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## **The Promotion of Sustainable and Equitable Fisheries Access Agreements in the Western Indian Ocean Region**



**White Sands Hotel  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
June 20 -21, 2005**

**WWF Eastern African Marine Ecoregion Programme**



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## Western Indian Ocean Workshop



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**World Wide Fund for Nature**  
**The Promotion of Sustainable and Equitable Fisheries Access Agreements**  
**in the Western Indian Ocean**

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# Acronyms

<b>WIO</b>	Western Indian Ocean
<b>WWF</b>	Worldwide Fund for Nature
<b>IUU</b>	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
<b>EEZ</b>	Exclusive Economic Zone
<b>WSSD</b>	World Summit on Sustainable Development
<b>FA</b>	Fisheries Agreement
<b>CFP</b>	Common Fisheries Policy
<b>WAMER</b>	Western Africa Marine Ecoregion
<b>GRT</b>	Gross registered tonnage
<b>CCRF</b>	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
<b>TAC</b>	Total allowable catch
<b>DWFN</b>	Distant Water Fishing Nations
<b>EAME</b>	Eastern African Marine Ecoregion
<b>UNCLOS</b>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
<b>WCFC</b>	West and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention
<b>FPA-</b>	Fishing Partnership Agreement
<b>SRFC-</b>	Sub - regional Fisheries Commission
<b>IOTC</b>	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>SR</b>	Seychelles Rupee
<b>Kshs</b>	Kenya Shillings
<b>SWIOFC</b>	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
<b>VMS</b>	Vessel Monitoring System
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ESA</b>	Eastern and Southern Africa geographic configuration
<b>FFA</b>	Forum Fisheries Agency
<b>EPA</b>	Economic Partnership agreements
<b>MCS</b>	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>LDC</b>	Least Developed countries
<b>IOC</b>	Indian Ocean Commission
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>CCAMLR</b>	Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
<b>SWIOFP</b>	South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Programme
<b>SWIOFC</b>	South Western Indian ocean Fisheries Commission
<b>WIOLAB</b>	Western Indian Ocean --LAB
<b>SIDS</b>	Small island Developing States
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>ASLME</b>	Agulhas large marine ecosystem
<b>ACP</b>	African, Caribbean and Pacific States

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# 1.0 Background to the Workshop

Fisheries the world over are changing tremendously, particularly as a result of technical progress, the emergence of new powers in the sector and the legitimate aspirations of many developing countries that wish to develop a fishing industry.

The Western Indian Ocean (WIO) coastal states include; Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Comoros and the French Reunion, all of which have high marine biological diversity with unique habitats and ecosystems. Moreover, the region has the largest number of commercial fish species in the world because of the existence of these highly productive ecosystems. However, besides all these positive aspects regarding this region, habitat degradation and overexploitation of marine resources is today creating a large threat to marine biodiversity than at any other time in the history of our planet.

Fisheries play an important role for the countries in the region, as a major contributor to food supplies and rural employment in foreshore areas, and as a significant foreign exchange earner. In general, the sector plays an important role in the economy of coastal areas, where alternative sources of employment and food supply are often quite limited. It is also important to note that for the Island states, catches of tuna are even more important and steadily increasing. A great majority of fisher folks in this region are in the small-scale artisanal sector, often using a diverse range of small craft-gear combinations for fishing. A significant proportion of this population lives in poverty, and from environmental and socioeconomic points of view, they are among the most vulnerable group in the WIO countries.

On the other hand, the commercial and industrial fishers, commonly represented by distant water fishing nations, harvest the fisheries resources through bilateral and multilateral fishing agreements. These Agreements became necessary after many Coastal States established Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) in the mid-1970s and early 1980s. Although the zones cover only 35% of the total area of the seas, they contain 90% of the world's fish stocks.

It is important to note that relations between coastal countries in the region and fishing fleets from non-adjacent countries changed radically with the onset of the "United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" in 1982. This convention enabled the coastal countries to protect their fishing resources by recognizing the right of these states to determine how their waters were to be exploited. The convention also provided a legal basis and economic motivation for the negotiation of access agreements between Coastal States and distant water fishing fleets. Thus, legally, fisheries stocks came under the control of the respective countries closest to them. Therefore, fishing fleets, which had traditionally fished in these waters, no longer had access. In order to regain fishing access to those traditional fishing areas and extend it to new areas, the non-adjacent countries concluded Fishing Agreements with the coastal countries concerned.

In effect, the declaration of EEZs gave all coastal states the option to either harvest the fish themselves or allow foreign vessels to harvest the same.

Under the fishing access agreements governments of the countries in the region are compensated to allow foreign boats fish in their waters. There is an apparent justification for the host country to engage in these agreements as they provide a mechanism through which, if the host country does not have a domestic fleet with which to exploit its EEZ resources, it can still redeem value from those resources.

The European Union Member Countries have signed 15 or more such agreements with African and Western Indian Ocean countries, since 1993. Relative to other fishing nations the EU plays a significant role as a distant water fishing fleet in this region with quite significant allocation of financial investments. In 2002, catches under the international fishing agreements accounted for 20% of all European Union catches valued at approximately EURO 1 billion. This therefore underscores the significant position held by the EU with regards to exploitation of fisheries resources in non-adjacent waters of the Western Indian Ocean.

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, the European Union subscribed to the aim of global sustainable fisheries including the objective to “maintain or restore fish stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015.” This commitment taken on by the EC in the Plan of Implementation adopted in Johannesburg will go a long way in supporting efforts in the region to achieve sustainable fisheries. Other fishing fleets in the region come from Asian countries, former Soviet Union, Spain, Japan, America and France, among others. It is imperative that their activities have an impact on the local fishing industry and local communities’ food security and livelihoods.

Shared stocks are a cause of concern for most Coastal States in the world. In this respect, mitigated trends can be observed through the many fisheries bodies responsible for a specific sub-region or through specific arrangements among countries. It is not surprising to note that effective conservation and management of international fisheries resources call for actions to be undertaken within the framework of regional and sub-regional level institutions.

In the WIO region for example, the role of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, must be underscored as it provides a framework within which the representatives of governments in the wider WIO and Eastern Indian Ocean regions can formulate ways to manage the fish resources of the open seas and overlapping stocks, specifically tuna and tuna-like species which are represented by 16 species. It is therefore significant that countries in the region understand the importance of their memberships to the commission, for promoting regional cooperation with a view to ensuring optimal utilization of the shared tuna fish stocks. Other initiatives such as the South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) also have a role to play in the management of fisheries in the region.

Fishing overcapacity and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing are two important fisheries management challenges faced by the WIO countries. These issues are of serious and increasing concern. Illegal fishing undermines efforts to conserve and manage the fish stocks. It includes a range of illicit activities; fishing without permission or out of season; harvesting prohibited species; using outlawed

types of fishing gear; disregarding catch quotas; or non-reporting or underreporting catch weights.

The Coastal States in the region have signed fishing agreements with distant-water fishing nations that should be based on the long-term interests of their economies and should also be to the advantage of their coastal fishing communities. This workshop therefore provided a forum for different players in the sector to share experiences pertaining to the nature of Access Agreements in the region and also addressed the terms and conditions of these Agreements, with a view of arriving at regulating Fishing Access Agreements that are solidly embedded in sustainability and fairness.

## **2.0 Objectives and Context of the Workshop**

### **2.1 Why is WWF interested in access agreements?**

- To bring about essential change of direction in access agreements to reverse the negative consequences for fisheries and local communities, with a view to reducing poverty
- To ensure the local communities and local fishing industries are not deprived from revenue opportunities
- To ensure that fisheries agreements are not in breach with the development goals agreed upon by the international community, including the EU reformed CFP which emphasizes the promotion of sustainability and true partnership with third countries

### **2.2 Ecoregion Conservation**

An Ecoregion represents the physical and ecological linkages of the marine and coastal habitats. The Ecoregion conservation approach is a broad-scale, integrated approach that aims to conserve, and where necessary, restore the marine biological diversity of an entire Ecoregion. This presents complex management issues related to political, socio-economic, and biodiversity characteristics, thus requiring a long term conservation commitment. By focusing greater attention on regions, the interest and commitment of individual national governments is boosted. Both the Eastern African Marine Ecoregion (EAME) consisting of Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa, and the sister Ecoregion- the western Indian Ocean Islands Marine Ecoregion (WIOIME) consisting of the Island states of Madagascar, Comoros, French-Reunion, Mauritius and Seychelles were represented as they together form the WIO and are closely linked.

**(See Appendix 3- map of EAME)**

The workshop sought to address biodiversity issues and their linkages to the economic well being and livelihoods of the nationals of the WIO states, with a view that all interest groups should arrive at regulating fishing access that is solidly embedded in sustainability and fairness. The workshop conducted discussions on the relationship between fishing agreements and a sustainable exploitation of fish resources and finally recommendations were made on the way forward.

The key fisheries issues in EAME;

### **Governance and management**

- Inadequate Compliance (e.g. time/area closures).
- Inadequate mechanisms to control increases in fishing capacity/catch and effort.
- Lack of conservation and management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

### **Human and financial resources**

- Inadequate Monitoring, Control and Surveillance.
- Unreliable fisheries statistics/data for decision making

### **Economic diversification**

- Few alternative sources of income for fishers and their families
- Attitudes

### **Overexploited fish stocks**

- Unsustainable fishing methods and gears
- By-catch and juvenile fishing

### **Pressures from foreign and domestic fishing fleets**

- Too many people chasing too few fish
- Inequitable fisheries access agreements.

It was observed that opportunities exist for the States to forge towards sustainable management of fisheries in the region, viz;

- **Institutions:** Existence of Fisheries Management Organization such as IOTC and the newly formed South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission are important for effective conservation and management
- **Policy:** There are international instruments addressing IUU fishing,
- **Experiences:** Lessons from around the globe

However, the challenges these States have to face in their endeavor to attain sustainable fisheries include:

- Management of shared stocks
- Fishing overcapacity
- Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing
- By-catch
- Equitable distribution of Benefits from Fisheries resources
- Fairness of the Fishing Access Agreements
- Monitoring Control and Surveillance

The workshop objectives were therefore to;

- **Share information** and **establish dialogue** between different actors
- Explore tools like establishing **minimum access conditions**
- Promote **fair access agreements** that are compatible with sustainable marine resource exploitation;
- Stimulate **collaboration for regional stock management**.
- **Learn from the experiences of others**

## 3.0 Workshop Record

### 3.1 Dr. Herman Mwageni's remarks

Dr. Herman Mwageni, Country representative for WWF-Tanzania programme office, welcomed the delegates. He noted the magnitude of the meeting organized by the EAME secretariat, whilst recognizing the Island states as well from WIOIME. The crisis being faced by fisheries worldwide, he said would result in loss of livelihoods and biodiversity if not arrested or managed accordingly and WIO was not an exception. However, quick action is required.

Fisheries Access Agreements is one of the key issues that were identified in the EAME process as crucial and this, he said was just a beginning, in terms of supporting the partners to achieve sustainable exploitation of the resource for the benefit of today and future generations.

### 3.2 Minister's remarks

Honourable Mrs. Zakia Hamdani Meghji, Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism-Tanzania stressed the need to reverse the downward trend of fish populations in the marine sector of WIO states. She maintained that this was the answer to poverty reduction and food security in the region. She recognized the socio-economic and environmental vulnerability of small scale artisanal fishers, the majority of who live in poverty.

It is the desire of countries of the WIO to put in place mechanisms geared towards achieving sustainable fisheries and equitable distribution of benefits from the fishery resources. The **Fishing access agreements** is one of such specific mechanisms recommended to be employed in this regard.

Ideally, the Fishing Access Agreements are supposed to provide similar benefits to all the WIO states. However, experiences show that if not done carefully, these agreements may not necessarily bear the desired benefits or provide an adequate framework for achieving sustainable fisheries management for the states. The member states therefore need not only implement their fisheries management plans but also enhance their negotiation capabilities. Hon. Meghji drew the attention of participants to the transboundary nature of fisheries resources, emphasizing that there

was a need to collaborate regionally in the negotiation of fishing access agreements. Solo negotiations she said leads to risk on resource sustainability at regional level.

### 3.3 Summary of Presentations

#### 3.3.1 Country Presentations:

##### 3.3.1.1 Seychelles – Rondolph Payet, Managing Director Seychelles Fishing Authority

#### The importance of fisheries

Seychelles EEZ extends to 1.4 million sq. miles. Fisheries provide the following;

- **Employment (% of total employment)**

1. Canning Factory	7.6
2. Local fishing	3.3
3. Industrial fisheries service sector	3.1
	-----
	14
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- **Exports**

Canned tuna exports represent 87% of the country's foreign exports

- **Foreign Exchange Earnings** **Seychelles Rupees -SR(Million)**

Canned tuna exports	771.17	
Other fish exports	74.68	
Revenue from industrial tuna activities	274.60	
Licence fees	24.69	
	-----	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,145.14</b>	<b>(1)</b>
<b>Tourism Related earnings</b>	<b>770.0</b>	<b>(2)</b>
US\$ 131.2m (1)		
US\$ 95.8 m (2)		

Fisheries is the main foreign exchange earner for Seychelles.

#### The Artisanal Sector

There are about 400 vessels fishing mainly for demersal and small pelagics. The total Catch amounts to 4,500 MT per year. Stocks are near their maximum exploitable level. Only 10% are exported either fresh or frozen. The infrastructure is fairly good, and includes fishing quays and good post harvest practices,

#### The Semi-Industrial Sector

There are about 12 vessels using long lines as their main method of fishing. The target species is swordfish and tuna mainly for the export market, usually fresh in ice.

The total catch is about 400 tonnes. This is a developing fishery with room for modest expansion. 60 % of the catch is exported to Europe (mainly France, Spain, UK, and Germany). And there are prospects for increased exports to other markets.

## Industrial Sector

It is dominated by foreign fishing vessels mainly purse seines and long lines licensed to fish in Seychelles waters. Seychelles licenses about 35 EU purse seines, 40 Japanese long lines, 125 Taiwanese long lines and 20 South Korean long lines. This is done by way of fishing agreements. Seychelles has 25 industrial long lines and 11 purse seines flying its flag. Tuna stocks are near their full exploitable biomass.

- **Victoria Fishing Port**

The port handles transshipment of about 359,000 Mt. of tuna per year ( 88 % of the total catch of the Western Indian Ocean fleet ). 90,000 tonnes of the total landed goes to the Indian Ocean tuna canning factory for processing. This is the biggest tuna transshipment port in the Indian Ocean and probably in the world. The tunas are then distributed globally. Activity in the fishing Port generated about SR 311 Million in 2003, excluding licence fees. The fishing Port is therefore extremely important for Seychelles. Seychelles is a contracting party to the IOTC.

- **The Canning Factory**

The Indian Ocean tuna factory is the second largest in the world, but first in value of turnover. It has a workforce of approximately 2,500 people (45% expatriates). A total of 90,000 Mt processed per annum. 14% of the canned tuna is imported into the EU. A total of 360,000 Million cans are produced per year.

The challenge here is that the cost differentials between a small island nation and large nations such as Thailand and Philippines are naturally preferential to the large countries.

**Table 1. Access Agreements**

	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Vessel Type</b>
<b>European Union</b>	6 years	40 purse seine, 12 longlines, financial contribution amounting EURO 4.125m per year base on 55,000 tons per year
<b>Japan</b>	1 year	longlines
<b>Taiwan deep sea tuna boat owners and exporters association</b>	3 years	Long lines
<b>Mauritius</b>	2 years renewable reciprocal	10 purse seine and 20 long lines
<b>Private agreements</b>	1 year	Long line and purse seine

## EU Partnership Agreements

The new EU agreement provides for regular consultations by both parties on matters pertaining to the management of fish stocks as well as other matters of mutual interest. The nature of payment is either a flat rate payment, or payment is based on catch and value of catch, catch in EEZ, or payment in kind. Flat rate payments are preferred. Variable payments can fluctuate due to considerable problems of reliability of catch data. EU's contribution for specific projects has been very helpful - (training, VMS, development). VMS is a condition of license for all boats, port inspections etc. The data reporting has been good with purse seines but needs to improve with long liners. License payment is not the most important consideration but value added to the country.

**Table 2. Present and New agreements**

Present Agreement	New agreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Financial contribution;</b> -EUR 3.46M p.a, consisting of;               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EUR 2.3M p.a (paid directly to the government)</li> <li>2. EUR 1.16M p.a (paid for targeted actions, research, training, MCS, development)</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>EC contribution based on a reference tonnage of 46.000t p.a. X EUR 75per ton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Purse seines</b></li> </ul> <p>EUR 10,000 representing catch of 400t in EEZ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Long Lines</b></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EUR 2,000 for longlines of more than 150 GRT representing catch of 80t in EEZ</li> <li>- EUR 1500 for long lines of 150 GRT or less representing catch of 60t in EEZ</li> </ul>	<p>EUR 4.125M p.a of which 36 % (EUR 1.48M p.a.) will be used towards defining and implementing a sectoral fisheries policy. The parties will meet not later than 15<sup>th</sup> April 2005 to decide on the allocations. A separate paper will be presented to cabinet for approval.</p> <p>Reference tonnage increased to 55,000t p.a. at a rate of EUR 75 per ton.</p> <p>EUR 15,000 representing catch of 600t in EEZ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EUR 3,000 for longlines more than 150 GRT representing catch of 120t in EEZ</li> <li>- EUR 2,250 for long lines of 150 GRT or less representing catch of 90t in EEZ</li> </ul>

## **Implementation of Fisheries Policy under the Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPA)**

- Countries must have a defined fisheries policy
- A proportion of the Financial Contribution to used implement the policy
- EC not concerned about the use of the money – rather the results obtained.
- Move away from targeted actions
- Becoming a developing tool with the onus on the coastal state
- Evaluation important through sectoral indicators

### **Challenges**

- Countries should a good statistical database for tuna statistics
- A sound fisheries policy
- All the countries with tuna stocks in their EEZ should be a member of the IOTC – **Non negotiable**
- Coastal states have to increase their presence at the IOTC – after all these are our resources

### **Conclusion**

- Countries should drive the FPA.
- Countries should have sound knowledge of their tuna stock and be aware of potential stock.
- The FPA - net benefit to the countries.
- Vessel owners should pay more.
- Move towards electronic logbooks – near real time reporting.
- Develop potential partnership with EC private sectors.

#### **3.3.1.2 Kenya - Mrs Nancy Gitonga, Director of fisheries**

##### **Status of major marine fish stock**

The Level of development is basically artisanal and is restricted to inshore fisheries which are over fished. The fishery beyond 6 nm is generally untapped. A commercial shrimp fishing with maximum exploitable biomass of 400 m tons exists. The Small pelagic fishery e.g. sardines remains unexploited. Sport fishery stocks under threat from long line tuna fishery. There is very low investment in marine fisheries.

##### **Marine Fisheries and the National Economy**

Inshore Marine fisheries contribute only 8% of total fish landings. The national production stands at 119,655 m. tons (2003) and valued at Kenya shillings (Kshs) 6.6 billion to fisherman. Marine income contributes only Kshs. 0.5 billion to the fishermen and Freshwater fisheries Kshs. 6.1 billion. Out of over 50,000 artisanal fishermen in Kenya, only about 9,000 engage in marine fishery (18%). Individual earnings per year amount to approximately Kshs. 56,000 (US\$ 800). It is evident that the statistical data system grossly undervalues fisheries. The level of employment in marine fisheries is low, but a good number of women employed in small scale fish trade.

**Table 3. Marine Fisheries Export (2004)**

<b>Produce</b>	<b>Weight (Kg)</b>	<b>Value (Kshs)</b>	<b>% in value</b>	<b>Price/Kg(Kshs.)</b>
Cattle fish	17,790	2,775,240	0.33	156
Lobsters	182,927	115,657,639	13.79	632
Octopus	601,897	142,355,533	16.97	237
Prawn	232,341	106,509,328	12.70	458
Tuna Loins	10,651,267	471,413,550	56.21	44 (Labour)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,686,222</b>	<b>838,711,290</b> <b>(US\$ 11.2M)</b>	<b>100</b>	

The Nile perch fishery contributed 15,728 metric tons valued at Kshs 4 billion or USD= 54.2 Million in 2004

### **Fisheries Management Challenges**

- Weak MCS system.
- Procurement of Satellite surveillance system
- IUU fishing
- Trans-boundary fishery
- Resource user conflicts.
- Weak policy, research and legislation
- Poor infrastructure, especially cold chain

### **Fisheries Partnership Agreements**

Preparation for the FPA negotiation through:

- Capacity building (studies, teams)
- Regional integrated options
- Participation in ESA FFA initiative
- Impact assessment in the EU;
- Enhanced Surveillance System;
- Legislation and policy options.

### **Status of EEZ Fisheries**

- Licensing of foreign vessels;
- Inadequate Surveillance System;
- Use of the Kenya Navy for deep sea patrols.
- Increasing interest and enquiries for acquisition of flags of convenience
- Low investments in deep sea fishery
- Inadequate knowledge on stocks.

## **Why Kenya feels that EU Agreements may not be fair**

- EU benefits from value addition and jobs.
- EU fleets benefits from subsidies
- Subsidies for fishing fleet leads to over fishing,
- Poor knowledge on fish stocks could cause over exploitation.
- No development agenda such as establishment of processing industry

## **FPA should aim at achieving;**

- Better resource management
- Transparent participatory surveillance and monitoring with the coastal States to eliminate IUU fishing
- Adequate scientific knowledge on stocks
- Stock assessment
- Deliberate partnership in the development of small, medium and large scale fisheries in the coastal States (infrastructure, old chain, Processing Plants)

## **General concerns**

- EU due to over-fishing in its waters need to import 60% of its fish requirement
- Increased demand by Fish Processing industry and consumer, has led to the desperate need of raw material importation
- EU Agreements ensure retention of over 35,000 jobs mainly in processing in the EU
- It would make economic sense to have the raw material processed close to where it is derived but this is not what prevails.

## **FPA in Relation to EPA**

- What happens after 2008?
- Impact of EU fish products exports into ACP;
- LDC consideration and its effect in equally poor countries not classified as LDC
- Would there be level playing ground?
- How would poor countries with poor infrastructure and high bank interest rates, such as Kenya compete with EU in the same market and same fishing grounds?

## **The role the Coastal States**

- Ensure FPA benefit the fisheries sectors not national treasuries;
- Become members of regional Fisheries Management Organization and participate actively;
- Expedite establishment of national and regional MCS Systems;
- Facilitate Stock Assessment; and
- Ensure sound policy and legislation is in place.

## Recent initiatives on EEZ Fisheries Management & Development

- Membership to 10TC
- Accession to the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement
- Participation in the formation of SWIOFC;
- Investment meeting held in June 2004, identified areas for marine development and investment
- Pursuing Membership to INFOPESCHE.

## Recent Initiatives for Inshore Fisheries Development and Management

- Procurement of Patrol boats
- Research on Shrimp Fishery to resolve resource use conflict
- Development of cold chain infrastructure to help reduce post harvest losses and therefore encourage investment in medium scale fishing
- Introduce fishing technologies to tap pelagic fishery currently unutilized
- Project proposal for Private/Public Partnership in shrimp farming at North Coast of Kenya.

### 3.3.1.3 *United Republic of Tanzania- Winfried Haule, Assistant director of fisheries*

#### Status of the Marine Fisheries

The major fish stocks include:

- Demersals - Sharks Rays, Scavengers, Parrot fish, Milkfish, Rabbitfish, Rock cod, Queenfish, Catfish, Threadfish, Cobia, Mulletts, Flatfish, Octopus, and Prawns.
- Pelagics- Sardines, Mackerels, Halfbeaks, Jacks, Kingfish, Tunas, Swordfish and Silversides

#### Level of investment

- Artisanal fishery

Most fishermen use simple gear and vessels of limited range. Fishing vessels include; dug-out canoes, outrigger canoes, sailboats and dhows driven by sails, which can be fitted with outboard engines. Fishing vessels and crafts have limited range, of not more than 4km away from the shore. Fishing gear includes; traps hooks and lines nets and harpoons.

A marine fisheries frame survey in 1999 recorded the following;

- |                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| • Number of fishermen        | 20625 |
| • Number of fishing vessels  | 5157  |
| • Number of Outboard engines | 463   |
| • Number of Inboard engines  | 55    |
| • Gillnets                   | 9125  |

• Shark nets	3463
• Beach seines	319
• Scoop nets	256
• Ring nets	128
• Hooks	9383
• Traps	5299
• fixed Traps	254
• Purse seines	15

The annual marine catch has fluctuated from 45000 to 54000 tons over the years.

- Industrial fishery

Records for the coastal (shallow) Prawn Trawling indicate that in 2004, 25 shallow water prawn trawlers were operational. Over the years 1988 to 2004 prawn catches have fluctuated on average, between 650 and 1000 tons annually. Catch per Unit Effort reached its peak of 340Kg in 1991, and has since then decreased to 340Kg in 2004.

Fishing in the EEZ is being carried out by 89 Purse seiners and Longliners.

### **Domestic markets for marine resources**

The overall flow of fish in coastal areas can be divided into three categories, with respect to the contribution of the Marine Fisheries to the National Economy;

- Fisheries production and marketing centred around Dar es Salaam, which has the largest population and consumer market in Tanzania
- Production and marketing in the Northern areas such as Tanga
- Production and marketing in the Southern areas such as Lindi Mtwara

Besides the aforementioned markets, fish is also transported to inland market areas.

### **Export Markets**

This is dominated by prawns, beche de mer (sea cucumbers,) Lobsters, Crabs, Octopus, Sea shells, Squids, Sea weeds and some selected processed fin fish. The major markets are in the European Union, whilst other markets include SADC Region countries, Japan and the USA. Sale prices at landing sites are determined through auctions or by bargaining conducted by fishermen and buyers. During the fish auctioning and selling conducted at all the landing sites including Dar es Salaam weighing by scales are not carried out at all. Prices vary depending on landed quantities, number of buyers and their desire to purchase, species, freshness and quality of fish etc. Fish buyers may provide some fishing boats with fuel, engine, fishing materials and even advance money under agreement to secure fish.

## International level initiative

Tanzania actively participates in Regional and International fora to enhance sustainable management of resources in the EEZ as provided for in the UN conventions. To that effect Tanzania is among the participating states to the SADC – EU – MCS Project.

### 3.3.1.4 Comoros- undergoing translation from French to ENG

### 3.3.1.5 Madagascar- Andriantsoa Mamy, Director of the Department of Fisheries and Halieutic Resources

## Geographic Position

Madagascar has a coastline of 5603 km in length, with mangrove coverage of 300.000 ha. The EEZ is 1.140.000 km<sup>2</sup> (land area 590.750 Km<sup>2</sup>) and continental shelf is 117.000 Km<sup>2</sup>

**Table 4. Fisheries Potential of Madagascar**

Resources	Potential (tons)	Exploitable level
<b>1. Marine and estuaries</b>	<b>320,400</b>	
Industrial coastal shrimp	8,000	Optimal
Traditional coastal shrimp	1,700	?
Deep sea shrimp	1,000	Under exploited
Mangrove's crab	7,500	Under exploited
Red lobster	340	Exploited completely
Green lobster	1,000	Under exploited
Small pelagic fishes	160,000	Non exploited
Demersal fishes	45,000	Under exploited
Tuna	51,600	Under exploited
Red algae	3,600	Under exploited
Sea cucumber	670	Over exploited
Fish water estuaries	40,000	Under exploited
<b>2. Fresh water resources</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>Near maximal</b>
<b>3. Aquaculture</b>	<b>88,000</b>	
Fresh water aquaculture	30,000	Under exploited
Shrimp aquaculture	58,000	Under exploited
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>448,400</b>	

## Types of Fisheries

- Industrial fisheries

The boats used in this fishery have power engines more than 50Hp. Shrimp trawlers belonging to local companies are also used. There are also freezer trawlers and trawlers carrying ice. Tuna seiner or long liner are owned by foreign companies and fishing trips last up to 20 - 30 days for shrimp trawlers.

- Artisanal fisheries

Boats used either have inboard or outboard engines limited to 50Hp. The artisanal fishery uses trawlers and boats which collect traditional products. Trawlers carrying ice are used and trips last up to 15 days, the target species being shrimp, fish.

- Traditional Fisheries

Traditional methods are used, with non-motorized pirogues operating within a very limited range. Fishing gears include nets, fixed traps and beach seine. The products are smoked, dried and salted. The good quality shrimp is bought by big processors. For all types of fisheries, the period of fishing shrimp is opened in March and closed in November especially in the west coast

See Fig. 9&10- Agreement with the European Union (Madagascar)

**Table 5. Fishing fleet**

Target species	Artisanal	Industrial	Traditional
Shrimp	36	70	N/A
Tuna		EU: 40 purse seine 40 long lines Other: foreign 20 longline, 6 national	
Fish and other	40		25,000

**Table 6. Fish Catches**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Marine production</b>	91,497	98,459	101,233	109,793	106,438
<b>Industrial fishing</b>	22,474	22,571	24,663	26,638	26,949
<b>Artisanal fishing</b>	630	587	620	667	705
<b>Traditional fishing</b>	64,907	70,501	70,551	76,922	72,763
<b>Mariculture</b>	3,486	4,800	5,399	5,566	6,021
<b>Fresh water production</b>	31,560	32,300	32,350	32,400	32,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	123,057	130,759	133,583	142,193	138.838

## **Monitoring Control and surveillance**

The unit was created by ministerial decree in 1999 and is based in Antananarivo with another station in Mahajanga. The activities of the unit include;

- Control of activities in sea
- Terrestrial control
- Follow-up of fishing agreements
- Satellite follow-up
- Aerial surveillance
- Embarking of observers
- Formation of agents
- Regional cooperation

## **Principles of management**

- Procedures of the FED
- The principle of budgetary Control of Cell CCB of the EU
- Audit of a private cabinet (PW & Cabram)

## **Rolling stock and sea going materials**

- vehicles 4x4 (double cabin) all equipped of HF radios
- 15 motorcycles
- 2 ships of surveillance (20 m & 40 m)
- Zodiacs, 3 of which 6m and 1 for 5 m and 3 trailers

**Table 7. Agreement with European Union**

<b>Validity</b>	21 May – 20 May 2004
<b>License fees</b>	<p>Fixed to 25 Euros per ton</p> <p>Advance: a) 2500 euros per year for tuna boat purse seine (<math>\cong</math> 100 tons)  b) 1500 euros per year for long liner more than 150 TJB (<math>\cong</math> 60 tons)  c) 1100 euros per year for long liner less than 150 TJB (<math>\cong</math> 44 tons)</p>
<b>Conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Log book of fishing returned at the latest on September 30 of the year</li> <li>• Notification at least 24 hours in advance to enter or to exit the Malagasy fishing area (either by radio or by fax machine)</li> <li>• Boarding an observer until 30% of the communal ships in activity in the Malagasy fishing area</li> <li>• Fishing area beyond <b>12 marine miles of coasts</b></li> <li>• Payment of an advance 500 USD by ship before the signature of the protocol agreement</li> <li>• Utilization of beacon Inmarsat C, one position per hour and 24 positions per day</li> <li>• Takes in charge the cost of Malagasy observer. Boarding one observer per ship in activity in the Malagasy fishing area</li> <li>• Payment royalty of entry in the Malagasy EEZ : 1 000 USD per ship</li> <li>• Obligation of declaration of entry and exit of the Malagasy EEZ</li> <li>• Embarking 2 sailors or payment of compensation</li> <li>• Agree for inspections and surveillance of fishing activities</li> </ul>
<b>See web site: <a href="http://www.maep.gov.mg">http://www.maep.gov.mg</a></b>	

**3.3.1.6 Mauritius country presentation - Munesh Munbodh, Chief Fisheries Officer Ministry of Fisheries**

**Background**

Mauritius has a population of 1.233 million, land area of 2040 sq. Kms and EEZ of 1.9 M km<sup>2</sup>. The contribution of fisheries to the GDP is 1 %. There are 2,383 artisanal fishers in Mauritius and 1,981 in Rodrigues. Other fishers total 500.

**(See Fig. 11 for EEZ of Mauritius).**

**Table 8. Main Fisheries in Mauritius**

Banks Fishery	lethrinids, snappers, groupers
Artisanal fishery	lethrinids, snappers, groupers octopus
Semi industrial fishery	snappers, groupers
Sports fishery	marlins, wahoo's, tunas
Recreational fishery	lethrinids, siganids, etc
Tuna fishery	tunas and associated species
Deep sea demersal fishery	orange roughy and alfonsino
Aquaculture	red drum & sea bream sp.

**Level of Investment in Fisheries**

- Princes Tuna Co. Ltd invested US\$ 26.6 M in the modernisation of its processing plant in 2001
- The Thon des Mascareignes Ltd invested around US\$ 26.7 M in a new tuna loins factory and production started in June 2005.
- Pelagic Process Ltd invested US\$ 1.2 M in a new factory for the processing of fresh/chilled fish
- Casamar Ltd has invested US\$ 3 M in a net manufacture/repair factory

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Tuna	219	1,118	859.4
Banks	4,643	4,525	2,793.2
Deep sea demersal	2,113	1,806	1,905.4
Coastal Lagoon & Off lagoon	1,302	1,166	1,043.4
Sports	650	650	650
Amateur	300	300	300
Aquaculture	46	33	436.9
Rodrigues	1,404	1,664	1500*
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,677</b>	<b>11,262</b>	<b>9,488.3</b>

**Table 9. Fish Production in Mauritius****Level of Employment**

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| • Fishing Activities  | 5,100 |
| • Fish processing /Industry   | 3,600 |
| • Fish Trade  | 1,000 |
| • Fish handling & Cold storage  | 400   |
| • Other services(Bunkering, ship chandling,dry docking, repairs etc.)-500 |       |

**Total** **10,600**

**Table 10. Fish Trade**

Year	Import		Export		Balance
	Qty (t)	Value(M US\$)	Qty (t)	Value (M US\$)	Value (M US\$)
2002	63,032	132.8	49,560	136.0	3.2
2003	62,323	85.3	48,719	105.9	20.6

**Fisheries Management Initiatives**

- Strict control of landings of foreign fishing vessels in order to discourage IUU fishing.
- VMS system operational as from 1st June 2005 for monitoring fishing activities.
- Management of artisanal fisheries
- Management of the banks fisheries.
- Monitoring of tuna fisheries.
- Conflicts between artisanal fishers and the tourism sector

**Challenges**

- Vulnerability of small islands to natural disasters and impact on small economies
- Fish handling in the artisanal sector
- Maximising value addition on fisheries resources
- Capacity Building to be in a position to implement provision of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing
- Ensure viable management of fisheries
- Protection of small-scale fisheries

**Opportunities**

- Value addition
- Market diversification
- Strengthening the capacity for ensuring fisheries product health conditions for entry in the EC and overseas market.
- Establishment of Fisheries Partnership Agreement

**Access Agreements**

- With the European Union
- With Seychelles
- With the Federation of Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperation Associations

## Regional Cooperation & other Fisheries Management Organisations

- IOTC
- IOC
- IOR-ARC
- SADC
- COMESA
- NEPAD
- CCAMLR (Convention member)
- SWIOP
- SWIOFC
- SIOFA

### Role of Aid Agencies

- JICA assistance for the promotion of fisheries and capacity building in Mauritius
- FAO/UNDP funding and technical assistance
- European Union: Tuna tagging and MCS

## 3.2 International perspectives

### 3.2.1 Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)- *Rondolph Payet, Chairman IOTC Compliance Committee*

IOTC is an intergovernmental organization established in Seychelles in 1996 under the auspices of FAO. It is mandated to manage tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas. **(See table 17 for tuna species under management of IOTC).**

The objective of the Commission is to promote cooperation among its Members with a view to ensuring, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilization of tuna and tuna like species and encouraging sustainable development of fisheries based on such stocks.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Commission has the following functions and responsibilities, in accordance with the principles expressed in the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea:

- to keep under review the conditions and trends of the stocks and to gather, analyze and disseminate scientific information, catch and effort statistics and other data relevant to the conservation and management of the relevant stocks. **(See table 18 for status of Indian Ocean fish stocks)**
- to encourage, recommend, and coordinate research and development activities in respect of the stocks and fisheries covered by this Agreement, and such other activities as the Commission may decide appropriate, including activities connected with transfer of technology, training and enhancement, having due regard to the need to ensure the equitable participation of Members of the

Commission in the fisheries and the special interests and needs of Members in the region that are developing countries;

- to adopt, on the basis of scientific evidence, conservation and management measures to ensure the conservation of the stocks covered by this Agreement and to promote the objective of their optimum utilization throughout the Area;
- to keep under review the economic and social aspects of the fisheries based on the stocks covered by this Agreement bearing in mind, in particular, the interests of developing coastal states

The area of competence of the Commission is the Indian Ocean (FAO statistical areas 51 and 57) and adjacent seas, north of the Antarctic Convergence, insofar as it is necessary to cover such seas for the purpose of conserving and managing stocks that migrate into or out of the Indian Ocean.

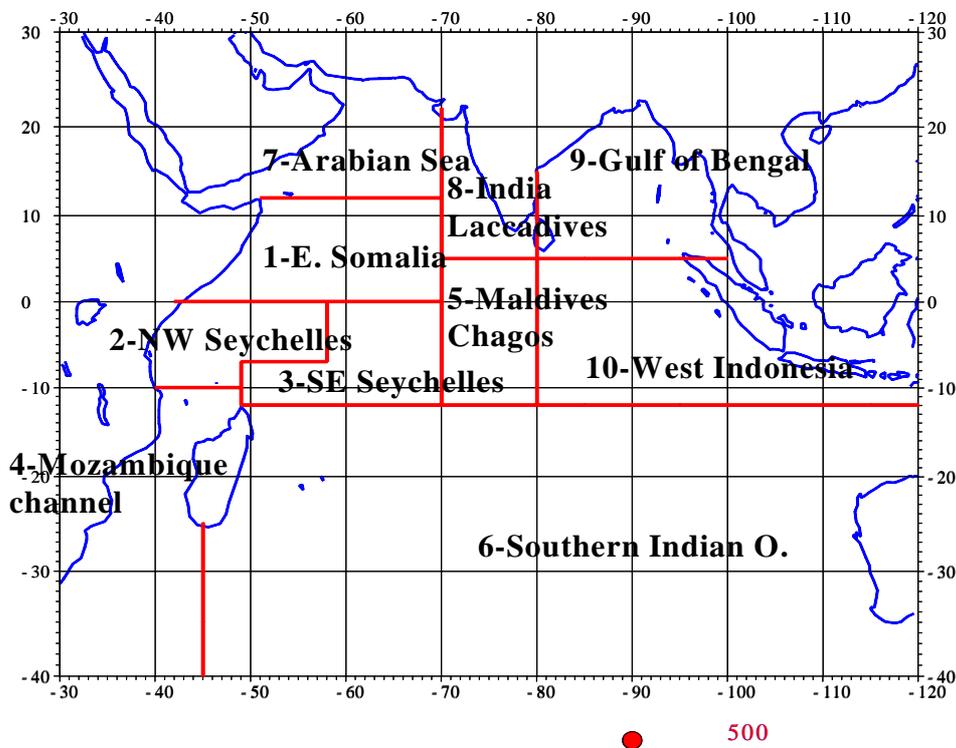


Figure 1. The IOTC area of competence (IOTC website)

Contracting Party	Non Contracting Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia</li> <li>• China</li> <li>• <b>Comoros</b></li> <li>• Eritrea</li> <li>• European Community</li> <li>• France</li> <li>• India</li> <li>• Iran, Islamic republic of</li> <li>• Japan</li> <li>• Korea, Republic of</li> <li>• Oman, Sultanate of</li> <li>• <b>Madagascar</b></li> <li>• Malaysia</li> <li>• <b>Mauritius</b></li> <li>• Pakistan</li> <li>• <b>Seychelles</b></li> <li>• Sri Lanka</li> <li>• Sudan</li> <li>• Thailand</li> <li>• United Kingdom</li> <li>• <b>Kenya</b></li> <li>• Indonesia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mozambique</li> <li>• Tanzania</li> <li>• South Africa</li> <li>• Somalia</li> <li>• Maldives</li> </ul>

Table 11. Contracting/Non Contracting Parties to the IOTC- **Red** denotes countries in WIO that are contracting parties

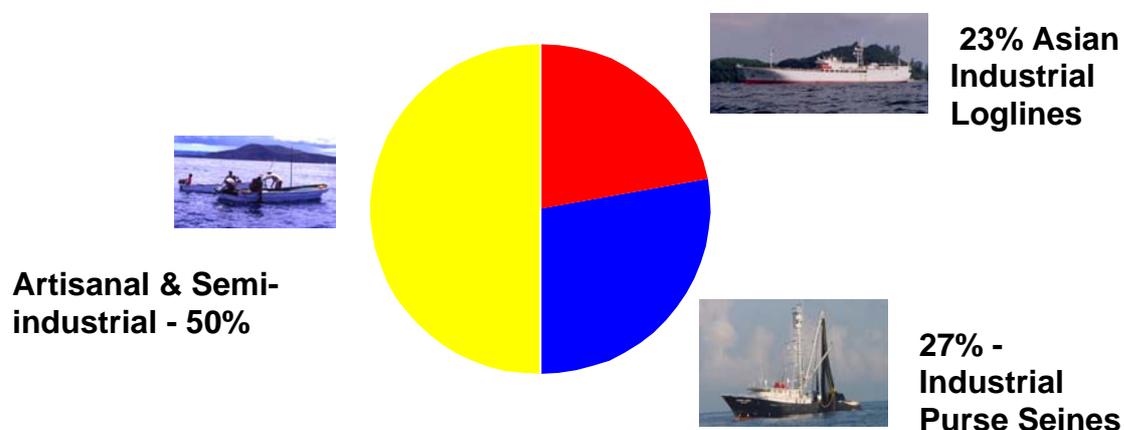


Fig 2. Indian Ocean – Total Tuna Catches Allocation

## Challenges

- Effective management of the tuna stocks
- Full participation of countries harvesting the tuna stocks
- Lack of credible statistics.
- Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing
- Most of the stocks fully exploited or above their potential limits.
- Management of Capacity
- Taking into account the development aspirations of developing state
- Inability of the scientific Committee to provide management options for evaluation (IOTC has now form a Management Options Working Group to tackle this)
- Political will by contracting parties to introduce management measures.

### **3.2.2 Sub- Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) - *West Africa Experience- Papa Samba Diouf and Khady Sane***

#### **Background**

##### **Social & economic importance of fishing**

- **Senegal**

The amount fish landed per year is 400,000t and fisheries provides about 600,000 jobs which is 15% of the working population. 75% of animal protein is obtained from fish.

- **Mauritania**

500,000t of fish landed per year. This brings in 45% of export revenue. 75 % of animal Proteins is obtained from fish. There is a definite indication of the depletion of fish resources.

##### **Fishing pressures**

There is a definite increase in fishing pressure. Senegal in 1980 had 8,488 pirogues (traditional fishing vessels) and 30,707 fishermen, while in Senegal in 1980, there were 8,488 pirogues and 30,707 fishers. In 2005 there are 12,000 pirogues and over 50,000 fishermen.

##### **Fisheries agreements**

75 -100 % investment budgets of Ministries of Fisheries in WAMER countries depend on funds emanating from Fisheries agreements. A sudden stop of Fisheries agreements (FA) will create problems.

**See appendix 6, 7, 8- how WWF WAMER and partners deal with FA**

## **Lobbying & advocacy work**

- Working documents
  - Guiding principles
  - Models of Fishing Agreements (Senegal, Cape Verde)
  - Map of fishing zones (current and proposed)
  - Minimum Regional Terms & Conditions
  - Assessment of the value of fish caught within FA
- Targeted Audiences
  - Heads of States
  - Ministers
  - Technical Advisers of Ministries
  - Directors of fisheries Departments
  - Professional organisations
  - NGOs
- Tools used
  - Workshops
  - Media
  - Working groups with negotiating teams (Cape Verde)
  - Strengthening Capacity (Provide information, training, exchange visits)
  - Promotion of management plan including artisanal fisheries, national industrial fisheries & Fishing Agreements

## **Conclusion**

- Complex issue
- Sudden termination of FA ==> Problems
- For the moment we should focus on:
  - Strengthening negotiation skills
  - Providing information to Gov & Civil Society
  - Preparing countries to new Fisheries Partnership Agreements
  - Promoting concerted (or en block) negotiation
  - Promoting the implementation of Regional Minimum Terms & Conditions
  - Promoting management plans

### **3.2.3 The European Commission Fisheries Partnership Agreements- *Fabrizio Donatella***

#### **The international dimension of the Community's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) : the overall picture**

- Multilateral : UN, FAO, OCDE
- Regional: Participation to 13 RFOs (4 tuna, 9 non-tuna)
- Bilateral fisheries (partnerships) agreements : 22 F(P)As concluded with coastal states
- Trade : WTO, Regional (EPA) and bilateral trade agreements

## The objectives of CFP

- Maintaining the presence of the European fleet in third country waters with the view of contributing to the sustainable and viable fisheries activities in such waters
- To ensure the supply of the Community market while respecting the standards of quality, hygiene and the market rules and regulations

See Fig. 12 for current situation of EU Fisheries Partnerships Agreements



**600 vessels**  
22% of the  
total tonnage  
EC (25 MS)  
fleet



An annual  
budget of ~180  
.....



Catch value of  
approx. ~ **2 Bn €**  
(20 % total EC)



More than  
**30.000** direct  
jobs  
(at least 75%  
non-EC)

Fig 3. Overview of the economic and social impact of Fisheries Partnerships Agreements

### Overview

- CFP : a “ common “ policy (Title II / article 37 Treaty)
- The EU (EC + MS) is competent for concluding FPAs :
  - As a “coastal state” (internal waters)
  - As a “flag state” (Long distant fleet: international and third countries waters)
  - As a “port state” (trade related aspects)
- Fisheries agreements approved by the Council of Minister and the European Parliament

### Challenge of the new policy

The situation has changed from **Pay, Fish & Go** to a **partnership and integrated approach for sustainable fisheries activities**

### The international dimension of the Community’s Common Fisheries Policy (CFP): Implementation strategy

- Ensure coherence with :
  - The other aspects of CFP
  - The EC and third country environmental policy
  - The EC and third country development policy
  - The EC trade policy

- Applying the principles of :
  - Sound and efficient financial management
  - Sound and efficient monitoring systems

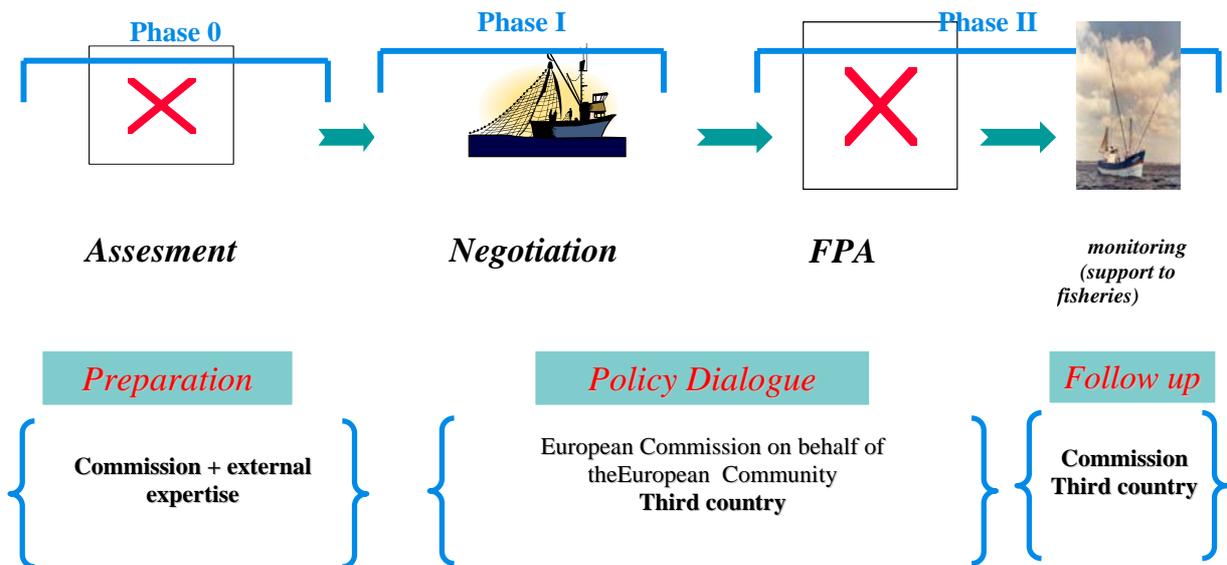
### **Content of a typical agreement/protocol?**

- Overall definition of the rights and obligation of both parties
- Objectives of the Agreement
- Implementation mechanisms and principles (access to waters, fishing authorisation, financial compensation, etc.)
- Mandate of the Joint Committee
- Mandate of the Scientific committee, if relevant
- Modalities to suspend the agreement or to cancel it
- Exclusivity clause

### **Financial compensation**

- Multispecies agreements - financial compensation is calculated based on the commercial value of the expected catches to be agreed with the concerned country;
- Tuna agreements - reference tonnage and ceiling
  - Minimum guaranteed :
    - Reference tonnage (EC financial compensation)
    - Advance payment by ship-owners (expected catch by vessel)
  - If reference tonnage is exceeded:
    - Additional financial compensation (EC)
    - Additional payment by ship-owners (real catches)
  - If ceiling is exceeded :
    - Additional financial compensation (EC)
    - Additional payment by ship-owners (real catches)

**Fig 4. A new policy, how?**



See Table 19, 20 for Presence and impact of EU activities in the Indian Ocean within F (P) As

### The cost of a non-agreement

- Difficult exercise and ideally be based on the existence of a previous agreement with the EC
- Cost of non-agreement often compensated by an increase of licence fees, not sustainable
  - Direct financial losses:
    - Comores : approx. 550.000 €
    - Seychelles : approx. 3,45 M€
    - Kenya : approx. 10 – 20% less than if agreement
    - Tanzania : approx. 273.800 €– 1,853 M€
- Other consequences :
  - Environmental considerations
  - Social aspects
  - Indirect losses (e.g. Seychelles : approx. 17 M€)
  - Control, catch data and collection

### From targeted actions to sectoral approach

- Background
- The reform
- The implementation

## **Targeted actions : what happened before....**

Ex : targeted actions in the fisheries protocol with Mozambique :

- a) 1 500 000 € for institutional support and development;
- b) 1 000 000 € pour surveillance;
- c) 1 000 000 € for research;
- d) 430 000 € for the training;
- e) 100 000 € for the quality control;
- f) 60 000 € for financing the participation to Joint Committee and other international meetings

## **Targeted actions: good intentions... unsatisfactory results....**

- No coherent and comprehensive approach
- Allocation key fixed during the whole duration of the protocol and not flexible
- Monitoring mechanism confusing, inexistent or not clearly defined (governance)
- Funding which is not additional to the State resources.

## **Why comprehensive sectors approach?**

- Coherent and comprehensive approach
- Ownership
- Reinforcement of dialogue and coordination
- Coherency, transparency and efficiency of resources management

## **Minimum conditions and prerequisites**

- Overall and specific sector strategy adopted by the Government (annual and multiannual strategy).
- Annual budget and mid-term expenditure framework

**See figure 5. For indicators to review the objectives**

## **The changes in FPAs**

- On the procedure:
  - Enhanced policy dialogue with partner countries and stakeholders (including industry) and contribution to sustainable fishing policy ( No targeted actions but sector support)
  - Emphasis on impact assessments and sustainability
  - Emphasis on follow-up and monitoring
- On the content:
  - Emphasis on sustainable fisheries (and on the availability of scientific advices)
  - Emphasis on coherence with other (external) EC policies (including EPAs, SANCO, etc.)
  - Rationale use of fisheries (value for money)

**Fig 5. Indicators to review the objectives**



### **Challenges**

- FPA's are not the only solution to sustainable fisheries
- Coordination and cooperation
- Support to fishing policy strategies by donors is essential
- Enforcement and control for all activities
- Coherence within national fisheries policies
- Regional integration and coordination
- Mutual respect and trust

### **3.2.4 Regional fisheries management in the Western & Central Pacific Ocean- Lessons for the Western Indian Ocean- Kees Lankester, Scomber consultancy, Amsterdam, Netherlands**

#### **Western and Central Pacific- the tuna fisheries**

There are 30 states and "entities" involved in an area of 30 million km<sup>2</sup> of ocean. Tuna catches for 2003 amounted to 1.9 million tonnes and landed value was about US\$ 1.9 billion. The region produces close to 50% of global tuna landings (= 41mt), 60% of tuna supplies for canning and 30% of sashimi grade tuna import in Japan

#### **The fish**

- Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)
- Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)
- Bigeye tuna (*T. obesus*)
- Albacore (*T. alalunga*)

**See Table 13. for Western and Central Pacific Ocean tuna fisheries landing volumes in 2003**

### **Fisheries economic Status**

For many island states, fishing is the main significant source of income. In 2002 a total of US\$ 60m was collected as licence fees (3% of value, on average this is about 5%). Fisheries provide paid employment in WCP for 45,000 islanders. The tuna fisheries employ 20 – 30,000 people. Tuna is a substantial part of fish consumed in many island states.

### **Table 15. The players**

#### **8 Pacific island states in 2004/5**

- 74 longline, 49 purse seine, 4 pole-and-line  
( > 50% seem joint ventures with Taiwan)
- Distant water fleet register (85% of the catch):

Japan -	225	USA -	20
Taiwan -	198	Spain -	6 (+ 2)
Korea -	186	Philippines -	22
China -	116	Belize -	16

*Source: FFA vessel register, 2005*

### **Regional fisheries management**

- South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)

It was established in 1979 by independent states, now numbering seventeen. The objectives were to enhance regional strength and harmony with a goal to support sustainable fisheries. This was a realisation by FFA for the need to have additional instruments to regulate distant water fishing nations (DWFNs).

- Achievements of FFA
  - Minimum Terms and Conditions (MTCs)
  - Regional Register for Good Standing of Vessels
  - Regional Treaty on enforcement and surveillance
  - Regional Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
  - Regional Agreement for Preferential Access to domestic licences
  - Chamber of WCPF convention (2004)
  - June 05: negotiating effort-based restrictions

## **FFA - Minimum Terms and Conditions (1982, 1991-Rev, 1997-Rev2)**

- Control and monitoring of transshipment
- Vessel monitoring system (VMS)
- Vessel reporting requirements
- Quotas/fishing NOT constrained by TACs,
- species, area or fishing effort
- Negotiation in June 2005 on effort restrictions
- Impact on non-target species, discards, pollution,
- elimination of excess capacity
- Flag state duties, VMS, observers, etc.

## **FFA and Multilateral Treaty with US**

### **1988-1993, 1993-2003, extended 2003 - 2013**

A regional treaty signed with the US by sixteen 16 island states, applying to EEZ only. The US purse seine fleet has the potential of 45 vessels. There are annual consultations for stock status, observers and possible amendments among other things. The access fee is US\$18m plus US\$ 3m industry fees. In 2005 the US fleet is losing interest (2003= 22 vessels, 2004= 17 vessels).

### **The WCPF Convention, June 2004**

The convention between coastal states and distant fishing nations was ratified by seventeen states including China, Korea and Taiwan. EU is expected to join and the US president was requested to ratify On 15<sup>th</sup> May. The main objective is to enhance the management of EEZs and high seas, to ensure long term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory stocks, constraining future fishing, address the impact on non-target species and discards, pollution and eliminate excess capacity

## **Suggestions for Western Indian Ocean from the Pacific experience**

- Design regional management plan, to serve as framework for bilateral arrangements
  - Regional vessels register of good standing
  - Regional Minimum Terms and Conditions
  - De-link access to financial support
  - Establish traceability to combat IUU fishing
  - Management of effort instead of capacity
  - NO to off-shore transshipments
  - YES to local landings / transshipments in port
- Tuna - set up collaboration mechanism of coastal states, e.g. to apply in IOTC?

### **3.2.5 MCS network, VMS- *Kieran Kelleher, Senior Fisheries Specialist Agriculture and Rural Development Department, the World Bank,***

#### **What is Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS)?**

- "monitoring" means the follow-up of a fishery through collection, compilation, analysis, and reporting of information on fishing and related activities, including fish processing, fish trade and aquaculture;
- "control" means the establishment and enforcement of the legal and administrative measures under which living aquatic resources and aquatic ecosystems can be exploited;
- "surveillance" means the monitoring and supervision of fishing and related activities to ensure compliance with control measures

The function of MCS is to support a fishery management plan. The integration and coordination the various components of the MCS system within the context a management plan is essential

#### **Monitoring**

- Why? For basic information for planning and management
- How? There is a range of tools, collaboration with fishers and stakeholders
- What?
  - Biological – catch, effort
  - Biodiversity, endangered species, environment
  - Vessels and gears, GRT (Tonnage)
  - Economic and trade

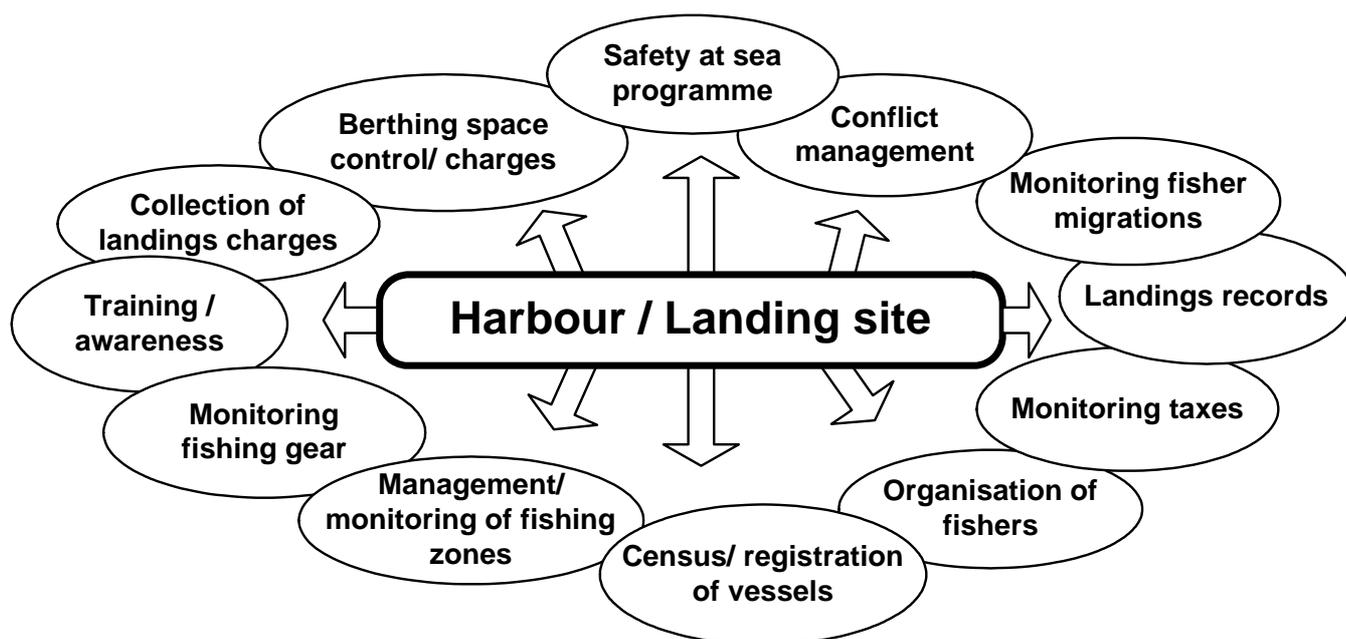
#### **Monitoring tools**

- Vessel reporting: logbooks, entry/ exit, position
- Observers – regional observer scheme for tuna under IOTC
- Community monitoring , e.g. Tanga, Guinea
- Economic and trade – estimation of rents (profits), tracking of fish prices (Seychelles), fuel prices, benefits to coastal state
- Accurate, timely, focused, coverage, cross-checks

#### **Surveillance**

- Port / landing site inspections – low cost, fundamental
  - For tuna needs a regional arrangement
  - Community level - Yemen
- Air - \$1,000/ hour
- Offshore patrol vessels \$3,000 – 25,000/ day
- Inshore patrol vessels (low cost)
- Community patrols – Tanga, Guinea
- Coastal radar – Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea
- New technologies
  - VMS, VDS, Seychelles small vessels

**Fig 6. Landing sites – critical control points**



**Access agreements and MCS- See MCS appendix 10**

- Objectives of the agreements
- Long tem vision? – coastal states, foreign partner
- Who are the partners?
- FFA 20 years – 4-5%
- Upstream and downstream – value added and economic rents (net benefits)
- EU purse seine catch – 2 streams
  - VA in EU, coastal states, ACP states
  - VA in Asia and non-ACP states – the Asian ‘tranche’
- Historical rights and catch history
  - Phrasing of the agreement
- Bilateral arrangements

## **Moving from access agreement to?**

- Options – processing, sale of services, vessel charters, vessel ownership, joint ventures, value added and rent capture
- Private sector engagement
- Moving from biological to economic objectives
- Change in / additional MCS requirements
  - Transfer pricing,
  - economic management

## **New technologies**

- VMS – complements, does not substitute, part of a management plan
- Seychelles small vessel GPS recorders
- VDS – EU, e.g in NEAFC area south of Iceland
- Technical aspects of a proposal under discussion with IOTC and COI-EU MCS

The international community has come far in implementing the International Plan of Action (IPOA) on IUU. However, international consultations on IUU, regional workshops on implementation of the IPOA and on Vessel monitoring system (VMS) have emphasized the need for:

- closer international cooperation on MCS,
- strengthening of the RFBs and
- international instruments and measures,
- increased capacity building and
- cost effective MCS.

### ***3.2.6 Overview of Regional Seas, Nairobi Convention and relationship to fisheries management- Dixon Waruinge, Regional Seas (Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions for the Protection, Development and Management of the Marine and Coastal Environment. ) Division of Environmental Conventions UNEP***

The conventions aim at fostering regional cooperation in the protection, management and development of the coastal and marine environment.

The Conventions outline

- The role of governments in protecting the environment
- The role UNEP as the secretariat of the Conventions
- The work program and institutions in Eastern Africa

## **Geographical coverage and KEY Dates**

- Abidjan Convention –Signed in 1981;
- Came into force 1984.
- Convention Area covers 22 countries 13 have ratified. Latest is Liberia 2005
- Nairobi Convention -1985; Came into force May 1996;

- Covers 10 Countries and all have ratified.

### **Main Objectives of the Conventions and Action Plans**

Foster regional cooperation in the protection, management and development of the coastal and Marine environment.

To serve as a platform for regional implementation of global conventions, MEAs and global programmes

To serve as a regional platform for coordination of activities that will contribute to Sustainable Development of the shared marine and coastal Resources

### **The new strategic elements of Regional Seas**

- Increase Regional Seas' contribution to Sustainable Development
- Enhance sustainability and effectiveness of Regional Seas Programmes through increasing countries ownership
- Support knowledge-based policy making, enforcement, and compliance and implementation of relevant legislation, and outreach and public awareness
- Increase the use of Regional Seas as a platform for the regional implementation of MEA's and global programmes
- Promote the development of integrated management, based on the ecosystem approach

### **Ecosystem-based management**

- Takes into account the inter-relationships between the planet's web of life and ongoing human activities.
- The quality, diversity of the marine environment and its component ecosystems should be protected, conserved and used sustainably.
- (USE EAMP, WIOMER, USE LME approaches)

### **Mandate of Regional Seas programme**

100% ratification by contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention and 13/22 Ratifications for the Abidjan convention

- DAKAR -SENEGAL-24 -25 October 2002 - Launch of the Implementation Mechanism for Coastal and Marine component of the NEPAD ( SINEPAD)
- Abuja Nigeria 24-25 February 2003 Finalization workshop on Coastal Marine and Freshwater resources.
- SINEPAD November 2004- Use the conventions as one of the platforms for implementing NEPAD's coastal and marine programs

Nairobi and Abidjan convention identified as key platforms for NEPAD Coastal and Marine component

## **Work Program 2004-2007**

Theme 1: Assessment of Coastal and Marine resources

Theme 2: Management of Coastal and Marine resources (Mangroves, Coral reefs, - MPAs, (fish!!!!))

Theme 3: Coordination and legal aspects (review of the legal framework)

Project office- Catalytic Action; Projects - WIOLAB, SIDS  
UNDP and WB e.g. ASLME, SWIOFP

### **Abidjan and Nairobi Convention(s)**

- **Omissions**
  - Fisheries articles to provide links between fisheries policy/Management and Env.policy Enforcement and compliance
  - No Platform for sharing information on fisheries related issues between ministries fisheries and Envi. Counterparts at the regional level.
- **Opportunities**
  - Propose amendments in the Convention
  - Use the COPs to maintain regional dialogue on fisheries management and sustainability issues
  - Sustain dialogue between Ministries of Env. And fisheries at the regional level

### **3.3 Fishing Access and sustainability**

#### **3.3.1 *Minimum access conditions and the European fleet prospects- Luiz de Ambrosio, Fisheries consultant***

#### **Spanish Industry perspectives on FPAs**

##### **Fishing Sector**

- 2002 Aprox. 1.000.000 tonnes of catches
- 15% total EU
- 8,3% EU and Iceland and Norway
- Total amount close to 2.000 millions €
- Spain holds position 20 globally as a producer
- Spain comes second in the EU after Denmark in volume of catches and is close first on value

##### **Fishing fleet**

- 14.379 Numbers of Vessels
  - Tonnage: 486.501 GT
  - Power: 1.176.727 Kw

- 48.000 crew members
- National fishing-ground and adjacent Countries waters
  - 95 % of the whole of the fleet (number of vessels)
  - 80% is considered as artisanal fleet
    - National waters
    - 50% without fixed motor
    - others gears0
  - 20% Medium size fleet
    - Medium distance waters (National and international waters)
    - Trawlers, purse seiners, long liners, etc.
- Distant waters
  - 600 ships aprox. only with Spanish flag
    - 45% of the total Spanish GT
    - 32% of the total Spanish power
    - 15,6% of the total Spanish crew members
  - Freezer trawlers, great purse seiners and long liners (2003)

### **Access Agreements**

Currently there are 18 access agreements EU-Third countries (mainly in African waters)

- 200-230 demersal fish vessel (bottom trawlers, bottom long liners)
- 180 vessels aprox. dedicated to catch high migratory species (purse seiners, surface long liners, other tuna vessels)

### **Challenges**

- The public opinion is, in general, critical with the agreements (NGOs, etc)
- The political instability in some countries
- The corruption
- Bad management of the fishing resources on the part of the country
- Lack of infrastructures

### **Why the Sector prefers the EU Access Agreements**

- Sector opinion:
  - Stability in the relations with the third country
  - Licence cost lower than private access
  - Sometimes Access Agreement is the only one way to fish in national waters
  - Good Legal framework (EU assistance)

## The future of the Access Agreements

Sector opinion:

- To improve the access conditions and To preserve the actual agreements in the future
- To Promote new agreements- The spanish sector is lobbying with the Spanish and EU Administrations to reach this objective with these countries; Morocco, Ghana, Brazil, Sierra Leone, Equatorial Guinea, Peru, Columbia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Yemen, Chagos Island, Mayotte and Eparses island, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia....

## Future of EU Access Agreements

- Partnership Agreements
  - Fisheries agreements with two main components:
    - Development co-operation
      - Technology transfer
      - co-operation projects
    - Sustainable Fisheries
      - Access only to the surplus fish resources
- It is a good model. Nevertheless, the fishing sector will want to pay the cost and the new and probability limited conditions of access? or will look for other alternative formulae: **JOINT VENTURES or Private LICENCES**

## Joint Ventures

Current status

- 220 associated companies
- 550 vessels
- Over 13.000 jobs in vessels and transformation plants
- 450.000 annual tonnes of catches
- Presence in over 16 countries
- Powerful Lobby group (CLUSTER)
- Practically all these companies had or they support ships going fishing in Access Agreements at present

## Challenges

- The public opinion is critical with the joint ventures
- The political instability in some countries
- The corruption
- Bad management of the fishing resources by third countries
- Lack of infrastructures
- Sanitary problems
  - They do not achieve the requirements of the EU for the exportation of fishing products

- This one is, maybe, the principal problem for this sector and maybe for the third country...

### **The future of Joint Ventures**

- In the future the number of them will increase if the possibilities of fishing of the agreements diminish
- The main companies of the Spanish fishing sector are choosing this modality of access
- It is necessary to improve the sanitary conditions of the countries in order that this type of companies can establish in the third country
- The Sector is searching for new countries in Africa, America and Asia for investments

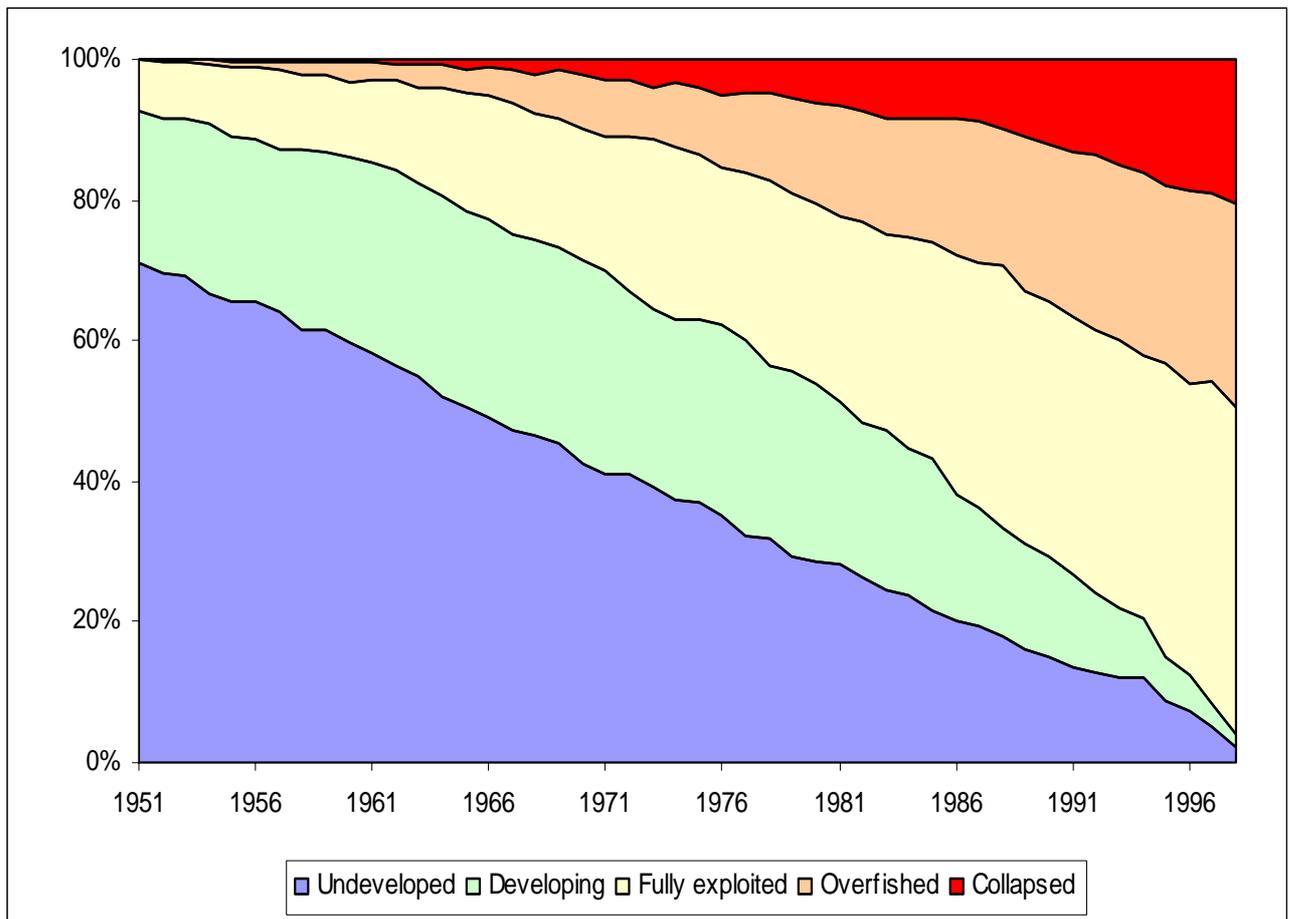
### **Important aspects of joint ventures**

- The opinion of the third country about this modality of access is that it is good for the country in that;
  - Increase Foreign investment
  - New jobs
  - The joint venture lobby can open the door for the export of fish product to EU

### **Conclusion**

- In future, the fishing agreements will not favour the European distant water fleets
- Joints ventures is the chosen formula to support the presence in third countries waters

### 3.3.2 WWF strategy on international fishing access- Raul Garcia, WWF Spain

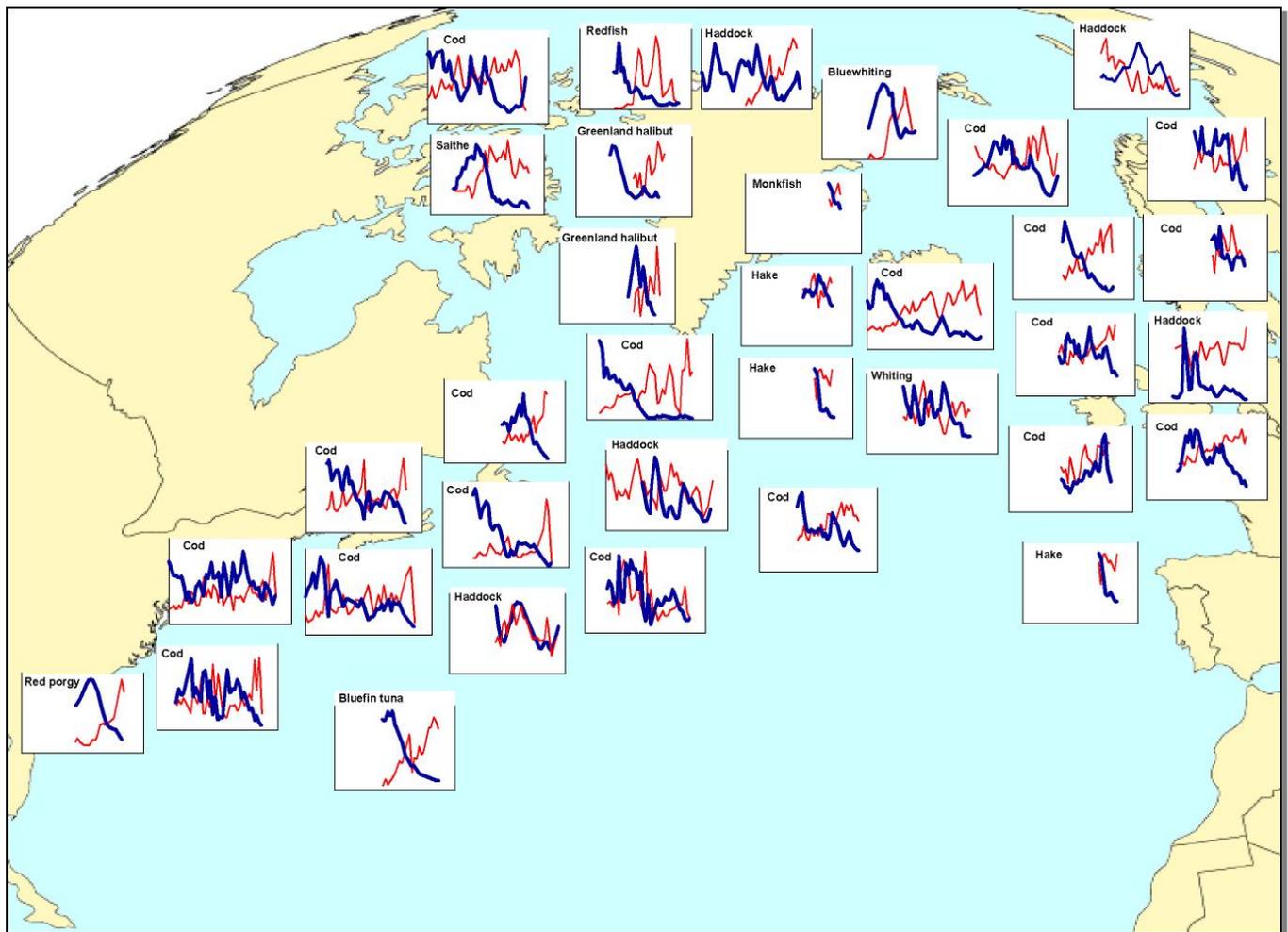


**Fig 7. FAO's marine catch data (1951-1998).**

This shows a steady decline in fisheries worldwide. Thus, fisheries are in crisis, and the problem is growing rapidly (D. Pauly)

#### **Commercial species in North Atlantic**

Virtually all species at or near the top of North Atlantic food webs have been depleted by excess fishing, as illustrated here by trends in biomass (blue) and fishing mortality (red) from single-species assessments.



**Fig 8. Commercial species in North Atlantic**

### Overcapacity of the EU fleet

- Gulland report (1990): EU fleet overcapacity is 40%
- Adjustment programs have not considered technology improvement
- Effective effort has been increasing despite there are less vessels

### Social effects of the overcapacity and overfishing: loss of employment in the fishing sector

- Between 1990-97, 60.000 jobs were lost in EU, 13% (CEC 2001)
- In Galicia, 20.000 in the last 15 years
- 30% of the employment in the Spanish Mediterranean.
- Substitution labor by technology
- More precarious work on board, worst salaries, deterioration of quality of life of the fishworkers etc

## **WWF Marine Program**

### **TARGET 1: Marine Protected Areas**

- MPA Establishment
- Investing in people
- Managing external threats

### **TARGET 2: Sustainable Fisheries**

- Ecosystem Impacts
- Managing Fishing Fleets
- Market Incentives

### **Objectives of the WWF European Fisheries Campaign**

WWF lobbied to secure several key commitments during the common fisheries policy (CFP) reform process. The CFP now contains key commitments to aspects of these broad objectives:

- Eliminate over-capacity of the EU fleet as a whole, so the fleet size and structure matches available resources
- Reform subsidies through changed spending patterns that support the transition to a sustainable, profitable fishing sector.
- Reduce the footprint of the EU elsewhere through fair and sustainable fisheries access agreements that respect the needs of local people: Fisheries Partnership Agreements
- Protect the marine environment through an ecosystem-based management framework that secures long-term viability of marine biodiversity and maritime-dependent communities.

With a goal to reduce the footprint of EU fleets in distant waters and globally promote improved EU principles of sustainable fisheries, the following objectives were determined;

- Reform fisheries partnership agreements between the EU and partner nations to incorporate principles of sustainability and social equity (Short –term objective)
- Encourage the EU to promote principles of sustainable fisheries in international for a (short-term objective)
- Incorporate principles of sustainable fisheries management into agreements made by EU partner countries with all countries/partners (medium term objective)
- Incorporate sustainable fisheries principles in the Cotonou framework (medium term objective)

## **New partnership agreements –an opportunity for change**

Through the introduction of FPAs, European access deals have taken a step towards becoming a management tool for sustainable resource use. Every few years, the EU renegotiates its agreements with third countries. WWF is working to ensure that the EU fulfils its obligations on sustainability and true partnership with third countries. The real change requires cooperation between the EU's external policies.

Through the inclusion of sustainable fisheries management practices within the Cotonou framework, fisheries partnership agreements can be a valuable tool for poverty reduction and good governance of marine resource exploitation. FPA should be one of the cornerstones.

One of the initiatives WWF is spearheading is the **ForTuna initiative** addressing global governance, ecological effects, markets and trade and knowledge management.

### ***WWF's strategy for fair fishing deals***

To help fishing nations and third countries develop fair agreements, WWF has developed a global strategy to negotiate fairer access agreements and:

- is working in Africa, Latin America and the Pacific Ocean to share this strategy with fishers, governments, fisheries managers and other stakeholders.
- handbook for developing nations to use when negotiating sustainable fisheries deals, based upon one basic requirement and seven key principles.

WWF's principal requirement is that Fisheries partnership agreements should only be granted under the auspices of a fully developed fisheries management plan and after conducting environmental impact assessments. This requires lobbying long-distant fishing nations such as EU Member States, US, Japan etc to influence Access Agreements from an environment and development point of view

### **WWF's key principles**

- **Review-** before agreements are renewed, their impact on environment and local economy and livelihoods should be assessed adequately
- **Transparency** as part of good governance, negotiation of terms and conditions of the agreement should be transparent.
- **Monitoring and enforcement capacity** the coastal states should have adequate capacity to monitor and enforce fishing agreements
- **Cooperation on research and reporting** knowledge on state of target stocks and the level of catch is essential for sound fisheries management
- **Sustainable fishing levels** total catches should be compatible with sustainable fishing levels, based on a scientific assessment of the state of stocks. If data is unavailable, the precautionary approach should be used

- **Environmental costs** foreign fleets should cover their share of the environmental costs of fisheries.
- **Protecting local fishers** the interests of small scale fishers must be protected. Fishing deals should minimise the impact of foreign fleets on national fishing interests

### **Ecosystem based management**

Agreements should ensure a comprehensive, ecosystem-based approach to management of all activities. Management should include;

- Promote selective fishing gear to reduce bycatch
- Close spawning and nursery grounds to fishing during key periods and the establishment of fully protected areas

This is now also required under the new European CFP, but will need to be addressed in negotiations between other fishing powers and third countries. Once fulfilled, negotiations can begin, following the mentioned key principles.

### **Monitoring is essential**

The new CFP provides some tools intended to increase the sustainability of new agreements, for example:

- establishment of bilateral scientific committees to advice on sustainability of the fishing sector
- impact assessments
- financial incentives to promote sustainability

To be effective in reducing poverty and ensuring sustainable use of marine resources, these tools need to be closely surveyed.

**Note:** WWF will monitor the impacts of FPAs on local economies and ecosystems, and demand coherence between the the EU's development, trade and fisheries policies.

### **Box 1. Case study: EU-Senegal Agreement renewed in June 2002**

This new FPA has taken some significant steps towards more sustainable fishing and developing Senegal's industry

Changes include;

- 18% payments dedicated to support conservation fish stocks and strengthen the Senegalese fishing sector (management capacity, control and monitoring systems, scientific research, stock assessment)
- Areas where EU vessels can operate are restricted and overall EU fishing opportunity for certain stocks reduced
- The number of Senegalese fishers required to be employed on EU vessels has been increased from 33 to 50 per cent.
- Pelagic fishing has been banned
- Annual two-month fishing ban has been established
- There are provisions for observers on EU vessels

BUT there is still room for improvement

- Quota is inadequate
- Better protection of small-scale sector and stakeholder involvement
- Surveillance and enforcement must be increased

**Table 16. Case study: Angola-EU Agreement**

Source- Scomber

	2000/2002	2002/2004	Notes
<b>Annual cost for EU</b>	€ 13,975,000	€15,500,000	Paid by taxpayers
Specific measures	29%, <i>i.e.</i> € 4mil	35% <i>i.e.</i> € 5,5mil	
<b>Costs for shipowners</b>			
- shrimp vessels	€ 58/GRT/month	€ 52/GRT/month	
- demersal vessels	€ 205/year/GRT	€ 220/year/GRT	
<b>tuna per tonne caught</b>	€ 25	€ 25	
<b>EU Member States opportunities</b>			<b>Member States</b>
shrimp vessels	22 vessels	max. 22 vessels	Spain
demersal vessels	3750 GT	4200 GT	Spain/Port/It/Greece
freezer tuna seiners	18 vessels	15 vessels	Spain/France
surface longliners	25 vessels	18 vessels	Spain/Portugal
small pelagics trawling	2 vessels	2 vessels	Netherlands/Ireland

### 3.4 The way forward

#### 3.4.1 *Regional minimum conditions for access (RMCA) to fish resources in Subregional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) Member States (West Africa)- Khady Sane and Papa Samba Diouf*

##### Stages & constraints of RMCA establishment

- Convention on access & exploitation of fish resources in SFRC member states (1993) deals with :
  - Conditions that determine access to fish resources
  - Conditions for application & issue of fishing licences
  - The mesh sizes of fishing gears
  - Communicating vessel activity information
  - The presence of observers on vessels

- Landing of a portion of captures
- Penalties in case of offence

Several attempts to improve the convention have been taken

#### **WWF, Scomber & SRFC initiative**

- Objective = Develop RMCA with all parties
- The list was divided in 4 parts:
  - Minimum conditions for fishing vessels
  - Minimum conditions for the coastal states
  - Minimum conditions for the flag state
  - Minimum conditions for SRFC

#### **Constraints to RMCA implementation**

- Lack of integration of RMCA in national legislation
- The deliberate will of certain countries to avoid the transparency that would support the implementation of RMCA (e.g. regional register of fishing vessels)
- The concern over losing national sovereignty
- The technical weakness of certain countries to implement some of the RMCA components ;
- Inadequate financial and human resources in the SRFC
- Insufficient coordination and follow up of initiatives related to RMCA ;
- The lack of a sound SRFC communication & lobbying strategy related to the RMCA .

#### **Next steps**

- Make a glossary of definitions & concepts to have the same understanding
- Analyse the social & economic constraints that hamper the implementation of RMCA
- Help to harmonize clauses applicable to all vessels in the region.
- Up-to-date national legislation
- Develop & implement a communication & lobbying strategy

#### **4.0 Key decisions for managing shared stocks in WIO states (EAME/WIOIME synonymous with WWF below)**

**Decision 1** - WWF to be committed and avail themselves to assist coastal states in fisheries access issues with the purpose to strengthen the policies and capacity in WIO, while ensuring the fairness of such agreements. This should include setting up minimum terms and conditions for the region through a generated Ministerial meeting to approve these terms and conditions.

**Decision 2** – WWF and other international organizations/development partners should convene regional workshops to identify capacity needs with a view to building capacity for enabling negotiations and establishment of fisheries management plans among others.

**Decision 3** - Analyze the protocols and access protocols amongst the coastal states, particularly where this concerns shared stocks, in the interest of harmonizing them. Identify the pros and cons amongst these. Work with and share the information with the coastal states with the assistance of technical consultation.

**Decision 4** – EAME/WIOIME to liaise with regional organizations like IOTC and SWIOFC (whilst lobbying the WIO governments to secure membership and ratify where necessary) with a view to improve information exchange between coastal states on the subject of fishing access.

**Decision 5** - Fisheries Directors in WIO to enhance regional collaboration on fishing access and MCS through instruments such as an Intergovernmental Agreement. Collaboration within nations between interest groups also to be enhanced, keeping long-term interest in mind.

**Decision 6**- Also collaboration within the nations between interest groups, keep long-term interest in mind.

**Decision 7**- Fisheries directors to ensure national fisheries management plans are in place **before** engaging in (regional) access agreements. Plans should consider both target species (tuna, deep- sea crustaceans, others) **AND** by- catch species. Link fisheries management to the sustainability of the resources and the ecosystem and ensure there is cross sectoral exchange and synergy at local and regional level with the support of WWF, Nairobi Convention and other interest groups.

**Decision 8**- EAME/WIOIME to involve the fisheries sector (producers) as well as consumer organizations, both in coastal states and in distant water nations, in relevant initiatives towards fisheries management.

**Decision 9**- EAME/WIOIME to facilitate WIO governments to generate a regional management plan as framework for fishing access arrangements in the region.

**Decision 10**- . Fisheries directors to be facilitated by EAME/WIOIME to identify how fisheries access arrangements can be linked to developments targets. For example; promote the inclusion of marine resource management in the next review of Cotonou process.

**Decision 11**- WWF with the guidance of fisheries directors to develop a common regional interpretation of the important concepts, e.g. what is surplus, what is fair, etc. and make a glossary of definitions.

**Decision 12** – Fisheries directors in collaboration with IOTC/SWIOFC and EAME/WIOIME to strengthen a data-base to allow intensive information exchange.

# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1: AGENDA

Time	Event	Lead
<b>Day 1: Monday, 20<sup>th</sup> June</b>		
	<b>Session 1: Registration and Opening</b>	
08:30- 09:00hrs	Registration of participants	
09:00- 10:00hrs	Opening ceremony	<b>Chairperson: Dr. Kwame Koranteng</b>
09:00- 09:10hrs	Welcome by WWF	Dr. Hermann Mwageni, WWF Representative in Tanzania
09:15- 09:35hrs 09:40- 10:00hrs	Keynote address/opening Group Photo	Mrs. Zakiya Hamdani Meghji (MP) Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism- Tanzania
10:00 – 10:30hrs	<b>Tea/Coffee</b>	
	Session 2: Objectives of the Workshop and Country Presentations	<b>Chairperson: Dr. Koranteng Rapporteur: Kees/Khady/Mbendo</b>
10.30- 10:50hrs	Objectives and framework of the workshop	Jane Mbendo
10:50 – 11:10hrs	Seychelles Country Presentation	Rondolph Payet
11:10 – 11:30hrs	Kenya Country Presentation	Nancy Gitonga
11:30 – 11:50hrs	Tanzania Country Presentation	Godfrey Nanyaro
11:50 - 12.10hrs	Comoros Country Presentation	Mohamed Halifa
12:10 – 12:30hrs	Madagascar Country Presentation	Mamy Andriantsoa
12.30 - 13.00hrs	Discussion	All
13.00- 14.00hrs	<b>Lunch</b>	
	Session 3: Country Presentations Continued	<b>Chairperson: Dr. Magnus Ngoile Rapporteur: Kees/Khady/Jane</b>
14:00- 14:20hrs	Mauritius Country Presentation	Munesh Munbodh
14:20- 14: 40hrs	IOTC- Experience and minimum terms and conditions for fishing	Rondolph Payet
14: 40- 15: 00hrs	SRFC – West Africa experience	Khady Sane/Papa Diouf
15:00 – 15:20	Discussion	All
15: 20- 16:00hrs	Discussion	All
16:00- 16:30hrs	<b>Tea/Coffee</b>	
	<b>Session 4: International Perspective</b>	<b>Chairperson: Dr. Magnus Ngoile Rapporteur: Kees/Jane</b>
16:30 - 17:10hrs	The EC - Fisheries partnership agreements	Fabrizio Donatella – DG-Fish
17:10 – 18:00	Discussion on the New EC Policy and Bilateral Fisheries Agreements	
<b>18:00</b>	<b>Adjourn</b>	
<b>Day 2: Tuesday, 21<sup>st</sup> June</b>		
9:00-9:10hrs	Summary of Previous Day	Paul Siegel
	<b>Session 5: International perspective cont....</b>	<b>Chairperson: Dr. Koranteng Rapporteur: Kees/Khady/Jane</b>
9:10- 9:30hrs 9:30 – 9:40	-WCFPC- Pacific experience and minimum terms and conditions - -Discussion	Kees Lankester
9:40- 10:00hrs	Overview of Regional Seas, Nairobi Convention and relationship to Management of fisheries.	Dixon Waruinge - UNEP
10:00- 10:20hrs	UNCLOS, FAO- Code of Conduct, other relevant international Arrangements	Kieran Kelleher - World Bank
10:20- 10: 45hrs	Discussion	All
10:45-11:15hrs	<b>Tea/Coffee</b>	
	<b>Session 6: Fishing access and sustainability</b>	<b>Chairperson: Dr. KwameKoranteng Rapporteur: Kees/Khady/Jane</b>
11:15- 11:35hrs	Monitoring Control and Surveillance - an important component in ensuring responsible fisheries management in the Context of Access Agreement"	Dr. Benedict Satia

11: 35- 11:55hrs	Minimum access conditions and the European fleet prospects	Luis de Ambrosio
11: 55- 12:15	WWF strategy on international fishing access	Raul Garcia
12:15- 13:00hrs	Discussion	All
13:00- 14: 00	Lunch	
	<b>Session 7: The Way Forward</b>	<b>Chairman: Dr. Magnus Ngoile Rapporteur: Kees/Khady/Jane</b>
14:00-14:30 hrs	Summary of outcomes from Session 1-6 Discussions	Kees Lankester
14: 30 – 15:00 hrs	Minimum terms and conditions for granting access	Khady Sane
15:00 – 16:00	Key Decisions for managing shared stocks in WIO states including Financial Resources	Paul Siegel
16:00 - 16:15 hrs	Statement from Development partners	
16:15 –16:30 hrs	Wrap up and Conclusions	Kwame Koranteng
16.30	<b>Adjourn</b>	

## Appendix 2: List of Participants

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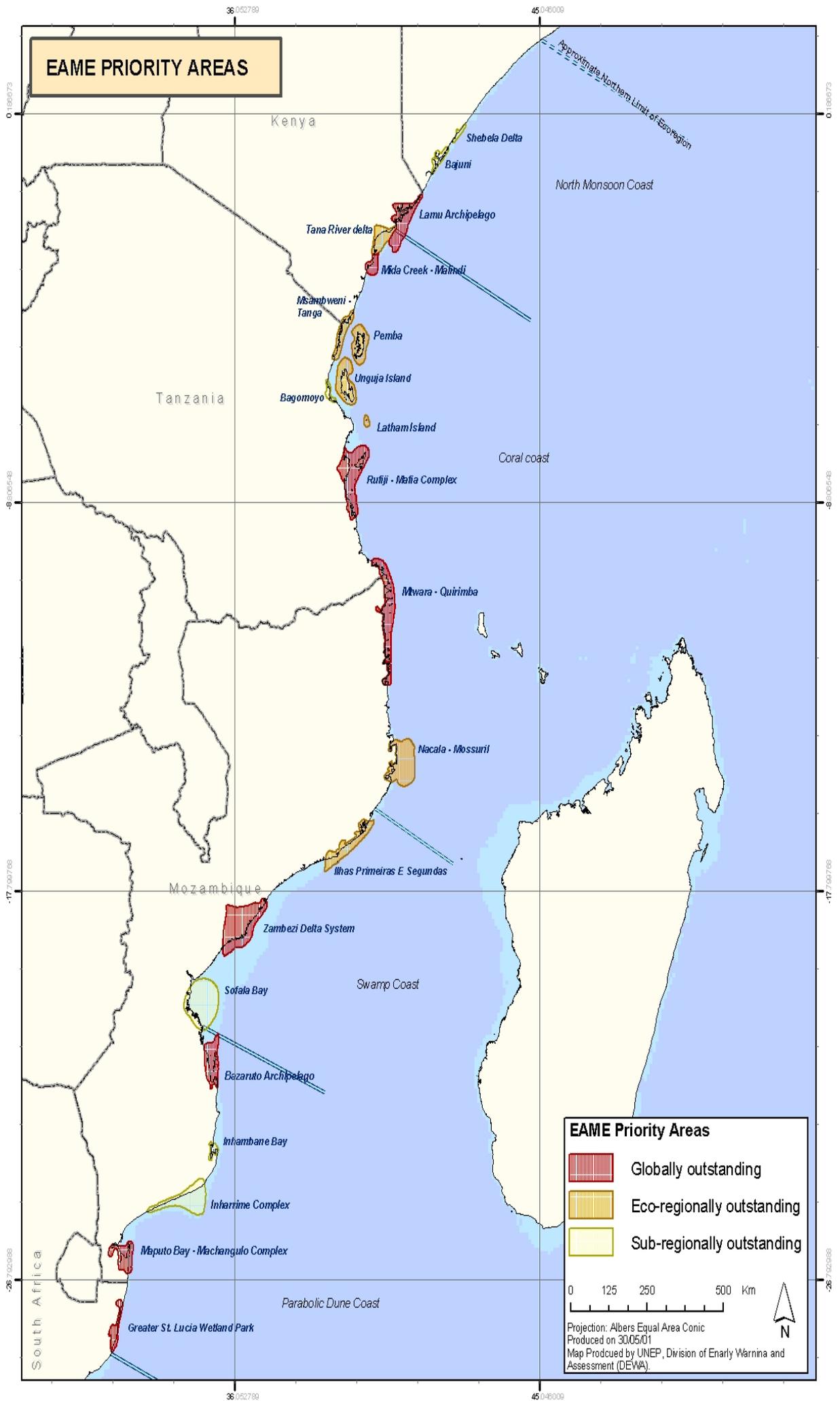
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Fig

## Agreement with European Union (Madagascar)

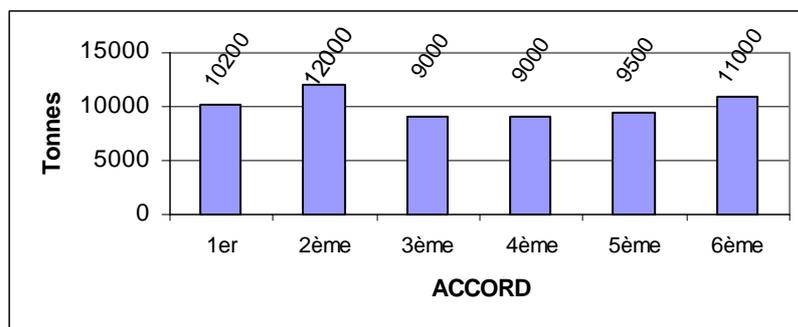


Fig 9. Reference Tonnage

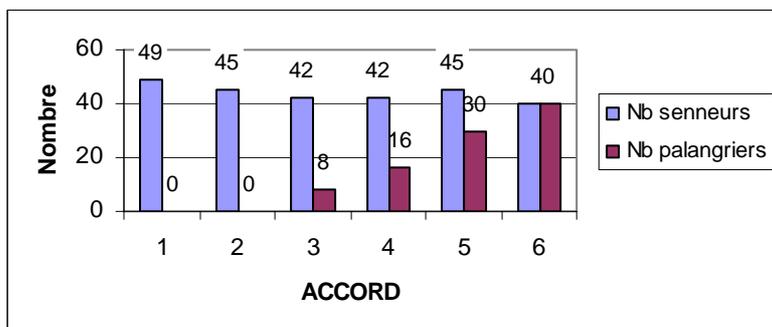


Fig 10. Evolution of the fleet

## Appendix 4.

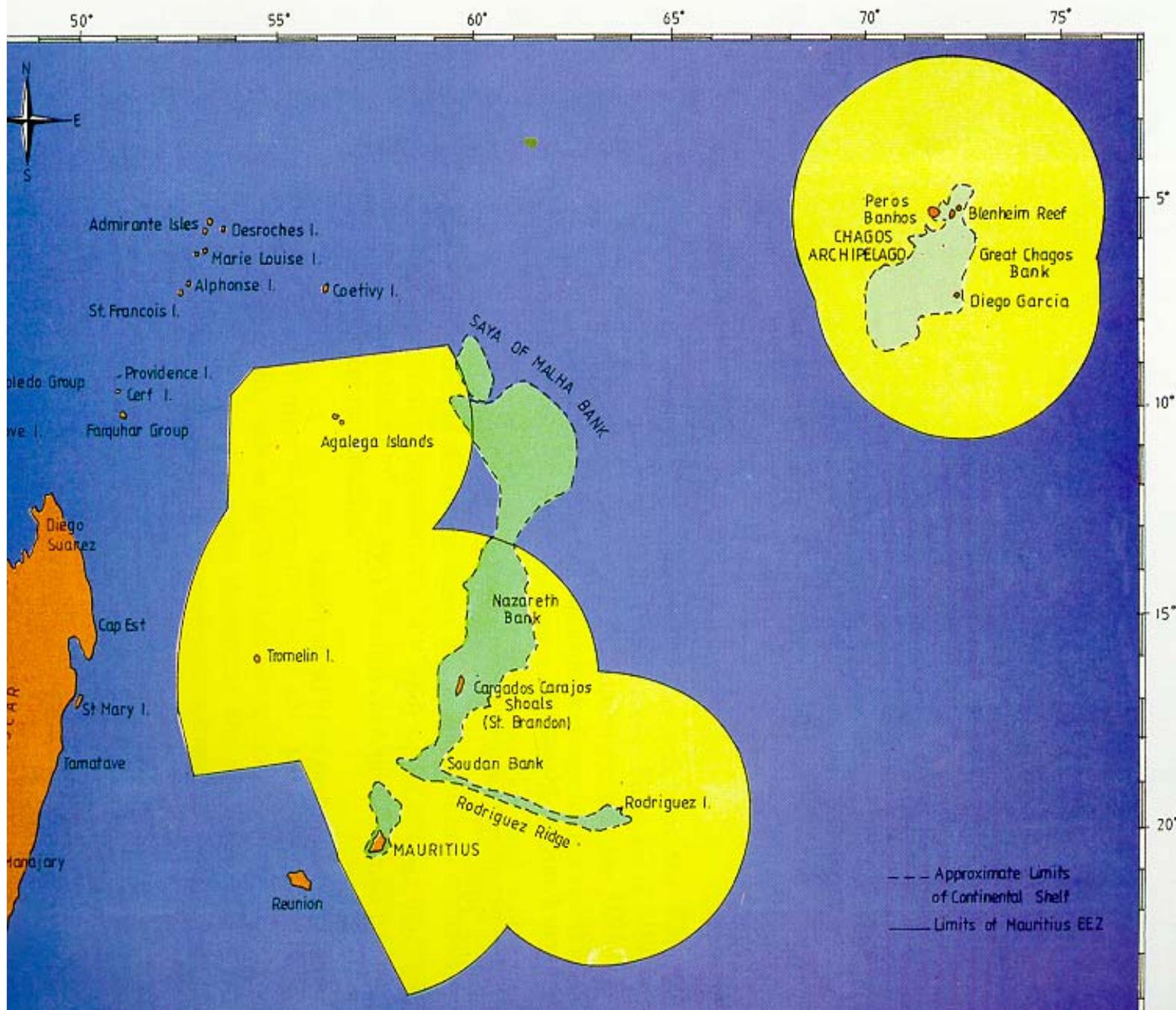


Fig. 11. EEZ of Mauritius

The species listed below are under the management mandate of IOTC. In addition, the Secretariat collates data on non-target, associated and dependent species affected by tuna fishing operations.

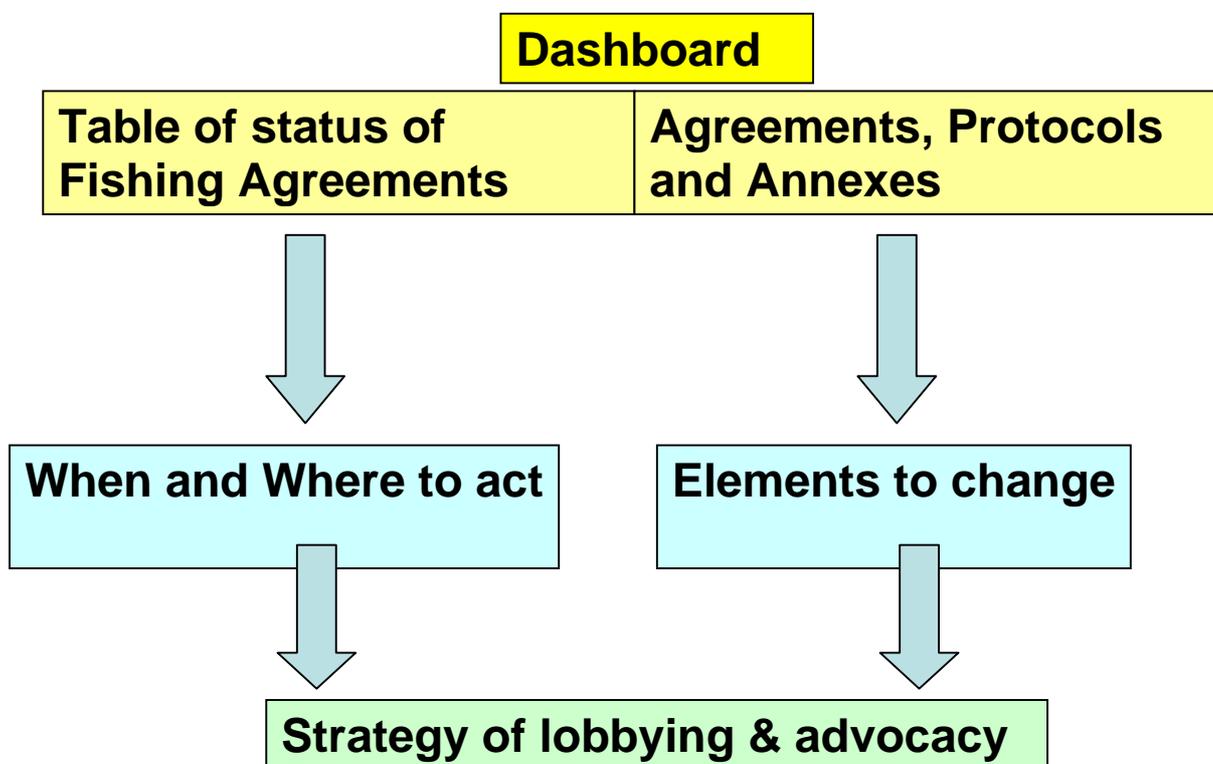
**Table 17. Species under management of IOTC**

<b>FAO English Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Yellow fin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>
Skip jack	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
Big eye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>
Albacore tuna	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
Southern blue fin tuna	<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>
Long tail tuna	<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>
Kawakawa	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>
Frigate tuna	<i>Auxis thazard</i>
Bullet tuna	<i>Auxis rochei</i>
Narrow barred Spanish Mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus commersoni</i>
Indo Pacific blue Marlin	<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>
Black Marlin	<i>Makaira mazara</i>
Striped marlin	<i>Makaira indica</i>
Indo - Pacific sailfish	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>
Sword fish	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>

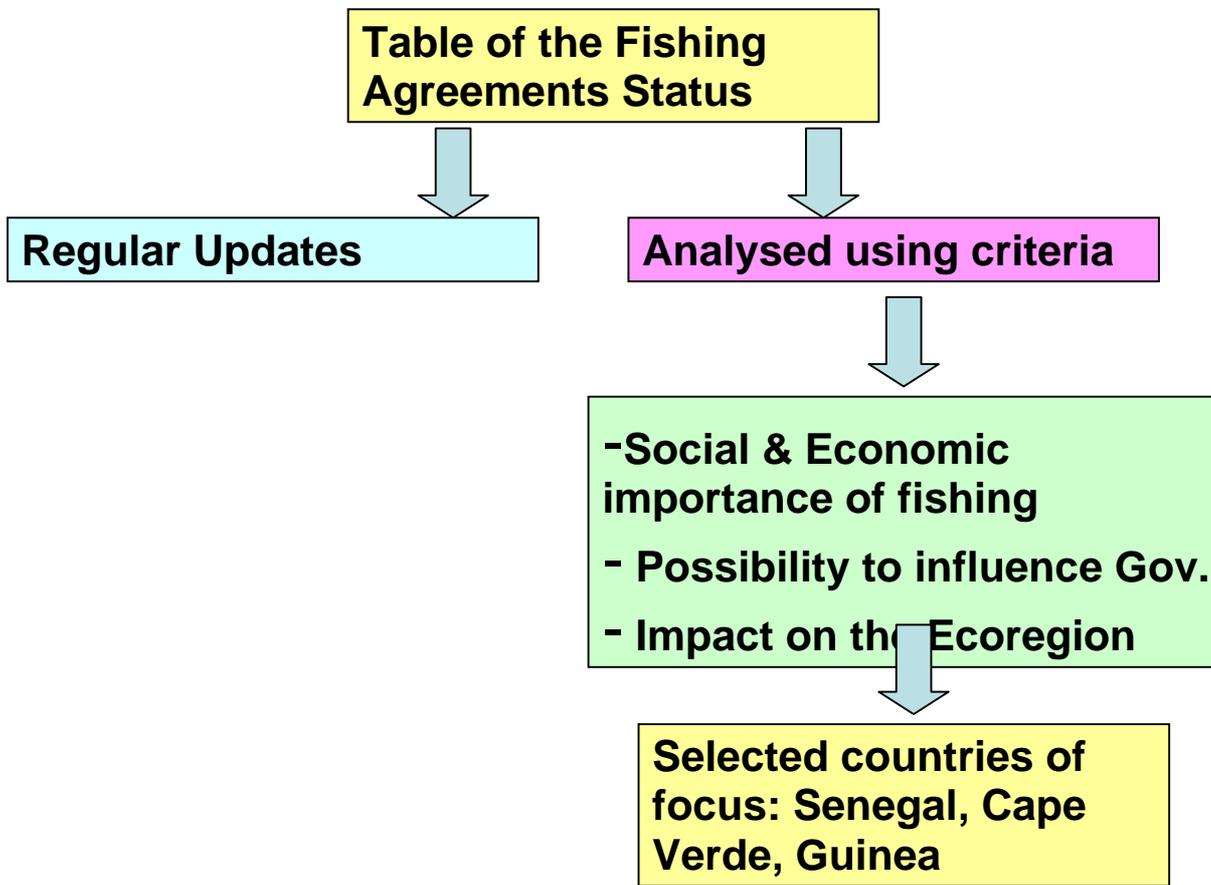
**Table 18. Status of the Indian Ocean Tuna Stocks**

<b>Yellow Fin Tuna</b>	
Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)	280,000 – 350,000t
Current (2003) Catch	400,000 – 450,000t (predicted)
Mean catch over the last 5 years	326,000t
Current replacement yield	-
Relative Biomass $B_{cur}/B_{msy}$	-
Relative Fishing Mortality $F_{cur}/F_{msy}$	-
Management Measures in Effect	None
<b>Skip jack Tuna</b>	
Maximum sustainable yield	unknown
Current (2003 catch)	548,000t
Mean catch over the last 5 years	523,000t
Current Replacement Yield	-
Relative biomass ( $B_{cur}/B_{MSY}$ )	unknown
Relative Fishing Mortality ( $F_{cur}/F_{MSY}$ )	unknown
Mangement measures in Effect	none
<b>Albacore Tuna</b>	
Maximum sustainable yield	unknown
Current (2003) Catch	24,000t
Mean catch over the last 5 years	35,000t
Current Replacement yield	-
Relative Biomass ( $B_{cur}/B_{MSY}$ )	unknown
Management measures in Effect	none
<b>Bigeye Tuna</b>	
Maximum sustainable yield	96,000t (59,000 – 121,000t)
Current (2003) Catch	139,300t
Mean catch over the last 5 years	133,000t
Current Replacement yield	-
Relative Biomass ( $B_{2000}/B_{msy}$ )	1.31
Relative Fishing mortality ( $F_{2000}/F_{msy}$ )	1.0
Management measures in Effect	none
<b>Swordfish</b>	
Maximum sustainable yield	unknown
Current (2003) Catch	32,000t
Mean catch over the last 5 years	32,000t
Current Replacement yield	-
Relative Biomass ( $B_{2000}/B_{msy}$ )	unknown
Relative Fishing mortality ( $F_{2000}/F_{msy}$ )	unknown
Management measures in Effect	none

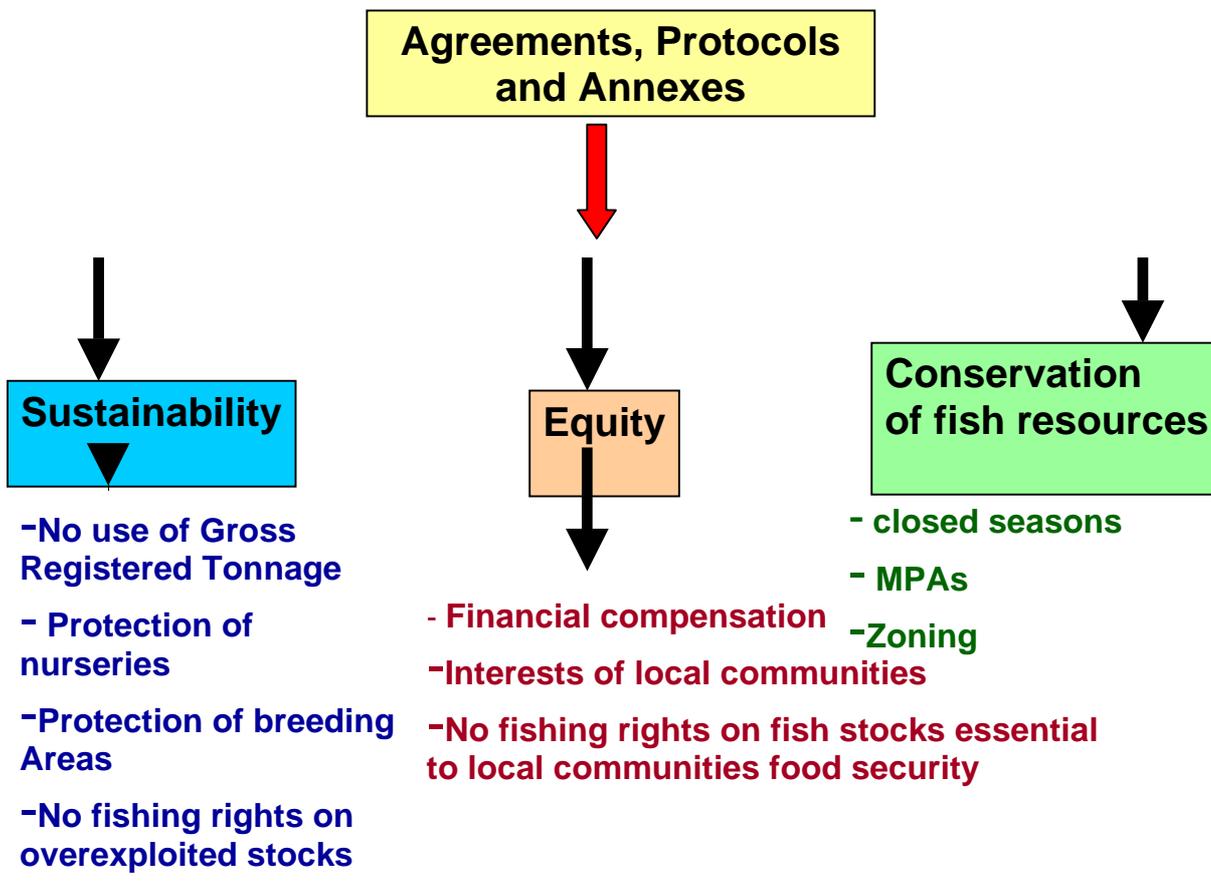
Appendix 5. How WAMER deals with FA



Appendix 6. How WAMER deals with FA



## Appendix 7. How WAMER deals with FA



## Appendix 8

### North Atlantic

#### Continuity (reciprocity) :

- Norway
- Faeroe Islands
- Iceland

#### Financial counterpart (FPA type):

- Greenland

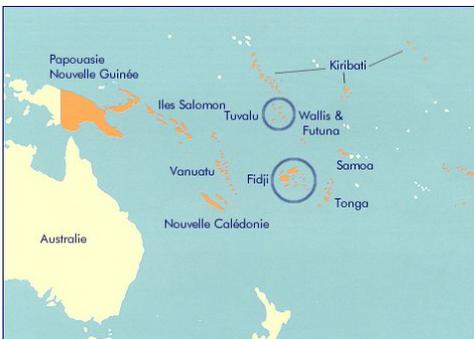
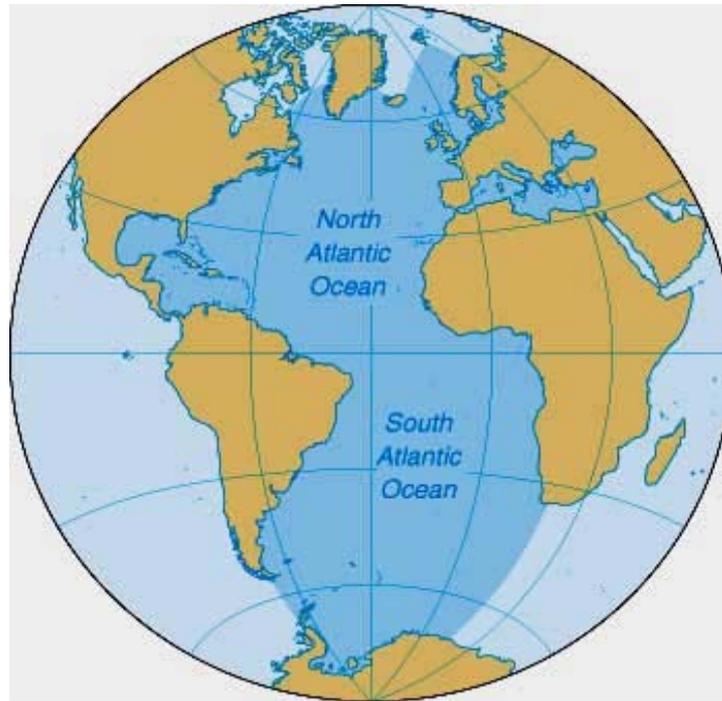


Fig 12. Current situation of EU Fisheries Partnerships Agreements

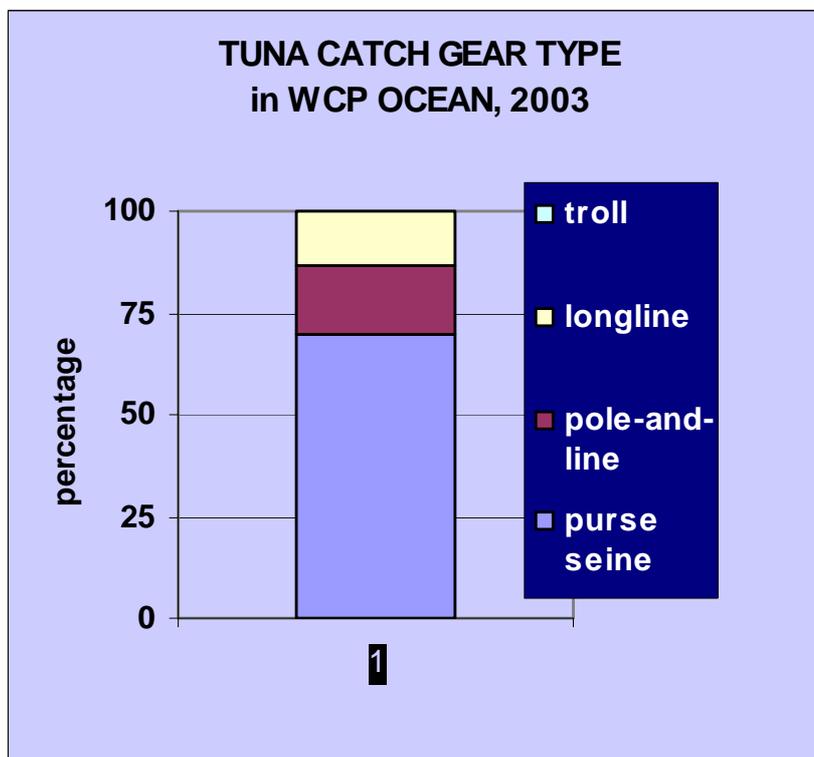
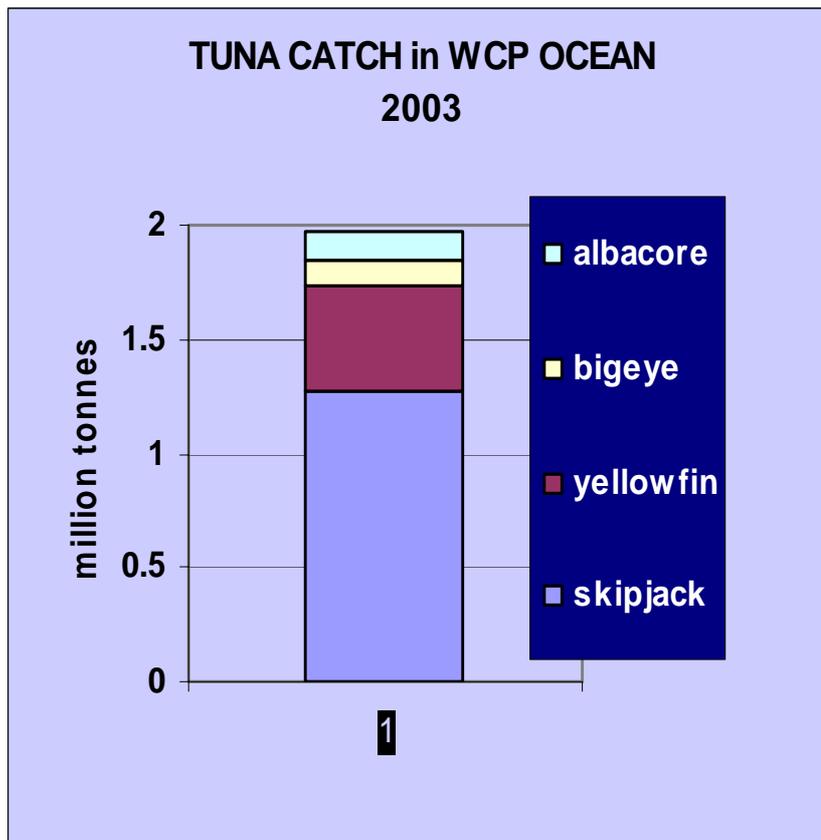
**Table 19. Presence and impact of EU activities in the Indian Ocean within F(P)As (1)**

	Reference tonnage			Senners			Longliners		
	Protocol	Catches (av.)	%	Protocol	Util	%	Prot.l	Util	%
Mauritania	non dét.	8770		36	24	67%	*	*	
Cape Vert	7000	1460	21%	37	21	57%	62	41	66%
Guinea Bissau	non dét.	625		40	28	70%	30	15	50%
Gabon	10500	5975	57%	38	27	71%	26	9	35%
G. Conakry	non dét.	3215		34	28	82%	9	0	0%
S. Tomé et P.	8500	4274	50%	36	24	67%	25	10	40%
Cote d'Ivoire	9000	6209	69%	34	23	68%	11	1	9%
Sénégal	non dét.	2920		39	23	59%	23	0	0%
Mozambique	8000	(9000)	113%	35	33	94%	14	10	71%
Madagascar	11000	3925	36%	40	33	83%	40	31	78%
Mauritius	6500	3055	47%	41	33	80%	49	37	76%
Comores	6000	4847	81%	40	34	85%	26	7	27%
Seychelles	55000	58770	107%	40	34	85%	27	3	11%
Kiribati	8400	624	7%	6	3	50%	12	5	42%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129900</b>	<b>113669</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>42%</b>

**Table 20. Presence and impact of EU activities in the Indian Ocean within F(P)As (2)**

		<b>CAPTURES (Senneurs)</b>			
		<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Comores</b>	Total	5485	4489	4395	N/A
<b>Seychelles</b>	Total	54462	42364	71194	67061
<b>Mauritius</b>	Total	1757	3828	2935	N/A
<b>Madagascar</b>	Total	7052	3939	266	N/A
<b>Mozambique</b>	Total	-	-	-	(9000)

Fig.13. Western and Central Pacific Ocean tuna fisheries landing volumes in 2003



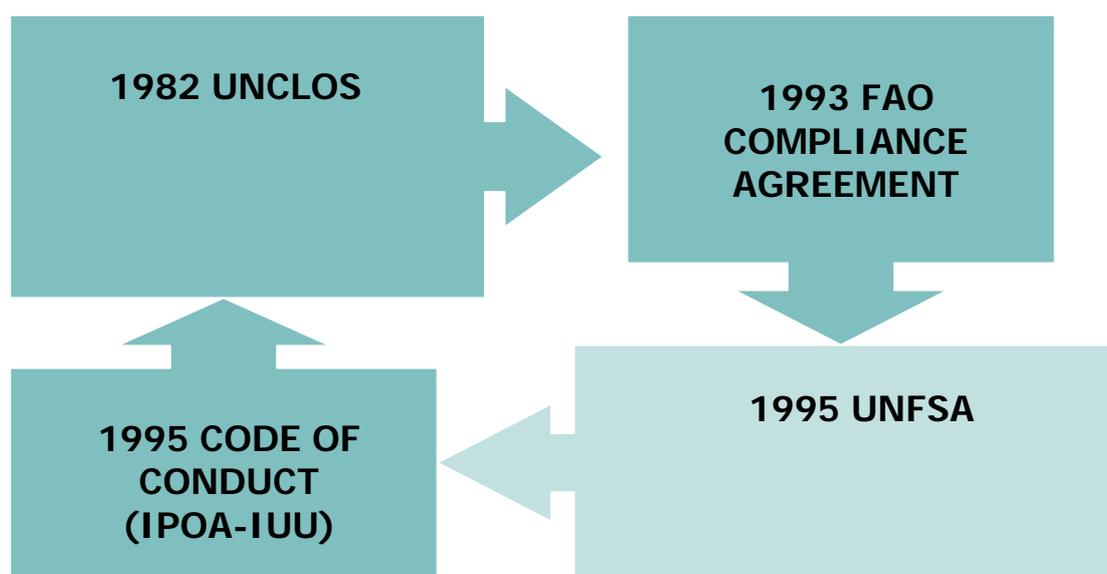
## Appendix 9

### **Monitoring, Control and Surveillance: *Important Component in Ensuring Responsible Fisheries Management in the Context of Fishing Access Agreements- By Benedict Philips Satia***

#### **Introduction**

- MCS is a concept that has grown steadily more important as a tool by which authorities can improve fisheries management.
- An FAO Expert Consultation in 1982 coined the term MCS to better describe three distinct but inter-related activities: Fishing operations (monitoring), the laws and regulations (control) and their enforcement (Surveillance).
- Fishing access agreements are potentially useful to developing coastal States but MCS must be seen as an important management component in any such arrangements if fishery resources are to be managed in a sustainable manner.

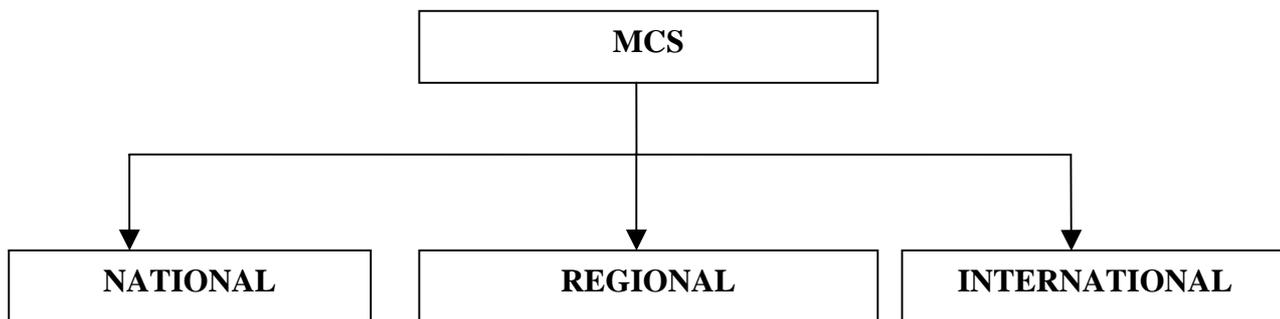
**Fig. 14. The legal framework**



#### **Need for legal framework at regional and national levels**

- Non-binding nature of international instruments in areas under national jurisdictions
- Policing and enforcement affect civil liberties
- New technologies present new legal challenges
- Regionalization of fisheries management

**Fig. 15. Levels of MCS**



### **The suite of MCS tools**

- Fisheries Patrol Vessels
- Aerial Patrols
- Observers on Board Fishing Vessels
- Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
- Satellite Surveillance
- Port State Control
- Catch Certification

### **Sub-Regional/Regional experiences**

#### **Forum Fisheries Agency**

- Strong Centralized service/administration for 16 countries
- Developed over 18 years
- Well established concepts, philosophy and legal frameworks.
- Harmonized VMS legislation
- Application only to tuna vessels
- Directed at non-MS flag vessels
- Common protocols
- USES Inmarsat C only
- Australia/NZ/EU technical and financial support
- Each Member concludes bilateral agreements but agreements must comply with harmonized and minimum terms and conditions
- EC vessels expected to apply EC legislation
- EC to enforce and penalize defaulters

#### **Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission**

- Seven Member Organization created in 1985. Has diverse institutions
- Approximately 1800 industrial vessels (75% fly foreign flags)
- Over 35000 artisanal canoes and pirogues
- All Members have declared 200nm EEZ
- Fledging MCS Programme since 1992

- Existence of Sub-Committees and SOCU

### **Workshops and Training on:**

- Negotiating fisheries agreements
- Dynamics of fisheries management
- Establishing regional vessel register
- ❖ Nouakchott Declaration on IUU (2001) resulted from the above
- Management of fishing capacity,
- VMS
- Shared stocks, etc.
- ❖ Benefits of this fledging experience

### **Key activities towards regional MCS apparatus**

- Collect and exchange information
- Delimit maritime boundaries
- Harmonize legislation
- Standardize vessel markings
- Undertake joint surveillance operations
- Organize Workshops on important themes
- Elaborate common management regulations
- Develop sub-regional strategy

### **Institutional and operational issues**

- Financing and Personnel
- Coordination at national level
- National versus sub-regional interests
- Focus on all licensed industrial vessels or only vessels operating under agreement.
- Effective enforcement of fishing zones
- Considerations for safety of artisanal vessels

### **Some key considerations in concluding access agreements**

- Make establishment of MCS a pre-requisite
- Lay emphasis on instituting Observers Programme
- Agreement by Parties to fulfill obligations as port/flag States
- Agree on a set of minimum terms and conditions
- Create DWFN/Coastal States Working Group to study possibilities to increase MCS capabilities of Coastal States
- DWFN to invest in capacity building
- Coastal States to use compensation payments and license fees to improve fisheries management in particular **MCS**
- Transparency should be cardinal factor in all negotiations

### **Action required of workshop**

- Inform and discuss institutional and legal changes in respective countries likely to contribute to the emergence of a regional MCS network or apparatus
- Discuss how these initiatives can be harmonized and make proposals for future action
- How can West Indian Ocean capitalize on the experiences of FFA and SRFC.

## Appendix 11: Evaluation

### Promotion of Sustainable and Equitable Fisheries Access Agreements in the Western Indian Ocean

**Note:** A representative number of 14 were selected from the participants to fill the evaluation form. WWF staff were excluded considering they were the conveners of the workshop. The percentages are therefore computed according to the responses from the 14 individuals.

Question	Comments
1. What motivated you to attend this workshop	• Great subject- 28%
	• To share views/Learning experience- 35%
	• To know more about fishing access agreements, key points and aspects to be considered and how to improve benefits from the FPA- 21%
	• Interest in fair access agreements for developing countries- 4%
	• Interest in fisheries management- 4%
	• To learn about aspirations and needs of fishery sector in East Africa in relation to sustainable fishing and ecosystems conservation- 4%
	• I am working on fisheries agreements- 4%
2. Was the range of subjects covered relevant	• Yes- 100%
3. Was the presentation appropriate (professionals, sectors, policy makers, countries, interests)	• Yes- 28%
	• More representation required from Private sector, fishing nations- Japan Korea, industry/fishing sector, Civil society, Policy makers, Academicians and professionals- 72%
4. Do you feel that the relevant/key conclusions have been reached according to your expectations	• Yes- 73%
	• More time should have been allocated for discussions and conclusions- 9%
	• Issue of stock assessment not well addressed- 9%
	• More work to be done on Fisheries management plans- 9%

Question	Comments
5. What are the lessons you have learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We need to spend more time with Fisheries Directors on this subject in coastal states</li> <li>• A lot needs to be done in order to have sustainable fisheries agreements</li> <li>• Key issue was to consider establishing Minimum Terms and Conditions ;political aspects also to be considered</li> <li>• Organizing and improving the conditions for fishing access according to economic situation</li> <li>• We can count on support of WWF to create forum for coastal states to meet</li> <li>• Good support from WWF in organizing such a meeting</li> <li>• Fishing agreements are good but complex. You have to consider socio-economic, political and environmental aspects</li> <li>• There is a need for further cooperation among countries in negotiating fisheries agreements</li> <li>• Have learnt much about (bad) current situation concerning fisheries and ecosystems management in WIO and about national and international (lack of) efforts to remedy the situation. Huge challenges and opportunities for improvement.</li> <li>• Management plan very important</li> <li>• Governance is essential for fisheries management</li> <li>• Important benefits can be gained by bringing West African experiences to the WIO</li> </ul>

Question	Comments
<p>6. What priority action do you intend to take on immediately in your organization as a result of the workshop?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Try to set up an assistance Programme for coastal states on this subject</li> <li>• Still thinking about it</li> <li>• Follow up on the recommendations with the individuals concerned</li> <li>• Brief my organization</li> <li>• Put together a negotiating team and empower it, and request WWF to assist in preparing for FPA negotiations</li> <li>• Elaborate quickly the first draft of the protocol which is applicable on block or single country agreements</li> <li>• Harmonize relevant policies in the region</li> <li>• Use the workshop insights in my current work</li> <li>• Keep in view the experience of other countries in access agreements</li> <li>• Report to department of fisheries in the Hague, who will hopefully take the recommendations on board in their deliberations in Brussels about fishing access agreements</li> <li>• Reshape our fishing agreements Programme</li> </ul>

Question	Comments
7. What are your recommendations for follow-up?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize a process for developing Minimum terms and conditions, with the conclusion at a second (or 3rd) meeting in SWIO-region</li> <li>• Carry out the recommendations of the meeting with WWF-EAME</li> <li>• Closer and frequent communication with each other in the region, set up a system for exchange of information (e.g. E-group)</li> <li>• Building capacity to enable the government to formulate a management plan</li> <li>• WWF takes lead in organizing other fishing nations in similar forum, organizing SWIOFC meeting to work on minimum terms and conditions for fisheries management and utilization</li> <li>• Have an e-group for the group to network</li> <li>• WWF to inform all coastal countries in the region on the workshop and the importance of having collaboration in fishing agreements</li> <li>• Better information sharing between countries</li> <li>• To concentrate on minimum terms and conditions</li> <li>• WWF should help national governments in WIO region to organize themselves so that they can effectively negotiate good fisheries access agreements</li> <li>• Create a committee to follow up recommendations made</li> <li>• Compose a committee with different countries to follow up the recommendations</li> <li>• Each country should report the results to a broader group at home</li> </ul>
8. How did you find the general organization of the workshop and venue?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good- 64%</li> <li>• Very good- 36%</li> </ul>

Question	Comments
9. Further comments and suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutual respect and trust between coastal states is essential for sustainable fisheries management</li> <li>• Well done WWF!! We need a living planet</li> <li>• Update national legislation, harmonize clauses for all vessels operating in the region</li> <li>• Thanks for this initiative. Very important to address fishery development in the wider framework of sustainable coastal marine development. I suggest that at next occasions more representation from the fishing sector and the Asian fleets are engaged in the discussions, also consumer organizations</li> <li>• It was essential for working groups to discuss certain aspects in order to come up the precise recommendations</li> <li>• Plan a follow up mechanism of the results and recommendations of the workshop</li> <li>• Need to have follow up on recommendations and meet again to report and strengthen this initiative</li> </ul>