

# The small-scale fisheries academy in Senegal, a resource for promoting stewardship and implementing the SDGs

## Contact

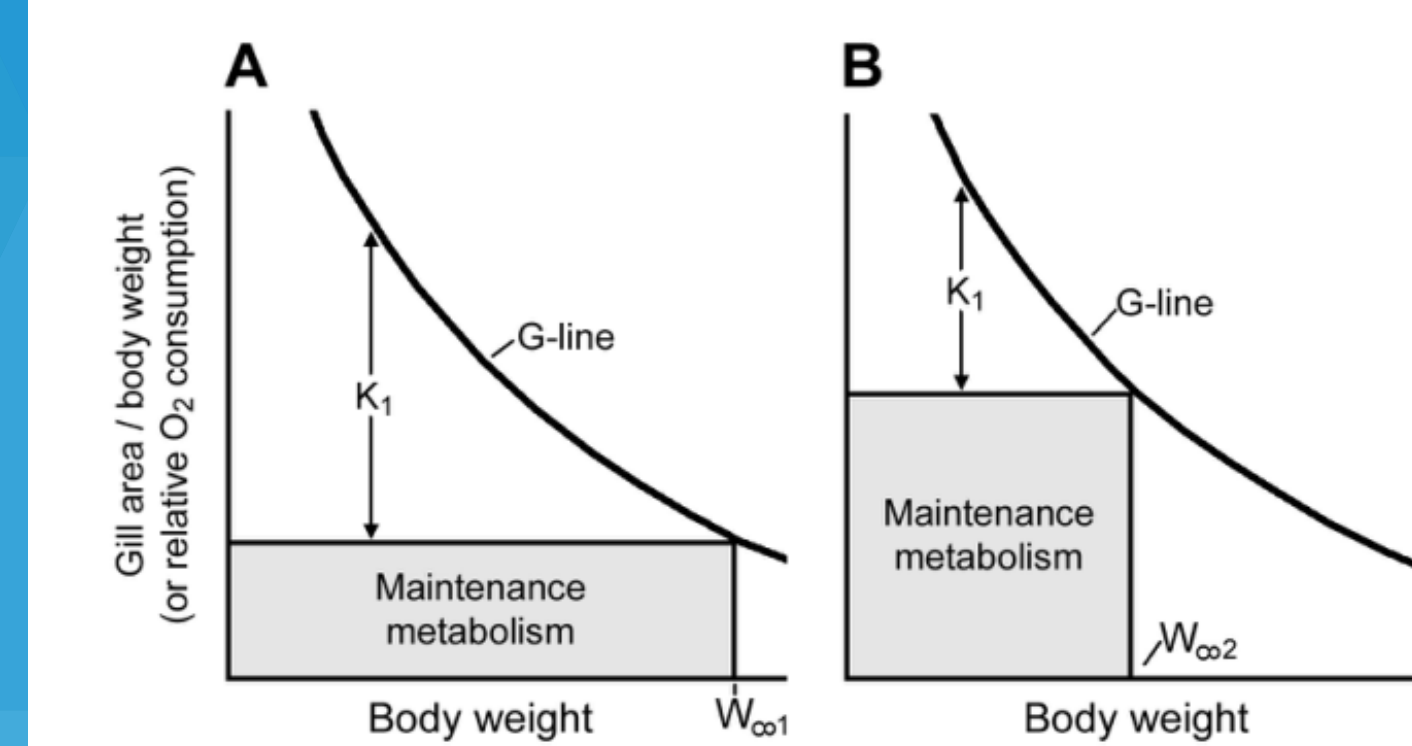
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of a multi-stakeholder space for sharing experience, the co-production of knowledge and for honing stewardship towards sustainable social-ecological systems (Nauen & Sall 2018).

Warmer water contains less dissolved oxygen, and thus, fish shrink when the water they live in gets warmer and they can't leave ...



Pauly, D. and W.W.L. Cheung. 2017. Sound physiological knowledge and principles in modelling shrinking of fishes under climate change. *Global Change Biology*, doi: 10.1111/gcb.13831.

industrial IUU fishing and the safeguard of social conditions of the hundreds of thousands of people earning a living in the commercial artisanal fishing sector remains an ambition at this point. SSF have meanwhile attracted large numbers of excess labour from rural areas, but rely increasingly on foreign catches themselves because of the massive overfishing of national waters (Belhabib et al. 2014). Drastic reduction of foreign IUU fishing has been suggested recently as one way to manage the difficult political choices (Cabral et al. 2018).

Appropriate levels of access to information and capacity building are another part of the core requirements for the ability to act on such challenges as illustrated by a spot sample of women fish processors and traders in Hann, Senegal. Capacity building should be constructed around the social and other constraints (Lambert and Nauen accepted). The academy therefore strives to accumulate and share information and foster experiential learning to achieve such essential capacity building for both women and men. To that end, among others, teaching aids for the ecosystem approach to fisheries (developed earlier for FAO) will be adapted as ingredients of successful strategies for how to act on social and global change challenges.

The serious overfishing, primarily by industrial fleets, places serious challenges to the continued profitability of traditional seaborne and land-based activities (Ba et al. 2017) These threats are amplified by a warming ocean that impacts resource availability (Pauly & Cheung 2017, Free et al. 2019), while the traditional processing and marketing of fish for human consumption in the region are increasingly jeopardised (Sall 2018). Industrial fishmeal plants of Asian investors with higher purchasing power are among the major drivers as illustrated in the prize-winning documentary "Poisson d'or, poisson africain" co-sponsored by Mundus maris (Zideoprod 2018).

Public policy announces commitment to implement the Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) Guidelines (FAO 2015), part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). But a sustainable balance between lenient treatment of foreign investors and

FAO Guidelines in view of safeguarding prosperous and sustainable SSF.

These experiences are to be monitored and advanced from the perspective of how co-production of knowledge (across a range of local and global 'owners') can enable social action and policy implementation.

## Pictures References:

- A: Catches by Commercial Groups
- B: Catches by fishing county in the waters
- C: Catches by fishing sector
- D: Catches by EEZ
- A-D: in the Waters of Senegal, Source: Sea Around Us (consulted 12.03.2019)
- E: Pauly & Cheung 2017, Free et al. 2019
- F: Source: Belhabib et al. 2014
- G: Artisanal fish landing place Kafountine (Casamance) before the construction of Chinese fish meal factories (Photo Thomas Grand)
- H: Awa Seye, voice of Guet Ndar at the launch of the SSF Academy (Photo Thomas Grand)
- I: Intense multi-stakeholder debates about priorities for the SSF academy (Photo Thomas Grand)
- J: The late Malick Gueye, fisher, imam and intellectual precursor of our idea of a SSF academy, in conversation with Aliou Sall in 2013.

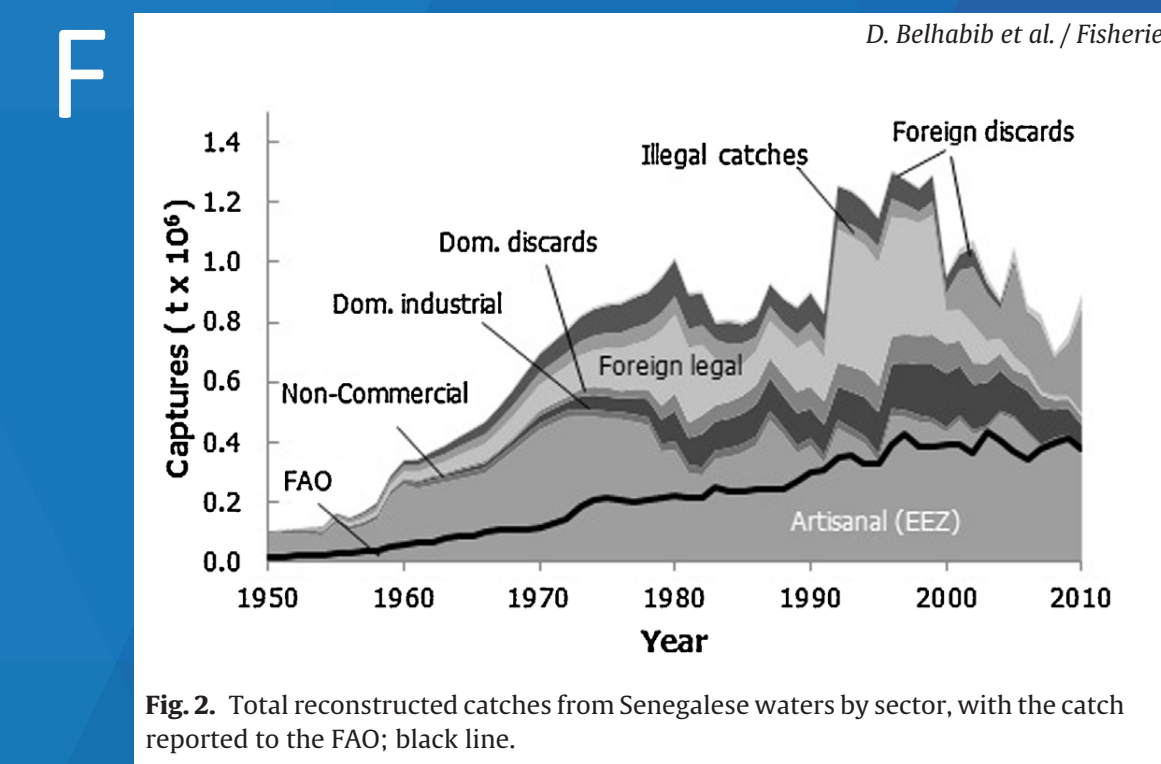
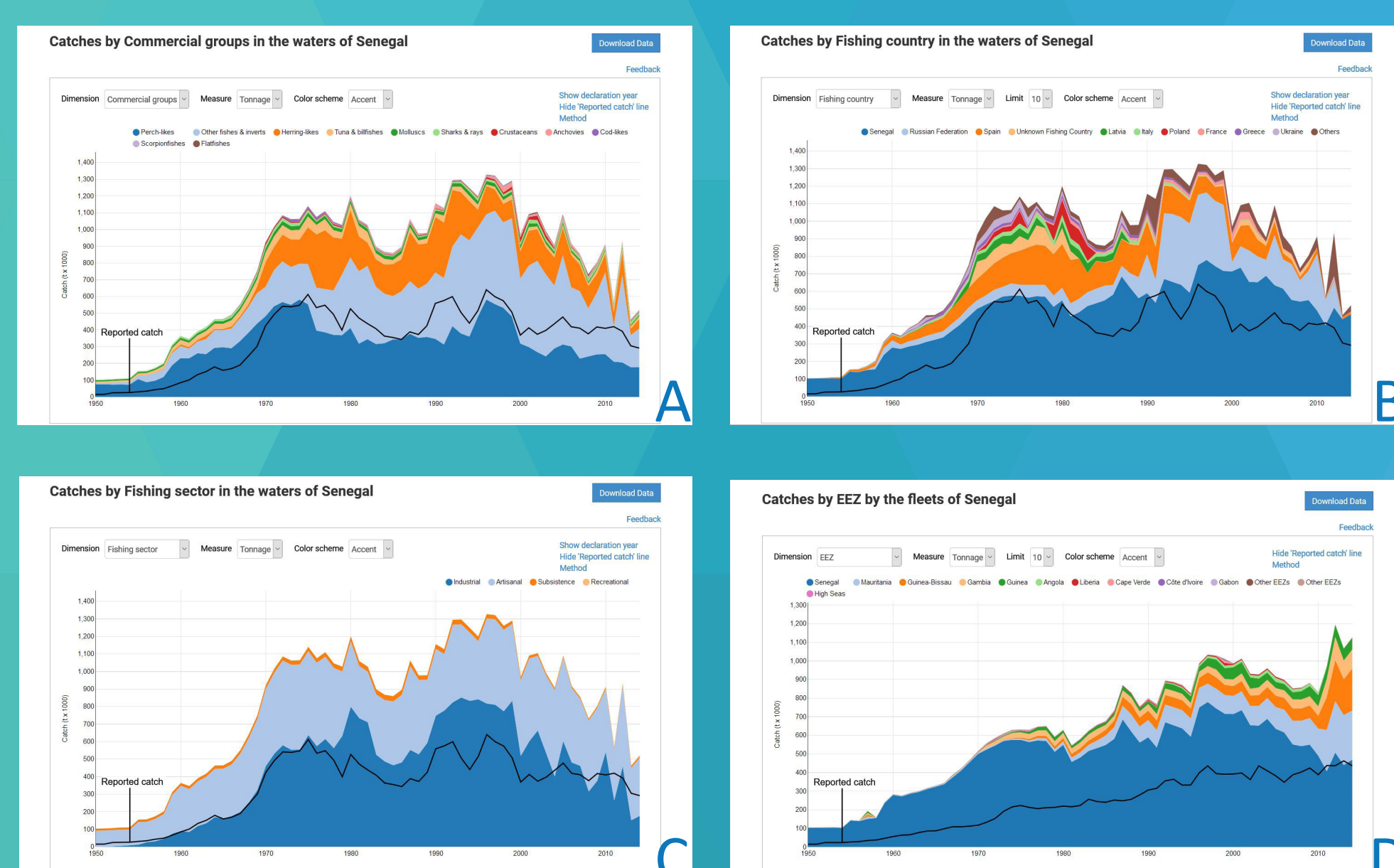


Fig. 2. Total reconstructed catches from Senegalese waters by sector, with the catch reported to the FAO; black line.



## Abstract

Stewardship is a frequently used concept in conjunction with drives for transitions towards sustainability. It encompasses notions of care about complex social-ecological relations, knowledge as embodied and practised, and place-based interactions in the tension between different interests, representations and politics (Enqvist et al. 2018). The recently launched small-scale fisheries (SSF) academy in Senegal is an example



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