Implementing Fisheries Management plan and combating IUU Fishing Lesson Learned from Developing Countries





Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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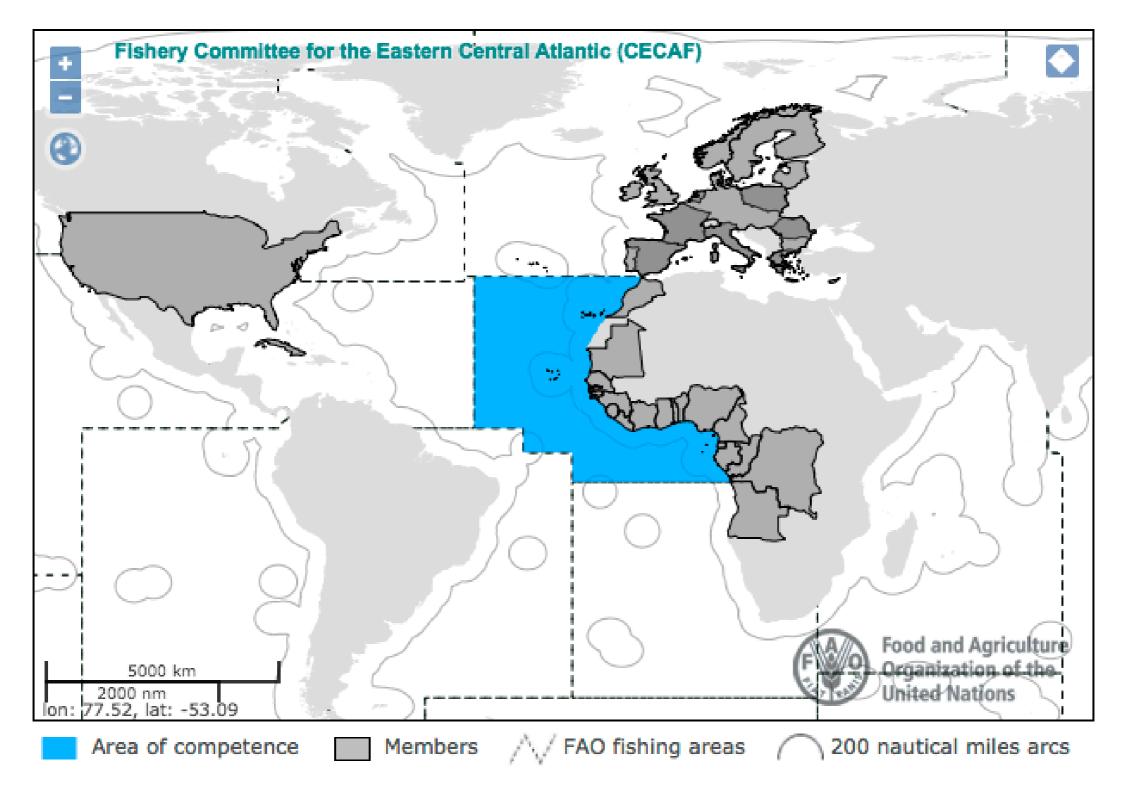


Fisheries = sub-set of number of developing countries that are dispoportionenatly dependent upon inland and capture fisheries as part of their existing food and nutritional security

FOCUS ON CECAF AREA



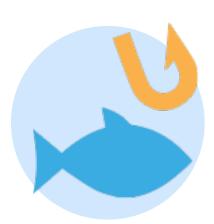
CECAF Area







Small pelagic species migrating between countries, e.g. sardinellas / Shared stocks



Coastal demersal species on the shelf: e.g. shrimp, cephalopods, wide range of fish species such as croakers, groupers, seabreams, etc



Large pelagic species, tuna stocks migrating through deeper waters / shared stocks

Fisheries Management Issues

- Overexploitation
- On habitats (from fishing/fishing related activity, bycatch impacts ties/externals)
- Livelihoods/dependence on fisheries/fishers/fisher communities
- Trade/big business
- Weak management/How to implement EAF?/Develop appropriate management tools
- Shared stocks
- IUU
- Poor Data in the region (not all parts!)
- Reporting issues
- Climate variability and change
- Lack of good governance

IUU Fishing in the Africa Region



Along the coast of Africa, IUU fishing takes various forms:

- surveillance avoidance,
- transshipment,
- abuses of vessel registries,
- licensing abuses,
- interactions with artisanal vessels and sister ships (I.



- the implementation of non-compliant fishing gear and fishing without a license
- industrial level, IUU fishing is mostly conducted by
 foreign vessels fishing without a fishing license
- engaging in illegal transshipment activities in national waters and on the high seas
- **not reporting** the catches made/**making false statements** and operating in fishing zones reserved for the artisanal segment.



Persistent Challenges to Combat IUU Fishing

There are several political, legal, institutional, educational and operational challenges to be addressed in the fight against IUU fishing, including:



Strengthening of legal and governance frameworks at national, regional and global levels



Enhancing the capacity of developing States to manage, monitor and control fishing activities



Developing globally accepted standards for market access, trade and traceability

Suggested Recommendations



Work with international organizations and RFB/RFMOs to enhance fisheries legislations and ensure legislation is in line with existing international instruments to combat IUU fishing



Implement international instruments for fisheries management and IUU

PSMA, Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance, IPOA-IUU (national and regional level), MCS, 1993 Compliance Agreement



Reinforce regional cooperation and coordination

- National and regional level, national law enforcement agencies, fisheries authorities, coast guards, customs, port authorities
- Coordinate with FCWC, COREP, COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO, SRFC, ICCAT, INTERPOL, Fish-i Africa, Stop Illegal Fishing, EU, State and non-State actors
- Establish regional arrangement for implementation of PSMA, MCS and other instruments to combat IUU fishing
- Enhance effectiveness of and strengthen RFMOs/RFBs for fisheries management, implementation of instruments and enforcement of regulations

Concluding remarks



Promote collaboration on fisheries and environmental issues, in the context of existing mandates and competencies



All parties need to see the benefit of the collaboration with respect to their role and mandate



Collaboration can be at various levels, it is important to note which level is of relevance for a given topic/issue

Concluding remarks (cont.)



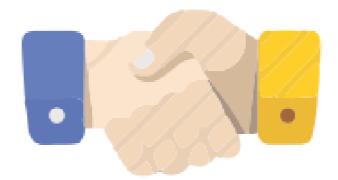
Requires an investment and commitment by the countries and organizations involved



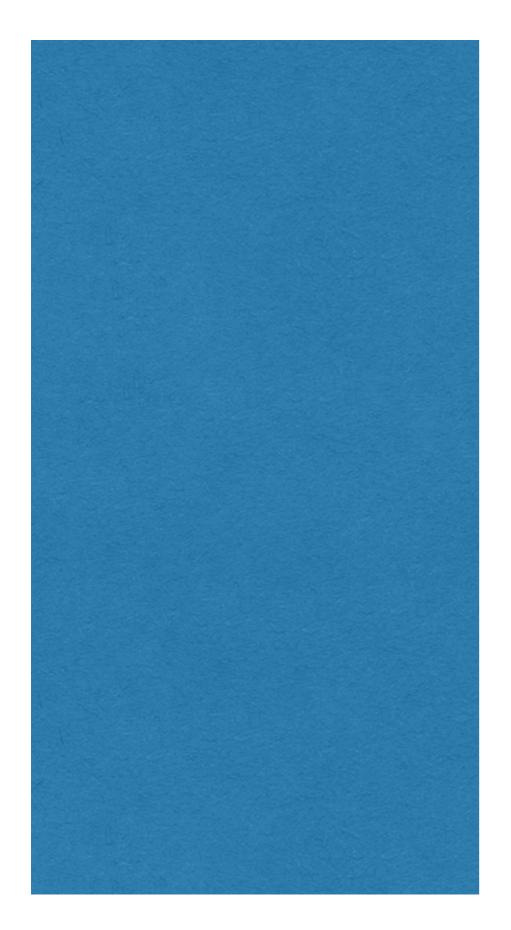
Importance of recognizing existing mechanisms and management frameworks, also when discussing new concepts

Take Home Message

Governments to sign on the Port State Measures Agreement and to consider taking immediate action to implement the treaty.









Thank You

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