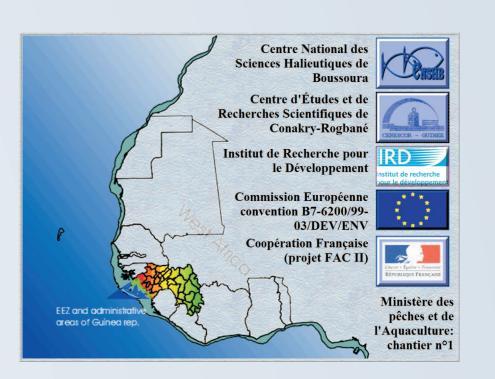
Contribution of complex systems approaches to the development of a research capacity for the fishery sector in Guinea (West Africa)

Keywords: Complex systems approaches / Fishery sector / Guinea (West Africa) / development project / research capacity /

1. Context and goal:

The Guinean fishery sector is a diversified and distributed system ranging from plankton in the sea to the plate of foreign consumers (figure below). We present here a project for the building of a research and information capacity for the fishery sector in Guinea (West Africa) designed according to principles inspired from the complex systems approaches (inserts 2a-2e and tems in green).



Operations conducted within the project numbered following their chronologic appearance I. Bio-Ecology surrounding water 01. resource direct assessment 02. resource indirect assessment 03. sciaenids bio-ecology 04. food chains 42. collector ships 44. shark fisheries 05. recruitment (juveniles) local trading 30. physical Oceanography 51. cephalopod fisheries resources catches industrial fisheries 54. shrimp fisheries 31. hydrology 32. phytoplankton dynamics **IV. Survey and Information** 33. zooplankton dynamics

Integrated diagram (model) of the fishery sector. The main dimensions are figured; operations of the project (circles) are located according to their theme(s). Operations' legend on the right.

export small-scale fisheries knowledge acquisition marine fauna food investment Administration national public administration communication 2a. diversity / / consultation spread out

13. sector development

- 34. zoobenthos dynamics 35. fish diets
- 45. apex predators
- 46. productivity (modelling)
- 48. wastes' impact
- 50. marine turtles
- 52. parasitism 53. small pelagic fishes
- **II. Socio-Economics** 06. economic value of the field
- 07. trade flows 08. socio-professional categories
- 09. information circulation
- 14. bio-economics (modelling) 17. management system
- 43. consumption
- 55. sea food processing
- **III. Fisheries Dynamics**
- 10. history of the sector
- 11. access to space and resource 12. fishing gear technology

- 15. fleet dynamics (modelling)
- 16. sector dynamics (modelling)

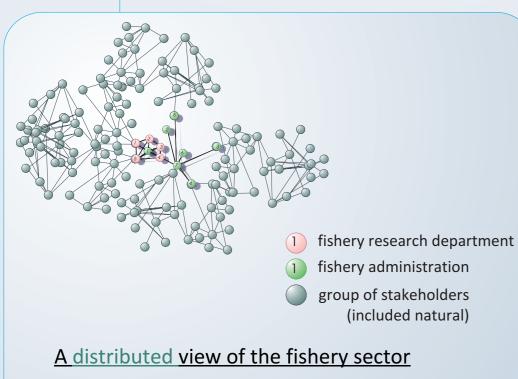
- 18. typology of the sector
- 20. estimators accuracy
- 21. dynamic sizing 22. redeployment
- 23. cost / value of the device 27. communication products
- 36. local ecological knowledge
- 39. surveys management 40. data capture
- **V. Project Environment**
- 24. training 25. documentation
- 26. documentation access
- 28. computer infrastructure
- 41. quality insurance
- 49. accounts
- **VI. Software Engineering**
- 19. spatial representation
- 29. website
- 37. Web Development
- 38. Java Development 47. Info system's learning

2b. Hierarchy & embeddedness

of the fishery sector (figure above)

occurring in the system.

evolving



Context: the fishery system is distributed, diversified and

System design: distributed set of semi-autonomous research operations, each considered as shedding light on a given aspect

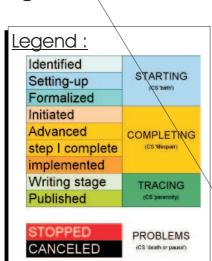
Expected outcome: adaptive, reactive and versatile research

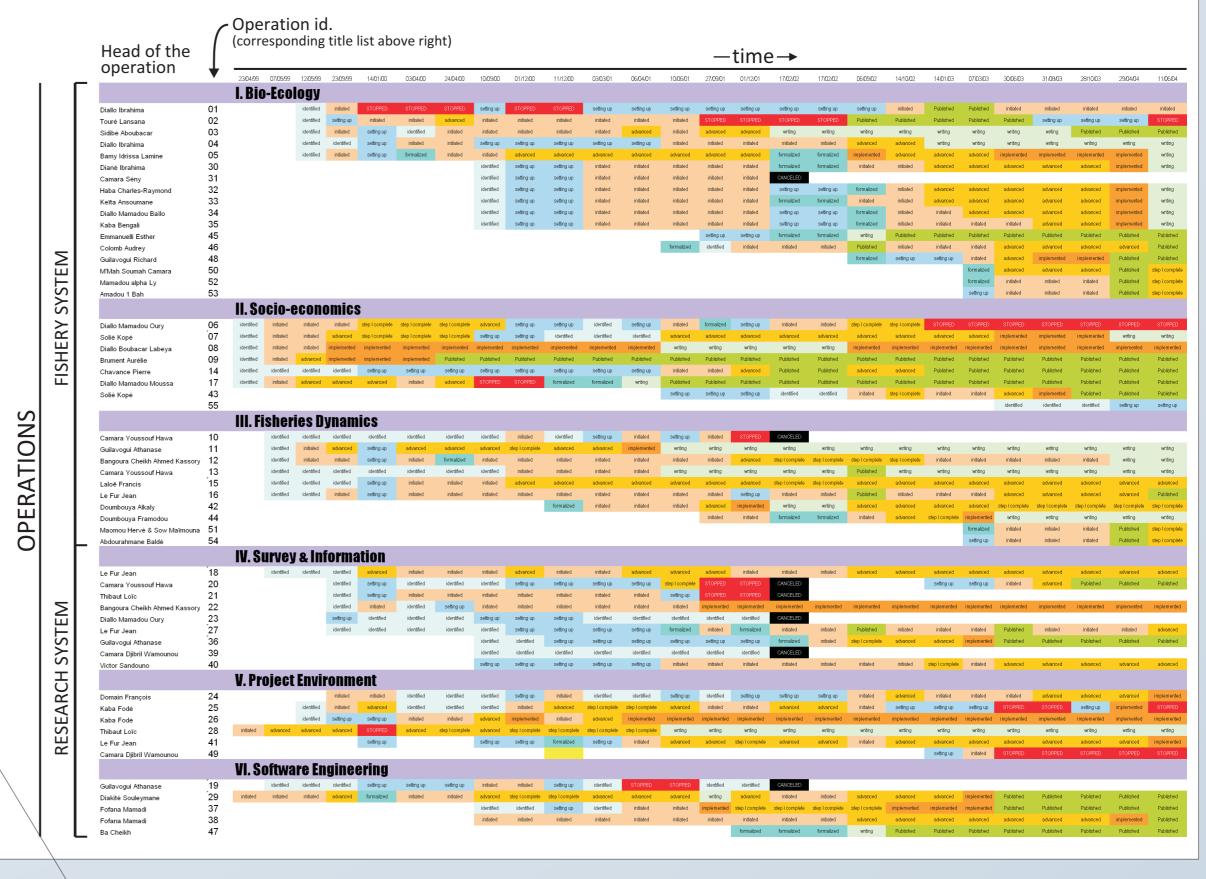
system: able to catch and proceed any of the diversity of events

Context: the fishery system is considered as a complex network. An operational research would benefit from being included within the system.

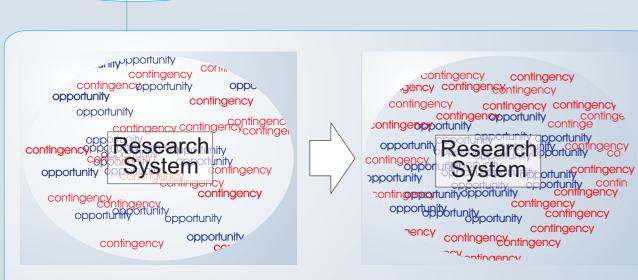
System design: The project was considered as embedded within the fishery system, within the institutional system. Up to the single operation, all scales were considered accordingly. Expected outcome: fitness, viability of the research system.

Chronogram of each operation status within the project. Operations are semi-autonomous. They are formatted equally to better share and interact. Their specific evolution is not monotonous. Given the number and compactness of operations, one operation can stop without questioning the global project. The number of operation changes.





2c. 'contextuality'



Context: promoting diversity of operations reduces control on each specific action. Contingencies grow accordingly to the number of operations. System design: Emphasis was placed on improving the global environment of the

research system jointly to the autonomy of operations leaders Expected outcome: Global enhancement of the system with synergies due to scale effect (better communication).

3. Global result: reactive and adaptive set of interacting operations: a research system embedded in the fishery system and able to connect to new events or focus themes.

2d. reactiveness

Context: future key questions and key components involved (e.g., trade, fleets, social, target species, ...) in the development of the fishery sector cannot be foreseen. System design: focus on the versatility and flexibility of operations (see table

above right) expected outcome: Enhanced timeliness of the research system which can

quickly switch to tackle new questions

2e. historical contexts

Context: sustainable development projects follow one another; they should be part of a global development process. System design: The project was considered as a construction enclosed in its own history (ontogeny): within the research system, effort was made to build on what was realized before (previous projects) and work on various future long terms scales (training) Expected outcome: sustainability of the whole research system



4. Unexpected short-term outcome: the project organized a closing conference for restitution of this work. Almost all stakeholders attended: after three days of exchange upon the operation results, conference participants jointly established a common and mutual formal recommendations list to the attention of stakeholder institutions in the Guinean fisheries sector: supervisory authority, fishery administration development partners in the sector, fisheries research and profession.





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