

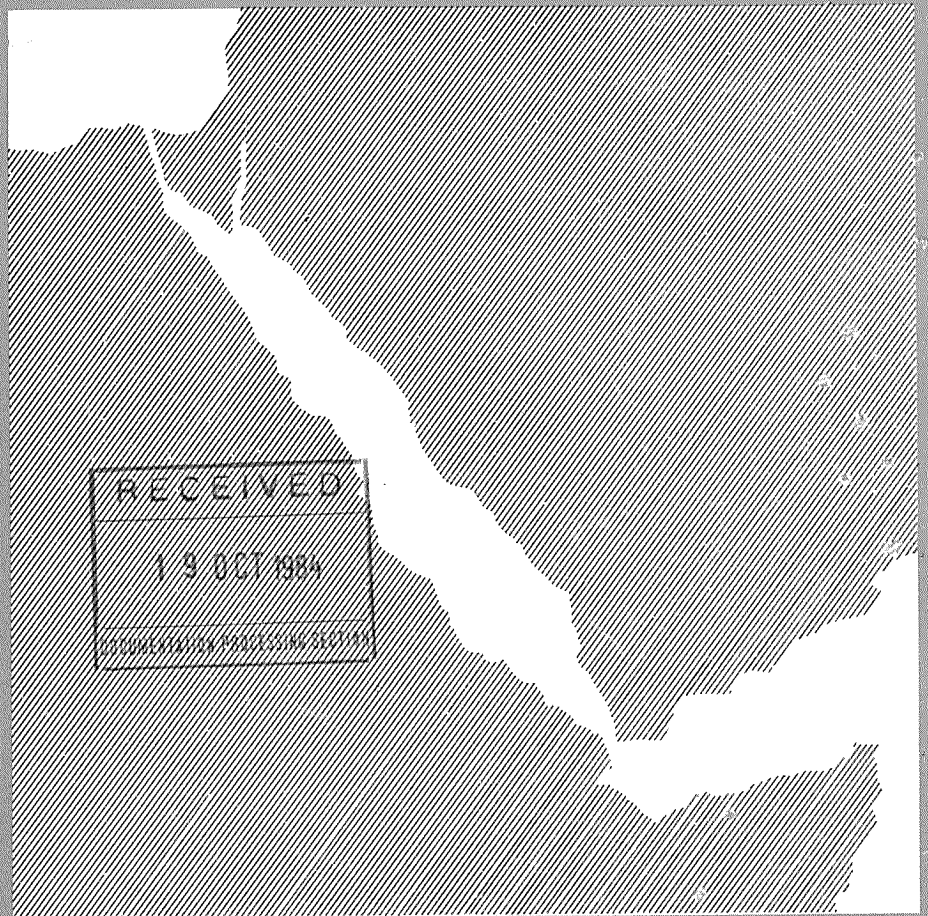
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DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN AREAS  
OF THE RED SEA AND GULF OF ADEN

Report

on

Symposium on Fisheries Institutions Building  
Djibouti, 29 October - 2 November 1983



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN AREAS OF THE RED SEA  
AND GULF OF ADEN  
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November 1983

PROJECT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES  
IN AREAS OF THE RED SEA AND GULF OF ADEN  
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## INTRODUCTION

1. The Regional Symposium on Fisheries Institutions Building, organized by the UNDP/FAO Project for the Development of Fisheries in Areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden and hosted by the Government of Djibouti, was held at the Sheraton Hotel, Djibouti, from 29 October to 2 November 1983.
2. It was attended by 19 participants representing 6 of the Project member countries, the absentee being Saudi Arabia. A list of the participants is given in Appendix 1.
3. Mr. Moussa Chehem, Chef du Service de l'Elevage et des Peches in Djibouti, read a statement by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development officially opening the Symposium. Mr. Chehem then made his own speech welcoming participants to Djibouti. Mr. J. Baumler, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme then spoke and a speech was also read on behalf of the Project Manager of the UNDP/FAO Project for the Development of Fisheries in Areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. These speeches can be found in Appendices 2 - 5 of this Report.
4. The participants discussed 12 concept papers which had been mainly prepared by staff of the Project and FAO Rome. Exceptions were the paper on Extension Services, which originally was prepared for a Conference on Handling, Processing and Marketing of Tropical Fish organized by the Tropical Products Institute, London in July 1976, and that on Access Conditions and Compliance Control, which was prepared by Mr. Dean Robb, an FAO consultant. A list of the papers discussed is given in Appendix 6.
5. In addition, each delegation presented a paper describing the fishery institutions in its own country and there was also a discussion on the possibilities of regional cooperation.
6. The programme of the Symposium included a visit to the installations of the fishermen's cooperative in Djibouti and to various fish marketing outlets in the city. It also included a whole day visit to Obock, on the other side of the Gulf of Tadjoura, to see the developments which are being undertaken there to improve the facilities for the fishery sector. The participants were invited to lunch at Obock by "L'office du Tourisme".

7. Mr. Mohamed Moussa Chehem was elected Chairman of the Symposium and a committee for drafting resolutions was designated, composed of representatives from Djibouti, Egypt, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic.

#### POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION

These two papers were discussed together in the same session in view of the close inter-relationship between the two.

In the presentation of the first paper the meeting was informed about the conclusions reached and recommendations made on the role of government in fisheries development during the Expert Consultation held in Rome in May 1983.

The main conclusions reached included the following:

- that government has a primary role to play in promoting the effective use of fishery resources;
- that responsibility for development and management must be assumed by the government;
- that government has an additional responsibility regarding fisheries resources as a source of food for the internal market, with special concern for the needs of the lower income groups;
- that the basic criteria for development should include social desirability, economic feasibility, ecological sustainability, energy efficiency and people's participation;
- that the establishment of Exclusive Economic Zones means more challenge and responsibility for government participation;
- that government must establish targets, strategies and priorities that are consistent with one another and with the rest of the social context.

The meeting was generally in agreement with the views expressed during presentation of these two papers. Subsequent discussions tended to concentrate on a number of topics which were not always directly related to the subject matter of the papers being considered.

The possibilities of regional or bilateral cooperation in fisheries received considerable attention. It was pointed out that there was already a certain amount of such cooperation - for example, between Egypt and Sudan and that further possibilities were not difficult to identify.

The desirability of a regional fishery commission for the area of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden- perhaps to cover the whole north-west Indian Ocean - was suggested . One reason for the establishment of a regional body was the migratory nature of some of the fisheries resources which meant that they were being exploited by several nations which should cooperate together to ensure that the optimal yield was obtained from these stocks. As regional cooperation was to be the subject of a separate session later in the Symposium, it was agreed that further discussion should be deferred until then.

Another topic which received a certain amount of attention was the use of international expertise in developing countries. It was felt that there was considerable scope for the substitution of expertise already available within the region and that where experts from outside were required it was essential that they adapted themselves to the local situation

It was emphasized that the Symposium provided an excellent opportunity for the countries of the region to find out what the situation was in the other countries represented. Although there were obviously considerable differences in the fishery sector in the various countries, at the same time there were also common points of interest and many ways in which one country could learn from the experience of the others.

It was also suggested during the presentation that a first requirement was that there should be a clear, statutory ministerial responsibility for fisheries, which in practice often does not exist. There are nearly always a great number of ministries, institutions and agencies which have functions affecting fisheries and there is seldom any coordination between them.

It was also suggested that the central body responsible for fisheries (whatever it was called) should be strong enough to carry out certain minimum functions. In practice, the fishery sector seldom gets much help and understanding from the central government and cannot carry out its functions in a satisfactory manner

It was also considered that, where a parastatal organization has been created for fisheries development, this should never be considered as more important than the central fisheries administration itself and should not decide general fisheries policy, planning and management.

## FISHERIES PLANNING

In the presentation of the paper on fisheries planning attention was drawn to the inadequacies of planning in most developing countries. It was pointed out that, given the many intangibles in fisheries, it is not surprising that many fishery plans and projects are not very successful and that financing agencies often shy away from the sector. It is very important, therefore, that fishery development plans should be prepared by people who have been given specialized training in fisheries planning.

It was also emphasized that it was very desirable to have a clear definition of objectives before a plan is formulated, otherwise policies and measures to implement the plan may be contradictory. Accurate information was considered essential for good planning.

Though every effort should be made to obtain the participation of all sectors of the industry in the preparation of the plan, the difficulties of achieving this in the majority of the countries of the region was recognised.

The influence of external factors such as unpredictable changes in foreign trade and domestic political interference were considered to be contributory reasons to the possible lack of success of fishery plans and programmes. The correct timing for the implementation of projects or sub-projects was also important.

The desirability of having a detailed sectoral plan for fisheries to facilitate discussions with bilateral and multilateral financing agencies was also mentioned during the presentation.

In the discussions which followed, it was indicated that planning tended to be from the top down; political decisions were made which subsequently had to be implemented. This was considered unsatisfactory.

Though the fishermen were generally not capable of explaining clearly what they want, their voices had to be heard and the best way was through the fishermen's cooperatives.

This implies specialized training for the people concerned with the development of fishermen's cooperatives so that they are able correctly to interpret the needs of the fishermen and act as an intermediary between them and the government.

It was also suggested that planning for fisheries was no different from planning for any other sector; when planning for the economy as a whole was well done, then the level of fisheries planning was also good.



What was important was to identify what, if any, planning institution exists in a country and then to establish the minimum techniques necessary to ensure a reasonable level of planning.

It was suggested that central planning has some similar elements in all countries. Generally, political decisions are made and the planning process must be in accordance with these; planning must be scientific but it must also be realistic and not exaggerate its function; there must be liberty of action for the different executive institutions involved; there must be a logical relationship between long term and short term plans; and there must be periodic control and review of the plan, and its various elements, through the appropriate government agencies.

A recommendation was made that governments should concentrate on developing a sectoral plan for fisheries based on the development of fishermen's cooperatives, at the same time, taking due account of the legislation relating to fisheries.

#### PARASTATAL BODIES

The presentation of this topic was concerned mainly with the problems that tend to arise with fisheries parastatals, of whatever type. Although the advantages of establishing a parastatal body for fisheries development certainly exist, in practice they are often not realised.

The main problem was identified as the failure to provide a parastatal with clear-cut, well defined objectives. Too often a parastatal was expected to make a profit but at the same time was required to provide services that no commercial corporation would expect to undertake. The real costs of these subsidiary responsibilities are difficult to assess and proper allowance is often not made.

A second cause is the interference that occurs by ministers and others with strong political influences. Often, parastatal bodies and their operations have been contentious issues between different political parties and this has frequently led to a less effective commercial approach as the management has had to adjust to shifting political currents. The statutory instrument creating the parastatal should carefully define the roles of ministerial departments and the parastatal management in the conduct of operations and the formulation of policies.

Poor commercial management is also frequently a problem. It is caused in part by the appointment of management and directors for political reasons and in part by the appointment of career civil servants to management posts; people who may be of high quality but who lack the commercial and business experience necessary to make the parastatal efficient.

Poor motivation is also a problem. Inevitably a government guarantees the ultimate financial stability of a parastatal and this often leads to a complaisant attitude on the part of management and staff, who are not interested in making operations as cost effective as possible.

Almost always the creation of a state fishing organization will tend to inhibit the growth of the private sector - even if this is not intended- and if the state corporation is not effective the country gets the worst of both cases and a slower rate of fisheries development.

Discussions revealed that there was not a clear understanding of what a parastatal organization was. Though they were established usually to perform functions that the regular government service could not perform satisfactorily, it was considered that for the most they performed no better than a government service.

Part of the problem related to the appointment of unsuitable individuals with no commercial experience as chairmen and directors. Although better salaries and incentives are given to the staff of parastatals, compared with government service, the results are mainly disappointing in terms of productivity.

It was mentioned that parastatals - in Egypt, for instance - could come in conflict with the cooperative sector. It was felt that parastatals could undertake pioneering work, but should not interfere with the working role of the cooperatives.

Experience in PDRY showed, however, that fishery parastatals could perform an important economic function in carrying out the national fisheries plan.

In Sudan, the impression was often given by parastatals that they have the same authority as the state and this tends to result in conflicts with government departments.

Parastatals should not, however, be considered as government - a mistake that was continually being made and caused perhaps because the directors were often simple transferees from government.

The main recommendations were that governments' attentions should be drawn to the following needs :

- to create the appropriate socio-economic conditions and climate for the effective operation of the different productive factors ;
- to intervene with the necessary investment in the social, human and physical infrastructures required to support the non-state sectors :
- to initiate measures needed to provide effective management and conservation of fishery resources;
- to provide financing and credit to the productive sectors;
- to balance the effect of market forces which lead to waste or over-exploitation of resources; to provide specialized extension services and support to the cooperative or associative sector.

#### COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS AS ORGANIZATIONS FOR SMALL SCALE FISHERMEN

In the presentation of this paper it was pointed out that fishermen cooperatives are the basic component in fisheries institutions building since they concern the most important factor of production, i.e. human labour.

Though there have been many failures among fishermen's cooperatives, it is necessary to persevere since they provide a convenient framework through which subsidies or credits can be fairly channelled and they can be a suitable vehicle for providing many other services to small-scale fishermen, essential to the upgrading of their activities. Through cooperatives, they can be brought into the main stream of fishery development activities.

A number of points need to be taken into account by those concerned with the planning, organization and development of fishermen's cooperatives. The most important were considered to be the following :

- a limited period for government support and assistance;
- proposed functions and objectives, made in collaboration with the fishermen;
- social viability of a cooperative;
- competent management;
- external supervision by an outside agency to prevent possible misuse of power;
- the eventual creation of an umbrella cooperative organization.

In the ensuing discussion these points were all considered, participants citing examples of their experiences in developing fishermen's cooperatives in Djibouti, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The role of the government in the development of cooperatives was given particular attention. All agreed that government support and intervention was essential and it was generally felt that assistance should be gradually phased out as the cooperative became capable of managing its own affairs. How long this phasing out period would be, would depend very much on the existing situation pertaining in each country. In some cases, the period of support might be rather long.

Although it was suggested that politics should not enter into cooperatives, this was hardly feasible since the decision to develop artisanal fisheries through cooperatives was essentially decided by the politicians. The need, however, for there to be mutual confidence between the cooperative members and those responsible for implementing political decisions was stressed.

Clear identification of the objectives of a cooperative before it was formed was essential. The example of Djibouti was cited, where prior discussions with the fishermen revealed that, among their many problems, the main ones related to the maintenance of their engines, for which spare parts were often not available, the lack of ice to conserve their fish, the difficulties faced in trying to import gear and equipment in the small quantities needed by individual fishermen, and the prices paid by the fish merchants. In Quseir, Egypt, similar problems existed. In Tuwal, Saudi Arabia, the main difficulty of the fishermen related to the maintenance of their engines. In each case, the establishment of the cooperative, or the strengthening of the existing one in the case of Quseir, had been aimed at providing solutions to these problems.

A fishermen's cooperative has to provide economic benefits to the fisherman and unless these are clearly obvious he will not give it his support. One way in which this could be achieved was by guaranteeing him reasonable fixed prices for his fish. This naturally led to conflicts with the existing fish buyers and there was some lively discussion on their relationship with fishermen's cooperatives.

In Djibouti the buyers had refused to cooperate at the outset, making it necessary for the cooperative to establish its own marketing outlets. An elected committee now fixes prices to be paid to the fishermen and contracts have been negotiated with a number of institutional buyers. Such a development naturally requires that the fishermen sell all their fish through the cooperative, even when fish supplies are short and higher prices can be obtained elsewhere. Unfortunately not all fishermen honoured their obligations to the cooperative. Nor is it easy to get them to understand their important role in providing essential food for the population.

Some delegates felt that Djibouti was too generous to the fishermen in the support it provided and that one solution to the above problem would be to withdraw their right to these benefits. A sense of responsibility needed to be developed among the fishermen.

In Quseir it had been necessary at first to cooperate with the existing merchants because they controlled the marketing channels but as the cooperative developed it had been possible for the cooperative to take over the local outlets, leaving the merchants to distribute fish which was surplus to local requirements.

It was suggested that a certain amount of responsibility could be given to the fishermen with regard to the disposal of their fish, but generally it was considered that such action would undermine the economic viability of the cooperative.

The need for social viability was felt to be very important. One fisherman should be in harmony with the other cooperative members but at the same time it had to be recognized that a fisherman, by the very nature of his profession, was individualistic. Also he worked long hours in strenuous conditions and he could hardly be blamed if he was not ready to give much of the time when he was ashore to the business of the cooperative. The possibility of tribal conflicts in some countries was recognised, when more than

one tribe was represented in a cooperative, and it was suggested in such cases that separate cooperatives should be formed for each tribe. A healthy competition might develop between the different cooperatives. Although it was suggested that a cooperative should have a maximum number of members, there did not seem to be general support among the delegates for such a policy.

The need for competent management was considered very important. Often this would have to be provided by the promoting agency or, sometimes, through bilateral arrangements. However, there had to be an elected committee of the cooperative members to make the essential decisions regarding the running of the cooperative and to supervise the management, whether this was actually hired by the cooperative or provided by an outside agency. However, it was appreciated that it was difficult to get fishermen to take a responsible attitude with regard to the management of their cooperative.

External supervision by the promoting agency is necessary, in addition to the internal control exercised by the members themselves, to prevent possible misuse of funds by cooperative leaders or executives.

The final point raised in the presentation of the paper related to the eventual creation of an umbrella organization of cooperatives, for both commercial convenience and political reasons. Such a development could strengthen the whole cooperative movement within a country and should be encouraged, as long as it did not ignore the interests of individual cooperatives.

During the discussions it was emphasized that the organization and development of successful cooperatives has to go through many stages, which require a great deal of planning and management. It must be considered as a somewhat lengthy process. A cooperative, and cooperative policy in general, should be flexible so that it can adapt in accordance with changing economic circumstances. Cooperative development must also be supported by appropriate legislation reflecting the special needs of the movement.

Delegates recommended that fishermen's cooperatives should get the support it requires from the government but always with the intention that assistance should be for a limited period and should cease when a cooperative has shown its ability to handle its own affairs and become autonomous. That this is possible has been proved in Quseir.

## EXTENSION

In the presentation of this paper it was suggested that fisheries extension should be considered as fisheries development. It must be practical, realistic and down to earth. It can play an important role in translating planning into action.

An extension service functions are numerous. It should understand the fishermen's situation, inform the Government about their problems and constraints and inform the fishermen about the Government's plans to help them. It should assist fishermen to improve their operations, increase their incomes and to form and operate cooperative organizations. Above all, it must serve the industry.

An extension service needs competent, dedicated staff, knowing the fishing industry and possessing appropriate technical skills. An extension officer requires equipment and he must be mobile. If a government cannot provide him with the tools with which to work, it is probably better never to employ him.

One problem which is always difficult to resolve is whether an extension officer should be involved in other duties which may affect his relationship with the fishermen. Data collection, licensing and enforcement of regulations are examples commonly mentioned. In many cases financial constraints may mean there is no alternative but to use extension officers for these other duties. Secondly, regulations are usually related to management of the fisheries and it is important that they are observed by the fishermen. If they are not, the extension officer, in the last resort, has to act as something of a policeman, even if this does have negative implications for his extension work.

An extension officer can play an important part in developing cooperatives. Often a lengthy and sustained effort is necessary before a cooperative can be considered successful and the extension officer is the person who is normally in fairly constant touch with the fishermen and can provide the necessary education and persuasion.

An extension officer's duties may not involve only the fishermen but also the various other individuals in a community who are directly or indirectly involved with fisheries. He may also play an important role in developing rural crafts that can be linked with fishing.

During the discussion the difficult task faced by extension officers was emphasized. They must have a genuine desire to help the fishermen and they will often

have a long working day. Yet at the same time they have the difficult job of convincing the fishermen without imposing themselves or insisting on the correctness of what they are proposing. They are often not from the same background as the fishermen and often they are younger. It is not easy for them to get the confidence of the fishermen.

However, extension officers are essential in developing artisanal fisheries. The success that can be obtained by practical demonstration of improved gear and methods was shown in the fishing camps organized by the Red Sea Project on the Egyptian Coast. Confidence comes when extension officer and fisherman are working successfully together.

However, experience in Sudan showed that poor results can come when decisions are made to convert successful demonstration camps into permanent production camps. It should be clearly stated at the outset what the purpose of the camp is.

It was suggested that there was an important relationship between an extension service and other organizations involved in the fishery sector. It should provide information that was needed for management for instance, and it should cover socio-economic aspects as well.

The possibility of using audio-visual material in extension was discussed. Films in a language the fishermen could understand were particularly effective. It was suggested that a film based on a Tunisian experience, where the local fishermen believed they would benefit greatly from a tourist project, only to be finally disappointed, would be of interest in the region if the Red Sea Project could obtain it.

Finally, the possibility of facilitating exchanges of fishermen between different countries of the region, where appropriate training could be given, was suggested.

#### INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

In the presentation of this paper attention was drawn to the fact that, although in a number of developing countries a large proportion of the total catch is landed by artisanal fishermen from inshore waters, their operations seldom give a surplus for investment in improved vessels and gear and a high proportion of such fishermen live in a perpetual state of indebtedness to middlemen.



The latter are usually fish traders who play also a role of financier to the fishermen. They usually enjoy a monopolistic situation as regards the marketing of fish of individual fishermen or fishing communities and are able to control the prices they pay. Though, on the face of things, this is not a desirable situation, at the same time experience in the developing world generally has shown that often a mutually beneficial relationship exists which can operate smoothly in traditional environments.

The fishermen's main needs are for small short-term loans, which are often required at short notice. Fish traders and middlemen are well placed to extend such credit. A high rate of interest is not necessarily charged, the fish merchant being more interested in obtaining a regular supply of fish and a continuing business relationship.

However, other sources of funding are essential if a general development of the sector is a major strategy objective. Whilst fishermen's cooperatives can play a major role as a vehicle for channelling credit to small-scale fishermen, some source of funding is necessary. Major sources which may be considered are:

- credit from fishermen's savings;
- central cooperative banks;
- grants and loans from governments;
- credit from commercial banks;
- credit from bilateral and multilateral sources;

During the subsequent discussion it was suggested that the paper covered only financing, whereas it was necessary to indicate also evaluation, application and control. Where should these functions be placed? Sometimes, but not always, they would be included in the cooperative.

It was explained that, in Egypt, there is a central fund for cooperatives. A cooperative makes a request for a loan and this is then evaluated as regards its desirability and the amount requested. There is control over the way the money is used. It was mentioned that in Yemen Arab Republic there is an Agricultural Cooperative Credit Bank which can lend money to fishermen. In Djibouti also credit can be provided through the cooperative.

It was constantly emphasized that the cooperative was the most suitable vehicle for administering credit to fishermen. No plan for developing cooperatives should be established without making sure that appropriate funding would be available. If the government wants to use the

cooperatives as a way of developing fisheries then it has to provide the finance. But before giving credit, the government has to make sure that the money will be wisely used so it is essential to have a system for evaluation, monitoring and control. It was generally agreed that guarantees for loans should be obtained. It was important that the cooperative got back the money it lent. Also the recipient of the loan should contribute part of the total cost.

The question was raised as to the position of a fish trader when a well-organized cooperative existed. The Djibouti representative was strongly of the opinion that, in such circumstances, there was no place for an intermediary. Such people were interested solely in their own profits and could not see that the future well-being of the fishery sector was also to their own advantage. A primary objective of the government was to raise the economic and social level of the fishermen and his family and this could only be done through developing a strong, well-organized cooperative.

The point was made that if a cooperative does only the same job, even if rather better, as a fish trader, it will not replace him. This was shown through experience on the Egyptian Red Sea Coast. By providing the fishermen with the means to fish in a new area, a significant distance from Quseir where the traders were well-established, and thus substantially to increase their production and income, it was finally possible to get their confidence and give a real boost to the development of the cooperative.

It was mentioned that in Saudi Arabia the trader is almost considered as one of the family and this may be one of the main reasons for the delay in establishing fishermen's cooperatives in the country.

It was agreed that the reinvestment of profits from the cooperative's activities was very desirable, so as to permit the further development of the cooperative. However, distribution of profits should be in accordance with the cooperative legislation and a part should go to the fishermen to ensure his continued interest and support.

An indirect way in which a government can give credit is by exempting fishing gear, engines and equipment from customs duties and taxes. Loans to fishermen's cooperatives should also be considered as food security loans which, in Egypt at least, would give some financial advantages.

It was generally agreed that the type of credit provided by commercial banks was of no use to artisanal fishermen. It was felt that where these provided the sole source of credit it was necessary for the government to intervene to reduce the interest rate payable by the fishermen.

#### FISHERIES RESEARCH

In the presentation of this paper the question was raised as to the type of research that was needed. In the early stages of fisheries development one needs to know which stocks can provide additional catches and how these can best be achieved. Initially the answers to these questions need not be very precise but as pressure on the stocks increases more detailed research is required which often includes biological studies. A more continuing form of research is usually referred to as monitoring, assessing the changes resulting from development and management measures.

Other research needs relate to social and economic aspects of fisheries and to food technology. The effects of pollution also require studies. Oceanographical research may also be important.

Research priorities will vary from nation to nation but developing countries will usually give emphasis to exploratory and experimental fishing, to the discovery of new fishing areas and to the identification of obstacles to development. Establishment of a sound fishery statistics system will be important. Probably research related to oceanography and pollution will receive less priority.

Where should research be carried out? Should it be within the general fisheries administration or within a larger research organization? What part should be played by the universities? How can the necessary flow of information between organizations be achieved.

Human resources are required for research; probably there is a minimum manpower requirement for any research programme to be effective. Equipment needed for research is expensive. Usually a research vessel is needed and laboratory work often requires sophisticated equipment. Good libraries are also an essential aid to research. Inadequacy of funds is usually a major constraint in most developing countries.

During the presentation it was suggested that the lack of trained personnel was often a serious limitation to the research effort. Employment of expatriates provide a temporary solution but, in the long term, training opportunities must be sought for local staff. These might

be through fellowships or through on-the-job training.

International organizations such as FAO can help to meet some of these research needs but it is important that the priorities be clearly defined so that the utmost use be made of the assistance available.

During the discussions the main points raised were :

- by whom should fisheries research be carried out?
- how can the best use be made of expatriate experts and national experts who have been trained abroad?
- what can be done about regional cooperation and coordination?
- what should be the place of the fishermen in research ?

Regarding the first point, it was generally agreed that applied research should be carried out by the fisheries administration, which knows the industry and its priorities. Universities should complement this work. It was pointed out that academic research provides the essential base often for applied research. The needs for economic and social research were mentioned.

It was agreed that, unfortunately, there often seemed to be a conflict between different research institutions in a country and ways had to be found to ensure better coordination and better results from the work being carried out.

The use of expatriate experts in developing countries was discussed at some length. Examples were given of experts who did not carry out the work the country needed and who did not provide the necessary training for the counterparts provided. It was agreed that the governments had to insist on their work priorities being observed and to try to provide better quality counterparts. In spite of some problems, it was generally felt that international expertise was needed in most countries.

It was also suggested that even the national staff trained abroad - perhaps to high levels - did not always contribute as they should on their return to their own country to work. It was felt that there were risks involved in having staff trained abroad, particularly where this took place in a social and cultural environment very different from that in their own country. They found it difficult to settle down at home and the situation was aggravated if they were not given satisfactory conditions

in which to work. It was agreed that the establishment of national institutions, staffed by national experts, was very desirable but the expense involved made it very difficult to achieve.

In view of the high costs of research, there were a number of suggestions for regional cooperation in research. Also, the nature of migratory stocks was an additional reason for adopting a regional approach. However, the difficulties of regional cooperation could not be underestimated. Exchanges of information and publications between research institutions could encourage further cooperative action, such as ensuring complementarity of research programmes. One institution in the region might serve as a central reference for all researches in the region.

It was considered that fishermen should be involved in the research process. They should know what was being done and why. They could provide much information required by the scientists and involvement in the work would mean they were much more likely to see the need for and to observe management measures.

#### TRAINING

During the presentation of this paper it was suggested that the major objective of fisheries education and training should not be only the introduction of new techniques and increased production so much as the creation of an attitude to learning and self education and the development of initiatives of the people in the fishing community.

It was also mentioned that the public image reflected by an industry has a significant impact on the success of its training programmes. If an industry has a poor public image, it will generally attract poor quality personnel. Unfortunately, this was often the case with the fishing industry and the only answer was for those responsible for fisheries to make every effort to convince their governments to give the industry adequate support so as to get good trainers working in an environment where they can make the best possible use of their knowledge.

It was suggested that it was difficult to combine research and training successfully in the same institution, desirable though this may seem in making the most use of boats and other expensive equipment. There should, of course, be close coordination between the two.

Since fisheries training is expensive, it should be coordinated wherever possible with other vocational training. Possible examples relate to the use of merchant marine training centres and technical schools and colleges, which can provide some of the training required by the fishing industry.

The possibility of introducing fishery education into schools curricula, particularly those serving fishing communities, was also mentioned. In this way, the intelligent ambitious youngsters may be persuaded to stay in the community and become the future leaders of the industry there.

Another point raised was the possibility of using regional training centres. The attraction is that the number of trained people in the particular discipline in a year on a national basis is often quite small, so that national training institutions are hardly justified. However, it was appreciated that many problems could arise with regional training centres.

During the following discussions the need for training in all fields of the fishery sector was emphasized. Everything depends on it. But training did not necessarily give experience and that was also lacking in most developing countries.

Training should be planned. Priorities should be established. In this regard training for field work to develop inshore fishermen was more important than training for administrative posts. The policy should be to train trainers who could then replace existing expatriate staff.

Training should be the responsibility of the fisheries administration, not the Ministry of Education. The administration should know how many trainees are required and of what type.

Problems in using staff trained abroad were recognized. Sometimes they leave the sector altogether; usually they want a better job and a better salary; sometimes conflicts arise between holders of different diplomas; often there can be an internal struggle linked with salary levels. In this regard it seems unfair to pay someone working in difficult conditions at sea the same, or less than someone working in a comfortable office.

It was very important to select people for training abroad who will settle down on their return and not be discontented. They should have the right conditions in which to work, with the right equipment.

It was recognized that it is possible to have too many trained people. In Egypt, for instance, there are many graduates with no useful function to perform.

The question was raised as to how to benefit from the experience of nearby countries, with similar conditions in their fisheries.

The possibilities of regional cooperation in training were mentioned, through the establishment of a new regional fisheries training centre or through the adaptation of existing institutions, such as those in Sudan or PDRY. At the same time it was pointed out that not all countries have the same needs, priorities and urgencies. Good coordination would be required to make a regional training centre effective and an international organization such as FAO would be required to assist in its establishment and running. Possibilities already exist for regional cooperation through sending students to existing institutions in the region.

#### STATISTICS

In the presentation it was pointed out that countries have a responsibility for collecting basic data and that the institutional framework through which this responsibility was met would depend on the particular situation in any country. However, statistics must not be considered in isolation. The data was intended for use by a variety of people, including biologists, planners and economists, so there was a need for an integrated system.

Data was needed to show the results of fishing pressure on different stocks over a period of time so as to permit the enacting of appropriate management measures. Also it was important to know what results were being achieved by fishery projects so that objectively verifiable indicators are necessary.

Data collected should be comparable between different countries over space and time, so standardization was needed.

It was often said that statistics were expensive, but scientific methods can reduce the cost to a reasonable level. Even so, the expenditure should always be subject to scrutiny to ensure that it is being wisely incurred.

The important role played by international organizations in developing regional concepts and definitions and in helping to provide the trained people necessary to

implement a statistical programme was mentioned. Training needed to be tailored to the needs of each individual country and to the level required by the national statistical plan.

The main points raised in the discussion were:

- how to obtain accurate data from artisanal fishermen? Should there be legislation?
- how should the statistical system within a country be organized ?
- the need for regional standardization and comparibility of data.

The problem of trying to bring legal pressure to bear on small-scale fishermen was recognized. If they are obliged to give information it will often be false. It is necessary to gain their confidence and make sure they know why they are being asked to provide information. Cooperatives could certainly be a key source of information on artisanal landings. Opinion was divided on the desirability of using legislative powers to insist on the provision of data.

It was pointed out that, even when data was being provided regularly by industrial fishing fleets, it was necessary to make regular checks to ensure that accurate data was being provided.

The organization of a statistical system within a country would vary from country to country. A small country could not have trained people in every sector capable of analysing and interpreting the data collected. This might be the responsibility of a central statistical office using information provided from the various sections. However, it was essential that the data collected was appropriate to the needs of the end-users and that the data was provided to these users in a timely way.

The need for the data collected to be comparable between the various countries of the region was emphasized. It was mentioned that this implied agreement on conversion factors used when fish is processed.

#### LEGISLATION AND COMPLIANCE CONTROL

For convenience these two papers were discussed together. It was suggested that there were two basic purposes for fisheries legislation (a) to serve as the legal basis for fishery resource management and (b) to serve as the legal basis for collecting fees and other



benefits. Although fisheries legislation is also used for a variety of other ends, these are hardly central to fisheries legislation.

Given that management is likely to be of a rather simple kind at first in the region, it was suggested that legislation should also be simple, but flexible and capable of growing as needs arise and capabilities increase.

The essential provisions of a simple, flexible fisheries law are relatively few but each has an important role. In the presentation, emphasis was placed on the need for information but at the same time a warning was given not to make regulations which produce information that cannot be used.

The requirement that the administration should produce management plans, however sketchy, was also discussed. Management does not require very complicated planning which can, sometimes, prove completely ineffective.

As regards scientific research, whilst it is common that approved scientific research be exempted from some or all requirements of fisheries legislation, the same should not be true of exploratory commercial fishing.

It was also mentioned that there was sometimes a tendency to impose, through ignorance, regulations regarding traditional fisheries which often destroy self-regulatory mechanisms which have been developed by the fishermen themselves.

An attempt should be made instead to formalize these mechanisms and establish reasonable conditions through consultation with the fishermen.

As regards the second paper presented, it was pointed out that a state wanting to profit from permitting other nations to fish its stocks will almost always have to rely on self-regulation and voluntary compliance. This means that conditions must be reasonable and clearly understandable and, once again, this requires quite simple legislation.

The possibility of regional cooperation in compliance control was mentioned. Where the same foreign vessels are operating within a region the coastal states can exchange information and take joint action against offenders.

In the subsequent discussion it was suggested as regards legislation that this was a means of providing coordination between the fishing communities and the

different government institutions concerned with fisheries. Legislation should reflect the development needs of the sector.

A variety of items were suggested that should be covered by fisheries legislation but it was felt that these would vary from country to country according to its current situation.

Legislation should be comprehensive enough to avoid the need for regular enactment of new laws and clear enough so as to avoid problems and misunderstandings. Executive rules were necessary to facilitate the work of people having to control the legislation. At the same time it should not be over complicated.

The problem of decentralization in Sudan was mentioned and it was felt that in this case good national laws were required from which regional laws could be developed.

As regards foreign fishing, the question was raised as to whether it should be permitted or not? How should a country decide? Obviously there would have to be sufficient resources to warrant the entry of foreign vessels but a small country would have the problem of control over foreign fleets which might not want to respect their laws. Should there be consultation with neighbouring states who might also be affected by the impact of foreign fishing? To what extent could an international agency contribute to the enforcement of fisheries legislation where foreign vessels are concerned?

It was pointed out that the Red Sea, being almost totally enclosed, had very different conditions from those generally considered in the Convention on the Law of the Sea. It was not really the case of a poor country which has rich marine resources but little possibility of exploiting them themselves and needing to obtain some benefits from the resources.

The question of migration of fishermen between countries of the region was also mentioned as needing appropriate legislation.

#### REGIONAL COOPERATION

During earlier discussions a suggestion had been made for the creation of a regional fishery body for the area. To give participants an idea of the functions that might be assumed by such a body, during the presentation of this topic a list of possible functions was put forward.

It was emphasized that the establishment of a regional fisheries body was not the only way of developing regional cooperation. In fact, establishment would probably take a considerable time and the hope was to promote cooperation as soon as possible.

The suggested functions included :

- exchange of information and experience;
- coordination of plans for research and training;
- promotion of collective action to protect the resources from the effects of pollution;
- cooperative resource survey programmes;
- coordination of fishery operations among the countries of the region;
- formulation of appropriate regional legislation;
- coordination of fish marketing operations;
- review of social and economic aspects of the fisheries;
- establishment of a regional fishery statistical data centre;
- cooperation in control and surveillance;
- identification of fishery development opportunities and of steps needed to implement them;
- identification of fishery management measures and of measures required to implement them.

During the discussions which followed, it was suggested that it would be most convenient to try to develop regional cooperation through an existing organization such as the Federation of Arab Fish Producers which was already involved in some of the activities suggested.

Whilst the convenience of using an existing institution was fully appreciated, it was generally felt that the organizations mentioned covered an area much greater than that which interested the countries represented and sometimes also included commercial undertakings which might not be very interested in subjects such as pollution and resource management.

The participants unanimously agreed that there was a need for a regional fisheries body for the region of the north-west Indian Ocean. It was decided that the first requirement would be to ascertain at Government level whether the countries of the region had a real interest in the idea.

This could be done by an exchange of letters at Ministerial level and it was suggested that the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in Djibouti should be asked to take the first initiatives. In addition, delegates of each country, when reporting to their governments on the Symposium, could draw the attention of the appropriate minister to the views expressed at the Symposium. In addition, FAO, whose technical assistance would be required to establish a body such as that suggested, would be officially informed through submission of the report on the Symposium.

Once it was discovered that the countries wanted a regional fishery body, steps could be taken to finalise the details.

The Committee on Recommendations was requested to prepare a suitable recommendation for consideration at the final session.

#### COUNTRY PAPERS

Each country had earlier been requested to prepare a paper describing its situation as regards the central fisheries administration; any parastatal organizations which have been established for fisheries, research institutions and programmes, fishermen's cooperatives, credit, financing and incentives provided for the fishery sector; planning responsibilities; fisheries legislation and training institutions concerned with the fishery sector. The main problems and constraints relating to the fisheries administration in the country were also to be indicated.

During the Symposium, each of the six countries represented was given the opportunity of making a short presentation dealing with the above topics.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made by the participants in the Symposium :

I. Fishery Development Policies and Strategies

- that governments establish a clear, oriented policy about the fishery development strategy in order to facilitate achievement of the objectives through the use of the personnel employed in all fishery sectors.

II. Fisheries Administration

- that a central administration be established whose task will be to supervise and coordinate the various departments related to the fisheries and which will have the necessary executive power and authority.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Contd.)

III. Planning

- that a scientific and realistic planning policy be adopted with a view to the rational exploitation of the fishery resources.

IV. Parastatal Organizations

- that the economic motivation of the production and service units of the public sector be encouraged, so as to permit the realization of development objectives as part of the general policy for fisheries development as established by state.
- that these organizations should not compete with the cooperative sector but be considered as pioneers in the improvement of fishing techniques and of the methods of exploiting the resources and in the discovery of new fishing grounds.

V. Cooperatives

- considering the important role of the cooperatives in the realization of development plans and in the improvement of the socio-economic level of the fishermen,
  - i. that a cooperative consciousness be developed and
  - ii. that government assistance on the technical, administrative and material levels be reinforced so that it will be possible for a cooperative to become autonomous, after a certain period.

VI. Credit Institutions

- that the activities of the credit institutions be developed so as to cover all fishing communities and cooperatives and to ease the terms of credit.

VII. Research

- i. that specific and adequate interest be given to applied scientific research in the field of fishery resources; that research be linked to environmental conditions and that priority be given to research which assists the fishery administration and which faces the problems resulting from the lack of specialized manpower in the fishery sector.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Contd.)

- ii. that there be an exchange of experience and of the results obtained from Arab work in the research field, to permit their utilization in all the countries of the region.

VIII. Statistics

- that legislation should be enacted so that fishery statistics may be obtained in a scientific, regular and simple way which will permit their use in development projects.

IX. Training

- that the existing fishery training centres in the countries of the region be developed and that they be used to obtain the qualified people required at the regional level.

X. Extension Services

- that the establishment of specialized extension services be encouraged, with competent cooperative cadres.
- that effective extension pilot centres be established for the fishermen;
- that training courses and field trips be organized for the fishermen and the trainers in the countries of the region to enable them to learn and acquire different experiences.

XI. Legislation

- that legislation should emanate from the needs of the fishermen and of the consumer and should conform to state policies regarding the development of the fisheries and the preservation of the stocks.

XII. Access Conditions and Control

- that administrative and technical departments specialized in the control and execution of agreements and contracts be established and/or reinforced, giving them legal powers of arrest.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Contd.)

- that a special committee be established for the organization and development of the fisheries in the north-western area of the Indian Ocean in cooperation with FAO. The Project for the Development of Fisheries in Areas of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden should implement this recommendation.

XIII. Regional Cooperation

- that the establishment be considered of a special committee for regional cooperation between countries bordering the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden in all fields relating to fisheries
- that H.E. the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Djibouti be asked to contact the responsible ministers in the project member countries so that the establishment of the proposed committee might be studied.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Chehem, Chairman of the Symposium, pointed out that the meetings had provided an opportunity to discuss together all aspects of the problems concerning the development of artisanal fisheries in the region. The Symposium had given participants the chance to exchange experiences.

So many of the problems were similar that frequent meetings should be arranged so as to develop a better cooperation among the various countries both as regards the exchange of information and as regards training for workers in all disciplines related to the sector. Each of the participants should inform those responsible in his country about the Symposium and work to see that the recommendations made do not remain dead letters.

Delegates have unanimously placed the emphasis on the role of the state in development. In collaboration with the producers, the state should establish the different institutions necessary for a harmonious development of the fishery sector. It must bear the cost of financing ports, boatyards and applied scientific research. An effective control of pollution was also necessary. Overfishing must be avoided.

Training must be undertaken and the marketing of fish products promoted. Cooperative programmes must be established in scientific research, in data collection and in all topics of interest to the Project member countries.

However, all decisions must be taken with the agreement of the fishermen and for their benefit. They are the real motor of fisheries development.

The Chairman then thanked the participants, particularly the Staff of the Project who had undertaken the translation of documents and interpreted the interventions. He also thanked the Port Authority in Djibouti, the Navy and the Office of Tourism who had assisted in making the Symposium a success.

Djibouti, country of meetings and exchanges, will also be happy to host such meetings which have for their objective the exchange of information and techniques among countries of similar interests.

On behalf of the Project, Mr. D.A.Lintern pointed out that fisheries administration covers many different aspects and involves many different ministries and institutions. It is a complex subject and the difficulties of bringing about changes and improvements cannot be underestimated. However, he believed that the participants now had a better understanding of the issues involved and he hoped that on their return to their countries they would do their best to bring about improvements.

He thanked the participants for entering wholeheartedly in the discussions and hoped that they had found it an interesting and rewarding experience. He pointed out that the friendships made at such a meeting can be perhaps the first steps towards a regional cooperation.

He thanked the Governments of Djibouti for hosting the Symposium and particularly Mr.Chehem for his dynamic role as Chairman. In spite of his many other duties, he had devoted his whole time during the week to the Symposium and worked tirelessly to make it a success.



Mr. Lintern also thanked the staff of the Project, particularly those who interpreted the remarks of participants. He felt that, notwithstanding the difficulties of holding a meeting in three languages, everyone had been able to participate as fully as they wished.

Dr. Hariri from PDRY, on behalf of all the participants, thanked the Government of Djibouti for hosting the Symposium and the Project for organizing it.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DJIBOUTI

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Moussa Cheham               | Chef du Service de l'Elevage<br>et des Peches |
| Mr. Rene Tello                  | Fisheries Advisor                             |
| Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim<br>Rouffa   | Cooperative Manager                           |
| Mr. Farah Said Elmi             | Office du Tourism                             |
| Mr. Mohamed Djama Set           | ISERST  |
| Mr. Joseph Gabriel<br>Abdillahi | ISERST  |
| Mr. Mohamed Clem                | Chef du Service des<br>Affaires Maritimes     |
| Mr. Ibrahim Dini Ahmed          | Cooperative Director                          |

EGYPT

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| Mr. Ahmed Z. El-Fiky | Director of Aquatic Resources,<br>Alexandria |
| Mr. Ibrahim H. Gelal | Director of Hatcheries                       |

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| Mr. Adnan M. Jiyad    | University of Jordan   |
| Dr. Mohamed K. Khalid | Head of Animal Production<br>Section, Ministry of<br>Agriculture |

P.D.R. YEMEN

|               |                                      |
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| Dr. K. Hariri | Advisor to Minister of<br>Fishwealth |
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SUDAN

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| Mr. Abd-Alla A. Mohamed  | Senior Inspector, Ministry<br>of Finance & Economic Planning |

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|-------------------------|--|
| Mr. Mohammed Al-Shabani | Director, Fisheries Division   |
| Mr. Abdel Kader Yousef  | Deputy Director, Admin &<br>Finance Division<br>Fisheries Corporation                  |
| Mr. Abdulla A. Al-Madie | Deputy Chief, Finance<br>Committee, Confederation of<br>Yemeni Development Association |

FAO STAFF

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| Mr. D.A. Lintern   | Fisheries Administration<br>Specialist |
| Mr. A. Barrania    | Socio-Economist                        |
| Mr. D. Chakraborty | Fishery Statistician                   |
| Mr. S. Kedidi      | Fishery Biologist                      |
| Mr. L. Christy     | Legal Officer                          |
| Miss.M.Awadallah   | Assistant Economist                    |

NATIONAL EXPERT

|                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Mr. M. Moharram | Counterpart Economist (Egypt) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|

OPENING REMARKS BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

May I be allowed to welcome you in this Arab country of meetings and exchanges, which is the Republic of Djibouti. As all of you know, Djibouti is the youngest nation in the Arab world, as it became independent on the 27 June 1977.

In spite of its youth, our country is anxious to play the role it should in this part of the world, on the political as well as the economic level.

This Symposium, which I have the honour to open, takes on a particular importance as its theme is Fisheries, which is one of the first development priorities of my country.

I am already convinced that the Djiboutian personnel in charge of this sector will derive benefit from this meeting in which are participating delegates of six other Arab countries, which have already acquired a longer experience than ours in fishery development.

I declare open the work of the symposium on fishing administration institutions.

OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHIEF OF THE SERVICE DE L'ELEVAGE  
ET DES PECHES

I join the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in welcoming you to Djibouti and I thank more particularly the Director of the Regional Project and the representatives of the Project member countries for having taken the initiative to organize this Symposium to be held in our capital. As His Excellency the Minister emphasized, my colleagues and I will take great advantage from this meeting. I am very happy to have the opportunity to exchange our experiences with the heads of fishery departments of the Arab countries bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, where the fishing conditions are similar to ours.

The activities in Djibouti in the fishery sector have been organized for a relatively short time but I can realize that government policy concerning fisheries exactly corresponds to the recommendations formulated by the Third World countries during the 15th session of the Fisheries Committee which recently took place in Rome under the aegis of F.A.O.. Indeed the representatives of 148 states have unanimously approved the principle of reorienting the development of fisheries for the benefit of the artisanal type rather than to the industrial fisheries, whose products are destined for the rich countries.

It has been stated that the artisanal type of fisheries is the best way to nourish the population of the developing countries and that it also participates in the fight against under-employment which is one of the main continuing problems of our continent. Moreover, the artisanal fishery excludes the overexploitation of the marine resources and also does not require too expensive investments and too sophisticated techniques, which we cannot afford.

All these principles have already been applied in Djibouti, especially regarding the exploitation of this precious resource, the products of the sea, by reserving the practice of fishing exclusively for the national professional.

We are going to submit to you a document describing the situation and the future prospects regarding the fishery and I propose to choose as the main theme of our discussions the experiences of each country.

We will also have the opportunity to discuss the documents of general interest prepared by the experts of the regional project.

I very sincerely wish that this symposium will be for each of us a cause of satisfaction and of enrichment and constitutes the beginning of regular exchanges between the technicians and those responsible for fisheries in our different countries, united within the league of the Arab States and its various institutions.

Thank you for your attention.

Appendix 4

OPENING REMARKS BY MR J. BAUMLER - RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE,  
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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As UNDP Resident Representative in Djibouti, I am pleased to participate in the opening of this Symposium. I have two main comments on fisheries activities in the country:

1. the fisheries sector here as related to other sectors,
2. the fisheries sector in Djibouti, in relation to those in other African countries.

As for the first comment, the sector is very active on the productive side. It is a very important sector for the future. I would like to mention here that on the World Food Day (16 October) this year, fisheries was given the most importance. The symbol of the day was a fish.

As regarding its relationship with other countries, I noticed that production for 18 countries is falling in general. This is not the case in Djibouti.

We have only 3 weeks left before the Donor's Conference which will take place here in Djibouti on the 21st November 1983. This is a very important event for the government and I hope your symposium will be able to help to some extent in this event.

Appendix 5

SPEECH READ ON BEHALF OF THE PROJECT MANAGER OF THE PROJECT  
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN AREAS OF THE RED SEA AND  
GULF OF ADEN

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This Symposium on Fishery Institutions is part of a series of meetings organized by the Project during its second phase and which it intends to intensify during the 3rd phase, if there is one.

These seminars, symposia, courses and meetings are, for us, much more than technical discussions, leading to recommendations or additional training for the national cadres. They are fundamentally an occasion for meetings between the responsible personnel of the project member countries. These meetings lead, inevitably, to an exchange of experience and information useful to all. The project is proud to be a platform for this kind of meeting and exchange.

In the same way of thinking, we have tried, as far as possible and according to the reactions of the member countries, to diversify the places of the meetings; which allows all of us to know personally the realities and the problems inherent in the fisheries development in each project member country.

In connection with this, may I pay full homage to the Jordanian authorities which allowed us to organize 3 meetings in 82/83 in their lovely country and to enjoy their generous hospitality.

Warm thanks are also to be expressed to the Sudanese authorities for having organized with us a seminar on fisheries cooperatives in December 1982. This seminar led to recommendations, whose realization by the Governments depends on each of you and on the proper action to be taken by the competent authorities of your respective countries.

The project, for its part, and within its means, has already done what it has been asked to.

It is also our duty to greet the Djiboutian Authorities and particularly the very dynamic Chef du Service de l'Elevage et des Peches for having agreed to host the Symposium in Djibouti and this, inspite of the multitude of meetings planned for this period of the year in this country.

My thanks go also to all the representatives who managed to come in spite of their heavy responsibilities, to discuss a crucial subject such as the establishment of fishery institutions.



Our greetings and thanks go also to the UNDP through its Resident Representative in Djibouti, which is providing the necessary funds for the Symposium.

All of us are convinced of the importance of this Symposium for the development of the sector, and we realize every day how the question of the administrative organization imposes itself sometimes as a limiting factor to the harmonious and effective development of the fishery sector.

We are perfectly aware, that we cannot decide on any change at our level, but we are also convinced that, if we know how to present and to defend the changes required, we will finally go in the right direction. It is a work of persuasion which is required.

Convinced, as we know you are, of the need to improve the performances of the fisheries administrations in the area, we hope that this symposium will give you the opportunity to have new ideas and new perspectives.

The fundamental question for all of us is "what can we do with the available means, and according to the conditions of each country ?" It might be answered, even if only partially, by an exchange of views between those responsible, as you are, for the sector in the respective countries.

To conclude, I wish you every success in your work.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS DISCUSSED

- SFIB/83/1 Policies and Strategies for Fisheries Development  
A.C. Diegues, Senior Fishery Planning Officer  
FAO, Rome.
- 2 Fisheries Administration  
D. Lintern, Fisheries Administration Specialist  
RAB/81/002
- 3 Fisheries Planning  
D. Lintern, Fisheries Administration Specialist  
RAB/81/002
- 4 Parastatal Bodies Concerned with Fisheries  
Development.  
D. Lintern, Fisheries Administration Specialist  
RAB/81/002
- 5 Cooperative Institutions as Organizations for  
Small-Scale Fishermen.  
A. Barrania, Socio Economist, RAB/81/002
- 6 The Role of Fisheries Extension Services in  
Rural Development.  
R.C.Cole (Crown copyright reproduced with  
permission of HM Stationary Office, UK).
- 7 Institutional Credit & Fisheries Development  
Izzat Feidi, Economist/Investment Analyst  
RAB/81/002
- 8 Fisheries Research with particular emphasis on  
Developing Countries  
M. Sanders, Senior Fisheries Biologist, RAB/81/002
- 9 Training for Fisheries Development  
D. Lintern, Fisheries Administration Specialist  
RAB/81/002
- 10 Fishery Statistical Systems-  
their Organization and Responsibilities  
C. Chakraborty, Fisheries Statistician, RAB/81/002
- 11 Basic Principles of Fisheries Legislation  
L.C. Christy, Legal Officer, FAO, Rome.
- 12 Access Conditions and Compliance Control.  
Dean Robb, Attorney, Agana, Guam.

