

Fisheries Management and Law Advisory Programme

Report prepared for the Government of The Gambia

on

Review of the Fisheries Management and Implementation Plan



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Rome, March 1993

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by

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This report was prepared during the course of the project identified on the title page. The conclusions and recommendations given in the report are those considered appropriate at the time of its preparation. They may be modified in the light of further knowledge gained at subsequent stages of the project.

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1. Introduction

In response to a request from the government of The Gambia, the Department of Fisheries of FAO mounted two missions in September and December 1992, within the framework of the Fishery Management and Law Advisory Programme (FIMLAP-GCP/INT/466/NOR), with terms of reference to:

- undertake a review of the Fisheries Management and Implementation Plan covering both marine and estuarine sectors,
- define the tasks and priorities of those institutions concerned with fisheries management and development,
- prepare a draft mission report indicating the main observations and conclusions, including recommendations for action to enable streamlining of the government's implementation of fishery management measures.

Senior Fisheries Planning Officer G.V. Everett was assisted by consultant Dr. Olusegun Akinyemi to undertake these missions, which was supported by numerous officials in The Gambia, particularly Messrs Austin Jones and Ousman Drammeh of the Department of Fisheries, and their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

A number of documents have been consulted in the preparation of this report; in particular the National Fisheries Management and Implementation Plan of February 1989, and the report on The Gambia fisheries sector prepared by FAO for the FAO EEZ programme (GCP/INT/398/NOR) in May 1985, and more recent documents available both in Banjul and Dakar.

The draft report was presented to, and discussed with, the Permanent Secretary and staff of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment in February 1993.

2. Main Observations and Conclusions

The marine fishery resources of The Gambia are abundant, compared with many other countries in Africa, and there is considerable potential for the country to obtain greater benefits from the sector. At present the sector is developing without any serious regard to impact on sustainability of the resource. Therefore it is urgent that systems be introduced which will allow optimal fishery management.

The estuarine area is where a low cost artisanal canoe activity takes place throughout the year, to yield a high value shrimp catch for supply to factories in Banjul. Artisanal fisheries in marine and estuarine areas have been assisted by projects of the EEC, Italy, and Japan. The fishermen work from canoes, and provide high employment in fishing, processing, and local trade.

The offshore industrial fishery poses a particular challenge for fishery management and development. Due to the relative abundance of resources, the EEC, Japan, and Senegal have signed agreements with The Gambia so that their vessels can continue to fish Gambian waters. Korean and Chinese vessels also fish under joint venture and/or agency arrangements with Gambian companies.

Central to any development of industrial fisheries is the need to have a fishing agreement with Senegal, which allows Gambian vessels to fish Senegal waters (in return for allowing Senegalese vessels to fish Gambia waters). This agreement was signed in 1982; however it is foreign owned Gambia flag vessels (which do not land in The Gambia) which exploit this agreement, and which land in Dakar and/or Las Palmas. The government needs to link the issue of granting licenses with commitments by companies to build up a local processing industry, or alternatively to pay a high fee for authorization to fish Gambian waters and land the fish elsewhere. More revenue may indeed be raised from an effective use of such an adjustment to existing license fees.

A lack of adequate landing facilities in Banjul for industrial vessels is a constraint to even modest development of industrial fisheries. An improvement to central services (electricity, water, etc.,) would also be an incentive to intensifying industrial development.

As a rough guide to magnitude of catches, the artisanal fishery lands about 20,000 t mainly from the Atlantic (19,000 t), the estuarine area (some 1,000 t) and inland areas (some 1,500 t). The industrial fleet lands about 2,700 t in Banjul and some 10,000 t elsewhere.

The approximate value of artisanal landings is US\$ 6.5 million, and the value of industrial caught fish landed in Banjul is about US\$ 4.5 million. In 1991 Japan imported 6 195 t of octopus and 4 345 t of cuttlefish from Gambian vessels landing in Dakar and Las Palmas, valued at about US\$ 35 million (the quantity and value appear to have declined in 1992 by some 50%). The export value of processed marine products from Banjul may exceed US\$ 4 million (for about 400 t of shrimp and 400 t of fish).

The fishing and processing sectors are important to the Government of The Gambia in their attempts to diversify the economy which depends mainly upon agriculture and tourism. The potential for increasing employment in, and exports and fees from, the fishery sector, are high.

3. Recommendations

1. Every effort should be made to intensify monitoring of the industrial fishery operated by The Gambia and foreign flag vessels (in terms of catch, value, costs, audit of vessel accounts, destination of product, etc.).

2. Licence fees for access of industrial vessels to the fishery need to be reexamined in the light of profitability estimates, and raised if necessary with a view to increasing government revenue, and in the framework of maximising overall benefits to the nation. Cost of enforcing regulations requires to be related to licence fees.

3. In view of the economic situation of the nation, attempts should be made to optimize public sector support to the fishery sector (through training and effective use of Fisheries Department staff, using external assistance to reduce local costs, etc.) and involve the private sector more in industrial fishing activities.

4. The key policy role of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment should be recognised. Economic analyses of the sector should be regularly undertaken.

5. It is urgent that existing landing facilities be repaired, to service a small industrial fishing fleet at Banjul. Particular support should be given in any venture to industrially exploit the small pelagics, which would require authorization to fish in Senegalese waters.

6. Cooperation with Senegal should be intensified with regard to statistics collection, resource evaluation, and monitoring, control and surveillance so these activities could be made more effective. The existing fishing agreement should be reviewed periodically.

4. The Fish Resources

A unit to assess fish resources on a regular basis is lacking. However a number of surveys have been undertaken, which indicate resource levels, and there is substantial information at the oceanographic research centre in Dakar (CRODT) which is of relevance to The Gambia.

The most recent survey was carried out by the research vessel Dr Fridtjof Nansen in early 1992 (FAO/NORAD 1992). The small pelagic biomass was estimated to be 160,000 t, with flat sardinella (S. eba) at 10,000 t, round sardinella (S. aurita) at about 70,000 t and horse mackerel at about 80,000 t, with the small pelagic bonga (Ethmalosa fimbriata) common in marine artisanal catches. Given that the annual yield of these fast growing species may be 30-50% of the biomass then an annual catch of perhaps 50-80,000 t may be possible. The survey indicated that the demersal biomass may be about 30,000 t, with a very varied species composition. It should be emphasised that any resource evaluation and management programme should be undertaken in consultation with authorities in Senegal, with whom the resources are shared.

The estuarine area is notable for the shrimp, brackishwater species, and marine species which come inshore for reproduction, or where nursery areas are to be found. Relative to estuarine

and marine areas the freshwater fish resources are relatively less abundant.

5. Vessel Operations

In 1991 those vessels licensed to fish Gambian waters were from Senegal (28), Gambia (27), the European Community (France 20, Greece 14, Spain 13), Sierra Leone (9) and 25 from 9 other countries. Most of these vessels fish Gambian waters only intermittently, in particular the EC tuna vessels (PORTCONSULT, 1992).

Twelve of the Senegalese vessels fish in Gambian waters within the Senegal/Gambia fishing agreement, but only five Gambian flag vessels (of equivalent GRT to the Senegal vessels), fish in Senegal waters.

Some 20 Gambia flag vessels include US and Chinese owned vessels, operating through Gambian companies. Some Gambian vessels only land at Dakar or Las Palmas. It is possible that the industrial fleet may land 2 700 t at Banjul each year, although this is probably an upper limit. Some 10 000 t may be landed in Dakar and Las Palmas, but this may be a lower estimate.

The large trawlers appear to catch more cephalopods than the smaller trawlers, which have a high percentage of croakers and grunters.

A priority should be to improve information on days fishing, catch and catch composition of all Gambian flag vessels, as well as non Gambian flag vessels fishing Gambian waters. The Department of Fisheries attempts to collect statistics on artisanal as well as industrial fisheries, but the system has not been improved, and adapted to changing conditions, since an FAO adviser spent three months in the country working on this task in 1979. Cooperation will have to be established with the Senegal authorities, in a number of areas concerning statistics and exchange of information on the resources and where joint management decisions are required.

6. Fishing Companies

The two principal fishing companies are National Partnership Enterprises (NPE) and Pelican Seafoods. NPE continues to rely heavily on catches from canoes of the estuarine shrimp. Pelican relies on landings from a charter agreement with shrimpers from the USA. Several other companies process fish and, like Pelican and NPE, have agreements with vessels to land fish and crustacea, which are then mainly exported.

Government needs to ensure that privately owned processing and fishing companies do indeed receive appropriate support to continue operations, and in return the companies should frankly allow the accounts to be inspected. The companies are small, but yet are crucial to any stride the country is to make in future to develop an industrial base. It should be admitted that the

failure (in 1991) of the Seagull Fisheries, a joint Ghana/Gambia venture, was a serious setback for development, in particular because Seagull was targeting small pelagics which are relatively abundant (and exporting 1-5,000 t per year). The present companies are dealing only in high value fish and crustacea.

The Gambia Ports Authority (GPA) has warned that no more use can be allowed of the public jetty due to its dangerous state, yet no alternative arrangements have been made to meet needs of the industrial fleet. It is indeed important that improvements be made so that the jetty can play a role in supporting an industrial fishery.

The value of industrial landings at Banjul is about US\$ 4.5 million, and value of the 800 t of high value marine product (shrimp and fish) exports may exceed US\$ 4 million. Without adequate landing facilities these landings and exports cannot be maintained.

7. Marine Artisanal Fisheries

Artisanal fisheries have been assisted for over ten years by a European Community project along the Atlantic coast. Funding ceased in 1991 and is unlikely to be continued. Many of the canoe fishermen originate from Senegal (IDROCONSULT, 1992).

Traders in the communities prefer to buy the high value demersal species such as barracuda and ladyfish rather than the low value small pelagics such as bonga and sardinella. Often there is difficulty with selling this fish. Nevertheless considerable quantities of bonga are bought for local smoking, which gives considerable employment, and the product is channelled to markets throughout The Gambia and into neighbouring countries as a cheap protein (Callerholm Cassel and Jallow, 1991).

Japan has been providing assistance in artisanal fisheries for many years, with buildings, equipment, and technical assistance. The most recently approved Japanese project covers the Baku artisanal centre. Italy has financed artisanal centres on the south bank of the estuary, and more recently on the north bank.

8. Aquaculture

Over the years there has been much talk of the potential for aquaculture. A tangible initiative was made by Scandinavian investors in the eighties when private capital joined with government shareholding to set up a shrimp farm on 1 000 ha, on which ponds were dug over 200 ha. A modern shrimp hatchery was built at Sanyang. A team of Sri Lankan technicians was brought in to implement the scheme. It seems however that there were problems with salinity along the estuary where the ponds were located, and with lack of consistent high temperature required for the hatchery. Sea temperatures can drop quite low in the cold season, December through May. In addition, it was necessary

to use the imported species Penaeus monodon rather than the local species Penaeus notialis duorarum. There may also have been problems with high start up costs, less interest of investors to put up risk capital, and a less than expected price for the final product. Thus the venture terminated some two years ago, although it is understood the hatchery is being maintained and this could form a base for relaunching the farm.

Freshwater aquaculture has never taken off, partly because the farm produced fish would have to be sold at a price cheaper than the already cheap marine fish caught by canoe fishermen along the coast. There is also no tradition of fish culture. A recent UNDP report on integration of aquaculture into irrigated rice farming systems was not very positive about the potential of such freshwater fish farming (UNDP, 1991).

9. Management Plan

In February 1989 a National Fisheries Management and Implementation Plan was drawn up, as required in the Fisheries Act (Department of Fisheries, 1989). The overall national fishery objectives were agreed to be:

- i. To effect rational long term utilization of marine and inland fisheries resource,
- ii. To use local fish as a means of improving nutritional standards of the population,
- iii. Consistent with the above, to increase employment and net foreign exchange earnings in the sector,
- iv. To expand the participation of private Gambian entrepreneurs in the fishing industry.

Unfortunately the recommendations of the Plan with regard to reduction in number of licenses issued to foreign vessels, by some two thirds, to 40 vessels has not been implemented. A new higher, but more logical scale of license fees has also not been introduced, as recommended. Both these recommendations should be re-emphasised in any re-examination of development strategy, in support of the very reasonable national objectives for the sector. However the Plan called for rigorously enforcing the requirement that foreign vessels land at least 10% of their catch in Banjul, but this is not necessarily an advisable strategy when landing facilities are inadequate and when license fees could possibly give higher benefits to the country.

The call to develop industrial fishing for small pelagics has gone unheeded, and the Seagull company has collapsed, but any initiative to expand fishing for small pelagics will come up against problems of low price and low demand, and difficulty in covering costs.

The recommendations to reduce the number of fishing companies and processing plants was unrealistic, given the open

nature of the economy, but it was sound to propose a freeze on the number of shrimpers (as yet not implemented). However, a similar freeze on the number of canoes would seem unnecessary. The Plan gave support to more fish culture, but this activity needs to be pursued with caution, and since 1989 the Scandinavian/Gambia fish farm has collapsed.

The Plan is correct in emphasising resource management, and efforts continue in improvement to monitoring, control and surveillance. The Plan recommended construction of watch towers along the coast, but this has never really proved feasible.

Within an overall objective of securing for the nation optimum benefits from the sector, any updated Plan should emphasise the need to assist the staff of the Department of Fisheries of The Gambia update their catch reporting systems, particularly for the industrial fisheries. The data should be made available, along with legal and planning advice, to the Minister of Natural Resources and the Environment, to assist the Government of The Gambia manage their fishery resources in a sustainable manner.

10. Agreements

The EEC/Gambia agreement was first signed in 1987, and renewed for 3 years in May 1990. The present agreement involves payments of 3.87 million ecus, in addition to 165,000 ecus to cover training, and 80,000 ecus to cover research. EEC vessels obtain licenses through paying the required fee to the EEC account in London, which is then transferred to The Gambia government. Since this fee is above the license fee paid by any foreign vessel to fish Gambian waters, payable in Banjul, the Greek vessels prefer to pay for their licenses independently, via their agents NPE, in The Gambia. If this practice continues there will be no incentive for the EEC to be interested in paying for a framework agreement when the present agreement is due for renewal.

As part of the arrangement for Japan to pay for the artisanal fisheries centre at Bakau it was agreed that Japanese tuna vessels will be authorised to fish Gambian waters, and Japanese tuna longlines have paid a fee to fish Gambian waters in 1993.

The Gambia/Senegal fishing agreement was first signed in 1982 (Robinson, 1985) and has been continuously renewed. The initial agreement allowed 12 Gambian vessels to fish Senegalese waters, at preferential rates, and 12 Senegalese vessels to fish Gambian waters. Later it was found that Senegal was charging a foreign vessel rate for the license fee, so Gambia now also charges a foreign rate for Senegalese vessels fishing Gambia waters. In addition, the agreement does not now stipulate number of vessels, rather it stipulates total GRT (presently 1 750).

The five Gambian flag vessels are actually ex Korean and principal crew and shareholders continue to be Korean. The

vessels take advantage of this agreement to fish Senegalese waters. Catches are landed in Dakar (sometimes Las Palmas). Twelve Senegalese vessels, of smaller individual GRT than the Korean vessels, have permits to fish under this agreement in Gambian waters.

There was to have been a Gambia/Nigeria agreement, but this was never signed when Nigeria found that it would only cover vessels fishing pelagic rather than demersal fish.

Two vessels from China (Deego 1 and Deego 2) now fish Gambia waters as part of a Chinese/Gambia joint venture (majority of crew is Chinese). The vessels fly the flag of The Gambia, for apparently the venture is 51% Gambian owned; but most landings are made in Dakar. From time to time the vessels land small amounts to supply a fish shop in Banjul with medium and low value fish.

Former Soviet vessels also have licences to fish, in cooperation with a Gambian company.

11. Licencing

When a licence is issued it is stipulated that the license paper should be carried on board at all times for inspection. A licence can be issued for a period of less than one year. Foreign vessels in particular take advantage of this provision, and normally request a license for two or three months periods.

In 1991 the total fee for licences issued by the Department of Fisheries was 2.1 million dalasis (approx. US\$ 250,000)¹. Licence fees are still modest and need to be reassessed. For example, the fee for a vessel catching shrimp is less than for a vessel which declares it is only intending to catch fish. Thus all vessels declare they intend to catch shrimp.

New licence fees proposed three years ago have not yet been introduced. The fees were proposed when regulations were being drawn up to accompany the introduction of the Fisheries Act approved in 1991. The regulations were never introduced.

Licence fees also need to take into account where the fish is to be landed. If landings are to be made wholly in Banjul then there should be a lower fee than for vessels which land elsewhere. No account is presently taken of where landings are made.

Clearer instructions with regard to Gambian and foreign participation in the fishery are required with respect to inspection of the accounts of individual vessels and payment of taxes, responsibility of the Gambian agent in acting for a foreign partner, flagging of vessels, declaration of fishing statistics, etc.

¹ US\$ 1 = dalasis 8.25.

12. Tasks and Priorities of Institutions concerned with Management and Development

The Department of Fisheries

The Department of Fisheries is part of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment with three divisions covering: inspection/administration; extension; and research/development. There are 12 fishery officers, and some 80 support staff. The Department takes prime responsibility for implementing measures to manage and develop the sector.

Recurrent expenditure including salaries for the year is about 100,000 dalasis, with a further development expenditure of 70,000 dalasis. Monthly salaries range from 4,000 dalasis for the most junior staff to about 17,000 dalasis for a fishery officer. Relative to countries in the CFA franc zone the salaries are not high, but relative to other English speaking countries in Africa they are not low.

The three fishery officers in research/development cover: marine biology; aquaculture (and this officer may be given responsibility for an EEC financed study on shrimp in the estuary); and processing/handling.

Of the three officers in extension one has been transferred to inspection/administration, another assists field projects (although just now he is in the UK for training), and the third looks after external aided field projects.

The Director has been seconded temporarily to Abidjan with the EEC/CEASM regional project for post harvest handling and processing. During his secondment the Assistant Director has been acting for him and the Senior Fisheries Officer (SFO) responsible for inspection has been acting as Assistant Director. The SFO responsible for research is in the UK on training, and the SFO responsible for extension was a UN volunteer at the FAO IFIP regional fisheries project in Bujumbura.

A Senior Fisheries Assistant takes responsibility for statistics. He is assisted by another Senior Fisheries Assistant who has just completed a degree in aquatic biology in the UK. A Principal Fisheries Assistant is following a degree in microbiology in the UK (and may staff the quality control lab. which is planned to be built with EEC funds).

The considerable time spent by these senior staff away from The Gambia, on training and secondment, has been a constraint to a satisfactory working frame for carrying out tasks of the Department. The training programme for professional and technical staff should therefore be streamlined.

It should also be noted that many staff come into their jobs of responsibility without having the chance to work under a more experienced officer. This lack of in-depth experience could be

corrected through appointment of an internationally recruited senior fisheries development adviser.

Given the overall situation of the national economy in The Gambia it is unlikely that the number of staff in the Department can be increased, so priority has to be given to using present staff effectively in the future. The Gambia Environmental Action Programme published in December 1992 includes projects for intensification of stock assessment, and monitoring of fishery activity, and both these projects if funded could play a significant role in improving resource management and ensuring maximum returns to the nation.

At present the Department of Fisheries has no computer for data processing, so equipment must be purchased, and staff (already in post) trained. Assistance should be provided to publish the annual statistics, which are so urgently required to assist decisions on management.

About 25 observers are assigned to foreign flag vessels that fish in Gambian waters. They are paid by the owner of the vessel. Their work needs close supervision; and the procedures for recruitment, reporting, etc., needs examination. For example it might be preferable for the vessel owner to pay the Department which would then contract and pay the observer.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment

The Ministry has been deciding what licences to grant, and what regulations to introduce. Given this key policy role the Ministry should strengthen its economic and legal focus, either by using services already within government, or by appointment of staff to undertake necessary analyses and assist in decision making. The Ministry should give close attention to expenditure on, and revenue generated by, the sector.

The Ministry will play a key role in coordinating the work of other Ministries that have an impact on the sector; in particular there should be close liaison with the Harbourmaster of the Gambia Ports Authorities over which fishing vessel should be authorised to fly a Gambian flag.

Ministry of Internal Affairs

The main regulation for marine fisheries concerns the 7 nautical mile limit from the shore, inside which no trawler is allowed to fish. Between 7 and 12 miles offshore vessels of less than 250 GRT are permitted to fish, and larger vessels can only fish outside 12 miles. The minimum stretched mesh size is 50 mm.

The Gambia is one of the few countries in the world to have banned beach seines. Since there was no tradition of beach seining along the coast it was relatively easy to introduce and enforcement has so far been successful.

Further regulations may be required as resource assessment is improved; this may for example include restrictions on fishing in estuarine/brackishwaters where marine species come in to reproduce at certain seasons. Before any regulation is introduced the practicalities of enforcement need to be carefully examined.

The Ministry of Defence

The marine unit of The Gambia Army is charged with surveillance of Gambian waters, and checking enforcement of the above regulations; above all to ensure that vessels fishing Gambia waters have a licence. For the first six months of both 1991 and 1992 the Luxembourg government provided a small plane in surveillance of Gambia waters, to assist the marine unit (Lux Development, 1991). The marine unit has two second hand Chinese patrol boats and another smaller craft, for undertaking surveillance and arrest. The equipment for control could be improved but costs can escalate, and a balance must be attained to ensure that control costs are not excessive.

Coordination with the fisheries surveillance unit in Senegal could yield benefits in enforcing regulations. This could be facilitated when the monitoring, control and surveillance unit is computerised and strengthened.

Ministry of Finance

According to government estimates the fishing licence fees (including also payments from the agreement with the European Community) brought in a revenue of 16 869 708 dalasis (about US\$ 2 million). The revenue from fines on vessels breaking regulations is also substantial. When new licence fees have been introduced the government revenue should increase (but funds from the EEC agreement will probably continue to dominate the overall revenue).

The Ministry of Finance ultimately controls the arrangements for credit to the sector, taxation of inputs and taxation on profits. It is therefore a key player in management and development of the sector.

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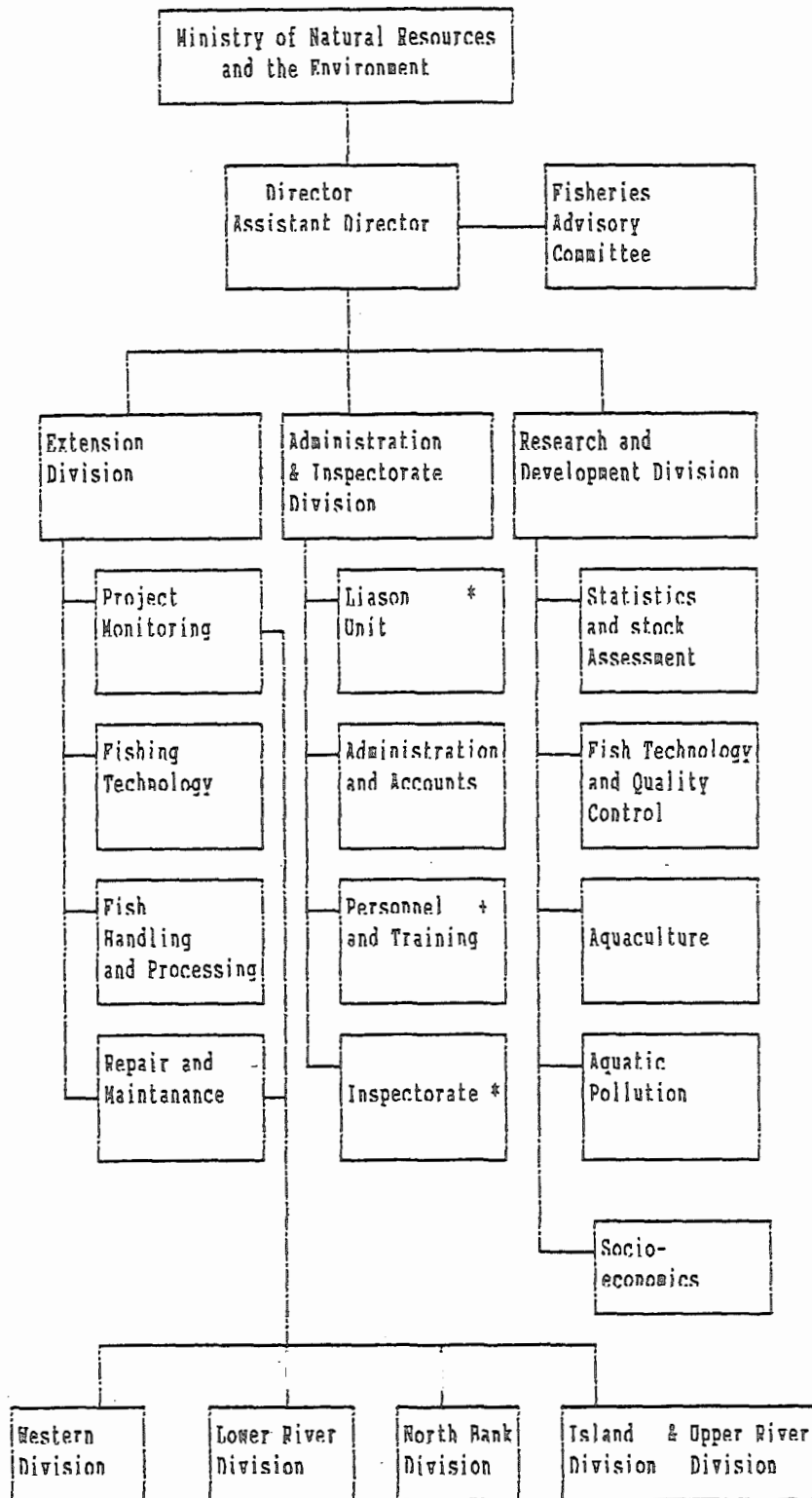
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*Not yet staffed. *Jointly with MNRF

Figure 1. Organization of the Department of Fisheries

Table 1. Number of Staff in the Department of Fisheries

Title	Grade	Admin. Div.	Research Div.	Extent.	Total
Director/Ass. Dir.	11/10	2	1	1	4
Sen. Fisheries Officer	9	1	1	1	3
Fisheries Officer	8	0	3	4	7
Senior Accountant	6	1	0	0	1
Princip. Fish. Ass.	5/6	0	8	7	15
Forem./Ass./Forem.	2	0	1	5	6
Fisheries Assist.	2/1	15	2	16	33
Other		11	1	27	39
Total		30	16	60	106

Source: Book of estimate of Recurrent Revenue and Expenditure 1991/92, The Government of The Gambia

Table 2. Fish Supply and Consumption (tons)

	1990	1991
Marine landings	15 162	21 243
Estuarine and inland landing	2 700	2 500
Imports	7	54
Exports from Banjul	1 989	839
Domestic supply	15 880	22 958
Approx. population	864 000	900 000
kg per capita	18.34	25.51

Source: Department of Fisheries, Banjul and FIDI, FAO, Rome

Table 3. Canoes

YEAR	MOTORIZED CANOES			UNMOTORIZED CANOES			TOTAL NO. OF CANOES
	GAMBIA	FOREIGN	SUB TOTAL	GAMBIA	FOREIGN	SUB TOTAL	
1983	135	225	360	634	305	939	1299
1984	159	192	351	611	327	938	1289
1985	165	180	345	802	276	1,078	1423
1986	129	174	303	722	277	999	1302
1987	146	393	539	770	364	1,134	1673
1988	163	313	476	716	325	1,041	1517
1989	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1990	165	228	393	723	1059	1059	1452
1991	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1992	184	252	436	906	1065	1065	1501
Total	1246	1957	3203	5162	2364	8253	11456
X	156	245	400	645	295	1032	1432

Source: Department of Fisheries, Banjul.

Table 4. Vessels (1991/992)

	Purse seiner				Shirmp trawler				Stern trawler			
	No.	GRT	Nos. employed		No.	GRT	Nos. employed		No.	GRT	Nos. employed	
			L	F			L	F			L	F
Gambian owned	2	580	6	34	6	458	83	0	2	398	24	64
Gambia licensed	2	2,683	10	70	12	1,682	32	154	23	6,738	96	548

Note: L: Local, F: Foreign

Source: Department of Fisheries, The Gambia.

Table 5. Origin of Foreign Vessels (1991/92)

Country	Gross Registered Tonnage - groups					Total
	<50	50-150	150-250	250-500	>500	
Greece	-	6	4	4	-	14
Gambia/Greece	-	1	-	-	-	1
Honduras	-	3	1	1	-	5
France	-	-	-	-	20	20
Grenadine	-	-	-	4	-	4
Korea	-	-	-	2	-	2
Lithuania	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nigeria	-	1	-	-	-	1
Portugal	-	1	3	-	-	4
Senegal	3	7	15	3	-	28
Sierra Leone	-	-	2	7	-	9
Spain	1	2	1	1	8	13
U.S.A	1	2	1	-	-	4
U.S.S.R	-	-	-	3	-	3
Sub total	5	23	27	26	28	109
Gambia	1	8	4	14	-	-
Total	6	31	31	40	28	136

Source: Department of Fisheries, The Gambia.

Table 6. Licence Holders

Issued to	1/1-91	1/7-91	1/1-92	1/7-91	1/9-91	Other periods
	30/6-91	31/12-91	30/6-92	30/6-92	31/8-92	
NPE	17	13	3			
JLB	7	9				
Pelican	7	6	4			
GRI	4	3				
Iye Fish	2	7	1			2
ZGF	2	2	2			2
Pesquares	2	2				
Senepesca S.A	2					
Mohsaa	1	8	1			3
Sopasen	1	3	3			
CM	1	1	1			
Africamer Co.	1	1		1		
Anastasakis	1					
Dakar-Peche	1					
Fishworth		6				
Sonachel		3	3			
Mahoney		3				
Senegal		3				
AN, Senegal		2				
C.B.Mar Selgueir		1	1			
Sedesen		1	1			
Centropesca		1				1
Name not known			1			
AB, Senegal			1			
NC, Senegal			1			
SA, France			1	7		
ACF, France				2		
GIR, France				2		
JQ, France				2		
Belongu				1		
STPGK, France				2		
CADA, France				1		
Cohrecif				1		
SNC, France				1		
Sopar, France				1		
EEC					8	1
Alex, Greece						2
GHA, Greece						2
Tak, Greece						1
Talconiki						1
Macedonian						1
Odigitria						1
Alteapesca						1
Total	49	75	24	21	8	18

Source: Department of Fisheries, Banjul.
* As at March, 1992.

Table 7. Licence by Country (1991/92)

Country of Registration	Dalasis				
	< 5000	> 5000 <10000	> 10000 < 20000	> 20000 < 50000	> 50000
France			20		
Gambia	18	7	22		
Gambia/Greece		2	2		
Greece	1	5	2	4	10
Grenadine			4		
Honduras	3		1	1	
Korea				2	
Lithuania		2			
Nigeria		1			
Portugal	1	3	2		
Senegal	11	11	11	6	
Sierra Leone			2	7	
Spain	1		8	8	3
USA	6		4		
USSE	1		1	1	1
Total	42	31	79	29	14

Source: Department of Fisheries, The Gambia.

Dalasi 1 = US\$ 0.127

Table 8. Earnings from Licences and Fines

Year	Earnings (Dalasis)		
	License fees	Fines	Total
1987	1 778 485	-	1 778 485
1988	1 520 478	1 469 084	2 989 562
1989	2 472 217	447 200	2 919 417
1990	2 846 564	3 072 062	5 918 626
1991	4 306 618	3 096 920	7 403 538
Total	12 924 362	8 085 266	21 009 628

Source: Department of Fisheries, The Gambia
 Exchange rate: Dalasi 1 = US\$ 0.141 (1987)
 Dalasi 1 = US\$ 0.132 (1989)

Table 9. Fish Processing Sector (1990)

Company Name	Products	Production		Export	
		tonnes per year	Value GMD	tonnes per year	Value GMD
Ceesay Madimori Co. Ltd.	shrimps/fish	8		1	3,000
G.B. International Ltd.	shrimps			50	782,550
Gambia Fisheries and Agricultural Products	shrimps			14	531,600
JLB & sons Ltd.	shrimp/fish	3	10,000		
Lyefish Co. Ltd.	*				
Mahoney & Sons	*				
Mohsam Fisheries Ltd.	fish	50	250,000		
National Partnership Enterprises Ltd.	shrimp/fish			425	11,731,000
Pelican Seafood Gambia Ltd.	shrimp/fish	360		49	790,000
Scan-Gambia shrimps Ltd.	shrimp	124		290	11,520,000
Seagull Fisheries Co. Ltd.	bonga	1,150	1,150,000	1,140	1,710,000
Seaprod Ltd.	shrimp	75	450,000	20	750,000
Zhong Gam Fisheries Co. Ltd.	*				
Totals		1,770	1,860,000	1,969	27,818,150

Source: Department of Fisheries, The Gambia.

Table 10. Catches in Senegal or Transhipped

	Scientific Name	English/Local	Quality in metric tonnes	P.O.R. value per tons	Total value in Dalasis
1.	Fonticulus elongatus	Jottor	330.08	3,750	1,237,800.00
2.	Pseudotolithus Senegalensis	Fotta	181.73	6,000	1,090,380.00
3.	Pseudolithus spp.	Cassava	298.41	6,000	1,790,460.00
4.	Pseudotolithus typus	Lady Fish	565.16	6,000	3,390,960.00
5.	Pagellus spp.	Seabreas	243.80	6,000	1,462,800.00
6.	Lutjanus spp.	Jarong	537.37	6,000	3,224,220.00
7.	Lutjanus goreenis	Yaah	24.87	6,000	149,220.00
8.	Grunters (Unspecified)	Sompat	1,223.39	3,750	4,587,712.00
9.	Grunters (Unspecified)	Randa	172.08	3,750	645,300.00
10.	Sphyraena spp.	Sedda	160.69	6,000	964,140.00
11.	Cynoglossidae	Sole Fish	407.01	7,500	3,052,575.00
12.	Penaeus notialis	Shriaps	357.81	37,500	13,419,875.00
13.	Sepia	Cuttle Fish	519.37	12,750	6,621,968.00
14.	Jack (Caranx)	Sacca	11.74	3,750	44,025.00
15.	Jack (Unspecified)	Fetta	0.94	3,750	3,525.00
16.	Trachures	Mackerel	107.82	3,750	404,325.00
17.	Octopus	Octopus	83.43	20,000	1,668,600.00
18.	Other (mixed)		3,624.19	3,750	13,590,713.00
			8,849.89		57,348,598.00

Source: Department of Fisheries, The Gambia, 1988.

Dalasi 1 = US\$ 0.149 (1988)

Table 11. Cephalopods Imports by Japan from The Gambia

Species	1989		1990		1991	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
1. Cuttle fish (Sepia sp.)	4 580.1	19 037,181	5 579.8	18 341 712	4 345.6	9 551 658
2. Octopus	16 943.4	63 986 244	10 399.1	36 130 006	6 195.9	21 585 244
Total	21 523.5	83 023 425	15 978.9	54 472 718	10 541.5	31 136 902
Note: Q = Quantity in metric tonnes V = Value in US dollars						

Source: Japan Exports and Imports. Commodity by Country.

Table 12. Results of Aerial Survey

Month	Licensed vessel	Unlicensed vessel	Unknown vessel	Monthly totals
February	21	9	17	47
March	49	32	21	102
April	41	51	1	93
May	44	22	0	66
June	35	24	0	59
July	42	48	0	90
August	20	11	0	31
Total	252	197	39	488

Source: Department of Fisheries, The Gambia
 Sponsor: Lux Development: Environmental Fisheries Survey,
 1991

Table 13. Present Licence Fees

Part A- Licences for Local Fishing Vessels	
1. Trawlers (other than shrimp trawlers) with engine capacity of	
(i) 400 hp or more	D 90.00 per GRT per annum
(ii) less than 400 hp	D 45.00 per GRT per annum
2. Shrimp trawlers	D 56.00 per GRT per annum
3. Seiners	D 30.00 per GRT per annum
4. Lobster vessels (Aquaria)	D 60.00 per GRT per annum
5. Factory vessels	D 45.00 per GRT per annum
6. Tuna vessels (to pay prior to the commencement of fishing)	D 00.03 per kilo of storage capacity per year
7. Multi-purpose vessels with engine capacity of:	
(i) 400 hp or more	D 112.50 per GRT per annum
(ii) less than 400 hp	D 67.50 per GRT per annum
8. Canoes	
(i) used for lobster fishing	D 112.00 per GRT per annum
(ii) used for shrimping	D 75.50 per GRT per annum
(a) engine capacity of 18 hp or more	D 33.50 per GRT per annum
(b) engine capacity of less than 18 hp	D 25.50 per GRT per annum
(c) no engine	D 21.00 per GRT per annum
Part B - Licences and Permits for Foreign Fishing Vessels	
1. Trawlers (other than shrimp trawlers) with engine capacity of	
(i) 400 hp or more	D 375.00 per GRT per annum
(ii) less than 400 hp.	D 300.00 per GRT per annum
2. Shrimp trawlers	D 150.75 per GRT per annum
3. Lobster vessels	D 187.50 per GRT per annum
4. Factory vessels	D 90.00 per GRT per annum
5. Tuna vessels (to pay prior to commencement of fishing)	D 00.15 per kilo of storage capacity per year
6. Multi-purpose vessels with engine capacity of	
(i) 400 HP or more	D 375.00 per GRT per annum
(ii) Less than 400 hp	D 300.00 per GRT per annum
7. Seiners	D 150.75 per GRT per annum
8. Others	D 75.00 per GRT per annum

Table 14. Proposed Licence Fees

<u>Local Fishing Vessels</u>				
1.	Local vessels that land 50% or more of catches in The Gambia			
1.1	Demersal trawlers (other than shrimp trawlers) with engine capacity of:			
	(a)	400 HP or more	-	D 90.00 per GRT per annum
	(b)	Less than 400 HP	-	D 60.00 " " " "
1.2	Shrimp trawlers		-	D125.00 " " " "
1.3	Pelagic trawlers		-	D 45.00 " " " "
1.4	Seiners		-	D 45.00 " " " "
1.5	Processing/Storage Vessels		-	D100.00 " " " "
1.6	Tuna Vessels		-	D 0.10 " kilo of storage capacity per annum
2.	Local Vessels that land less than 50% of catches in The Gambia			
2.1	Demersal trawlers (other than shrimp trawlers) with engine capacity of:			
	(a)	400 HP or more	-	D250.00 per GRT per annum
	(b)	Less than 400 HP	-	D175.00 " " " "
2.2	Shrimp trawlers		-	D275.00 " " " "
2.3	Pelagic trawlers		-	D125.00 " " " "
Proposed Licence Fees Contd.				
2.4	Seiners		-	D125.00 " " " "
2.5	Processing/Storage Vessels		-	D250.00 " " " "
2.6	Tuna Vessels		-	D 0.20 " kilo of storage capacity per annum.
3.	Fish Carriers		-	D 50.00 per GRT per annum
4.	Sport Fishing Vessels		-	D250.00 per vessel per annum

Table 14 (cont.)

Foreign Fishing Vessels

1.	Foreign Vessels that land 50% or more of catches in The Gambia:					
1.1	Demersal trawlers (other than shrimp trawlers) with engine capacity of:					
	(a) 400 HP or more	-	D325.00	per GRT	per annum	
	(b) Less than 400 HP	-	D250.00	"	"	"
1.2	Shrimp trawlers	-	D350.00	"	"	"
1.3	Pelagic trawlers	-	D200.00	"	"	"
1.4	Seiners	-	D200.00	"	"	"
1.5	Processing/Storage Vessels	-	D400.00	"	"	"
2.	Foreign Vessels that land less than 50% of catches in The Gambia.					
2.1	Demersal trawlers (other than shrimp trawlers) with engine capacity of:					
	(a) 400 HP or more	-	D400.00	per GRT	per annum	
	(b) Less than 400 HP	-	D325.00	"	"	"
2.2	Shrimps trawlers	-	D425.00	"	"	"
2.3	Pelagic trawlers	-	D275.00	"	"	"
Proposed Licence Fees (Foreign vessels) Contd.						
2.4	Seiners	-	D275.00	"	"	"
2.5	Processing/Storage Vessels	-	D400.00	"	"	"
2.6	Tuna Vessels	-	D 1.00	" kilo of storage capacity	per annum	
3.	Fish Carriers	-	D100.00	per GRT	per annum	
4.	Sport Fishing Vessels	-	D1,000.00	per vessels	per annum	

(i) US\$ = dalasis 8.25

(ii) license fee is for a 12 month period

