	AR CASABLANCA-CMN	325P				OSTOP DC8
A SA 12MAY	LV CASABLANCA-CMN	1015A	IBERIA	802M	OK	SNACK
	AR MADRID	1240P				OSTOP DC9
A SU 13MAY	LV MADRID	845A	IBERIA	401Y	OK	
	AR TENERIFE-TFS	1025A				OSTOP 727
	SURFACE TRANSPORTATION					
WE 16MAY	LV LOS RODEOS APT	1030A	IBERIA	86Y	OK	
	AR LAS PALMAS	1100A				OSTOP DC9
WE 16MAY	LV LAS PALMAS	425P	RYL AIR MAROC	464Y	OK	
	AR CASABLANCA-CMN	830P				2STOP 727
HERTZ RENT-A-CAR						
	SURFACE TRANSPORTATION					
SA 19MAY	LV RABAT	1015A	AIR FRANCE	2014Y	OK	DINNER
	AR PARIS/ORLY	200P				OSTOP 727

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AR WASHINGTON/DULLES 340P 0STOP L10
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Best Available Document

ATTACHMENT B

ABIDJAN TO WASHINGTON CABLE ON ECOWAS

ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFRA-03
INFO AFFW-04 AFCW-03 STAG-02 SAST-01 RELO-01 MAST-01
/015 A1 X03

INFO OCT-00 COPY-01 AF-00 CIAE-00 EB-08 DODE-00 IO-15
L-03 /027 W

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P 031803Z MAY 84
FM AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 3064

UNCLAS ABIDJAN 07621

AIDAC

FOR AFR/RA, S&T/AGR

E.O. 12356 N/A
SUBJECT: ECOWAS MARINE FISHERIES CONFERENCE,
- WEST AFRICAN FISHERIES INITIATIVE,
- 698-0434.

1. DR. LAMARR TROTT, S&T/AGR (FISHERIES), HOWARD HELMAN, AFR/PD/CCWAP, AND DR. GEORGE JONES, REDSO/WCA (REGIONAL PROJECTS) MET WITH KOFFI KOUADIO, ECOWAS SENIOR STAFF MEMBER RESPONSIBLE FOR AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES. FAO CONFERENCE IN ROME WILL BE ATTENDED BY ECOWAS SECRETARY GENERAL ABOUBACAR DIARY OUATTARA; DEPUTY FOR STUDIES, DR. DAKHOUM SAKHO, AND KOFFI AND WILL OFFER OCCASION FOR FURTHER EXCHANGE WITH AID OFFICIALS.

2. ECOWAS SEES THREE MAIN CONCERNS FOR WHICH IT WOULD LIKE TO USE THE ECOWAS FISHERIES CONFERENCE AS A VEHICLE TO SENSITIZE LEADERSHIP OF ECOWAS MEMBER COUNTRIES; (A) CALL ATTENTION TO A RESOURCE EXPLOITATION SITUATION FOR WHICH AFRICAN COUNTRIES DO NOT SUFFICIENTLY BENEFIT; (B) SEEK AGREEMENT AMONG THE COUNTRIES ON ACTIONS WHICH MAY BE TAKEN TO EXPAND INDIGENOUS FISHING OPERATIONS; (C) IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS OF EFFORTS TO MONITOR AND CONTROL HARVEST OF RESOURCES IN EEZ (EXTENDED ECONOMIC ZONE) OF MEMBER COUNTRIES (SURVEILLANCE). AN OVERRIDING CONCERN IS THE

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ABSENCE OF FISH RESOURCES FLOWING TO THE MEMBER COUNTRIES TO ALLOW USE OF EXISTING PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION CAPABILITY AND TO BETTER UTILIZE THE FISH RESOURCES. THE CONFERENCE WOULD INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL 16 ECOWAS MEMBER COUNTRIES, EVEN INTERIOR COUNTRIES (ECOWAS INSISTS THAT EVEN THOUGH THEY MAY NOT PARTICIPATE IN PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES, THEY ARE INTERESTED IN INVESTMENTS, IN PROCESSING AND TRANSPORTATION, AND IN MARKETING).

3. ECOWAS WISHES THE ECOWAS CONFERENCE TO FOLLOW AND DRAW UPON THE FINDINGS OF THE FAO WORLD FISHERIES CONFERENCE (6/27 TO 7/6). THE ECOWAS CONFERENCE IS TO BE HELD IN CONAKRY AT THE THE TIME OF THE ECOWAS MINISTERIAL MEETINGS, IN NOVEMBER 1984. KOFFI WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A PAPER PREPARED ON THE SITUATION IN THE 13 COASTAL MEMBER COUNTRIES. DISSEMINATED IN ADVANCE OF THE CONFERENCE, IT WOULD PROVIDE THE BACKGROUND FOR DISCUSSIONS. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT IN ADDITION TO THE DOCUMENTARY WORK AID IS NOW HAVING PREPARED, THERE BE VISITS TO EIGHT OF THE COUNTRIES TO COMPLETE INFORMATION AND HAVE AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS, VIS., MAURITANIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, LIBERIA, IVORY COAST, GHANA, NIGERIA AND CAPE VERDE. THIS WILL NEED TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY A CONSULTANT(S), IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE FAO CONFERENCE SO THAT THE REPORT WILL BE AVAILABLE (IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH) BY MID SEPTEMBER.

4. THE ECOWAS CONFERENCE WILL HAVE A DURATION OF FOUR DAYS. ACCENT WILL BE ON USE OF WORKING GROUPS TO REVIEW THREE THEMES: (A) COOPERATION AMONG THE STATES ON FISHING LAWS, AGREEMENTS, STANDARDS, CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS, FISH HARVESTING PRACTICES, ETC.: (B) INDIGENOUS FISHING ENTERPRISES IN RELATION TO OVERALL RESOURCE UTILIZATION: AND (C) MANAGEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE OF MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES. THE FIRST DAY WOULD BEGIN (AFTER OPENING CEREMONIES) WITH AN AUDIO-VISUAL PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT PREPARING THE BACKGROUND PAPER AND/OR CECAF ON THE RESOURCES, THEIR GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, HARVEST AND CONSUMPTION. THIS WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY AN OVERVIEW BY A TECHNICAL RESOURCE PERSON ON EACH OF THE THREE THEMES, EACH PRESENTATION WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS. THERE WOULD THEN BE TWO DAYS FOR DISCUSSION IN THREE WORKING GROUPS. FINDINGS WOULD BE PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED ON THE FOURTH DAY, WITH A UNIFIED SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AS THE DESIRED END PRODUCT.

5. REPRESENTATION FROM EACH COUNTRY WOULD INCLUDE ONE MINISTER (BUT NOT IN ALL CASES FROM THE MINISTRY RESPONSIBLE FOR MARINE FISHING; (PLANNING/FINANCE WOULD ALSO BE REPRESENTED) AND ONE TECHNICIAN. THERE WOULD BE EIGHT ECOWAS PARTICIPANTS (INCLUDING INTERPRETERS). TECHNICAL RESOURCE SPECIALISTS WOULD BE PROVIDED IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, LAW OF THE SEA/CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS, INVESTMENT FINANCING, PROCESSING AND MARKETING, ETC. ALSO, SENIOR TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVES

INVITED, FOR A TOTAL OF LESS THAN 50 (NOT COUNTING AID PARTICIPANTS).

6. KOFFI STRESSED THAT ECOWAS WAS JUST BEGINNING IN MARINE FISHERIES, BUT IS DESIROUS OF PREPARING TO MAKE POSSIBLE EARLY TANGIBLE RESULTS. THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION OF THE RISK OF OVEREXPECTATIONS

ATTACHMENT C

LIST OF CECAF REPORTS

ATTACHMENT D

DESCRIPTION OF CECAF PROJECT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Interregional Project of the CECAF Coastal States[1/]

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Title: Development of Fisheries in the Eastern Central Atlantic

Number: INT/81/014/A/01/12 Duration: 3 years (1982-84)

Primary function: Development cooperation

Sector: Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries (Code 04)

Sub-sector: Fisheries (Code 0440)

Executing Agency: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Estimated starting date: January 1982

Government inputs: Not detailed

UNDP inputs: U.S.$ 2 417 500

Signed: _____ Date: _____
on behalf of the Executing Agency

_____ Date: _____
on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme

1/ The coastal countries bordering on the Eastern Atlantic Ocean between 35-N and 6-S (approximately from Morocco to Zaire)

PART I - LEGAL CONTEXT

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1, Paragraph 1, of the Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Governments of those participating countries which have signed this Agreement. Alternatively, for those participating countries which have not signed this Agreement, this Project Document shall be the instrument (therein referred to as a Plan of Operation) envisaged in Article 1, Paragraph 2, of the Agreement concerning assistance under the Special Fund Sector of the United Nations Development Programme, between the UNDP and the Governments of those other participating countries which have signed this latter Agreement.

PART II - THE PROJECT

II-A. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To assist developing coastal countries of Northwest Africa (between 35°N and 6°S, approximately from Morocco to Zaire) assess the development opportunities offered by the fish resources available in their territorial waters and exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and to formulate appropriate actions to achieve their selected development objectives.

2. To promote the evaluation of resources and the management of fisheries affecting the region's resources. The Programme will act as a technical service unit to the Committee for Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF), and will directly report to the CECAF Sub-Committee on Fisheries Development.

3. To promote the mechanisms for development of technical and economic cooperation among countries in the region, so as to strengthen the developing countries' collective self-reliance (ECDC).

4. To assist in the upgrading of human resources through various forms of training and Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries (TCDC).

II.B IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

The immediate objectives of the Development of Fisheries in the Eastern Central Atlantic programme are to:

(i) Improve national, sub-regional and regional arrangements for the collection, analysis and dissemination of basic data on fishery fleets and shared stocks;

(ii) Promote and facilitate joint assessment of resources and proper levels of harvest;

(iii) Conduct economic analyses in order to identify optimum patterns of fishing effort and to be able to propose alternative options for fishery development;

(iv) Promote and assist in the formulation and implementation of proper management mechanisms, especially to assist in the development of joint arrangements for the allocation of agreed levels of fishing effort or fish catch among countries sharing common stocks;

(v) Promote inter- and intra-regional trade and economic collaboration (ECDC);

(vi) Promote, assist and organize training activities in various fields and at various levels, through the preparation and running of training courses and seminars, the provision of in-service training facilities and fellowships, etc., and facilitate the transfer of fishery skills (executive, administrative, technical, scientific) to the states of the region.

(vii) Provide, (a) technical and other support to the existing regional fishery bodies, the Committee for Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF) and its subsidiaries concerned, (b) strengthened focal points in the Fisheries Directorates of participating coastal countries from which viable TCDC arrangements can be initiated, developed and coordinated, (c) close collaboration with existing local institutions such as CEAO, ECOWAS, CILSS, etc.

II.C SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

UNDP and FAO have established and implemented two major interregional programmes for development and management of fisheries in the Eastern Central Atlantic since 1974: INT/72/074 followed by the Interregional Fisheries Development and Management Programme - CECAF Component (INT/79/019) which will have been completed by the end of 1981. It was proposed that INT/79/019 should be followed by two projects, the first funded from the African regional programme for the southern zone of the Eastern Central Atlantic (for countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea, from Liberia to Zaire), and the second, to be funded from the interregional programme, for countries bordering the northern zone of the Eastern Central Atlantic (Morocco to Sierra Leone). It was intended that there would be close collaboration and coordination between these two projects, including short-and long-term secondment of staff as required by current work plans. But during the initial years of the third UNDP IPF cycle (1982-86) it will still be necessary to maintain a single interregional project covering the entire CECAF region from Morocco to Zaire.

The intent is to make UNDP assistance more responsive to the collective and individual needs of the developing coastal countries by creating a more effective mechanism than a series of independent projects, and to facilitate the transfer of experience in international fishery development and management gained in one part of the world to other parts of the world. Nevertheless, all management activities proposed by this new programme would take proper cognizance of the fisheries jurisdiction of individual countries and would be implemented under the conservation and management programmes they decide to develop and implement.

Because of the highly migratory nature of the main stocks in the area an important degree of coordination is needed in data compilation and research, as well as in the management mechanisms between countries sharing a common resource. The project will, therefore, have to promote the advent of a common understanding on the state of the shared resources and stimulate efforts in a wide variety of fields of activity in order to assist in the implementation of adequate management arrangements in accordance with the options chosen by the coastal countries.

This new programme is oriented strongly toward the global economic and social goals of the UNDP; fisheries in the developing countries are often pursued by the poorer and most deprived sectors of the community and, in many cases, fish constitutes a major source of animal protein for such groups as well as one of their limited sources of earnings.

II.D BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

The implementation of the new Law of the Sea and the consequent extension of the exclusive economic zones up to 200 miles offer most coastal countries new opportunities for economic development through management of the fisheries off their coastline. The northern zone of CECAF, from Liberia to Gibraltar, yields an annual catch of about 3 million t of fish, valued at over U.S.$ 1 000 million, thus making that region one of the major fishing areas of the world, and one where the coastal countries have potentially gained most from changes in the new legal regime of the oceans.

As the most valuable fish stocks in the area are already fully or excessively exploited, it is urgent that mechanisms for managing the resources be elaborated and implemented harmoniously on a regional basis, particularly since the stocks of these prime species and the small pelagic species migrate through the waters of two or more countries. To undertake the management of these resources it is requisite that coastal countries strengthen their capabilities through collaboration in monitoring catch and effort, levels of stock exploitation, economic returns from the fishery, technological developments and market trends. Furthermore, it will be necessary to draw up development plans for assisting coastal countries in taking full advantage of the socio-economic benefits available from improved management, through such actions as appropriate investment at all levels, improved training facilities for all sectors of the fishing industry, and more equitable distribution of benefits particularly to assist small-scale fishermen who play such an important role in the rural areas.

A large proportion of tropical Atlantic tuna is caught within the CECAF area, and within that sector about two thirds (about 200 000 t annually) come from the EEZs of the coastal countries. Because the problems that these coastal states face with regard to the opportunities and options available for an increase in the benefits to be derived from the utilization of these tuna resources, are similar thoughout the CECAF region, the development of concerted plans for management, licensing, control and surveillance of the tuna fisheries should preferably be undertaken jointly within the CECAF region.

The assessment of oceanic Atlantic tuna resources has largely been carried out - at regional level - by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) because its competence covers the whole Atlantic and since ICCAT has the possibility of mobilizing a large number of stock assessment experts, this fishery body has been very successful in assembling the information and in preparing the scientific basis required for management of the stocks. Therefore, proper collaboration should be established between ICCAT and the present project, especially for the preparation of scientific advice on the state of the stocks and their management needs.

At the request of the Committee for Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF) which is concerned with resource evaluation and development of marine fisheries south of Gibraltar to 6°S, and in pursuit of the recognized needs for increased regional and interregional cooperation for the greater participation of the coastal states in the available benefits to be obtained from exploitation of this region's fisheries, UNDP approved in 1974 the interregional project INT/72/074, entitled Development of Fisheries in the Eastern Central Atlantic, which since August 1975 has been headquartered in Dakar.

Over the past five years, the achievements of the project have been recognized by the countries of the CECAF region and a continuation of its activities in the form of the Interregional Fisheries Development and Management Programme (INT/79/019 - CECAF Component) as requested by the Sixth Session of the CECAF Committee in December 1979. The achievements include a number of resource surveys, stock assessment studies, management studies, economic analyses and fish demand projections, improvements in fish catching and fish handling technology, training and other activities executed either with the participation of FAO experts and consultants, or through seminars, meetings and in-service training awards. A significant part of this assistance has been provided by multilateral-funded activities formulated and organized by the CECAF Project (notably the CIDA/FAO/CECAF workshops and training courses, and the Norway-funded industry and technology programme for Fisheries Development in West Africa).

Despite this progress, and the increasing capabilities of the coastal states, many still lack sufficient indigenous expertise to carry out all the work still needed in stock evaluation, economic anlaysis, fisheries management and development planning, technology of fish capture and handling, fish marketing and other related fields. Continuation and strengthening of the assistance provided up to now by the CECAF Project are, therefore, necessary through this interregional project, which is to continue to be based in Dakar. Support for this policy but envisaging inputs through two separate sub-projects was given by the Eleventh Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Africa (Lome, Togo, 16-27 June 1980) and the specific resolution (3/80) on Programme of Assistance by FAO to African Fisheries.

II.E OUTPUTS

(a) Development of sub-regional or regional mechanisms for the formulation of concerted arrangements for the rational exploitation of shared fish stocks and eventual implementation through mutual collaboration in the context of technical cooperation between developing countries.

(b) Improved knowledge of the state of exploitation of stocks, including identification of opportunities for development and needs for management.

(c) Increased competence of the participating countries in the various fields of fisheries statistics, stock assessment, economics, fishing and fish processing tecnologies, fisheries administration and training.

(d) Periodic reports of the current fisheries situation in the sub-region indicating the opportunities for further development and requirements for more effective management by the coastal countries of their marine resources and fishing fleets. Elaboration of fisheries development strategies including specific reports on management options and techniques appropriate to Member States.

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II.F ACTIVITIES

1. Statistics

Emphasis will be given to assist both regional and national institutions supported by the project in improving the quality of data already reported, and the collection of data presently lacking concerning the quantity, value and composition of catch, the number of vessels, types of gear, and intensity of effort applied to obtain this catch in the various fishing zones of the CECAF region. Some of these data will be obtained from foreign-based vessels fishing in the region.

Appropriate institutions in coastal countries will be assisted in the compilation of accurate statistics on fish catch and effort, and other data of importance for fishery management within the fishing zones of their EEZs. Often these data will concern migrating fish species, so that neighbouring countries, through whose waters the stocks migrate, will need to develop standardized statistical collection procedures to permit pooling of data of common interest.

Attention will also need to be given to collecting data on artisanal fisheries (through such techniques as aerial and frame surveys) since they contribute a large proportion of local catches, and exploit different segments of the fish stocks.

The volume and complexity of the data to be verified, recorded, processed and analysed will necessitate access to computer and programming facilities.

2. Programme Analysis

This activity is in support of national and regional efforts for the establishment of a regional data centre to handle the considerable mass of data of regional relevance compiled on stock assessment and economic planning. Thus a major input will be required from an experienced computer programme/analyst.

In collaboration with those existing national centres which have already established computerized systems for storage and analysis of fishery statistical data, activities will be concentrated on promoting cooperation between these centres (in Morocco, Senegal, etc.) and in strengthening their technical capacity and compatability. Assistance will also be given to setting up and operating the regional data centre which, upon conclusion of the present project, will assume responsibility for the storage, retrieval and processing of data of common interest.

Recognizing that the collection of better statistics will only be achieved through the promotion of better utilization of the data by the coastal countries themselves, efforts toward the improvement of data collection will be completed, by promotion of their use at the national level for socio-economic analyses, stock assessments, etc.

3. Resources Assessment

On the basis of recommendations from the CECAF Working Party on Resources Evaluation, a series of ad hoc working parties will be organized in order to assess current levels of exploitation and abundance of the most important stocks. Further studies required for improving the monitoring and assessment of the principal fish resources will be identified, including statistical work, acoustic and trawl surveys, standardization of age reading and fishing effort measurements, and cooperative programmes in determining growth, mortality and other basic biological parameters required for assessing potential yields.

4. Economic Planning and Fisheries Management

Special attention needs to be given to the assessment of trends in prices of fish and fish products throughout the region, and in particular the effect of these prices and fishing costs on the rate of economic return and profitability of the main types of vessels fishing the resources of the region. Therefore, analyses must be made of the potential economic rent obtainable from exploitation of each of the more important stocks of the region, and of assessment of the probable impact of various policy options, all based upon a combination of data already available on the status of the fish stocks and on the economic returns of the various fishing units.

Quantitative analyses will be carried out of various alternative management policies. Studies will be made of the effect of regulating fishing effort, capacities or catches, or other appropriate measures, to enable the coastal countries to identify the best methods to obtain maximum socio-economic benefits from the fish stocks lying off their coastline. Investment opportunities will be identified to stimulate equitable distribution of benefits to the countries to create more advantageous fishing agreements or joint ventures.

The programme's outputs in the field of fishery statistics, resource assessment and planning will, in consideration of other important technical, socio-economic and political criteria, be assessed and analysed in order to elaborate the most practical methodologies for managing the fisheries in the region, in particular for those based on stocks shared by two or more countries. As these potential management measures evolve they will be communicated widely to the coastal countries concerned in the whole Programme, through the maintenance of a close liaison with the CECAF Sub-Committee on the Management of Resources within the Limits of National Jurisdiction, where special attention will be given to the implementation of the recommendations handed down and endorsed by the CECAF Committee.

This aspect of the Programme's activities will also involve attention to strengthening those national and regional institutions charged with advising on management, to evolving measures and policies for optimal regulation, surveillance and control of fisheries, as well as the legal framework within which such management can be undertaken.

5. Training, Development and TCDC

Special emphasis is to be given to all types of training activities, particularly with regard to government personnel involved in fishery statistics, resource assessment and development planning. It is planned that members of Government Fishery Departments will be joining the CECAF Programme's consultants for varying periods, so as to enhance their individual professional development and promote specific TCDC activities by undertaking specific tasks for the Programme related to their own and wider regional areas. Various group training courses will be organized so as to improve the level of statistics collection, resource assessment, planning and management throughout the region, whilst in-service training facilities will be provided for Government staff who need to acquire specific skills for application toward fishery management and development of the region's fish stocks. Special efforts will be made to organize various courses, seminars and workshops in order to accelerate the upgrading of national technical staff at all levels, but this will necessitate additional financial support from non-UNDP sources.

6. Industrial, Technological and Investment Activities

Following the recommendations of the CECAF Sub-Committee on Fishery Development, endorsed by the sessions of the CECAF Committee, the Programme will monitor and assess trends in trade, marketing, technology, investment and other important features of the fishing sector of the region. These data will be communicated to technical staff and policy-makers of the countries concerned so that all participating in the programme can take full advantage of the opportunities for TCDC/ECDC offered, which may be in the fields of new fish product development, new gear design, or investment, etc. Close attention will be given to the problems of small-scale fisheries and ways of improving the livelihood of persons involved in this under-privileged rural sub-sector.

II.G INPUTS

1. Government Inputs

Headquarters facilities will be provided by the Host Government, which will most probably be Senegal, in view of the satisfactory working arrangement which has functioned for hosting Projects INT/72/074 and INT/79/019. Certain staff, experts in statistics, stock assessment and economics, etc., will be seconded by coastal countries of the area to the Programme Headquarters to assist for fixed-term periods.

2. UNDP Inputs

Programme Leader: Under the general supervision of the Director of Operations, FAO Headquarters, but with considerable responsibility and initiative, he will be responsible for implementation in the CECAF area, of the Programme's workplan, for coordinating the work of the international staff, visiting consultants and activities undertaken through subcontract, with related UNDP/FAO, other multilateral and bilateral fishery project activities. He will be expected to liaise with senior representatives of Governments, industry, international agencies, funding and investment organizations, concerning fisheries development and management problems in the region. He will be specifically responsible for the presentation of reports on programme activities to the CECAF Sub-Committee on Fishery Development.

Deputy Programme Leader/Management Coordinator: Based upon the conclusions and recommendations of the CECAF Sub-Committee on the Management of Resources within the Limits of National Jurisdiction, he will prepare and present to the countries concerned, comprehensive options for management of the more important fisheries of the region, including those based on cephalopods, pelagic and demersal stocks, shrimp and hake. He will, together with the Fishery Biologist, organize appropriate resource assessment meetings and will, where required, advise coastal countries in the formulation of management schemes. He will also be concerned with studies and consultations on various aspects of fishery control and surveillance.

The Deputy Programme Leader/Management Coordinator will also be responsible for the coordination and implementation of the training activities undertaken under the direct aegis of the CECAF project and is charged with keeping the CECAF coastal countries regularly informed of these activities and their conclusions, as well as the identification and coordination of TCDC activities.

Senior Statistician: He will advise on and promote the improvement of national statistical collection and reporting systems so that comprehensive regional resource assessment and fishery management work can be based on adequate and up-to-date information. He will give particular attention to collection of data on the more important stocks which appear to be in urgent need of management, and special attention must be given to improvements in the reporting of catch composition and effort data by zone and season by the fleets of coastal and non-coastal countries, plus supporting data on economic return and manpower.

In addition, he should, through training and survey activities, assist coastal countries to devise and operate satisfactory systems for collecting data and reporting on effort, catches, etc., of the marine artisanal fisheries. He will be concerned, together with responsible Headquarters staff, with the increased coverage and improved quality of the data presented in the CECAF Statistical Bulletin.

Together with the Programme Analyst, he will implement the transfer of the existing data base concerning non-coastal countries activities into the planned CECAF computerized data centre, and assist the CECAF Working Party on Fishery Statistics.

Senior Fishery Biologist: Working along the general guidelines established by the CECAF Working Party on Resource Evaluation, the Senior Fishery Biologist will be responsible for organizing, running and reporting on ad hoc working groups convened for the asessment and monitoring of specific fish resources, and for ensuring that up-to-date information on the state of resources in the region can be made readily available to immediate colleagues, technical staff and policy-makers in the coastal countries. He will take a central role in monitoring resources research, and will assist in identifying and formulating prospective projects for supplementary activities in biological research, quantitative surveys, standardization of ichthyological techniques, etc., that are needed for reinforcing the effectiveness of fisheries biological research programmes in the region. He will be expected to provide a major input regarding fishery management studies.

Programme Analyst: In close collaboration with the FAO Headquarters Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Service (FIDI) and with national data centres he will be expected to operate the hardware and build up the necessary software for the compilation, storage and retrieval of all available fishery statistical data of regional interest including those data from non-coastal vessels which are required for assessment of the regional fish stocks, as well as for macro-economic analyses. He will provide technical advice on computer programming, automatic data processing and analysis, for the CECAF centre and where possible for other fishery research institutions in the region.

Senior Planning Adviser: This officer will be responsible for arranging, in collaboration with national fisheries authorities, the collection of quantitative data on fish prices and fishing costs on a continuing basis from the main fishing ports serving the region, so that micro-economic analyses of fishing operations, and macro-economic analyses of the more important fisheries can be updated and be made available to regional technical staff and policy-makers. Using basic fishery statistical data available, he will be required to propose and analyse alternative management policies ranging from increased investment to limitation of fishing activity which will enable the coastal countries to obtain the maximum socio-economic benefits from managed exploitation of the fish stocks lying within the EEZs off their coastline.

Professional Development: Provision is made in order to permit senior professional staff from participating countries to carry out short-term assignments on specific tasks for the programme at the field centre and simultaneously gain wider professional experience.

Equipment: It is anticipated that a computer and other smaller items of equipment will be acquired by the project from bilateral sources to assist the CECAF Committee to establish a regional data centre to store, process, analyse and disseminate to the countries in the region, basic data on the stocks and fisheries of major importance. The data centre will also provide, during the life of the project, computing facilities and technical assistance in the preparation of computer programmes and various analyses for fisheries laboratories and institutions in the region, but these responsibilities will be gradually assumed by the regional institution (CECAF Committee or subsidiary) upon completion of the project.

In view of the continuing number of detailed reports expected to be produced by the training courses and ad hoc working groups, etc., document reproduction services will be improved through provision of an adequate photocopying unit and a typing/stencilling machine with recall and editorial capacity.

Subcontracts: Subcontracts will be required for data analyses, for special aerial frame and check surveys in the statistical field, and for translation and publication of certain project reports.

II.H WORK PLAN

At the start of the Programme, a detailed work plan for its implementation will be prepared, taking into account the general framework of the main FAO EEZ Programme and the views expressed at meetings of the regional fisheries bodies concerned, as well as consultations with the Governments directly participating. The work plan will be reviewed periodically and revised as appropriate.

The Programme will report to the CECAF Sub-Committee on Fishery Development and a Coordinating Group appointed by the Sub-Committee will guide the Programme Leader in the choice of priority activities to be undertaken.

II.I PARTICIPATION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STAFF IN THE PROJECT

The activities of the project will be carried out by the full-time international staff, assisted, whenever possible, by the participation of such national staff as may be made available by their Governments from time to time, and the respective roles of the national and international staff shall be in accordance with the established concept and specific purposes of technical cooperation provided on a regional basis.

II.J INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The work will be guided by the CECAF Sub-Committees on Fishery Development and on the Management of the Resources within the Limits of National Jurisdiction.

II.K PRIOR OBLIGATIONS AND PREREQUISITES

The participating Governments will be expected to provide the normal privileges, facilities and support services required by the project's visiting missions, including access to appropriate staff and records immediately relevant to the declared objective of the mission's visits.

The Executing Agency will be expected to recruit the international staff and provide the other material inputs as described above and scheduled according to the latest budget revision.

Specifically, the Executing Agency will continue to provide technical secretariat support services, both to the CECAF Committee and to the Sub-Committees on Fishery Development, and on Management of the Resources within the Limits of National Jurisdiction.

The Project Document will be signed by UNDP, and UNDP assistance to the project will be provided, subject to UNDP receiving satisfaction that the conditions of this Project Document have been fulfilled or are likely to be fulfilled. When anticipated fulfilment of one or more of the conditions fails to materialize, UNDP may, at its discretion, either suspend or terminate its assistance.

II.L FUTURE UNDP ASSISTANCE

It is anticipated that this Programme will give rise to a number of sub-regional and national projects to be funded by various bilateral and multilateral agencies as well as others funded by UNDP itself.

PART III - SCHEDULES OF MONITORING EVALUATION AND REPORTS

III.A TRIPARTITE MONITORING REVIEWS

The Programme will be subject to periodic review in accordance with the policies and procedures established by UNDP for monitoring project and prgoramme implementation.

III.B. EVALUATION

The Programme will be subject to evaluation, in accordance with policies and procedures established for this purpose by UNDP. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the evaluation will be decided by consultation between the participating governments, UNDP and FAO.

III.C REPORTS

The following schedule of programme reports will be produced:

(i) A series of reports to participating countries on specific problems or actions taken;

(ii) A series of technical reports produced at the programme level summarizing findings of a more general application;

(iii) A Progress Report will be prepared at the end of each six-month period;

(iv) A Terminal Report containing the major findings and recommendations of the whole Programme, will be prepared at the end of its activities.

PROJECT BUDGET COVERING UNDP CONTRIBUTION
(in U.S. Dollars)

Country: Interregional

Project No. INT/81/014/A/01/12

Project Title: Development of Fisheries in the Eastern Central Atlantic

		Total		1982		1983		1984	
		m/m	U.S.$	m/m	U.S.$	m/m	U.S.$	m/m	U.S.$
	PROJECT PERSONNEL								
.	Experts								
.01	Programme Leader	36	303 360	12	93 480	12	100 920	12	108 960
.02	Dep. Programme Leader/ Management Coordinator	36	277 320	12	85 440	12	92 280	12	99 600
.03	Senior Planning Adviser	36	277 320	12	85 440	12	92 280	12	99 600
.04	Senior Fishery Biologist	36	246 120	12	75 840	12	81 840	12	88 440
.05	Senior Statistician	27	202 620	12	85 440	12	92 280	3	24 900
.06	Programme Analyst	24	157 680	12	75 840	12	81 840	-	-
.07	Consultants	18	135 000	6	45 000	6	45 000	6	45 000
.08	Professional Dev. Officer	21	101 706	3	14 400	9	41 472	9	45 834
.99	Sub-Total	234	1 701 126	81	560 880	87	627 912	66	512 334
.	Support Personnel		160 000		50 000		55 000		55 000
.	Travel		177 500		57 500		60 000		60 000
.	Component Total		2 038 626		668 380		742 912		627 334
.	SUB-CONTRACTS (including data analysis and TCDC activities)		80 000		15 000		30 000		35 000
.	TRAINING		190 394		56 840		66 228		67 326
.	EQUIPMENT		44 000		20 000		12 000		12 000
	MISCELLANEOUS		64 480		17 480		23 000		24 000
	UNDP TOTAL CONTRIBUTION		2 417 500		777 700		874 140		765 660

ATTACHMENT E

DRAFT NOTES ON THE CECAF PROJECT

10.1.84
Dakar
Preliminary version

NOTES ON THE CECAF PROJECT (INT/81/014)

1. BACKGROUND

In response to a request from the Committee for Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF), the Project for Development of Fisheries in the Eastern Central Atlantic, commonly known as the CECAF Project, is being undertaken by FAO, as executing agency, with funds of the United Nations Development Programme. CECAF was established in 1967 as a Fishery Committee of FAO. One of its principal objectives is to assist member governments in establishing the scientific basis for regulatory measures aimed at conservation and improvement of the living resources of the seas between the Gibraltar Straits and the Congo (Zaire) River. After a preproject activity commencing October 1973, the Project achieved full operational status in January 1975 based at Dakar, Senegal. The initial Project (INT/72/024, for 1973-1979) was followed by INT/79/019 CE (1980-1981) and now INT/81/014 (1982-84).

CECAF member countries participating in the Project are Mauritania, Morocco, Cape Verde, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Congo and Zaire. Equatorial Guinea is shortly expected to become a member of CECAF and a country participating in the Project. Spain is a CECAF member and an active cooperator with the Project, through the staff of its research laboratory in the Canary Islands. Scientists from non coastal CECAF member countries, such as Romania, France, Poland, Korea, Norway, Japan, have contributed to CECAF meetings. Scientists from non CECAF countries, such as the Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic and Portugal have also contributed. Other CECAF member states are the USA, Cuba, Italy and Greece. Canada and Denmark have also made contributions to CECAF work. The Project reports to, and is supervised by the CECAF Sub-Committee on Fishery Development.

2. THE FISHERY

In comparison with other parts of the world, the CECAF Region has a relatively small population of 190 millions spread over a vast land mass. However, the area and population of each country vary greatly and, for example, the population of Nigeria dominates the region with other 40 percent of the total. The most abundant fish resources are concentrated off a relatively lowly populated coastline stretching from southern Morocco to Sierra Leone, and the principal species caught are sardinella and horse mackerel. Around the coast there are some localised stocks of high value species, such as shrimp and cephalopods, which although caught in small quantities, form the basis of important locally-based fishing operations. Brackish water fisheries, together with aquaculture, account for only a small percentage of total landings.

About two million tons of the present approximate annual CECAF landed weight of 3,5 millions are caught by foreign-based vessels (the Soviet Union takes one million tons). The total value of landings is about US$ 1,400 million, of which about 33 percent is caught by vessels of developing coastal countries. An overall regional objective is to

ensure that the developing coastal countries increase their share of the benefits available from the region's fish resources. However, most of the stocks are at their upper limit of exploitation, and there is now a pressing need to ensure management of the resources.

Morocco, Senegal and Mauritania have the largest fish exports, yet only a small percentage of their trade goes to the rest of Africa. The principal importing countries in the CECAF area are Liberia, Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo and Zaire, for these countries do not have abundant fish resources within their fishing zones (and overall imports are increasing). The bulk of fish imported (over one million tons per year, mainly frozen small pelagics), has been transhipped (and often caught in the CECAF area) by vessels of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Per caput consumption of fish in a number of West African countries normally exceeds the world average of 12 kilos per year.

The increased control by coastal countries over adjacent waters, by extension of the fishing limits, has accelerated the trend towards special (licensing or other) arrangements between coastal states and foreign fleets, allied more and more with the requirements of greater landings at the ports of coastal states by such foreign vessels and the development of more locally-based catching, processing and export industries. The number of canoes and their catch in most countries appears to be increasing, although, as a percentage of the total catch, this artisanal fishery may land less than in the mid-1960's. The number of inshore and nearwater fishing vessels (and the catch from these vessels) of local registration continue to rise (but landings are mainly of high value demersal fish), thus ensuring the increased participation of coastal countries in the fishery.

3. OBJECTIVES

The Project objectives are to promote the rational utilization of the fish resources of the region and, within the limits set by these resources, the increased participation by coastal West African countries in their fisheries. The more precise objectives have been to :

i. improve statistics and biological data, and strengthen data-gathering mechanisms ;

ii. develop a system for monitoring resources and evaluating fish stocks ;

iii. strengthen the capacity of participating countries in management of the resources and coordinated development planning ;

iv. train personnel required for the above functions ;

v. promote, coordinate and assist in programme of research ;

vi. promote and assist in the development of aquaculture ;

vii. promote and assist in the development of selected individual country programmes and projects of significance for regional and sub-regional development, and identify investment opportunities for national, bilateral and multilateral financing.

In recent years, priority has been given to training, evaluation and management of fish stocks, artisanal fishery development and support to CECAF (the Committee), rather than aquaculture. These priorities were established as a result of the UNDP/FAO Review mission which analysed the activities of the CECAF Project in 1977. Project activities, since 1977, have corresponded closely with recommendations of the Review Missions'Report and with proposals of the CECAF Sub-Committee on Fishery Development.

4. THE BUDGET

Breakdown of the total UNDP expenditure of US$ 7.8 millions has been :

Project Number	INT/72/074	INT/79/019 CE	INT/81/014
Years	'73-'79	'80-'81	'80-'84
Personnel		Thousands US$	
(Inc.travel and support staff)	2,076	1,155	1,760
Subcontracts	1,546 1/	25	22
Training	101	157	151
Equipment	304 2/	38	78
Miscellaneous	151	114	145
TOTAL	4,178	1,489	2,156

1/ Provided in Soviet roubles specifically for a resource survey.

2/ Over $ 250,000 were spent on equipment for the resource survey.

In addition to UNDP funding, the Government of Senegal (in spite of financial stringency) supplies offices and some operational expenditure (amounting over the years to about US$ 120,000 in total). The Government of Spain pays an official to collect statistics at Las Palmas under the supervision of the Project (at a cumulative cost to Spain of about US$ 100,000). The Project has attracted funds from Canada for a series of

training courses, seminars and workshops, and the publication of fish identification sheets (at a cost exceeding US$ 1 million). The Norwegian Government financed missions to the region to aid industrial and artisanal fishery development (to the value of US$ 1 million). Further funding has come from Norway for fishery legislation and management (US$ 0.3 million), management studies (US$ 0.1 million), fishery surveillance (US$ 0.1 million), and from Denmark for a fishery planning workshop (US$ 0.2 Million). France, Spain, Morocco and Senegal have made fishery research vessels available for CECAF resource surveys (total approx. cost US$ 0.5 m). With UNDP and Norwegian funds, the Project GLO/79/011 has operated a research vessel throughout CECAF waters in 1981 and 1982 (about US$ 1.0 m). Supplementary FAO Regular Programme funds (through Regional Office for Africa, fishery planning and fishery liaison) have also been spent as a result of Project activities (about US$ 0.2 m). Participating governments also contribute substantially in kind to training activities and the organization of technical working groups.

5. ACHIEVEMENTS

5.1 Implementation

Long term staff consist of a Programme Leader, Deputy Programme Leader/Management Coordinator, Statistician, Biologist, Planner/Economist and a Data Analyst/Programmer. Earlier in the Project, there was an Adviser in Industrial Development and an Administrator. Short term consultants have been hired for specific activities and staff of CECAF Governments, on secondment, have served in the Professional Development Programme. In addition to UNDP paid staff there has been the assistance of Government Cooperative Programmes that has allowed many supplementary activities to take place. The experts have worked effectively as a team, and established a clear identity with the region's concerns. The staff have been able to balance their activity between responding to requests and needs, and avoiding the problem of raising unrealistic expectations (of possible Project achievements). In view of the linguistic situation, the staff have worked in English and French and often Portuguese.

Dakar has been a suitable Project base, because of relatively good communications with West African countries and telephone/telex links with Rome, and the interest of the host government in Project activities. FIO and the Technical Divisions in Rome have helped greatly with delivery.

5.2 Technical Meetings and Resource Assessment

Noteworthy has been the regularity of technical meetings (more than 35), held under the aegis of either CECAF or the Project. This is an ongoing activity towards understanding the character of the various components of the region's fisheries, and providing the framework within which further research, management and development can be effected. Coastal countries often take the initiative to ask CECAF to organize the meetings, which reflects an interest in increased participation in scientifically assessing the resources. In this activity, CECAF is

emulating the work done by other scientific and fishery commissions (ICES, IATTC, ICCAT, ICSEAF, NAFO, 1/, etc.). Such meetings also allow valuable working relationship to be established between local scientists and fishery personnel from Spain, Portugal, France, Soviet Union, Korea, Poland, GDR, Romania, etc. Reports of the technical meetings are submitted to the CECAF Working Party on Resources Evaluation, and the conclusions of the Working Party are considered by countries when negotiating agreements to allow foreign fleets to operate in waters under coastal country jurisdiction.

5.3 Statistics

The availability of reasonable data for conducting analysis has improved mainly due to the activities of the Project in visiting the countries and digging out the required data or at least making sensible estimates. It is important to stress the time that this takes and that progress in these matters is made only with extreme slowness. Statistical collection systems have been improved in a number of countries. The statistical data collected at Las Palmas have been of particular importance to Northwest African countries in improving their knowledge of foreign based vessels operating in coastal waters. Morocco and Mauritania have used the data to justify the introduction of strict controls on their own and foreign vessels fishing within their EEZ's. The Project has processed this data, and the data on fisheries of other countries, on the computer at the Oceanographic Research Centre, Dakar-Thiaroye (and the Project pays for its use).

5.4 Resource surveys

A number of resource surveys have been carried out under the supervision of the Project. Abundance of fish stocks have been assessed 2/ on the basis of these resource surveys and fishing data have been provided to coastal country government. The charter of a Soviet vessel to undertake a resource survey in the early stages of the Project was rather costly for the results obtained. Subsequent surveys (joint Spain/Senegal/France/ Morocco surveys, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen survey, and national surveys - Morocco, Ghana Mauritania, etc.) were most successful. This has been due to the Project backstopping such surveys and organizing a number of meetings on survey techniques. The recommendations were subsequently implemented (even the Soviet researchers now attempt to use these techniques). It should be noted that the CECAF Project was responsible for smooth implementation of the Dr. Fridtjof Nansen survey (GLO/79/011) over one year. Project surveys

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1/ ICES - International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, IATTC-Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission, ICCAT - International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna, ICSEAF - International Commission for South-East Atlantic Fisheries, NAFCO - Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization.

2/ Although the southern zone has large tuna resources, the first session of CECAF recommended that the Committee avoid most tuna work because ICCAT exists for such resource evaluation and management tasks (the Project has therefore not become too closely involved with tuna). However, CECAF Project funds have often been used to support ICCAT

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and FAO reports have been of particular relevance to assessing the Balistes bloom, now exploited mainly by the Soviet fleet (about 60,000 tons per year) in the waters of Guinea Bissau. The Koreans recently initiated a tagging programme for this species (as in Mauritania the Oceanographic Centre has a tagging programme for demersal fish). Vessels of coastal countries, excluding Ghana, normally reject the species at sea because of low market value. The Project has also taken a lead in studying the general discard rate from trawlers, because about sixty per cent of all catch by Dakar based trawlers is rejected at sea (and the Spanish and other West European trawlers regularly discard this percentage throughout the Region).

5.5 Artisanal and Industrial Development

Useful contributions have been made with respect to fishing gear catalogues, fishing charts and canoe sailing improvements. A most successful training course on gear and vessels was organized. Regional consultations to discuss artisanal fisheries were frequently held. A subcontract was awarded to an institution in a coastal country for socioeconomic and cost/earnings analyses of the artisanal sector. The major work of data collection, tabulation/collation and analyses could not have been possible without the Project programmers'aid. With Norway and Canada funds for investment appraisal and industrial training, the Project has played an important part in emphasising the role of fishing industry in the development process. Some emphasis has been given to establish a Fish Marketing and Information Service, and Norway as a donor has been found. In general it would appear that artisanal (canoe) fisheries continue to be active throughout the region, and their result compare favourably with the (often) poorly managed and very costly industrial vessels.

5.6 Management of Resources and Development Planning

With Norwegian funds, and within the framework of the FAO-EEZ Programme, the Project has given attention to legislative, management and surveillance improvements. As a result, a number of countries now emphasise mesh size regulations (and have introduced the 60 mm size as recommended by CECAF). Some countries have drawn up new fishery legislation. Zones have been reserved for artisanal fishermen (and Morocco and Mauritania have zones closed to foreign trawlers). The surveillance meeting and the aerial surveillance activity of the Project, in 1981, gave valuable experience to technicians committed to setting up a fishery control and inspection service. Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia now place observers/inspectors on foreign based vessels fishing their waters.

CECAF has issued warnings on the danger of allowing unrestricted effort and entry into a fishery but, although some countries are beginning to restrict overall effort, the general progress in this direction is very slow. Further background studies on appropriate management recommendations for the various fisheries are continuing.

5.8 Investment

Staff of the World Bank, African Development Bank and Arab Agencies have used resource and economic information provided by the Project to justify investments (either spent or planned) in Mauritania (US$ 5 m), Senegal (US$ 28 m), The Gambia (US$ 35 m), Morocco (US$ 10 m), Benin (US$ 5 m) and Cape Verde (US$ 10 m). Governments and private investors have used Project information to justify investments (eitheir spent or planned) in Ghana (US$ 40 m), Senegal (US$ 16 m), Nigeria (US$ 50 m), Sierra Leone (US$ 4 m), and Gabon (US$ 4 m). In some cases, the Project has advised against investment because of lack of fish resources (e.g. Cameroon) or for some other reasons (and it should be noted that many costly government and private investments in the fishery sector have been failures). Project staff have identified and formulated projects for subsequent bilateral and multilateral technical assistance in Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Cape Verde, Congo, Sierra Leone, Gabon and Mauritania, and for integrated development of small scale fisheries in the region (to be undertaken with Danish and Norwegian funds). USAID is using Project information to formulate a project for exploiting the Balistes stock off Guinea Bissau.

5.9 Training

The Project has organized training assignments for about 600 persons (255 for INT/72/074), 152 for INT/79/019 CE and 200 so far for INT/81/014). These assignments are normally for a maximum of two weeks within the Region and involve participation in resource surveys, fishing trials, attendance at courses, work with specialists and participation in technical meetings. Visits by artisanal fishermen to see Senegalese techniques have been arranged for fishermen of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Guinea Bissau (where transportation and per diem were paid by the Project). Numerous persons that have undergone CECAF Project training have now been nominated Directors of Fisheries in their respective countries (e.g. Nigeria, Zaire, Benin, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Senegal, Togo, Cameroon, Liberia and Mauritania), and friendships established during training activities can substantially benefit regional cooperation.

5.10 Reports

The following arrangements have been made for reporting on project findings, results and achievements : (i) a CECAF/ECAF series (orange cover) published in Rome, which provides extensive information on resources or on different aspects of use to the fishing industry ; (ii) a Technical Report series (red cover) published in Dakar, for distribution of data of a technical nature to assist government personnel in their various activities ; (iii) a Working Paper series, often for restricted distribution, which contains useful notes or incomplete data ; (iv) Travel reports, normally for restricted distribution, which are accounts of travel missions by Project staff ; (v) Semi-annual Reports to inform FAO and UNDP of all phases of the Project progress ; (vi) Newsletters, produced at periodic intervals, to inform governments of Project activities ; (vii) Other documents prepared for scientific meetins and training courses, by the Project staff in the course of their normal duties.

5.8 Investment

Staff of the World Bank, African Development Bank and Arab Agencies have used resource and economic information provided by the Project to justify investments (either spent or planned) in Mauritania (US$ 5 m), Senegal (US$ 28 m), The Gambia (US$ 35 m), Morocco (US$ 10 m), Benin (US$ 5 m) and Cape Verde (US$ 10 m). Governments and private investors have used Project information to justify investments (eitheir spent or planned) in Ghana (US$ 40 m), Senegal (US$ 16 m), Nigeria (US$ 50 m), Sierra Leone (US$ 4 m), and Gabon (US$ 4 m). In some cases, the Project has advised against investment because of lack of fish resources (e.g. Cameroon) or for some other reasons (and it should be noted that many costly government and private investments in the fishery sector have been failures). Project staff have identified and formulated projects for subsequent bilateral and multilateral technical assistance in Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Cape Verde, Congo, Sierra Leone, Gabon and Mauritania, and for integrated development of small scale fisheries in the region (to be undertaken with Danish and Norwegian funds). USAID is using Project information to formulate a project for exploiting the Balistes stock off Guinea Bissau.

5.9 Training

The Project has organized training assignments for about 600 persons (255 for INT/72/074), 152 for INT/79/019 CE and 200 so far for INT/81/014). These assignments are normally for a maximum of two weeks within the Region and involve participation in resource surveys, fishing trials, attendance at courses, work with specialists and participation in technical meetings. Visits by artisanal fishermen to see Senegalese techniques have been arranged for fishermen of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Guinea Bissau (where transportation and per diem were paid by the Project). Numerous persons that have undergone CECAF Project training have now been nominated Directors of Fisheries in their respective countries (e.g. Nigeria, Zaire, Benin, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Senegal, Togo, Cameroon, Liberia and Mauritania), and friendships established during training activities can substantially benefit regional cooperation.

5.10 Reports

The following arrangements have been made for reporting on project findings, results and achievements : (i) a CECAF/ECAF series (orange cover) published in Rome, which provides extensive information on resources or on different aspects of use to the fishing industry ; (ii) a Technical Report series (red cover) published in Dakar, for distribution of data of a technical nature to assist government personnel in their various activities ; (iii) a Working Paper series, often for restricted distribution, which contains useful notes or incomplete data ; (iv) Travel reports, normally for restricted distribution, which are accounts of travel missions by Project staff ; (v) Semi-annual Reports to inform FAO and UNDP of all phases of the Project progress ; (vi) Newsletters, produced at periodic intervals, to inform governments of Project activities ; (vii) Other documents prepared for scientific meetins and training courses, by the Project staff in the course of their normal duties.

Each Project publication normally has a minimum issue of 200 copies in English and French. Over one hundred technical reports have so far been issued with UNDP funds. Norwegian and Canadian funds have allowed publication of 30 reports. The Project has latterly been responsible for preparation of all CECAF Session and Technical Reports. All Project reports have made a useful contribution to disseminating knowledge, and cultivating an awareness of some of the more necessary points to keep in mind when exploiting a stock and developing a fishery. Numerous reports have been published in simple language for the non-specialist reader (the Overviews, Trends, Meeting Reports, etc.), and Ministers, Directors and senior administrators can also keep abreast of Project activities through the Newsletter. One problem is the frequent absence of a central documentation centre in many Fishery Departments, and the Project has had to overcome this constraint by wide distribution of reports for private use by government staff (N.B. : most Fishery Departments do not have enough funds for subscription to international fishery journals). In the Dakar office a comprehensive collection of documents on the fishery of each country in the region has been established.

5.11 Support to CECAF (the Committee)

The Project's link to CECAF has been an aid to both CECAF and the Project in that the activities of both organizations have benefitted from and have been strengthened by the link. However CECAF itself has been handicaped by a frequent change in government representatives (and their expressed priorities) at Sessions. This can hinder the CECAF Secretariat and the Project in their attempt to ensure that the medium plan programme of work is in accord with the requirements and needs of coastal country governments. At the recent CECAF session (September 1982 in Lomé), fifteen of the nineteen coastal countries participating in the Project were represented by delegates at their own government's expenses, and there was agreement that the Project was most successful in accomplishing its objectives.

The CECAF Project has looked upon its counterparts as staff in the various administrations. The contact has been improved by the appointment of a specialist from the region as Deputy Programme Leader and CECAF Secretary (the CECAF Secretary was previously based in Rome and paid by the FAO Regular Programme). The secondment of fishery staff to the Project under the Professional Development programme has served as a form of Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries (TCDC). Nevertheless, a continuing constraint is the frequent change of appointment of local staff between posts, so that follow-up to some particular activities can be thwarted. Furthermore, many administrations are suffering severe shortages of funds for collection of statistics, resource surveys, gear trials, extension, development activities, etc., and their conditions of work and ability to improve their output and quality of work are sometimes deteriorating. The existence of the Project

has helped to mitigate this constraint, and has been of particular interest to the smaller countries where no national UNDP/FAO or bi-/multilateral fishery activity exists, and/or in situations (e.g. Ghana) where scientists are increasingly cut off from contacts with scientists in other countries. Eventually, one would expect to see a CECAF Secretariat financed like ICES by the countries themselves (and some income could be earned from other sources, e.g., by sale of publications). For the establishment of a technically competent autonomous advisory body, locally financed and staffed, there are some indications that the non coastal member states might provide finance, and may not be assumed that this would be unacceptable to the coastal states until it has been investigated. In any case the advisory rather than management capacity of CECAF should be stressed.

5.12 Increased Coastal Participation in the Fisheries

Between 1977 and 1980, the value of the catch 1/ of coastal developing countries increased from 28% to 33% of the total value of the catch in the region. Numerous vessels, operating in the region, have passed from foreign to local ownership (particularly in Morocco, Senegal, and Ghana). All coastal countries have vessel licensing policies, and most countries enforce policies such as placement of local fishermen on foreign vessels, payment of high license fees, payment of export tax, quotas, supply of fish to the local consumer or processor. Thus although the old structure of dominant foreign fishing continues (and many European/Asian companies now have joint ventures - with management skills - based in coastal countries), there has been a definite shift in control of fishing to authorities of the coastal countries and to their participation in the fisheries.

When the low cost of the Project (US$ 8 millions from UNDP) is set against (i) the high value of the catch (US$ 10,000 millions for 1973/82), (ii) the influence of Project activities on fishery staff (through training and education), (iii) the increasing participation of coastal developing countries in the fishery (investment/management measures) and (iv) our advances in knowledge of the fishery, it is evident that the UNDP (and associated Trust Funds) expenditure has been highly effective. Relating the results to the objectives, it is apparent that the Project has achieved, and is achieving, what it set out to do.

1/ However, between 1974 and 1980 the coastal population increased by thirty per cent, whereas the landings by vessels flying a local flag increased by only about ten per cent. To some extent, the gap between demand and local supply has been met by increased imports (often from East European vessels fishing in CECAF waters)

5.13 Immediate tasks

In 1984 there will be the Working Party on Resource Evaluation, for which substantial preparation is required, and the forthcoming Session of CECAF where Project activities will be critically assessed. The present thrust to improve flow of information to key persons will be emphasised.

Subject to availability of funding the present balance in priorities of Project activities will be essentially maintained. If core staff have to be reduced in number due to funding problems, then the appointment of Associate Experts to the Project may ensure that some activities can continue, but possibly at a lower intensity, and the quality of output may suffer.

The Project has now established a working rhythm and the staff has an unparallelled knowledge of the region. Technical work undertaken by the Project is yielding tangible results. If it is allowed to terminate it is more than probable that national decisions on policy, investment, training tasks, surveys, management statistics, etc. will get worse, because there will be no equivalent institution, set up and financed locally, ready to take over its tasks for a long time to come.

6.1 Project staff

(INT/72/074)

Name	Title	Starting date	Completion date
M. Zei (Yugoslavia)	Manager	Oct. 1973	May 1975
R. Payne (Canada)	Industrial Adviser	Jan. 1974	June 1974
D. Levi (Italy)	Biologist	June 1974	Oct. 1974
J.H.H. Legaré (Canada)	Leader	Jan. 1975	July 1978
K. Talarczak (Poland)	Industry Adviser	April 1975	April 1978
G.V. Everett (U.K.)	Planning Adviser	Aug. 1975	Dec. 1976
	Planning Adviser/Leader	Jan. 1979	Dec. 1979
M. Risi (Italy)	Administrative Officer	Jan. 1975	June 1978
		Nov. 1976	Dec. 1976
T. Mizuishi (Japan)	Industry Adviser	June 1975	May 1977
		July 1979	Dec. 1979
P. Proude (U.K.)	Manager	July 1975	July 1975
M. Aristjonnson (Iceland)	Industry Adviser	Sept. 1975	Dec. 1975
P. Gurtner (Switzerland)	Technologist	July 1975	July 1975
F. Gonzales-Alberdi (Argentina)	Biologist	April 1975	May 1975
I. Villegas (Chile)	Biologist	May 1976	Sept. 1977
E. Agger (Denmark)	Biologist (Fiolent)	July 1976	Aug. 1976
J. Burczynski (Poland)	Acoustic Specialist (Fiolent)	July 1976	Aug. 1976
		Aug. 1977	Aug. 1977
		Jan. 1978	Jan. 1978
L.A. Piekutowski (Poland)	Biologist (Fiolent)	Jan. 1976	April 1976
I.J.B. Robertson (U.K.)	Biologist (Fiolent)	Sept. 1976	Dec. 1976
R. Suppin (Israel)	Training Specialist	June 1976	Aug. 1976
		Feb. 1977	March 1977
		Oct. 1978	Nov. 1978
Y.A. Tang (Taiwan)	Aquaculturist	April 1976	May 1976
H. Doeff (Holland)	Training Coordinator	Dec. 1976	May 1978
E.E. Dayhoff (U.S.A.)	Statistician	Oct. 1977	Dec. 1978
L.C. Christy (U.S.A.)	Lawyer	Oct. 1977	Dec. 1977
C. Curr (U.K.)	Industry Adviser	Oct. 1977	Dec. 1977
J.P. Kimpe (Belgium)	Aquaculturist	April 1977	May 1977
J. Deltour (Belgium)	Training Specialist	Jan. 1977	Feb. 1977
K. Haywood (U.K.)	Planning Adviser	Nov. 1977	Dec. 1977
J. Sainsbury (U.S.A.)	Training Specialist	Oct. 1977	Oct. 1977
T. Yamamoto (Japan)	Statistician	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979
J.F. Arrundale (U.K.)	Technologist	May 1978	June 1978
C. Beever (U.K.)	Economist	May 1978	June 1978
J. Plouchart (France)	Planning Adviser	April 1978	May 1978
E. Fidell (U.S.A.)	Lawyer	July 1978	Aug. 1978
G. Saint-Cyr (France)	Training Specialist	June 1978	July 1978
B. Seck (Senegal)	Planning Adviser	Oct. 1978	Nov. 1978
J.E. Carroz (Switzerland)	Lawyer	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1978
G.K.F. Moore (U.K.)	Lawyer	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1978
A. Purcell (Chile)	Economist	Oct. 1978	Nov. 1978
A. Bentuvia (Israel)	Training Specialist	Dec. 1978	Jan. 1979
W. Griffin* (U.S.A.)	Economist	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1978
K. Ansa-Emin (Ghana)	Biologist	April 1974	June 1974
		Feb. 1975	Feb. 1975
		Sept. 1975	May 1976
		Sept. 1977	Dec. 1977
J. Warren* (U.S.A.)	Economist	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1978
R. Jones (U.K.)	Biologist	June 1978	June 1978
J.A. Gulland (U.K.)	Biologist	June 1978	June 1978
J. Thompson (New Zealand)	Industry Adviser	Dec. 1978	Jan. 1979
F.T. Christy* (U.S.A.)	Economist	April 1979	April 1979
		June 1979	July 1979
T. Evans (U.S.A.)	Lawyer	Oct. 1979	Dec. 1979
A. Caldeira-Marques (Cape Verde)	Lawyer	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1979
A. Anum-Doyi (Ghana)	Technologist	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1979
L. Boerema (Holland)	Biologist	March 1979	March 1979
		Aug. 1979	Aug. 1979
J. Rudolfi (Germany)	Industry Adviser	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1979
M. Rami (Morocco)	Biologist	April 1979	April 1979
C. Herman (Belgium)	Biologist	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1979
J. Stevenson (U.S.A.)	Biologist	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1979
C. Carleton (U.K.)	Economist	Aug. 1979	Oct. 1979
P. Mfina (Congo)	Biologist	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1979
J. Jennings (U.K.)	Inspector	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1979
G. Sharp (U.S.A.)	Biologist	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1979
S. Garcia (France)	Biologist	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1979
J.P. Troadec (France)	Biologist	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1979
P.J. Monoyer (Belgium)	Associate Expert (Biology/Statistics)	Sept. 1978	Dec. 1979
B. Seck (Mrs) (Senegal)	Secretary (local)	July 1975	Feb. 1978
C. Holta-Fava (Mrs)(U.K.)	Secretary(International)	April 1976	April 1977
M. Mirville (Miss)(France)	Secretary(International)	April 1977	Oct. 1978
M. Peyrille (Miss)(France)	Secretary(International)	March 1979	Feb. 1980
A. Diatta (Miss)(Senegal)	Secretary (local)	March 1978	Dec. 1979
J. Roukoz-Diab (Miss) (Senegal)	Secretary (local)	Sept. 1978	Dec. 1979
S. Kanté (Senegal)	Driver	Nov. 1975	Dec. 1979
M. Diallo (Senegal)	Duplicator Operator	Feb. 1976	Oct. 1976
A. Diagne (Senegal)	Duplicator Operator	Oct. 1976	Dec. 1979

Partially financed by FAO/GCP/RAF/146 (NOR).

Name	Title	Starting date		Completion date	
.C. Njock (Cameroon)	Prof.Dev.-Biologist	Dec.	1981	Dec.	1981
. Brownell (USA)	Artisanal Fisheries	Nov.	1981	Dec.	1981
. Samba (Senegal)	Prof.Dev.-Art.Fisheries	Nov.	1981	Nov.	1981
. Koranteng (Ghana)	Prof.Dev.-Biologist	Aug.	1981	Oct.	1981
.J. Allain (Canada)	Surveillance-GCP/INT/570/NOR	Nov.	1981	Dec.	1981
. Shotton (Canada)	Bioeconomist-GLO/79/011	Dec.	1981	Dec.	1981
. Crispoldi-Motta (Italy)	Data Analyst	Nov.	1981	Dec.	1981
. Foukoz-Diab (Senegal)	Admin.Assistant	Jan.	1980	Dec.	1981
. Diatta (Senegal)	Secretary	Jan.	1980	Dec.	1980
. Diop (Senegal)	Secretary	Jan.	1980	Dec.	1981
. Kanté (Senegal)	Driver	Jan.	1980	Dec.	1981
. Diagne (Senegal)	Duplicator operator	Jan.	1980	Dec.	1981
. Diop (Senegal)	Duplicator operator	Jan.	1981	Dec.	1981
	(INT/81/014)				
.V. Everett (U.K.)	Programme Leader	Jan.	1982		
. Ansa-Emmim (Ghana)	Deputy Programme Leader	Jan.	1982		
. Shimura (Japan)	Senior Statistician	Jan.	1982		
.C. Roest (Holland)	Biologist	Jan.	1982		
.P. Barbe (France)	Programmer/Analyst	Jan.	1982		
.A. Robinson (U.K.)	Senior Planner Economist	Jan.	1982		
.S. Bellemans (Belgium)	Associate Expert (Biology)	Jan.	1982		
.K.L. Drammeh (Gambia)	Prof.Dev. Officer	Dec.	1982	Mar.	1983
. Prado (France)	Gear Technologist	Jan.	1982	Feb.	1982
. Akester (U.K.)	Canoe Technologist	Jan.	1982	July	1982
. Garcia (France)*	Biologist (FAO-HQ)	Jan.	1982	Feb.	1982
. Newton (Canada)*	Surveillance (FAO-HQ)	June	1982	June	1982
. Lawson (U.K.)	Management (small scale)	Aug.	1982	Sept.	1982
. Shotton (Canada)	Management (pelagic)	Oct.	1982	Dec.	1982
.C. Villegas (Chile)	Resource Evaluation	Sep.	1982	Dec.	1982
. Akester (U.K.)*	Canoe Technologist	Oct.	1982	Dec.	1982
. Orszulok (Poland)	Vessel Technologist	Dec.	1982	Dec.	1982
Spencer Chapman (U.K.)	Canoe Technologist	Nov.	1982	Dec.	1982
Coppola (Italy)*	Statistics	Oct.	1982	Oct.	1982

Partially paid by FAO Regular Programme

(INT/79/019 CE)

Name	Title	Starting date		Completion da	
G.V. Everett (U.K.)	Leader	Jan.	1980	Dec.	1981
K. Ansa-Emmim (Ghana)	Deputy Leader	Jan.	1980	Dec.	1981
T. Shimura (Japan)	Statistician	Jan.	1980	Dec.	1981
F. Roest (Holland)	Biologist	Jan.	1981	Dec.	1981
P. Barbe (France)	Programmer	Jan.	1981	Dec.	1981
N.A. Robinson (U.K.)	Planner	Apr.	1981	Dec.	1981
I. Mizuishi (Japan)	Industrialist	Jan.	1980	Mar.	1980
P. Moncyer (Belgium)	Ass.Expert (Biology)	Dec.	1980	Sep.	1981
M. Bellemans (Belgium)	Ass.Expert (Biology)	May	1980	Dec.	1981
M. Peyrille (France)	Admin.Assistant	Jan.	1980	Feb.	1980
R. Jones (U.K.)	Biologist	Apr.	1980	May	1980
L. Bijavec (Yugoslavia)	Biologist	May	1980	Nov.	1980
A. Laurec (France)	Statistician	June	1980	June	1980
M. Grosslein (USA)	Statistician	June	1980	June	1980
R. Lawson (U.K.)	Economist	July	1980	July	1980
H. Hatanaka (Japan)	Biologist	Oct.	1980	Oct.	1980
L. Sarr (Gambia)	Prof.Dev.-Institutions	Sept.	1980	Mar.	1981
W. Odoi-Akersie (Ghana)	Prof.Dev.-Economics	Oct.	1980	Nov.	1980
P. Mfina (Congo)	Prof.Dev.-Biologist	Nov.	1980	Jan.	1981
D. Gréboval (France)	Bioeconomist-GCP/RAF/150/NOR	Jan.	1981	Dec.	1981
J.M. Kapetsky (USA)	Biologist	Feb.	1981	Mar.	1981
R.L. Welcomme (U.K.)	Biologist	Feb.	1981	Feb.	1981
R. Shotton (Canada)	Bioeconomist	Apr.	1981	May	1981
R.M. Jarrold (U.K.)	Economist	Apr.	1981	May	1981
G. Bazigos (Greece)	Statistician	Jan.	1981	Jan.	1981
S. Venema (Holland)	Biologist	Jan.	1981	Jan.	1981
K. Amégavie (Togo)	Prof.Dev.-Biologist	Jan.	1981	May	1981
B.A. Doyi (Ghana)	Prof.Dev.-Gear	Mar.	1981	May	1981
S. Coppola (Italy)	Programmer	June	1981	June	1981
W. Schroedter (Germany)	Marketing	Aug.	1981	Sept.	1981
M. Niang (Senegal)	Marketing	Aug.	1981	Sept.	1981
M.J. Savini (France)	Legal Adviser - GCEP/RAF/140/NOR	Aug.	1979	June	1980
M.A. Onabanjo (Nigeria)	Prof.Dev.-Economist	July	1981	July	1981

6.2 Notes on project activities in each country

The majority of fish resources are in the northern area. The fishery sector of northern CECAF countries is often a very important activity in the national economy, and most countries now have a Minister for Fisheries. In the Southern CECAF countries, the fishery sector is of relatively lesser significance to the national economy.

In MOROCCO the government has given financial assistance to entrepreneurs to invest in freezer trawlers, and as a result the long distance fleet has expanded. This fleet expansion was partly due to FAO work showing the prospects for development of a demersal fishery. There is now a need to increase returns from this investment, both to the vessel owner through improved operations, and to the nation through increased landings and maintainance in Morocco rather than in Las Palmas. Investment returns can also be increased through reduced foreign fishing effort. Through the report of Gréboval, and other work (e.g. Griffin et al.) the CECAF Project has frequently drawn attention to this possible policy. In view of the de facto control of Sahara fishing waters the government has many possibilities for increasing revenues from the fishery sector through appropriate agreements, licensing policies, and joint ventures. The Project has kept abreast of development and given both written and verbal advice on the possible national approach to increased investment. The ONP has played a substantial role in encouraging fishing investment, but this state entity appears to be playing a role of lesser importance now that the private fishing sector has developed so rapidly and the Ministry for Fisheries work is gathering momentum. There is still a substantial role for government entities to play with regard to port facilities, and the CECAF Project has assisted World Bank consultants with identification and formulation of investment projects. There has been recent U.S. interest in the fishery sector which may yield financial benefits to the country. Throughout the preparation for investment there has been substantial reference to the CECAF resource publications (hake, sardine, cephalopods, etc.).

A Ministry of Fisheries was established at the end of 1981 and this has generally improved the overall policy making machinery for the sector. To some extent some could say that the CECAF Project was an instrument in working for this establishment.

The Project continues to give attention to the state of small pelagic stocks in southern Morocco's waters, for abundant resources exist, but it is difficult to operate the vessels at a profitable level. In promoting this work on small pelagics the project has involved research workers from the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union. The data programmer of the Project has helped improve data analyses at the Casablanca Institute for Marine Fishery Science and Technology (ISTPM). Moroccan trainees have participated in numerous training activities and CECAF technical meetings.

The Project has been able to keep the door open for frequent contacts between Spain (which needs the fishing grounds) and Morocco (which needs the markets) on both an industrial/trading, government, and scientific level. Indeed the fishery agreement with Spain is one of the more important features of the fishery sector. The Project has also paid for the visit of an expert in surveillance, and for the preparation of fishing charts. The Government has made consistent use of the data provided from the CECAF Project survey of vessels landing at Las Palmas. Moroccans have participated in most training activities and technical meetings.

Project reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, TECH 3, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 CECAF FID 244, FID 250 CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c) Suppl., 180(d), 180(f), 180(g) Norway RAF 148, GLO/79/011, RAF/146

The Government policy of MAURITANIA towards the fishery sector has been marked by abrupt changes in recent years. The CECAF Project has kept abreast of these changes, and has kept government personnel, often new to fisheries, aware of the more frequent priority points to concentrate of when implementing a policy. Investment has been very substantial in port facilities at Nouadhibou (for which the CECAF Project was asked by World Bank consultants to give advice), cold storage facilities (for which a NORWAY/CECAF report was specifically written), and vessels (for which U.K. and French consultants, in consultation with CECAF Project staff, prepared reports). Government rent from the fishery resource is now largely raised through a levy on all products exported. The weight of produce, actually controlled, for export has increased greatly in the last three years because of stricter enforcement of fishery laws by fishery staff. The 15/11/82 decree prohibiting transhipment or landing of fish outside Mauritania was mainly published because of the CECAF Project evidence of Mauritanian fish landings in Las Palmas. This Project activity has therefore not been one of direct investment encouragement but it has directly led to increased government revenue. Indeed regrettably there has been over investment by government in shore plants at Nouadhibou.

When the Project first started there was a Ministry of Economic Development that was responsible for fisheries. There was later formed a Ministry for Fisheries that was particularly set up as a response to the increasing attention being given to fishery matters by international organizations and the private sector.

The Project participated in and/or gave information/advice to the Fishery Policy missions financed by the Kuwait Fund (through the WFA) and the FAO-TCP for the Exclusive Economic Zone work (undertaken by Messrs Troadec, Pearse and Doucet). The legal specialist with the Project prepared a most substantial background history to the Mauritanian fishery sector. Specific information has been given to the joint venturers SIPECO, MAUSOV and SALIMAUREM.

Consultants working for AID,France, the FAO Investment Centre (artisanal and industrial), France, the IBRD (Kingston Marine to prepare for repair facilities) and the EEC have come to the Project for information about the fishery sector. The Project has made a substantial imput to data analyses with the computer. Numerous surveys and meetings have been organized so that Mauritanian officials and scientists can work with personnel of equivalent rank in neighbouring countries. The Project has undertaken a number of economic and management activities which are of importance to the country and countries desirous to have fishing agreements with Mauritania. Close collaboration has been maintained with other multilateral and bilateral (e.g. Japan) projects in Mauritania, and with the ORSTOM scientists at Nouadhibou who have modelled their surveys on the basis of recommendations made at CECAF meetings. A tagging programme has been introduced partially as a result of a CECAF paper.

Project reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25 TECH 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 CECAF FID 244, FID 250 CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c), 180(d), 180(f), 180(g) Norway RAF/148, GLO/79/011, RAF/146 RAF/80, RAF/146 (Savini).

A Secretary of State for Fisheries was nominated in SENEGAL in early 1980 and reflects the increased attention which government gives to the sector. Indeed, the annual value of fishery exports has been over US$ 100 million since 1980 and was higher than the value of the traditional export earners(groundnuts and phosphates)in 1980 and 1981. In 1982 the groundnut exports recovered to exceed in value the fish export.

Extremely close cooperation has been maintained with staff of the Oceanographic Research Centre at Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT), so that the Project has been able to assist their work, and learn from their experiences (and pass it on to countries in the region). The Project data analyst/programmer has worked at CRODT and helped analyse socio-economic data on the artisanal fishery. The Project has made financial contributions for both running costs of the computer and collection of the socio-economic data. Partly as a result of Project work the overall quality of artisanal catch statistics for Senegal has improved considerably.

The Project has paid for CRODT staff to participate in training activities, and in technical meetings with particular reference to resource assessment. A spin-off is that the scientists and technical personnel have been able to get to know specialists in the same subject in neighbouring countries. The Project has made contributions towards the success of acoustic (particularly the R/V Capricorne) and trawling surveys, through coordination of surveys with neighbouring countries, and finance for participation in preparatory and final analytical discussions. The R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen worked frequently in Senegal waters and the Project was responsible for obtaining clearances and ensuring smooth implementation of any survey.

A number of consultants have received assistance from the Project to work on gear and canoe design improvements. A Project Associate Expert undertook some of the first work on checking weight of discards from commercial trawlers, and found that about sixty per cent of all trawled fish is rejected at sea prior to landings. This successful activity prompted the Government to institute a system of observers on all foreign registered trawlers, and these observers also record the quantity of fish discarded.

Close cooperation has been maintained with Canadian officials that supervise the CIDA projects concerning canoe motorisation, artisanal sector marketing, and surveillance. Liaison was maintained with the FAO Project on small vessels catching coastal pelagics (and with was a successor to the FAO Project that introduced the purse seine to the canoe fishery).

Staff have given data, analyses, and recommendations on a number of investments (IBRD/BADEA/CCCE/Kuwait for the Dakar port) EEC and the fishery agreement, Poland with fishing operations and the Saint Louis port, Spain and the Djiffer factory, Italy and its proposed investments, IFC and Denmark concerning Senegal Seafood Ltd., AID and the Balistes study, FAO Investment Centre and the proposals for pelagic exploitation, Portugal and Nigeria over fishery agreements. Close contact has been maintained with fishing, training and processing companies such as Senepesca, Socopao, Sardinafric, Africamer, Senegal Afric-Azote, etc., and trade and market data provided or requested when available.

Discussions have taken place with government officials on policies affecting subsidies, tax exonerations and loan policies. This has helped the government in its general approach to fishery development. The Project has given considerable emphasis to exchange of information on a subregional basis so as to promote cooperation between neighbouring countries.

Project reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, TECH 3, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46. CIDA FID 244, FID 250 Norway WS/F8687, W/F 1657, RAF/148, RAF/804, RAF/805, RAF/146.

The GAMBIA has been attempting to start a State owned Fish Marketing Cooperation (FMC) with little success, and the Project has often given advice on the matter to government officials. In a number of cases the governments officials have been transferred or left their job before appropriate action can be taken. There has been staff input into policy and legislation missions (including the "Campleman" report), and frequent training possibilities have been offered to government staff. Data and information have been provided to investment and technical assistance identification and formulation missions (CILSS, AID, Denmark, EEC, ODA, etc.) and to missions of the FAO Investment Centre (in cooperation with the ADB). Contact was maintained with the FAO/UNDP fishery projects and with bilateral activities such as the EEC artisanal development project.

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Two vessels arrived in The Gambia, under Danish aid, and their operations have been monitored. Particular emphasis has been given to encouraging subregional cooperation. Advice has been given on statistics, surveillance, and resource evaluation. As in Senegal there are now Gambian inspectors (or observers) on each foreign vessel. The reports of direct relevance to Senegal are also of direct relevance to The Gambia.

The fish resource is relatively valuable in the waters of GUINEA BISSAU. The Government has recognized this value and has appointed a Secretary of State for Fisheries. A number of fishing agreements have been signed and the CECAF Project has followed their progress. Project staff have been involved in elaboration of a fishery policy though intermittent missions and work with ancilliary activities (such as food strategy). The Project has emphasised the importance of statistics (particularly those of the Soviet Union).

Assistance was given to the first SIDA fishery mission which identified and formulated the artisanal fishery development project. Close followup and assistance has been given to the USAID fishery mission in Bissau and Cacheu and continued work by the EEC Project. The Project financed canoe sailing trials in the country and visits of fishermen to Senegal. Information was given to consultants drawing up a justification for construction of the proposed new port at Bissau to include fish landing facilities. Information was given to the AID interest in Balistes exploitation. The government administration has sought advice on policy to be followed in dealings with joint ventures (but has overinvested in cold storage, copying Cape Verde and Mauritania), surveillance and agreements.

Projects reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 25, TECH 3, 6, 9, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46 CECAF FID 244, FID 250, CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c), 180(d), 180(f), 180(g) Norway RAF/148, RAF/146.

Government personnel in the Directorate General for Fisheries in CAPE VERDE have had a very close liaison with CECAF Project staff, and have participated in numerous training and technical meetings at the expense of the CECAF Project. The Project supplied data to the FAO Investment Centre/Bankers Programme which identified and formulated the tuna project which is being financed mainly by BADEA. The Project has had a substantial impact on setting up the statistics system and the resource evaluation programme for the islands. Project staff took part in writing up project outlines in preparation for the Round Table Donors Conference in June 1982 at Praia. The experience of Cape Verde with the artisanal organization SCAPA, for purchase, price control and marketing has been closely followed. Links were maintained with the FAO/UNDP fishery project that gave support to the Directorate General of Fisheries in its formative states. Staff of the resource evaluation unit have received assistance to attend technical and training meetings of ICCAT. They have been involved in evaluation of coastal pelagic stocks (at the Nouadhibou meeting on mackerel and horse mackerel in early February 1983). Contact has been maintained with bilateral agencies interested in Cape Verde fisheries (e.g. AID and Iceland - with regard to resource evaluation of the tuna bait fishery, and training). The project coordinated the R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen survey in the islands.

Project reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 19, 12, 17, 19, 22, TECH 3, 9, 13, 14, 17, 19, 22, 27, 28, 32, 35, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46 CECAF FID 244, FID 250 CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c), 180(d), 180(f), 180(g), Norway RAF/146, GLO/79/011, RAF/148

GUINEA benefitted from a UNDP/FAO fishery project over 1976-1980. Fishery experts worked hard to assist a canoe motorisation programme, through FAO/CIDA, which worked well when international staff from Canada were present. Unfortunately the local staff have not continued the programmes. The CECAF Project has difficulty to build on a solid base for fishery development. Information has been given to U.S. consultants working for AID and the ADB to formulate a fishing port investment. Data have been given to CCCE who wants to help establishment of a joint venture based on Conakry, and a U.S. investment mission. Data have been given to FAO Investment Centre staff who have been formulating an artisanal fishery development project which may be financed by the African Development Bank. The Technical Director of the State fishing Company SOGUIPECHE received financial assistance to study fish processing in Senegal. Numerous Guineans have been assisted to attend technical meetings and training sessions and participate in resource surveys outside the country. Acoustic surveys have been undertaken in Guinean waters, under supervision of the Project.

Project reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 25 TECH 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46 CECAF FID 244, FID 250, CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c), 180(d), 180(f), 180(g), Norway RAF/148, GLO/79/011, RAF/146.

Numerous project missions and activities have been related to SIERRA LEONE fisheries. Staff have been involved in two FAO Programming Missions where the official government fishery policy has been assessed, and follow up projects identified and formulated. Close contact has been maintained with the German bilateral aid project at Tumbo, where CECAF Project gear technologists and canoe sailing experts have worked. Information has been supplied to FAO and EEC officials formulating the small scale fishery projects respectively at Shenge and Kambia. Attention has been given to improving the quality of statistics, and in following the activities of the fishing companies Sierra Fishing and Marine Development. Resource surveys have been organized and supervised, with the Spanish vessel Cornide de Saavedra and the R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. Results of these surveys, and the surveys of Soviet research vessels have been assessed at technical meetings. The Canadians (IDRC), Americans (AID), French (CCCE) and Danish (DANIDA) have all had or have some involvement in the fishery sector of Sierra Leone, and have benefitted form information and advice supplied by the CECAF Project. A technical meeting on fishery surveillance was held in Freetown in 1981. Numerous technical staff (and three fishermen) have received financial assistance to attend training and technical meetings outside the country.

Project reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 17, 19, 22, 23 TECH 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46 ECAF FID 244, FID 250, CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c), 180(d), 180(f), 180(g) Norway W/K 1657, RAF/148, RAF/146 (Evans), GLO/79/011, RAF/146.

Some countries such as Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone have increased fleet size, but the vessels catch mainly high value fish and shrimp for export to Japan and Europe (in some countries there is a fuel subsidy so that the local trawling fleet is encouraged to catch such fish). Increased quantities of small pelagic fish are not being caught by vessels of coastal countries to supply cheap protein to consumers of the region. This is because of the high risk, the high capital cost, the sophisticated technical skills required for operating many vessels and the need for well organized management (which experience shows often has to be of a high cost expatriate nature). However, the high catch East European small pelagic trawling operations are subsidised and their fish can be landed in coastal countries at low prices. Canoe fisheries are low cost, but do not have the capability for catching large quantities of small pelagic fish far from shore.

Although the project has made numerous efforts to train local staff and involve them in technical duties the actual results have only been modest in the Republic of LIBERIA. Contact has been maintained with the Mesurado company which has vessels catching shrimp, and an associate company Continental Seafood which ceased operations and was followed by Worldwide Seafood (and the CECAF Project gave advice with preparations to set up the new company). The Project has had an input on legislation improvements. Special efforts have been made to improve statistics. With Norwegian funds an artisanal fishery development project was identified. Resource surveys for the waters of Liberia have been organized. The Project reports which were prepared for Sierra Leone are also applicable for Liberia.

Staff of the Oceanographic Research Centre (CRO) in Abidjan, IVORY COAST, have made useful contributions to work of CECAF and the CECAF Project. Abdijan in the most important tuna base of the Eastern Central Atlantic, and the Project has aided Ivorian attend tuna working parties. The Project has kept abreast of aquaculture and management matters in the brackish water lagoons. Staff of both the CRO and the Department of Fisheries have helped organize technical and technical meetings, and participated in such meetings elsewhere in particular in cooperation with the neighbouring state of Ghana. Project staff have worked with local staff on programming and data analyses. Trade data were collected, and joint venture studies undertaken.

Project reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, TECH 2, 5, 9? 13, 17, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46 CECAF FID 244, FID 250, CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c), 180(d), 180(f), 180(g), Norway W/K 1657, GLO/79/011, RAF/146.

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In spite of grave economic hardship the fishery sector of GHANA has been able to stay active, particularly the artisanal fishery. Project staff followed the work of a small scale fishery development activity funded from Canada (IDRC). Contact has been maintained with the loss making State Fishing Corporation and the companies involved in the industrial fishery (Kaleawo, Mankoadze, Starkist, etc.). For companies with fleets operating outside Ghanaian waters the Project has been useful with regard to supplying information on resources, etc. Cordial relations have continued with the Fishery Research and Utilization Branch of the Department of Fisheries at Tema. The Branch previously benefitted from an FAO/UNDP Project and the counterparts to the international staff, still on the job have continued the data collection and analyses. A Project Biologist wrote up earlier work done on Ghanaian demersal resources, and another Biologist draw up fish distribution charts for CECAF's southern zone. This has allowed the CECAF Project to make contribution to evaluation of resources in the countries's waters. The data analyst/programmer has analysed Ghanaian trawling survey data on the CRODT computer. The Project has also employed Ghanaians to undertake work on gear and statistics in other CECAF countries, and to make contribution to tuna and other technical meetings. Information was given to members of a mission formulating a fishery project submitted for IFAD funding. A study of fish price movements in Ghana was published. A development report for the sector was drawn up. Through financial assistance to technical staff the Project has been able to ensure that Ghana keeps abreast of fishery trends in the region, and can contribute to subregional and regional cooperation (above all for resource evaluation).

Project reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22 TECH 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 14, 17, 21, 22, 25, 27, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46 CECAF FID 244, FID 250, CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c), 180(d), 180(f), 180(g) Norway W/K 5315, RAF/804, GLO/79/011, RAF/146.

TOGO has a very small coastline, and only one or two trawlers that work intermittently. The canoe fishery is most active, mainly because a lot of Ghanaians use Lomé as a base. The country imports the greater percentage of fish consummed and some information has been provided to the government on the possibility of diversification. The CECAF Project undertook a national fishery development analysis and has generally advised against any costly investment in the fishery sector. Nevertheless there is a possibility that some benefits could be obtained if experiments on aquaculture in the brackishwater lagoons can continue (to follow the IDRC Canadian funded Project). The CECAF Project and Committee have used the excellent Lomé facilities to hold CECAF sessions, technical and training meetings. The Project reports that are of importance to Ghana are also of direct relevance to Togo.

BENIN has a vigorous brackishwater fishery in the lagoons to the North of Cotonou. Presently the country benefits from FAO/UNDP inputs and the results have generally been positive. Efforts are being made to revitalize the industrial marine fishery, but caution is recommended because the coastline is small and the resources are limited. It would be preferable to allow the private sector to take over fishing operations in such a zone rather than to establish a state company to manage such a risky venture. The Project organized a successful meeting on artisanal fisheries at Cotonou, and the experiences of Benin with artisanal development were shared and passed on to other development workders in the region. Artisanal management studies and lagoon exploitation trends have been followed. The CECAF Project financed a prefeasibility study for an aquaculture project subsequently funded by the EEC. Legislative improvements were financed, and the ground was prepared for basing at Cotonou a Norway/Denmark funded Programme for Integrated development of Small Scale Fisheries in West Africa. Legislative assistance has been given to government. Substantial statistics and general fishery training has been accorded to the country.

Project reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, TECH 1, 2, 5, 9, 14, 17, 21, 22, 28, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46 CECAF FID 244, FID 250, CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c), 180(d), 180(f), 180(g) Norway W/K 6315, RAF/146.

The Federal Republic of NIGERIA is the largest importer of fish (about 800,000 tons yearly), and this situation is likely to continue because of the large population and low resource abundance. The Project has kept abreast of this trade and communicated its findings to the Government. Efforts have been made to improve the accuracy of statistics but these efforts have not so far been too successful, so the data coming out of the fishery department are still of doubtful value. The Nigerian Institute of Oceanography and Marine Biology has benefitted from information and knowledge passed on by the Project, and numerous staff have received assistance to attend technical meetings and attend training activities (including surveillance, planning, acoustic surveys, etc). The Government has invested in large vessels to catch fish in distant waters, and with smaller vessels to catch coastal fish, and the Project has given assistance to both analysis at the pre-investment stage and in aiding improved implementation of the operation after investment has taken place (e.g. through assistance with signing fishery agreements). The overall results, however, of the Nigerian National Fishing Company, have been most disappointing. The Project organized resource surveys in Nigerian waters with the R/V Fiolent and R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. Two FAO/UNDP projects, one for training and one for artisanal and inshore fisheries (identified by a Norway-CECAF mission), continue to function but with only varied achievements to their credit. Work has been undertaken on joint ventures, cooperative uses in fisheries, and gear, and CECAF Project staff have made inputs to a seminar on artisanal fisheries. The Project reports that are of importance to Benin are also of direct relevance to Nigeria.

The United Republic of CAMEROON has an active inshore trawler fleet based on Douala (with a number of new replacement vessels), and often fishing in the waters of Nigeria. There are also many Nigerian canoe fishermen catching shrimp in the creeks and mangrove zones of Cameroon. The Government asked the CECAF Project to advise on prospects for a distant water fishing fleet, and the subsequent report emphasised the difficulties, risks and doubtful return on such investment. However some small private owned Cameroon trawlers are based on Dakar and send fish caught in Senegalese waters back to Cameroon. The Project has given particular attention to the new Fishery Research Station at Limbe/ Victoria which promises to be an Important Fishery Research Centre for the southern CECAF zone. An IFSTD Project was identified and formulated but with no results. Exchange of documents and reports has been organized and mention made of training activities. The Centre's Chief has had travel financed by the CECAF Project for study in Nigeria, Ivory Coast, and Senegal.

Project reports of direct relevance : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 14, 17, 22 TECH 2, 5, 9, 14, 17, 21, 22, 27, 28, 35, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46 CECAF FID 244, FID 250 CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c), 180(d), 180(f), 180(g) Norway RAF/146.

An EEZ and legal mission was organized for work in SAO TOME and PRINCIPE, and an earlier mission was sent to identify and formulate projects for possible technical assistance. A legislative improvement mission was sent to EQUATORIAL GUINEA (which is not yet a member of CECAF). Both countries have possibilities for increased investment on a low level commensurate with the absorptive capacity of local technicians and institutions. Resource surveys were organized in the waters of both countries. The CECAF Project was partially instrumental in encouraging the establishment of two shrimp fleets working the waters of GABON. Some preliminary advice has been given on setting up a base to service the tuna fleets in the area. Tuna is a most valuable resource in the waters of the three regions, and the Project has assisted ICCAT with organization of technical meetings. With Norwegian funds a mission was sent to establish Community Fishery Centres, and the proposal was subsequently taken up for financing by the EEC. The R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen undertook a resource survey in Gabonese wters and the Project has given assistance to improvements in statistics. Substantial training has been given to Gabonese officials. Intermittent advice has been given on continued policies for licensing vessels from neighbouring countries Cameroon and Congo to fish in Gabonese waters. Advice was given to the EEC when it set up surveys and associated activities to foster cooperation in the subregion. The EEC is keen to ensure that fishery discords are kept to a minimum (in particular because the large French - along with the Spanish - tuna fleet catching this species for the European market). The Project reports that are of importance to these three countries are also those of relevance to Cameroon.

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For the CONGO a mission was organized to give advice on the tuna fleet operations. The advice appears to have been followed. However the government then proceeded to purchase Brazilian trawlers and seiners, without advice, and there have been difficulties with ensuring a positive return on the investment. Very close contact has been maintained with the Research Centre at Pointe Noire, and researchers in that Centre have worked in other CECAF countries at Project expenses. With Norway funds an artisanal identification and formulation mission was mounted, and the project was subsequently funded under the FAO/Congo Government Cooperative Programme as UTF/PRC/008/RPC.

ZAIRE has a very small coastline, as its main fish resources are inland or the lakes. There is already a UNDP/FAO Project attached to the institution responsible for fisheries. There is some scheme of government to purchase large trawlers to fish in waters of neighbouring countries, but the CECAF Project is opposed to such investment.

Project reports of direct relevance to Congo, Zaire (and Angola, which is not yet a CECAF member) : ECAF 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, TECH 2, 5, 9, 14, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46 CECAF FID 244, FID 250 CIDA 180(a), 180(b), 180(c), 180(d), 180(f), 180(g), Norway RAF/146.

6.3 Training and technical activities

1976	Research vessel "Fiolent", regionwide
1977	Fish handling course, Dakar
1977	Legal seminar, Banjul
1977	Fish processing seminar, Dakar
1978	Workshops on development planning, Lomé
1978	Seminar on resource evaluation, Casablanca
1978	Working group on planning, Dakar
1978	Statistics training course, Tenerife
1979	Statistics training course, Dakar
1979	Research vessel "Capricorne", regionwide
1980	Acoustic survey planning, Tenerife
1980	Acoustic surveys, regionwide
1980	Artisanal fishery meeting, Cotonou
1980	Acoustic methodologies, Casablanca
1981	Research vessel "Dr. Fridtjof Nansen", regionwide
1981	Surveillance meeting, Freetown
1981	Artisanal fishery meeting, Dakar
1981	Statistics training, Douala
1981	Statistics training, Dakar
1981	Fishermen's training, Joal
1982	Processing and marketing, Casablanca
1982	Research vessel "Dr. Fridtjof Nansen", regionwide
1982	Fishermen's training, Joal
1982	Surveillance/Management meeting, Dakar
1982	Senegal/Mauritania scientific cooperation, Nouadhibou
1982	Skipjack meeting, Dakar
1982	Statistics seminar, Banjul
1982	Mauritania/Senegal scientific cooperation, Dakar
1983	Fishermen's training, Joal
1983	Gear and vessel training course, Dakar
1983	Fishery economics mission, Mauritania
1982	Tuna statistics training, Abidjan
1983	Management workshop, Tenerife
1983	Joint Venture Workshop, Mohammedia

Resource assessment meetings organized by the CECAF Project

1. Northern shrimp, Dakar, May 1977
2. Northern demersal stocks, Dakar, November 1977
3. Sardine, Casablanca, December 1977 and March 1979
4. Southern shrimp, Abidjan, February 1978
5. Hake, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, June 1979
6. Northern pelagic, Dakar, June 1978
7. Cephalopod, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, September 1978
8. Southern demersal, Abidjan, November 1978
9. Southern sardinella, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, August 1979
10. Juvenile tropical tuna, Abidjan, September 1979 (with ICCAT)
11. Sardinella off Ivory Coast/Ghana/Togo, Tema and Abidjan, September 1979
12. Working Party on Resource Evaluation, Dakar, April 1979 (with CECAF Secretariat)
13. Consultation on Management in Cape Verde and Sahara Divisions, Dakar, June 1979
14. Northern demersal stocks, Dakar, November 1979
15. Cooperative acoustic survey planning meeting, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, April 1980
16. ICCAT Working group on juvenile tropical tuna, Brest, June 1980 (supported financially by the CECAF Project
17. First Session of the CECAF Working Party on Fishery Statistics, Dakar, October 1980 (with CECAF)
18. Fifth Session of the CECAF Working Party on Resource Evaluation, Dakar, October 1980 (with CECAF)

19-24 Ad hoc meetings on cephalopods, hakes, sardine, coastal pelagic and demersals, and Balistes, Dakar, October 1980

25. Consultation on Management of Cephalopod stocks, Dakar, February 1981
26. Third Session of the CECAF Sub-Committee on Management of Resources within the Limits of National Jurisdiction, Dakar, January 1981
27. Ad hoc meeting on sardinella off Ivory Coast/Ghana/Togo, Tema, August 1981
28. Age reading, Montpellier, October 1981 (with GFCM)
29. Cooperative acoustic survey and Dr Fridtjof Nansen survey plan meeting, Casablanca, January 1981
30. Working group on evaluation of cephalopod stocks, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, January 1982
31. Second Session of the CECAF Working Party on Fishery Statistics, Dakar, February 1982 (with CECAF)
32. Sixth Session of the CECAF Working Party on Resource Evaluation, Dakar, February 1982 (with CECAF)
33. Ad hoc meeting on Sherbro pelagic stocks, Freetown, October 1982
34. Ad hoc meeting on mackerel and horse mackerel stocks, Nouadhibou, February 1983

Trainees/technical meeting participants

Country	INT/72/074	Canada	INT/79/019	INT/81/014 to 7/83	TOTAL
Morocco	6	7	11	13	37
Mauritania	7	5	15	17	44
Senegal	4	13	18	24	59
Cape Verde	2	4	5	11	22
The Gambia	4	6	9	12	31
Guinea Bissau	1	4	1	15	21
Guinea	2	4	5	5	16
Sierra Leone	12	9	16	10	47
Liberia	3	4	5	5	17
Ivory Coast	2	6	6	11	25
Ghana	8	8	8	16	40
Togo	6	10	2	6	24
Benin	1	7	9	3	20
Nigeria	7	12	9	10	39
Cameroon	2	6	1	2	10
Gabon	0	7	3	7	17
Congo	3	5	4	6	18
Zaire	2	7	1	1	11
Other (Spain/France, etc.)	23	0	10	15	48
	95	124	138	189	546

Plus Cameronians in statistics (INT/79/019)	17
Sierra Leonians at the Sherbro meeting (INT/81/014)	11
Nigerians in statistics (INT/81/014)	31
TOTAL	605

N.B. : Dr. Friorjof Nansen trainees are included under INT/79/019 and INT/81/014.

ORSTOM scientists are normally classified under "others"

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6.4 Statistical tables

6.4.1 Population and per caput growth

	Population million		% growth in GNP p.a. per caput	$ per caput p.a. 1980
	1974	1980	'70 - '79	
Morocco	16.88	20.18	3.5	860
Mauritania	1.29	1.63	-0.7	320
Senegal	4.32	5.51	0.1	450
Gambia	0.32	0.60	0.4	250
Cape Verde	0.26	0.32	4.8	300
Guinea Bissau	0.56	0.79	na	160
Guinea	4.08	5.42	0.6	290
Sierra Leone	2.71	3.47	-1.2	270
Liberia	1.67	1.86	0.5	520
Ivory Coast	4.77	8.64	1.3	1150
Ghana	9.61	11.68	-3.0	420
Togo	2.17	2.48	1.2	410
Benin	3.03	3.53	0.6	300
Nigeria	61.27	84.73	5.3	1010
Cameroon	6.28	8.44	3.1	670
Equatorial Guinea	0.29	0.39	na	na
Gabon	0.52	0.66	5.2	3680
Sao Tome and Principe	0.06	0.11	-0.2	490
Congo	1.31	1.54	-0.2	730
Zaire	24.22	28.29	-2.6	220
TOTAL	145.62	190.27		

N.B. : Nigeria dominates the population and has achieved highest per caput GNP because of oil exports. About one half of the CECAF coastal developing countries have a stagnant (less than 0.5% p.a.) or decreasing GNP per caput.

Source : IBRD 1981 World Atlas

6.4.2 Landings by developing coastal countries

	1974	1980	Comments
Morocco	264.2	270.0	Landings at Las Palmas not included
Mauritania	21.2	21.2	Joint venture landings now higher
Senegal	332.8	351.4	Inaccurate. Data too high
Gambia	10.0	17.5	Include landings by Ghanaian vessels
Cape Verde	3.4	8.3	'74 data low, 80 data are possible
Guinea Bissau	1.7	3.7	Possible
Guinea	11.1	17.4	Possible
Sierra Leone	66.7	34.2	Inaccurately represents a possible increase
Liberia	6.1	7.8	Possible
Ivory Coast	69.2	61.9	Includes lagoon landings
Ghana	144.5	176.2	Possible
Togo	8.1	4.6	Possible
Benin	7.5	4.8	Possible, but excludes lagoon landings
Nigeria	233.9	292.4	Probably too high
Cameroon	15.7	19.4	Possible
Equatorial Guinea	4.0	2.5	Possible
Gabon	4.5	26.4	'80 data too high
Sao Tome and Principe	1.0	1.5	Possible
Congo	15.7	19.9	Possible
Zaire	0.7	0.7	Possible
TOTAL	1222.0	1341.8	Possibly too high

Between 1974 et 1980 the population of the region increased by 30 per cent whereas the landings by coastal developing countries only increased by 10 per cent.

Source : FAO Yearbook of Statistics

6.4.4 Annual catch by country in the Eastern Central Atlantic

	Metric tonnes				
	Year				Approx. Value
	1977	1978	1979	1980	US$ millior
Angola	400	400	400	400	
Benin	4 378	4 852	4 852 F	4 852 F	1
Bulgaria	48 454	31 153	-	49 811	10
Cameroon	20 168	18 996	19 421 F	19 421 F	15
Cape Verde	8 331	8 331	7 476 F	8 345 F	6
Congo	15 364	16 297	19 630	19 926	4
Cuba	20 700	7 200	7 500	9 258	9
Egypt	15 000	-	-	-	
Equatorial Guinea	4 000 F	4 000 F	4 000 F	2 500	1
France	67 242	65 270	57 317	65 229	56
Gabon	5 656	12 950	13 203	26 417	7
Gambia, The	15 027	11 979	9 058	10 255	4
German Democratic Republic	18 820	8 524	46 635	87 118	17
Ghana	210 715	253 299	195 315	186 606	52
Greece	26 956	18 065	20 185	20 195	20
Guinea	8 120 F	9 000 F	17 453	17 453 F	3
Guinea Bissau	3 758	3 653	2 013	5 234	5
Italy	26 234	20 241	28 282	29 825	30
Ivory Coast	79 307	74 908	71 613	61 896	23
Japan	67 796	63 217	44 836	27 676	25
Korea (Republic of)	99 043	94 338	92 720	80 263	87
Liberia	6 190 F	6 812	9 484	7 791	8
Mauritania	21 170 F	21 170 F	21 170 F	21 170 F	16
Morocco	221 678	258 390	254 768	307 194	126
Nigeria	263 850	272 581	275 803	292 390	82
Poland	203 429	49 302	67 703	78 797	15
Portugal	20 301	15 294	11 023	15 664	8
Romania	78 431	49 202	45 507	77 509	15
Sao Tome and Principe	1 400 F	1 500 F	1 500 F	1 500 F	1
Senegal	278 857	294 052	250 239	254 951	71
Sierra Leone	51 452	47 580	46 237	34 205	16
Spain	442 064	493 548	376 625	427 585 F	368
Togo	7 623	12 139	4 598	4 598 F	1
USSR	1 134 433	769 500	526 011	942 334	184
USA	10 616	5 789	2 764	2 650	3
Zaire	1 155	741	693	693 F	1
Other NEI	225 540 F	206 760 F	206 990 F	207 114 F	40
TOTAL	3 733 658	3 213 033	2 763 044	3 408 834	1 330

Total catch from the eastern Central Atlantic decreased in 1978 and 1979, as some foreign nations diverted fishing fleets to other regions , in response to EEZ rights of CECAF countries, but catches returned to high levels in 1980 and 1981 as new fishing agreements were negotiated. The approximate value of coastal developing country is US $ 440

Note : F = Estimation

Source : FAO Yearbook of Statistics, Vol. 50 and CECAF estimates

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4 Fourth Session, Rome, 8-11 October 1974, FID/R151

5 Fifth Session, Lomé, 7-11 March 1977, FID/R195

6 Sixth Session, Agadir, 11-14 December 1979, FID/R229

7 Seventh Session, Lagos, 10-14 April 1981, FIP/R255

8 Eight Session, Lomé, 10-14 September 1982 (FIP/R282)

Working Party on Resource Evaluation :

9 First Session, Rome, 14-20 April 1972, FID/R136

10 Second Session, Rome, 3-6 December 1973, FID/R158

11 Third Session, Rome, 9-13 February 1976, FID/R183

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13 Fifth Session, Dakar, 15-17 October 1980, FID/R244

14 Sixth Session, Dakar, 2-6 February 1982, FIP/R264

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17 First Session, Rome, 20-24 April 1970, FIRS/R91

18 Second Session, Rome, 22-26 March 1971, FID/R109

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20 Rome, 27-30 June 1972, FID/R125

21 First Session of the Sub-Committee on Management of Resources within the
22 Limits of National Jurisdiction, Lomé, 2-5 March 1977, FID/R195

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ATTACHMENT F

CECAF BANJUL, GAMBIA CONFERENCE AGENDA

APPENDIX 1

Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic

Ninth Session

Banjul, the Gambia, 15-19 October 1984

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session

The opening ceremony will be held in the Hotel Atlantic.

2. Adoption of the agenda and arrangements for the Session

Procedural. Appointment of a Nominations Committee to facilitate the election of officers (see item 10).

3. Action on recommendations of the Eighth Session

The Committee is invited to review follow-up actions taken, following the decisions and recommendations of the Eighth Session.

4. Consideration of the Report of the Fifth Session of the Sub-Committee on Management of Resources within the Limits of National Jurisdiction

The Committee is invited to consider the Report of the Sub-Committee on Management of Resources within the Limits of National Jurisdiction (Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain, 28-30 September 1983), and to review its conclusions, especially with regard to measures taken to regulate fishing capacity and effort, major obstacles in regulating fishing effort at the national and subregional level and the future role of the Sub-Committee.

5. Consideration of the Report of the Sixth Session of the Sub-Committee on Fishery Development

The Committee is invited to examine the Report of the Sub-Committee on Fishery Development (Banjul, the Gambia, 11-13 October 1984), comment on the present fisheries situation, past aid programmes, review the activities of the Project for the development of fisheries in the Eastern Central Atlantic and discuss possibilities of continuing its activities after 1984.

6. Implications for CECAF of the World Fisheries Conference

The Committee is invited to study the extracts of the summary of the decisions of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development held in Rome, Italy, on 27 June - 6 July 1984, and comment on their implications in the CECAF region.

7. Consideration of the Report of the Ad Hoc Meeting of the Steering Committee

The Committee is invited to consider the Report of the Ad Hoc Meeting of the Steering Committee held in Rome, Italy, on 3-4 May 1984, to review its conclusions and to offer comments it deems appropriate.

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8. Other matters

9. Election of Officers

Under Rule II (1) of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee is required to elect, at the end of each session, a Chairman and a maximum of three Vice-Chairmen who remain in office until the election of the new Chairman and new Vice-Chairmen.

10. Date and Place of the next Session

Under Rule IV (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, the sessions of the Committee are convened by the Director-General who decides on the venue, in consultation with the Chairman and the competent authorities of the host country, taking into account the views expressed by the Committee. The Committee is invited to express its opinion on the date of the next Session. Offers from the member countries to act as host for this Session will be welcome.

11. Adoption of the Report

APPENDIX 2

Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)

Sub-Committee on Fishery Development

Sixth Session

Banjul, the Gambia, 11-13 October 1984

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Provisional agenda item		Relevant document
1	Opening of the Session	
	Procedural	
2	Adoption of the agenda and arrangements for the Session	CECAF:FD/VI/84/1
	Procedural	
3	Election of officers	
	Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen	
4	Review of present situation of fisheries in the region	
	(a) National reports on fishery development in the CECAF region	
	(b) Overview of current development trends	CECAF:FD/VI/84/Inf.

The document describes the situation of fisheries in the CECAF region, with particular reference to recent changes in catch, fleet and industrial and artisanal activities. Analyses are made of the access agreements now applicable, and the development and institutional policies pursued by governments. The document will be supplemented by written statements or oral interventions by delegations on such matters as profiles of national fisheries, policy objectives, development strategies, programmes for development and management and the major problems and constraints encountered. The Sub-Committee is requested to pay particular attention to those actions which can be undertaken to improve the fisheries at national, regional and international level.

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Provisional agenda item		Relevant document
	(c) Assessment of aid to small-scale fisheries in the CECAF region	CECAF:FD/VI/84/3
5	Review of technical assistance programmes in the region	CECAF:FD/VI/84/Inf.5 6 7 8 9
	(a) CECAF Project	
	(b) Regional Programme for Integrated Development of Small-Scale Fisheries in West Africa	
	(c) Regional Fish Trade Information and Cooperation Service for West Africa (INFOPECHE)	
	(d) Associated FAO activities in the area	
	(e) Other regional and subregional programmes and projects	
	Technical assistance and investment programmes cover the full range of fishery activities in many countries in the CECAF region. The Sub-Committee is invited to review the background documents describing aid activities in the region, to provide additional information on ongoing or foreseen aid programmes in their countries, and to comment on the effectiveness of these activities.	
6	Discussion on future development priorities for the region	CECAF:FD/VI/84/2
7	Other matters	
8	Date and place of the next Session	
9	Adoption of the Report	

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APPENDIX 3

Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)

Ninth Session

Banjul, the Gambia, 15-19 October 1984

PROVISIONAL LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Provisional agenda	item	No.	Title	Responsibility for preparing document and deadline
1	2	CECAF/IX/84/1	Annotated Provisional Agenda	Secretary available
3		2	Actions on recommendations on Eighth Session	Secretary end June 1984
7		3	Report of the Ad Hoc Meeting of the Steering Committee of CECAF	Secretary end May
4		4	Report of the Fifth Session of the Sub-Committee on Management of Fisheries within the Limits of National Jurisdiction	Secretary available
5		5	Report of the Sixth Session of the Sub-Committee on Fishery Development	Secretary at Session
6		6	Report of the World Fisheries Conference	Menasveta end July
		CECAF/IX/84/Inf.1	List of Documents	Secretary
		2	Information for delegates	Secretary
		3	Provisional List of Delegates	Secretary

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APPENDIX 4

Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)

Sub-Committee on Fishery Development

Sixth Session

Banjul, the Gambia, 11-13 October 1984

PROVISIONAL LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Provisional agenda item	No.	Title	Responsibility for preparing document and deadline
1	CECAF:FD/VI/84/1	Annotated Provisional Agenda	Secretary available
6	2	Regional Collaboration in the Eastern Central Atlantic	FIPP draft available
4	3	An Assessment of Aid to Small-Scale Fisheries in the CECAF Region	Robinson/Lawson end June
	CECAF:FD/VI/84/Inf.1	List of Documents	Secretary
		Information for participants	Secretary
	3	Provisional List of Participants	Secretary
4	4	Overview of Current Development Trends in the CECAF Region	Everett
5a	5	Progress of the CECAF Project: 1983-84	Everett
5b	6	Progress Report on the Regional Programme for Integrated Development of Small-Scale Fisheries in West Africa	Collart end June
5c	7	Progress on the Establishment of the Regional Fish Trade Information and Cooperative Service for West Africa	Ruckes end June
5d	8	Associated FAO Activities in the Area	Mann end June
5e	9	Information on Other Regional and Sub-Regional Programmes and Projects	Mann end June

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ATTACHMENT G

ATTENDEES AT LOME, TOGO CECAF CONFERENCE, 1982

ATTENDEES AT EIGHTH CECAF MEETING - LOME, TOGO

COUNTRY	NAME
Benin	Fagbohoun, L Director of Fisheries
Cameroon	Moukia, Mbome G. Director of Fisheries
Cape Verde	Vieira, S.R.H. Direcor General of Fisheries
Congo	Ndounga, B. F. Director General of Fisheries
Ivory Coast	Koffi, L. Director, Marine & Estuarine Fisheries
Gabon	Ndombi, D'Otala A. Director, Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture
Gambia	Njai, A. E. Senior Fisheries Officer
Ghana	Duwona, M. Director of Fisheries
Guinea Bissau	Correia, C. M. Secretary of State for Fisheries
Morocco	Lahlou, A. Director, ISPM
Mauritania	Sy, M. M. Direcotr of Fisheries
Nigeria	Dada, B. I. Director, Federal Department of Fisheries
Senegal	Dioh, B. C. Director, Oceanography and Marine Fisheries
Sierra Leone	Fergusson, Kenneth Chief Fisheries Officer
Togo	Djelema, K. T. Director, Marine and Protected Fisheries

ATTACHMENT H

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO FISHERIES PROGRAMS IN WEST AFRICA, 1982

prepared c 1982.

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SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE TO THE FISHERIES SECTOR

Project/Activity	Source	Assistance committed US$	Duration/ Start
Region: REGIONAL PROJECTS			
Technical Assistance			
Operational			
CECAF Programme - Phase III	UNDP	2 417 500	1982-1984
Reg. Aquaculture Centre, NIR.	UNDP	1 132 477	1979-1982
EEZ - Reg. Law Adv. - CECAF	Norway/FAO	178 269	1979-1982
Joint Ventures - CECAF	Norway/FAO	62 600	1980-1982
Stock Assess. (SEN, IVC)	France	6 000	1980-1982
Fish. Dev. Study (GGUI)	EEC	1.3 million	1981-1982
Proposal			
EEC/FAO workshop - Ext./Training	EEC/FAO	94 500	6 months
Fish. Agree. Negotiations	Canada/FAO	136 200	Not yet decided
Infopêche	Canada/EEC/FAO	1 461 000	3 years
Ext. Training Impr. Fish Drying	Canada/FAO	151 800	Not yet decided
Coast. Pel. Resources Research	UNDP	990 991	2 years
Integrated Small-scale Fish.	Denmark/FAO Norway/FAO	5 million 200 000	1982 (?) 1982
Economic Planning Training	Denmark/FAO	200 000	1982
Region: CECAF			
			BENIN, Rep. of
Technical Assistance			
Operational			
Artisanal fisheries	UNDP UNCDF	391 392 146 000	1979-1983
Fish farming	EEC	870 000	1979-1982
Fish Processing	UN Vol. Fund	195 000	1982-1984
Proposal			
Lagoon fisheries	Germany, F.R.	5.2 million	5 years
Capital Aid			
Operational			
Fishermen's cooperatives	BOAD/Switzerland	671 500	1980-1983

W/M 4546

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Technical Assistance — CAMER

Operational

Fish farm	USAID US Peace Corp	600 000 646 800	1980-198
Artisanal fisheries	Canada	7.9 million	1978-198

Proposal

Northern fisheries	Germany, F.R.	Not yet dec.	Not yet d
Marine Biology Research Centre	UNIFSTD	n.a.	n.a.
Artisanal fisheries - II	Canada	Not yet dec.	Not yet d

Capital Aid

Operational

Integrated Rural Dev. Project	IBRD	240 000	1978-198
2nd Port Project	IBRD IDA	(15 million) (10 million)	1971-198
Fishing Industry	France	2.22 million	1979-198

Technical Assistance — CAPE VERDE ISL

Operational

Fisheries development	UNDP	687 674	1978-198
Experimental fisheries	Iceland	n.a.	1980-198
Fishermen's training	Portugal	n.a.	1979-198
Fishermen's training	Cuba	n.a.	1979-198
Artisanal fisheries	Japan	800 000	1980 Ongo
Artisanal fisheries	USAID	6.5 million	1981-198
Artisanal fisheries	NGO Germany, F.R.	167 000	1978 Ongo

Proposal

Fisheries development	UNDP	80 000	July 198

Capital Aid

Operational

Fishing harbour S. Nicolau- Tarrafal	Abu Dhabi Badea Saudi Fund	1.0 million 2.4 million 2.0 million 5.4 million	1980-19

Artisanal fisheries	Swiss Aid Geneva	845 500	1978-1981
Artisanal fisheries	Netherlands	1 340 206	1981-1984
Fishing boat repair yard	EEC/AfDB	12 million	1979-1982
Artisanal fisheries	France	891 567	1979-1981
Fishing boat building	Norway	n.a.	1981-1982

Proposal

Industrial Fisheries	BADEA	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.

Technical Assistance — REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Operational

Coastal Resources Evaluation	France	n.a.	1961 Ongoing
Hydroclimatic Research	France	n.a.	1981 Ongoing
Rural Fishculture	UNDP	471 560	1981-1984

Proposal

Aquaculture	Germany, F.R.	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.
Artisanal marine fisheries	FAO Trust Fund	105 000	1 year

Capital Aid

Operational

Pointe-Noire fishing port	Brazil	18 million	1981-1985

Proposal

Fisheries Development	IFAD	4.4 million	2-3 years

Technical Assistance — EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Proposal

Fisheries Development	UNDP	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.

Capital Aid

Operational

Equipment artisanal fisheries	EEC/France Germany, F.R.	1 045 million Not yet dec.	1980-1982 1982 (?)

Technical Assistance — GABON

Operational

Feasibility study	EEC	1.34 million	Mar./Sept. 1981
Fish culture	US Peace Corps	n.a.	1979 -1983

Proposal

Aquaculture development	UNDP	521 430	1982-1984

Proposal			
Women in Fisheries	UN Vol.Fund	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.
Capital Aid			
Operational			
Conakry fishing port	AfDB	6 million	1977-1982
Fisheries school	EEC	1 million	1978 ongoing
Proposal			
Artisanal Fisheries	AfDB	13.6 million	Not yet dec.

GUINEA BISSAU

Technical Assistance			
Operational			
Fisheries development	Brazil	n.a.	1980-1982
Artisanal fisheries	USAID	500 000 1979-1982	
Small-scale fisheries	Sweden	3.2 million	1976-1984
Proposal			
Aquaculture development	USAID	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.
Pirogue construction	Senegal	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.
Administrative advice	UNDP	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.
Capital Aid			
Operational			
Industrial fisheries - SEMAPESCA	France/EEC	n.a.	1980-1982
Fisheries agreement	EEC	(8 million)	1980-1985

IVORY COAST

Technical Assistance			
Operational			
Oceanographic studies	France	n.a.	1979-1983
Pilot fish farm	France	n.a.	1979 ongoing
Fishculture, inland fisheries	UNDP	1 523 838	1978-1983
Fishculture in primary schools	UNICEF	31 000 p/a 65 000 p/a	1978-1980 1981-1983
Stock assessment	France	40 000	1980-1983
Proposal			
Fisheries development	Germany, F.R.	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.
Pilot fish farming	CEAO	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.

GA

Technical Assistance			
Operational			
Industrial fisheries	UNDP BADEA	790 050 238 000	1977-198
Fish culture	US Peace Corps	35 000	1979 ongo
Barrage studies	USAID	n.a.	n.a.
Artisanal fisheries	EEC	3 million	1981-198
Proposal			
Administrative advice	UNDP	300 840	3 years
Capital Aid			
Operational			
Training vessels	Denmark	1.88 million	Delivery mid
Proposal			
Fisheries development	AfDB Norway	12 million 12 million	not yet decided

GH

Technical Assistance			
Operational			
Fish culture	US P. C./USAID	35 000	1981-198
Proposal			
Fish Marketing Centre, Yeji	Canada	1.3 million	Not yet de
Aquaculture Centre, Yapei	Canada	3 million	Not yet de
Fish farming	UNDP	Not yet dec.	4 years
Capital Aid			
Operational			
Tema Shipyard	Netherlands	393 000	1979-1
Inland fisheries	IFAD	n.a.	1980 ongoi
Proposal			
Fisheries aid	EEC	1.25 million	1982
Artisanal fisheries	IFAD	9.8 million	Not yet d
Small-scale fisheries	Japan	2.0 million	1982

GU

Technical Assistance			
Operational			
Marine fisheries	UNDP	1 556 328	1975-198
Oceanographic research	USSR	n.a.	Ongoing

Best Available Document

Technical Assistance — MOROCCO

Operational			
Marine Research	UNDP	2.08 million 1.9 million	1979-1981 1982-1985
Fishculture	US Peace Corps	n.a.	1980-1990
Fisheries Development	USSR	n.a.	1978 ongoing
Stock assessment	Spain	n.a.	1977 ongoing
Fisheries training	UNDP	1 095 050	1980-1982
Fishery school	Japan	5 million	1980-1984
Proposal			
Pollution river study	Belgium	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.

Capital Aid

Operational			
Training vessel	Japan	2.4 million + 0.15 million Tech.Asst.	1982-1984
Industrial fisheries	Japan	n.a.	1982-1984
Marine fishery boats	France	n.a.	1978-1982
Research centre	Belgium	n.a.	1978-1982
Proposal			
Fisheries development	IBRD	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.

Technical Assistance — NIGERIA

Operational			
Fish processing - Lake Chad	UNDP	1 539 439	1975-1982
Fishery training school, Lagos	UNDP	1 582 227	1977-1983
Artisanal fisheries	UNDP	1 426 663	1979-1983
Freshwater fish farming	UNDP	292 431	1978-1982
EEZ mission	TCP	5 500	1982
Proposal			
Freswater fish farming	UNDP	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.

Capital Aid

Operational			
Equipment	FAO/Nigeria	No fixed budget	1979-1982
Equipment	FAO/Nigeria	415 609	1979-1982
Lafia agr. (fishcult. Subproj.)	IBRD	27 million (Whole)	1977-1982
Ayangba Agri.-Fish. Tech. Subproj.	IBRD	35 million (Whole)	1977-1982

Capital Aid

Operational			
Buyo Lake fisheries	France	4.7 million	1979 ong
Artisanal fisheries	France	666 000	1979 ong
Lagoon aquaculture	France	4.7 million	1981-19

Technical Assistance — LIB

Operational			
Research vessel	USSR	n.a.	1981-19
Inland fisheries	US Peace Corps	n.a.	1979-19

Technical Assistance — MAURIT

Operational			
Fishermen's training	USSR	n.a.	n.a.
Oceanographic Research	USSR	2.5 million	1978 ong
Fisheries Institute Nouadhibou	France	n.a.	1977 ong
Industrial fisheries	Kuwait	500 000	1977 ong
Fisheries development	Japan	n.a.	1978 ong
Administrative advice	Germany, F.R.	290 000	1981-19
Artisanal fisheries	UNDP	1 397 800	1981-19
Proposal			
Inland fisheries	USAID	Not yet dec.	Not yet
Institute of Fisheries Science	Iraq CEAO FAO/TCP	Not yet dec. 8 million 43 000	Not yet Not yet 1981-19
Fish marketing	CEAO	Not yet dec.	Not yet

Capital Aid

Operational			
Fisheries development	Spain	23 million	1978 ong
Artisanal fisheries	Japan	1 million	1981-19
Fisheries development	France	3 million	1980-19
Artisanal fisheries	Japan	4 million	1980 ong
Training vessel	Portugal	n.a.	Delivery De
Proposal			
Fishermen's Training Centre	IDA or IBRD	Not yet dec.	Not yet
Small-scale fisheries	EEC	Not yet dec.	1982

SAO TOME & PRI

Capital Aid

Proposal

Cold stores	EEC	500 000	1982

Technical Assistance

SEN

Operational

Artisanal fish marketing	Canada	10 447 100	1978-19
Fishculture	UNDP	n.a.	1977-19
Fisheries development	Italy	518 000	1979 ong
Fishermen's Cooperatives	NGO (USA)	205 877	1980-19
Artisanal fisheries	UNDP	863 735	1975-19
Artisanal fisheries	NGO (France)	176 000	1979 ong
Artisanal fisheries study	France	n.a.	1980-19
Small-scale Production of fish protein concentrate	Netherlands	268 000	1981-19
Aquaculture development	USAID/US P.C.	161 000	1981-19
Fisheries development	Japan	700 000	1978-19

Proposal

Inland aquaculture	FAO/TCP	Not yet dec.	Not yet

Capital Aid

Operational

Surv. & prot. System for EEZ	Canada	15 million	1980-19
Fisheries agreement	Spain	10.2 million	1980 ong
Fisheries loan	USSR	6.5 million	1965 ong
Fisheries equipment	Japan	3 294 000	1979 ong
Coastal fisheries	France	1 207 000	1977 ong
Fisheries credit	BOAD	1.2 million	1981-19
Fisheries agreement	EEC	1 million	1979-19
Marine fisheries	Japan	3 million	1981-19
Trawler provision	Denmark	n.a.	1982

Proposal

Djifer fisheries	IBRD	6 million	Not yet

SIERRA LEONE

Technical Assistance

Operational

Oyster culture - II	IDRC	157 300	1977-1981
Small-scale fisheries, Tumbu	Germany, F.R.	2.9 million	1980-1983
Fish ponds	USAID/US P.C. NGO (USA)	51 000	1979-1981
Fisheries programme	USSR	2 482 000	1976 ongoing
Research expert	Germany, F.R.	n.a.	1981
Fellowships	UNDP	30 402	1980-1982
* → INLAND Fisheries	USAID	242,000	1982-1984

Proposal

River Research project	U.K.	30 420	1-2 years
Small-scale fisheries	Netherlands	n.a.	Not yet dec.
Small-scale fisheries	UNDP	160 720	1982

Capital Aid

Operational

Patrol vessel	USSR	n.a.	Apr.1980 ongoing
Small-scale fisheries	Japan	2.5 million	1981-1983
Training vessel	Denmark	1.18 million	1981 delivery 1982-1983 oper.

Proposal

Small-scale fisheries	EEC	900 000	4 years
Inland fish farming	IFAD	Not yet dec.	1982
Community fisheries centre	AfDB	Not yet dec.	Not yet dec.

TOGO

Technical Assistance

Operational

Tilapia culture	IDRC	n.a.	1981-1982

ZAIRE

Technical Assistance

Operational

Inland fisheries	France	1.67 million	1978 ongoing
Fishermen's cooperatives	UNICEF	n.a.	1978 ongoing
Fisheries training	EEC	500 000	1980-1983
Fish culture	USAID/US P.C.	434 000	1979-1981
Administrative advice	UNDP	1 549 120	1981-1985

Proposal			
River fisheries	Germany, F.R.	n.a.	Not yet dec.
<u>Capital Aid</u>			
Operational			
Fisheries emergency aid	Belgium	800 000	1980-1982

ATTACHMENT I

SUMMARY OF WEST AFRICAN FISHERIES ASSISTANCE

SUMMARY OF WEST AFRICAN FISHERIES ASSISTANCE, 1982

COUNTRY	PERIOD	OPERATIONAL	CAPITOL	PROPOSED	TOTAL
Region (CECAF)	81-84	5,096,847	----	8,234,491	13,331,337
Benin	79-84	1,542,392	671,500	5,200,000	7,413,892
Cameroon	78-85	9,146,800	27,460,000	3 - n.a.	36,606,800
Cape Verde	78-85	8,154,674	20,477,273	80,000	28,711,947
Gambia	77-83	4,063,050	1,880,000	24,300,840	30,243,890
Guinea	75-82	1,556,328	7,000,000	13,600,000	22,156,328
Guinea Bissau	76-84	3,700,000	8,000,000	3 n.a.	11,700,000
Ivory Coast	78-83	1,851,838	10,063,000	2 n.a.	11,914,838
Liberia	79-83	unknown ----------			
Mauritania	77-83	4,687,800	31,000,000	8,043,000	43,730,800
Morocco	79-85	10,075,050	2,415,000	2 n.a.	12,490,050
Nigeria	75-83	4,846,260	62,415,609	500,000	67,761,869
Senegal	77-84	13,339,712	41,401,000	6,000,000	60,740,712
Sierra Leone	76-83	5,620,702	3,380,000	1,091,140	10,061,842
Togo	81-82	unknown ----------			
Zaire	78-85	4,153,120	800,000	1 n.a.	4,953,120
TOTALS		77,566,569	217,353,452	84,369,441	379,289,462

ATTACHMENT J

LIST OF ATTENDEES AT CECAF TENERIFE MEETING

ATTENDEES AT EIGHTH CECAF MEETING - LOME, TOGO

COUNTRY	NAME
Benin	Fagbohoun, L Director of Fisheries
Cameroon	Moukia, Mbome G. Director of Fisheries
Cape Verde	Vieira, S.R.H. Direcor General of Fisheries
Congo	Ndounga, B. F. Director General of Fisheries
Ivory Coast	Koffi, L. Director, Marine & Estuarine Fisheries
Gabon	Ndombi, D'Otala A. Director, Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture
Gambia	Njai, A. E. Senior Fisheries Officer
Ghana	Duwona, M. Director of Fisheries
Guinea Bissau	Correia, C. M. Secretary of State for Fisheries
Morocco	Lahlou, A. Director, ISPM
Mauritania	Sy, M. M. Direcotr of Fisheries
Nigeria	Dada, B. I. Director, Federal Department of Fisheries
Senegal	Dioh, B. C. Director, Oceanography and Marine Fisheries
Sierra Leone	Fergusson, Kenneth Chief Fisheries Officer

ATTACHMENT K

AGENDA FOR RESOURCE EVALUATION WORKING PARTY

منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة
联合国粮食及农业组织
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

CECAF/RE/VII/84/1

FISHERY COMMITTEE FOR THE EASTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC (CECAF)

WORKING PARTY ON RESOURCES EVALUATION
Seventh Session
Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain, 10-15 May 1984

PROVISIONAL ANNOTATED AGNEDA

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

The Session will be chaired by Mr. Jacques Konan (Ivory Coast)

2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION

3. PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL RESEARCH REPORTS

Members of the Working Party will be requested to present national research reports. Members will be required to report on :

i. Major changes in the fishery during the intersession - total catches, trends in CPUE, species composition, changes in target species, fishing effort, etc.

ii. Research activities undertaken (including biological, stock assessments, CPUE analysis environmental, bio and socio economic analysis, and actions taken on recommendations of the Sixth Session.

iii. Summary results.

iv. List of publications prepared during the intersession.

v. Problems encountered in executing research programmes.

vi. Research programme planned for the biennium.

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4. STOCK ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCES OF REGIONAL IMPORTANCE

4.1 Ad hoc Working Group on Coastal Pelagic Stocks in the Sherbro Statistical Division

Ad hoc Working Group on hakes and deep sea shrimps

Ad hoc Working Group on Mackerels and Horse Mackerels

4.2 Other stock assessment work undertaken

Members of the Working Party will report on their activities oriented towards assessment and management of shared stocks such as :

- Sardines (Gibraltar, Cape Blanc)
- Coastal demersals in Statistical Divisions 34.3.4 and 34.3.5
- Coastal demersals in Statistical Division 34.3.1.

The working Party may wish to appoint a Working Group of a few scientists to prepare synthesis on the state of these stocks.

5. FUTURE ACTIVITIES

5.1 The Working Party may wish to identify stocks which require priority attention both at the national sub-regional and regional levels.

5.2 The Working Party may wish to discuss tasks which can best be undertaken by the Secretariat (Organization of ad hoc Working Groups on shared and also purely national stocks). This should include discussions on data availability.

5.3 The Working Party may also wish to assign tasks to national institutions (on special research, and compilation of relevant biological and statistical data).

6. ANY OTHER MATTERS

7. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

8. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

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منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة
联合国粮食及农业组织
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

CECAF/RE/VII/84/Inf. 1

FISHERY COMMITTEE FOR THE EASTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC (CECAF)

WORKING PARTY ON RESOURCES EVALUATION
Seventh Session
Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain, 10-15 May 1984

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

CECAF/RE/VII/84/1		Provisional Annotated Agenda
	2	Report of the ad hoc Working group on pelagic stocks of the Sherbro Statistical Divison (34.3.3)
	3	Report of the ad hoc Working group on hakes and deep sea shrimps
	4	Report of the ad hoc Working group on mackerels and horse mackerels
CECAF/RE/VII/84/Inf.	1	List of Documents
	2	Information for participants
	3	Provisional list of Participants
	4	Report of the ad hoc Working group on Catch and Effort Statistics of Artisanal Fisheries (available in French only)

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6.4.3 Approximate number of locally based vessels (1981)

Country	Tuna vessel	Distant water trawler	Trawler	Purse Seiner	Gillnetter/ handliner	Canoes
Morocco	24	66 A	252	413	5 266	-
Portugal (Madeira)	-	-	-	-	320	-
Spain (Canary Isles)	40	255	17	41	2 000	-
Mauritania	-	57 A	15 A	10	10	132
Senegal	4	-	110 A	14	14	9 111
Gambia, The	-	-	4 A	12	-	350
Cape Verde	20	-	-	-	-	800
Guinea Bissau	-	-	10 A	-	-	...
Guinea	-	-	6	-	-	...
Sierra Leone	-	-	20 A	-	-	6 087
Liberia	-	-	4	-	-	...
Ivory Coast	6	-	30	21	20	2 800
Ghana	33 A	18	360 1/	-	-	6 238
Togo	-	-	2	-	-	603
Benin	-	-	2	-	-	500
Nigeria	-	2	77 A	2	-	13 205 2/
Cameroon	-	-	33 A	-	-	5 950
Gabon	-	-	30 A	2	-	3 000
Congo	3	-	-	-	-	200
Sao Tome and Principe	-	1	-	-	6	...
Zaire	-	-	10	-	-	...

A : Substantial increase in recent years

Remarks : 1/ - include purse seiners
2/ - only powered canoes

Source : Everett, Ansa-Emmim and Mizuishi (1980) and CECAF Project information