ILLEGAL, UNREGULATED AND UNREPORTED FISHING IN GHANA

BY Dr. TALL AMADOU Senior Fishery Consultant

IUU FISHING A GLOBAL ISSUE

- IUU came to prominence in the 1990s, particularly in the context of efforts by RFMOs to manage fisheries in international waters
- IUU fishing global issue and increasing
- The international community efforts culminating in an IPOA to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing
- Est. : US\$ 10 23.5bn/11-26 million T, 18% across all fisheries

IMPACT OF IUU IN AFRICA

- Africa IUU: **US\$ I billion**
- West Africa IUU: **US\$ 500 million or 38% of catches**
- IUU endemic in West Africa, particularly the Gulf of Guinea because of the two decades of political and military crisis
- Consequences:
 - Economic losses (loss of revenues for States)
 - Resources (destruction of habitats, overfishing)
 - **Social** (conflicts between artisanal and industrial fisheries)

IUU FISHING IN WEST AFRICA

- West African identified as endemic IUU fishing area
- Ghana sanctioned a "Yellow Card" under the EC IUU Regulations on 26 November 2013
- Guinea implemented in 2003 and lifted in July 2016 & Togo is still banned with a « red card »



IUU FISHING IN GHANA

- IUU fishing in neighboring countries
- IUU fishing **within** the Ghanaian EEZ
- Lack of effective enforcement of fisheries legislation
- Lack of effective monitoring of fishing vessels/VMS
- Non-implementation of international obligations (especially ICCAT Recommendations)

ROLE OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR OF GHANA

- Generates over US\$ 1 billion in revenue per year
- Accounts for at least 4.5% of Ghana's GDP
- Employs 2.4 million people or **10%** of the population
- Accounts for 60 per cent of animal protein consumed in Ghana

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WHY GHANA FAILED TO CURB DOWN IUU?

- Policy Failure
- Management failures
- Weak law enforcement
- Inadequate legislation
- Under-resourced fisheries administration
- Investment in fisheries management and administration not commensurate with value of the fisheries in Ghana

WHY GHANA FAILED TO CURB DOWN IUU?

- Unregulated fishing industry
- Lack of awareness of concept of IUU Fishing
- Lack of efficient regional cooperation
- Over-capacity exacerbated other IUU problems
- Inadequate and ineffective sanctions framework

WHY GHANA FAILED TO CURB DOWN IUU?

- Legislative Reform became one of the center-pieces of the post "Yellow Card" dialogue process with EC
 - **Obsolete** legislative framework (enacted in 2002)
 - Lack of effective implementation
 - No deterrent sanctions framework

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GHANA GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS ISSUES

- Amendments included in the 2002 Fisheries Act Legislation comprehensively addressing all aspects of IUU fishing including:
 - Comprehensive provision to control Ghanaian vessels and operators fishing in Ghanaian waters, foreign countries and high seas
 - Provisions to prevent registration of vessels with history of IUU fishing
 - Requirement of **VMS** as a condition for license and going to sea
 - Comprehensive requirements on the landing of fish and catch certification
 - Comprehensive provisions to implement the FAO **PSM** Agreement

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GHANA GVERNMENT TO ADDRESS THE ISSUES

- **Concept** of IUU fishing introduced and linked to concept of serious violation
- **Severe** sanctions for the commission of a serious violation
- Mini fine \$ 1million &max of \$ 2 million for a **serious** violation
- Repeat offences within six months carry mini \$2 million & maxi \$4 million, plus cancellation of license & deregistration of fishing vessel
- Non-compliance by fisheries administrators with IUU verification requirements classified as serious violation under the Public Service Regulations
- Dismissal
- Imprisonment

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GHANA GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS THE ISSUES

- Fisheries Enforcement Unit (FEU) in 2013, with staff from Ghana Navy, Marine Police, officials of MOFAD, Ghana Air Force and National Security
- FEU Unit strengthened combat IUU through land, sea and air surveillance
- Training workshops and
- Regional cooperation

REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOR WEST AFRICA TO COMBAT IUU FISHING

- Two RFMOs (SRCF & FCWC) creating awareness and capacity building & regional cooperation;/SIF
- WARF Program-World Bank (Governance- MCS/IUU and technical assistance to private sector/women)/SIF
- Environmental Justice Foundation (lobbying, provide information to Governments)
- FAO through the CECAF (stock assessment program)
- ICCAT on tuna (quotas, monitoring)
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REGIONAL INITIATIVES TO COMBAT IUU FISHING

- **US-NOAA** West Africa Capacity building Partnership
- REPAO (work on governance, training, posters and study tours)
- **ACP** Secretariat (Fisheries mechanism)
- AU-IBAR-NEPAD Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for the fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, which is consistent with CAADP/AU

RECs (ECOWAS & WAMU)

ACTIVITIES AT REGIONAL LEVELS

Assistance to countries to upgrade national fisheries legislation; governance and efficient MCS

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- Training 'seminars & workshops) of researchers, governments, onboard controllers and private sector (industrial & artisanal)
- **Strengthening** the fishery institutions and SRCF & FCWC
- Promoting regional cooperation (networking of fishery institution, Professional Organizations and NGOs)
- Strengthening Promoting sustainable aquaculture
- Developing value addition/value chain

AU-IBAR/ NEPAD/FCWC PROGRAMS

- Increase fisheries governance (FishGov and fishTrade two EU funded Programs)
- **Coherent**, **participatory** and sustainable public policies
- Capacity building fishery management of stakeholders and the fishery institutions
- Supports to **RFBs**
- Increased livelihoods for fishers
- Exports of value added products

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE GHANA EXPERIENCE

- The Ghana government responded positively to the yellow card sanction:
 - high level political support and commitment for the fisheries sector
 - inter-ministerial cooperation (Defense, Police, Fisheries..)
 - More **resources** to manage the fisheries
 - Gain industry support and compliance with needed reform
 - Reinforce the Regional and international collaboration

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

