

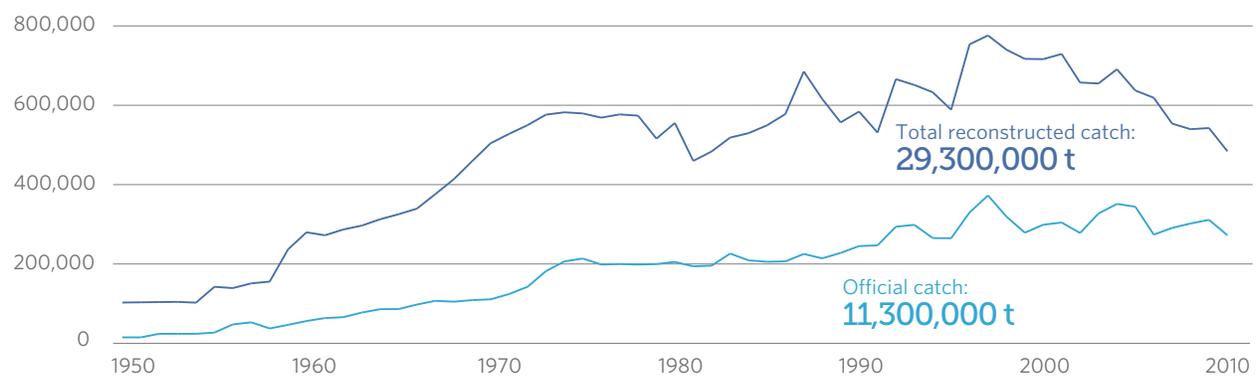
# Senegal Catch Reconstruction

## Overview

Small-scale fishing accounts for most domestic catch in Senegal, but catch data are not always complete. "Catch reconstruction" is an approach that supplements official data with information from a broad range of sources. This fact sheet presents results and methods from a catch reconstruction study of Senegal (Belhabib et al., 2014).



## Reconstructed Fisheries Catch of Senegal, in Metric Tons (t) 1950-2010



Note: Reconstructed catch does not include fishing by foreign vessels, and official catch is also adjusted from U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization data to exclude foreign vessels.

## Reconstructed Catch by Category, in Metric Tons (t) 1950-2010



Source: The *Sea Around Us* project  
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## Data Sources for Reconstructed Catch by Category, in Thousands of Metric Tons, 1950–2010

Type of fishing	Catch	Data sources
Artisanal	21,400	Researchers compared an official survey of artisanal fishing effort from 2012 to the official effort to estimate the rate of underreporting. They adjusted the official catch accordingly, upward by about 67 percent in 2010. Underreporting was known to be more prevalent before 1999, so higher rates were used for earlier data.
Industrial fishing	4,400	Researchers used the number of registered vessels, the number of fishing days declared by each, and published estimates of fish caught per vessel per day. This estimate does not include a substantial catch by foreign vessels because the necessary reconstruction is not complete. However foreign catch was estimated to be at least 15.8 million t, about 4.6 million t of it illegal. For this last figure, researchers scaled a government estimate of the number of illegal vessels from 2011 by estimates of arrests for illegal fishing from 1950 to 2010, mainly from government studies.
Industrial discards	2,200	Various studies have estimated the discard rates for the different vessel types that fish in Senegalese waters. Researchers multiplied the resulting percentages by their estimates of industrial catches to get estimates for discards.
Subsistence	1,200	Researchers used two published studies to estimate a catch rate of 3.1 metric tons per fisher per year. This was based on published studies that documented average daily catches per fisher, the number of fishing days per year, and the number of subsistence fishers—primarily women gleaning for mollusks.
Recreational	26.7	A study in 2008 estimated that 4 percent of tourists engage in recreational fishing. This was multiplied by published estimates of the number of tourist visits and by an expert estimate of the catch rate.

References: Belhabib, D., Koutob, V., Sall, A., Lam, V.W.Y, and Pauly, D. 2014. "Fisheries Catch Misreporting and Its Implications: The Case of Senegal." *Fisheries Research*. Vol.151: pp. 1-11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2013.12.006>.

Source: The *Sea Around Us* project

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