

	MAURITANIA	SENEGAL	THE GAMBIA*	GUINEA	SIERRA LEONE	GHANA*	MADAGASCAR
<b>Co-management</b>	Partial legislation	Yes	No specific legislation	No implementing decree	No implementing decree	No specific legislation	Yes
<b>Name of mechanism (if existent)</b>	"National advisory council for the management and development of fisheries" (CCNADP) + territorial councils (no decree)	<i>Comités locaux de pêche artisanale</i> ("artisanal fishing local councils")	Fisheries advisory committee (FAC) (which includes 2 fisher rep.) advises on fisheries management. There are co-management plans for certain species (sole).	<b>None.</b> No specific legislation on co-management, nor on participative surveillance.	<b>None.</b> Legislation defines "Community Management Associations"	Fisheries Commission (which includes 2 fisher rep.) may appoint committees as necessary	<i>Aires de Pêches Gérées Localement</i> ("locally managed fishing areas")
<b>Legal reference</b>	Decree 2015-159, Art. 3, 7-12. Law 2015-017, Art. 18-22	Decree n°9077 of 8 October 2010 Law 2015-18, Art. 5, 6, 33(g)	Act 2007-6	Law 2015/026, art. 9-11 Law 2015/027, art. 8, 10, 25	Act No. 48-2018, Art. 1, 3(f), 11(5)	Act 625-2002, Section 9	Decree 29211/2017 Law 2015-053, art. 7, 14
<b>Are there definitions? Does the law mention some form of consultation/co-management/participation?</b>	Legislation mentions "in <u>consultation</u> with all stakeholders in the fishing sector" (Decree 2015-159, Art. 3)	The state is to "promote the <u>co-management</u> of fisheries [...]" and "takes appropriate <u>measures to facilitate consultation and participation.</u> " (Art. 6 & 5, Law 2015-18)	The Secretary of State is supposed to consult SSF on the fisheries management. (Art. 12(4)(c), Act 2007-6)  Note: The sole co-management plan (2012) defines: "a partnership arrangement where fishermen and government <u>share responsibility and authority</u> for managing the fishery"	<b>Co-management:</b> "a process involving all stakeholders in deciding on and ensuring compliance with the legislation in force" <b>Participative surveillance:</b> "involvement of artisanal fishermen at various levels in tasks directly linked to the monitoring and control of fishing activities" (Art. 8, Law 2015/027)	The fisheries code defines <b>Community Fisheries Management Areas:</b> "where a community has exclusive rights of access and control <u>for the purpose of sustaining the fisheries resource</u> in that area" (Art. 1, Act 48-2018)	Specific committees created by FC "may consist of members of the Commission or members and non-members" (Act 625-2002, Section 9.2)	<b>Management transfer:</b> " <u>Delegation of power</u> from the Ministry in charge of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the management of fisheries resources and aquatic ecosystems to members of fishing communities, set up as a group. The boundaries of the management zone are clearly defined." (Decree N° 29211/2017)
<b>Comment</b>	The CCNADP should act as an advisory council and gather the opinion from territorial councils. However, there is no decree for the territorial councils. Meetings convened (seldomly) and agenda set by Ministry.	Some challenges in the funding of CLPAs. The conditions for participative surveillance have not yet been defined. Fishing organisations complain of lack of status for surveillant fishers.	The FAC functions as an advisory commission for the allocation of licences and an advisory commission for boarding.	World Bank funded a pilot project on participative surveillance which ended in 2021.	The Ministry is supposed to delegate, but in practice the administration alone manages resources and carries out surveillance of fishing zones.	World Bank funded 133 Community-Based Fisheries Management Committees (CBFMCs) project in 1997.	Lack of effective co-governance for participative surveillance due to a lack of adequate structures and resources.

\* No legislation but some form of co-management policy or plan.