





Resources and Fisheries in the CCLME. Some perspectives

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Outline

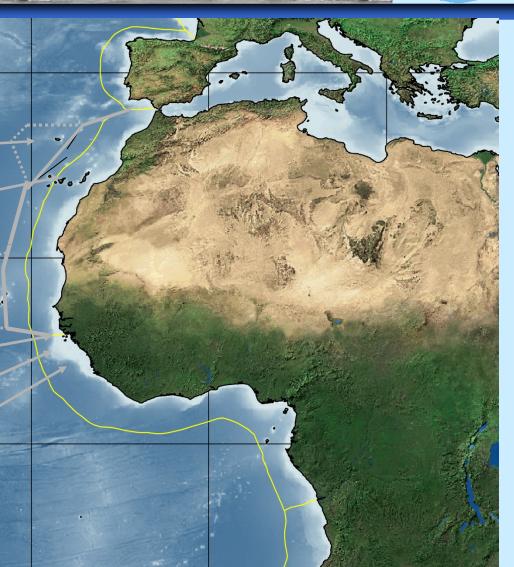
- Introduction
- Catch and fisheries development
- State of stocks
- Management issues







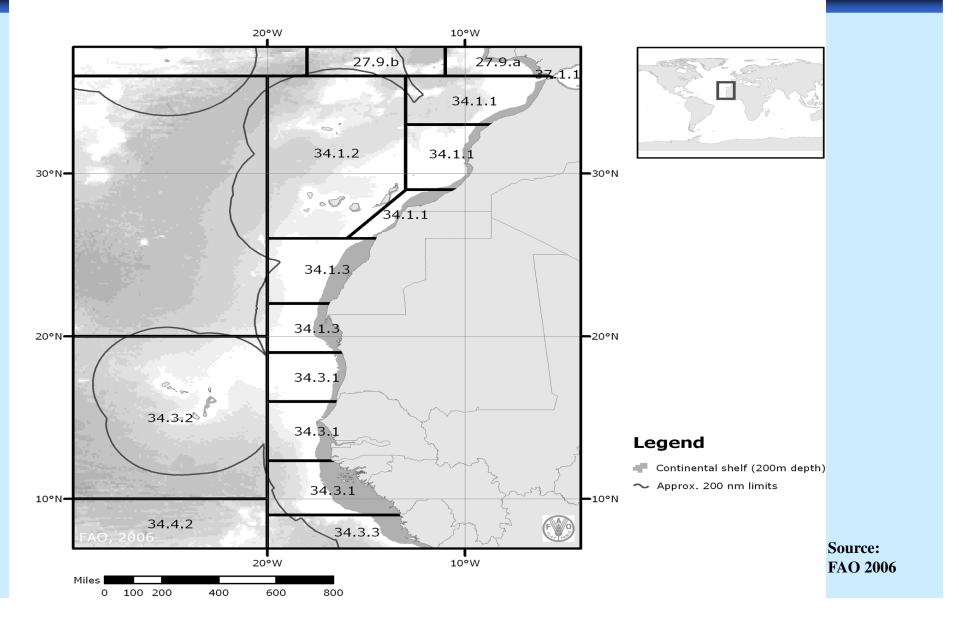
- Azores (Port.)
- Madeira (Port.)
- Canaries (Sp.)
- Cape Verde 'transitional'
- Guinea Bissau
- (CCLME/GCLME)
- Guinea transitional
- Sierra Leone (GCLME)









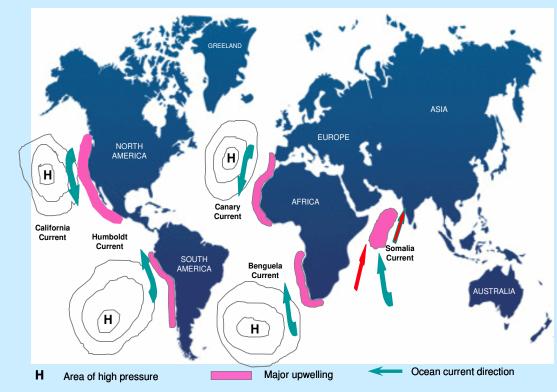








SIMILAR PELAGIC FISH DYNAMIC AND SIMILAR BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS



	ANCHOVY	PILCHARD	JACK MACKEREL	CHUB MACKEREL
HUMBOLDT	Engraulis ringens	Sardinops sagax	Trachurus murphyi	Scomber japonicus
CALIFORNIA	E. mordax	S.sagax	T. symmetricus	S. japonicus
BENGUELA	E. capensis	S. ocellatus	T. capensis	S. japonicus
CANARY	E. Encrasicolus	Sardina pilchardus	T. trachurus	S. japonicus

M. Niquen, 2008







Catches (CECAF)

About 200 species or groups of species were reported from the CECAF area during the 1950-2008 period by a total of 24 coastal States and 47 distant water fishing nations (Fishstat +).





Source: Fishstat+

Catches (CECAF)

- The total mean nominal catches reported to FAO from Statistical area 34 during the period 1950-59 was 400 thousand tonnes.
- This increased to 1.2 million tonnes for 1960-69, and then to 3.1 million for 1970-79 and 3.2 million in 1980-89.
- The highest mean nominal catches have been seen in the last two decades; 3.7 million in1990-99 and 3.5 million in 2000-08.

Trends are influenced by changes in markets, changes in fleet composition, effort and exploitation patterns, availability of resources and by environmental factors







Catches and Fisheries (CECAF- North)

- The coastal states developed their national fisheries, increasing from 22 to 69 percent of total catches reported in the CCLME area between 1970 and 2008.
- Increase in artisanal catch e.g. in Senegal and Mauritania





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