



## Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa Programme (PESCAO)

A project funded by the European Union



### SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP TO LAUNCH THE PESCAO PROJECT

In Dakar – Senegal, from 26 to 28 June 2018



**SRFC, MARCH 2019**

« ...ECOWAS OF PEOPLE ... »



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## Introduction

As part of efforts to strengthen its fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) activities, the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC), in August 2015, requested European Union support through ECOWAS, to finance a sub-regional project to combat IUU fishing under component 1 (peace and security) of the Regional Indicative Programme for West Africa (RIP) funded by the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (11<sup>th</sup> EDF).

In response to this request, the European Union (EU) adopted in 2017 the project entitled "**Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa (PESCAO)**", the overall objective of which is to improve regional fisheries governance in West Africa through the enhanced coordination of national and sub-regional fisheries policies.

To this end, on 3 May 2018, the EU awarded a direct grant to the SRFC, through contract No. FED/2018/392-671, for the implementation of the action dubbed "**Contributing to the prevention of and measures to combat IUU fishing by improving the MCS at national and regional level**". The initiative falls within the framework of the implementation of the activities of PESCAO Result 2 activities, with the technical support of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA).

To mark the official launch of the project, the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) organized, in Dakar, Senegal, from 26 to 28

June 2018, a sub-regional workshop to kick-start the activities of the **Programme: "Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa (PESCAO)**.

The projects, which will last four years (04), from May 2018 to April 2022, is entirely financed by the European Union (EU), through ECOWAS.

The overall aim of the action is to improve regional fisheries governance in West Africa through better coordination of national fisheries policies. It specifically seeks to contribute to strengthening prevention and measures to combat IUU fishing through improved Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) at national and regional levels.

In addition to SRFC staff, the meeting was attended by Directors, Operations Officers and VMS managers of Fisheries Monitoring Structures from all seven SRFC Member States. Moreover, experts from the EU Delegation in Dakar, the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA), the Fisheries Committee for the West



Signing the grant contract for the PESCAO Project of the PESCAO programme, on May 3, 2018 in Dakar. From left to right, the FCWC Secretary General, the Permanent Secretary of the SRFC and the EU Representative. Cliché, SRFC, May 2018



Photo 2. Sub-regional workshop to launch the PESCAO programme's project in Dakar: Overview of different participants from the 07 SRFC Member States. Cliché, SRFC, June 2018.



Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC) and resource persons also took part in the activity (see list in **Annex 1**).

The sub-regional workshop to launch the PESCAO provided an opportunity for stakeholders of the project to share views on the different components. This made it possible: 1). to validate the EFCA/SRFC joint biannual work plan. 2). to establish the MCS baseline situation in the SRFC area. 3). to define the procedures for chartering and supporting the operation of MCS resources for joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations. 4). to discuss the technical characteristics of the future sub-regional VMS and the information sharing network between the operating rooms of MCS structures of the Member States and that of the DSCSA. and 5). to discuss the progress of work on the sub-regional fishing vessel register. 6). and experiences on the program of observers with sub-regional competence.



**Photo 3.** Sub-regional workshop to launch the PESCAO project of the PESCAO programme in Dakar: Overview of participants from the EU Delegation in Dakar. Cliché, CSRP, June 2018

The results obtained during this exchange meeting were achieved through six (06) specific objectives, initially negotiated and identified. They consist in:

- validating the EFCA/SRFC joint biannual work plan;
- validating the MCS baseline situation in the SRFC zone at the start of PESCAO;
- defining the terms and conditions for chartering and supporting the functioning of MCS resources for joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations;
- Discussing the technical characteristics of the sub-regional VMS and the information-sharing network between the operating rooms of Member States' structures and that of the DSCSA;
- sharing views on the progress of work on the sub-regional fishing vessel register;
- and sharing experiences on the programme of observers with sub-regional competence

This document, serving as the report of the sub-regional launching workshop, begins with a presentation of the working methodology. This will be followed by the official opening ceremony, presentations, group work and the field visit.

### **1. Working methodology**

Prior to the workshop, a Template (**see Annex 2**) is sent to the different Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) structures of SRFC Member States. The model was indeed used to collect information to establish the baseline situation of MCS in the SRFC area.

The first event on the day of the workshop is an Opening Ceremony. It is followed by presentations by participants, services and or programs and working groups..

The working groups are formed on the basis of the participants' skills in relation to the three themes developed. The proceedings of each group are chaired by a moderator and the results of the group's work are reported by the rapporteur.

In practice, a field visit is undertaken to link theoretical presentations with practice and to familiarise oneself with reality.

All discussions are held in a participatory manner and take into account the opinions of each participant.

Furthermore, all presentations are made using a Power Point support. The official language of communication is French. A simultaneous French-Portuguese and French-English translation is also provided by a specialized firm.

## 2. Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony was marked by the speeches of the Permanent Secretary of the SRFC and Technical Advisor N°1 of the Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of Senegal.

**Mr Malal SANE**, Permanent Secretary of the SRFC, first thanked the Minister, through his Representative, **Technical Advisor N°1**, for agreeing to preside over the opening ceremony.

He then recalled that the project launched is in response to the request submitted to the ECOWAS Commission in August 2015 by

**His Excellency the Current Chairman of the Conference of Ministers** to seek funding for a sub-regional project to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing).

In reaction to this request, the EU adopted the PESCAO programme and financed for the SRFC the action entitled "*Contributing to prevention and measures to combat IUU fishing by improving monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) at national and regional level*", for a period of four (04) years, starting on 3 May 2018.

This new collaboration between the SRFC and the EU is formalized by the **European Union External Action Grant Contract-2017/392-671** and is in line with the implementation of activities under result 2 of the PESCAO.

He said that, even though efforts are being made to combat IUU fishing, there was still need to consolidate the achievements of projects such as the EU-funded EU/SCS/UEMOA and GoWAMER. The same applies to initiatives developed by other technical and financial partners and SRFC Member States.

Moreover, the **Permanent Secretary** undoubtedly stated that, with the commitment of Member States, the support of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA), whose expertise in this field is well-established, and the synergy of the Committee for Fisheries in the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC), which is also involved in the implementation of the programme, the objective and results of the PESCAO will be achieved.



**Photo 4.** Official Opening Ceremony of the project launch workshop. From left to right: the EU Representative, The Permanent Secretary of the SRFC, Technical Adviser N° 1 of the Senegalese Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy and the FCWC Representative. Cliché, SRFC, June 2018.

Before concluding his address, **Mr Malal SANE** highlighted the concerns of our technical and financial partners regarding the slowness noted in the adoption of the MCS Convention, specifically dedicated to the fight against IUU fishing..

He recalled that this convention is a major outcome of the EU/SCS/UEMOA project, implemented by the SRFC from 2010 to 2013. In effect, it will cancel and replace the 1993 Convention on the Exercise of the Right of Hot Pursuit.

In addition, the MCS Convention establishes and organizes MCS instruments such as the sub-regional fishing vessel register, the programme of observers with sub-regional competence and the MCS information exchange mechanism. As a result, its adoption will provide the SRFC with mechanisms to sustainably manage SCS activities irrespective of the cyclical funding of technical and financial partners.

Finally, **the Permanent Secretary** first addressed a special acknowledgement to the EU for its valuable support. In his view, the outcomes of the action will undoubtedly contribute to reducing the overexploitation of the sub-region's fisheries resources.

He then thanked the experts from the EU, Member States and the SRFC who have spared no effort in setting up the PESCAO programme.

Taking the floor, **Mr Babacar Banda DIOP, Technical Advisor N°1 and Representative**, on this occasion, of the **Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of Senegal**, first welcomed participants, on behalf of His Excellency, **Mr Macky SALL**, President of the Republic, his Government and the people of Senegal.



Photo 5. Official opening ceremony of the launch workshop. Statement by Technical Advisor No. 1 of the MPEM of Senegal. Cliché, CSRP, June 2018

He went on to point out, as did **the Permanent Secretary** of the SRFC, that the opening ceremony marks the launch of the activities of the grant contract between the SRFC and the European Union within the framework of the **"Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa" PESCAO programme**, financed for a period of four (04) years, under components 1 and 3 of the regional indicative programme of the 11th European Development Fund.

He magnified the EU's commitment, which, through the EU/MCS/UEMOA and GoWAMER projects and the PESCAO today, had since 2010 injected significant financial resources into the fisheries sector, particularly in the area of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). The EU thus facilitates the substantial increase in the contribution of the fisheries sector to the fight against food insecurity and the socio-economic development of the SRFC Member States.

The sub-region fully appreciates this EU grant, which seeks to contribute to the prevention and control of IUU fishing by improving the MCS at national and regional level. This objective is



perfectly in line with the political will expressed by SRFC Member States to eradicate IUU fishing.

He argued that, in practice, the objective of the grant contract and its results could not be achieved without the full support of the Member States for the project. That is why we rely on your usual commitment to successfully carry out the planned activities. We also invite you to take advantage of the experience of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA), which will spare no effort to provide you with all its know-how in the fight against IUU fishing. You can also count on the synergy of the Fisheries Committee of the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC), whose maritime space is contiguous with that of the SRFC.

To conclude, **Technical Advisor N°1** of the Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of Senegal sincerely thanked the ECOWAS Commission for its support throughout the PESCAO formulation phase. He expressed his gratitude to the experts from the EU and the sub-region who were able to translate the political guidelines of the Conference of Ministers into concrete actions.

### 3. Presentations

In practical terms, the launch workshop of the "**Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa (PESCAO)**" Programme was primarily marked by five (05) presentations. These concerned the presentation of the PESCAO programme and the grant contract, the presentation of the sub-regional register of fishing vessels, the presentation of the VMS and the videoconference system, the presentation of the European Fisheries Control Agency (AECP) and the presentation of the current situation of MCS in the SRFC area.

#### 3.1. Presentation of the PESCAO programme and the grant contract

The presentation of the PESCAO programme and the grant contract was made by Mr Babacar BA, Head of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of SRFC's Fisheries Management Department and Project Coordinator.

Referring to the PESCAO, the Project Coordinator first considered the programme within its context. In fact, this programme regroups three (03) projects funded by the EU, under the CRIS Number: ROC/FED/038-922. It focuses on Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa. Its financing includes the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF) and concerns components 1 (peace and security) and 3 (resilience) of the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) West Africa 2014-2020. The cost of the PESCAO is estimated at €15,000,000 for an expected duration of 04 years.



Photo 6. Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. The Project Coordinator, in black suit, presenting the PESCAO programme and the project, Cliché SRFC, June 2018

The **Project Coordinator** then outlined the objectives of the PESCAO programme. Overall, the programme focuses on improving the contribution of fisheries resources to sustainable development, food security and poverty reduction in West Africa. More specifically, it aims to

**improve regional fisheries governance in West Africa by better coordinating national fisheries policies.** This will be done through the achievement of three (03) expected results, notably: 1). **Result 1:** Development of a West African fisheries and aquaculture policy and enhanced coordination of regional stakeholders. 2). **Result 2:** Prevention and responses to IUU fishing strengthened through better monitoring, control and surveillance at national and regional levels. And 3). **Result 3:** Improved management of marine resources at the regional level, which enhances the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems to disturbances.

To conclude the presentation of the PESCAO, **Mr Babacar BA** gave an overview of the implementation of the programme. In principle, **Result 1** will be achieved through an ECOWAS call for proposals. **Result 3** will also be achieved through an ECOWAS call for proposals. On the other hand, **Result 2** will be achieved by the SRFC and the FCWC with the technical support of EFCA.

Grant contract N°FED/2018/392-671 was signed on 03 May 2018 between the SRFC and the EU. It concerns the implementation by the SRFC of the action entitled "*Contributing to prevention and measures to combat IUU fishing through the improvement of the MCS at national and regional level*". The latter is to last 04 years and costs €3,625,000.

The overall objective of the action is to "improve regional fisheries governance in West Africa through the enhanced coordination of national fisheries policies". And its specific objective is to "contribute to strengthening prevention and measures to combat IUU fishing by improving MCS at national and regional level".

In practice, the achievement of the above objectives will require the attainment of the following seven (07) results:

- **R1:** Harmonization of legal frameworks for fisheries in accordance with international standards to ensure adequate control of IUU fishing;
- **R.2:** facilitation of cooperation between countries, administrations and organizations;
- **R.3:** Improvement of the infrastructure and equipment of the Sub-regional MCS Centre and its link with national MCS structures;
- **R.4:** Strengthening the MCS operational capacities of Member States and the SRFC and their capacity to ensure long-term sustainability through better training programmes;
- **R.5:** Planning and conduct of joint sub regional fisheries monitoring missions;
- **R.6:** Establishment of a network of regional observers to improve the surveillance of the active industrial fleet in the region;
- **R.7:** Project coordination.

In fact, the direct and indirect Beneficiaries of the project results are the Seven SRFC Member States, the national MCS, resource management and research structures. The beneficiaries also include professionals of the sector and economic operators working within the framework of compliance with the regulations. And ultimately, the Final Beneficiaries are the populations of Member States, the Fishing Communities, the Governments of Member States and any public in the broad sense.



### 3.2. Presentation of the sub-regional register of fishing vessels, the VMS and the sub-regional MCS information sharing system

**Mr. Sakar FALL**, IT Manager of WARP/SRFC, presented the current status of work on the register, the sub-regional VMS project and the sub-regional MCS information sharing mechanism.

The presentation on the sub-regional fishing vessel register first focused on the role of the register as a MCS Instrument, its legal framework, management, components and objectives. Indeed, the register is a decision making tool. In other words, it makes it possible to refuse, issue or renew a fishing permit or flag authorization to a fishing vessel and access to the ports of Member States for vessels suspected of or engaged in IUU fishing.



Photo7: Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. The IT Manager of WARP/SRFC presenting the VMS, the registry and the Videoconference system Cliché, SRFC June 2018.

From the legal standpoint, the register is governed by the MCS Convention (protocol on the sub-regional register).

The register is managed by the Permanent Secretary of the SRFC. It is composed of the following elements:

- the list of fishing vessels authorized to fish;
- the list of IUU fishing vessels;
- the list of non-cooperating States;
- and the results of MCS activities.

The registry has three (03) objectives, namely 1) *to make available statistics on vessels and MCS activities.* 2) *to have a better knowledge of industrial fishing activities and effort in the SRFC area and* 3) *to facilitate the exchange of information between MS on fisheries in general and IUU fishing in particular.*

Pursuing his presentation on the register, **Mr. Sakar FALL** also spoke about its functional architecture, its different modules and the work that remains to be done. He then shared the lessons learned from the FFA in the Pacific.



Photos 8. Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. Presentation of the Vessel Register by the IT Manager of WARP/SRFC Cliché, CSRP, June 2018.

The functional architecture is organized around a Web application server (JAVA), a DP server (PostgreSQL) and a space specifically designed for operations. The device is managed through

the Internet. Thus, as a security measure, Firewall is integrated into the architecture. The latter is a computer security system that filters information from outside.

As for the various modules of the register, they provide five (05) portals: the Vessels Management Portal, the MCS Operations Management Portal, the Statistics Portal, the Data Repository Portal and the Administration Portal.

Each of the portals is composed of sheets configured to record information related to the portal variable.

With regard to work that remains to be done, the **IT Manager of the WARP/SRFC** mentioned four (04) elements, namely:

- providing remedial measures and recommendations;
- collecting data;
- entering data into the database;
- starting production

Sharing the lessons learned from the FFA in the Pacific, **Mr. Sakar FALL** first spoke about the importance of the FFA Fishing Vessel Register. He then provided general information on the register before explaining the registration procedures and eligibility requirements for fishing vessels.

At the end of the presentation on the register, some participants asked *why the register is not yet operational?*

In response to this question, the SRFC referred to the lack of legal framework. In other words, some Member States have not yet signed the MCS Convention and its protocols.

Communication on VMS is achieved through an introduction, the objectives of sub-regional VMS, the situation of national VMS, the lessons learned from the FFA in the Pacific and the approach proposed by the SRFC.

To introduce, **Mr Sakar FALL** first defined the instrument before talking about its legal framework and management.

The VMS is a global satellite tracking system for all fishing vessels operating in the sub-region. Its operation is legally regulated by the MCS Convention (Protocol on Information Exchange). And the Permanent Secretary of the SRFC is the Manager of the system..

The sub-regional VMS has four (04) objectives, namely:



**Photos 9.** Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. Presentation of the sheets that make up the Ship Management module, Cliché, CSRP, June 2018.

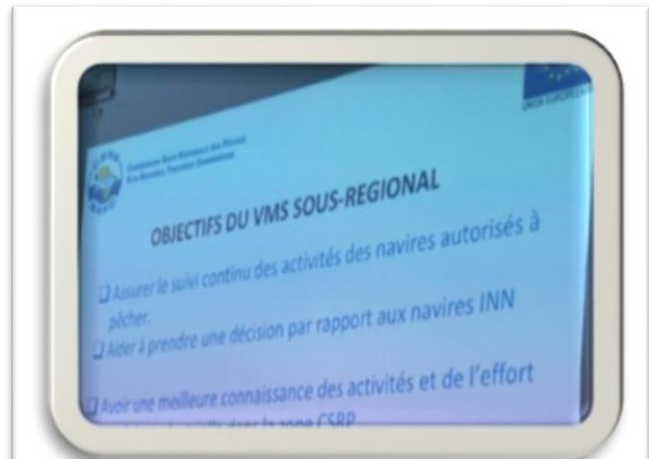


**Photos 10.** Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. Sharing lessons learned from the FFA, Cliché, CSRP, June 2018.

- ensure the continuous monitoring of the activities of vessels authorized to fish;
- help to make a decision about IUU vessels;
- have a better knowledge of industrial fishing activities and effort in the SRFC area;
- facilitate information exchange between MS on fisheries in general and IUU fishing in particular.

The situation of national VMS is as follows:

- six (06) Member States have an operational national VMS but do not have the same software;
- only one (01) Member State has a non-functional national VMS;
- six (06) Member States have the same VMS service provider;
- six (06) Member States have their data stored at the service provider's facility;
- the management of VMS air-time is ensured by the administration and/or the ship-owner.



Photos 11. Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. Presentation of the VMS objectives, Cliché, SRFC, June 2018.

In terms of sharing lessons learned from the AFF in the Pacific, it involves answering questions that are of concern to many people.

- ✚ In response to the question ***why a regional VMS***, the following answers are provided:
  - Application of FFA conventions and national fisheries laws: Control and monitoring of fishing vessel activity and identification of potential violations of fisheries regulations.
  - Permanent spatial and temporal status of vessels (domestic and foreign) on the register
  - Appropriate measures to be taken in relation to IUU vessels.
- ✚ In response to the question ***what are the functions of VMS of the FFA***, the following answers are provided:
  - access: login and password;
  - data available: vessels authorized to fish in the FFA area;
  - some Member States monitor their national fleets using the sub-regional VMS;
  - some Member States monitor another member's EEZ on the basis of their data-sharing protocols and FFA procedures.
- ✚ In response to the question ***who pays for the FFA VMS?*** the following answers are provided:
  - payment of the costs of purchase and installation of the beacons (type approved by the FFA) by ship-owners;
  - coverage of system costs (air time, personnel, communications and maintenance) by the FFA;
  - provision of VMS services by a service provider selected by tender;



- global coverage of the operating costs of the VMS by the annual fee for registration in the fishing vessel register (US\$ 3,113 on 1 July 2017).

To conclude his presentation on VMS, the **IT Manager of WARP/CSRP** outlined the approach proposed by the SRFC for the implementation of the sub-regional VMS as follows:

- Member States will maintain their national VMS;
- duplication of national VMS data on the sub-regional VMS;
- possibilities of access to the data of a MS by another MS ( if bilateral agreement exists);
- storage of VMS data in the "cloud ";
- integration into the sub-regional VMS of the vessel's data recorded in the sub-regional register

The discussions that followed the VMS presentation provided some participants with an opportunity to share a concern about the duplication of national VMS data on sub-regional VMS. In their view, duplication would create additional costs and could cause a problem of data security and confidentiality.

The third presentation by the **IT Manager of WARP/CSRP** focused on the sub-regional MCS information sharing system. By definition, the videoconference system is a teleconference, which, in addition to transmitting speech and graphic documents, facilitates the transmission of moving images of participants in Member States. It is done through "**Skype Enterprise**" and requires, among other things, the installation, in each country, of the following equipment:

- a 55" screen of 139 cm;
- a hands-free module in full duplex;
- a Web Camera
- two Micro Extensions
- a connection module and a remote control.

Immediately after the presentation of the information-sharing system, a member of the EU delegation in Dakar asked the following question. Why choose "**Skype for Business**" which is not free and not the free Skype?

In answer to this question, explanations about Skype for Business features are provided. It involves:

- **Creating a personal URL:** Invite your participants by sending them a URL containing the name of the meeting or company;



**Photos 12.** Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. Presentation of members of the FFA Operations Coordination Unit, Cliché, CSRP, June 2018.



**Photos 13.** Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. Presentation of the necessary equipment for videoconferencing, Cliché, CSRP, June 2018.

- **Document sharing:** in addition to the screen sharing available, the host has the ability to share his presentation in a format optimized for participants' screens.
- **PowerPoint loading:** interactive tools, annotations, highlighting and whiteboard.
- **Ability to mute participants' microphones:** the "mute" function can be activated at any time by the presenter to ensure listening comfort for the audience.
- **User management (account administration):** Skype for Business has a comprehensive administration panel to manage user access.
- **Security:** Use of SSL protocol, data confidentiality, security and privacy standards that companies need.
- Free online meetings for up to 10 people without subscription.

### 3.3. Presentation of the current MCS status in the CSRP area

The presentation of the current status of the MCS was made by the Directors in charge of MCS of each Member State. The presentation support is harmonized using a Template (See **Annex 1**) that was sent well in advance of the workshop. Indeed, the Template made it possible to collect the following data for each Member State:

- The international and sub-regional legal framework;
- The national legal framework;
- The national register of fishing vessels;
- The MCS operational service;
- The ministerial departments involved in the fight against IUU fishing;
- Bilateral and international operational agreements on IUU fishing;
- The existence of an annual works plan and a monitoring and evaluation system;
- The existence of capacity building programmes;
- Naval assets;
- Air assets ;
- Land resources;
- VMS/AIS resources;
- Coastal fisheries monitoring stations;
- Fisheries Inspectors;
- Fisheries Observers.

After summarizing the data from the Inventory, see the 10 tables in Annex 3, the baseline situation is, inter alia, as follows:

- The target groups (20% women for 70 inspectors and 10% women for 70 observers, reference value) of the project are presented in the following table:

Member State	Ministry	GTSCS	SCS cadre	Inspectors		Observers		Operators	Legal Officer	TOTAL
				N°	Average age	N°	Average age			
Cabo Verde	1	1	To be specified	19	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified	20	2	<b>43</b>
Gambia	1	1	2	04	25	80	25	4	2	<b>94</b>
Guinea	1	1	30	40	53	100	45	10	2	<b>184</b>
Guinea Bissau	1	1	42	57	45	112	32	13	2	<b>228</b>
Mauritania	1	1	35	70	35	50	50	30	2	<b>189</b>
Senegal	1	1	15	16	40	19	55	2	2	<b>56</b>
Sierra Leone	1	1	177	09	42	137	39	17	2	<b>344</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 138</b>

- The average age of fisheries inspectors in Member States is 40 years. The Gambia has the youngest inspectors (25 years on average) and Guinea has the highest average age of inspectors (53 years).
- The average age of observers in Member States is 41 years. The Gambia has the youngest observers (25 years on average) while Senegal and Mauritania have the highest average age of observers (55 and 50 years respectively).
- With the exception of Mauritania, all SRFC Member States have acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS);
- With the exception of Guinea Bissau, all SRFC Member States have acceded to the Port State Measures Agreement (in 2016), (PSMA);
- All Member States (MS) involve the other officials of the Ministry of Fisheries as well as the Defence and Security Forces in the detection of infringements;
- In most MS, the level of involvement of the judiciary is minimal;
- Regarding the existence of a National IUU Plan, the situation is as follows:
  - + Cabo Verde draws up an action plan every year;
  - + The Gambia, Mauritania and Sierra Leone are in the process of preparing their National IUU Plans and for the Gambia and Mauritania, these plans are yet to be validated;
  - + Guinea and Senegal have a national IUU plan;
  - + Guinea Bissau does not have an operational national IUU plan.
- All Member States have a national register of industrial fishing vessels. In general, the number of foreign vessels recorded in these registers is higher than the number of national vessels;



- Only the Gambia's MCS operations service is not functional 24 hours a day. It operates during working hours and days;
- Cabo Verde, Guinea, Mauritania and Senegal have a continuous electricity supply; this is not the case in the Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone;
- All MS have a VMS, an AIS and a radio;
- The VMS of MS are as follows:
  - ✚ with the exception of Guinea Bissau, all MS use the CLS system (ARGOS);with the exception of Guinea Bissau, all MS use the CLS system (ARGOS);
  - ✚ la Guinea Bissau, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal use THEMIS V5 software; while Cabo Verde and Guinea use METAFISHERIES/SEASIGHT software;

### 3.4. Presentation of the EFCA work plan

The EFCA Action Plan was presented by a member of the EU Delegation in Dakar. He first presented the genesis of the PESCAO programme. He then explained the specific objective and results of the program and shared the action plan.

Turning to the PESCAO programme, the presenter recalled that it had been developed within the framework of the PIR for West Africa. The programme is aligned with components 1 (peace and security) and 3 (resilience).

The specific objective of the PESCAO is to improve the governance of regional fisheries in West Africa through better coordination of national fisheries policies. The objective will be achieved through the following 03 results:

- **Result 1:** A fisheries and aquaculture policy in West Africa is developed and coordination of regional actors improved
- **Result 2:** Prevention of IUU fishing and measures taken in this regard are strengthened through improved monitoring, control and surveillance at national and regional levels.
- **Result 3:** Regional marine resource management is improved, enhancing the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems to disturbance..

Under PESCAO Result 2, EFCA will provide technical support to the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC), the Fisheries Committee Central West Gulf of Guinea (FCWC) and their Member States, by using its experiences in the EU context.

The work plan describes the activities scheduled by the AECF to achieve the project objectives. It also provides estimated costs and a timeline for the implementation of activities. He explained that to monitor the project's progress and monitor the implementation of the PESCAO project (Result 2), EFCA will use this work plan as a base reference.



**Photos 14.** Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. The member of the EU delegation in Dakar presenting the EFCA work plan, Cliché, SRFC, June 2018.

The project performance measurement references are as follows:

- the work breakdown structure (WBS) which describes all the work to be done to achieve the objectives;
- the estimated costs of all activities that will help track the implementation of project costs;
- the project task completion schedule, which presents the dates of completion of the activities and will be used to monitor the project's progress..

#### 4. Group Work

Three (03) Working Groups were set up to reflect on three themes related to MCS. For each Group, a moderator and a rapporteur are chosen. After reflections and participatory exchanges on the assigned theme, the rapporteur of each Group presented the results of his Group. **Annexes 4, 5 and 6** present the documents produced by the Working Groups. The table below shows the composition of each Group and the theme on which the group members worked.



**Photos 15.** Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. Mr **Makane DIOUF N'DIAYE** delivering the Group 3 presentation on

**Table of working groups with their composition and theme**

Groups	Composition of group	Working theme
Group 1	Directors of MCS structures + DSCSA + EFCA + DUE Dakar	<b>Group 1:</b> Contracts for chartering and support to the functioning of MCS facilities for joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations
Group 2	Officers in charge of operations of MCS structures + DSCSA + EFCA + DUE Dakar	<b>Group 2:</b> Sequence of sub-regional joint operations for fisheries surveillance
Group 3	VMS Managers + IT WARP + DUE Dakar + EFCA + World Bank Expert + Independent Experts	<b>Group 3:</b> Proposed technical characteristics of the sub-regional VMS

## 5. Field visit

In order to familiarize themselves with the realities on the ground and link theory to practice, the participants visited the FOULADOU boat, which is one of the patrol vessels likely to be chartered by the SRFC during joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations.



**Photos 16.** Sub-regional workshop to launch the project. Visit to the Senegalese Navy Headquarters, Picture, SRFC, June 2018.

## Conclusion

In short, it can easily be said that all the objectives previously set for the sub-regional workshop to launch the PESCAO project have been achieved. Indeed, the joint EFCA-SRFC biannual work plan has been validated. The MCS baseline situation in the SRFC area is also established. The procedures for chartering and supporting the functioning of SCS resources for joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations are also defined. In addition, the technical characteristics of the sub-regional VMS and the information-sharing network between the operating rooms of the Member States' structures and that of the DSCSA are discussed. Finally, the progress of work on the sub-regional fishing vessel register and experiences on the programme of observers with sub-regional competence are also discussed.



### Annex 1: Participants' attendance list

<b>N°</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Position / Structure</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Email</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Mr José M. LOPES TAVARES</b>	<b>CABO VERDE</b>	Director of COSMAR	<b>M</b>	<a href="mailto:director.cosmar@gmail.com">director.cosmar@gmail.com</a>
<b>2</b>	<b>Mr Jose M. DA S. VARELA</b>		VMS Manager	<b>M</b>	<a href="mailto:varelasilva12@hotmail.com">varelasilva12@hotmail.com</a>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mr Delvis M. DA G. FORTES</b>		Fisheries Inspection Coordinator	<b>M</b>	<a href="mailto:delvis.fortes@acopesca.gov.cv">delvis.fortes@acopesca.gov.cv</a>
<b>4</b>	<b>Mr Musa JAWLA</b>	<b>THE GAMBIA</b>	Assistant Head MCS	<b>M</b>	<a href="mailto:musajawla5@gmail.com">musajawla5@gmail.com</a>
<b>5</b>	<b>Mr Abdoulie NJIE</b>		VMS Manager	<b>M</b>	<a href="mailto:aplienjie@yahoo.com">aplienjie@yahoo.com</a>
<b>6</b>	<b>Mr Farra JOBE</b>		Chief of Operations Gambia Navy	<b>M</b>	<a href="mailto:farrajobe@gmail.com">farrajobe@gmail.com</a>
<b>7</b>	<b>Mr Demba GUISSSE</b>	<b>GUINEE</b>	Acting Director General of the National Fisheries Surveillance and Control Centre (CNSP)	<b>M</b>	<a href="mailto:demba_guisse@yahoo.fr">demba_guisse@yahoo.fr</a>
<b>8</b>	<b>Mr Abdoulaye BAH</b>		Head of COM/VMS Department, CNSP	<b>M</b>	<a href="mailto:elabdoulba@gmail.com">elabdoulba@gmail.com</a>
<b>9</b>	<b>Mr Mohammadou B. DIALLO</b>		Responsible for VMS at CNSP	<b>M</b>	<a href="mailto:chirby1@gmail.com">chirby1@gmail.com</a>

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ANNEX 2: Template of MCS status in the SRFC area



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



**PROJECT « Amélioration de la Gouvernance Régionale des Pêches en Afrique de l'Ouest  
(PESCAO) »**

**ATELIER DE LANCEMENT DES ACTIVITES DU CONTRAT DE SUBVENTION CSRP - UE**

Dakar, 26 – 28 Juin 2018

## Etat des lieux du SCS dans la zone CSRP

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## INTRODUCTION

Dénomination de la structure :

Ministère de tutelle :

Date de création :

Effectif :

- Personnel technique : ----- cadres ; ----- subalternes
- Personnel de soutien : ----- cadres ; ----- subalternes

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## CADRE JURIDIQUE DU SCS

### 1. Cadre juridique international et sous régional

(Lister les conventions et accords internationaux et sous régionaux sur la pêche INN ratifiés et/ou signés)

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----
7. -----
8. -----

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL





COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## CADRE JURIDIQUE DU SCS

### 2. Cadre juridique national

- Champ d'application de la loi nationale sur la pêche INN
  
- Agents habilités à constater les infractions (Ministère de la pêche et autres départements ministériels)

- ✓ ----
- ✓ ----
- ✓ ----
- ✓ ----
- ✓ ----

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## CADRE JURIDIQUE DU SCS

### 2. Cadre juridique national

#### ▪ Modalités de sanction des navires INN

✓ commission de sanction : ministérielle ----- ; interministériel -----

✓ tribunaux :

#### ▪ Niveau d'implication de la justice dans la lutte contre la pêche INN

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## CADRE INSTITUTIONNEL DU SCS

- **Autorité nationale SCS** (Désigné ou non) :
  
- **Ports nationaux** (Désigné ou non) :
  
- **Plan national INN** (opérationnel ou en cours d'élaboration) :

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## CADRE INSTITUTIONNEL DU SCS

- **Registre national des navires de pêche** (opérationnel ou en cours d'élaboration) :
  - ✓ Nombre de navires inscrits : étrangers -----, EM CSRP -----, nationaux -----
  - ✓ Nombre de navires actifs : étrangers -----, EM CSRP -----, nationaux -----

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL





COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## CADRE INSTITUTIONNEL DU SCS

### ▪ Service opérationnel SCS

- fonctionnel 24H/24 :
- nombre de personnes :
- téléphone dédié :
- adresse mail générique:
- radio :
- VMS :
- AIS :
- fourniture continue d'énergie électrique :
- autres :

### ▪ Départements ministériels impliqués dans la lutte contre la pêche INN

- --
- --
- ---
- ---
- ---
- ----
- ---

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## CADRE INSTITUTIONNEL DU SCS

- Accords opérationnels bilatéraux et internationaux sur la pêche INN
- Existence d'un plan de travail annuel et d'un dispositif de suivi – évaluation
- Existence de programmes de renforcement des capacités

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## MOYENS OPERATIONNELS SCS

### ▪ Moyens navals

- ✓ type :
- ✓ longueur :
- ✓ Vitesse de poursuite
- ✓ Autonomie :
- ✓ nombre équipage :
- ✓ capacité d'emport en inspecteurs des pêches :

### ▪ Moyens aériens

- ✓ type aéronef :
- ✓ autonomie :
- ✓ équipements de détection et de transmission :
- ✓ capacité d'emport en inspecteurs des pêches :

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## MOYENS OPERATIONNELS SCS

### ▪ Moyens terrestres

- ✓ Véhicules :
- ✓ Motos :

### ▪ Moyens VMS

- ✓ type balise :
- ✓ type logiciel :
- ✓ stockage local des données :
- ✓ stockage décentralisé des données :
- ✓ autres applications associées au VMS :

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL





COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



## MOYENS OPERATIONNELS SCS

- Stations côtières de surveillance des pêches
  - ✓ nombre :
  - ✓ moyens radio :
  - ✓ moyens de détection :
  - ✓ effectif personnel :
  - ✓ moyens d'intervention :
- Inspecteurs des pêches
  - ✓ Mode de recrutement :
  - ✓ effectif: :
  - ✓ moyenne d'âge :
- Observateurs des pêches
  - ✓ Mode de recrutement :
  - ✓ effectif: :
  - ✓ moyenne d'âge :

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



MERCI DE VOTRE AIMABLE ATTENTION

THANK YOU

OBRIGADO

LOGO STRUCTURE

PAVILLON NATIONAL

Annex 3: Summary of the results of the current situation in the SRFC area

**Table on the identification and staff of MCS structures in SRFC Member States**

Country	Name of Ministry in charge of MCS	Structure in charge of MCS					
		Name and acronym of the structure	Date of creation	Technical staff		Support staff	
				Number of executives	Number of subordinates	Number of executives	Number of subordinates
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	Ministry of Maritime Economy	National Directorate of Maritime Economy ( <b>UIGQ</b> )	December de 2016	to be specified	to be specified	to be specified	to be specified
<b>The Gambia</b>	Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and relating issues at the National Assembly	MCS Unit, Fisheries Directorate	1996	2	5	5	8
<b>Guinea</b>	Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy	National Fisheries Monitoring and Control Centre	March 1990	30	174	05	105
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	Ministry of Fisheries	<b>FISCAP</b>	1994	42	??	80	??
<b>Mauritania</b>	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM)	Mauritanian Coastal Guards ( <b>GCM</b> )	12 November 2013	35	130	70	330
<b>Senegal</b>	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM)	Directorate of Fisheries Protection and Surveillance ( <b>DPSP</b> )	2000	15	45	00	41
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Resources	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Unit	1994	177	19	to be specified	to be specified
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>301</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>484</b>

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF MCS

### Table of international and sub-regional conventions and agreements on IUU fishing ratified and/or signed by SRFC Member States

International and sub-regional legal framework	
Country	International and sub-regional Conventions and Agreements
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS);</li> <li>- AMEP - Decree No. 10/2015????</li> <li>- Convention on the determination of minimum conditions for access to and exploitation of fishery resources within the EEZs of SRFC Member States (CMA-SRFC) (CSCS - SRFC?????)</li> <li>- Maritime Fisheries Cooperation Agreement between Senegal and Cabo Verde on partnership for health control and certification of fishery products.</li> <li>- Mauritania (?????)</li> <li>- Ivory Coast (?????)</li> <li>- Regulation 1005 - EU</li> <li>- Capture Certifications - EU</li> </ul>
<b>The Gambia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA)</li> <li>- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)</li> <li>- Convention on the determination of minimum conditions for access to and exploitation of fishery resources within the EEZs of SRFC Member States (CMA)</li> </ul>
<b>Guinea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 10 December 1982;</li> <li>- The FAO Agreement on Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures (FAO Agreement) 24 November 1993</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries adopted by the FAO Conference in its resolution 4/95 at its 28th Session on 31 October 1995</li> <li>- Technical guidelines for responsible fishing developed by FAO in 1999</li> <li>- Nouakchott Declaration of 20 September 2001 and Dakar Declaration of 28 March 2014 on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</li> <li>- Council Regulation (EC) 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.</li> <li>- Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing approved by the FAO Conference of 22 November 2009</li> <li>- Convention on the determination of minimum conditions for access to and exploitation of fishery resources within the EEZs of SRFC Member States, (the so-called revised CMA Convention) adopted on 08 June 2012 in Dakar, Senegal and effective on 16 September 2012;</li> <li>- International Action Plan to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing</li> </ul>
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fisheries agreement between Guinea Bissau and China</li> <li>- Fisheries Agreement between Guinea Bissau and Senegal</li> <li>- Fisheries agreement between Guinea Bissau and the EU</li> <li>- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)</li> </ul>
<b>Mauritania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1993 Protocol, on practical arrangements for the coordination of surveillance operations in SRFC Member States.</li> <li>- 2001 Nouakchott Declaration on IUU fishing</li> <li>- (ICCAT????) International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)</li> <li>- EU certification [(Council (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29/09/2008)]</li> <li>- Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) - ratified since 2017</li> </ul>
<b>Senegal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (ratified in 1984), (UNCLOS)</li> <li>- United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Migratory Fish Stocks (ratified in 1997), (UNFA)</li> <li>- FAO Compliance Agreement on fishing on the High Seas (ratified in 2009), (ACFAO)</li> <li>- International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing in 2001 (IPOA - IUU)</li> <li>- Agreement on Port State Measures (in 2016), (PSMA)</li> <li>- Convention of 8 June 2012 on the determination of minimum conditions of access (CMA) and exploitation of fishery resources within the maritime areas of Member States of the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC); (signed)</li> <li>- Convention of 1 September 1993 on sub-regional cooperation in the exercise of the right of hot pursuit, (ratified on 14 January 1999)</li> <li>- Management and Cooperation Agreement between Senegal and Guinea Bissau, concluded in 1993, to jointly develop a maritime area located between azimuths 268° and 220° starting from Cape Roxo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protocol on practical arrangements for the coordination of surveillance operations in SRFC Member States, adopted on 1 September 1993 and signed by Senegal in Dakar, Senegal, on 14 October 1993</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in 2004,</li> <li>- Member of the Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation among African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean (COMHAFAT)</li> <li>- Member of the Fisheries Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF).</li> <li>- Non-contracting cooperating party of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) in 2006.</li> </ul>



<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)</li><li>- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries adopted by the FAO Conference</li><li>- Convention on the determination of minimum conditions for access to and exploitation of fishery resources within the EEZs of SRFC Member States (signed)</li><li>- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)</li><li>- Convention on Sub-Regional Cooperation in the Exercise of the Right of Hot Pursuit</li></ul>

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF MCS (Contd 1)

Table on the scope of application of the national law on IUU fishing, officials authorized to establish violations, the procedures for sanctioning vessels and the level of involvement of the judiciary in the fight against IUU fishing in SRFC Member States

National legal framework				
Country	Scope of application of the national law on IUU fishing	Officials authorized to establish violations	Procedures for sanctioning vessels engaged in IUU	Level of involvement of the judiciary in the fight against IUU fishing
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EEZ of Cabo Verde (national and foreign operator)</li> <li>- National boat donated to internationals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DNEM</li> <li>- GC</li> <li>- PM</li> <li>- IMP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Sanctions Committee:</b> Minister and National Director</li> <li>- <b>Courts:</b> in case of a claim</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>to be improved</b> (justice is involved in case there is a claim)</li> </ul>
<b>The Gambia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of content on IUU fishing in national fisheries laws and/or regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishery Officers</li> <li>- Police officers</li> <li>- Navy Officers</li> <li>- Customs officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Sanctions Committee:</b> An Inter-ministerial Committee</li> <li>- <b>Courts:</b> No</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gives its <b>opinion</b> to the inter-ministerial committee</li> </ul>
<b>Guinea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural or legal persons fishing in the maritime areas of Guinea,</li> <li>- Equipment, fishing vessels and facilities for the processing or distribution of marine fishery products</li> <li>However, specific provisions of international agreements</li> <li>- Natural or legal person on board vessels flying the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Officers of the Maritime Fisheries Administration) Also, with limited power</li> <li>- Officers of the Navy</li> <li>- Air Force officers</li> <li>- Officers of the Maritime Gendarmerie</li> <li>- Police officers</li> <li>- Customs officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Sanctions Committee:</b> An Inter-ministerial Committee</li> <li>- <b>Courts:</b> yes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The judiciary is not sufficiently involved in the fight against IUU fishing</li> </ul>

	Guinean flag fishing beyond the maritime areas under Guinean sovereignty or jurisdiction, as well as fishing equipment and vessels flying the Guinean flag.			
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	- General Fisheries Law - Regulation of artisanal fishing	- Inspectors - National Navy - National Guard - Institute of Biodiversity and Marine Protected Areas (IBAP)	- <b>Sanctions committee:</b> An Inter-ministerial Committee - <b>Courts:</b> in the event of an appeal	<b>Low level</b> and based on the principles of equality.
<b>Mauritania</b>	To be specified	<b>Ref: Article 66 Fisheries Code</b> - officers of the fisheries administration specially authorized for this purpose in writing - the authorized officers of the competent authority for hygiene and healthiness of fishery and aquaculture products - officers and agents of the Mauritanian Coast Guard - judicial police officers - officers commanding warships or aircraft - officers of the customs administration - port masters and officers - Banc d'Arguin National Park officers assigned to maritime surveillance - all agents specially authorised for this purpose by decree.	- <b>Sanctions committee:</b> - CCT Ministerial (Ref: Art. 92 Fisheries Code); - Inter-ministerial - <b>Courts:</b> (Ref: art 98 Fisheries Code)	The <b>level</b> of involvement is <b>satisfactory</b>

<p><b>Senegal</b></p>	<p>Ref: Law N°2015- 18 on the Maritime Fisheries Code and its implementing decree, applicable to:</p> <p>all legal and natural persons fishing within the limits of maritime waters under Senegalese jurisdiction; fishing equipment and vessels, without prejudice to the specific provisions of international agreements; vessels of Senegalese nationality fishing on the high seas.</p>	<p>- Marine Fisheries Administration Officers (MFOs)</p> <p>- Petty officers and officers of the National Navy (MFA);</p> <p>- Officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Air Force (MFA);</p> <p>- National Park Officers and Water and Forest Officers (WFOs);</p> <p>- Administrators of Maritime Affairs (MPEM);</p> <p>- Officers of the judicial police and the national gendarmerie (MFA) and the police (MI);</p> <p>- Customs officers (MFPs).</p> <p>NB: are all sworn agents.</p>	<p><b>- Sanctions Committee:</b></p> <p>An inter-ministerial consultative commission on fisheries offences, chaired by a representative of the Minister responsible for maritime fisheries.</p> <p>It is composed as follows:</p> <p>- The DPM,</p> <p>- the DPSP,</p> <p>- the DG of ANAM,</p> <p>- a representative of the Ministry</p> <p>- the Armed Forces,</p> <p>- a representative in charge of Justice,</p> <p>- a representative of the Ministry of Finance,</p> <p>- the legal adviser to the Minister of Maritime Fisheries,</p> <p>- a representative of industrial fishing professionals, as an observer.</p> <p><b>NB:</b> For artisanal fishing offences, the Minister responsible for maritime fisheries shall establish by order the composition and modus operandi of the advisory committee</p> <p><b>- Courts: yes</b> (legal proceedings are chosen)</p>	<p>- The level of involvement of the judiciary is satisfactory and is done through <b>two (02) ways of settling the offence:</b> the administrative process and legal proceedings.</p> <p>- In the event the vessel is boarded, a letter indicating all relevant information relating to the offence shall be sent to the Public Prosecutor to enable him to obtain the necessary information, in case the ship-owner or owner chooses to take legal action.</p> <p>- In accordance with article 96 of Act 2015-18 on the Maritime Fisheries Code, a copy of the report is immediately sent to the Public Prosecutor of the High Court of Dakar</p> <p><b>NB:</b> In most cases, the out of court settlement is chosen.</p>
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<p><b>Sierra Leone</b></p>	<p>The "Fisheries Management and Aquaculture Act 2017" and the "Fisheries Regulations 1995" - under consideration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All officers of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources</li> <li>- The staff of the Joint Maritime Committee, including members</li> <li>- RSLAF Marine Wing</li> <li>-SLP Maritime Police</li> <li>-Ministry of Finance</li> <li>-National Revenue Authority</li> <li>-Ministry of Justice</li> <li>-National Security Bureau</li> <li>-All JMC member institutions</li> </ul>	<p><b>- Sanctions committee:</b>  Ministry, senior official responsible for penalizing infringements.  <b>Courts: yes</b></p>	<p>The level of involvement of the judiciary is <b>limited</b></p>



## MCS INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### Table of National MCS Authorities, National Ports and National IUU Plans in SRFC Member States

Country	National MCS Authorities	National Ports	National IUU Plan
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	National Directorate of Maritime Economy (UIGQ)	The big port of Mindelo (São Vicente)	<b>Annual preparation</b> of a business plan, in accordance with Resolution 90/2015
<b>The Gambia</b>	Not designated	Banjul	The draft plan has been <b>prepared</b> but is not yet <b>validated</b>
<b>Guinea</b>	National Fisheries Surveillance and Control Centre (CNSP)	Conakry, Kamsar	The plan has been <b>prepared</b>
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	<b>FISCAP</b>	Port of Bissau, Bandim Fisheries Port	<b>No formal national IUU plan</b> For the moment, the work is based on <b>established monitoring rules</b> (North, Central and South)
<b>Mauritania</b>	Mauritanian coastal guards (GCM)	Nouadhibou; Nouakchott (Ref.: art. 55 implementing decree n°2015-159 of 1 October 2015)	The Plan is also being finalized before <b>validation</b>
<b>Senegal</b>	Fisheries Protection Surveillance Directorate (DPSP)	Dakar	The <b>plan</b> was validated in 2015 and is operational
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Quay named Queen Elizabeth II, Abeam Kingtom and Murray	<b>Under development</b>

## MCS INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (Contd 1)

### Table of vessels registered in the National Register of Fishing Vessels and active in SRFC Member States

Pays	Number of vessels registered			Number of vessels operating		
	Foreign	Member States	National	Foreign	Member States	National
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	to be specified	to be specified	to be specified	to be specified	to be specified	to be specified
<b>The Gambia</b>	-	-	-	02	10	28
<b>Guinea</b>	224	05	12	77	05	10
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mauritania</b>	207	-	316	207	-	316
<b>Senegal</b>	81	3	186	32	-	118
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	108	09	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>472</b>

## MCS INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (Contd 2)

**Table of operational MCS services, ministerial departments involved in the fight against IUU fishing and bilateral and international operational agreements on IUU fishing in SRFC Member States**

Country	Operational MCS services		Ministerial departments involved in the fight against IUU fishing	Bilateral and international operational agreements on IUU fishing
	Number of people	Additional information		
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational 24H/24: yes</li> <li>- Dedicated phone: <b>(00238) 2631121/9581567</b></li> <li>- Generic email address: <b>cccosmar@gmail.com</b></li> <li>- Radio: <b>VHF/HF</b></li> <li>- VMS: yes</li> <li>- AIS: yes</li> <li>- Continuous electricity supply: yes</li> <li>- Others: <b>fax from other communication platform</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Maritime Economy</li> <li>- Ministry of Defence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Portugal</li> <li>- Spain</li> <li>- EUA</li> <li>- Senegal</li> <li>- SRFC</li> </ul>
<b>The Gambia</b>	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational 24H/24: <b>No (08H)</b></li> <li>- Dedicated phone: <b>No</b></li> <li>- Generic email address: <b>No</b></li> <li>- Radio: <b>1 HF (Barrett)</b></li> <li>- VMS: <b>2 sets</b></li> <li>- AIS: <b>1em-trak i100 (on trial)</b></li> <li>- Continuous electricity supply: <b>No</b> (frequent power cuts)</li> <li>- Others:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of Fisheries</li> <li>- Marine Administration</li> <li>- Ministry of Justice</li> <li>- The Gambia Ports Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fisheries Agreement between <b>Senegal and The Gambia</b> focused, among others, on « the need to <b>fight against illegal, unreported and undeclared fishing</b>»</li> </ul>
<b>Guinea</b>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational 24H/24: yes</li> <li>- Generic email address: <b>cellulevmsgn@yahoo.fr</b></li> <li>- Radio: yes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Convention on Sub-Regional Cooperation in the Exercise of the Right of Prosecution and</b></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VMS: yes</li> <li>- AIS: <b>Non</b></li> <li>- Continuous electricity supply: <b>back-up</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of National Defence</li> <li>- Maritime Prefecture</li> </ul>	<p><b>its Protocol on Practical Arrangements for the Coordination of Surveillance Operations in the Member States of the SRFC, both adopted on 1 September 1993 in Conakry, Guinea;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> <li>- Protocol on the Coordination of Joint Fisheries Surveillance and Maritime Pursuit Operations and its Practical Implementation Regulations between the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Guinea Bissau, done on 1 October in Bissau..</li> </ul>
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational 24H/24: yes</li> <li>- Dedicated phone: + 245 955 313 115 / + 245 966 605 516</li> <li>- Generic email address: luisnhaga@hotmail.com</li> <li>- Radio: yes</li> <li>- VMS: yes</li> <li>- AIS: yes (requires greater performance)</li> <li>- Continuous electricity supply: Non</li> <li>- Others: Power generator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Fisheries</li> <li>- Ministry of Defence</li> <li>- Ministry of Interior</li> <li>- Ministry of Environment</li> </ul>	<p><b>Agreements</b> between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guinea-Bissau/Guinea</li> <li>Guinea-Bissau/Senegal</li> <li>Guinea-Bissau/The Gambia</li> </ul>
<b>Mauritania</b>	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational 24H/24: yes</li> <li>- Dedicated phone: <b>00222 22238512</b></li> <li>- Generic email address: <b>ops@gcm.mr</b></li> <li>- Radio: <b>00222 22238511</b></li> <li>- Vms: <b>00222 22723914</b></li> <li>- Ais: <b>00222 22723914</b></li> <li>- Continuous electricity supply: <b>network and Power generator</b></li> <li>- Others:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPEM</li> <li>- Ministry of Defence</li> <li>- Ministry of Justice</li> <li>- Ministry of Finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EU certification [(Council (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29/09/2008)]</li> <li>- Agreement on Port State Measures (AMREP) - ratified since 2017</li> </ul>

<b>Senegal</b>	02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational 24H/24: yes (Centre Radio Radar Satellite)</li> <li>- Dedicated phone: <b>+221 33 860 24 65</b></li> <li>- Email: <b>crsrdpsp@gmail.com</b></li> <li>- Radio: <b>5283</b></li> <li>- VMS: yes</li> <li>- AIS: yes</li> <li>- Continuous electricity supply: yes, (Also existence of 1v Emergency Power Generator)</li> <li>- Other MCS operational means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 14 coastal stations including four (04) surveillance brigades (Ngaparou – Pointe Sarène – Mboro – Bargny),</li> <li>✓ the pot brigade</li> <li>✓ and the Marine Operations Coordination Centre, which is permanently staffed by a naval officer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy</li> <li>- Ministry of Armed Forces</li> <li>- Ministry of Interior-</li> <li>- Ministry of Justice</li> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</li> <li>- Ministry of Finance and Planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishing agreements SN/EU - SN/Cabo Verde - SN/The Gambia</li> <li>- Certification of catches of fishery products initiated in Senegal in 2010 following the implementation by the EU of regulations relating to the fight against IUU fishing, which led to Ministerial Order No. 01975 of 05 March 2010 establishing the certificates</li> </ul>
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational 24H/24: yes (JMC)</li> <li>- Dedicated phone: <b>+232 78 194 359</b></li> <li>- Generic email address: <b>jocopsintel@gmail.com</b></li> <li>- Radio: HF:6215.50; HF: 16</li> <li>- VMS: bluetraker</li> <li>- AIS: Sea vision</li> <li>- Continuous electricity supply: Discontinue</li> <li>- Others: 02 power generators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RSLAF Marine Wing</li> <li>-SLP Maritime Police</li> <li>-Ministry of Finance</li> <li>-National Revenue Authority</li> <li>-Ministry of Justice</li> <li>-National Security Bureau</li> <li>-All JMC member institutions</li> </ul>	Recently signed Fisheries Agreement between Sierra Leone and China", concerning support to combat IUU fishing
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96</b>			



## MCS OPERATIONAL MEANS

**Table of MCS Naval, Air and Land Operational Means in SRFC Member States**

Country	Naval assets	Air assets	Land assets
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type: Coastal Patrol &amp; August Sea</li> <li>- Length: 26.7m/50m</li> <li>- Tracking speed: 16Kts/23 kts</li> <li>- Autonomy: 400/2000 NM</li> <li>- Crew size: 9/18</li> <li>- Fishery inspector-carrying capacity: 2/2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Aircraft type: Dornier 228/212</b></li> <li>- <b>- Battery life: 6.5 hours</b></li> <li>- <b>- Detection and transmission equipment: Visual, HF &amp; VHF radio Tx</b></li> <li>- <b>Fishery Inspector-Carrying Capacity: 7</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles: 02 (partners)</li> </ul>
<b>The Gambia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type: Coastal patrol vessel</li> <li>- Length: 24m</li> <li>- Tracking speed: 25 Kts</li> <li>- Battery life: 36 H</li> <li>- Crew size: 15</li> <li>- Fishery inspector-carrying capacity: 02</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircraft type: None</li> <li>- Autonomy:</li> <li>- Detection and transmission equipment:</li> <li>- Fishery Inspector-Carrying Capacity:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles: 01</li> <li>- Motorcycles: 00</li> </ul>
<b>Guinea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type: 07 speedboats including 06 in glass vibe and 01 in steel</li> <li>- Length: between 6.5 m and 15.75 m</li> <li>- Tracking speed: between 18 to 40 knots</li> <li>- Autonomy: between 24 H (06 speedboats) and 5 days (01 single speedboat)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aircraft type: None</li> <li>- Autonomy:</li> <li>- Detection and transmission equipment:</li> <li>- Fishery Inspector-Carrying Capacity:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles: None</li> <li>- Motorcycles: None</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - Crew size: between 07 people (06 speedboats) and 18 (01 single speedboat)</li> <li>- - Fishery inspector-carrying capacity:: 02 (06 speedboats) and 03 (01 single speedboat)</li> </ul>		
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - Type: N'DJAMBA MANÉ</li> <li>- - Length: 20 m</li> <li>- - Tracking speed: 12 Nm</li> <li>- - Autonomy: 04 days</li> <li>- - Crew size: 08</li> <li>- Fishery Inspector-Carrying Capacity: 20 -</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aircraft Type: None</li> <li>- Autonomy: None</li> <li>- Detection and transmission equipment:</li> <li>- Fishery Inspector-Carrying Capacity:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles: 4</li> <li>- Motorcycles: none</li> </ul>
<b>Mauritania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type: Patrol boat</li> <li>- Length: (61.5 m</li> <li>- - Tracking speed: 17 knots</li> <li>- - Autonomy: 10 days</li> <li>- - Crew size: 27</li> <li>- - Fishery Inspector-Carrying Capacity: 6 -</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircraft type:</li> <li>- Autonomy:</li> <li>- Detection and transmission equipment:</li> <li>- Fishery Inspector-Carrying Capacity: 01</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles: 20 VHL 4X4</li> <li>- Motorcycles: 30 QUADS</li> </ul>
<b>Senegal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - Type: DPSP and PHM National Marine speedboats</li> <li>- - Length: 20 and 12 meters (DPSP) and PHM (PHM) Fouladou 58 m, PHM Kédougou 45 m (PHM)Ferlo 33,80 m (Marine)</li> <li>- - Tracking speed: 12 knots (DPSP) and 27 and 21 knots respectively ( National Navy)</li> <li>- - Autonomy: 4 days (DPSP) and 21, 15 and 10 days respectively ( National Navy).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(not operational, BNTT type aircraft out of service following a major breakdown) the DPSP uses the Air Force aircraft</li> <li>- Aircraft type: King Air 200</li> <li>- Autonomy: 05 Hours</li> <li>- Detection and transmission equipment: VHF air and radar</li> <li>- Fishery Inspector-Carrying Capacity: 01</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles: Pick up</li> <li>- Motorcycles: 2 and 4 wheel motorcycle for the beach</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - Crew size: 07 (DPSP) and respectively 45, 35 and 25 (National Navy)</li> <li>- - Fishery inspectors-carrying capacity: 01 (DPSP) and 05 (National Navy)</li> </ul>		
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - Type: Medium-range patrol vessel</li> <li>- - Length: 25 m</li> <li>- - Tracking speed: 12 knots and 25 knots</li> <li>- - Autonomy: 04 to 07 days</li> <li>- - Crew size: 12</li> <li>- - Fishery Inspector Carrying Capacity: 02 -</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aircraft Type: None</li> <li>- Autonomy: None</li> <li>- Detection and transmission equipment:</li> <li>- Fishery Inspector-Carrying Capacity:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicles: 06</li> <li>- Motorcycles: 01</li> </ul>

## MCS OPERATIONAL MEANS (contd. 1)

**Table of VMS Resources and Coastal Fisheries Monitoring Stations in SRFC Member States**

Country	VMS means	Coastal fisheries monitoring stations				
		Number	Radio equipment	Detection equipment	Staff size	Means of intervention
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beacon type: ARGOS</li> <li>- Software type: METAFISHERIES /SEASIGHT</li> <li>- Local data storage: FMC Mindelo</li> <li>- Decentralized data storage: COSMAR</li> <li>- Other applications associated with VMS: ERS</li> </ul>	01	HF & VHF	VMS & AIS	to be specified	Inshore patrol vessel & « Aout Mer »
<b>The Gambia</b> (Non functional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beacon type: ARGOS</li> <li>- Software type: METAFISHERIES /SEASIGHT</li> <li>- Local data storage:</li> <li>- Decentralized data storage:</li> <li>- Other applications associated with VMS:</li> </ul>	00	None	None	00	None
<b>Guinea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beacon type: ARGOS</li> <li>- Software type: METAFISHERIES /SEASIGHT</li> <li>- Local data storage: None</li> <li>- Decentralized data storage: None</li> <li>- Other applications associated with VMS: None</li> </ul>	06	4 HF/ 4 VHF	None	68	6 speedboats and a mid-shore vessel
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beacon type: any kind</li> <li>- Software type: THEMISWEB UMV</li> </ul>	04	04	VMS and RADAR in 02	64 (16 per station)	Speedboats affected

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local data storage: CLS</li> <li>- Decentralized data storage: yes</li> <li>- Other applications associated with VMS: No</li> </ul>			stations and the rest without.		
<b>Mauritania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beacon type: ARGOS, IRIDIUM, AIS, VMS</li> <li>- Software type: THEMIS V5</li> <li>- Local data storage: yes, since 2004</li> <li>- Decentralized data storage: AIS, RADAR</li> <li>- Other applications associated with VMS: JPE, R.N, LP, SC</li> </ul>	07	CODAN (HF et VHF)	Radars Vision Master	105	Boats
<b>Senegal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beacon type: ARGOS - IRIDIUM - LEO</li> <li>- Software type: META FISHERIES - THEMIS WEB version 5 of the satellite data provider</li> <li>- Local data storage: Hard disk drive</li> <li>- Decentralized data storage: NO at the national level; data is centralized at the supplier level</li> <li>- Other applications associated with VMS: HCM</li> <li>- Halios Catch Manager (an electronic catch data reporting system)</li> </ul>	10	VHF - HF	Radars	35 (3 to 4 people per station)	12 metre speedboat and a boat
<b>Sierra Leone</b>		06	Telephones	Non	13	Six (06) coastguard boats and two (02) RHIB
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>34</b>	-	-	<b>285</b>	-



## MCS OPERATIONAL MEANS (contd. 2)

**Table of fisheries Inspectors and Observers in SRFC Member States**

Country	Fisheries Inspectors			Fisheries Observers		
	Number	Average age	Recruitment method	Number	Average age	Recruitment method
Cabo Verde	19	to be specified	Through a contract	to be specified	to be specified	to be specified
The Gambia	04	25	Civil servant	80	25	WASSCE
Guinea	40	53	By selection	100	45	By selection
Guinea Bissau	57	45	By selection	112	32	By selection
Mauritania	70	35	By selection	50	50	Through competitive exam
Senegal	16	40	Public service	19	55	Test and by application
Sierra Leone	09	42	Permanent	137	39	Temporary
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table of target groups (20% women for 70 inspectors and 10% women for 70 observers, reference value)**

Member State	Ministry	GTSCS	SCS cadre	Inspectors		Observers		Operat ors	Legal officer	TOTAL
				N°	Average age	N°	Average age			
Cabo Verde	1	1	to be specified	19	to be specified	to be specified	to be specified	20	2	<b>43</b>
The Gambia	1	1	2	04	25	80	25	4	2	<b>94</b>
Guinea	1	1	30	40	53	100	45	10	2	<b>184</b>
Guinea Bissau	1	1	42	57	45	112	32	13	2	<b>228</b>
Mauritania	1	1	35	70	35	50	50	30	2	<b>189</b>
Senegal	1	1	15	16	40	19	55	2	2	<b>56</b>
Sierra Leone	1	1	177	09	42	137	39	17	2	<b>344</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 138</b>

## **Annex 4: Presentation of group 3 work on the sub-regional VMS**

### **1. PRESENTATION**

The satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) has become an effective means of surveillance, indispensable for the **reduction of fisheries surveillance costs** in MS.

The current costs of acquiring the basic equipment of the VMS system are still extremely affordable on the international market<sup>1</sup>, within the reach of any MS (less than fifteen thousand 30,000 euros), but the operating costs may be difficult for States to bear depending on the operating system chosen (support and maintenance of beacons installed on board fishing vessels, payment of air-time, signal conversion taxes by the operator of beacons other than those of CLS)

A common mechanism in the form of a regional VMS at the SRFC level could be developed in the region. This Regional VMS option will have the advantage of:

- **better controlling fraudulent incursions** by fishing vessels at maritime borders,
- **monitoring the activities of vessels** holding several fishing licences at the same time in several different States,
- **providing evidence** of infringements and non-compliance with regulations by national or foreign fishing vessels in one of the MS,
- **sometimes arbitrating** certain disputes between MS over the arrest of one of their vessels in another MS,
- **compensating States** in the event of a breakdown in their systems.

**The advantages are many**, but the reflex of national sovereignty, which is always present in people's minds when it comes to transferring certain prerogatives and powers to the regional organization, can slow down this very relevant initiative.

### **2. OBJECTIVES OF THE SRFC**

- Gradually prepare Member States to acquire a national VMS system with **equipment standardized** to other systems used in the region and;
- Authorize the automatic transfer, or transfer upon request, of information from fishing vessels operating in their respective EEZs to the regional VMS managed by the SRFC.

### **3. TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE SYSTEM**

Several Satellite Fishing Vessel Monitoring Systems (SSN-VMS) are proposed to States. The most important thing is that the national and regional VMS system can:

- Manage and identify several pieces of information from several types of beacons (name, radio call sign, flag; and others).
- Display the positions, trajectories and speeds of fishing vessels on a nautical chart.
- Set up alerts (non-transmission, zone entry and exit, and others).
- Support the application systems of the different Windows (98-2000-XP-Vista).
- Control operating costs.

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<sup>1</sup> For example, in the West African zone, the Republic of xxxxxx installed its VMS device (Méta Fish) with less than 15 000 € while the Republic of yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy its VMS-THEMIS device for less than 25000€.

It should be noted that the CLS system with the METAFISH or THEMIS software, already in use in several African coastal States, gives satisfactory results with very attractive acquisition and operating costs. There are other mechanisms that will have to be assessed with the needs of the region and the States..

#### 4. ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

There are a certain number of **organizational and legal** aspects that the SRFC and MS will have to take into account when setting up the VMS. These include the following:

- i. Ship-owners often own the beacon on board their fishing vessels. The information from these beacons belongs to them. The system operator may only transfer the data to another institution with the consent of the beacon owner;
- ii. Air-time is also often charged to the ship. Irregular payment of data transmission fees by the vessel may result in signal suspensions without the State concerned being informed;
- iii. Some foreign fishing vessels have beacons from another system that is incompatible with the system used in the country or at the level of the coordination unit. The signal will have to be reconfigured for transfer to the State concerned or to the regional system; reconfiguration support may be a problem.

Coastal States have the power and ability to institute appropriate regulations in accordance with international law to manage access to their resources in their EEZ. Within this framework of responsibility as a coastal State, **MS with SRFC support will act** to provide regulatory conditions for access to their resources. These provisions provide for the use of a beacon compatible with the national and regional VMS system and an obligation to transfer the signal to States and to the regional organization.

#### 5. METHODOLOGY

1. Senegal, Mauritania, Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone all have a vessel monitoring system VMS, usually with the CLS operator; this **natural standardization** of equipment provided by the same operator must be consolidated.
2. States generally use the first generation **METAFISH** software, which only used Argos beacons. Today, CLS has shifted towards the **THEMIS** software, which makes it possible to cover other beacons, used by some ships, thus facilitating the management of all vessels operating in the SRFC area. Within the framework of the PESCAO programme, the SRFC will have **to support States that have not yet acquired this system to shift towards the THEMIS software.**
3. Several options are available:
  - Either the States adhere **globally and henceforth** to the sub-regional VMS system, and then take steps to ensure that the signal of vessels operating in their area is automatically transferred to the sub-regional VMS. **A protocol between MS will be necessary** to codify the exchange of information.
  - Or some Member States defer their membership to the regional VMS, in this case, the SRFC can start with those States that wish to join the mechanism immediately. To this end, a gradual approach can be envisaged:

- ✓ **Senegal, the Gambia and Guinea Bissau**, which have natural implications (Gambia within Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Senegal sharing a common zone) have particular interests in sharing VMS information. These three States can easily launch the regional VMS pending the expression of interest from other Member States to join the mechanism. This is the first step.
- ✓ **Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone** have difficulty to control the incursions of their fishing vessels into the waters of neighbouring States. This leads to conflict situations that are detrimental to effective sub-regional cooperation. These States may also find it useful to join the sub-regional VMS system quickly in order to overcome the existing difficulties. This will be the second step.
- ✓ **Mauritania and Senegal**, two countries that are still struggling to control the cross-border movements of domestic and foreign vessels, may find it interesting to have an information-sharing system to iron out the existing difficulties. The SRFC will facilitate this approach as a third step.
- ✓ **Cabo Verde** can join the sub-regional system at any time.

All this shows the interest of having a sub-regional VMS system, which, managed by the SRFC, will cover all the needs of Member States. Those responsible for supervision at **MS level**, **should take advantage of this opportunity to encourage their States to join the sub-regional system shortly.**

#### 4. CONSTRAINTS AND RESERVATIONS GENERALLY RAISED BY STATES

Constraints or reservations may be raised by States:

- Confidentiality of information.
- Responsible use of information.
- Values of information.

The need for a **sustainable and virtuous** management of the common sub-regional resource is overshadowed by certain impeding aspects and suspicions that are detrimental to the development of dynamic cooperation among Member States. The SRFC should be able to reassure Member States about **the proper management** of information derived from the sub-regional VMS and its **optimal and transparent use**. The Memorandum of Understanding will define the full scope of data exploitation.

#### 5. SYSTEM FINANCING

It will be the focus of further studies and negotiations with the selected operator. **PESCAO** will certainly be requested to assist some Member States in the acquisition of standard equipment to avoid delaying the implementation process.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

1. Participants of the working group on sub-regional VMS, representing the seven SRFC Member States, approved and encouraged initiatives to set up a sub-regional VMS system suitable for the management of all kinds of beacons. They act as ambassadors of the SRFC in their respective States to ensure that the competent authorities take ownership of this initiative.
2. Participants noted the similarity between the equipment used in the various Member States, and thus recommended that this dynamic be maintained in order to standardize the equipment and thus facilitate its acquisition, maintenance, upkeep as well as staff training.
3. Member States recommended relocating database hosting to facilitate maintenance, training and security.
4. States were urged to finalize the signing of the MCS Convention and its protocols to facilitate the implementation of sub-regional VMS and exchange mechanisms.

**Makane Diouf N'diaye**

**Annex 5: Results of group 2 proceedings on the operations orders for joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations.**



**COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION**



**PESCAO PROJECT**

**«Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa »**

**Department of Fisheries Management  
Monitoring, Control and Surveillance**

**JOINT SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES  
SURVEILLANCE OPERATION**

**GENERAL OPERATIONS ORDER**

**N° -----/CSRP/DSCSA/UCOS of -----**



## **1. BACKGROUND**

Within the framework of the fight against illegal, unreported and undeclared fishing (IUU fishing) in the sub-region, the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) received a grant from the European Union on 3 May 2018 for the implementation of activities under Result 2 of the "Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa" PESCAO programme.

In this respect, the SRFC will plan and conduct joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations which will be technically supported, in accordance with the needs expressed by the SRFC and operational availability, by the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) through the provision of the air component and satellite imagery.

This is the context in which this document entitled "General Operations Order" is drafted to serve as a general framework for the conduct of joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations during the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

The General Operations Order will be supplemented, for each operation, by a "Special Operations Order" which defines the practical arrangements for conducting the joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operation.

## **2. SITUATION**

### **2.1 Overall situation**

The Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) has, within the framework of the fight against IUU fishing, developed a strategy that takes into account the sub-regional nature of fisheries resources, the similarity of fisheries and the weakness of the monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) resources of its Member States, particularly in the southern part of the SRFC area.

This strategy also takes into account that no single Member State can satisfactorily solve the problems raised by the resurgence of IUU fishing. Thus, Member States regularly rely on the sub-regional operational activities carried out by the SRFC, under the aegis of the various projects financed by technical and financial partners, to strengthen national efforts in the fight against IUU fishing.

For this reason, the SRFC requested and obtained from the European Union (EU) the PESCAO project, financed through the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF, to plan and conduct joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations in the EEZs of Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

### **2.2 Special situation**

In accordance with the provisions of its strategy to combat IUU fishing, the SRFC has divided its maritime area into three (3) sectors corresponding to three types of sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations. These are type A, type B and type C operations.

### **3. OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1. Main objective**

The main objective of sub-regional joint fisheries surveillance operations is to thwart IUU fishing by tracking fishing vessels engaged in such activities, particularly foreign vessels that take advantage of the weaknesses of the sub-regional fisheries surveillance system to engage in illegal activities.

#### **3.2 Secondary objectives**

The secondary objectives of sub-regional joint fisheries surveillance operations are to:

- provide a deterrent presence in the EEZ of Member States, particularly in border areas;
- strengthen cooperation between the MCS structures of Member States;
- enforce the provisions of the SCS Convention.

### **4. SURVEILLANCE ZONE**

Sub-regional joint fisheries surveillance operations are conducted in the maritime area between Mauritania's northern maritime border and Sierra Leone's southern maritime border, including the EEZ of Cabo Verde.

### **5. RESOURCES TO BE DEPLOYED BY MEMBER STATES**

The resources to be deployed by Member States during joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations are:

#### **5.1 Type A operation**

- Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone: a coastal patrol boat;
- SRFC: one or two chartered deep-sea patrol vessels;
- EFCFA: a maritime surveillance aircraft and satellite imagery according to availability.

#### **5.2 Type B operation**

- The Gambia, Guinea Bissau: a coastal patrol boat;
- Senegal: an offshore patrol boat chartered by the SRFC;
- EFCFA: a maritime surveillance aircraft and satellite imagery according to availability.

#### **5.3. Type C operation**

- Cabo Verde, Mauritania and Senegal: one deep-sea patrol boat per country;
- EFCFA: a maritime surveillance aircraft and satellite imagery according to availability.

## **6. MISSIONS OF DEPLOYED MCS RESOURCES**

The MCS resources deployed during joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations are assigned the following tasks:

### **6.1. Naval assets**

- Patrol the entire surveillance area;
- Intercept and control all industrial and artisanal fishing vessels;
- Pursue and intercept all industrial and artisanal fishing vessels trying to escape from the surveillance zone;
- Board and escort offending industrial and artisanal fishing vessels to the nearest port.

### **6.2. Air assets**

- Establish surface situations of the surveillance zone and communicate them to the Sub-Regional Operations Coordination Station (PSRCO) and to naval assets at sea;
- Conduct reconnaissance patrols;
- Guide naval assets on suspected industrial and artisanal fishing vessels;
- Transport the personnel and equipment, as specified by PSRCO.

### **6.3. Detection procedures**

- Establish surface situations of the surveillance zone;
- participate in the detection and classification of fishing vessels operating in the surveillance zone.

### **6.4. Reinforcement facilities**

- Depending on operational needs, additional MCS resources may be deployed with the agreement of the PSRCO.

The coordination of MCS resources deployed in joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations is defined in the Special Operations Orders.

## **7. VESSELS LIKELY TO ENGAGE IN IUU FISHING**

All industrial and artisanal fishing vessels, all nationalities combined, engaged in IUU fishing or suspected of having carried out IUU fishing activities. These are vessels that are well aware of the movements of MCS resources.

They often operate at night and at maritime borders to evade the vigilance of SCS resources.

They may also use subterfuges such as concealment of identity, change or masking of names, registrations, markings and flag, etc.

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION

### 8.1. Operating plan

Ensure that the surveillance zone is completely watertight by using the naval and aerial presence and the MCS and PSRCO detection procedures, in order to intercept and control all industrial and artisanal fishing vessels engaged in fishing activities and to board and escort those in breach to the port designated by the PSRCO.

### 8.2 Coordination instructions

#### Preparation of the operation

The PSRCO is activated according to the schedules defined in the Special Operations Order.

#### Installation of deployed MCS resources

At the launch of the operations, the Special Operations Order fixes the initial positions of the MCS resources to be deployed.

#### Conduct of the operation

\* The Sub-Regional Operations Coordination Station (PSRCO)

The PSRCO, supervised by the Head of DSCSA/UCOS, coordinates the operation from its location.

The PSRCO continuously receives all relevant information from MCS structures and MCS resources at sea, including information from VMS/AIS and other automatic vessel monitoring systems.

The Head of the DSCSA/UCOS regularly reports to the Permanent Secretary of the SRFC, in accordance with the adopted internal framework.

The PSRCO personnel is divided into four (4) expertise units:

#### - Planning Unit

The unit monitors the implementation of the Special Operations Order. It compiles operational information and requests from MCS resources and operating rooms of national MCS structures involved in the operation. The unit defines the methods of action of MCS resources at sea after taking into account the results of the Analysis Unit.

#### - Operations Unit

The unit implements activities scheduled in the Special Operations Order. It drafts conduct orders in accordance with the modes of action defined by the Planning Unit. The unit shall decide on the diversion and/or pursuit of vessels in breach of fishing regulations, after consulting the Planning Unit.

- Analysis Unit

The unit is responsible for analyzing the information collected (i) the MCS resources deployed, (ii) the PSRCO detection procedures and the operating rooms of national MCS structures, (iii) the lists of vessels authorized to fish and (iv) any other source of information. The results of these analyses are placed at the Planning Unit's disposal.

- Logistics Unit

The unit is responsible for meeting the logistical needs of the naval assets involved and the PSRCO. It also monitors the movements (boarding - landing) of the heads of air missions and any other person involved in the operation. The unit is responsible for the material organization of the PSRCO.

▪ **Advanced Posts (APs)**

For operational purposes, the Head of DSCSA/UCOS may decide, during a joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operation, to set up one or more APs to ensure close monitoring of the progress of operations.

APs are under the direct authority of the PSRCO.

▪ **National MCS structures**

The national MCS structures transmit to the PSRCO, through all available means, a status report on the conduct of operations, every day at **04:00, 08:00, 12:00, 16:00, 20:00, 24:00 UTC**.

The national MCS structures communicate to the PSRCO, on a daily basis at **10.00** and **20.00 UTC**, the status of VMS, AIS and other automatic fishing vessels monitoring systems, in particular those operating in the border areas.

▪ **Deployed MCS resources**

The deployed MCS resources are under the operational control of the respective national MCS structures and as such, communicate operational information directly to them;

The MCS resources involved in the operation communicate with each other to make the operations more effective on the ground;

▪ **Heads of Maritime Missions (CMMs/HMM) and Heads of Air Missions (CMAs/HAM)**

The sub-regional MCS resources chartered by the SRFC must board HMMs or HAMs.

HMMs and HAMs advise the commanders of MCS resources on the conduct of maritime and air patrols. They participate in the definition of the fishing vessels control priority.

HMMs and HAMs alone are authorized to inspect and issue a procès-verbal of violation against a fishing vessel in the national EEZ.

### **8.3. Security measures**

The Commanders of the MCS resources are solely responsible for the safety of their equipment and its crew.

The Commanders of MCS resources transmit, without delay, all urgent messages (incident, accident, damage, boarding, assistance, etc.) to PSRCO, APs, national MCS structures and other MCS resources in the area.

The Commanders of MCS resources are bound to provide assistance to sea users in danger or in distress, in accordance with the recommendations of the 1979 SAR Convention.

## **9. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT**

### **9.1. Logistical support**

The deployed MCS resources are provided with logistical support, in accordance with the contract between the SRFC and MCS structures of Member States concerned.

The deployed MCS resources must include medical staff and emergency medical kits.

Medical evacuations are carried out in coordination with PSRCO, APs, MCS resources, national MCS structures and the SRFC.

### **9.2. Boarding of vessels**

The deployed MCS resources are empowered to control, board and divert offending vessels within their national EEZ, in accordance with national laws.

Only sworn or duly authorized personnel are competent to arrest, inspect and issue a procès-verbal of infringement against a fishing vessel in the national EEZ.

The deployed MCS resources divert the offending vessels to the port of the Member State where the infringement was committed or to the port designated by PSRCO.

### **9.3. Right of hot pursuit**

In the context of joint fisheries surveillance operations, the right of hot pursuit is exercised in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Article 111) and the MCS Convention.

In the event that the national vessels or vessels working under agreement, recognized as IUU fishing or reported by the MCS resources involved in the operation, are not boarded by the Member State where the infringement was committed, they shall be prosecuted and punished by the Member State whose flag they fly or by the Member State that issued the fishing authorization.

When a fishing vessel from outside the sub-region is recognized to be engaged in IUU fishing in the zone of one of the Member States, the pursuit shall be relayed by the MCS resources of the State to which the vessel is directed. If the vessel is caught and boarded, it shall be handed over to the Member State where the infringement was committed. The additional costs incurred by such collaboration

will be refunded by the prosecuting Member State after payment of the penalties imposed on the vessel.

#### **9.4. Litigation**

Liability for material damage (ships) and personal injury (sickness, accidents at work and death) is the exclusive responsibility of the Member State concerned. The SRFC only covers the costs related to its hired staff.

#### **9.5. Visibility**

To provide greater clarity of the PESCAO project, the MCS resources deployed, the national MCS structures are requested to collect as many photographs and films as possible on the activities undertaken by the deployed MCS resources (control, ship boarding, identification and aerial view). Press staff of the European Fisheries Control Agency may also board MCS facilities.

#### **ADDRESSEES:**

- Guardia Costeira de Cabo Verde
- Fisheries Department of The Gambia
- Centre National de Protection et de Surveillance des Pêches de la Guinea
- FISCAP de la Guinea Bissau
- Garde Côtes Mauritanienne de la Mauritania
- Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches du Senegal
- Fisheries Department of Sierra Leone
- EFCA

#### **7. COPIED**

- PS / SRFC
- DSCSA





COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



**PESCAO PROGRAMME**  
« Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa »

**Department of Fisheries Management Monitoring, Control  
and Surveillance**

**JOINT SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES  
SURVEILLANCE OPERATION**

**CODE NAME: « ----- »**

**SPECIAL OPERATIONS ORDER**

N°-----/CSR/P/DSCSA/UCOS of -----

**Navigation maps reference: Maps n°-----**

**Time zone: UTC**

## **1. SITUATION**

### **1.1 Overall situation**

Within the framework of the fight against illegal, unreported and undeclared fishing (IUU fishing) in the sub-region, the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) received a grant from the European Union on 3 May 2018 for the implementation of activities under Result 2 of the "Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa" PESCOA programme.

In this respect, the SRFC will organize joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations with the technical support of the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA)

In this context, General Operations Order n°-----/SRFC/DSCSA of ----- is drafted to serve as a general framework for the conduct of these operations during the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

### **1.2. Special situation**

In connection with the implementation of the grant contract, the SRFC plans to conduct a type B joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operation called "Operation -----" which will regroup -----.

And, in accordance with the provisions of General Operations Order n°-----/CSR/P/DSCSA/UCOS of -----, this Special Operations Order is established to define the practical arrangements for the conduct of the operation "-----".

## **2. SURVEILLANCE ZONE (SZ)**

Operation "-----" will place in.....area

## **3. DURATION OF OPERATION**

Operation -----will be carried out **from** -----.

## **4. MCS RESOURCES TO BE DEPLOYED IN THE OPERATION**

- SRFC
  - the Sub-Regional Operations Coordination Station (PSRCO), located in Bissau;
  - a chartered sub-regional patrol vessel.
- Member States concerned
  - A patroller or patrol vessel;
  - the operations room of the national MCS structure;
  - the Operations Officer and a radio operator from the national MCS structure who will be deployed at the Sub-Regional Operations Coordination Station;
  - a fisheries inspector to be boarded on the sub-regional patrol vessel;
  - a fisheries inspector to be boarded on the sub-regional aircraft.

- European Fisheries Control Agency
  - a MCS expert to be deployed to the Sub-Regional Operation Coordination Office;
  - an MCS expert to be boarded on the sub-regional patrol vessel.

## 5. MISSIONS OF THE DEPLOYED RESOURCES

### 5.1. Operational centres

- **The Sub-Regional Operations Coordination Station**
  - Ensure the overall coordination of the operation;
  - Report regularly to the Permanent Secretary of the SRFC and the Directors of national MCS structures on the progress of the operation.
- **National MCS structures**
  - Conduct the operational control of deployed national MCS resources;
  - Transmit to the PSRCO, by all available means, a status report on the conduct of operations, on a daily basis at **04:00, 08:00, 12:00, 16:00, 20:00, 24:00 UTC**;
  - Communicate to PSRCO, on a daily basis, at **10:00 and 20:00 UTC**, the status of VMS, AIS and other automatic monitoring systems for fishing vessels, including the status of those operating in border areas.

### 5.2. MCS resources deployed

- **Naval assets**
  - Patrol the entire national EEZ or surveillance zone;
  - Intercept and control all industrial and artisanal fishing vessels;
  - Pursue and intercept all industrial and artisanal fishing vessels trying to escape from the surveillance zone;
  - Board and escort offending industrial and artisanal fishing vessels to the nearest port;
  - Assist the sub-regional patroller to escort offending vessels.
- **Air assets**
  - Establish the surface situations of the surveillance zone and communicate them to the Sub-Regional Operations Coordination Station (PSRCO) and to naval assets at sea;
  - Conduct reconnaissance patrols;
  - Guide naval assets on suspected industrial and artisanal fishing vessels;
  - Transport personnel and equipment, as required by PSRCO.
- **Detection procedures**
  - Establish surface situations of the surveillance zone;
  - Participate in detecting and classifying fishing vessels operating in the surveillance zone.
- **Reinforcement facilities (by order of the PSRCO)**
  - Perform all tasks assigned by PSRCO.

### **5.3. The personnel involved**

- **Operations Officers deployed at the PSRCO**
  - Provide PSRCO with up-to-date lists of vessels authorized to fish;
  - Participate in facilitating the PSRCO.
  
- **Heads of Maritime Mission (HMM) and Heads of Air Mission (HAM)**
  - Advise Commanders of MCS resources on the conduct of maritime and air patrols;
  - Participate in defining the fishing vessels control priority;
  - Inspect fishing vessels operating in the national EEZ;
  - Issue a procès-verbal of infringement against vessels engaged in IUU fishing activities;
  - Produce a mission report
  
- **Commanders of MCS resources**
  - Ensure the safety of their equipment and crew;
  - Transmit, without delay, urgent messages (incident, accident, damage, boarding, assistance, etc.) to PSRCO, APs, national MCS structures and other MCS resources in the area;
  - Provide mandatory assistance to sea users in danger or in distress, in accordance with the recommendations of the 1979 SAR Convention.

# 1. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

**CONFIDENTIAL**

## 6.1. Preparation of the operation

- **Establishment of the Sub-Regional Operations Coordination Station**

The Sub-Regional Operations Coordination Station is activated on -----  
-----.

- **Initial positions of deployed MCS resources**

The initial positions of the deployed MCS resources are:

MCS resources	Date and Time	Position

- **Code names of deployed MCS resources**

Member States	MCS resources deployed	Code names	Observations

## 6.2. Performance of the operation

- **Phases of the operation (see annex 1)**

## 7. ANNEXES (Confidential documents not attached)

- Annex 1: Phases of the operation ;
- Annex 2: Technical Order of transmissions
- Annex 3: Format of messages

## 8. ADDRESSEES

- The national MCS structures of Member States involved in the operation
- EFCA

## 9. COPIED

- PS/SRFC
- DSCSA

**Annex 6: Results of group 21 proceedings on contracts for chartering and support to the functioning of MCS resources involved in joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations.**



**COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION**



LOGO STRUCTURE

MCS

**PESCAO PROGRAMME**

**« Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western  
Africa »**

## **JOINT SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES SURVEILLANCE OPERATION**

# **FRAMEWORK CONTRACT**

Reference: n° ----- /CSRP/DSCSA/SP of ----- 2018

## **INTRODUCTION**

Within the framework of the fight against illegal, unreported and undeclared fishing (IUU fishing) in the sub-region, the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) received a grant from the European Union on 3 May 2018 for the implementation of activities under Result 2 of the "Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa" PESCAO programme.

Thus, throughout the programme's implementation period, the SRFC will plan and conduct joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations which will be technically supported, depending on the needs expressed by the SRFC and operational availability, by the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) through the provision of the air component and satellite imagery.

In connection with these operations, this framework contract between the SRFC and national MCS structures of Member States is drawn up and signed for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

The framework contract shall be supplemented, for each operation, by a Sub-Contract fixing the amounts allocated to the chartering and support for the operation of the naval assets to be deployed.



**FRAMEWORK CONTRACT  
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF JOINT SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES  
SURVEILLANCE OPERATIONS ORGANIZED BY THE SUB-REGIONAL  
FISHERIES COMMISSION**

**(The "Contract")**

**Between**

The **Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission** hereinafter referred to as "**SRFC**" having its Headquarters at 116 Allées Khalifa Babacar Sy, Dakar, Senegal, represented by its Permanent Secretary, **Mr Malal SANE**.

On the one hand,

And

-----referred to as -----represented by its  
Director, -----.

On the other hand,

Hereinafter referred to as the Parties, agree.

**ARTICLE 1  
PURPOSE**

1.1 The purpose of this Framework Contract is to specify the terms and conditions for chartering and supporting the operation of naval resources to be deployed by ..... in the joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations organized by the SRFC.

1.3 Annexes 1, 2 and 3 are an integral part of this Framework Agreement.

**ARTICLE 2  
SRFC COMMITMENTS**

2-1 The SRFC undertakes to transfer, at least five (5) days before the operation, the costs of chartering and supporting the operation of naval and air resources of ..... incurred in the implementation of joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations.

2-2 Chartering and operational support costs shall be calculated in accordance with the scale set out in Annex 2.

**ARTICLE 3**  
**COMMITMENTS BY-----**

3.1 The ----- accepts the amount received and undertakes to provide the SRFC with the naval resources required to participate in the joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operation.

3.2. Sub-regional joint fisheries surveillance operations are conducted in accordance with the SRFC Operations Order and the Administrative and Financial Procedures Guide in Annex 1.

3.3 In the event of unavailability or non-participation of naval assets in operations for other reasons, the ----- undertakes to return the funds received.

3.4. At the end of each operation, the ----- shall forward to the SRFC, within a maximum of fifteen (15) days, a technical and financial report on the operation, in accordance with the administrative and financial procedures guide in Annex.

**ARTICLE 4**  
**ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONTRACT**

4.1 This framework contract shall enter into force upon signature by both Parties.

**ARTICLE 5**  
**TERMINATION OF CONTRACT**

This framework contract shall be terminated in the following cases:

- (i) unavailability of naval assets of the -----,
- (ii) non-compliance with the terms of the framework contract,
- (iii) force majeure.

**ARTICLE 6**  
**APPLICABLE LAW**

This framework contract is governed by the law applicable in Senegal where the headquarters of the SRFC is located.

**ARTICLE 7**  
**AMENDMENT**

Any modification to the terms of this framework contract shall be the subject of an amendment signed by both Parties.

**ARTICLE 8**  
**DISPUTE SETTLEMENT**

The Parties shall make every effort to settle, amicably, any disputes or differences arising between them under this framework contract.

If thirty (30) days after the beginning of negotiations for the settlement of a dispute, the Parties do not reach an amicable settlement, the Current Chairman of the SRFC Conference of Ministers shall submit the dispute to arbitration.

**ARTICLE 9  
FINAL PROVISIONS**

This framework contract is drawn up in three copies in French. All pages shall be initialled by the parties and each signature shall be preceded by the words "READ AND APPROVED" handwritten by the signatory.

**For -----**

**For the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC)**

Name

Name

Position

Position

Signature

Signature

Date

Date

## Annex 1

### ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL PROCEDURES GUIDE

#### 1 Objectives

This guide deals with the administrative and financial procedures related to the conduct of joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations organized by the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) under the PESCAO programme.

#### 2 Administrative arrangements

The SRFC supports Member States through national fisheries monitoring structures. The use of the MCS air and naval assets of a Member State in the national EEZ of another Member State must comply with international legal instruments and those of the SRFC.

Authorizations for maritime navigation, stopover in a port or airport and overflying of a Member State's EEZ shall be issued in accordance with the relevant national, sub-regional and international legal instruments on the matter.

#### 3 Preparation of the operation

The SRFC sends to Member States concerned, ahead of time:

- A first letter of alert and request that the targeted MCS air and naval assets be provided;
  
- A second letter to convene, if necessary, the briefing meeting of the operation in order to validate the Operations Order and have up-to-date lists of vessels authorized to fish in the EEZ of countries concerned.

#### 4 Provision of funds

The SRFC undertakes to send by bank transfer, **at least five (5) days before the operation**, the costs of chartering and supporting the operation of naval and air assets involved in the implementation of joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations.

To this end, the national MCS structure of each Member State shall provide a bank account exclusively dedicated to joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operations.

#### 5 Closing the operation

Member States involved in a joint sub-regional operation shall transmit to the SRFC, no later than **fifteen (15) days after the operation**, a technical and financial report.

##### **5.1. Elements of the technical report**

- **General description of the Member State's participation in the operation**
  - human resources committed;
  - naval and air assets deployed;
  - technical means (VMS, AIS, others)

- operation of the national coordination station.

- **Operational data**

- Date/time of departure and docking of MCS naval assets deployed
- Date/time of take-off and landing MCS air assets deployed
- Area covered by the MCS naval and air assets involved
- Number of hours of navigation and anchoring
- Number of flight hours

- **Results obtained**

- Number of vessels detected
- Number of vessels identified
- Number of vessels checked
- Number of vessels boarded
- Follow-up on boarding files.

- **Difficulties encountered**

- **Lessons learned**

- **Proposals for improving future operations.**

- **Attachments**

- copies of reports on the inspection of offending vessels;
- copies of the process-verbaux of infringements recorded.

## **5.2 Elements of the financial report:**

The financial report must include:

- a banking logbook according to the model below;
- a summary statement of expenditure by budget heading accompanied by supporting documents.

### 5.2.1. Banking operations logbook

Order No.	References	Description (type of expenditure)	Debit (Outgoing) A	Credits (Incoming) B
01	Bank statement n° XXXX	SRFC transfer		
02	Cheque n° XXX / cash payment	Fuel purchase		
03	Cheque n° XXX/ cash payment	Purchase of lubricants		
04	Cheque n° XXX/ cash payment	Purchase Fuel for inspection boat		
05	Cheque n° XXX/ cash payment	Purchase of drinking water,		
06	Cheque n° XXX/ cash payment	Purchase of cleaning products		
07	Cheque n° XXX/ cash payment	Naval assets depreciation costs		
08	Bank statement n° XXX/ cash payment	Justification of bank account balance		
		<b>TOTAL</b>		
		<b>BALANCE (B-A)</b>		

### 5.2.2. Supporting documents

All expenditure incurred in connection with a joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operation shall be substantiated by supporting documents, in accordance with the table below..

Type of expenditure	Supporting documents	Observations
Purchases of fuel, lubricants, fuel for inspection boat, drinking water, cleaning products	Proforma invoice	
	Purchase order	
	Delivery note	
	Final invoice	

Payment of bonuses and food allowance	Statement of payment endorsed by beneficiaries bearing an authority's stamp and signature	
Depreciation costs for naval and air assets	Supporting document + Invoice	
Administrative costs (account management, telephone, fuel and meetings convened to prepare the operation)	Invoices	

#### 6. Repayment of funds received

Any ineligible and/or unjustified expenditure will be reimbursed to the SRFC by the MCS structure of the Member State receiving the funds within eight (08) days of the SRFC's notification of the ineligibility and/or unjustified nature of the expenditure.



Annex 2

Daily operating cost of the -----

Heading	Counting unit	Daily quantity	Unit price €	Value €	Observations
Fuel	Litres				
Lubricants	Litres				
Fuel for inspection boats	Litres				
Drinking water	Package				
Cleaning products	Package				
Sea duty allowance and food for crew + inspection teams	Persons				
Depreciation costs	Package				
Administrative costs (account management, telephone, fuel and meetings convened to prepare the operation, operations centre headquarters)	Package				
<b>Daily operating cost</b>					

The present daily operating cost of the ----- is established at the sum of ----- Euros.



ADDRESS (OF BANK BRANCH)

COMMUNE/CITY

POSTAL CODE

COUNTRY

ACCOUNT NUMBER

IBAN

OBSERVATIONS:

**BANK SEAL + SIGNATURE OF BANK'S REPRESENTATIVE (Both are mandatory)**

**DATE + SIGNATURE OF ACCOUNT HOLDER**

(Mandatory)



COMMISSION SOUS-RÉGIONALE DES PÊCHES  
SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION



LOGO  
STRUCTURE

## PESCAO PROGRAMME

« Improving regional fisheries governance in West Africa »

SUB-CONTRACT N°-----/CSR/P/DSCSA/SP

**FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES SURVEILLANCE  
OPERATION**

**ORGANIZED BY THE SUB-REGIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION**

**Code name of operation: -----**

(The "Sub-Contract")

### INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of the fight against illegal, unreported and undeclared fishing (IUU fishing) in the sub-region, the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) received a grant from the European Union on 3 May 2018 for the implementation of activities under Result 2 of the PESCAO programme.

Under this grant, the SRFC plans to organize a Type\_\_\_\_joint sub-regional fisheries surveillance operation, referred to as ----- between the ----- during the period from ----- to -----.

To this end and in accordance with the provisions of Framework Contract No. ----- /CSR/P/DSCSA/SP of -----, this Sub-Contract is drawn up and signed between the SRFC and the -----.

### Article 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

All the provisions of the aforementioned Framework Contract shall apply to this Sub-Contract, which is an integral part of it.

### Article 2: Purpose

The purpose of this Sub-Contract is to define the terms and conditions for the use of funds intended to cover the costs of chartering the deep-sea patrol vessel ----- which will be used during the ----- operation.

**ARTICLE 3: SRFC COMMITMENTS**

The SRFC undertakes to transfer, **at least five (5) days before the operation**, the amount of -  
----- (-----) euros for use  
exclusively to charter the high sea patroller for XXXXXXXX days at sea.

**ARTICLE 4 - COMMITMENTS OF THE -----**

The ----- undertakes to deploy during the -----  
-----operation, the deep-sea patrol boat -----  
----- for XXXXXXXX days at sea.

For the mobilization of the deep-sea patrol vessel -----  
-----, a notice of **at least three (03) days** shall be given to the -----  
-before the launch of the operation.

In the event that the deep sea patrol vessel is unavailable or not involved in the -----  
----- operation -----  
for other reasons, the ..... undertakes to inform the SRFC **at least five (5) days before the  
operation** and to return the funds received to it within **eight (08) days**.

**ARTICLE 5: ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE "SUB-CONTRACT".**

This Sub-Contract shall become effective on the date of the last signature by the Parties.

This Sub-Contract is valid only for the Type ..... sub-regional fisheries surveillance  
operation, referred to as -----.

**For -----**

**For the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission**

Name

Name

Position

Position

Signature

Signature

Date

Date