



AFRICAN UNION  
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU  
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**



**REPORT OF THE CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP FOR  
THE EAST AFRICA, SOUTHERN AFRICA AND INDIAN OCEAN  
(EA-SA-IO) REGION AND THE 4TH MEETING OF  
THE SADC TASK FORCE ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND  
UNREGULATED FISHING,**

CARDOSO HOTEL, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE  
MAY 9-11, 2016





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*Participants of the consultative workshop for the East Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO) region and the 4th meeting of the SADC task force on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing, held at Cardoso Hotel in Maputo, Mozambique on the 9th -11th May 2016*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The consultative workshop for the East Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO) region and the 4th Meeting of the SADC Taskforce on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing was held on the 09-11, May, 2016 at the Hotel Cardoso in Maputo in the Republic of Mozambique. The meeting was organized by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in collaboration with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Secretariat, the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique with the support of the European Union (EU), the World Bank (WB) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF), Nordic Development Fund (NDF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The overall objective of the meeting was to develop a regional collaborative mechanism for effective management of shared fisheries resources in the EA-SA-IO region and to validate the draft Charter for the establishment of the SADC Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Centre (MCS).

## 2. PARTICIPATION

The meeting was attended by government representatives from the Republics of Angola, Botswana, Comoros, DR Congo, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Also in attendance were staff members from the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), European Union (EU), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA), East Africa Community/Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (EAC/LVFO), Nile Basin Initiative/Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NBI/NELSAP), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF), South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC), The World Bank, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM). The list of participants is attached in Annex 1.

## 3. OPENING SESSION

### a. Welcome Remarks by SADC Secretariat

#### *The opening session was chaired by Ms Claudia Tomas, Mozambique*

Dr. Motseki Hlatshwayo, the Senior Fisheries Advisor, SADC Secretariat thanked the Government of Mozambique for hosting the workshop and welcomed the participants to Maputo. He pointed out that fisheries and aquaculture are very important for the SADC region as reflected in the Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP). However, he mentioned that, the Region continues to experience problems which include Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, degradation of aquatic environments and pollution, climate change, fish diseases, lack of capacity to effectively manage fish stocks, poor investments in aquaculture, unsustainable aquaculture practices. He informed participants that the region is working on mechanisms to address these challenges through the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries. He pointed out that it is against this background that the SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with the AU-IBAR and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), supported by the World Bank (WB), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the SWIOFC, proposed a consultative workshop to develop a collaborative mechanism with regional institutions and organizations, but

also to share with the regional partners the intention to establish the SADC MCS Centre, which will become a collaborative centre to combat IUU fishing in the EA-SA-IO region. He told the participants that in addition, the consultative workshop will discuss preparations for programming under the EDF-11 cross-regional envelope for the “contribution of sustainable fisheries to the blue economy” and this workshop will also allow SADC Countries to validate the draft Charter for the establishment of the SADC MCS Centre through the 4th Meeting of the SADC Task Force on IUU fishing. He briefly presented the Agenda of the Workshop attached as Annex II.

**b. Remarks by Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)**

Mr. Raj Mohabeer, from the IOC Secretariat introduced the overall objective of the workshop which was, in consultation with regional partners, to develop a regional collaborative mechanism which will allow for effective cooperation in the management of shared fisheries resources in the EA-SA-IO region. He went ahead to elaborate the specific objectives, which were (i) to review current regional efforts towards sustainable management of fisheries resources, lessons from Fisheries Governance, Fish Trade, FISH-i Africa, SMARTFish, SWIO Fish and other projects in the EA-SA-IO region; (ii) to discuss modalities for promoting regional cooperation in the management of shared fisheries resources of the EA-SA-IO region; (iii) to discuss modalities for cooperation in combating IUU fishing in EA-SA-IO region, specifically with regard to the establishment of the SADC MCS Centre; and (iv) to help SADC in finalizing the draft Charter for the establishment of the Centre. He also pointed out that the expected outcomes/outputs of the workshop included (i) a summary report on the status of implementation of fisheries programmes the EA-SA-IO region; (ii) a framework and roadmap on cooperation in the EA-SA-IO region; and (iii) an updated draft Charter for the establishment of the SADC MCS Centre. He concluded his remarks by urging the workshop participants to look in the same direction and move safely in the right direction for the benefit of their Members.

**c. Remarks by African Union InterAfrican Bureau of Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)**

Dr. Mohamed Seisay of AU-IBAR, on behalf of the Director of AU-IBAR, Prof. Ahmed Sawalhy, welcomed the distinguished delegates to the regional consultative workshop for the East Africa, Southern Africa And Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO) Region and the 4th Meeting of the SADC Task Force on IUU Fishing, organized by SADC, in collaboration with the AU-IBAR, the IOC, the Government of Mozambique and with support from other partner institutions including the EU, WWF, World Bank, JSDF, NDF and GEF. He gave a short introduction of AU-IBAR, which is the specialized technical office of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the African Union Commission and has been in existence since 1951 with the mandate from African Union Heads of States and Governments of promoting sustainable utilization and resource management of livestock, fisheries and wildlife for the human wellbeing and economic development in the Member States of the African Union. He thanked the Government and People of Mozambique for accepting to host the workshop and emphasized on the importance of regional collaboration as an effective MCS strategy on the continent and informed the participants that IUU cannot be adequately addressed by single states solution giving the movement of fishing fleets across EEZs, the straddling and migration nature of large majority of fish species across maritime boundaries.

**d. Remarks by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)**

David Schorr, Senior Manager with WWF’s global Smart Fishing Initiative, expressed gratitude to the Government of Mozambique for hosting this meeting, and to SADC, SWIOFC, IOC, and AU-IBAR for acting as co-conveners. He went ahead to inform participants that WWF is very happy to join



with financial and technical support for this meeting due to its timeliness and significance. The importance of sustainable fishing to the health and livelihoods of millions of people across this region is well-understood. Equally clear is the need for vigorous and effective monitoring, control, and surveillance of fishing activities. Good MCS is not only vital to combat IUU fishing, it is increasingly a precondition for achieving and maintaining access to markets, especially export markets, for seafood products. This is clear from the growing trend of national and international laws and norms, such as the EU IUU Regulation, the forthcoming US IUU Regulation, and the soon-to-be in force PSMA. And it is further clear that vigorous MCS cannot be achieved without effective regional cooperation. Fortunately, the implementation of SADC's commitment to establish a regional MCS Centre is now gaining real momentum. So this workshop presents an especially important opportunity. To seize this opportunity is the work of these three days. Success will require four things: First, to begin clarifying the institutional structure and elements of a charter for the Centre that allows full participation of all regional countries, including non-SADC members; second, to integrate the work of governments and intergovernmental organizations already making key contributions to MCS, including the work of the IOC, Fish-i, and others; third, to quickly create a mechanism to bring together a practical team of representatives to implement a transitional roadmap to operationalizing the Centre; and fourth, to intensify action to secure funding. Mr. Schorr concluded that with donors, governments, and stakeholders are now well focused on these challenges, WWF looks forward to the success of this meeting.

#### **e. Official Opening by Government of Mozambique**

Dr. Narci Nuro de Premegi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries in Mozambique welcome participants to Maputo and stated that the Government of Mozambique is supportive to initiatives that will ensure illegal fishing within the region is stopped. He thanked the workshop organizers for choosing Maputo as the venue to discuss the initiatives and interventions on combating IUU fishing in the East Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region. He wished participants an enjoyable stay in Maputo and fruitful discussions during the three days, and Dr. Narci Nuro de Premegi officially declared the meeting open.

## **4. THE MEETING**

### **4.1 PRESENTATIONS AND PLENARY SESSION 1**

The purpose of the Plenary Session 1 was to share lessons and experiences from regional fisheries projects and interventions in the EA-SA-IO and was chaired by Mr. Aubrey Harris, SWIOFC Secretariat.

Edward Kimakwa, the WWF Coastal East Africa Fisheries Programme Manager made a presentation on WWF fisheries interventions in the Coastal East Africa / South West Indian Ocean region whose aim is to secure healthy and productive fisheries stocks that provide sustainable socio-economic benefits to the SWIO range states and local fishing communities WWF interventions which have been implemented in collaboration with the regional governments, intergovernmental institutions (notably including the AU-IBAR, SADC, SWIOFC, IOC, and IOTC) and stakeholders among others include supporting some countries to develop and implement their tuna fisheries management plans, promoting community based tuna fisheries initiatives, promoting sustainable seafood trade, fisheries improvement projects (FIPs) and MSC certification; combatting IUU through strengthening MCS, improved transparency of fishing and fisheries governance, including use of low cost monitoring and reporting using the Automatic Identification System (AIS); improving fisheries statistical data

collection, empowering non-state actors on fisheries matters and engaging national and regional fisheries management organizations on fisheries sustainability. He also informed members of the regional process of developing the SWIO fisheries accord and regional Minimum Terms and Condition for fisheries access, as well as WWF's strong support for the establishment of a regional MCS centre.

Mr. Kimakwa reiterated WWF commitment to work with the SWIO governments and other key partners in making fisheries more sustainable and profitable. He clarified that currently WWF doesn't have programs on fresh water fisheries in the region.

Mr. Raj Mohabeer of the IOC Secretariat made a presentation on the EU funded IOC-SmartFish Programme whose aim is to contribute to an increased level of social, economic and environmental development and deeper regional integration in the ESA-IO region through improved capacities for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources. He elaborated the challenges facing marine fisheries sector in the region and highlighted some of the project interventions in the ESA-IO region. Major lesson learned was that there are low regional integration processes between the regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the Regional Cooperation. There exist inter-linkages among the 4 pillars of sustainable fisheries development, which are (a) multi-level governance; (b) management; (c) MCS; and (d) trade and value addition

Ms Sandy Davies, Coordinator Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF) Secretariat made a presentation on the FISH-i Africa Task Force, an initiative coordinated by SIF and supported by the Pew Charitable Trusts and a Technical Team of regional and international experts including from the IOTC and IOC. The Task Force consists of the countries of Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania. The purpose of the FISH-i Africa Task Force is to support the implementation of commitments made by members in respect to compliance within the industrial marine fisheries. The aim is to make fisheries enforcement actions happen, to turn illegal fishing into a high risk – low reward activity and to demonstrate that these actions are possible even when resources and capacity are limited.

Ms Davies explained how the Task Force functions including the use of: information sharing portal, cooperative MCS analysis, strategizing and applying of MCS tools, research activities and technical support. To demonstrate key lessons learnt from the work of the Task Force Ms Davies briefly outlined four cases out of a total of over twenty that the Task Force has engaged in, these included examples of Illegal fishing, identity fraud, document fraud, corruption, tax evasion and theft. In conclusion she summarized possible actions that may assist to strengthen the fight against illegal fishing in the Indian Ocean, these included: strengthened national inter-agency cooperation; strengthening of cooperation with African/international multi-sector networks; improved cooperation with flag States; adequate national legal framework to enable convictions; national application of technology; improving transparency and awareness; and political support in particular through a ministerial meeting planned for early 2017.

## **Discussions**

After the presentations clarifications were sought on:-

1. The geographical scope of WWF Fisheries Improvement Project i.e. whether it includes the countries of Somalia, Djibouti, Eritrea and DR Congo;
2. The scope of the SMART Fish Project by IOC. This is because the countries of SADC are not



- included apart from United Republic of Tanzania;
3. Piracy and illegal fishing in Somalia by SMART Fish project;
  4. The approach of fighting illegal fishing in the countries because there are many projects by international organizations and governments dealing with the same issue, which might bring conflicts of efforts;
  5. What measures or actions have been taken by SMART Fish Project to fight against illegal fishing in the United Republic of Tanzania; and
  6. How the engagement of SMART Fish Project with Regional Economic Commission (RECs) and countries is done; this is because currently it seems to be weak;

#### **It was clarified that**

1. WWF is facilitating activities in Somalia, although it has not yet moved to implement on the ground activities. WWF also made it clear that it is currently not working on inland lakes and that is why its Fisheries Improvement Project is not in the DR Congo. However, it clarified that there are country WWF offices that could be approached to explore possibilities of carrying out fisheries activities in inland fisheries;
2. SADC is not covered in the project because it did not sign the funding agreement with IOC;
3. SMART Fish Project has worked to stop piracy in the sea of Somalia and IOC has a comprehensive study report in the fight against piracy that illustrates efforts by the international community and countries;
4. It is better to know at national level, which activities are being undertaken so that regional organizations can build and reinforce on those efforts and avoid duplications; and
5. The implementation plan for the SMART Fish project does exist and that progress reports are in place and could be circulated to members for more information.

#### **Recommendations**

It was recommended that:-

1. IOC to circulate the SMART Fish Project Implementation and FAO SMART Fish project component Reports to members for information and comments (where possible);
2. There is need to borrow already developed legal instruments (laws & procedures) by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) that deal with IUU fishing and European Union regulations that deal with exports;
3. The proposed Ministers meeting by the FISH-i Africa Task Force be expanded to include more countries of the region to sensitize Ministers about the issues of IUU fishing and to support the coordination of activities to stop illegal fishing.

#### **4.2 PRESENTATIONS AND PLENARY SESSION 2**

The purpose of the session was to update the participants on activities of the regional institutions of IOC, IGAD, and EAC/LVFO and on the consultancy report on the current situation of national and regional observer and database for fishing vessel register. Mr. Jude Talma of IOC, Dr. Eshete Dejen of IGAD, Dr. Godfery Monor of EAC/LVFO and Mr. Chris Heinecken from South Africa made various presentations in this Session. The presentations are in **Annex IV. The session was chaired by Dr. Mohamed Seisay, AU-IBAR.**

Mr Jude Talma, MCS Officer of the IOC provided an overview of the MCS activities of the IOC. He gave a brief of the IOC-PRSP, which is mechanism for implementing IOC regional strategy for fighting

IUU fishing and also promote a regional sustainable fisheries. He informed the meeting that Regional Fisheries Surveillance Plan (PRSP) is a partnership between the IOC and the European Union, following the 3rd meeting of the Head of States of the IOC which was held in 2005 in Madagascar. In 2007 the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) member states' fisheries Ministers made a **joint declaration** to combat Illegal Unregulated and Un-reporting (IUU) fishing in the SWIO. The IOC was mandated in that declaration to set up a Regional Fisheries Surveillance Plan (PRSP) to fight IUU fishing in the SWIO in partnership with ....?. He concluded by saying that the major problem with PRSP is that the strategy are not being fully supported by the participating states, who failed to put in place effective and coherent legislation to provide PRSP the legal tool required. The regional VMS is not being use to the maximum and should not be used as a tool for regional mission only. It is a permanent tool for national FMC to make use of for other MCS functions

Dr Dejen Eshete highlighted that IGAD was formed in 1986 to combat desertification and in 1996 changed its mandate to expand in to Agriculture and Environment, Regional Integration and Peace and Security. In agriculture and environment program fisheries is one of the priorities.

The fisheries sector in IGAD region is underdeveloped and mainly coming from inland fisheries where aquaculture and marine fisheries are almost insignificant. Challenges and opportunities of the sector in IGAD region is not different from other African countries except fish consumption habit is very low due to pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems.

IGAD has recruited fisheries expert in 2014 and have identified priority intervention areas like developing regional strategy, facilitation of fish trade and baseline assessment of ASAL fisheries. There are on-going projects with the support of EU, AfDB and technical support from AU-IBAR and request has been sent to SmartFish for practical cooperation. Points of collaborative activities were presented for discussion.

Mr Godfrey Manor of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) gave an overview of LVFO, which is the fisheries technical arm for the East African Community (EAC). He pointed out that the objectives of the Organization are; (i) to foster cooperation among the Contracting Parties, (ii) harmonize national measures for the sustainable utilization of the fisheries and aquaculture resources of the East African Community water bodies, and (iii) to develop and adopt conservation and management measures.

On its inception in 1994, was to cover the activities of the Fisheries around Lake Victoria, but has since increased scope and mandate to cover even Aquaculture in the EAC partner states. Among the activities being undertaken is the piloting of tenure and user rights under the voluntary guidelines working groups to coordinate and implement the Fisheries sector implementing the Regional plan of actions for Illegal unregulated and unreported fishing activities for the Lake Victoria Fisheries Regional plan of action for MCS. It also endeavors' to assure the implementation of the Guidelines for the operations of the fisheries in the lake.

Among other things being implemented by the partner states is Regional Plan of Action on Capacity to limit the current open access system being practiced. He also informed the participants that the Lake Victoria Fisheries organization is an important body in undertaking to coordinate the activities in a shared water body. It does this by the harmonization of policies, rules and regulations, encouraging

co-management aspect for resource ownership, creating a forum for frequent interaction and Stakeholder participation at various levels.

Among the activities undertaken to guide the small-scale fisheries include: (i) periodic Catch Assessment Surveys Stock Assessment, (ii) Hydro acoustic surveys, (iii) Frame surveys, and (iv) Meetings of Regional working groups on various themes Review of standard operating procedures for operation in the lake.

Mr Chris Heinecken from South Africa, presented work on a national and regional observer programme and database and emphasized that the acquisition of information on fisheries is critical for their management. He said that in order to meet the need for the conservation and management of marine living resources, the development of modern day observer programs, was identified in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, Part 5, Articles 61 to 65 and laid the foundation for subsequent international fisheries law that included observer schemes. These have been implemented at a regional level specifically by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), which have agreed to Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) that require independent data collection by observers. Member States of these organizations are thereby obligated to carry both a national and international observer.

The project, commissioned by the African Union (AU-IBAR project) focused on identifying the status of observer programmes in Africa and gaps in current national and regional programmes. It aims to achieve this through standardizing training curriculums, to provide guidance on the continued development and improvement of the current observers programmes in the region.

Information acquisition is one of the most important processes in implementing MCS strategies and a major drawback in combating IUU fishing is the need for accessible and detailed national fishing vessel registers, which are regularly updated and shared between member states. Through the initiative of the African Union (AU) in this study, it has been established that most countries in the southern and eastern regions have national registries; however, these are often confidential and not easily accessible. A draft vessel registers database has now been developed along the lines of that used by the IOTC and ICCAT that could be used on a regional level. The vessel registry includes primary information on the vessel particulars and additional information on ownership and history. The Data base also makes provision for easily adding new vessels to the registry. Its purpose is to provide a tool to easily identify registered vessels and thereby isolate unrecorded or unregistered vessel that are encountered in MCS processes such as at sea inspections or implementing Port State Measures.

The presentations were well received as three important initiatives that provided useful lessons learnt. Questions sought further information on the activities of these partners. It was noted that these initiatives covered several countries of East and Southern Africa but not all the members of SADC.

## **Discussions**

After the presentations clarifications were sought on:-

- i. Whether there are strategies that have been developed by IOC to deal with non-compliant vessels in respect to vessel monitoring systems (VMS) and if this information has been shared

- with members states and regional organizations;
- ii. Whether there are plans for non IOC member countries to be able to participate and use the StaRFISH database;
- iii. Since LVFO was the first to develop inland lake Fishing Management Plan (FMP) for Lake Victoria, how far is the plan in terms of implementation and what challenges have been faced?;
- iv. How has LVFO dealt with the issue of open access?
- v. In response to the presentation of the questionnaire results on observer programmes, several countries noted that they had not received the questionnaire and were able to confirm that they have active observer programmes that comply to the IOTC or other requirements;
- vi. Concern was raised over where the Observer data resides and who/how it is maintained?

**It was clarified that:**

- i. IOC manages the database for StaRFISH and countries upload data on to the database where they are able to access the information on vessel details; it was also noted that the regional VMS is built up from the national systems. It was also stressed that it is the national obligation to act on any non-compliant activities;
- ii. In respect to Lake Victoria, it was noted that at the moment the decentralized systems in place result in licensing being a challenge and thus enforcing the FMP has not been easy;
- iii. It was further noted that managing open access is difficult and should be linked with livelihood alternatives. However, LVFO is still working with the governments and Beach Management Units (BMUs) to address this issue;
- iv. In respect to the surveys for the observer programmes the questionnaire managed to bring to the fore the fact that almost all countries do not have an at-sea Observer Program to monitor catching activities (not transshipment activities);

### **4.3 PRESENTATIONS AND PLENARY 3 SESSION**

**This session was chaired by Mr. Godfrey Monor, LFVO**

The purpose of this plenary session was to present the activities undertaken by the African Union in response to matters relating to monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) to combat IUU fishing in Africa and have the consultant present the report on the status of MCS systems of fisheries in South and Eastern Region. Dr. Aboubacar Sidibe from the AU-IBAR and Dr. Jane Chimungeni-Brassington made the presentations attached in **Annex V**. The participants then went into working groups, whose results were presented for discussion at the plenary (Section 6 of this report).

Dr Aboubacar Sidibe, Project Officer at AU-IBAR made a presentation on African Union Strategy for Monitoring, Control & Surveillance (MCS) system to combat Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in Africa. He observed that despite many efforts on the continent, the African Union Members States still face many challenges in their determination to combat IUU Fishing in Africa; these key challenges include weak governance of MCS systems, ineffective observer programme and fishing vessel register for monitoring fishing activities and weakness of regional collaboration & cooperation for effective fight against IUU fishing. To improve this situation, the African Union has developed two main documents: (i) the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM-Strategy) adopted by the 22nd Ordinary Session of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in December 2013 and (ii) the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture (PFRS), adopted by 23rd summit of African Heads of States and Governments in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea in June 2014. Dr Sidibe informed the participants on the activities undertaken so

far and also ongoing activities to implement African Union MCS strategy since August 2014 which involved mainly the review of institutional and operational capacities and regional arrangements that have been conducted for some Regional, Sub-Regional and national MCS structures in Africa.

Dr. Jane Chimungeni-Brassington provided an overview of the current status of MCS in the Eastern and Southern African region which formed a baseline of relevant information and knowledge that will enable the implementation of an effective system in the region. This included the concept, components and tools of MCS, international legal requirements on MCS from relevant binding and non-binding instruments, the regional capacity in implementing an MCS framework and state practice in adopting specific MCS measures. In addition, proposals were given on the Development of a sub-regional MCS cooperation in East and Southern Africa that would implement existing commitments under regional arrangements and initiatives, in particular the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa.

### **Discussions**

After the presentations clarifications were sought on:-

- i. What's the future of AU-IBAR Fisheries governance project;
- ii. How many (number of) states that have not yet endorsed /domesticated the international binding instruments/conventions;
- iii. Whether the consultancy study report has been validated by the countries. This is because there seems to be some discrepancies; and
- iv. The issue of Mozambique being a member of IOC;

It was clarified that:-

- i. AU-IBAR is working on bring all Development Partners together to coordinate activities at nation and regional level in order to avoid duplications of efforts;
- ii. AU-IBAR does not undertake mandates for the Regional Economic Commissions (REC). Therefore the project is about how to strengthen technical capacity to ensure that AU-IBAR and RECs work together;
- iii. The consultancy report is still at draft stage and the consultant had not received responses from some countries, and that is why some information is missing. The consultant further indicated that if there are any noticed discrepancies in the report, the countries send responses to AU-IBAR, which will send the comments formally to the Consultant; and
- iv. It was clarified that Mozambique is not a member of IOC;

### **Recommendations**

It was recommended that:-

1. AU-IBAR to re-circulate the report (in both English and French) to Member States and Regional Organizations for inputs;
2. Once the Consultancy Report has been circulated by AU-IBAR, Member States should review it and send the inputs to ensure it is improved; and
3. Countries should submit comments within 2 weeks after receiving the report.

## **4.4 WORKING GROUPS' SESSION**

### **4.4.1 SESSION PRESENTATIONS**

Before breaking out into groups, Dr. Jane Chimungeni-Brassington made the presentation on the options for enhancing regional cooperation in MCS in the EA-SA-IO,

#### **Discussions**

After the presentation clarifications were sought on:-

- i. The stage reached in establishing the SADC MCS centre;
- ii. Whether in the African continent there are best practices/lessons that could be borrowed from Australia in-terms of MCS activities;
- iii. Participants are aware that LTA did develop a model on fisheries legislation based on international fisheries instruments, commitments and obligations under regional agreement and arrangements, national best practice?
- iv. How can the workshop at some point in time reach a consensus to bridge the parallel processes that are already ongoing to address the challenges with regard to MCS initiatives in the region with IOC and SADC? Can the workshop develop an MCS strategy and have SADC implement it or the need for a mechanism for coordinating the two processes. If the Regional MCS centre is established (in SADC or IOC), where would it be housed? It was further noted that there is need to have lead institution like the AU for coordination;
- v. To what extent can we manage the industrial fishing capacity and rules? and
- vi. Why does it seem that the issue of establishing the regional MCS centre keeps on moving forward and backward? Why is it being portrayed as if nothing has been done to date and yet countries have made efforts towards this?

It was clarified that:-

- i. The SADC MCS Centre establishment process is at an advanced stage and that it was advised to be done through a Charter because the centre would be established as a semi autonomous body of SADC. The meeting was further informed that the Charter will form part of discussions under plenary session 4;
- ii. Australia, the continent has developed an MCS strategy and they are currently implementing it. Also the Pacific Islands have had regional initiatives for managing Tuna fish. However it was noted that although they do exist, they have some teething problems. This therefore gives an opportunity for SADC and the continent at large could learn from the Pacific Island strategies and develop robust MCS strategies;
- iii. For countries sharing Lake Tanganyika, the Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA) did develop a model on fisheries legislation based on international fisheries instruments, commitments and obligations under regional agreement and arrangements, national best practice. It was further recommended that the LTA report on this model could be shared by AU-IBAR so that they could build on this initiative without starting from scratch; and
- iv. There are regional organizations working with countries and that have ongoing activities. Therefore it is better to learn and share experiences from those initiatives and use them as good foundations for the ongoing process. It was further clarified that countries could also develop their own MCS centre that could fit into the regional MCS frameworks



## **Recommendations**

It was recommended that:-

1. Lake Tanganyika Authority to share the report on the model on fisheries legislation based on international fisheries instruments, commitments and obligations under regional agreement and arrangements, national best practice with AU-IBAR;
2. There is need to develop a mechanism for coordinating the two processes under the IOC and SADC for the development of MSC strategies. It was further recommended that there is need to have AU-IBAR as the lead coordination institution ;
3. It is necessary to inform the countries to adopt and implement the legislations;
4. Regional initiative to assist the countries harmonize legislations for the establishment of MCS Centers
5. Member States need to publish the new legislations in their websites; and
6. African Union should establish a Centre of Excellency (CoE) for all regions in the continent that deals with MCS.

### **4.4.2 GROUP WORKS' PRESENTATIONS**

Dr. Aboubacar Sidibe from the AU-IBAR gave an overview of the Terms of reference (ToRs) for the working groups' session. The participants thereafter worked in groups to identified priority actions at both national and regional levels on the five thematic areas of: (i) regional cooperation/collaboration framework; (ii) capacity building; (iii) improvement of legal frameworks; (iv) funding mobilization; and (v) knowledge of fisheries resources and information sharing systems. The participants were divided into three groups based on inland lakes system, marine systems and French speaking countries. The reports of the group work are in Annex III.

## **Discussions**

After the presentations clarifications were sought on:-

- i. The similarities of IUU in inland Lakes and Marine systems. It was clarified that IUU applies to both;
- ii. Whether country sovereignty is a constraint in regional MCS activities. It was clarified that sovereignty should not be a constraint because it is something you cannot change but a fact that need to be accepted;

### **GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE APPROACHES TOWARDS EDF 11**

Dr. Eshete Dejen of the IGAD gave a brief overview of the EU EDF 11, whose overall objective is to improve fisheries and aquaculture management to increase the contribution of the sector to poverty alleviation, food security and nutrition in line with the Pan-African Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Framework and Reform Strategy. He also presented the rational of the project approach where he stressed on the following facts: (i) the region is large and diverse and the problems are very different between sub-regions and countries; (ii) costal states have an interest in developing marine F&A whereas non-costal MS on inland F&A; (iii) a differentiated approach would seem appropriate to tackle specific needs and ensure concrete results; (iv) RECs including RFBs and IWBs should be the main partners and beneficiaries of the programme; and (v) there is a great need to see comparative advantage of each REC rather than following a one-fit-all approach. He also gave a brief on how to approach the EDF 11 envelope and ways of: (i) Identifying the priority areas of respective RECs from their strategy; (ii) developing result areas with detailed activities per RECs; (iii) assigning experts in respective RECs based on their result areas rather than putting them in one REC; (iv) designing a

mechanism of Continental information sharing and flow; and aligning with African Fisheries Reform Mechanism.

Mr. Raj Mohabeer of IOC briefly informed the meeting that EUR 30 Million has been secured under 11th EDF for input into the current Smartfish MTR and orientation of the Programme activities for the remaining 18 months. He mentioned that the lead organizations in the formulation of the 11th EDF Programme were IOC and EU Delegation Mauritius. The fund will support the whole of the EA-SA-IO region. The Lessons learnt and the policy guidance on management and food security to be used as inputs for the new Programme under 11th EDF.

#### **Discussions**

- i. It was noted that the Euro 30 Million envelope targets the three areas of (i) peace and security in the region; (ii) Economic integration and (iii) management of fisheries at national and regional level by RECs. Also, the meeting was informed that there is an envelope of Euro 600 million for infrastructure.

#### **4.5 PLENARY SESSION 4**

##### ***This session was chaired by Mr. Shaft Nengu, Botswana***

The purpose of this plenary session 4 was to present and develop a roadmap for the establishment the SADC MCS Coordinating Centre. Dr. Motseki Hlatshwayo from SADC Secretariat made the presentations. After the presentations, participants validated the draft charter for the SADC MCS Centre and adopted the workshop communiqué.

#### **Discussions**

After the presentations, there were inputs from the participants to improve the Charter and the process of having the charter adopted:-

- i. It was noted that Article 3 sub (1), (2), and (3) shows that the MCS Coordinating Centre will be an International Body not under SADC;
- ii. Article 10 , the sequence order should be Number 1, 3, 2 and 4;
- iii. Non State members need to be represented in the structures (if agreeable)
- iv. The role of the Permanent Secretaries need to be looked at in to the structure under Article 10;
- v. The Task Force on IUU Fishing should be removed from the governance , maybe there is a need to create another sub article to capture the Task Force;
- vi. There is need for the document to be cleared by the legal departments (Attorney Generals of the Member States) before it is signed;
- vii. Member States to submit comments on the MCS Charter to SADC Secretariat by 25th May, 2016 and after 25th May, SADC Secretariat will submit the document to the Technical Committee;
- viii. Because of the probably length of time for final political adoption of the Charter, there is need to have a temporary mechanism that will be funded to undertake MCS activities in the EA-SA-IO region as the process of adopting the Charter is ongoing;
- ix. The participants agreed to adopt the key guiding principles of the Charter to incorporate principles of participatory governance, stakeholder conservation, technical mission etc.

#### **Recommendations**

##### ***It was recommended that:-***

1. Member States and any organization to provide inputs to SADC Secretariat by 25th May, 2016

- and after that SADC Secretariat could share the document with the Technical Committee;
2. Documents should be translated from English to French

***Working Group discussions:***

Three Working Groups (English, French and inland small-scale fisheries) developed priority options and elements for enhancing regional cooperation in MCS in the EA-SA-IO region at both national and regional levels on the five thematic areas of: (i) regional cooperation/collaboration framework; (ii) capacity building; (iii) improvement of legal frameworks; (iv) funding mobilization; and (v) knowledge of fisheries resources and information sharing systems.

***Workshop Outcomes:***

The meeting came up with the following outcomes:

- Validation of the Charter for the MCS Coordination Centre Southern Africa;
- A roadmap/framework for regional cooperation on MCS for the EA-SA-IO region was agreed upon and priority areas for regional cooperation on MCS were developed;
- Key priority areas to inform the formulation of the 11th EDF on fisheries in the region; IOC, IGAD, EAC, COMESA, SADC, in collaboration with AU-IBAR to establish a Task Team that will work closely with EU Delegation in Mauritius to draft a comprehensive fisheries programme in EA-SA-IO region for funding consideration under the 11th EDF envelope programming.

***Key Recommendations:***

- AU-IBAR in collaboration with IOC and SADC Secretariat to create and or strengthen the existing platforms to provide opportunities for sharing lessons and best practices and for coordination cooperation for sustainable fisheries development and management in the EA-SA-IO region;
- AU-IBAR to provide leadership in the establishment of an interim collaborative mechanism for facilitating regional coordination and cooperation on MCS matters in collaboration with the five RECs (EAC, COMESA, IGAD, IOC, and SADC);
- SADC Secretariat to expedite the formal adoption of the Charter;
- The MCS Coordination Centre Charter should consider to accommodate Non-State Members;
- SADC Secretariat to translate all documents from English to French and Portuguese.

**Priority actions for next steps towards Functional MCS systems in EA-SA-IO**

***Matters for consideration:***

- Develop a regional cooperation mechanism for facilitating MCS. This may involve developing TOR for the formulation of such a mechanism
- Finalizing the establishment of the SADC MCS centre by agreeing on a clear roadmap to make the centre functional in order to provide the coordination of regional MCS activities
- Institutional and human capacity building to improve national MCS capability

**CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP SESSION**

Dr. Motseki Hlatshwayo, Technical Advisor-Fisheries, SADC Secretariat, Dr. Mohamed Seisay Senior Fisheries Officer of AU-IBAR and Madam Claudia Tomas, Director General of Fisheries Administration in Mozambique, made their closing remarks.

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: List of participants

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## Annex II: Workshop Agenda

### CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP FOR THE EAST AFRICA, SOUTHERN AFRICA AND INDIAN OCEAN (EA-SA-IO) REGION AND THE 4TH MEETING OF THE SADC TASK FORCE ON IUU FISHING, 09-11 MAY 2016, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

#### FINAL DRAFT PROGRAMME

#### Day 1: 09 May 2016

08H30:                    **Registration – All**

09H00 – 10H00:        **Opening Session, Chair: Ms Claudia Tomas, Mozambique**

1.     **Welcome Remarks – Dr Motseki Hlatshwayo, SADC Secretariat**
2.     **Remarks by IOC – Mr. Raj Mohabeer, IOC Secretariat**
3.     **Remarks by AU-IBAR – Dr Mohamed Seisay, AU-IBAR**
4.     **Official Opening Speech – Dr Narci Nuro de Premegi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries, Mozambique**
5.     **Purpose of the workshop – Dr Motseki Hlatshwayo, SADC Secretariat**
6.     **Introductions by delegates – All**
7.     **Group Photo – All**

10H00 – 10H30:        **Tea/Coffee Break**

10H30 – 13H00:        **Plenary 1, Chair: Mr. Aubrey Harris, SWIOFC Secretariat/FAO-SFS**

8.     **Sharing lessons and experiences from regional fisheries projects and interventions in the EA-SA-IO region:**
  - 8.1    **WWF experiences in the management of shared fisheries resources in the South West Indian Ocean region – Mr. Edward Kimakwa, WWF**
  - 8.2    **IOC-Smart fish Project – Mr. Raj Mohabeer, IOC Secretariat**
  - 8.3    **Fish-I Africa – Ms. Sandy Davies, Stop Illegal Fishing**
  - 8.4    **SWIOFish1 Project – Mr. Daroomalingum Mauree**
9.     **General discussion – All**

13H00 – 14H00:        **Lunch Break**

14H00 – 16H00:        **Plenary 2, Chair: Dr Godfrey Monor, LVFO Secretariat**

10.    **Presentation of the African Union response in matters relating to Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in Africa and discussions – AU-IBAR**

16H00 – 16H30:        **Tea/Coffee Break**

**16H30 – 18H00: Plenary 2 Continues**

- 11. Presentation of draft consultancy report: Status of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems of fisheries in Southern and Eastern Africa region – Dr Jane Chimungeni-Brassington**
- 12. Discussion, inputs and comments for validation – All**

**Day 2: 10 May 2016**

**09H00 – 10H30: Plenary 3, Chair: Dr Mohamed Seisay, AU-IBAR**

- 1. Presentation of the draft consultancy report on the current situation of national and regional observer and the database for fishing vessel register – Mr. Chris Heinecken, South Africa**
- 2. Presentation of options and elements for enhancing regional cooperation in MCS in the EA-SA-IO region – Dr Mohamed Seisay, AU-IBAR**

**10H30 – 11H00: Tea/Coffee Break**

**11H00 – 13H00: Working Group Session**

- 3. Identification of priority actions (regional cooperation/collaboration framework; capacity building; improvement of legal frameworks; funding mobilisation; knowledge of fisheries resources and information sharing systems etc.) – All**

**13H00 – 14H00: Lunch Break**

**14H00 – 16H00: Plenary 3 Continues**

- 4. Report back by groups – Rapporteurs**
- 5. Processes towards development of a roadmap for regional cooperation – AU-IBAR**

**16H00 – 16H30: Tea/Coffee Break**

**16H30 – 18H00: Plenary 3 Continues**

- 6. General discussions on approaches towards EDF11 – Dr Eshete Dejen, IGAD**

**Day 3: 11 May 2016**

**09H00 – 10H30: Plenary 4, Chair: Mr. Shaft Nengu, Botswana**

- 1. Presentation of the SADC MCS Coordinating Centre – Dr Motseki Hlatshwayo, SADC Secretariat**
- 2. Presentation of the IOC Regional MCS Activities (PRSP) – IOC-PRSP**

**10H30 – 11H00:        Tea/Coffee Break**

**11H00 – 13H00:        Plenary 4 Continues**

**3.        Discussions and the Roadmap for the establishment of the Centre – Dr Manuel Castiano, WWF**

**4.        Validation of the draft Charter for the SADC MCS Centre – All**

**13H00 – 14H00:        Lunch Break**

**14H00 – 16H00:        Plenary 4 Continues**

**5.        Validation of the draft Charter for the SADC MCS Centre (continues) – All**

**16H00 – 16H30:        Tea/Coffee Break**

**16H30 – 18H00:        Plenary 4 Continues**

**6.        Validation of the draft Charter for the SADC MCS Centre (continues) – All**

**7.        General discussions and adoption of communique/report and closure**



## Annex III: Working group results presentations

### GROUP 1: English speaking – Marine Fisheries

#### CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP TO CREATE REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL MCS COOPERATION MECHANISMS IN THE EAST & SOUTHERN AFRICA AND INDIAN OCEAN (EA-SA-IO) REGION AND THE 4TH MEETING OF THE SADC TASK FORCE ON IUU FISHING

09-11 MAY 2016, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE WORKING GROUPS SESSION

Three working group sessions are proposed to discuss on the following thematic areas indicated below. Each group will be led by a facilitator and a reporter who should take notes (detailed) on the discussions for the report to the plenary.

Methodology: Brainstorming, sharing experiences, guided discussions, taking notes.

#### A. IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

The identification of priority actions will be based on the thematic areas proposed below.

**THEMATIC AREA 1:** Strengthening Human and Technical Capacity of MCS systems in EA, SA & IO Region

#### Guiding questions:

- What are the main constraints and opportunities with regards to strengthening capacity for effective and sustainable Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Fisheries at the national and/or regional level?
- Identify priority actions

#### National level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Retention of trained personnel	vocational training	Set up the vocational training centre
2.	Institutional infrastructure (equipment, buildings, data machinery, etc)	Existence of patrol vessels in some countries	Share resources including logistics and expertise
3.	Capacity building – interagency cooperation	National achievements (cost benefit)	Create public awareness and sensitization  Lobby for allocation of more resources by the National Governments

## Regional level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Varying standards of training	A pool of regional experts who can develop standards	Develop regional standards for training
2.	Limited coordination	Existence of institutional regional framework for coordination	Institutionalize the coordination process

## THEMATIC AREA 2: Sub-Regional and Regional Cooperation and Collaboration for MCS

### Guiding questions:

- What are the issues/constraints and opportunities in establishing effective cooperation and collaboration in MCS in fight against IUU fishing at national and regional level ?
- Identify priority actions

## National level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Interagency communication between enforcement agencies and fisheries management bodies	Establish interagency committee	Establish interagency committee with support from higher government authority
2.	Political and senior government commitment in support of national fisheries MCS.	Create national awareness to lead to greater understanding of importance of MCS  Public pressure on senior politicians to support MCS initiatives	Publicise through media MCS case studies to create public awareness of importance of environmental management.

## Regional Level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Compliance	Regional Network	Set up regional standard operating procedures and guidelines
2.	Poor information sharing	Sub-regional/Regional meetings	Set up Sub-regional/Regional communication system
3.	Insufficient cooperation among different regional organizations	Willingness for a Regional mechanism for collaboration under discussion	Synagize activities of the different organizations
4.	Cooperation between regional MCS and fisheries agencies.	Establishment of regional MCS training and working groups	Establish regional MCS training and working groups
5.	Political and senior government commitment in support of fisheries MCS on regional level.	National and regional awareness	Publicise through media need and value of interagency cooperation on MCS

**THEMATIC AREA 3:** Issues of Legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks, sovereignty in matters of MCS

**Guiding questions:**

- What are the issues/constraints and opportunities to improve the legal, institutional and regulatory framework in the matters of the fighting against IUU fishing ?
- Identify priority actions

**National level**

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Weak legal frameworks	Political will	Review and update the legislations
2.	Ratification of international instruments	Existence of guidelines to domesticate international instruments	Initiate ratification process
3.	Lack of deterrent legislation	Existence of similar legislation in other countries	Review legislations

**Regional level**

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Deficiencies among National legislations	International and regional requirements eg FAO guidelines	Harmonization of legislation

**THEMATIC AREA 4:** Mechanism for sustainable financial support for MCS

**Guiding questions:**

- What are the issues/constraints and opportunities for mobilizing and securing funding for SCS systems at national and regional level ?
- Identify priority actions

**National level**

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Convincing governments for sufficient funding	Possibility to include an annual budget	Convincing programme
2.	Lack of understanding of importance and roles by certain members of government	Funding can be made available	Oral presentation of practical actions by the fishing sector
3.	Non contribution/participation by the private sector	Government can allocate funds	Provide incentives to encourage part funding
4.	Not a priority to government compared to other needs of other sectors	Government can allocate funds	Provide evidences of critical incidences
5.	Inflated budgets	Funds available	Review the costings/budgets of the programmes
6.	Lack of logistics eg patrol vessels, air crafts	Donor institutions (EU, WB etc)	Lobbying for funds
7.	Governments providing more funds to Marine police and Navy	Donor institutions (EU, WB etc)	Lobbying for funds

## Regional level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Insufficient financial contributions from the Governments	Government/donor funds available	Convince Government to have planned budgets
2.	No interest to cooperate by Governments		Put up a common decision to implement
3.	Non-compatibility of policies	Donor funds available	Harmonize policies
4.	Ratification of international instruments	Funds available from international organizations	Ratify instruments

## TEMATHIC AREA 5: Knowledge of the fishery resources and information sharing

### Guiding questions:

- What are the constraints and opportunities of the knowledge acquisition on the fishery resources and the information sharing at national and regional level ?
- Identify priority actions

## National level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Limited statistic and stock assessment carried out in coastal fisheries.	Expertise available in the region. Some countries management plan have been define	Share successful action plan for possible replication in other countries.  Review and implement fisheries management plans
2.	No inter agency setups to share information for effective MCS.	Necessary agency exist	Define framework for cooperation that will include information sharing, among other area of cooperation.
3.	Exchange of information	Regional organizations granting access through the information contained in the Data base	Develop a data base and share experience
4.	Insufficient detailed catch and effort information from small scale fisheries	Establish land-based sampling and MCS monitoring at major fish landing sites along coast	Identify key landing sites and establish statistical sampling strategies
5.	Human capacity in fisheries management	Assistance offered by donor countries in post graduate training in fisheries science and management	Identify opportunities and provide platform for personal to work from.

## Regional level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Confidentiality issue with regards to information sharing	Information is available	Define protocol for information exchange
2.	Variation if information reporting format in different countries.	Information is available	Standardize format for acquiring and exchanging information
3.	Sharing catch and effort information from small scale fisheries in trans-boundary regions	Regional cooperation for land-based and at-sea sampling and MCS monitoring in trans-boundary areas	Institutional cooperation on fisheries sampling and data sharing
4.	Harmonised commitment in fisheries management within region	Establish regional working groups for fisheries management on both transboundary species and vulnerable environmental areas.	Facilitate platform for sharing information between fisheries scientists and initiating management working groups to discuss shared management strategies.  Look at trans-boundary marine protected areas where these are critically required for stock recovery purposes.

## THEMATIC AREA 6: REGIONAL SADC MCS CENTRE

### Guiding questions:

- What are the issues/constraints and opportunities
- Identify priority actions

## National level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Limited resource for co-Funding.	Access to Government/ Donor /PPP funds	This need to be discuss at SADC ministerial level, for a mechanism for funding the center.
2.	The constraints under Thematic 1.2.3.4.5 also applies in this thematic area. Given the fact that the Regional SADC MCS Centre will largely depend on the strength of national MCS capability.	Regional SADC MCS Centre identified	Responsibility of National institutions/agencies to cooperate

## Regional level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	SADC MCS Centre took long to implement	Willingness for regional cooperation exist	Validate the charter and set up a plan of action
2.	Duplication of activities within the region	Existing initiative	Coordination and cooperation of existing initiative with the SADC MCS centre
3.	Exclusion of Non SADC countries (to fighting IUU there should be no frontier limitation).	Willingness to cooperate and work regionally	Find mechanism for inclusion of none SADC member states

## **GROUP 2: French speaking – Marine Fisheries**

### **ATELIER CONSULTATIF POUR CRÉER MÉCANISMES DE COOPÉRATION RÉGIONALE ET SOUS-RÉGIONALE DU SCS DANS LA REGION DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'EST ET DU SUD ET DE L'OCEAN INDIEN (AE-AS-IO) ET LA 4EME RÉUNION DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL SUR LA PÊCHE INN DU SADC. 09-11 MAI 2016, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE**

#### **TERMES DE REFERENCE DE LA SESSION DES GROUPES DE TRAVAIL**

Trois sessions de groupes de travail sont suggérées pour discuter sur les domaines thématiques indiqués ci-dessous. Chaque groupe sera dirigé par un animateur et un rapporteur qui doit prendre des notes (détaillées) des discussions pour le rapport à la plénière.

Méthodologie: Brainstorming, le partage des expériences, les discussions orientées, prise de notes.

#### Membres du groupe

- Président : Mr Koffi Mulumba, République Démocratique du Congo
- Rapporteur : Mr Said Boina, Comores
- Mr Abdouchakour Mohamed, Comores
- Mr Mohamed Abdallah, Djibouti
- Mr Vincent Lelionnais, France/Réunion
- Mr Rasolonjatovo Harimandimby, Madagascar
- Mr Tantely Razafindrajery, Madagascar
- Mr Andrianaranintsoa Tilahy, Madagascar
- Mr Luc Ralaimarindraza, Commission de l'océan Indien
- Mme Jérôme Fanjanirina, Commission de l'océan Indien
- Mr David Schoor, WWF

#### **A. IDENTIFICATION DES ACTIONS PRIORITAIRES**

L'identification des actions prioritaires se fera sur la base des domaines thématiques proposés ci-dessous.

#### **DOMAINE THEMATIQUE 1: Renforcement des Capacités Humaines et Techniques des systèmes de SCS**

##### Question directrice:

- Quelles sont les principales contraintes et opportunités en ce qui concerne le renforcement des capacités pour le suivi, le contrôle et la surveillance (SCS) des pêches efficace et durable au niveau national et/ou régional?
- Identifier les actions prioritaires?



## Niveau National

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Priorities Actions
1.	Manque de personnel formé – absence de centre de formation spécifique SCS	Existence des centres dans les autres régions	Validate the charter and set up a plan of action
2.	Politique des RH de l'administration (contrainte institutionnelle)	Disponibilité des personnels expérimentés	Recrutement et encadre des jeunes cadres
3.	Volonté politique	Existence de la loi pêche dans chaque pays	Sensibilisation
4.	Manque d'équipements et maintenance	Disponibilité de compétences	Acquisition de matériel & Formation sur utilisation équipements

## DOMAINE THEMATIQUE 2: Cadre de Coopération et de Collaboration Sous-Régionale et Régionale

Question directrice:

- Quels sont les problèmes / contraintes et opportunités pour établir une coopération efficace et la collaboration dans le MCS dans la lutte contre la pêche INN au niveau national et régional?
- Identifier les actions prioritaires

## Niveau National

No.	Contraintes	Opportunités	Actions prioritaires
1.	Disparité des lois	Règlementations internationales existantes	Harmonisation de lois et réglementations
2.	Objectifs et priorités différents	Partage des ressources communes	Etablir un plan d'action nationale pour la lutte contre la pêche INN
3.	Chevauchement des attributions & manque de coordination entre les différents ministères concernés	Les textes réglementaires	Etablir un cadre de discussion et collaboration interministérielle

## Niveau Regional

No.	Contraintes	Opportunités	Actions prioritaires
1.	Disparité des lois	Règlementations internationales existantes	Harmonisation de lois et réglementations
2.	Manque de confiance entre pays	Déclaration de Maputo Convention de la FAO	Identifier les intérêts communs

## DOMAINE THEMATIQUE 3: Problématique du Cadre légal, institutionnel et de souveraineté en matière de SCS

Question directrice:

- Quels sont les problèmes/contraintes et les possibilités d'améliorer le cadre juridique et institutionnel dans les domaines de la lutte contre la pêche INN?
- Identifier les actions prioritaires

### Niveau Regional

No.	Contraintes	Opportunités	Actions prioritaires
1.	Disparité des lois	Règlementations internationales existantes	Harmonisation de lois et réglementations
2.	Manque de coopération interministérielle	Les textes réglementaires	Etablir un cadre de discussion et collaboration interministérielle

### Niveau Regional

No.	Contraintes	Opportunités	Actions prioritaires
1.	Disparité des priorités de chaque Etat	Les intérêts communs	Créer un cadre préservant la souveraineté de chaque Etat

## DOMAINE THEMATIQUE 4: Mobilisation des financements durables pour le SCS

Question directrice:

- Quels sont les problèmes / contraintes et opportunités pour la mobilisation et l'obtention de fonds pour les systèmes SCS au niveau national et régional?
- Identifier les actions prioritaires

### Niveau National

No.	Contraintes	Opportunités	Actions prioritaires
1.	Niveau de priorité	Disponibilité de ressources Déclaration de Maputo	Application de la déclaration de Maputo

### Niveau Regional

No.	Contraintes	Opportunités	Actions prioritaires
1.	Faiblesse de contribution des pays membres & manque de volonté	Les accords	Mise en place d'un mécanisme pérenne

## DOMAINE THEMATIQUE 5: Connaissances des ressources halieutiques et de partage d'informations

Question directrice:

- Quelles sont les contraintes et les opportunités d'acquisition des connaissances sur les ressources halieutiques et de partage d'informations au niveau national et régional, et les actions prioritaires?
- Identification des actions prioritaires

### Niveau National

No.	Contraintes	Opportunités	Actions prioritaires
1.	Méconnaissance des stocks disponible en produits halieutique	Concentration de l'effort sur quelques espèces	Etude sur l'évaluation des stocks
2.	Manque des informations scientifiques	Présence des compétences dans la région	Mener des études scientifiques

### Niveau Regional

No.	Contraintes	Opportunités	Actions prioritaires
1.	Manque de partage d'information au niveau régional	Initiative subrégionale	Elargir l'échelle du partage d'information

## DOMAINE TEMATHIQUE 6: SADC REGIONAL SCS Centre

Question directrice:

- Quelles sont les contraintes et opportunités
- Identifier les actions prioritaires

### Niveau National

No.	Contraintes	Opportunités	Actions prioritaires
1.	Certains pays ne sont pas membres de la SADC	La majorité des pays fait partie de la SADC	Instauration d'une Coopération entre les pays membres et les autres

### Niveau Regional

No.	Contraintes	Opportunités	Actions prioritaires
1.	Certains pays ne sont pas membres de la SADC	La majorité des pays fait partie de la SADC	Instauration d'une Coopération entre les pays membres et les autres

## GROUP 3: English speaking - Inland fisheries

**CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP TO CREATE REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL MCS COOPERATION MECHANISMS IN THE EAST & SOUTHERN AFRICA AND INDIAN OCEAN (EA-SA-IO) REGION AND THE 4TH MEETING OF THE SADC TASK FORCE ON IUU FISHING  
09-11 MAY 2016, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE**

### TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE WORKING GROUPS SESSION

Three working group sessions are proposed to discuss on the following thematic areas indicated below. Each group will be led by a facilitator and a reporter who should take notes (detailed) on the discussions for the report to the plenary.

Methodology: Brainstorming, sharing experiences, guided discussions, taking notes.

#### A. IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

The identification of priority actions will be based on the thematic areas proposed below.

#### **THEMATIC AREA 1:** Strengthening Human and Technical Capacity of MCS systems in EA, SA & IO Region

Guiding questions:

- What are the main constraints and opportunities with regards to strengthening capacity for effective and sustainable Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Fisheries at the national and/or regional level?
- Identify priority actions

## National level

- Inland fisheries do not have much understanding on IUU issues
- Political will present
- Marginalised communities

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Actions Priorities Actions
1.	Absence of Plans of action for Nations	Présence of international plan in plan of Action, Regional Institutions, staff, political will	Put in place POAs
2.	Inadequate trained personnel / numbers (weak capacity)	Training institutions, unemployed skilled labour, Co-management structures in place	Put in place training programmes
3.	Low awareness (generally) on IUU issues	Training institutions	Carry out awareness programmes and training on IUU issues
4.	Lack of equipment to tackle IUU fishing	Neighbouring states with capacity	Pool resources where possible

## Regional level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Actions Priorities Actions
1.	Absence of Plans of action for shared waters	Presence of international plan in plan of Action, Regional Institutions, staff	Put in place POAs
2.	Inadequate trained personell / numbers	Training institutions	Carry out awareness programmes and training on IUU issues
3.	Low awareness (generally) on IUU issues	Neighbouring states with capacity	Pool resources where possible

## THEMATIC AREA 2: Sub-Regional and Regional Cooperation and Collaboration for MCS

Guiding questions:

- What are the issues/constraints and opportunities in establishing effective cooperation and collaboration in MCS in fight against IUU fishing at national and regional level ?
- Identify priority actions

## Regional level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Actions Priorities Actions
1.	Absence of co-operation frameworks (MOUs, co-op agreements)	Sharing of ressources	Put in place frameworks for co-operation
2.	Language barriers	RECs and RBO's in place	
3.	Cross border fisher communities (making IUU enforcement difficult)	Easy to organise communities due to commonality	Take advantage of traditional legal systems

**THEMATIC AREA 3:** Issues of Legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks, sovereignty in matters of MCS

Guiding questions:

- What are the issues/constraints and opportunities to improve the legal, institutional and regulatory framework in the matters of the fighting against IUU fishing ?
- Identify priority actions

**National level**

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Actions Priorities Actions
1.	Numerous small scale fishers	Legislation in place	Licensing of players
2.	Judiciary weak on fisheries knowledge	Legal systems in place	Educate judiciary, Put in place fisheries (environmental) courts
3.	Civil conflicts		
4.	Illegal fishing gear use	Legal systems in place	

**Regional level**

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Actions Priorities Actions
1.	Unharmonised legislation and regulations	RFOs and RFBs	Harmonisation
2.	Low/lack of information sharing	RFOs and RFBs	Put in place information sharing platforms
3.	Lack of co-operative frameworks	RFOs and RFBs	
4.	Diverse legal systems from country history	RFOs and RFBs	Harmonisation

**THEMATIC AREA 4:** Mechanism for sustainable financial support for MCS

Guiding questions:

- What are the issues/constraints and opportunities for mobilizing and securing funding for SCS systems at national and regional level ?
- Identify priority actions

**National level**

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Actions Priorities Actions
1.	Low budgetary allocation to fisheries sector	Private sector partners, Presence of development partners	Put in place strategy to stimulate funding, Highlight how much fisheries is contributing/potential to socio-economic development (importance of sector economically – Generate interest)
2.	Lack of strategies for resource mobilisation	Presence of development partners	Put in place strategy to stimulate funding

## Regional level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Actions Priorities Actions
1.	Changing trends in development partner financing policies/environment	Members states can show ownership by internally mobilising resources, Fisheries private sector (PPPs)	Mobilise resources locally
2.	Financial sustainability of RECs and RBOs	RECs and RBO's in place	Put in place strategy to stimulate funding

## TEMATHIC AREA 5: Knowledge of the fishery resources and information sharing

Guiding questions:

- What are the constraints and opportunities of the knowledge acquisition on the fishery resources and the information sharing at national and regional level ?
- Identify priority actions

## National level

No.	Constraints /issues	Opportunities	Actions Priorities Actions
1.	Multiple landing sites		
2.	Lack of information on production		Mapping of trade routes



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