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USAID/Project Ba Nafaa
BaNafaa

- 5 year project (2009-2014)
- Goal: Artisanal fisheries in the Gambia and selected stocks shared with Senegal are being managed more sustainably, incorporating significant participation of fisherfolk in decision-making and attaining improved economic benefits for both men and women involved in the market value chain
- Oyster and sole fishery focus
Sole Fishery Situation

- Artisanal based
- Few processors
- Sole not heavily fished
- CFCs and landing site committees in place
- GAMFIDA and NAAFO
- Engaged government
- Legal framework in place
- Data limited
- Lack of funds
- Needed a process to develop unified vision
- Knowledge
- Needed a bridge between groups to build partnership
Why did we pick the Sole Fishery?

• Initial collaboration between MSC and GAMFIDA and the Fisheries Department to create awareness
• Pre-assessment using data limited certification methodology
• Route map to partnership
The fishery scored above 60 for all performance indicators except for P1 1.2.1. Harvest Strategy. There is not an adequate mechanism for monitoring and control of the status of the stock, nor does it define the points where the management action will be taken or what that action would be. Should be part of a future management plan.

### MSC Pre-Assessment Scoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSC Principle</th>
<th>Fishery Performance</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainability</td>
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<td>Ecosystem Maintenance</td>
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<td>Effective Management System</td>
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The Action Plan

9 Activities

- Incentives for sustainable fisheries
- Written research plan
- Retained bycatch management
- ETP management
- Waste management
- Data collection
- Stock assessment
- Harvest control rules
- Sole management plan
Three Prong Approach

- Build a foundation and process for Co-management
- Build capacity for short and long term sustainability
- Develop information for action plan items
Activities

NASCOM development
Structure, process, priority setting

DOFISH-infrastructure and data management

Trainings
- Leadership
- Stock Assessment
- Fish Biology

Information Gathering
- Local Knowledge
- Biological Sampling
- Research Priorities
Engaging the Stakeholders

Fishermen

Processing Plants

Dept of Fisheries
Fishery Co-Management Plan
For The Gambia Sole Complex
(focus on artisanal fisheries sub-sector)

January 2012

Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters

January 17, 2012
Next Steps

• DOFISH will conduct new stock assessment
• Based on SA will go through decision making process for harvest rules
• Fill in gaps not finished in FMP#1
• Expand committee and develop multispecies FMP to include major bycatch species - catfish
• Continued capacity building (DOFISH and Industry)
Lessons Learned

• Road map was essential. Our goal was not the MSC label but movement towards sustainability.
• Need to engage the stakeholders. What is driving desire to change? How do we build on this? Make it long term change.
• Support the infrastructures and the diffusion of new ideas
  – training, funding, exchanges
  – Must build capacity to avoid dependence on outside project
• Long term commitment Change definition of impact. Any movement towards sustainability should be recognized. Adaptive management allows us to make mistakes and improve.
• Involve everyone including end user (retail)
• Follow up support is essential.