A light blue silhouette of a world map is centered in the background of the slide.

A Small-Scale Fisheries Academy in Senegal

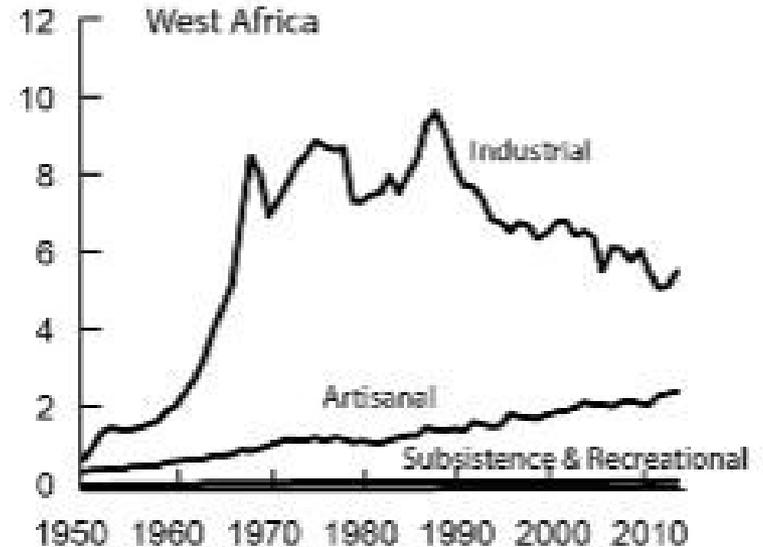
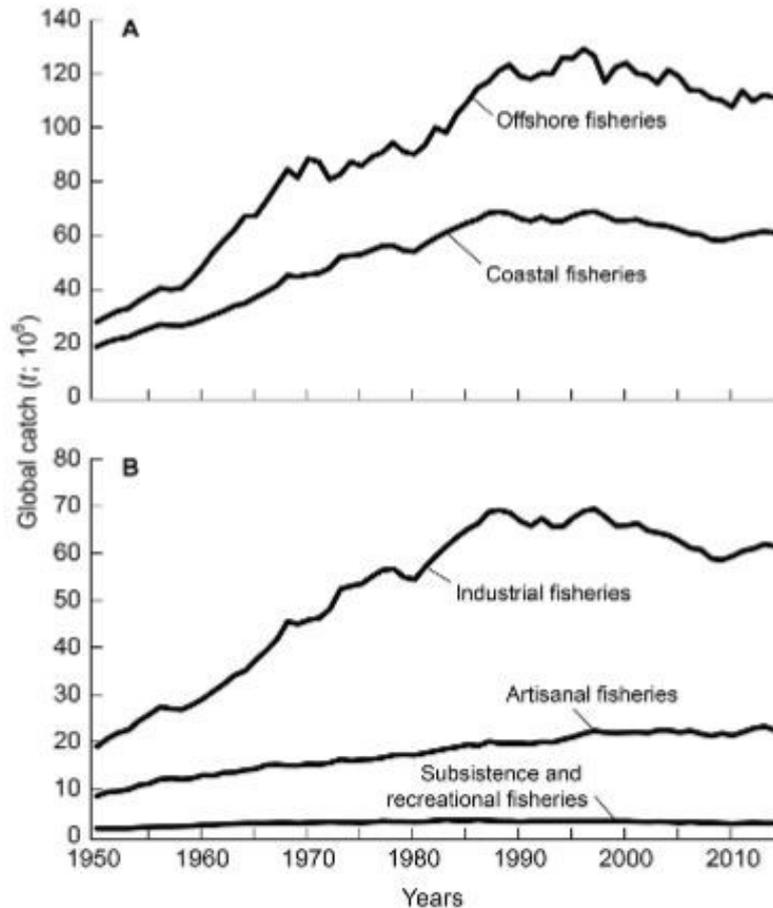
Cornelia E. Nauen

Mundus maris

Sciences and Arts for Sustainability asbl

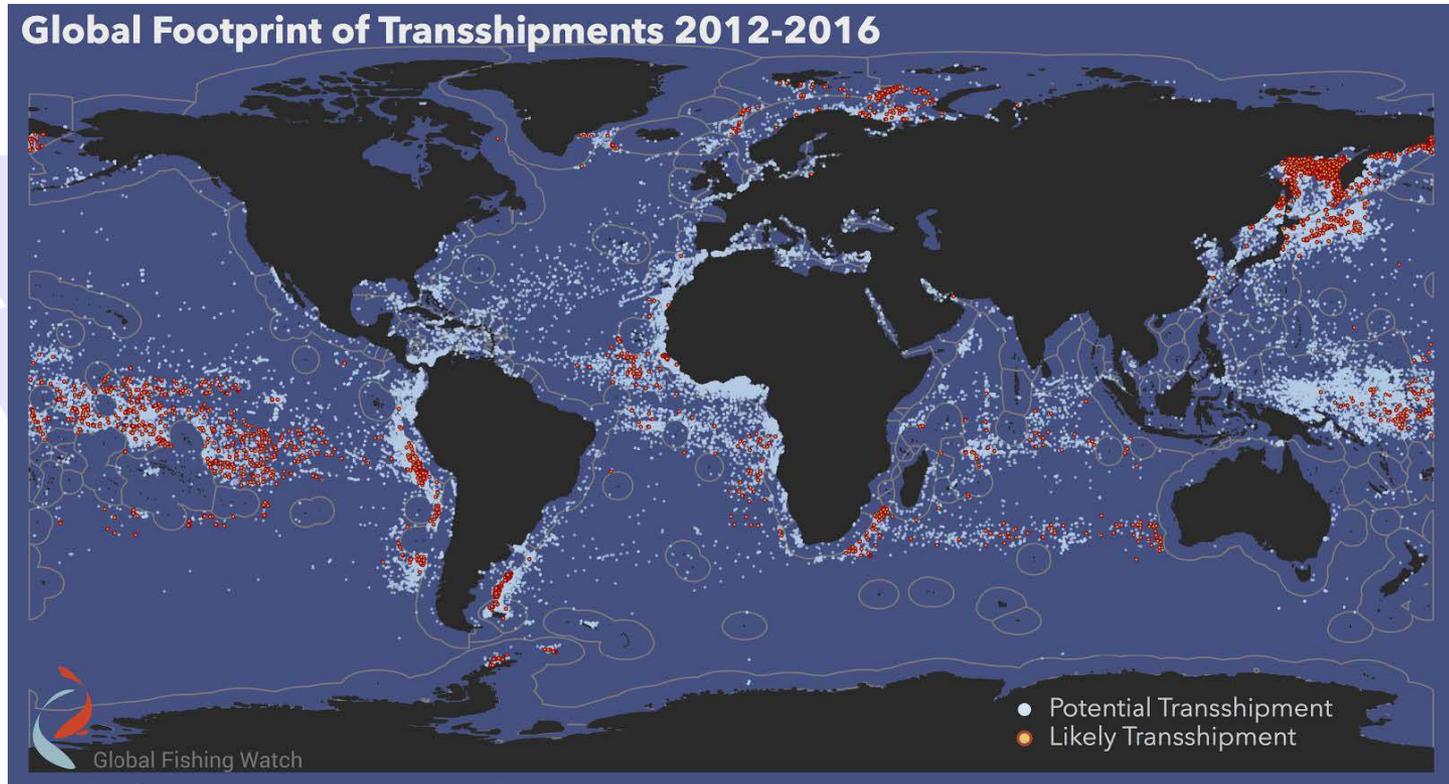
FishBase Mini-Symposium, Los Baños, 31 January 2019

Small-scale fisheries in the world and West Africa



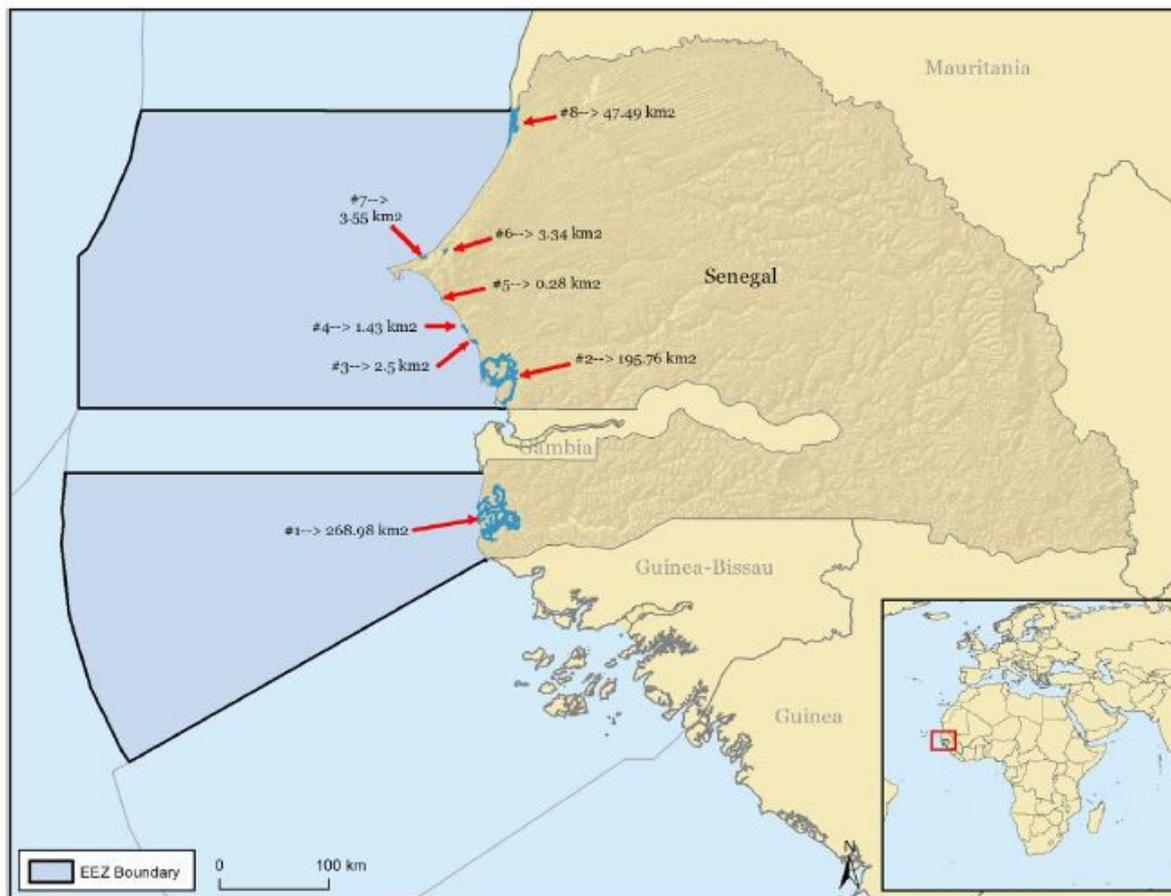
Trends in industrial vs SSF (artisanal, recreational and subsistence catches) 1950-2014 (Palomares & Pauly, 2019).

Dubious or criminal practices



New satellite-based monitoring methods visualise dubious or criminal practices – e.g. transshipment at sea, prohibited in many countries, because often associated with fiscal fraud, overfishing and forced labour, if not worse.

Fisheries in Senegal (1)



EEZ of Senegal with pointers to major landing sites of small-scale fisheries, though SSF operations reach well into neighbouring countries as a result of industrial IUU fishing. Map courtesy: Belhabib *et al.*, 2014

Fisheries in Senegal (2)

- Fisheries gained a key role in Senegal in rebalancing the economy after the decline of groundnut and phosphate exports since the 1970s (Ganapathiraju & Pitcher, 2006).
- Some 20,000 pirogues (large wooden canoes – World Bank, 2016) and 100 large-scale industrial fishing vessels,
- Employment estimated at >600,000 people (about one-fifth of the working population), but nobody knows for sure
- Fisheries account for >75% of animal protein intake of the local population (York & Gossard, 2004)
- 36 kg / capita x year apparent consumption, Senegal has the 2nd highest fish consumption in Africa (York & Gossard, 2004).



Fisheries in Senegal (3)

The current situation in a nutshell, despite massive World Bank support to reform the sector policies:

- Senegal suffers from over-exploitation of its fisheries resources by legal and illegal foreign distant-water fleets (Niasse & Seck, 2011).
- Ground fish much reduced, small pelagics are mainstay now.
- The authorities cannot, for obvious political reasons, put a cap on the growth of capacity and effort in its artisanal sub-sector as long as they cannot control legal and illegal foreign distant-water fishing in the Senegalese EEZ.
- Profitability of the SSF is declining (Ba *et al.*, 2017)

One of the last refuges now threatened

some 15,000 people lived of SSF in Kafountine, SN

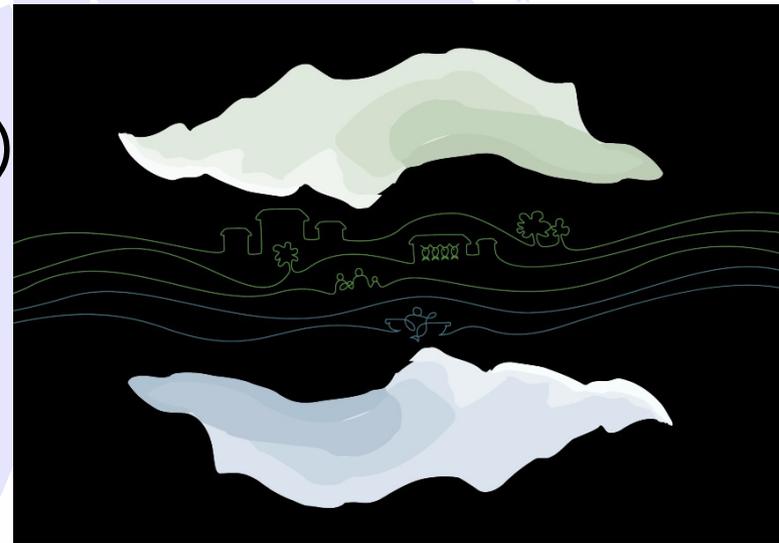


Until two Chinese fish meal factories were built in 2017/18, which compete directly for small pelagics destined for human consumption across the Sahel.

Photos: T. Grand, Documentary "Poisson d'or, poisson africain"

SSF Guidelines as part of the SGDs

- Result from a lengthy bottom-up consultation process, adopted the FAO Fisheries Committee in 2014,
- Are based on a human rights approach,
- Integrate social (including gender, poverty), cultural and economic sustainability issues,
- Address resource access (allocation) as well as use rights matters
- Are voluntary, thus could be more comprehensive and also allow for adaptation to different contexts.



Working towards making it happen (1)

Complaint

- Insufficient information and consultation

Response

- Participation of ~60 representatives from across all professions and regions in Senegal update on SSF Guidelines as step one



Working towards making it happen (2)

Complaint

- Insufficient participation - capacity to participate

Response

- Propose academy
- Collect views about needs for improving practices
- What to expect from the academy
- What to the academy



Working towards making it happen (3)



Suggestions (priority expectations)

Working towards making it happen (4)

Top needs put forward

- 22 cards on technologies, innovations, access rights & credit
- 17 cards on environment rehabilitation and protection
- 7 cards on capacity building and governance

Top expectations from academy

- 12 cards on support for technological innovation and improving postharvest activities
- 16 cards on various other aspects of capacity enhancement
- 7 cards on environment protection



Working towards making it happen (5)

Committee of keenest professional associations, CSOs and academics formed to oversee implementation (remains open):

- Disseminate results of inaugural meeting (done)
- Do video in Wolof about SSF Guidelines / Recommendations of sub-regional FAO consultaton (in prep.)
- Adopt modus operandi of Academy
- Develop curriculum on the basis of priorities expressed (on-going)
- Develop teaching toolkit to modulate methods as function of living and working conditions (on-going)



Foretaste rather than conclusion

Despite *Nature* cover on participatory research in Oct. 2018, few examples of co-production of knowledge provide guidance.

- Demand for ecosystem explanations and other capacity building require development of more visual user interfaces,
- Key messages could be more effective by phone or rural radio than exclusively through website access,
- Critically engaged action research needs investment in time, mutual respect and understanding to be productive,
- Environment research needs match on the social and economic sides to propel robust solutions to current crisis.
- Join us in the adventure – practise multistakeholder coop.!

**I'm still a baby,
let me live and grow**



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**Thanks for your
attention**

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