

Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project (USAID/BaNafaa)

Report

Bilateral Workshop for Improved Co-Management of Artisanal Fisheries in The Gambia and Senegal

May 30-31, 2012



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Cover Photo : Workshop participants

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
BACKGROUND	6
WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE.....	8
WORKSHOP ORGANIZATION	8
WORKSHOP OPENING.....	9
SESSION 1: LESSONS LEARNED IN CO-MANAGEMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES	10
A. Organizational structures and operation of community organizations for fisheries management in Senegal: CLPA	10
B. The Gambia Co-Management: NASCOM and LACOMS.....	12
C. Organizational structures & functioning of TRY Association.....	15
SESSION 2: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONING OF COMMUNITY BASED MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN SENEGAL AND THE GAMBIA	17
A. Lessons learned in co-management of artisanal fisheries in the Gambia.....	17
B. Lessons learned in co-management of artisanal fisheries in Senegal	19
SESSION 3: THE SENEGAL-GAMBIA FISHING AGREEMENT.....	23
A. The Senegal-Gambian Agreement on Maritime Fisheries as it relates to artisanal fisheries.....	23
SMALL GROUP REPORT OUTS	24
Group 1. Constraints and opportunities for co-management of artisanal fisheries.	24
Group 2: Management measures for artisanal fisheries. What works,what does not and why?.....	25
Group 3: Roles and Responsibilities of Community Based-Organizations in co-management of Artisanal Fisheries.....	26
Group 4: Open access. What are suggested actions and measures to address the issue in the face of excessive fishing pressure and overexploitation of resources?	27
FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN	28
Appendix 1 – Participant List	30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Senegal and The Gambia are centrally located within the West African Marine Ecoregion (WAMER) that spans 3,500km of coast in western Africa (Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Guinea). Its most striking feature is the powerful coastal upwelling of cold water that creates a tremendously productive food chain supporting incredible biodiversity in one of the most diverse and economically important fishing zones in the world.

At stake in a successful ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management is the ability of millions of people to sustain a resource-dependent existence while at the same time protect the overall ecological integrity and biodiversity of the region. With a better understanding of the commonality of concerns and issues in the two neighboring countries, and how the fisheries resources and ecosystems are shared between the two countries, there is an urgent need to form alliances and partnerships towards resource sustainability and improved livelihoods.

The objective of this bilateral workshop was to initiate discussion about the fisheries issues of importance to Senegal and The Gambia and to promote cooperative arrangements for fisheries science, technology and management.

The workshop brought together more than 80 artisanal fishermen, women, fish mongers/dealers, fisheries non-governmental organizations, and government officials. A representative of each country presented and led plenary discussion on each of the following main topics:

- **Session 1:** Lessons learned in co-management of artisanal fisheries.
- **Session 2:** Organizational structures and functioning of community-based fisheries management organizations in Senegal and The Gambia.
- **Session 3:** Balancing sustainability and open access.

For Senegal, the presentations drew from the experiences of Local Artisanal Fisheries Committees (CLPA) and successful examples of local co-management in Nianing and from the shellfish women of the islands of the Saloum (Niodior, Dionewar, Falia) and Fadiouth Island. For The Gambia, the experience of the Government and the National Sole Co-Management Committee (NASCOM) in the process of developing an approved co-management plan for the sole fishery was shared, as well as the experience of TRY Oyster Women's Association in co-management of the oyster and cockle fishery. The Senegal-Gambian Reciprocal Agreement on Maritime Fisheries article on artisanal fisheries was the basis for discussion of open access.

Stakeholders were engaged actively through work groups on the following themes:

- **Theme 1:** Constraints and Opportunities for Co-Management of Artisanal Fisheries.
- **Theme 2:** Management measures for artisanal fisheries - what does and doesn't work?
- **Theme 3:** The roles and responsibilities of community-based organizations in sustainable management of artisanal fisheries.
- **Theme 4:** Open access (free-for-all resources: what does this mean and its impact on the resources?) What are suggested actions and measures to address open access in the face of excessive fishing pressure and overexploitation of resources?

The workshop's final recommendations and action plan were as follows:

- Establishment of an ad hoc bilateral committee
- Convene a bilateral workshop once a year at alternate venues (next one in Senegal).
- Fisher representatives should be included in the national delegations in all future meetings on the bilateral (reciprocal) fishing agreement between The Gambia and Senegal.
- The workshop participants resolved to combat IUU fishing in all its forms, in the two countries.
- Both countries working together on research and data collection, and stock assessment will provide for more realistic picture of shared stock and allow for expertise sharing.
- “Twin” fishing villages to work together and enhance communication.
- Because fishers are migrating freely between the two countries, it is important for the two Governments to harmonize policies and legislations.
- Fishing gears and methods banned in one country should be banned in the other country.
- The workshop participants resolved to establish area and seasonal closures, as well as
- MPAs where appropriate for the purpose of conservation of resources.
- As is the case in The Gambia fines from arrests and successful prosecutions of violators from artisanal fisheries regulations should be paid to the community where the offence was committed rather than to the Government Treasury.
- Establish a free trade zone in fish and fish products. Products available in one country and needed in the other country can be traded freely (This was suggested).

The Workshop also established an Ad-Hoc Bilateral Committee of 8 members plus a representative of the USAID/BaNafaa project. The 8 members include a fisherman from each country, a woman from the fisheries sector from each country, an NGO representative from each country to prepare a work plan by October 2012.

BACKGROUND

In West Africa, an estimated 1.5 million tons of fish are harvested annually from the region's waters, with a gross retail value of US\$1.5 billion. In The Gambia and Senegal, artisanal fisheries (fishermen operating from small vessels primarily in near shore waters) make up a majority of the fisheries landings and contribute significantly to income generation and local food security for coastal communities and for many communities inland where fish are traded. Much of the artisanal landings, especially sole and shrimp are also key export earners in the fisheries sector. In both The Gambia and Senegal, most people live within the coastal zone and derive their livelihood, food security, and way-of-life from fishing. Some 200,000 people in The Gambia and 600,000 in Senegal are directly or indirectly employed in the fishing sector. Seafood products are a leading export of the region and generate as much as 20% of the gross value of exports. While the majority of seafood exports are destined for European Union (EU) markets, a growing volume of trade goes to the U.S. and other countries in the region. Fisheries trade results in valuable foreign exchange earnings, revenue for government, and employment opportunities that go well beyond the labor directly involved in harvesting. Fisheries products are especially critical to the rural poor. Fish provides the main source of animal protein for the average rural family in the sub-region, where annual fish consumption can be as much as 25kg per capita. In many rural areas, fishing serves as a “social safety net” when farming turns unproductive due to depleted soil, drought, disease, or other factors.

In addition to direct socioeconomic benefits derived from fishing, a well-managed sector can benefit other aspects of the region's economy and quality-of-life. This includes a growing tourism sector and a number of globally and regionally significant parks and natural heritage areas. With annual tourist arrivals surpassing 120,000 in The Gambia and 400,000 in Senegal, a growing number of tourists are taking advantage of the countries' ecologically significant reserves, parks, and protected areas—most of which have direct links to the fate of well-managed fisheries. These include but are not limited to the Sine-Saloum Delta Biosphere Reserve in Senegal and in The Gambia to the Niimi National Park, the Baobolon Wetland Reserve, and the Tanbi Wetland Complex. All are designated Ramsar sites and contain globally significant wetlands.

Senegal and The Gambia are centrally located within the West African Marine Ecoregion (WAMER) that spans 3,500km of coast in western Africa (Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Guinea). Its most striking feature is the powerful coastal upwelling of cold water that creates a tremendously productive food chain supporting incredible biodiversity in one of the most diverse and economically important fishing zones in the world. Over 1,000 species of fish have been identified, along with several species of cetaceans including dolphins and whales, and five species of endangered marine turtles. This immense productivity is further enhanced by several major river/estuary/delta complexes that provide additional influx of nutrients and sediments to the marine realm, adding to its biological productivity. The estuarine wetlands are globally significant breeding and over-wintering grounds for numerous migratory birds. The ecoregion is also known as the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem. Fish that spawn in northern nurseries seasonally migrate southwards (as do the fishermen) and provide food for human fishing communities along the way. In addition, recent satellite tracking has confirmed that green turtles lay eggs along the remote beaches of Guinea Bissau and travel northwards through Senegalese and Gambian waters to graze in the rich sea grasses of Mauritania.

The unique combination of climate and upwelling supports species and habitats that represent critical resources locally, nationally, regionally, and globally. The stretch from the Saloum Delta in Senegal, The Gambia River and the entire coastline of the Gambia, as well as the Casamance river system is one contiguous area that has regional biodiversity significance.



Figure 1: Map of The Gambia

It is undeniable that the fisheries sectors in the two countries are facing serious problems including dwindling fish stocks as a result of fishing effort, poaching and other forms of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing practices, all of which are putting unsustainable pressure on the fisheries resource base. These are serious threats to the fisheries resources and there is an urgent need for integrated management approaches at the national and bilateral levels that will move the two countries toward more sustainable exploitation and utilization of the fisheries resources with less negative impact on the rich biological diversity and enhanced socio-economic benefits for the citizens who are earning their livelihoods from the fisheries sector. It is common knowledge that fishers have been fishing in both Gambian and Senegalese waters since recorded time, with predominantly Senegalese fishermen and their families engaged in seasonal and annual migration from one country to another. This is recognized in Article 1 of the fishing agreement between the Gambia and Senegal.

To address these threats, more integrated management approaches are needed at the local and regional scale, including approaches that move toward more sustainable fisheries utilization with less impact on the rich biodiversity of this region. Reducing overfishing through more sustainable harvesting practices will result in a healthier marine ecosystem, including higher biomass of standing stocks and more balanced species assemblages. In addition, promoting more sustainable use practices will help address the wasteful problem of incidental bycatch and capture of endangered species.

In short, at stake in a successful ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management is the ability of millions of people to sustain a resource-dependent existence while at the same time protect the overall ecological integrity and biodiversity of the region. With a better understanding of the

commonality of concerns and issues in the two neighboring countries, and how the fisheries resources and ecosystems are shared between the two countries, there is an urgent need to form alliances and partnerships towards resource sustainability and improved livelihoods.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE

The objective of the workshop was to initiate discussion about the fisheries issues of importance to the two countries and to promote cooperative arrangements for fisheries science, technology and management.

WORKSHOP ORGANIZATION

The workshop brought together artisanal fishermen, women, fish mongers/dealers, fisheries non-governmental organizations, and government officials to deliberate on issues of common concern and interest including migration, dual registration of fishing canoes, eco-labeling, cross-border trade in fish and impacts on local economies as well as to identify possible areas of collaboration to sustainably manage shared fish stocks including monitoring, control and surveillance. Workshop participants shared lessons learned



Figure 2: Workshop session

on approaches for improved co-management of artisanal fisheries drawn from the experiences in Cayar, Senegal, and the sole and oyster fisheries in The Gambia. These included institutional and legal frameworks, establishment of marine protected areas and reserves, introduction of seasonal closures and effort control as management measures to respond to unsustainable resource exploitation as a direct consequence of open access, excess fishing effort and irresponsible fishing practices.

The workshop was divided into three main topics as follows:

Session 1: Lessons learned in co-management of artisanal fisheries. *Chair: Dr. Bamba Banja.*

Session 2: Organizational structures and functioning of community-based fisheries management organizations in Senegal and The Gambia. *Chair: Dr. Bamba Banja*

Session 3: Balancing sustainability and open access. *Chair: Mr. Ousman Drammeh.*

The first day consisted of prepared presentations on the topics from each country representative, followed by questions, answers and discussion. The second full day was devoted to small group work to allow for maximum participation by the stakeholders. The working groups were focused on the following themes:

Theme 1: Constraints and Opportunities for Co-Management of Artisanal Fisheries.

Theme 2: Management measures for artisanal fisheries (what works and what does not work?)

Theme 3: The roles and responsibilities of community-based organizations in sustainable

management of artisanal fisheries.

Theme 4: Open access (free-for-all resources: what does this mean and its impact on the resources 5 years from now, 10 years from now, and 15 years from now?) What are suggested actions and measures to address the issue of open access in the face of excessive fishing pressure and overexploitation of resources?

WORKSHOP OPENING

The workshop was opened by the Director of the Department of Fisheries of The Gambia with the following remarks.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to welcome you all to the official opening of this bilateral workshop for improved co-management of artisanal fisheries in The Gambia and Senegal. The Fisheries Department is happy to be associated with this workshop and we are proud to host this historic event; historic in the sense that this is the first initiative, at the bilateral level, where a significant number of stakeholders in the artisanal fisheries sector of the two countries are meeting together to address important issues concerning artisanal fisheries. I wish to extend our thanks to the USAID/BaNafaa Project for making this bilateral workshop on Improved Co-management of Artisanal fisheries in The Gambia and Senegal possible.

Mr. Chairman, Migration of small scale fishermen (SSF) within West Africa including The Gambia has been practiced for over 5 decades and now deeply rooted in fishing communities as marriages among nationals is practiced and fishing agreements incorporating artisanal fisheries have been signed between countries.

Countries in our sub-region have never taken notice of the effects of the small scale fisheries until after the late 70's and early 90's when individual countries started realizing the decline in their national fish stocks after the introduction of industrial fisheries. This raised concern to governments as the small scale fisheries is geared for the provision of fish as food for the population, while the industrial sector is more about foreign exchange earnings. But when the fish stocks started dwindling, this affected the small scale fisheries.

A major concern of the Government of The Gambia is the conservation of our fish stocks. Recent statistics indicate that the fish stocks continue to decline, particularly the high value demersal stocks. This is partly due to overfishing and aggravated by the use of non-selective fishing gears and illegal and unreported fishing activities.

Single states may well reform their fisheries policies and governance; yet remain vulnerable to the activities of their neighbors. Efforts will be needed to ensure bilateral collaboration, involving all stakeholders to address the management of fish stocks especially shared pelagic species which are mainly targeted by the artisanal fishermen and a major source of affordable animal protein. It is realized that sustainable success in the management of artisanal fisheries can best be achieved through a co-management approach between the Government, the resource users and other stakeholders. The Gambia gained a lot of experience in the co-management of infrastructure for artisanal fisherfolk and we will be happy to share our experience with our Senegalese counterparts in the area of co-management of fisheries resources. There have been success stories concerning co-management in Senegal as well, especially the Kayar experience.

I wish to express gratitude to the USAID-Ba-Nafaa Project for continued support to the Fisheries Department in the areas of management and development of artisanal fisheries and in the capacity building for the staff of the Fisheries Department. This support is contributing to the efforts of the Department to meet its policy objectives.

Other speakers included a representative of the University of Rhode Island, a representative of WWF-WAMPO (World Wide Fund for Nature-West Africa Regional Office), the Ambassador of the United States of America to The Gambia and delegates from Senegal. The opening session was chaired by the Manager of the USAID/ Ba-Nafaa Project.

SESSION 1: LESSONS LEARNED IN CO-MANAGEMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES

A. Organizational structures and operation of community organizations for fisheries management in Senegal: CLPA (Local Council of Artisanal Fisheries), by Dr. Mamadou Goudiaby (Department of Marine Fisheries of Senegal)

The Local Council of Artisanal Fisheries commonly referred to as the CLPA, is an organization of private and public stakeholders for the sustainable exploitation of fish and shellfish. This presentation focuses on the organization and operation of the CLPA.

Organization and Operation of the CNCPM

The National Advisory Council of Marine Fisheries (CNCMP) was created in 1998. The Council, chaired by the Director of Oceanography and Marine Fisheries, is composed of representatives of the administration, scientific research, relevant socio-professional bodies and the Federation of Sport Fishing. The powers, composition and mode of operation of the board are fixed by decree. The CNCMP thus defined does not yet have clear visibility in Senegal. However, the CLPA may federate at the national level to designate their representatives to the CNCMP.

The mission of the CNCMP is to:

- Give notice of fisheries management plans;
- Issue an opinion on all major issues with regard to resource management, development of fishing and marine culture and organization of the processing industry and marketing;
- Give an opinion on all measures of interest to fishermen, vessel owners, the processing sector and conservation which have been submitted;
- Advise on any matter so referred by the Minister of Marine Fisheries.

Organization and Operation of the CLPA

The CLPA were created in 1998 under the same legal structures as the CNCMP to create local marine fisheries advisory groups. The State promotes the development of artisanal fisheries in view of its vitality, its socio-economic importance and because it is a long tradition in the country. It supports the establishment of institutional mechanisms promoting the participation of fishermen in resource management through appropriate arrangements, the reservation of certain areas to exploitation by artisanal fishermen and, in general, creating conditions for the sector. CLPA may be established in every region where there is fishing. The Minister

responsible for Marine Fisheries may establish, by decree, local boards of artisanal fisheries. Each board consists of representatives of local administration, elected officials, notables, artisanal fishermen, artisanal fishing associations, processors, fish traders and fish farmers. Board members are appointed by the Minister of Marine Fisheries on proposal of the head of the Regional Marine Fisheries administration in consultation with local marine fisheries professional organizations. Council meetings are chaired by the Head of the Regional Executive or his representative. The President of the CLPA may invite any person whose presence it considers relevant in light of the agenda to participate in council meetings.

CLPAs are empowered to:

- Provide advice, upon request of the Minister of Marine Fisheries or his representative, on all matters relating to fishing craft and local marine culture;
- Provide information to artisanal fishers and fish farmers on all measures relating to fishing and marine culture in their community;
- Organize local fishermen to reduce and resolve conflicts between fishing communities and fishermen using different fishing methods;
- Organize the artisanal fishermen to enable them to assist the DPM in monitoring and control of fishing activities. (Based on Decree 98-498 (Jun 10, 1998))

In addition, various ministerial orders adopted since 1998 authorize the CLPAs to:

- Propose interim measures for the development and management of artisanal fisheries resources and their habitats;
- Propose plans to sustainably manage local fisheries and conserve the marine ecosystem at the local level;
- Provide information to those involved in artisanal fishing on all measures relating to fishing and marine culture in their community;
- Advise on the management of community infrastructure;
- Participate in the management of socio-economic impact of management actions and conservation on all members of the community;
- Give notice of permit applications, and to perform business functions related to fishing.

Challenges

1. Financial traceability/accountability: there must be a common accounting system that:
 - Shows the amounts of revenue collected by type and origin;
 - Provides visibility of cash management;
 - Allows at any time to know what is in the CLPA account.
2. Management of licenses and fees: There are overlapping responsibilities in regards to issuing and payment of licenses between the CLPA and Government agencies. Involvement of local groups would help to correct weaknesses in the management of licenses.
3. License system.
 - The license must not be reproducible and must provide an indelible and non-reproducible dry stamp of the DSPS (Surveillance Division).

- One common template;
- Computerize and put a bar code;
- Provide an indication on the license of the receipt number and a photo of the person concerned;
- Establish an inventory management system for licensing such that at any moment the agent could submit a report indicating the number of :
 - license applications received;
 - licenses issued,
 - licenses canceled for error
 - licenses remaining.

Conclusion

It is important to consider strong involvement of the stakeholders in the co-management of the artisanal fisheries. Despite problems, it has been a rewarding activity to date in Senegal.

B. The Gambia Co-Management: NASCOM (National Sole Fishery Co-Management Committee) and LACOMS (Landing Site Co-management Committee), by Mr. Dawda Saine.



Figure 3: Workshop participants

Why The Need for Co-Management?

- Top-Down approach to fisheries management did not work.
- Involvement of all stakeholders (Government, fishers, fishing communities, fishing industry, local authorities, non-governmental organizations etc.) in all management processes including decision-making is the right way to go (co-management).

After many meetings and trainings, NASCOM was created. NASCOM is composed of Sole Fishery Landing Site Management Committees along the Atlantic Coast and the River Gambia

NASCOM Mission and Vision Statements

“Our Sole, Our Wealth, Our Lives”

NASCOM is a national cooperative apex body composed of Sole fisher folks, NGOs both industrial and artisanal, which envisages the responsible and safe exploitation of sole for conservation, management, protection and development of the fisheries resource as well as to enhance food production and improve livelihoods of fishing communities for now and future generations.

The National Sole Fishery Co-management Committee is conscious of the urgent need for the development of the fisheries sector as enshrined by Vision 2020. We intend to:

- Close the gaps required by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) relating to the deficiencies for eligibility of eco-labeling of The Gambia’s sole fish in the international market.
- Ensure that The Gambian sole reaches international quality standards (quality control, co- management, data collection and monitoring.)
- Curb illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing) and intervene collectively in order to make a positive difference in the rehabilitation and transformation of resource users into responsible fisheries practitioners.
- Encourage the use of ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, which includes ecological, social and economic factors.

Legal Basis for Co-Management

- The fisheries legislation of The Gambia (Fisheries Act 2007) provides the legal basis for co-management of artisanal fisheries.
- Section 14 of the Act gives power to the Minister of Fisheries to declare “Special Management Areas” for the purpose of community-based fisheries conservation and management.
- Section 15 of the Act also gives power to the Minister to establish Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs) for the purpose of community-based fisheries conservation and management of Special Management Areas or parts of it.

Problems to Address

Why is irresponsible fishing on the rise? What is irresponsible fishing? Irresponsible fishing is outright use of non-selective fishing gears and fishing methods and fishing near fish spawning and breeding grounds. This is the result of ineffective monitoring, control and surveillance by the Department of Fisheries, the Gambia Navy, and the lack of auto surveillance by fishers. This paved the way for some fishermen to design a pattern of fishing operations that is careless, carefree and dangerous and, therefore, inimical to standards and responsible fishing practices. The fish species, thus, live in a situation of great disturbance and vulnerability to all kinds of harm.

Eco-label

Through GAMFIDA's efforts to get the Sole fishery eco-labeled by the MSC – UK, a workshop was held on the identification and selection of species required to be assessed for eco label eligibility. Identified and selected species were the Sole Fish, Catfish and Sardinella. The Sole fish was given priority and subsequently a pre-audit by independent consultants was conducted, including the following elements:

- Literature review (Data, reports, biology, etc,)
- Organizational structures
- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance on sole landings
- Governance - More transparent decision-making.
- Level of application of co-management approach on regulation on minimum size of sole (25mm) and mesh size (40mm)

Findings included the following:

- Sole fishery stock not overfished
- Absence of a sole fishery co-management committee
- Data Deficiency and by-catches (e.g. Marine turtles and other ETP species)
- Lack of enough biological and local knowledge of the sole fish, etc,
- Results of the consultants was presented to the Department of Fisheries and GAMFIDA

Achievements

- A structured and functional Committee (NASCOM)
- Establishment of LACOMS
- Acquisition of a Certificate of Incorporation from the Ministry of Justice
- Opening of a Bank account
- Discussion and consensus on one nautical mile seasonal closure (May – October)
- Development of an approved sole fishery co-management plan

Urgent Outstanding Activities

Development of an action plan for the

following:

- Purchase of materials for positioning of marker buoys to mark the one nautical mile closed area
- Office space for facilitation and implementation of NASCOM planned activities
- Organization of a validation and adoption workshop on the LACOMS by- laws
- Request gazetting of the approved sole fishery co-management plan
- Follow-up on the status of the identified deficiencies of the MSC the pre-audit team
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures for NASCOM
- Capacity building and development in financial management, report writing, communication planning
- Project proposal development, monitoring and evaluation as well as resource management

- Development of a Business Plan.
- C. Organizational structures & functioning of TRY Oyster Women Association (TOWA) in cockle & oyster fishery co-management, by Ms. Fatou Janha**

Why? Shellfish Fishery Management before TRY Association

- No organizational structure for co-management of the shellfish fishery
- Operated individually, scattered
- No sustainable harvesting practices
- Concern for the mangrove ecology was non-existent
- Community participation in planning, implementation and decision making in the sustainable use of the shellfish resources did not exist

What is TRY?

An apex body responsible for the coordination of oyster collectors within the Tanbi Wetland National Park (Ramsar Site). Established in 2007 as a community-based charitable organization. Started with one community of 50 members; now active in fifteen communities with 500 individual members.

The Fishery

- Oyster and Cockle fishery is dominated by women (both in harvesting, processing and marketing).
- Oyster and Cockle harvesters are classified as the poorest of the poor in Gambian society
- Majority of women are the bread winners of their families; pay school fees and medical bills. Mostly middle aged and widows.

TRY Mission Statement

- Advocate gender equality
- Improve the harvesting and processing technologies
- Conserve the mangroves and ecosystems
- Improve livelihood security and wellbeing of members
- Establish a visible presence for trade at national, regional, and international levels

Institutional Arrangement

- TRY Association is an umbrella organization coordinating the affiliation of 15 community Oyster Associations within Tanbi Wetland National Park
- Each community is governed by an Executive Board
- Co-Management with Government Departments, Fisheries; Parks and Wildlife

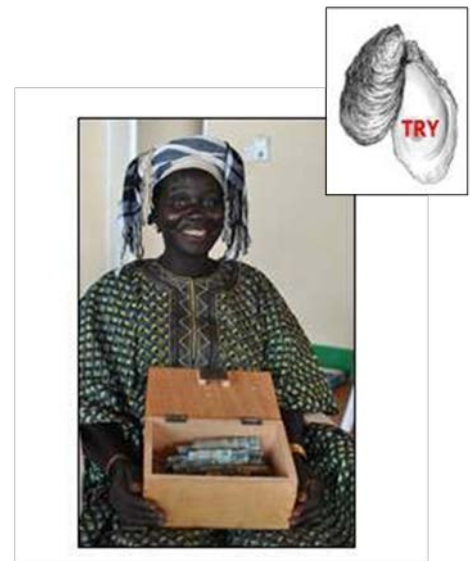


Figure 4: Member of TRY Association

Management; Forestry; Local Government Municipalities; NGOs and National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Operators (NAAFO)

Institutional Support

USAID/BaNafaa:

- Study tour to Sine-Saloum, Senegal and exposed participants to improved shellfish production & processing methods
- Value chain assessment to improve incomes in post-harvest supply chain
- Provided a grant in 2010 to:
 - Establish a microfinance scheme
 - Develop a business plan
 - Develop a fund raising scheme
 - Capacity development programmes- Literacy, Numeracy, Microfinance
 - Support in the operation and management of TRY office
 - Assisted TOWA in the co-management planning processes

Gambia Government Agencies:

- Fisheries Department
- DPW&M
- Women's Bureau
- Kanifing Municipal Council (KMC)
- NEA- through Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Others:

- Banesto Foundation of Spain
- Friends of Gambia & Senegal in the USA
- Action Aid- The Gambia



Figure 5: TRY annual oyster festival

Co-Management Plan

- The Gambia Government in collaboration with USAID/BaNafaa assisted in the planning and development of the Shellfish Fishery Co-Management Plan
- Participatory Rural Approach used involving all stakeholders
- Co-Management Plan is comprehensive, including the Co-Management Agreement, Management Objectives, Management Measures to achieve objectives, Institutional Arrangements & Legal Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan.

The management objectives developed for the co-management of the shellfish fishery include:

- Biological: Sustainable harvesting
- Ecological: Maintaining the health & functioning of the mangrove ecology
- Social: Strengthen community participation in the rational exploitation and management of the shellfish fishery
- Economic: Access to improved markets, financing, poverty reduction, food security

Conclusion

- Organizational structure for co-management of cockle and oyster fishery established
- Rational and sustainable exploitation of cockle and oyster fishery within TWNP
- Health and mangrove ecology improved
- Improvement in socio-economic development of women cockle and oyster harvesters and processors

SESSION 2: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONING OF COMMUNITY BASED MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN SENEGAL AND THE GAMBIA

A. Lessons learned in co-management of artisanal fisheries in the Gambia (oyster and sole fisheries), by Mr. Ousman Drammeh

Historical Perspective on Fisheries Management

Fisheries Management and Development Policy Objectives:

- To effect a rational and long-term utilization of the marine and inland fisheries resources
- To improve the institutional capacity and legal framework for the management of the fisheries sector
- To increase and expand the participation of Gambians in the fisheries sector
- To strengthen regional and international collaboration in the sustainable exploitation, management and conservation of shared stocks and shared water bodies, promote bio-diversity maintenance and enhancement and prevent environmental degradation

Legislative and Regulatory Enabling Conditions

Fishery Act of 2007 & Regulations of 2008 provide authority for Minister of Fisheries to:

- Establish CFCs as basis for community based fisheries management
- Designate special management areas for community-based co-management
- Allocate property rights over fisheries resources to community-based groups

Co-Management of the Sole Fishery

- Designated Special Management Area for sole fisheries management - shoreline to 9NM
- National Sole Co-Management Committee (NASCOM) & landing sites committees (LACOMs) have exclusive use rights to sole fishery in area

Co-Management of the Oyster and Cockle Fishery

Tanbi Committee authority:

- Set and change management measures
- Designate exclusive community use zones

- Enforce rules
- Assess fines
- Seize gear and equipment of violators

Launching of Co-Management Plans

17 January 2012, Co-Management Plans approved by

- Hon. Minister of Fisheries
- Director of Fisheries
- Director of Parks & Wildlife Management
- Director of Forestry
- Executive Director, NEA
- Coordinator of TOWA
- President of NASCOM

Some Guiding Principles

- Conservation and sustainable resource use
- Global Responsibility
- Responsible Fisheries Management
- Collective Decision Making

Lessons Learned

- Help the leaders create a common vision
- Get to know the community –What is driving desire to change? How do we build on this?
- Use best extension practices.
 - Identify the partners. Each has something to add.
 - Meet in the middle. Top down and bottom up
 - Support the innovators and diffusion of new ideas –training, funding, exchanges
 - Support the infrastructure –training, process, funding
 - Long term commitment
 - Any movement towards sustainability should be recognized
 - Adaptive management allows us to make mistakes and improve

Conclusions

Co-management allows for effective participation of stakeholders in the development and management process, including decision-making.

- Management measures, rules and regulations are respected
- Roles and responsibilities allocated in a fair manner

B. Lessons learned in co-management of artisanal fisheries in Senegal, by Mr. Moussa Mbengue

Importance of Fishing in Senegal

Jobs created: 600,000 people, or 17% of the workforce ; Contributes 2.3% to national GDP; Represents 12.5% of GDP in the primary sector; Source of food for local people. Fish contributes up to 70% of animal protein in the nutritional intake of the Senegalese (28kg/person/year). Senegal is among the largest consumers of fish. As 30% of exports from Senegal, fisheries significantly support the trade balance.

State of the Fishery Resources

Type of fishery resources: Offshore pelagic resources, Coastal pelagic resources, Coastal demersal resources, Deep demersal resources.

Coastal demersal resources are generally overexploited. Resources between 0 and 200 meters deep exploited by the artisanal fishery (handlines, longlines, traps, gillnets, etc.) and industrial fisheries (trawls). Resources are generally high in cash value, species mainly for export (65% in volume and 90% in value).

Coastal pelagic resources: The most important (71% of catch). Exploited by artisanal fisheries (purse seine and encircling gill nets) and industrial fisheries (purse seine). Shared resources due to their migratory nature. Overexploited species.

Some Considerations on Local Fisheries Co-Management

Why is co-management at the heart of the policy of sustainable fisheries?

- Failure of conventional management by the State
- Sustainability, replicability, originality
- Policies and regulations developed generally without local communities
- No ownership by local communities who violate regulations
- No respect for specific local conditions and needs
- High cost of management
- Dispersion of efforts between the state and fishermen
- Experiences of successful local co-management in Senegal

Local Initiatives for Joint Management of Local Marine Resources

Objectives of the initiatives:

- Promote responsible fishing practices
- Participate in the consolidation of lasting social peace
- Contribute to safety at sea for fishermen and their equipment.
- Improve the income of the fishing industry
- Promote good local governance of fisheries

Major Problem for the Fishing Industry: Scarcity of Fishery Resources

Consequence: impoverishment of artisanal fishing communities which manifests as follows:

- Job Losses
- In sufficient supply for the local market (factories, households, transport sites)
- Conflicts between fisheries stakeholders
- Indebtedness
- Women and youth are most affected

Cayar: Pioneer in the Management of Fishery Resources

Management of fisheries resources is a culture of the Cayar community. Traditionally, they stopped fishing, “rested the sea,” during the rainy season to work in their fields. In Cayar, the refusal to use gillnets predates the ban on monofilament nets or monofilament nylon by the Senegalese Fisheries Act. Many sacrifices were made, including imprisonment, injury, even resulting in severe disabilities and death. Establishment of the Cayar Fishing Committee (CPC) which has contributed much to the co- management process in Senegal.

The Cayar Fishing Committee is a pioneer in the field of fisheries conservation and market regulation. It brings together active and retired fishermen (around 900 people). It was created in 1994 in a particular context which coincided with the devaluation of the CFA. The cost of production factors had suddenly risen significantly. Prices of coastal "demersal" species, particularly for export of the Pandora fish in Cayar, had not changed (750 FCFA for 15kg). Faced with the reluctance of fish wholesalers to increase prices, the fishermen had no alternative but to organize and develop strategies to overcome the situation. The initiators had informed the sages and elders from whom they had endorsement, support and blessing.

Cayar Management Initiatives

- Limiting catches: The number of cases of Pandora fish landed is limited to 3 per canoe per day. Failure to comply with this consensus provision is punishable by a fine of 30,000 CFA.
- Protection of immature fish: Catching bream class No. 3 is prohibited. There is a ban on fishing in rocky areas during the rainy season. This is a kind of biological rest is designed to enable demersal species to reproduce. During this period anglers are encouraged to seek swordfish and other rainy season species.
- Gear Restrictions: The Cayarois hate gillnets and refused their use in Cayarois waters long before official regulation. Longlines are prohibited on the rocks by Order of MEM. Longlines resting on the rocks have the same effect as gillnets. They cling to the lines and cause conflicts between fishermen.
- Remediation of the seabed: Diving operations are organized to clean the seabed to keep them free of gillnets lost at sea which often continue to fish (ghost fishing).
- Limitation of fishing effort of purse seines: Limited number of outings to one per day per canoe. Alternatively, two groups that depart daily in turn.
- Organization of fishing free days: In case of excess catches; fishing is curtailed.

- Participatory monitoring: A Surveillance Commission and Surveillance brigades
- MPA Oversight Committee: Participation in the establishment of Marine Protected Area Cayar (MPA). Fishers have actively participated in the process of implementing the MPA. Physical identification of the MPA whose coordinates are fixed by decree. Identification and characterization of fishing areas, etc.

Other Examples of Co-Management

Nianing, where initiatives include:

- Seasonal closure of squid during spawning period
- Introduction of octopus pots
- Support of local initiatives through research
- Development of alternative income-generating activities
- Replication of co-management in seven villages in 2007

Some significant results from Nianing: From 2004 to 2006, the average catch of octopus by canoe per day increased from less than 20kg to 40kg, causing an increase in income for the fishermen from 2000 to 8000 CFA per day.

The Shellfish Women of the Islands of the Saloum (Niodior, Dionewar, Falia) and Fadiouth Island. Characterized by the statement, "Women at the heart of the research process." The following main types of local management practices representing sustainable selective use are currently used by women in the four affected villages:

- Crop rotation: A cropping system in which crops are followed in a certain order on the same plot. Successive temporary abandonment of certain mudflats that are impoverished according to the state of resources (size of individuals).
- Repopulation: Reconstitution of all living species of a given site. Introduction of juvenile individuals of a given species (*Anadara senilis*) from a site in abundance to a site completely depleted after intense exploitation.
- Fallow: Prohibition of use of a mudflat for a given time (12 months) to allow the recovery of benthic communities. The mudflat is left standing.
- Closure: Scheduling collection of benthic organisms in a mudflat with a harvest period that lasts eight months (October-June) and a biological rest period of four months (July-October). Harvesting follows the tidal cycle at 2 "Mbissas" every 22 days. An Mbissa corresponds to 7 days of activities and 4 days off.
- Selective harvesting with mesh baskets big enough to let small mollusks drop through.

Research by the shellfish women: Bio-ecological monitoring was done using bio-ecological criteria in the selection of monitoring sites. Three sampling sites were identified per village. At each site, three samples of arch clams are harvested using a 1m squared quadrat. The natural environment, substrate and conditions are identified, samples are sieved and measured. The women are generally interested in two main indicators, the decrease in size and abundance of arch clams in the mudflat. They are also interested in deepening their knowledge on the bio-ecological status of arch clams exploited to make the best operating and management decisions, monitoring changes in the size and abundance of clams on the various mudflats under fallow,

restocking and seasonal harvest to assess the effects of these management measures. The results of monitoring should provide the information needed to formulate policies to manage the resource.

Lessons Learned

Impact of initiatives:

- Value of landings recognized with positive effects on product quality.
- Increased skills of actors in the value chain, they understand better the issues of fisheries and know the responsible fishing practices.
- Some fish species that were rare reappear. Their landings are becoming more important; Women, with their level of organization have access to dynamic markets
- Relations between groups in conflict situations have improved.
- Validation by the State of community initiatives in conservation and management of conflicts. The agreed rules are legalized and their application is facilitated.
- The appropriation of the function of fisheries management by the populations concerned is guaranteed by the establishment of the Local Council of artisanal fisheries.
- Some community concerns are addressed by the Senegalese authorities at a higher level.
- Fisheries co-management has become a model by which many other communities are inspired
- Incomes of fisherfolk have increased;
- The creation of the CLPA allowed all categories of actors, including artisanal fisheries, to be recognized and different actors within artisanal fisheries such as owners, employees, etc.
- The power of communities is strengthened through the work of capacity strengthening.
- The capacity of political actors has also improved. They participate actively in the development and implementation of decisions within their organizations.

Success Factors

- A very old tradition of local communities in conservation of natural resources in general and
- fisheries in particular (cultural roots initiatives). During the rainy season, fishermen in Cayar "rested" the sea in order to conserve it and engaged in agriculture during this period.
- Traditional mechanisms of conflict management are age-old and play a significant role in fisheries conflict management.
- The ownership of management measures by the population facilitates management. See their warrant application. If the ban on gillnets is applied to Cayar, the local communities are very supportive. Long before the intervention of the Fisheries Code in 1998 which systematically prohibits gear made from monofilament and multimonofilaments and Order No. 15 of 1986
- DTH, the cayarois have always denied the use of these nets in their area.
- State support is critical to the success of co-management.
- The results from the application of business rules contribute to better convince stakeholders

(relevance and usefulness of initiatives).

- The socio-cultural approach can provide appropriate responses to situations

Constraints and Difficulties

- Difficulties in development and implementation of agreed rules. Some initiatives are not provided by the laws and regulations. Some members of these communities transgress the consensus and compromise their implementation.
- The impunity of some offenders is a factor in kindling the social climate of renewed hostilities. It also alters the trust between professionals and the state.
- Insufficient capacity for conflict management of actors is a limiting factor. Failure to comply with certain commitments from the State
- Local context differences

SESSION 3: THE SENEGAL-GAMBIA FISHING AGREEMENT

A. The Senegal-Gambian Agreement on Maritime Fisheries as it relates to artisanal fisheries (Article 1) and the Fisheries Regulations of The Gambia. Mr. Famara Darboe, Department of Fisheries, The Gambia

This agreement was first signed in 1982. It is reviewed every 2 years but the last review occurred in 2010. There are approximately 6,269 fishermen in the subsector of which 3,145 are Gambian and 3,124 are non-Gambian (mainly Senegalese).

The bilateral fisheries access agreement between the Gambia and Senegal is reciprocal and does not envisage payment in return for access to fishing opportunities. The article reads:

“The Government of each state will allow the artisanal fishermen of the other state fish within the waters under its jurisdiction under the same condition as its own nationals. Artisanal fishermen of either state operating in the Gambia or Senegal are required to land catches in the country in which they are based.”

The protocols governing this agreement are:

- That access to the resources must be on equal conditions for both nationals operating in either state.
- That the way and manner in which fishing operations are to be carried out by either nationals must be in conformity with the regulations in force in each country

The regulations in the Gambia include:

- Registration of artisanal fishing craft
- Canoe master cannot be a persistent offender in areas of navigation, customs, fiscal matters, health, narcotics or firearms
- Commercial fishing canoes must comply with various fisheries conservation measures and related restrictions

Some positive Impacts from the Agreement:

- Promotion of bilateral scientific cooperation in fisheries research and training
- Increase national income and livelihood
- Increase in fish landings for local consumption

Some negative impacts:

- Competition for the resources
- Increase in landings affecting fish stocks

SMALL GROUP REPORT OUTS

Group 1. Constraints and opportunities for co-management of artisanal fisheries. List and suggest way forward.

Constraints:

- Inadequate sharing of responsibilities
- Lack of understanding of co-management
- Weak organization at grassroots level
- Inadequate flow of information between the administration and grassroots organizations
- Inadequate capacity and enforcement by grassroots organizations
- Inadequate funds for the functioning of grassroots organizations
- Absence of sense of ownership (and feeling of belonging) among grassroots organizations



Figure 6: Group 1 discussion

Opportunities:

- Stocks enhancement
- Facilitate the work of Government
- It affords the opportunity to all stakeholders to have a say in planning decision making and implementation
- It facilitates the enforcement of laws and regulations
- It facilitates communication between the grassroots organizations and Government, and further enhances conflict resolution.
- It fosters the granting of authorized powers to the fisheries organizations

Way forward (perspectives):

- Strengthen the organizational structures and networking with relevant authorities
- Creation of market channels and markets for fish and fishery products
- Sensitize the organizations to conform with the fisheries laws and regulations
- Behavioral change among the fisherfolk
- Establish an operational fund for grassroots organizations
- Initiate a national fish fair day.

Group 2: Management measures for artisanal fisheries. What works and what does not work and why?

- Kayar: Every boat goes fishing once per day to minimize catches of fish. Every boat lands three boxes of fish.
- Gambia: the 36mm mesh no longer available at shops. Senegal should do the same because Senegalese fishers are buying the 36mm from Senegal and bring them to Gambia by boat and use them.
- Yenne: Landings of juvenile fish no longer acceptable.
- Yenne: Fish hiding grounds have been destroyed. A committee is established to establish an artificial reef at the rocky grounds
- Foundioure: Catch of juvenile shrimp prohibited. Wrong mesh size replaced by good ones 12mm. Fine for the culprit.
- Banjul: Minimum mesh size is 25 mm in cooperation with Navy
- Foundioure: Biology. Close season from July-Aug for shrimp. Reopened 3d Sept. No fishing in spawning ground. Applies to all.
- Nianing: Snail has reduced. A committee has recommended for closed season that was accepted but failed. Fishermen dive to harvest snail
- Measures on octopus closed season was accepted for a year but not continued.
- Zinguinchor: Shrimp closed season not accepted because of long period and size.
- No measures against importation of illegal nets from Mali to Casamance
- The TRY oyster communities agreed on closed season end of June to March.
- Oyster harvesters from North Bank are not TRY members and harvest all year.
- Fish traders stopped buying small fish at Jeshwang.
- Gunjur: measures against landings of juvenile fish—confiscate the catch, seize the engine
- Kayar: set net fishing no longer used. Fish species are abundant. No fishing of longline at rocky grounds.
- Monofilament is banned in Senegal but not implemented due to politics. Importation has not stopped.

Recommendations:

1. Joint committee to ensure that regulations are implemented.
2. Sensitize the fishing community on regulations (mesh, fish size, spawning grounds).
3. Consider the interest of all the artisanal sector in international agreements
4. MCS to be enforced
5. Registration of fishing boats and sensitize the fisherfolk to give information on destruction of fishing nets.
6. Establish village to village relationship and network
7. Exchange visits
8. No fishing without life jacket.
9. No night fishing as in Kayar.
10. Participants to inform the communities about recommendations of this workshop.
11. Convene such meetings yearly

12. Revisit all agreements yearly
13. Enforce mesh size, fishing area and fish size regulations
14. Replicate Kayar recommendations to other communities.



Figure 7: Group 2 discusses the issues

Group 3: Roles and Responsibilities of Community Based-Organizations in co-management of Artisanal Fisheries.

The Group approached the topic on the basis of the following:

- The actual situation of the artisanal fishery
- Identification of organizations
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Open access
- Performance of fishing gears.
- Overexploitation and overinvestment.
- Lack of professionalism.

Issues:

- Fishery in crisis
- Open access (uncontrolled)
- No protection of professionals
- Need to harmonize legislations
- Non-traditional fishers are now entering the sector
- Sector is over burdened
- Non-respect of legislations (auto control is necessary)
- Leaders (opinion leaders) imposed on fishers and are not respected by the fishers
- No space available to practice farming to give respite to the resources (fishers used to stop fishing during the rainy season and engage in farming). Now all farm lands have been converted into hotels and resorts.
- Need to form groupings (operator groups) to fight for our own interests. CLPAs, MPA mgt. committees, Oversight committees for community fisheries centers (these organizations/groupings were established by Governments).

Roles and Responsibilities (the group had difficulty differentiating the 2):

- Represent the communities
- Regulation
- Education (awareness creation, information)
- Advice and support
- Conflict resolution
- Organization of professionals.

Group 4: Open access (what does this mean and its impact on the fisheries: 5 years ago, 10 years ago, 15 years ago). What are suggested actions and measures to address the issue of open access in the face of excessive fishing pressure and overexploitation of resources?

Definition of open access: the entry to fishing and its related activities in the artisanal fisheries sub-sector is not regulated.

Impacts 15 years ago:

- Fishing was based on family tradition, not everybody was involved in fishing
- Others were part-time fishers and practiced farming during the rainy season (rainfall was plentiful then)
- Costs of fishing inputs (boats, nets etc.) were cheaper
- Low fish prices
- Fishers used to target specific fish species and did not target all types of fish
- Absence of fisheries infrastructure
- No fisher organizations
- Top-down fisheries management.

Impacts 10 years ago:

- Drought and climate change, less rainfall affected farming
- Gradual increase in fishing boats
- High frequency of fishing operations (9 days and nights)
- Introduction of purse seine net (catching lots of fish enough to supply 8-10 fishing boats)
- Started to realize depletion of fisheries resources
- High post harvest losses
- Use of ice in fisheries encouraged
- Provision of fisheries infrastructures

Impacts 5 years ago:

- Proliferation of fishing boats
- Year-round fishing
- High cost of fishing inputs
- Bad fishing practices
- Destruction of breeding/spawning grounds by both artisanal and industrial fishing fleets
- Diverse fishing methods and techniques employed by fishers

- More demand for fish by industrial sub-sector for processing and export
- Increase in the number of professional organizations (gradually empowered and functional)
- Awareness raising on: depletion of fisheries resources; fish hygiene and quality control
- Participative surveillance (collaboration in fisheries surveillance between administration and fisherfolk) is practiced in Senegal but not in Gambia

Suggested Actions:

1. General sensitization on the use of appropriate and recommended fishing methods, mesh sizes and other fisheries related issues
2. Management measures to allow rejuvenation of endangered and other species (closed seasons)
3. Limit the number of registered fishing trawlers
4. Empowerment of existing professional groups through sensitization and organization to become effective and functional. This is recipe for co-management.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

- Establishment of an ad hoc bilateral committee
- Convene a bilateral workshop once a year at alternate venues (next one in Senegal).
- Fisher representatives should be included in the national delegations in all future meetings on the bilateral (reciprocal) fishing agreement between The Gambia and Senegal.
- The workshop participants resolved to combat IUU fishing in all its forms, in the two countries.
- Both countries working together on research and data collection, and stock assessment will provide for more realistic picture of shared stock and allow for expertise sharing.
- “Twin” fishing villages to work together and enhance communication.
- Because fishers are migrating freely between the two countries, it is important for the two Governments to harmonize policies and legislations.
- Fishing gears and methods banned in one country should be banned in the other country.
- The workshop participants resolved to establish area and seasonal closures, as well as
- MPAs where appropriate for the purpose of conservation of resources.
- As is the case in The Gambia fines from arrests and successful prosecutions of violators from artisanal fisheries regulations should be paid to the community where the offence was committed rather than to the Government Treasury.
- Establish a free trade zone in fish and fish products. Products available in one country and needed in the other country can be traded freely (This was suggested).



Figure 8: Group discussion

Vision:

Sustainable use of fisheries resources in order to provide fish for the future generations, create employment, and economic benefits for all.

Establishment of an Ad-Hoc Bilateral Committee:

Composition: Even number plus a member of USAID/Ba-Nafaa project

Members: 8

A fisherman: Abdoulie NDiaye (Senegal), Alien Sarr (Gambia)

A woman: Mam Penda Ndoye (Senegal), Haddyjatou Jallow (Gambia)

NGO: WWF (Senegal), GAMFIA (Gambia).

The Committee will prepare a work plan by October 2012.

Appendix 1 – Participant List

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (GAMBIA)

	NAME	
1.	N’FAMARA DAMPHA	DIRECTOR DoFISH
2.	FAMARA DARBOE	ASST. DIRECTOR DoFISH
3.	YUSUPHA JASSEY	BATOKUNKU/TUJERENG
4.	PA MANNEH	TANJI
5.	MUSA BOJANG	BAKAU
6.	OMAR BOJANG	BAKAU
7.	ALIEU SARR	BRUFUT
8.	OMAR BOJANG	BAKAU
9.	ISATOU SAMBOU	TRY
10.	EBRIMA SAMBA	LACOMS/KARTONG
11.	ALAGIE FAYE	LACOMS/GUNJUR
12.	FATOU JANHA MBOOB	CO-ORDINATOR, TRY
13.	SAMBA FAYE	BATOKUNKU/TUJERENG
14.	YUSUPHA SANNEH	
15.	ISATOU SAINÉ	BANJUL
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24.	SULAYMAN CEESAY	MEDIA
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32.	HAMBA MANNEH	
33.	ABOU KHAN	
34.	OMAR JENG	OLD JESHWANG
35.	EBOU MASS MBYE	DoFISH
36.	DAWDA F. SAINÉ	NASCOM
37.	MAMA BADGIE	SANYANG
38.	MAYORRO GAYE	NASCOM/SANYANG

39.	MOMODOU SUWAREH	NEA
40.	ISATOU JAWARA	MEDIA
41.	KUMBA BAH	MEDIA
42.	FODAY JACK	TANJI
43.	BAKARY KRUBALLY	MINISTRY OF FINANCE
44.	AMAT JENG	MEDIA
45.	MEITA TOURAY	MEDIA
46.	BINTA JATTA	
47.	NATTO SAMATEH	TANJI
48.	PA JOOF	BINTANG
49.	OUSMAN BOJANG	NASCOM/BAKAU
50.	AMIE CEESAY	NAAFO
51.	DR. BAMBA BANJA	USAID/WASH
52.	BATURU CAMARA	MINISTRY OF TRADE
53.	CHERNO O. JOOF	GAMFIDA
54.	ANNA MBENGA CHAM	DoFISH
55.	EBRIMA SANYANG	
56.	SABEL JATTA	TRY
57.	MUSTAPHA YABOR	NASCOM/TENDABA
58.	BABOUCARR CAMARA	
59.	OUSMAN K.L. DRAMMEH	USAID?BANAFAA
60.	DR. KATHY CASTRO	USAID/BANAFAA/URI
61.	GIBRIL GABIS	USAID/BANAFAA
62.	ZAINAB DIAB GHANIM	USAID/BANAFAA

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (SENEGAL)

	NAME	
1.	CHRISTIAN FAYE	WWF WAMPO
2.	ALASSANE DIENG	WWFWAMPO
3.	NDEYE ISSA NDIAYE	
4.	JOSEPH SARR	
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6.	MOUSSA MBENGUE	DPM
7.	PATHE DIENG	KAYAR
8.	ASTOU JAYE	YENEDIAL
9.	ALASSANE WADE	BARGNY
10.	ADAMA NDIAYE	
11.	ABDOULAYE NDIAYE	NGAPAROU
12.	MBISSINE SARR	NIANING
13.	NDEYE ARAME DIENG	
14.	ABY DIOUF	NGAPAROU
15.	MAM PENDA NDOY	

16.	KOUDAR SY	IDEE, ZIGUINCHOR
17.	JOHN LOUIS EICHELSHEIM	IDEE, ZIGUINCHOR
18.	EL HADJI NDAO	DPM
19.	IBRA CISS	MBOUR
20.	MAMADOU GOUDIABY	DPM
21.	KHADY DIAGNE	JOAL FADIOUTH
22.	RAPHAEL NDOUR	NIANING
23.	ALIME SAINÉ	
24.	M'BOUGE SARR	POINTE SARENE
25.	MATY NDAW	KAYAR
26.	KORI NDIAYE	
27.	AISSATOU FAYE	RUFISQUE
28.	MBAYE SECK	JOAL FADIUOTH