

**REGIONAL SEMINAR TO ESTABLISH A  
CONCERTED MANAGEMENT  
MECHANISM FOR SMALL PELAGICS IN  
NORTH-WEST AFRICA**

**DAKAR, SENEGAL 15 – 17 APRIL 2009**

**SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ON  
MANAGING SMALL PELAGICS  
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF  
CECAF**

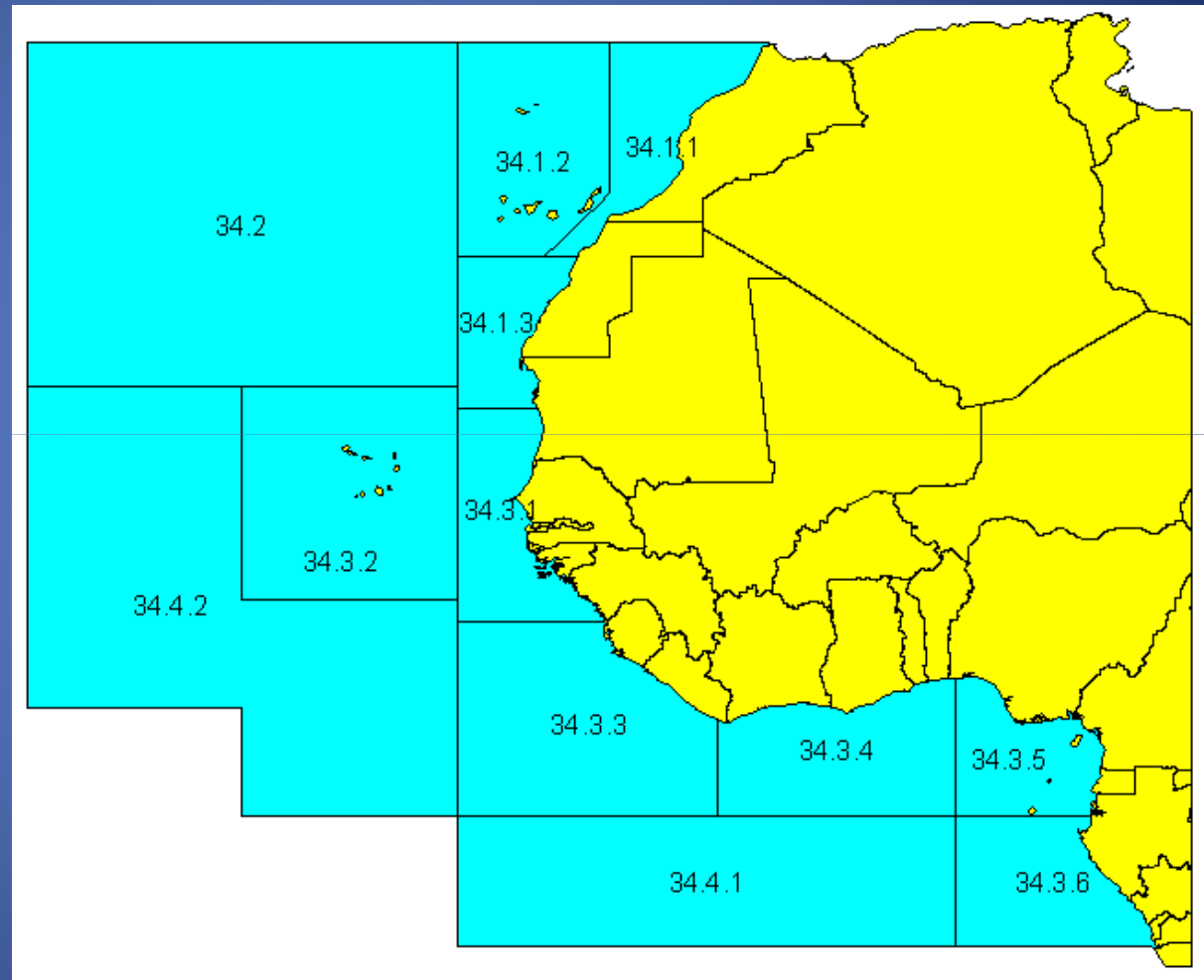
Mr. Alhaji Jallow

# INTRODUCTION

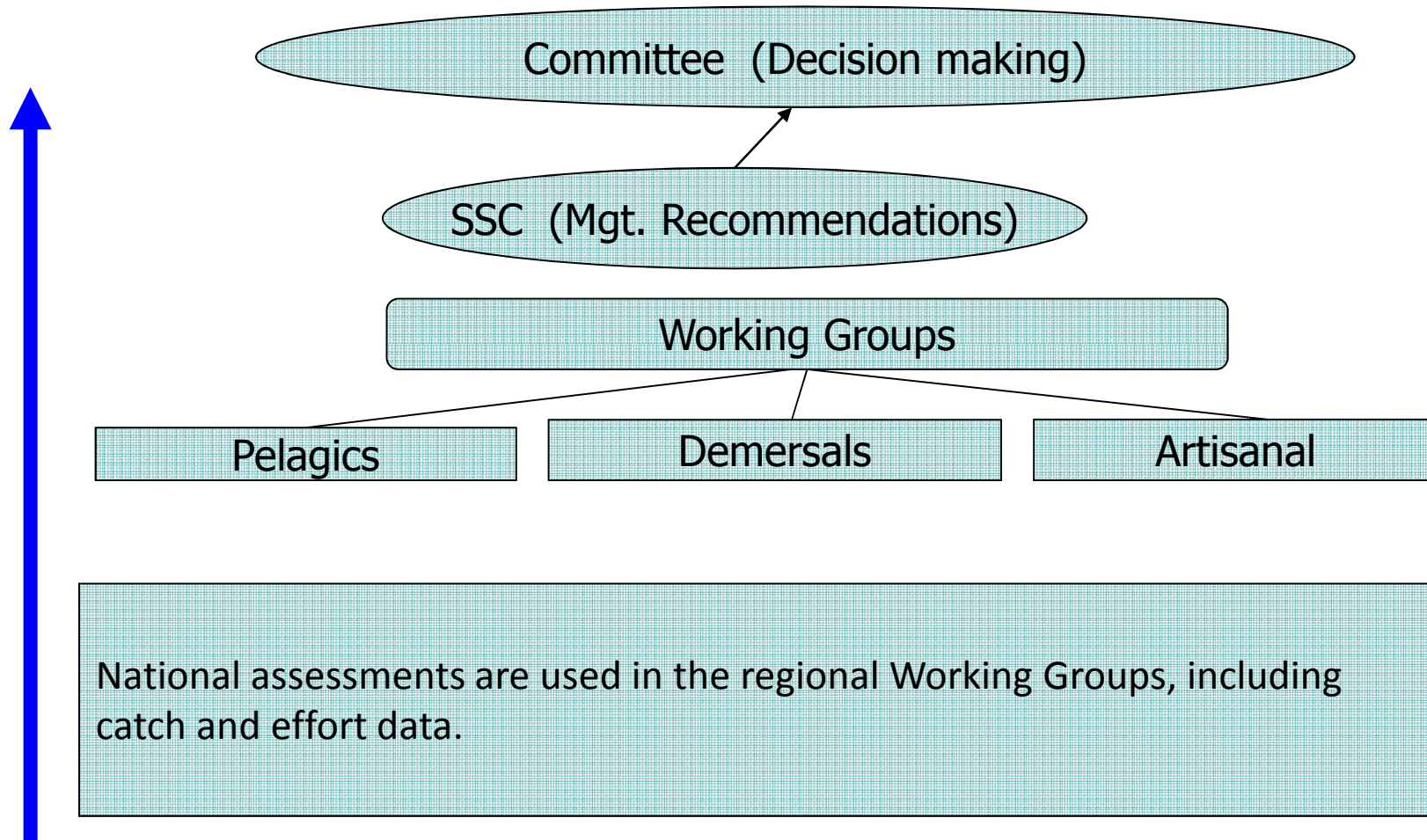
- Established under Article VI-2 of the FAO Constitution by Resolution 1/48 of the FAO Council at its Forty-eighth Session held in Rome in June 1967
- Members consist of FAO Member Nations in Africa which border the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Spartel to the southern boundary of Angola

# CECAF AREA 34

AREA NOW  
INCLUDES  
ANGOLAN  
WATERS



# STRUCTURE OF CECAF



# FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN CECAF ZONE

- Rich fishing area from Morocco to Guinea (vessels from Europe and Asia)
- Coastal migration of small pelagic species – shared responsibility among countries
- Three distinct ecological zones
  - northern sector from the Straits of Gibraltar to 5°N - continuous upwelling – resource abundance
  - 5°N to the Equator - fisheries resources less
  - Equator to Namibia - abundance of resources

# SHARED FISH STOCKS

Fish Stocks	Coastal States Sharing
<b>North West Africa</b>	
Hakes (Merluccius merluccius, M. senegalensis and M. Cadenati)	Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal
Cephalopods (octopus)	Mauritania, Morocco
Moroccan sardine	Morocco, Mauritania (Northern Zone)
Sardinella, Mackerels and horse mackerels	Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau
Certain pelagic stocks ( Pomatomus saltator, Scyris alexandrinus, Lichia vadigo)	Senegal, Guinea-Bissau

Occurrence of shared stocks in the region and their distribution and migration patterns require concerted action for rational exploitation.

Sub-regional and regional approach for their assessment and exploitation necessary

# CECAF ACTIVITIES

- Improving national catch data collection through capacity building and introduction of more effective techniques
- Stock assessment in working groups
- Resource evaluation in working groups
- Resource management activities will be maintained and complemented by socio-economic studies and interventions
- Resource management recommendations



# CONSTRAINTS

- lack of funding;
- a complacent attitude and lack of commitment to CECAF activities of some Members;
- low participation and attendance at sessions
- inadequate implementation of recommendations by countries problems of communication between partners;
- emergence of fishery management and advisory organizations or arrangements
- inadequate collaboration between CECAF and these bodies.

# CONCLUSION

- fishermen in the region are fishing off coasts of several countries
- shared stocks and shared fisheries make regional scientific and management cooperation imperative
- SRFC, COREP, and FCWC should be encouraged in resources management to ensure that fisheries resources management decisions taken by CECAF will be implemented in the countries they cover.