



Project 1
3 years
US\$1 949 710
All 6 FCWC countries

In addition to the dynamics of the fisheries sector development, the administrations in charge of the management of the sector becomes vulnerable in the course of their mandates by the weakening of the means of the State especially when the structural adjustment policies reduced human and financial resources.

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Support for the improvement of policies and legislative and regulatory framework of maritime fisheries management

Background

The weakening of the States therefore the reduction of their intervention in the sector encouraged the development among operators of logic to draw the maximum profit of fisheries resources at the expense of a management which preserves. In such a context (institutional, political, legislative and regulatory) fisheries management framework has changed little because it lacks the required attention.

All States have instruments of fisheries management policies, codes and/or laws and regulations to manage fisheries and related activities. However, it must be observed that the policy documents record some shortcomings:

- fisheries policies continue to depend on the objective of increasing production to meet local demand and external markets while the State sometimes degraded of the majority of the exploited stocks recommends management that ensures their restoration and their sustainability;
- policies, when they exist are not always explicit and are ignored by the stakeholders and their implementation remains only Governments business; and too often, they are not implemented due to lack of resources;
- policies are not reviewed and assessed periodically to take into account new approaches to management, to measure their impacts at economic, financial, social and environmental levels and adapt them to a rapidly changing environment.

PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

Little adapted fisheries policy have observable implications on the management of fisheries resources. Indeed, the absence or weak fisheries policies required Governments to adopt short term rather than strategic approaches which anticipate and respond through dynamic perspective to the resolution of problems. Few studies have been done on impacts of policies / management decisions justifying continuity of over exploitation of the fisheries resources with no envisaged response.

Outdated, non adapted, non-consensual and ignored laws and regulations are hardly applicable. The poor means and weak capacity of Governments greatly hampered State's authority in the fisheries sector. The general feeling and behaviour of the fishing communities is laws and regulations are nothing compare to Customs and traditional practices. The West African fishing communities are from various origins and each of them applies his customs and practices.

Updated Laws and regulations are based on a participatory approach which integrates scientific knowledge and local knowledge which should be integrated, respected and applied.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the project is to improve the fisheries management instruments through the development of the most updated fishing policy documents and more appropriate laws and regulations. It also aims at developing practices that promote the values of transparency, participation and impartiality. This is achieved by taking into account the relevant provisions of international instruments and lessons learnt from projects implemented in the sub region. The project supports States in their increasingly asserted desire to adopt the principles of sustainable development and responsible fishing to boost socio economic and environmental profits from fisheries resources.

PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Product 1: Policies and strategies of fisheries management are improved

1.1 Organize a training session on the development of policies, strategies for the sustainable management of maritime fisheries.

1.2. Support the States to develop policies and strategies for maritime fisheries management

1.3 Organize a workshop with stakeholders to adopt policy and strategy documents for maritime fisheries management.

1.4 Develop at the sub regional level a joint policy for the management of shared marine resources.

1.5 Adopt a joint policy for the management of shared marine resources at the regional level.

1.6 Develop technical tools for the fisheries administrations to assess the impacts of the implementation of fisheries management policies and strategies

1.7 Training session at the regional level to strengthen the capacity of States to use these tools for evaluation of policies, strategies.

Product 2: Appropriate laws and regulations are adopted by the FCWC member States

2.1 Training session at the regional level on the development of laws and regulations on maritime fisheries.

2.2. Support the States to develop the laws and regulations on maritime fisheries.

2.3 Organize 6 national workshops with the stakeholders to adopt laws and regulations on the maritime fisheries management.

Product 3: States are implementing the maritime fisheries management plans

3.1 Organize a training session on the development of the fisheries management plans

3.2 Support the States to develop maritime fisheries management plans.

3.3 Adopt the fisheries management plans.

Product 4: Stakeholders participate in the fisheries management process

4.1 Conduct in each of the 6 States stakeholders analysis studies

4.2 Organize national workshops for the debriefing of studies related to the stakeholders analysis

4.3 Develop tools for training in participatory approach in fishing communities

4.4 training session at the regional level on the

Product 5: The values of transparency, fairness and inclusiveness are adopted by maritime fisheries managers and stakeholders

participatory approach in fisheries management

5.1 Training session at the regional level on the values of transparency, fairness and inclusiveness applicable to fisheries management

Product 6: Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated

6.1 5.1 Organize the project supervision

6.2 Organize the project evaluation

PARTNERS and BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the fisheries administrations, fishermen and the processors (craftsmen and industrial). The secondary beneficiaries are other stakeholders in the six countries, partner institutions, the regional fisheries organization, implemented projects in the FCWC space and NGOs.

SITUATION EXPECTED AT THE END OF THE PROJECT

At the end of the project, Governments and the fisheries administrations of the six FCWC Member States have fisheries policies and strategies documents with integration of innovative approaches to sustainable management of fisheries. Instruments of policies and strategies evaluation are put in place to prepare the administrations to regularly assess the impacts of policies on resources, the environment, the economy, on the profitability of fishing units, on the livelihoods of fishing communities and the process. Laws and regulations are updated according to the relevant provisions of international instruments. All stakeholders are involved in transparency and fairness in the process of decision-making and fisheries management.

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Product 1 Activities 1 to 7 : US\$ 482 600
Product 2 Activities 1 to 3 : US\$ 291 000
Product 3 Activities 1 to 3 : US\$ 345 000
Product 4 Activities 1 to 4 : US\$ 246 200
Product 5 Activities 1 to 2 : US\$ 102 200
Product 6 Activities 1 to 2 : US\$ 228 000