



ANNUAL REPORT 2018



our vision and mission

Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF) is working to ensure that fish are caught, traded and processed legally, so that African nations and their people can enjoy the full benefits of their fisheries resources and blue growth.

The objectives of SIF are to:

- Provide evidence-based advice to feed into policy reform and improved decision making to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in African waters;
- Coordinate an African Voice to influence international fishery policy processes;
- Facilitate communications and education to create awareness and advocacy for compliant fisheries;
- Build, develop and assist with practical and effective cooperation tools, mechanisms and processes to curb IUU fishing;
- Provide capacity building to support the fight against IUU fishing;
- Facilitate improved information and intelligence exchange to improve the effectiveness and timeliness of States' responses to IUU fishing; and
- Grow and support a network of professionals, experts and champions to lead the African campaign against IUU fishing.

Through our work in these areas and through our ongoing involvement with policy development, and practical support of enforcement officers we aim to stop illegal operators in the fisheries sector. With the increased emphasis on growing the blue economy it is vital that the fisheries resources are protected and developed sustainably as a source of much needed revenue and nutrition.

table of contents

Our vision and mission	1
Letter from the chair	3
Overview of activities	5
States as actors in the fight against illegal fishing	7
Coastal States	8
Initiatives	9
Operation Jodari	10
Flag States	11
Initiatives	11
Port States	13
Port State Measures to Stop Illegal Fishing	14
Market and crew States	15
Initiatives	16
Increasing understanding	17
Sharing our experiences	19
Our partners	23
Executive Committee	24
Financial summary	26
Acronyms	27

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letter from the chair

On the 5th June 2018, Stop Illegal Fishing joined the international fisheries community to celebrate the inaugural International Day for the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. This was the first time the world observed an official day promoting awareness of the need to combat illegal fishing. The date was chosen because it is the anniversary of the date that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) came into force in 2016.

The PSMA is the first binding international agreement that specifically targets IUU fishing. So far 55 States and the European Union have become Parties to the Agreement, 21 of these being African States. African ports are particularly critical to the global implementation of port State measures and Stop Illegal Fishing will focus support on building expertise to identify, inspect and investigate vessels that have been operating illegally. At the Our Ocean Conference 2018, held in Indonesia, Stop Illegal Fishing announced our commitment to support the implementation of port State measures in Africa.

At a personal level, I am delighted that Stop Illegal Fishing can work to support the implementation of the PSMA. My experience conducting port inspections in Mozambique demonstrated the importance of having knowledgeable and well-trained inspectors; these are the people who have the difficult job of analysing an array of information in a short space of time to see whether records and documents support the claims of the vessel captain. The PSMA not only requires that vessels must provide advance notice for port entry, giving officials a greater opportunity to identify high-risk vessels, but it also helps build stronger collaboration between national agencies, which in turn will lead to improved targeting of resources and more effective inspections and investigations when illegal fishing is suspected.



© Sea Shepherd Global

Having participated in Operation Jodari with the Government of Tanzania and Sea Shepherd Global, which led to the first patrols of the Tanzanian EEZ since their independence, we see clearly that it is these unique partnerships and solutions that will lead to new and more effective success in ending illegal fishing. The regional coastal State task forces, FISH-i Africa and the West Africa Task Force continue to be exemplary models of cooperation, growing and evolving to tackle the ever-changing methods of modern day illegal operators. We welcome the continued support from Norad that has enabled a new phase of the West Africa Task Force in September 2018.

We are looking forward to 2019, and further collaboration with old partners as well as new initiatives and partnerships. This Annual Report focuses on the different roles played by States as actors in the fight against illegal fishing, and how our initiatives support these roles. It includes links to reports and publications that will highlight how we approach our work.

Elsa Patria
Chair, Stop Illegal Fishing



overview of activities

There are no easy answers to address the illegal fishing crisis in Africa and to remove the damage it does to communities, the environment and governance. SIF is committed to tackling the root causes of the problem to protect our rivers, lakes and oceans and those who depend upon them.

Through a well-coordinated approach of building capacity, information-sharing and developing, testing and providing innovative tools and mechanisms at national, regional and international levels, we are working to produce scalable solutions to ensure compliance with all regulatory frameworks in the fisheries sector.

z descongelado não pode voltar a ser congelado.
z descongelado no volver a congelar.
econgeler après decongelation.
tto una volta scongelato non deve essere ricongelato.

INGREDIENTS - INGREDIENTS - INGREDIENTS - INGREDIENTS
Antioxidants E-223, E-301, E-330. Sulphite Added.
Antioxidantes E-223, E-301, E-330. Contém Sulfitos.
Antioxidantes E-223, E-301, E-330. Contiene Sulfitos.
Antioxydants E-223, E-301, E-330. Sulfite Ajouté.
Antiossidante E-223, E-301, E-330. Sulfito Aggiunto.

MOZAMBIQUE - PRODUCTO DE
PRODOTTO DEL MOZAMBICO

CAPTURED IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN WITH TRAWLS.
CAPTURADO NO OCEANO INDICO OESTE COM REDES DE ARRASTAR.
CAPTURADO EN EL OCEANO INDICO OCCIDENTAL CON REDES DE ARRASTRE.
CATTURATO NELL'OCEANO INDICO OCCIDENTALE CON RETI DA TRAMAND.
CAPTURE DANS L'OCEAN INDIEN OUEST AVEC DES CHALUTS.

FAO
51



DEEP FROZEN ON BOARD STORE AT -18° C
° C
-18° C
-18° C

Important: Once defrosted do not refreeze.
Importante: Uma vez descongelado não pode voltar a ser congelado.
Importante: Una vez descongelado no volver a congelar.
Important: Ne pas recongeler.

INGREDIENTS - INGREDIENTS - INGREDIENTS - INGREDIENTS
Antioxidants E-223, E-301, E-330.
Antioxidantes E-223, E-301, E-330.

In 2018, SIF implemented or participated in the following initiatives:

- The FISH-i Africa Task Force coordinated by SIF, is a partnership between the eight coastal States of Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania. These countries share information and work together to enable targeted enforcement actions against illegal fishing operators. FISH-i Africa continues to work closely with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat towards incorporation into the planned SADC Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre.
- The West Africa Task Force is hosted by the Fisheries Commission for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC) and administered by Trygg Mat Tracking (TMT). SIF provides communications and awareness, research and analysis, and investigative support to the Task Force, as well as assisting in planning and capacity building of member FCWC members States. The new phase of the initiative runs from 2018 to 2022.
- The Port State Measures to Stop Illegal Fishing initiative is supporting implementation of the PSMA in Ghana, Madagascar and Mozambique. The Project will support the development of legal frameworks for robust implementation of port State measures (PSMs); the development of national interagency

cooperation and global information sharing; building human and institutional capacity to support effective PSMs; creating awareness; and providing tools and mechanisms to operationalise the PSMs.

- The assessment of monitoring, control and surveillance in the South West Indian Ocean project took place with funding from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). This research pinpointed key gaps in monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), and compliance with Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) conservation and management measures. A capacity building workshop was held in Namibia in cooperation with WWF and the SADC Secretariat to address some of the identified fisheries governance shortcomings of countries that export seafood to the EU.
- The Stop Illegal Fishing Investigative Unit was an integral part of the successful Operation Jodari in early 2018, and continued to cooperate with Sea Shepherd Global, FISH-i Africa and particularly Tanzania, in Operation Vanguard.



Global losses to IUU fishing are estimated to be as high as \$23.5 billion annually. Illegal operators are driven by money and key hotspots for their operations include the major tuna and pelagic fisheries in the Indian Ocean and West Africa.

States as actors in the fight against illegal fishing

Large scale illegal fishing often goes hand in hand with other criminal activity, these are either because of the illegal fishing operation (e.g. tax evasion, money laundering) or are linked to the activities of transnational organised crime such as drugs smuggling, human trafficking or the trade in illegal wildlife products.

Whilst it is generally acknowledged that stopping illegal fishing requires action from a range of stakeholders coastal States have historically been tasked with ending the illegal fishing that takes place within their waters, while flag States have often ignored their responsibilities towards their vessels and citizens. However, recognition of the different responsibilities that States have, especially when the value chain is complex and falls over many jurisdictions, but this is now accepted and international standards require:

Coastal States to apply conservation and management measures to whoever fishes within their waters;

Flag States to regulate and monitor the management and operations of their fishing vessels, wherever they fish;

Port States to control and monitor fishing vessels entering and using their ports and fish being moved through their ports; and

Market States to ensure that imported fish has been caught legally.



COASTAL STATES

Coastal States are responsible for the management of fisheries in the waters under their national jurisdiction. The FAO estimates that over 90% of fish caught globally are caught in waters under the jurisdiction of coastal States. Many coastal States in Africa have an inadequate or outdated legal framework and lack the capacity to enforce the framework in place and protect their resources, leading to exploitation by illegal operators.

Well-informed, engaged fisheries professionals are vital to ensuring an end to illegal fishing. Working at the front line often in difficult circumstances fisheries inspectors and MCS officers play a crucial role in increasing compliance in the fishery sector, identifying illegal behaviour, bringing criminals to justice. Building human and institutional capacity has been a core part of our activity throughout Africa.



Initiatives

The FISH-i Africa Task Force has developed a new approach to stopping illegal fishing in the Western Indian Ocean region. It enables the sharing of real-time information and intelligence and coordinates actions against vessels suspected of operating illegally. Increased knowledge about the illegal operators, their methods and techniques mean that enforcement capacity can be targeted more effectively. Countries are no longer acting alone, and this has led to significant results as illegal vessels are identified, their activities are monitored, and increased compliance is resulting.

This model of coastal State cooperation has been replicated in the West Africa Task Force (WATF). In addition to regional communication and collaboration, interagency cooperation has been a key element of the WATF since its formation. The support offered to the six Task Force members through the development of National Working Groups was examined in 2018 in a new report, West Africa Task Force – Interagency Cooperation in the FCWC Region.

In 2018 both the WATF and the FISH-i Africa Task Force held Task Force meetings and were presented at international forums to raise awareness about the effectiveness of the task force model.



KEY FEATURES AND OUTCOMES

- A total of 88 inspections were conducted and fines issued amounting to more than 19 billion Tanzanian shillings (over USD 8 million), making a significant deterrent impact on illegal fishing in Tanzania.
- Tanzania was able to conduct patrols and at-sea inspections for the first time since gaining independence, checking fishing vessels licensed by the government and making sure they comply with national and international regulations.
- The multi-agency collaboration provided the opportunity to bring together all the relevant agencies required to police the EEZ and monitor and inspect fishing vessels.
- Little fishing vessel activity has been observed in the EEZ since the arrests, poachers have fled, shark finning operations have been disrupted and labour abuses exposed.
- Timber smuggling operations appear to have ceased following the arrests of the dhows and busting of onshore gangs.
- Sea Shepherd was commended by the Tanzanian Government for taking responsibility to chase F/V STS-50, showing tremendous leadership in the regional fight against IUU fishing.

Operation Jodari

Operation Jodari began in January 2018 as a partnership between the Tanzanian Government and international conservation organisation Sea Shepherd Global, supported by FISH-i Africa, to combat IUU fishing. The campaign mission was to control all fishing vessel operations in the Tanzanian EEZ.

Tanzanian officers and law enforcement agents were trained and assisted in MCS, carrying out investigation procedures including inspections and boarding of vessels suspected of IUU fishing. The Tanzanian Government through their National Multi-Agency Task Team provided law enforcement officers, who included officers from the Drug Control Enforcement Agency, the Tanzania Police Force, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, the Deep Sea Fishing Authority, Tanzanian Navy and Immigration Officers. This team worked alongside the captain and crew of the M/Y Ocean Warrior, for six months, from January to June 2018, the team carried out patrols of Tanzania's exclusive economic zone.

For more information see the SIF Case Study 16: Operation Jodari: A partnership to combat illegal fishing in Tanzania. <https://stopillegal fishing.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/SIF-CS16-Operation-Jodari.pdf>



FLAG STATES

Flag States have a responsibility to adhere to international and national laws, and exercise control over vessels flying their flag. Effective implementation of flag State responsibility includes action against non-compliance by vessels as well as information exchange and mutual legal assistance in investigation and legal proceedings, to ensure long term sustainable use of marine resources in Africa.

Initiatives

Investigations have uncovered systematic illegalities in the Asian longline fleet operating in the Western Indian Ocean. There are around 200 Taiwanese flagged longliners licensed in the eight FISH-i countries and about 50 flagged to China out of a total licensed longliner fleet of almost 400. A more systematic way of exchanging information with the Asian fisheries authorities is needed, in order to support due diligence checks on these vessels.



Coastal and port States experience significant problems when seeking to request or verify information on fishing vessels. Delays make decisions on port entry, licensing and flagging of vessels difficult to make, and often result in vessels being approved for entry or access without a response having been received. Language barriers and non-Roman characters add to the difficulties in communication.

SIF is working to 'Support information exchange in the FISH-i Africa Task Force' with funding from The Waterloo Foundation. The project supports information exchange within the FISH-i Africa Task Force through providing support to FISH-i Africa Task Force meetings and build links and information exchange with key flag States operational in the Western Indian Ocean.

The FISH-i Africa paper - The costs and benefits of being a flag State - explains the role of a responsible flag State, the direct and potential benefits, as well as the possible consequences of being a flag State.

For more information:

https://stopillegalifishing.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Fish-i_4pp_Flyer_HR_singles_sally.pdf

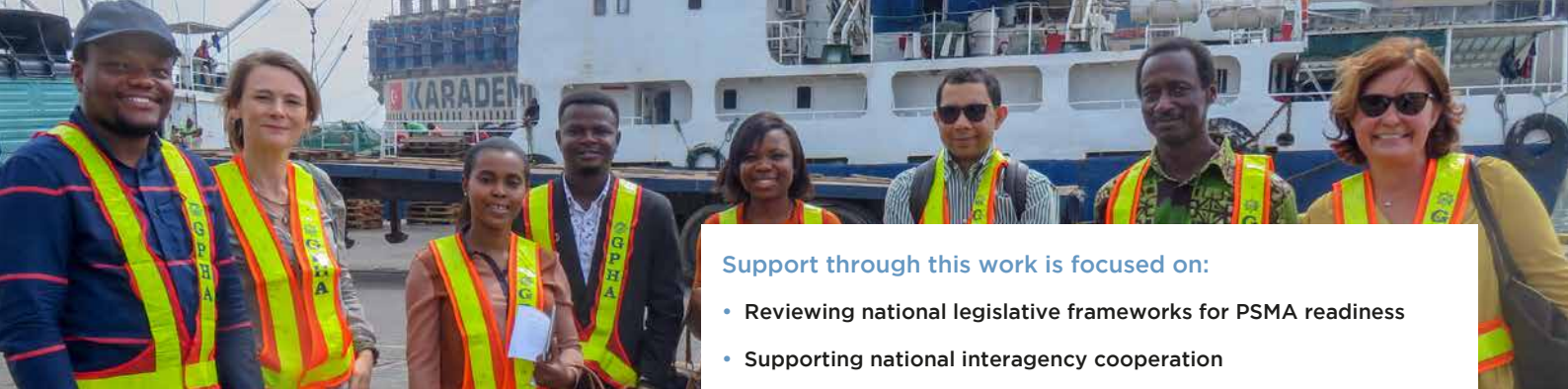


PORT STATES

All fish eventually must be landed, and this provides an opportunity to enforce fisheries regulations through PSMs and to pass a message back to the fishing operators that only legal operations and legally caught fish is acceptable to land.

The internationally negotiated and legally binding PSMA enables port officials to deny foreign vessels access to their port and services such as refuelling and repairs if they are suspected of illegal activities. Vessels can be turned away or subjected to immediate inspection on arrival and prohibited from landing their fish if there is evidence that it was caught illegally.

Cooperation between port States and flag States is required so that cross-checks on information can be made and so that other ports can be informed to also deny the vessel permission to enter. This makes it more difficult for illegal operators to market their catch and reduces their profit. Ideally, PSM should be adopted globally, to fully work, and for many countries becoming party to the PSMA is just the first step, before developing a practical system to implement PSM.



Support through this work is focused on:

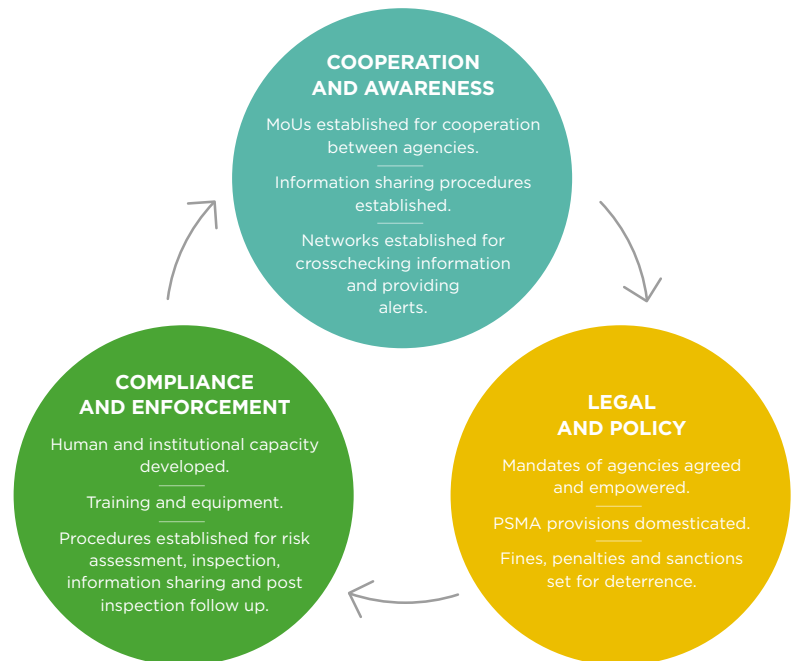
- Reviewing national legislative frameworks for PSMA readiness
- Supporting national interagency cooperation
- Developing human and institutional capacity
- Building awareness of the role and value of the PSMA
- Developing tools and mechanisms to enable effective PSM

Port State Measures to Stop Illegal Fishing

African ports are critical to the global implementation of port State measures and the success of the PSMA as a global instrument to tackle illegal fishing. SIF, in cooperation with the FAO Global Capacity Development Programme for the PSMA, is supporting the implementation of the PSMA in Ghana and Madagascar. Financed by the GIZ and commissioned by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Over nearly four years, SIF will work to implement multi-agency port State measures to stop illegally caught fish and illegal operators entering African ports, in order to promote a legitimate and equitable environment for all fishers and their communities.

By working in close cooperation with the FISH-i Africa and West Africa Task Forces, experiences, tools and lesson learning will be shared regionally. This will help to identify and overcome the many shared challenges faced by fisheries inspectors working on the frontline of stopping illegal fishing.





MARKET AND CREW STATES

Africa is the source of fish and fish products for many of the global markets including the EU and Asia. These markets have vested interests in supporting sustainable fisheries governance on the continent. It is important that African States have effective MCS and catch documentation practices and can maintain traceability of products exported.



Initiatives

The WWF, supported by funding from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) are working on a project entitled 'Sustainable Fisheries - Supporting Livelihoods, Equity, and Ecosystems in South Western Indian Ocean (SWIO) Communities'. Through this project, in cooperation with FAO, WWF and the SADC Secretariat, SIF organised a capacity building workshop in November 2018 to address some of the identified fisheries governance shortcomings of countries that export seafood to the European Union (EU).

In 2018 SIF collaborated with international advocacy organisation Human Rights at Sea to raise awareness, implementation and accountability of human rights provisions in the fisheries sector. The abuse of workers on board fishing vessels has been a consistent feature of the investigations undertaken by SIF, with crews subject to violence, intimidation, poor living and working conditions as well as being denied food and water. Building awareness of these issues amongst fisheries and port officials who are on the frontline in identifying human rights abuses on fishing vessels and the decision makers that can drive change, forms an important and growing element of SIF's work.

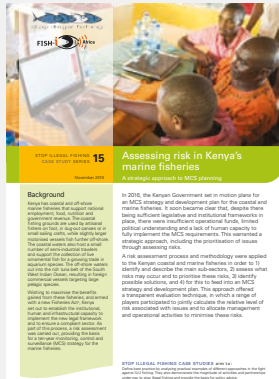


increasing understanding

Stop Illegal Fishing brings global attention to the issue of illegal fishing, and the work that is being done to stop it. We highlight issues and challenges as well as promote the many innovative ways that we are making change happen. Our publications and online presence help increase understanding of the African experience of stopping illegal fishing.

Our newsletter, social media accounts and the SIF website are go-to resources for anyone wanting to know more about illegal fishing in Africa.

Our 2018 publications include:



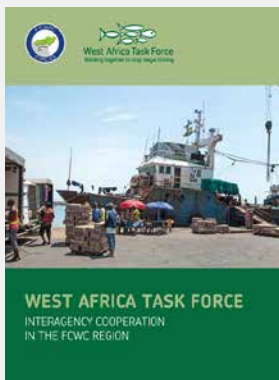
Stop Illegal Fishing Case Studies

A critical resource, defining best practice by analysing practical examples of different approaches in the fight against IUU fishing. New case studies were produced on the 'Prosecution of TAWARIQ 1' and 'Assessing Risk in Kenya's Marine Fisheries'.



FISH-i Africa Investigations

Investigation 17: Somali Seven; Investigation 18: BUAH NAGA NO.1 inspection leads to shark-finning convictions; Investigation 19: Infamous IUU-listed vessel is de-flagged.



West Africa Task Force: Interagency Cooperation

provides an overview of how the West Africa Task Force has supported national level cooperation to fight illegal fishing. Available in English and French language versions.



The Potential Use of AIS as a Fisheries Monitoring Tool

published by FISH-i Africa the report examines the value and shortcomings of automatic identification system tracking to detect and prevent illegal fishing.



The costs and benefits of being a flag State

provides a summary of key findings from FISH-i Africa research into the direct and indirect costs and benefits of flagging fishing vessels.



In 2018 SIF participated in over 20 international, regional and national events to share the evidence and experiences from Africa.

sharing our experiences

- The 11th International Forum on IUU fishing held at Chatham House in May, where FISH-i Africa discussed the challenges facing effective enforcement and sanctions, describing the findings of the FISH-i Africa Task Force, indicating that deliberate and systematic illegal fishing is prevalent.
- The SafeSeas High Level Symposium on Capacity Building for Maritime Security in Kenya in March, where SIF presented the TF model of information sharing and cooperation and detailed recent cases to highlight the links between illegalities in the fisheries sector and transnational organized crime.
- The AU-IBAR and SADC consultative workshop for the validation of the Framework for Institutional Collaboration on MCS in the SWIO region, held in Botswana in March. SIF discussed the objectives and experiences of the TF initiatives, using the case analysis to provide lesson learning and best practice to the process.
- A Learning Event hosted by USAID on Combatting Wildlife Trafficking in South Africa in May. SIF shared on the importance of regional cooperation and information sharing in combatting wildlife trafficking.
- The SADC Regional Training Workshop on Electronic Technologies used for Fisheries Management, Compliance and Risk Assessment, and the 6th SADC Task Force Meeting on IUU Fishing both in September, where SIF discussed VMS and the potential use of AIS as a fisheries monitoring tool.

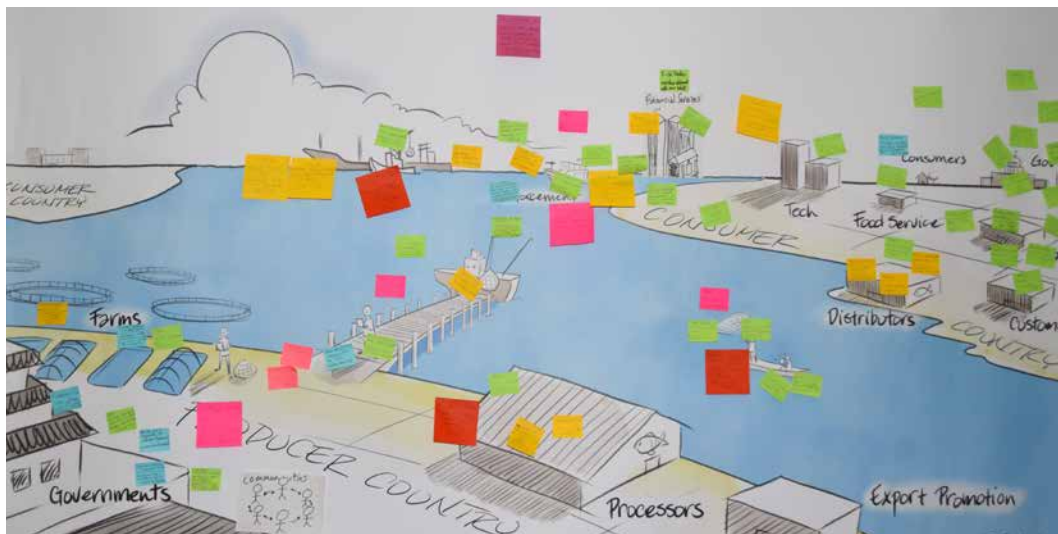
- The 8th meeting of the Working Party on Collaboration and Cooperation in Tuna Fisheries held in Mozambique in September, where SIF supported an update on SADC MCS processes, including the use of electronic technologies in fisheries management.
- WWF EU-IUU regulations - The capacity development workshop on catch documentation schemes focusing on the European Union Regulation to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing was held in November in Namibia to raise awareness on implementing catch documentation.




11EME CONFERENCE DES MINISTRES
COMITE DES PECHEES DU CENTRE-OUEST DU GOLFE DE GUINEE (CPCO)
 Theme: SECURITE MARITIME ET DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE DES PECHEES
30 NOVEMBRE 2018, HOTEL 2 FEVRIER, LOME, TOGO







OUR OCEAN

BALI, 29-30 OCTOBER 2018



As a not for profit SIF continues to play a leading role in fighting illegal fishing in Africa, as:

- Coordinator of the African Union Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Working Group;
- A facilitator of the 'African Voice' initiative, which strengthens the impact of African countries in international fora; and
- An international technical partner in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) IUU Fishing Task Force.

our partners

In addition to national government agencies SIF is proud to work with a wide range of partners, including:

		 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
		 HUMAN RIGHTS AT SEA
		
		
		

executive committee

The Executive Committee is comprised of up to eight members elected at the Annual General Meeting.

The duties of the Executive Committee include overseeing the activities of the Society; supervising the Secretariat; reviewing and approving work plans, reports and budgets; make, amend or repeal by-laws or regulations for the society and settle any disputes and problems that may arise.



Our 2018 Executive Committee were:

1 Chair

Elsa Patria

2 Vice Chair

Nicholas Ntheketha

3 Vice Chair

Markus Burgener

4 Treasurer

Sandy Davies

5 Secretary

Per Erik Bergh

6 Vice Secretary

Mark Ssemakula

7 Executive Committee Member

Victor Kargbo

8 Executive Committee Member

Zahor El Kharousy



financial summary



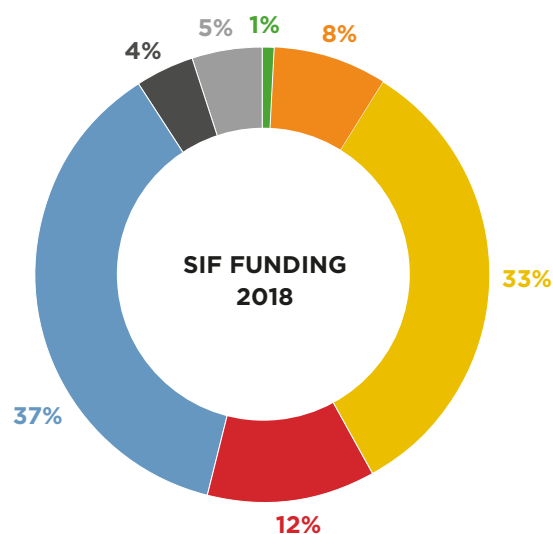
The work of SIF requires resources to ensure its continuation and growth. Over the past decade SIF has received financial and in-kind support from governments, inter-governmental organisations, NGOs, private sector and individuals.

Financial commitments are generally linked to specific outputs or activities that are managed by the SIF

Secretariat. In 2018, SIF received a total income in the form of grants or payments of USD 888,567 to implement agreed activities.

In addition, significant and generous contributions are received in kind by the Executive Committee, SIF members and the Secretariat who provide their time and expertise to the work of SIF.

Funder	Project	Grant or income USD
TWF	FISH-i Africa	66,100
PEW	FISH-i Africa	296,700
Norad	West Africa Task Force	103,290
GIZ/BMZ	PSM-SIF	329,772
Norad via WWF	Overview of MCS in the SWIO	36,606
Norad via WWF	Capacity Development for MCS	46,099
Sea Shepherd	Operation Vanguard	10,000
TOTAL		888,567





acronyms

AIS	Automatic identification system	PSM	Port State measures
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	PSM-SIF	Port State Measures to Stop Illegal Fishing
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone	PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement of the FAO of the UN
EU	European Union	SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	SFPA	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement
FCWC	Fisheries Commission for the West Central Gulf of Guinea	SIF	Stop Illegal Fishing
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	SWIO	South Western Indian Ocean
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission	TMT	Trygg Mat Tracking
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	WATF	West Africa Task Force
MCS	Monitoring, control and surveillance	WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
MY	Marine yacht		
NFDS	Nordenfjeldske Development Services		
NGO	Nongovernmental organisation		
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation		



ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Find out more about the work of Stop Illegal Fishing,
get regular updates and get involved at:

www.stopillegalfishing.org

 facebook.com/stopillegalfishing/  twitter.com/S_I_F