























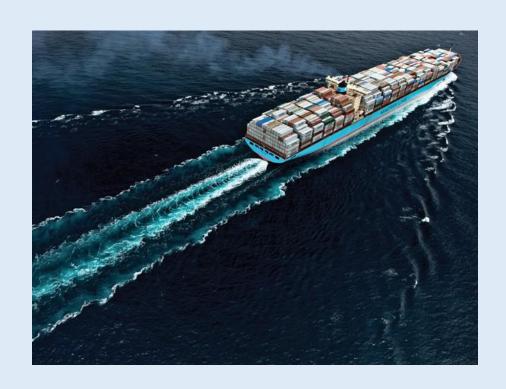
- MCS expert workshop I (technological tools) Paris, July 2018
- MCS expert workshop II (policy options) Paris, April 2019
- Regional MCS workshop CPPS November 2019
- Regional MCS workshop Abidjan 2020



Contents



- 1. What is MCS and why is it important?
- 2. An overview of MCS tools
- 3. Best MCS practices
- 4. MCS challenges
- 5. How to strengthen MCS?
- 6. Conclusion
- 7. Questions





- a) Monitoring the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yields;
- **b)** Control the regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted;
- c) Surveillance the degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities.

Source: FAO, 1981

















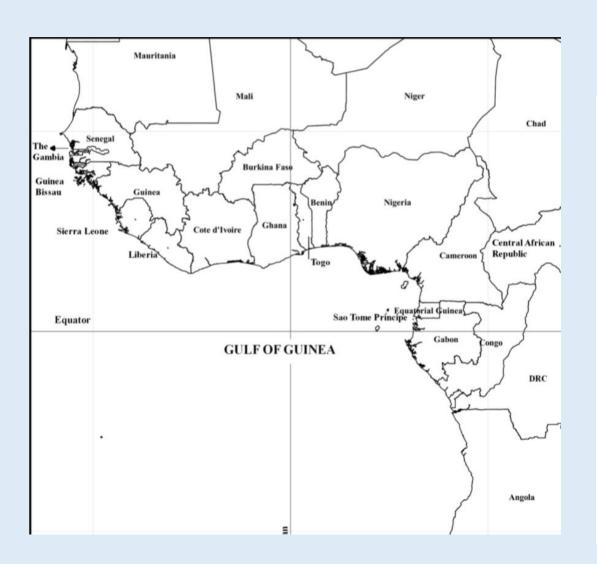
West Africa (Belhabib et al, 2019; Doumboya et al, 2017)

➤ Governance issues and high monitoring costs

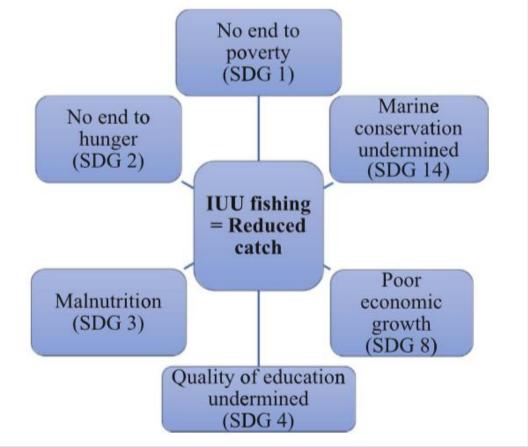
➤ Illegal fishing is responsible for a loss of US\$2.3 billion a year, of which only US\$13.8 million a year is recovered through MCS

➤Strengthening of the legal system → higher fines + increased resources for MCS → reducing incentives for IUU fishing + higher chance to catch offenders





West Africa (Okafor-Yarwood, 2019)







What factors need to be taken into account when choosing MCS tools?

- Purpose
- Costs
- Access
- Reliability
- Coverage

- Cross-checking data
- Ease of manipulation
- Privacy considerations
- Capacity to analyse data
- Different actors/stakeholders





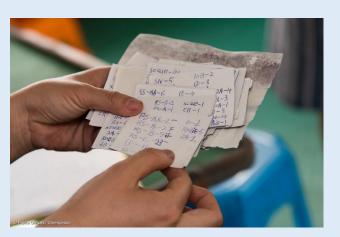


STRONG HIGH SEAS

- Inspectors at sea
- Logbooks
- Naval and aerial surveillance at sea

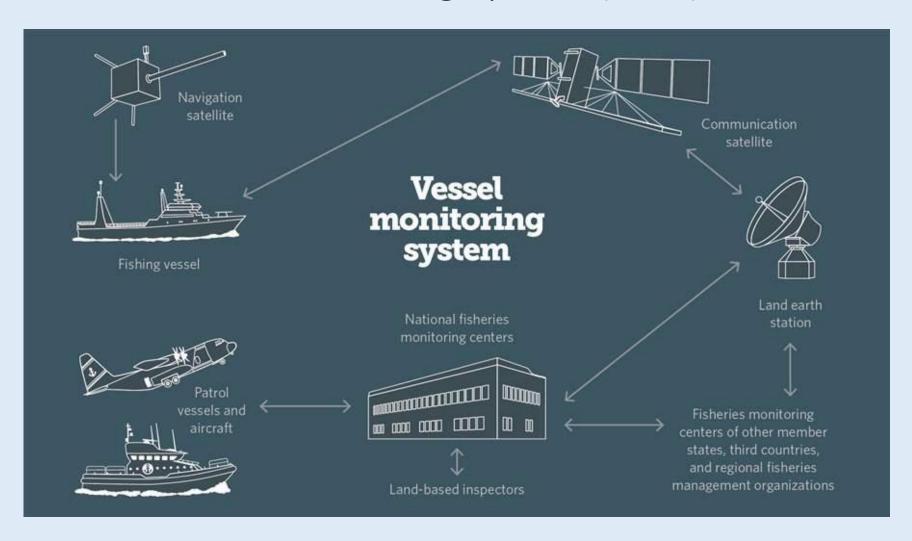






Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

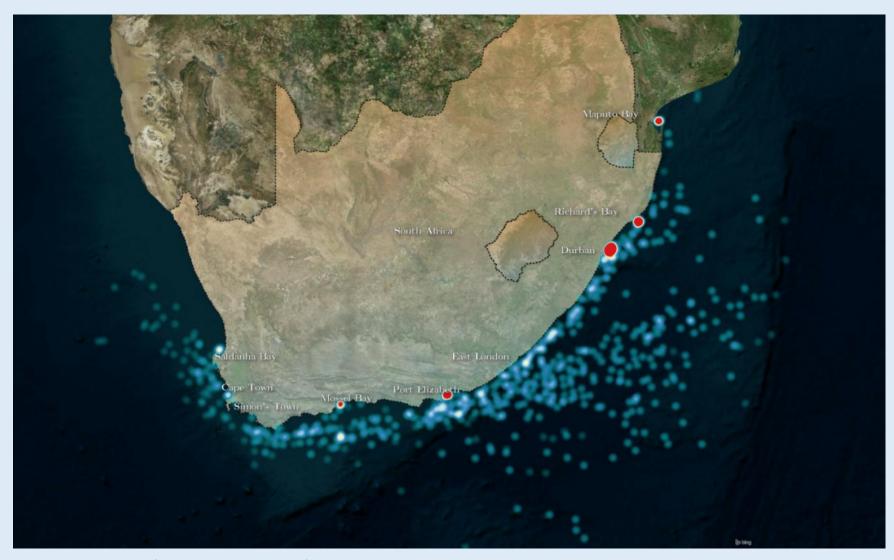




Source: Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)

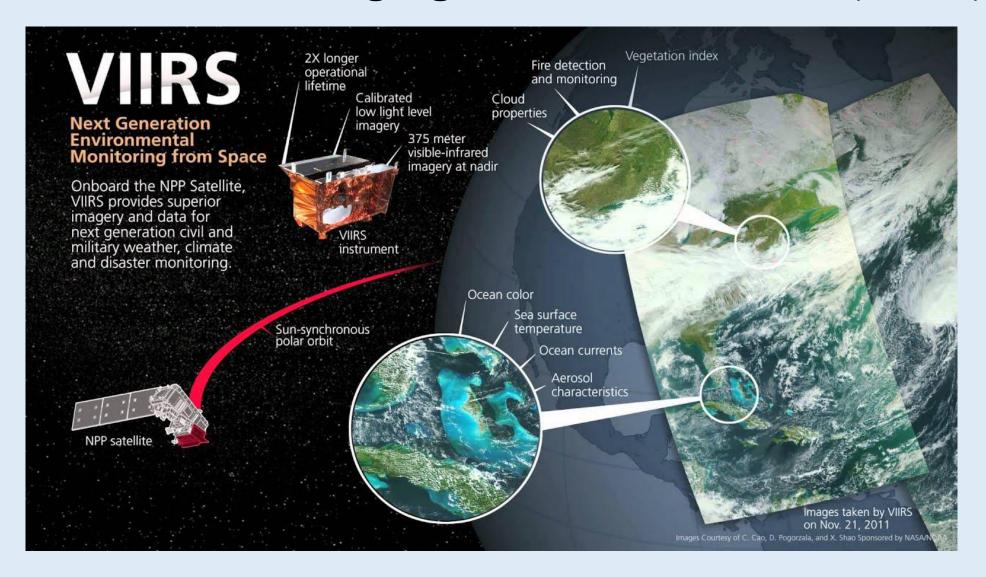




Source: Schwegmann et al, 2016

Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS)

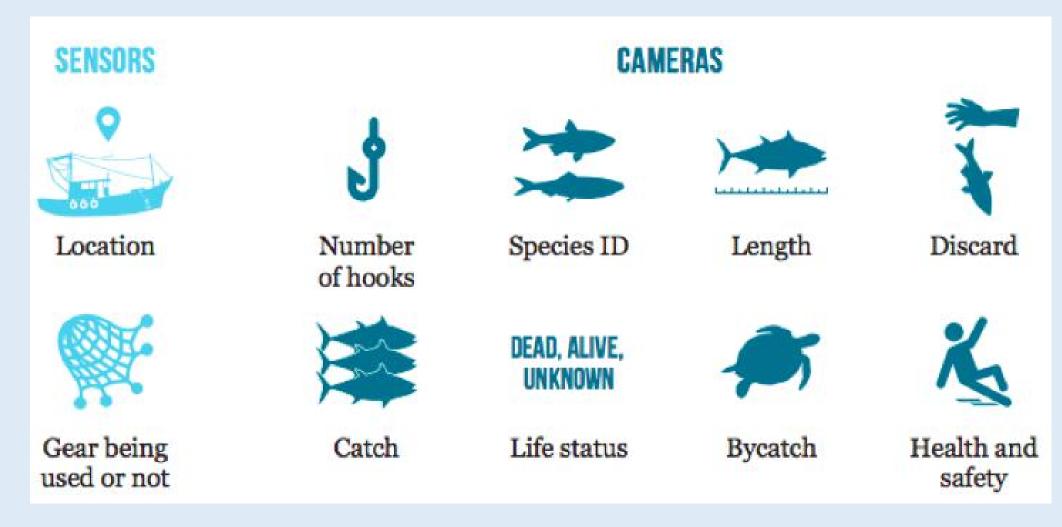




Source: National Snow & Ice Data Center

E-monitoring



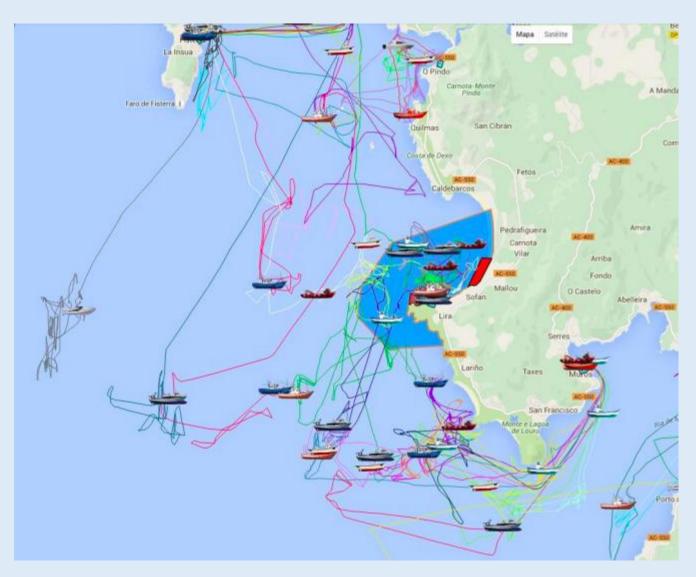


Source: WWF, 2018

E-reporting

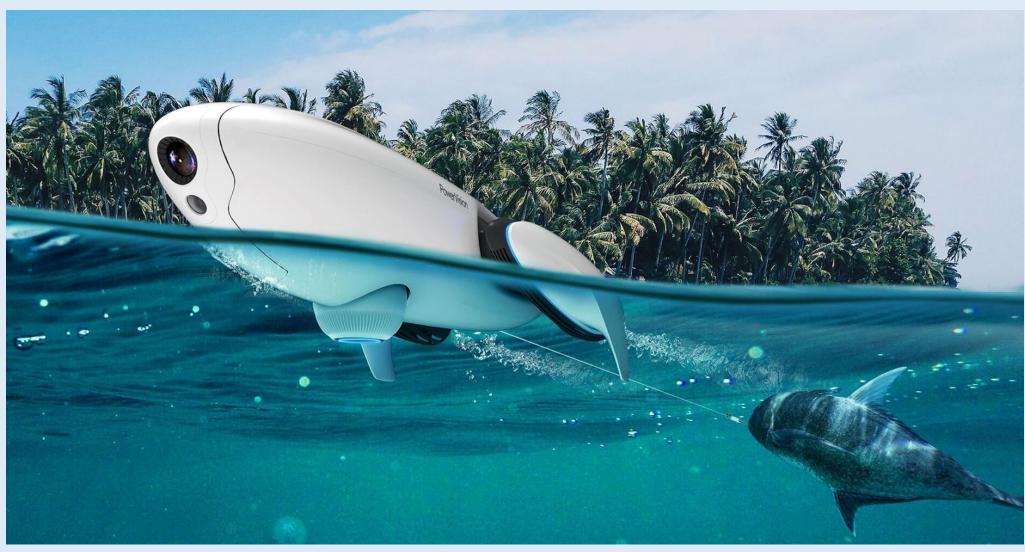






Drones



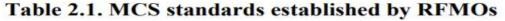






- 1) RFMOs
- 2) International MCS platforms and networks (e.g. IMCS network, Southern African Development Community MCS Center)
- 3) Transnational partnerships (e.g. Global Fishing Watch, FISH-I Africa Task Force)

RFMOs





RFMO	Lists of authorised vessels	Catch reportin g/CDS	VMS	Inspections at sea	Observer programmes for fishing	Tranship- ment monitoring	Inspections in ports	Designation of landing ports
CCSBT	✓	✓	✓		*	✓	✓	✓
GFCM	~	#	✓	√ **		~	✓	~
IATTC	✓	✓2	✓		*	✓		
ICCAT	✓	✓3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IOTC	~	✓4	✓		*	✓	✓	✓
NAFO	✓1	#	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEAFC	√ 1	#	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
NPFC	~		✓	***	✓	~		
SEAFO	✓	#	✓	✓	✓	V	✓	*
SIOFA	✓	#	✓	***	*	✓	✓	✓
SPRFMO	~	#	✓	✓		~	~	~
WCPFC	✓	#	✓	✓	~	~	✓	
CCAMLR	✓	✓	~	√	✓	√	✓	

Note: * Observer programme limited to scientific purpose; ** spatially limited; *** measure implementation in progress (proposal or implementation plan available); # limited to standards on catch reporting. 1. List of authorised vessels not publicly available; 2. limited to bigeye statistical documentation programme with some elements of CDS (Res. C-03-01); 3. limited to Atlantic bluefin tuna, for bigeye tuna and swordfish, there are statistical document programmes in place (ICCAT, 2016[7]); 4. limited to statistical document programme for bigeye tuna with some elements of a CDS (communication with the IOTC Secretariat).

Source: Based on the review of relevant documents and communication with relevant RFMOs.

Source: Hutniczak, B., C. Delpeuch and A. Leroy (2019-02-14), "Intensifying the Fight Against IUU Fishing at the Regional Level", OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers, No. 121, OECD Publishing, Paris. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/b7b9f17d-en

International MCS platforms and networks







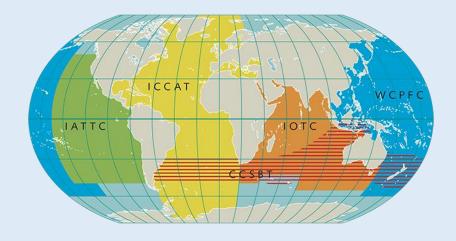




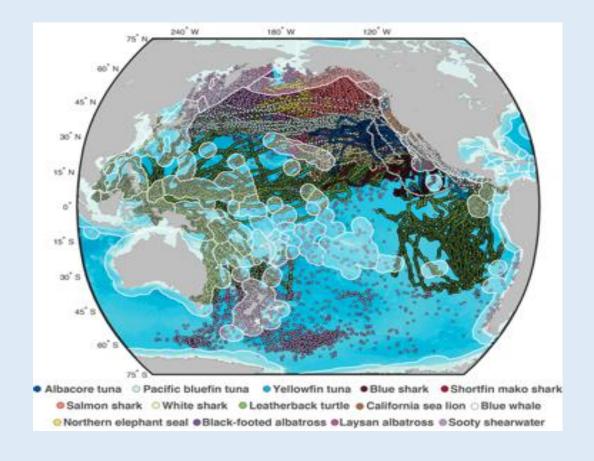


4. MCS Challenges

- 1) A patchwork of MCS rules
- 2) Lack of capacity
- 3) Governance gaps











- 1) Technological tools
- 2) Policy options
- 3) Market measures





5. How to strengthen MCS?



Treaty on ABNJ

- No global MCS system, but MCS as cross-cutting issue in negotiations
- Two-way relationship between MCS and the agreement
- Package deal components
- Incorporate guiding principles
 - Cooperation and coordination
 - Transparency
 - Reporting



6. Conclusion



- ➤ Many MCS tools available, but problem of implementation gaps and lack of capacity
- ➤ No one-size-fits-all approach to MCS
- ➤ Cooperation and coordination is key:
 - Chair of the FISH-i Africa Task Force: "the cheapest tool in fighting IUU fishing is the sharing of information and intelligence through cooperation among all MCS practitioners"
- Future high seas treaty: global vs regional MCS standards





- What are your experiences with MCS in your country/region?
- Could you share some examples of MCS challenges or best practices in your country/region?
- How do you think MCS could be strengthened in your country/region?
- Are you or someone in your area working on something related to MCS?



















