

# E€OFISH

Enhancing equitable economic growth by promoting sustainable fisheries in the EA-SA-IO region



2.9. Annexe 7



## DEVELOPMENT OF A FORMAL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE REGIONAL FISHERIES SURVEILLANCE PLAN (PRSP) OF THE E€OFISH PROJECT—RESULT 2, IN THE CONTEXT OF THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE PRSP

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**DEVELOPMENT OF A FORMAL GOVERNANCE  
FRAMEWORK FOR THE REGIONAL FISHERIES  
SURVEILLANCE PLAN (PRSP) OF THE ECOFISH  
PROJECT–RESULT 2, IN THE CONTEXT OF THE  
INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE PRSP**

by

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# CONTENTS

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<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>9</b>
Institutionalization.....	10
Governance.....	10
<b>2 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>12</b>
2.1 Stock status of the main tuna species.....	15
<b>3 ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>4 BACKGROUND INFORMATION-PRSP</b> .....	<b>21</b>
4.1 Effectiveness and Efficiency.....	21
4.2 Visibility and Impact.....	23
4.3 Results of the PRSP.....	23
4.4 The IOC-PRSP Ministerial Conference-July 2017.....	25
<b>5 THE STUDY-DEVELOPMENT OF A FORMAL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE REGIONAL FISHERIES SURVEILLANCE PLAN (PRSP) OF THE ECOFISH PROJECT–RESULT 2, IN THE CONTEXT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL-IZATION OF THE PRSP</b> .....	<b>28</b>
5.1 Inception report.....	28
5.2 Aims and objectives of the project.....	28
5.3 SWOT analysis of the PRSP.....	29
5.4 Methodology.....	33
5.5 The Findings.....	33
5.6 Recommendations.....	35
5.7 Other recommendations.....	37
5.8 Recruitment Plan.....	38

<b>ANNEXE 1</b> .....	<b>42</b>
ORGANIGRAMME 1 .....	42
<b>ANNEXE 2</b> .....	<b>43</b>
ORGANIGRAMME 2 .....	43
<b>ANNEXE 3</b> .....	<b>44</b>
Governance Framework .....	44
<b>ANNEXE 4</b> .....	<b>45</b>
Terms of Reference for the Regional Coordinating Unit .....	45
<b>ANNEXE 5</b> .....	<b>49</b>
Term of Reference for the Enlarge Regional Coordinating Unit/ Steering Committee (ERCU/Steering Committee).....	49
<b>Appendix 1</b> .....	<b>52</b>
List of persons met during the field trips.....	52
<b>Appendix 2</b> .....	<b>54</b>
Agenda .....	54
<b>Appendix 3</b> .....	<b>55</b>
List of participants .....	55
<b>Appendix 4</b> .....	<b>58</b>
References .....	58

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABNJ	Areas Beyond the National Jurisdiction
AIS	Automatic Identification System
ALB	Albacore tuna
BET	Bigeye tuna
BMSY	Biomass Maximum Sustainable Yield
CCR	Committée Coordination Régional
CROSS-RU	Centre Régional Opérationnel de Surveillance et de Sauvetage de la Réunion
CS	Convention Spécifique
CTR	Coordonnateur Technique Régional
EA-SA-IO	Eastern Africa-Southern Africa-Indian Ocean
EA-SWIO	East Africa-South West Indian Ocean
EC	European Commission
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMSY	Economic Maximum Sustainable Yield
ENVISAT	Environmental Satellite
ERCU	Enlarged Regional Coordinating Unit
ESA-IO	Eastern Southern Africa-Indian Ocean
EU	European Union
FMSY	Fishing Maximum Sustainable Yield
FRA	France
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IT	Information Technology
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
MASE	Maritime Security

MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MRU	Mauritius
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
OPL	Officier Permanent de Liaison
PME	Project Monitoring and Evaluation
PRSP	Plan Régional de Surveillance des Pêches
PS	Permanent Secretary
RADARSAT	Radar Satellite-Remote Sensing Earth Observation Satellite
RCU	Regional Coordinating Unit
REC	Regional Economic Community
RFMCSOC	Regional Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Observation Centre
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
RTTP-IO	Regional Tuna Tagging Programme in the Indian Ocean
SADC-MCSCC	Southern African Development Community- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre
SBMSY	Spawning Biomass Maximum Sustainable Yield
SKJ	Skipjack tuna
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
ToR	Terms of Reference
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WIO	Western Indian Ocean
YFT	Yellowfin tuna

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My appreciation also goes to all the eminent persons met during my field trips in Seychelles, Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar and Mauritius. List of persons met is at Appendix 1.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all the participants who contributed open heartedly during the validation workshop of the findings and recommendations of the study held in Madagascar on 11 July 2022. List of participants is at Appendix 2.

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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After fifteen years in existence, since 2007, the Plan Régional de Surveillance des Pêches (PRSP) has over the years largely surpassed its mandate as a regional fisheries surveillance plan and developed into a regional MCS programme with the implementation of several regional MCS tools. Consequently, there was an urgent need to restructure the PRSP into a more effective and sustainable governance framework with clear mandate of the governance units including its rebranding to reflect the work being undertaken and the hosting of the regional MCS tools (Centre) in the context of institutionalization of the PRSP, as recommended by the 2017 PRSP fisheries Ministerial Conference.

The Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), under the E€OFISH program, invited to undertake a study for the *“Development of a formal governance framework for the Regional Fisheries Surveillance Plan (PRSP) of the E€OFISH Project-Result 2, in the context of the institutionalization of the PRSP”*.

The methodology applied for the study was very simple and straight forward. An inventory of the reports and publications regarding the PRSP was carried out as well as a participatory process with stakeholders was conducted. Four participating countries, namely Seychelles, Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar, were visited to have face-to-face conversation with focal points of the PRSP, Heads of the Ministries responsible for Fisheries and the Directors of the Fisheries Monitoring Centre. The other countries interacted electronically to provide their views.

In light of the enhanced activities of the PRSP, the participating countries expressed their strong willingness for the continuation of the programme and to be re-structured into an institutional framework for better governance. It was proposed that the PRSP should be an independent structured organization, hosted by a participating country to cater for the various MCS activities, however remains under the aegis of the IOC. The MASE project of the IOC was cited as an example which has two independent units, the Regional Coordination of Operations Centre (RCOC) based in Seychelles and the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC) based in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

The findings and recommendations of the study were discussed during a workshop on 11 July 2022 in Madagascar and amongst others the main pertinent issues for the Institutionalisation and good Governance of the PRSP were the following:

## Institutionalization

- a) A protocol such as an obligatory framework agreement (Administrative Arrangement) must be developed for participating countries to be fully engaged in the PRSP mechanism;
- b) In relation to the Institutionalization of the PRSP, all legal gaps to the effectiveness of the PRSP need to be addressed. For example, the Sharing of VMS data, fisheries data, observer data, etc.;
- c) The regional institution should be hosted in one of the PRSP participating States;
- d) The PRSP should be rebranded to clearly represent the activities being undertaken in addition to surveillance action, such as satellite vessel monitoring, fisheries information exchange, risk analysis and regional scientific observation mission. In this context, there is a need to establish a Regional Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance and observation Centre (RFMCSOC) for the EA-SWIO region;
- e) The role and activities of each component/unit of the RFMCSOC must be defined in ToRs or legal framework agreed by all participating countries;
- f) A sustainable Financing Mechanism needs to be established for sustainability of the Regional Centre; and
- g) A recruitment plan needs to be developed for the Centre to find qualified employees in a timely manner as the centre evolve into a full fledge organisation.

## Governance

- Develop a synergy among policy makers to feel the appartenance of participating members Sates in the fight against IUU fishing and other MCS activities;
- Develop a strategy for the region such that information is passed formally at higher levels in order to allow all participating members Sates to be aware of the recommendations and course of action undertaken by the RCU and ERCU;
- The Technical Coordinating Unit (RCU) must be composed of Heads of MCS operation or an assistant as alternate, however the Centre must be staffed with a minimum of a MCS Expert and an assistant;
- The ERCU to be represented by Permanent Secretaries (PS) of Ministries responsible for Fisheries, Directors of Fisheries and can be accompanied by a National Expert conversant in matters specific to fisheries; and
- The RCU and ERCU may be composed of other technical partner such as RFMOs, RFBs and other MCS or Maritime security organization in the region.

In light of the recommendations, an organigram for the institutionalization of the PRSP was proposed, however it was agreed that a small structure, at the initial stage, should be set up which will then be gradually evolved into a full fledge organization with adequate staffing during the evolution process. The proposed organigrams are at Annex 1 and Annex 2 respectively.

A flow chart for the Governance of the PRSP was also presented and the RCU concurred with the proposed chart which is at Annex 3. Moreover, drafts ToRs for the RCU and ERCU were debated and are at Annex 4 and Annex 5 respectively.

It was noted that given the limited financial resources of the participating States, the main difficulty of the PRSP lies in the continuity of funding for its coordination and the actions carried out. It is advisable to better anticipate the end of the projects and the sequence with other sources of funding by donors. However, the RCU agreed that the issues of financing mechanism for the PRSP will be considered once the formal Governance Framework has been set up, with due consideration of the 2018 consultancy report to anchorage of the PRSP under the aegis of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC-PRSP)<sup>1</sup>.

Nevertheless, the hosting of the regional centre in one of the participating States will guarantee continued activities at a minimum level, including staffing and should be defined in the Establishment Agreement.

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<sup>1</sup> ODYSSEE report of 23rd April 2018

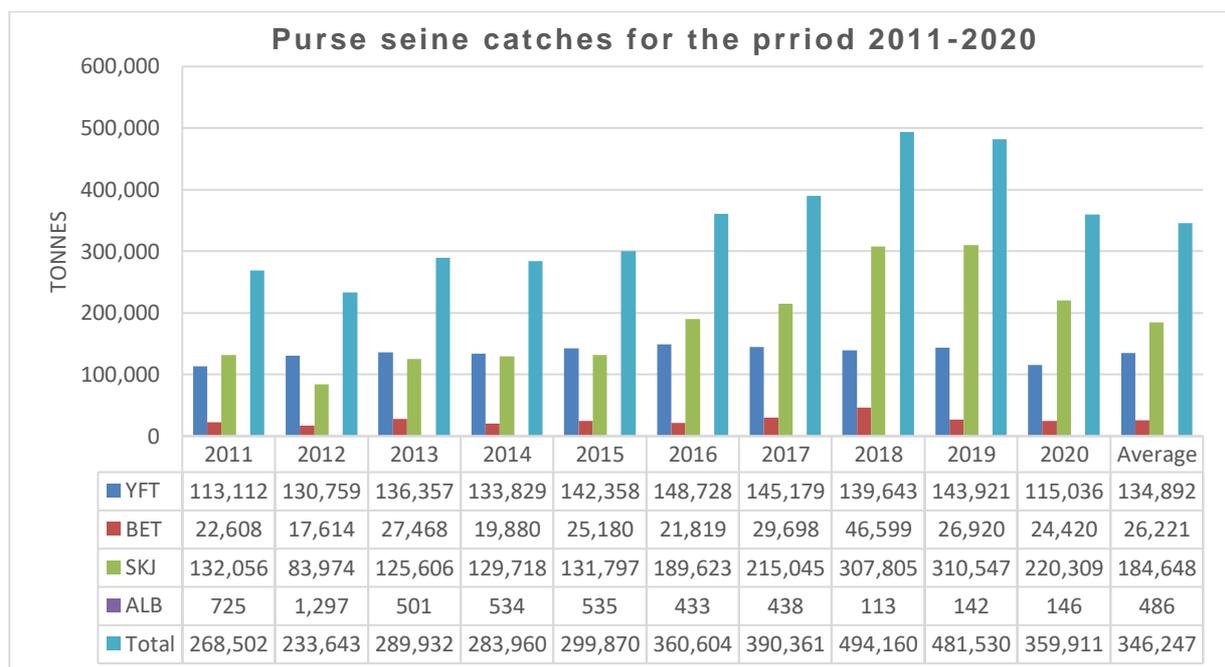
## 2 INTRODUCTION

The Indian Ocean is the world's second largest supplier of tuna, accounting for some 20% of the world's total catch, 65% of which is in the western Indian Ocean. Port Victoria in the Seychelles has become one of the most important tuna ports in the world. In Mauritius, the seafood processing industry is one of the pillars of the economy. Finally, canned tuna from the countries of the South West Indian Ocean account for a quarter of the European market. Tuna, like other fisheries, are of vital importance to the food security of coastal populations and the economic development of the region. It is now estimated that the fisheries sector contributes 5% of regional GDP.

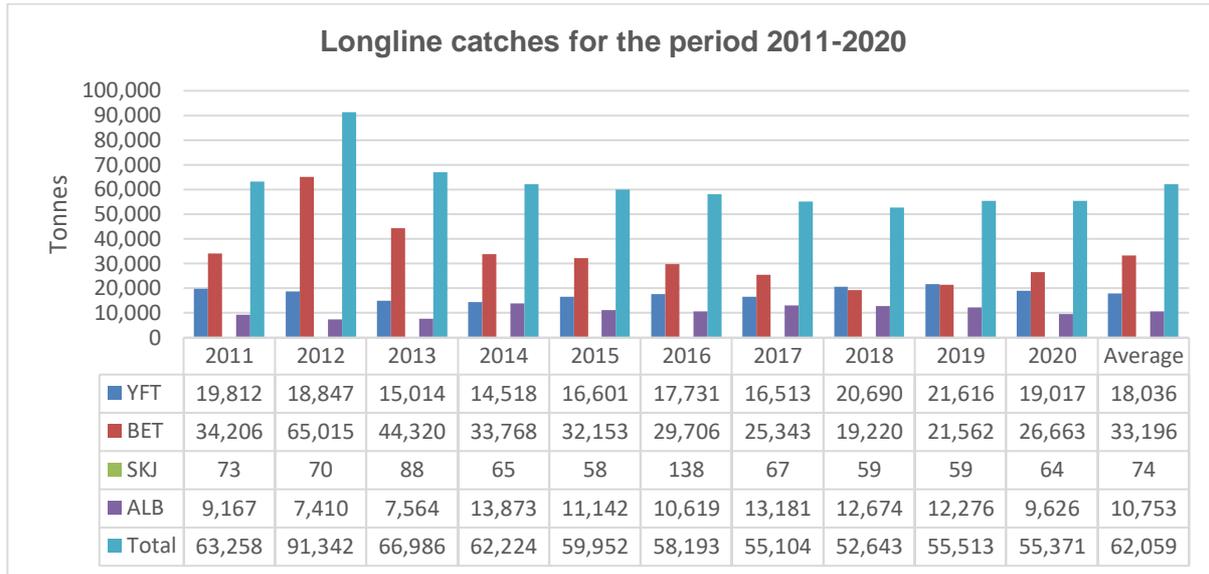
The tuna fishery remains an important industrial fishing activity with lucrative economic dimension in the South West Indian Ocean. Four major tuna species are caught namely, the albacore (ALB), bigeye (BET), skipjack (SKJ) and yellowfin (YFT) tunas.

These four species are essentially caught by four mode of fishing - purse seine, longline, pole and line and drift nets.

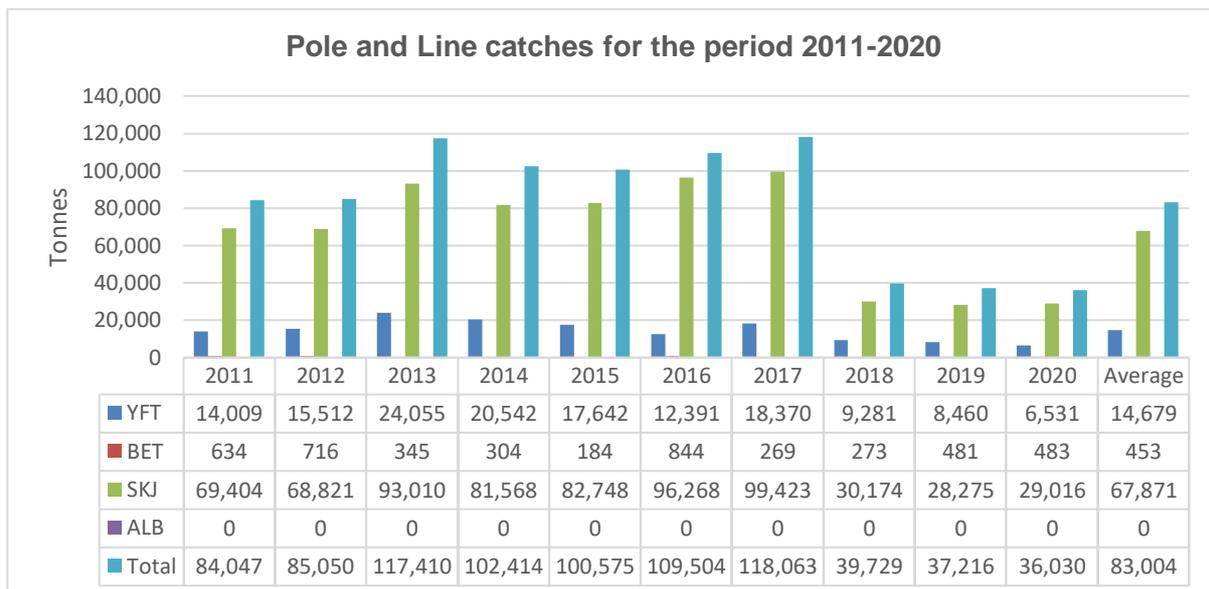
Purse seine fishing is carried out by industrial fishing vessels. The catches are mainly for the canning industry, particularly located in the island countries of the Indian Ocean and in the EU. The purse seine fishing fleets are mainly from the EU (France; Spain) and the Seychelles, and to a lesser extent from Mauritius. The catches of tuna seiners represent around 346,000 tonnes per year over the period 2011 – 2020.



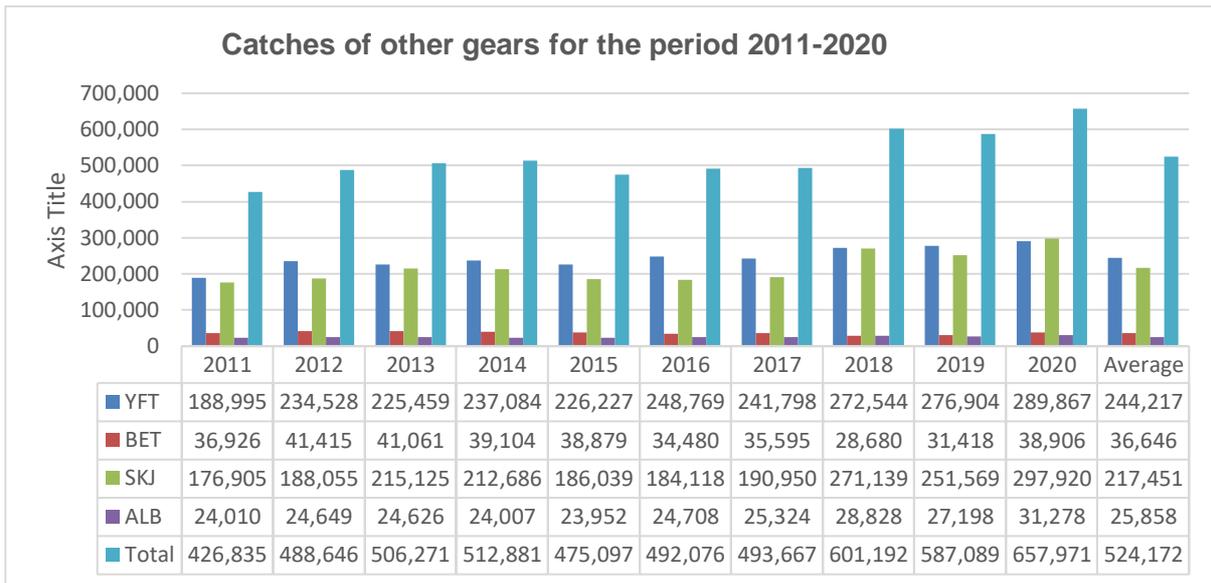
Drifting longline fishing is also mainly carried out by industrial vessels. The catches are frozen or chilled on board, and transhipped on board reefer cargo ships. The main outlet for these catches is the sashimi market. Albacore is intended for canning also (light meat tuna). The countries involved in this type of fishing are Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Indonesia. The average catch is around 62,000 tons.



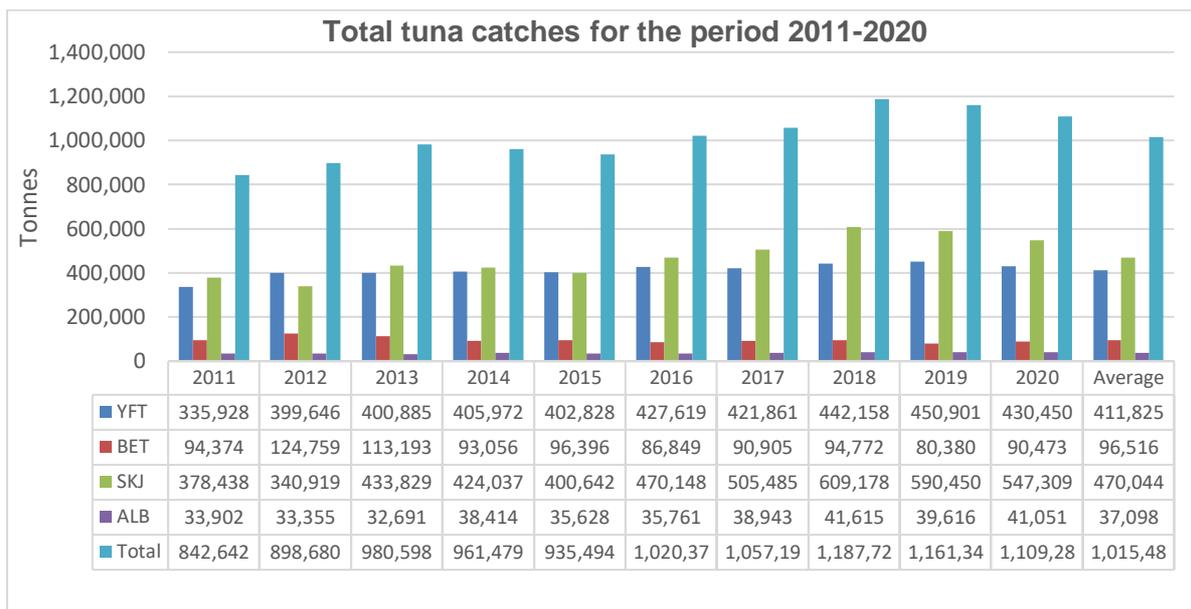
Pole and line fishing is carried out by artisanal or semi-industrial vessels, from the Maldives. Part of the catch is intended for domestic consumption and the remaining is intended for the canning industry. The average catch (essentially SKJ) is around 83,000 tonnes.



The artisanal vessels of the coastal states of the Indian Ocean mainly use driftnets and lines. Catches are landed locally and the product is destined for domestic consumption or in some cases for the international market. The catches of the artisanal fleets in the region are around 524,000 tonnes annually.



In total, major tuna catches in the Indian Ocean amounted to 1,015,000 tonnes per year on average over the period 2011 – 2020 <sup>2</sup>.



<sup>2</sup> Source IOTC-DATASETS-2022-05-17-NC-SCI\_1950-2020

## 2.1 Stock status of the main tuna species

### 2.1.1 Albacore tuna

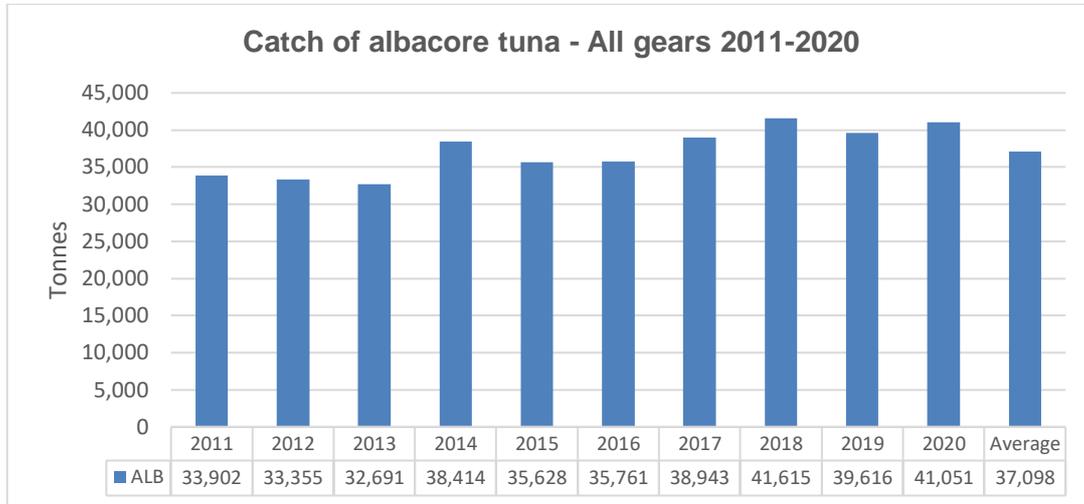
A temperate tuna living mainly in the mid oceanic gyres of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans. In the Pacific and Atlantic oceans there is a clear separation of southern and northern stocks associated with the oceanic gyres that are typical of these areas. In the Indian Ocean, there is probably only one southern stock, distributed from 5°N to 40°S, because there is no northern gyre.

Albacore is a highly migratory species and individuals swim large distances during their lifetime. It can do this because it is capable of thermoregulation, has a high metabolic rate, and advanced cardiovascular and blood/gas exchange systems. Preadults (2–5-year-old albacore) appear to be more migratory than adults. In the Pacific Ocean, the migration, distribution availability, and vulnerability of albacore are strongly influenced by oceanographic conditions, especially oceanic fronts.

It has been observed on all albacore stocks that juveniles concentrate in cold temperate areas (for instance in a range of sea surface temperatures between 15 and 18°C), and this has been confirmed in the Indian Ocean where albacore tuna are more abundant north of the subtropical convergence (an area where these juveniles were heavily fished by driftnet fisheries during the late 1980's). It appears that juvenile albacore shows a continuous geographical distribution in the Atlantic and Indian oceans in the north edge of the subtropical convergence. Albacore may move across the jurisdictional boundary between ICCAT and IOTC regions.

It is likely that the adult Indian Ocean albacore tunas do yearly circular counter-clockwise migrations following the surface currents of the south tropical gyre between their tropical spawning and southern feeding zones. In the Atlantic Ocean, large numbers of juvenile albacore are caught by the South African pole-and-line fishery (catching about 10,000 t yearly) and it has been hypothesized that these juveniles may be taken from a mixture of fish born in the Atlantic (north east of Brazil) and from the Indian Ocean. For the purposes of stock assessments, one pan-ocean stock has been assumed.

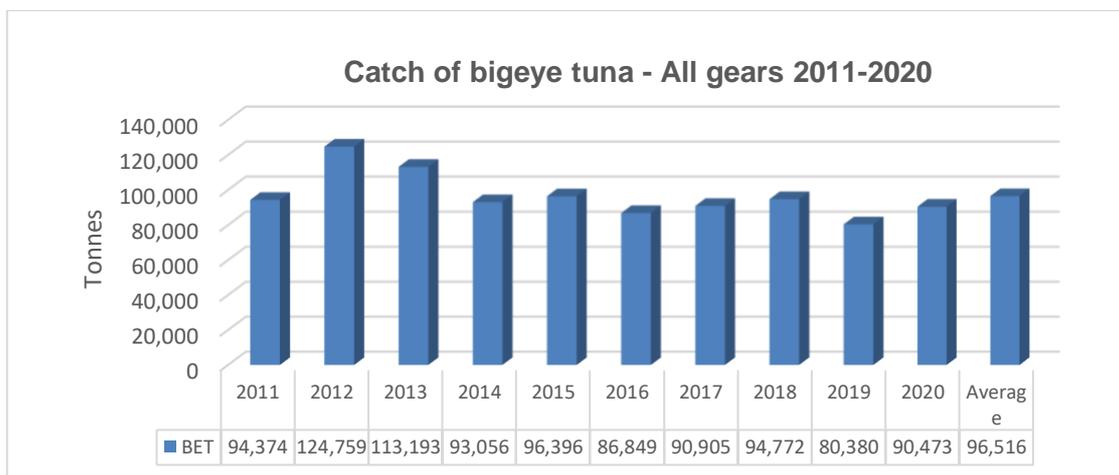
A stock assessment was carried out for albacore in 2019 to update the assessment undertaken in 2016. The stock status in relation to the Commission's BMSY and FMSY target reference points indicates that the stock is not overfished but is subject to overfishing.



### 2.1.2 Bigeye tuna

The bigeye tuna inhabits the tropical and subtropical waters of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans in waters down to around 300 m. Juveniles frequently school at the surface underneath floating objects with yellowfin and skipjack tunas. Association with floating objects appears less common as bigeye grow older. The tag recoveries from the RTTP-IO provide evidence of rapid and large-scale movements of juvenile bigeye tuna in the Indian Ocean, thus supporting the current assumption of a single stock for the Indian Ocean. The average minimum distance between juvenile tag-release-recapture positions is estimated at 657 nautical miles. The range of the stock (as indicated by the distribution of catches) includes tropical areas, where reproduction occurs, and temperate waters which are believed to be feeding grounds.

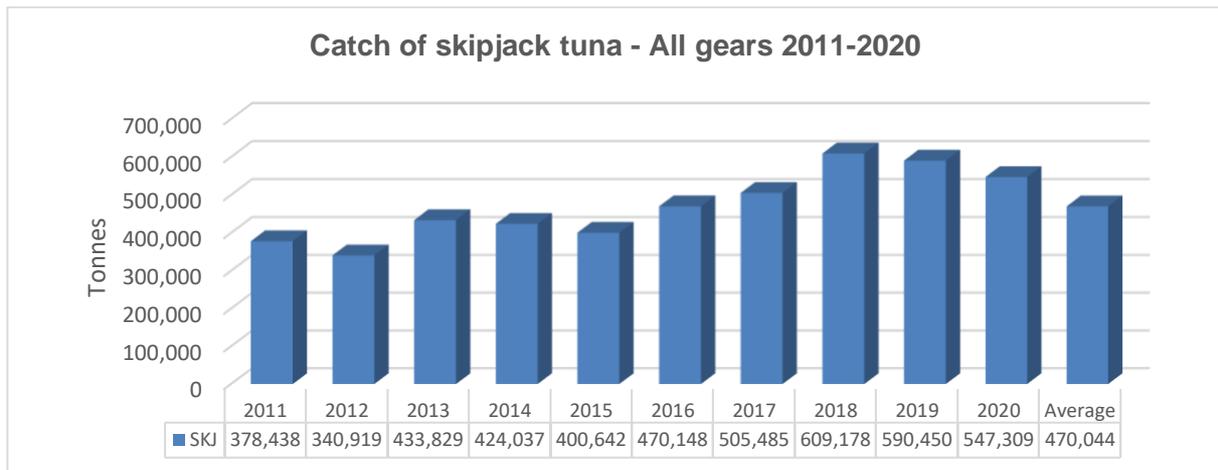
There is no particular concern for the bigeye stock. Thus, on the weight-of-evidence available in 2019, the bigeye tuna stock is determined to be not overfished but subject to overfishing.



### 2.1.3 Skipjack tuna

The skipjack tuna is a cosmopolitan species found in the tropical and subtropical waters of the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. It generally forms large schools, often in association with other tunas of similar size such as juveniles of yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna. The tag recoveries from the RTTP-IO provide evidence of rapid, large-scale movements of skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean, thus supporting the current assumption of a single stock for the Indian Ocean. Skipjack recoveries indicate that the species is highly mobile, and covers large distances. The average distance between skipjack tagging and recovery positions is estimated at 640 nautical miles. Skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean are considered a single stock for assessment purposes.

The overall estimate of stock status indicates that the stock is above the adopted target and that the current exploitation rate is just below the target. Also, the models estimate that the spawning biomass remains above its SBMSY and the fishing mortality remains below EMSY with very high probability. The recent catches have been within the range of estimated target yield. Current spawning biomass relative to unexploited levels is estimated at 45%. Thus, on the weight-of-evidence available in 2020, the skipjack tuna stock is determined to be above the adopted biomass target reference point and not overfished. The fishing mortality is below the adopted target fishing mortality and not subject to overfishing.

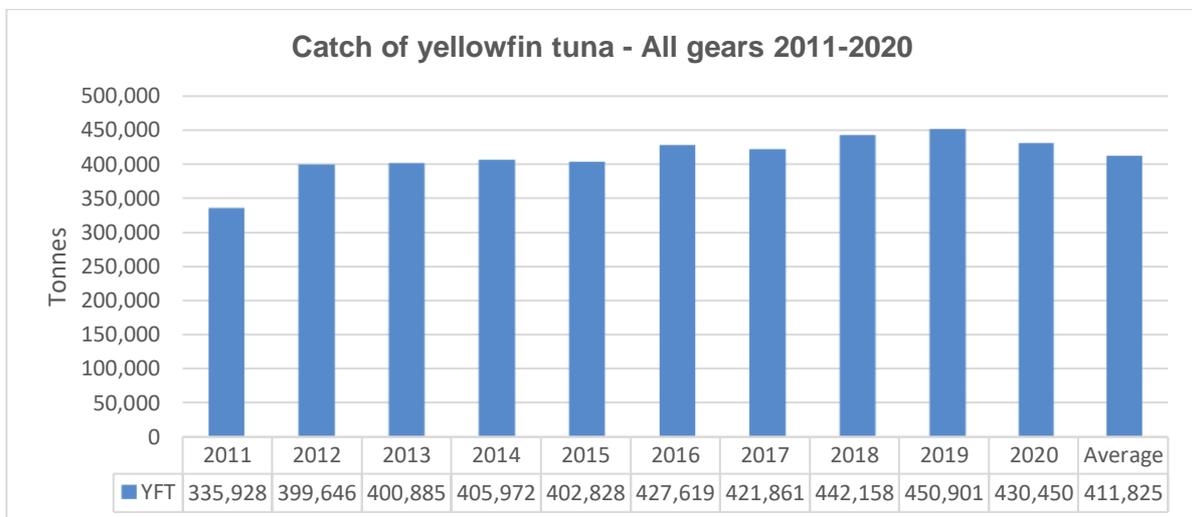


### 2.1.4 Yellowfin tuna

The yellowfin tuna is a cosmopolitan species distributed mainly in the tropical and subtropical oceanic waters of the three major oceans, where it forms large schools, often associated with floating objects (Chassot et al. 2015). Longline catch data indicates that yellowfin tuna is distributed throughout the entire tropical Indian Ocean. The tag recoveries of the RTTP-IO provide evidence of large movements of yellowfin tuna, thus supporting the assumption of a single stock for the Indian Ocean.

The average distance travelled by yellowfin tuna between being tagged and recovered is 710 nautical miles, and showing increasing distances as a function of time as sea. tagging studies have also shown evidence of deep diving behaviours (over 1000 m depth). It is currently assumed to be a single stock in the India Ocean. Recent studies have indicated that the Indian Ocean stock is genetically differentiated from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and that there may be separate populations to the north and south of the equator. Genetic differentiations have also been found between sites in the north-western Indian Ocean suggesting the presence of sub-populations in this region.

The increase in catches in recent years has substantially increased the pressure on the Indian Ocean stock, resulting in fishing mortality exceeding the MSY-related levels. On the weight-of-evidence available since 2018, the yellowfin tuna stock is determined to remain overfished and subject to overfishing<sup>3</sup>.




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3 Ref. IOTC Stock Status Dashboard

## 3 ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING

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Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing remains one of the greatest threats to the marine ecosystems due to its potential ability to undermine national and regional efforts to manage fisheries sustainably as well as endeavors to conserve marine biodiversity.

IUU fishing takes advantage of corrupt administrations and exploits weak management regimes, in particular those of developing countries lacking the capacity and resources for effective monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS). IUU fishing is found in all types and dimensions of fisheries; it occurs both on the high seas and in areas within national jurisdiction, it concerns all aspects and stages of the capture and utilisation of fish, and it may sometimes be associated with organized crime.

Fisheries resources available to bona fide fishers are removed by IUU fishing, which can lead to the collapse of local fisheries, with small-scale fisheries in developing countries proving particularly vulnerable. Products derived from IUU fishing can find their way into overseas trade markets thus throttling local food supply. IUU fishing therefore threatens livelihoods, exacerbates poverty, and augments food insecurity.

Africa's share of the global IUU catch has recently been estimated to 4.7 million tons at an estimated value of \$10 billion. IUU fishing is not only a local or regional problem but a global one. Estimate of IUU fishing losses worldwide is between USD 10 and 23.53 billion annually, representing between 11 and 26 million tonnes of fish.

Fisheries are critical in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO), providing an important source of protein as food and nutrition. It also provides employment and income, and livelihoods for millions of people. Over the last decade since the last systematic review of MCS capacity in the region, many national and regional bodies have worked and cooperated to develop, implement, and improve their fisheries management systems, in line with regional and international standards.

Much improvements have been achieved by Fisheries and MCS Directors who have been able to make progress in minimising illegal fishing by applying legislation and associated conservation and management measures (CMMs). There has been an increasing number

of negative external threats to the fisheries resources that fisheries decision makers are not able to control on their own. These threats and their impacts have the potential to undermine the sustainability of fisheries ecosystems and the socio-economic benefits they provide.

These external threats could be climate change which is impacting on fish stocks, the growing population which is anticipated to double in some countries in the region by 2050 and the related increase in demand for low cost, nutritious food. At the same time local fishing operators are competing with subsidised fishers who operate with financial incentives and with illegal operators who show no respect for the wellbeing of the fish stocks.

Capacity building in more traditional fisheries management and MCS approaches to strengthen regional cooperation is still vital. Efforts are also needed to improve the understanding of these external threats and how they are impacting on the sustainability of the WIO fisheries and fishing communities.

The state of major tuna stocks in the Indian Ocean requires particular attention in view of the recent work of the IOTC Scientific Committee. The participation in the PRSP have, to varying degrees, an economic interest in the tuna fishing activity deployed in the South West Indian Ocean. Therefore, the participating States in PRSP have, like other coastal States, a direct and significant interest in the proper management of the tuna resource and to prevent deter and eliminate IUU fishing through applied MCS activities<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Evaluation technique et opérationnelle du « Plan Régional de Surveillance des Pêches (PRSP), Yves Boixel

## 4 BACKGROUND INFORMATION-PRSP

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In accordance with the international commitments, the European Commission decided to fight against IUU fishing, in particular through its "Community Action Plan to eradicate IUU fishing" (documents COM/2002/0180). Among the various actions of the Community Action Plan, was included the commitment of the EU to provide the means necessary to enable partner countries to ensure effective control of fishing activities carried out in the waters under their jurisdiction.

In this context, following the commitments of the Heads of State of the IOC in 2005, the EC undertook to initiate the definition of a draft regional plan for surveillance, inspection and control in the South West of the Indian Ocean. A framework partnership agreement entitled "IOC - Regional Fisheries Monitoring Plan in the South West Indian Ocean" was signed on 24 January 2007 in Mahé, Seychelles, between the EC and the secretariat of the IOC. This framework agreement established the terms of implementation of the project entitled "Regional Fisheries Surveillance Programme in the south-west of the Indian Ocean." (PRSP)

The PRSP was structured around a political objective and a legislative environment defined by the 2007 Mahé Ministerial meeting with a method and a list of actions detailed in the framework agreement and the specific agreements (CS N°1, N°2 and N°3). CS N°1 and N°2 aimed to implement a regionalized practice of fisheries surveillance and the fight against IUU fishing vessels and CS N°3, from this practice seek to anchor the system by systematizing the logic of cooperation and by placing it in an institutional and organizational context to ensure better viability of the project.

The overall project management was entrusted to the IOC, while the project activities management was assigned to the RCU, an entity without legal personality. An "enlarged" RCU acted as the project's steering committee. The PRSP had strong sectoral relevance. In 2007, it was also fully relevant to the commitments of the EU and the member states of the IOC. The general and specific objectives of the PRSP integration were clear, delimited and had a good articulation between ambition and means for implementation.

### 4.1 Effectiveness and Efficiency

The execution rate of the PRSP was to a very satisfactory level. The most important items corresponding to the financing of the action, had very high execution rates. The counterpart of the Community funding required under CS N°1 amounted to 28.31% of the project expenditure, however at the end of CS N°1, the Member States contribution amounted to

€2.4 million (40%), indicating strong support for the objective and actions as well as for the conduct of the PRSP.

The PRSP was entitled to expect payment in respect of fines collected following PRSP missions. These sums testify to a real desire to take into account the regional cooperation initiated by the PRSP. The project accounts were audited on a regular basis, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, during the EU DG MARE funding period of 2007-2014.

The frequency of RCU meetings and their level of attendance ensured good project implementation momentum. The "enlarged" RCU which were held according to the schedule initially planned, made it possible to welcome personalities of the rank expected. The "enlarged" RCU validated the orientations and results of the project and always followed a logic of encouragement and continuation of the commitments under the January 2007 ministerial declaration which had varying but very satisfactory effectiveness.

The participating States and the IOC-PRSP have signed identical administrative arrangements which made it possible to establish the bases of cooperation within the framework of the PRSP. All the parties (EC; IOC States) invested in the "networking" operation of the project. This type of management, proactive, contrary to the usual pyramidal and centralized mode, is considered by all the stakeholders as one of the keys to the success of the project. The question of the mandates issued to the members of the RCU by their hierarchy was a crucial question for the proper functioning of the project.

The RCU provided an opportunity for data sharing between participants in order to plan regional missions. A regional VMS was set up for the IOC member States whereby movement of licensed fishing vessels were monitored. A platform for fisheries data and observation mission data sharing was also introduced, namely StaRFISH, however could not be fully operational as the SmartFish project came to an end in 2014.

The regional missions made it possible to raise the overall level of the inspectors by delivering on-site training. Safety instructions, boarding and inspection procedures, night checks in particular have been the subject of significant effort and experience sharing. The confrontation of the know-how of inspectors of different nationalities has created emulation between inspectors.

The PRSP has piloted the use of RadarSat and EnviSat imagery. The interest of the system has been validated (echo detection of ships up to 20 meters). The PRSP benefited from the expertise of the Centre Régional Opérationnel de Surveillance et de Sauvetage de la Réunion (CROSS-RU) in the analysis and discrimination of echoes. Operational use made it possible to better target the use of resources engaged in a surveillance mission.

It can be considered that the general results have been achieved by the PRSP. However, the expected amount of fines collected following PRSP missions could not be materialized due to the complexity of financial structure in the participating States. The sums collected from infractions could not be injected into the programme.

## 4.2 Visibility and Impact

The PRSP made efforts to ensure its visibility, in particular towards professionals who are informed of the objectives of the PRSP and the means implemented when fishing licenses were issued.

The PRSP carried out nautical and aerial surveillance missions in areas previously not or little monitored. The frequency and duration of these missions made it possible to maintain effective control despite the large surface area concerned. It has also made it possible to significantly strengthen the capacities of the member states of the IOC to exercise effective monitoring, control and surveillance policies through the networking of national FMCs, the increase in their level of competence, the learning of new working methods and new tools as well as in-depth training for inspectors.

This impact would have certainly been greater if all the commitments made by the member states during the ministerial convention of January 2007 had materialized. There is a lack of significant progress in the alignment of the “fisheries” application laws and regulations of the countries concerned.

The PRSP met the concerns of fishing professionals from participating States, most of whom are involved in a reflection on the recognition of the responsible and sustainable fishing practices that they implemented, in order to differentiate on markets for their products, raw or processed, from competing products resulting from practices that are not very respectful of resource management.

The visibility of the PRSP was based on 4 key points: governance, training actions, the use of new technologies and the methods of programming, development and management of combined missions (air, sea, satellite). If the exchange of fisheries data were to be permanently implemented in a satisfactory manner following the trial period 2015-2018 and with a view to effectiveness and efficiency, it would have greatly contributed to the viability of the programme.

## 4.3 Results of the PRSP

The following are the activities carried out during the course of the PRSP:

### 4.3.1 Activities and results

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Joint missions at sea	57
Days at sea	1425
Vessels controlled	605
Boarding's of Inspectors	407
Vessels arrested	18
Offences registered	135
Aerial missions	38
Hours of air patrol	1043,88
Vessels sighted	483
Boarding's of Inspectors	74
Images radar satellite used	410

### 4.3.2 Number of controls per EEZ

<b>EEZ</b>	<b>Number of controls</b>	<b>%</b>
Comoros	54	11%
Réunion/France	45	9%
Kenya	1	0,20%
Madagascar	186	36%
Maurice	134	26%
Mozambique	6	1%
Seychelles	75	14,8%
High sea	11	2%
Total	512	100%

### 4.3.3 Vessels arrested per EEZ

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number</b>
France/Réunion	2
Madagascar	6
Mauritius	5
Mozambique	2
Seychelles	3
Total	18

The IOC-PRSP, being the only active regional MCS Coordination programme in the EA-SA-IO, has contributed significantly to this initiative by sharing its learning investments and best practices garnered over the past 15 years. It will continue to do so in the spirit of effective co-operation and partnership for the common good. In addition, the platform contributed significantly to master-minding the SADC MCSCC, which is in gestation at Maputo, Mozambique.

#### 4.4 The IOC-PRSP Ministerial Conference-July 2017

The IOC-PRSP Ministerial Conference held in July 2017 in Madagascar was an opportunity for its partner countries and the representatives of the REC <sup>(5)</sup> to revisit Africa-wide MCS Architecture from a different perspective based on decentralised co-operation. This conference was instrumental for the EA-SA-IO region riparian states to build an in-depth understanding of the challenges of the IUU fishing and fisheries-related crimes in their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) national waters and the Areas Beyond the National Jurisdiction (ABNJ). The root causes of the IUU pandemic are policy and governance failures coupled with poor management of the fisheries resources and ecosystems. If the national and regional fisheries management agencies do not uphold their MCS operations, they are bound to suffer from significant economic losses from IUU fishing and unethical fishing practices. Therefore, it is vital to understand the economics of IUU fishing to identify well-thought measures to deal with these fishery management challenges. In a nutshell, MCS tools and IUU fishing are the two sides of the same coin. About 90 % of the total world catch is currently realised within the riparian states' coastal and territorial waters, and the remaining 10 % is from the ABNJ.

During the Ministerial Conference for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fisheries in the Southwest Indian Ocean held in Antananarivo, Madagascar, 21 July 2017, the Excellencies present took note and adopted the recommendation of the five working groups who met during the conference for consideration in the development of the PRSP. The working groups examined the following five themes:

- Theme 1: Policy, legal and institutionalisation of PRSP
- Theme 2: Improving technical and human capacity building at national and regional level
- Theme 3: Strategic intelligence and exchange of information, tools for risk analysis.
- Theme 4: Regional and international cooperation in joint operation
- Theme 5: Mobilization of sustainable funding for PRSP

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<sup>5</sup> EAC/LVFO, IGAD and COMESA; Apologies were received from SADC.

Briefly, the recommendations were as follows:

Theme 1: Policy, legal and institutionalization of PRSP

- a) The PRSP mechanism shall be improved and further sustained through a framework for resource mobilization and financing from member states and others.
- b) The PRSP communication and information sharing platform with the participating States needs to be strengthened.
- c) The institutionalization of the PRSP mechanism is considered for future sustainability.
- d) In this regard, the IOC-PRSP shall develop draft agreement(s) for discussion by all the PRSP participating States' legal and technical officers by [time duration].

Theme 2: Improving technical and human capacity building at national and regional level

- a) Capacity building should be maintained in all areas of the operationalization of MCS (Intelligence Sharing and twinning).
- b) Consolidation of a dedicated team for strengthening the effective implementation of PRSP activities and participating States should endeavour to consolidate national MCS activities as a prerequisite to regional MCS.
- c) An assessment of the FMCs of participating countries with a view to levelling their effective capacity outputs.

Theme 3: Strategic intelligence and exchange of information, tools for risk analysis.

- a) Formalise interagency/ministerial cooperation in participating states to combat IUU fishing at national level;
- b) develop protocol for sharing of fisheries information for the purpose of MCS;
- c) fisheries officers/Inspector capacity building to identify other fisheries crime and report to related competent authority; and
- d) establish working relationship with other countries, regional and international organisations and where applicable define protocol/MOU for sharing information.

Theme 4: Regional and international cooperation in joint operation

- a) Confirm the willingness and the politics commitments of Member State participating on sustainability of the Halieutic resources by the maintenance of their support to fight against the IUU fishing fleet inside their own waters and acting as Flag state.

- b) Confirm the compulsory need of changing the actual project system to an institutionalized structure which would be useful to create a strategic and technical intelligence MCS service at National and Regional level.
- c) Committed on operationalize the national politics and fisheries management framework together with the MCS capacity by integrating new technical process and risk analysis.
- d) Consolidate the collaboration within the PRSP frame to reinforce the national capacity with respect of enforcement of IOTC dealing with regional observer's management and conservation measure and port state control.
- e) Perform in coordination in regional and international transversal synergies dealing with MCS activity.

#### Theme 5: Mobilization of sustainable funding for PRSP

- a) Membership contribution;
- b) Assets and human capacity, through strengthening national MCS capacity;
- c) Levies – licencing, registration, transshipment or along the value chain;
- d) Collective bargaining (EU, Japan, Korea, etc);
- e) Service fees (Data management, knowledge and information management, observer deployment coordination, joint patrols, etc);
- f) Financial support from ICP (EDF 11 – Cross Regional Envelope and the Interest of the WB, through the SWIOFish Program).

# 5 THE STUDY-DEVELOPMENT OF A FORMAL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE REGIONAL FISHERIES SURVEILLANCE PLAN (PRSP) OF THE ECOFISH PROJECT–RESULT 2, IN THE CONTEXT OF THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE PRSP

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## 5.1 Inception report

The contract agreement for the “Development of a formal governance framework for the Regional Fisheries Surveillance Plan (PRSP) of the E€OFISH Project–Result 2, in the context of the institutionalization of the PRSP” was signed and awarded on 30 May 2022. A kick-off meeting was held on 02 June 2022 with E€OFISH Technical Assistance Team (TAT) and IOC-MCS Officer (Messrs Jude Talma and Tiana Randriambola).

An inception report, emphasising on the objectives, aim and methodology of the study, was submitted on 03 June 2022. The expected results and a workplan were also highlighted in the inception report.

## 5.2 Aims and objectives of the project

The aim of the project is to set up a structure for the PRSP to function in a conducive environment with defined responsibilities and activities under a legal framework. The constitution of committees and roles of members in the governance of PRSP in order to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the East Africa and South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) region shall be redefined in a formal framework.

Moreover, the target is to strengthen capacity to fight against IUU fishing in the East Africa and South West Indian Ocean region through better regional coordination mechanisms and support inter-regional (at regional level), inter-agency and intergovernmental processes of

cooperation, coordination and harmonization of MCS in the EA-SWIO region with a view to a more effective fight against IUU fishing.

PRSP has been in existence since 2007 and has over the years largely surpassed its mandate as a regional fisheries surveillance plan and developed into a regional MCS programme with the implementation of several regional MCS tools.

After fifteen years, there is an urgent need to restructure the PRSP into a more effective and sustainable governance framework with clear mandate of the governance units including its rebranding to reflect the work being undertaken and the hosting of the regional MCS tools (Centre) in the context of the institutionalization of the PRSP.

The specific objective of the consultancy mission was to develop a formal framework for the governance of the PRSP in the context of its institutionalization.

In order to attain these objectives, the following activities were undertaken:

- A participatory process with stakeholders to identify problems was conducted and A participatory process with stakeholders to identify problems was conducted and solutions were identified;
- The organizations of previous MCS plans were analysed to capitalize on the lessons learned. Good practices of the PRSP-SmartFish project and the results of the surveillance operation plan and other MCS tools put in place and/or being developed were assessed; and
- During the site visits with the Competent Authority of each Country, members to form part of the RCU and ERCU were identified.

## **5.3 SWOT analysis of the PRSP**

### **5.3.1 Strength**

The PRSP has 15 years' experience in MCS activities and has over the years gained regional and international recognition. The PRSP developed synergies in regional cooperation for the MCS programs. During the period of operation, 57 joint fisheries surveillance missions (at sea and aerial) were conducted which include 1425 days at sea and 1043,88 hours of air patrol. 605 vessels were controlled through boarding and inspections and 135 offences were detected. 18 vessels were arrested and more than 400,000 euros fines collected by the countries.

The PRSP instigated the willingness of sharing VMS data through the setting up of a regional VMS. Moreover, a platform for the sharing of fisheries data was developed, the StaRFISH software. The PRSP was fully involved in capacity building for the region in terms of

inspectors and observers. The region has now trained inspectors for boarding and inspection of fishing vessels as well as observers to carry out scientific observations on board purse seiners.

### 5.3.2 Weaknesses

The main weakness of the PRSP is funding. There is a permanent dependence on regional fisheries projects and the grant program from international donors with consequences such as lack of sustainability at the end of the projects' donors.

For instance, the slowdown of the PRSP over the 2013-2017 period does not correspond to a decrease in the overall amounts allocated by the international donors to the MCS of the region, but to a change in the allocation procedure.

Moreover, there has been a dilution of the core business of the PRSP during the SmartFish E€ofish transition between 2018-2020.

Lack of financial, physical, human and organizational resources in the current PRSP, both at the national (for some countries) and regional levels at the IOC Secretariat and heavy decision-making processes. Poor legal basis for the institutionalization of the PRSP<sup>6</sup> that need to be developed.

There is also lack of a permanent structure at the IOC Secretariate with proper staffing to organise and coordinate the activities of the PRSP, including Term of References for the ERCU and RCU.

### 5.3.3 Opportunities

An opportunity to develop a governance framework for the institutionalization of the PRSP and to project this collaborative MCS regional platform into the future for the following activities:

- Permanent VMS data exchange through the Regional VMS for efficient control of fishing activities in the EA-SWIO region;
- Re-actualize the regional web database, StaRFISH for fisheries data sharing for fisheries management and MCS purposes;
- Further training of inspectors, observers, and technicians in the region;

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<sup>6</sup> TECHNICAL EXPERTISE FOR THE INSTITUTIONAL ANCHORAGE OF THE REGIONAL FISHERIES SURVEILLANCE PLAN UNDER AEGIS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION (IOC-PRSP), Antonia Leroy, 23 April 2018

- Implementation of a regional observer program;
- Contribution to IUU fishing risk analysis;
- Cooperation with other projects, donors and other organizations such as MASE, - African Union-IBAR / FishGov, SADC MCSCC;
- Cooperation with other projects, donors and other regional fisheries MCS and Maritime Security organisations;
- Cooperation with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations such as IOTC, SIOFA, SWIOFC, etc.;
- Cooperation with other regions' MCS organization such as the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) and the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA);
- Organization of joint regional maritime and air surveillance patrols, mobilizing material, technical and personnel resources of the fisheries monitoring centers from participating States (5 IOC Member States + Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Somalia);
- Alignment of fisheries legislation in the region;
- Enhance Risk Analysis Methodology; and
- Develop regional SOPs for PRSP activities.

#### **5.3.4 Threats**

The threats which can be foreseen are:

- h) the mobilization of financial resources. There could be a lack of funding to undertake common MCS activities in the region;
- i) sustainability in term of hosting of an institution as recommended by the Fisheries Ministerial Conference of 2017. The IOC Secretariat does not have the technical and financial capacity to host the PRSP as an institution as was clearly evidenced during the transition phase of SmartFish and E€OFISH projects; and
- j) reluctant of other organisation to collaborate to strategies regionally to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the EA-SWIO region.
- k) The suggestion of prolongation and sustainability of the PRSP mechanism under the MASE programme by the IOC will only dilute the work of PRSP in the context of fisheries Governance, Management, Scientific observation and MCS, under a Maritime security architecture. PRSP has been a tremendous success over the 15 years and has evolved from a surveillance programme into and MCS programme. The programme now needs to be sustained by institutionalisation as recommended by the Ministers of the Participating states at the 2017 Fisheries Ministerial Conference.

### 5.3.5 Chart of the SWOT analysis which summarises the current status of the implementation of PRSP and MCS activities in the EA-SWIO.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 years' experience in MCS activities and has over the years gained regional and international recognition.</li> <li>• Synergies were developed in regional cooperation for the MCS programs.</li> <li>• Results obtained were promising</li> <li>• The willingness of sharing VMS data through the setting up of a regional VMS was set up.</li> <li>• A platform for the sharing of fisheries data was developed, the StaRFISH software.</li> <li>• capacity building for the region in terms of inspectors and observers was attained. The region has now trained inspectors for boarding and inspection of fishing vessels as well as observers to carry out scientific observations on board purse seiners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main weakness of the PRSP is funding. There is a permanent dependence on regional fisheries projects and on the grant program from international donors.</li> <li>• Administrative burden linked to the issue of direct financing of Member States.</li> <li>• Lack of financial, physical, human and organizational resources in the current PRSP, both at the national (for some countries) and regional levels at the IOC Secretariat and heavy decision-making processes.</li> <li>• Poor legal basis for the institutionalization of the PRSP<sup>7</sup> that need to be developed.</li> <li>• There is also lack of a permanent structure at the IOC Secretariate with proper staffing to organise and coordinate the activities of the PRSP, including Term of References for the ERCU and RCU.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent VMS data exchange through the sub Regional VMS for efficient control of fishing activities in the EA-SWIO region;</li> <li>• Re-actualize the regional web database, StaRFISH for fisheries data sharing for fisheries management and MCS purposes;</li> <li>• Further training of inspectors, observers, and technicians in the region;</li> <li>• Implementation of a regional observer program;</li> <li>• Cooperation with other projects, donors and other organizations such as MASE, - African Union-IBAR / FishGov, SADC MCSCC;</li> <li>• Cooperation with other projects, donors and other regional fisheries MCS and Maritime Security organisations;</li> <li>• Cooperation with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations such as IOTC, SIOFA, SWIOFC, etc.;</li> <li>• Cooperation with other regions' MCS organization such as the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) and the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA);</li> <li>• Organization of joint regional maritime and air surveillance patrols.</li> <li>• Mobilizing material, technical and personnel resources of the fisheries monitoring centers from participating States (5 IOC Member States + Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Somalia);</li> <li>• Alignment of fisheries legislation in the region;</li> <li>• Enhance Risk Analysis Methodology; and</li> <li>• Develop regional SOPs for PRSP activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There could be a lack of funding to undertake common MCS activities in the region;</li> <li>• Sustainability in term of hosting of an institution as recommended by the Fisheries Ministerial Conference of 2017.</li> <li>• Presently, the IOC Secretariat does not have the technical and financial capacity to host the PRSP as an institution as was clearly evidenced during the transition phase of SmartFish and ECOFISH projects;</li> <li>• reluctant of other organisation to collaborate to strategies regionally to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the EA-SWIO region.</li> <li>• The suggestion of prolongation and sustainability of the PRSP mechanism under the MASE programme by the IOC will only dilute the work of PRSP in the context of fisheries Governance, Management, Scientific observation and MCS, under a Maritime security architecture. PRSP has been a tremendous success over the 15 years and has evolved from a surveillance programme into and MCS programme. The programme now needs to be sustained by institutionalisation as recommended by the Ministers of the Participating states at the 2017 Fisheries Ministerial Conference.</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> TECHNICAL EXPERTISE FOR THE INSTITUTIONAL ANCHORAGE OF THE REGIONAL FISHERIES SURVEILLANCE PLAN UNDER AEGIS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION (IOC-PRSP), Antonia Leroy, 23 April 2018

## 5.4 Methodology

A participatory approach was adopted. All operational and governance components of the system were evaluated and the findings and recommendations were discussed during a workshop on 11 July 2022 in Madagascar.

In the process of the evaluation, excellent results of the mechanism were highlighted but there was a need to consolidate the achievements and renew the commitments of the States in the logic of consolidation and perpetuation of the PRSP mechanism. After nearly 15 years of implementation, the PRSP is currently experiencing a period of slowdown both in terms of country commitments and in terms of the resources available for its implementation as the process of institutionalization as recommended by the 2017 Fisheries Ministerial Conference. These recommendations were never pursued by the IOC until recently (2021) under the EEOFISH Project. During 2018-2020 the PRSP monitoring Centre (established by the SmartFish project) that housed the Regional VMS and the StarFISH web-based information exchange system was completely shut down by IOC Secretariat, resulting in loss of shared data and intellectual memory<sup>8</sup>.

Consequently, the fight against IUU fishing was gradually losing its visibility. Thus, the development of a formal governance framework for the IOC Regional Fisheries Surveillance Plan (PRSP) with support of the EEOFISH Project—Result 2, in the context of the institutionalization of the PRSP came at an opportune time.

## 5.5 The Findings

In light of the enhanced activities of the PRSP, members were of the views that the PRSP must be re-structured into an institutional framework for better governance and sustainability.

The slowdown of the PRSP over the 2013-2018 period does not correspond to a decrease in the overall amounts allocated by the international donors to the MCS of the region, but to a change in the allocation procedure due to lack of an appropriate institution.

There has been a dilution of the core business of the PRSP in other less targeted (example of SmartFish and projects in African lakes), difficulties in regularly updating license

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<sup>8</sup> PRSP Technical Paper of October 2021

information in the StarFish database and administrative burden linked to the issue of direct financing of Member States.

Despite the Fisheries Ministerial declaration of 2017 (para 4.4) and the decision of the 9<sup>th</sup> ERCU meeting in April 2018, all PRSP activities, including the regional VMS ceased in 2018. Despite an exception to the non-retroactivity clause in the EEOFISH Financial Agreement<sup>1</sup> to bear the operational costs during the SmartFish-EEOFISH transition, the PRSP staff was thanked. The office space for the regional VMS and MCS Coordination Operations was demobilized<sup>9</sup>.

The following points were noted through discussion with stakeholders during the field trips:

### 5.5.1 Institutionalization

- Inadequate framework agreement for an obligatory engagement in the PRSP mechanism;
- There is need for a predictable and sustainable Financing Mechanism. The mechanism needs to be established for sustainability of PRSP;
- Given the impossibility of obtaining dedicated funding from the participating States, the main difficulty of the PRSP lies in the continuity of funding for its coordination and the actions carried out. It is advisable to better anticipate the end of the projects and the sequence with other sources of funding by donors;
- Inadequate protocol or legal framework for the sharing of information – Prior to Institutionalization of the PRSP, all legal gaps to the effectiveness of the PRSP need to be addressed for the Sharing of VMS data, other fisheries data, etc.;
- Institutionalize the lessons learnt from the PRSP to form the next steps for the PRSP
- A need for common policy for decision making to combat IUU fishing; and
- All participating member States to renew commitments and draw the agreed mandates at the level of policy makers (Ministerial meeting)

### 5.5.2 Governance

- The strategy and operations of PRSP should be redefined for the region;
- There should be a commitment for “Policy Decision Making” at Ministerial level;
- The ERCU committee must be at the level of Administrators/Officers who are mandated to take decision;
- Technical committee must be at the Level of the operational MCS activities;
- The PRSP does not have a secretariat to function applicably, currently the role is done by the IOC. There is a need to redefine its structure;

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<sup>9</sup> PRSP TECHNICAL PAPER-JUDE TALMA, October 2021

- The Technical Coordinating Unit (RCU) has not been constituted accordingly, there is a need to reconstitute the RCU with appropriate structure and personnel;
- Domestication of the PRSP mechanism at the national level for the Member States is lacking; and
- It is necessary to maintain a dedicated coordination team, supported by a structure to ensure the memory of the PRSP, facilitate the integration of new correspondents, monitor results indicators.

## 5.6 Recommendations

### 5.6.1 Institutionalization

- ❑ To constitute a Secretariat to operate as an independent institution dealing with PRSP under the aegis of the IOC.
- ❑ The institutionalization process should reflect all MCS and Observation activities and tools developed over the years and not solely the surveillance part in the context of a Regional Centre for the EA-SWIO region.
- ❑ A protocol and legal framework must be developed for various activities of the Regional Centre.
- ❑ The role and activities of each component/unit of the Regional Centre must be defined in ToRs or legal framework agreed by all participating countries.
- ❑ At the initial stage, a small structure should be set up which will then be gradually evolved into a full fledged organization with adequate staffing during the evolution process. The proposed organigrams are at Annex 1 and Annex 2 respectively.
- ❑ A sustainable Financing Mechanism needs to be established for sustainability of Regional Centre.
- ❑ A recruitment plan needs also to be developed for the Centre to progress into a full fledged organization.

### 5.6.2 Governance

- ❑ Develop a synergy among participating members States in the PRSP to feel the appertenance in the fight against IUU fishing and other MCS activities;
- ❑ Develop a strategy for the region such that fisheries information is passed formally to all participating members States to be aware of the course of action undertaken at national level and by the Regional Centre.
- ❑ Policy Decision Making at Ministerial level.
- ❑ ERCU represented by Permanent Secretary (PS) of Ministries responsible for Fisheries, Directors of Fisheries, RCU members and may be accompanied by a fisheries expert.
- ❑ Technical Coordinating Unit (RCU) should be composed of Heads of MCS operation or an assistant as alternate, however the RCU at the Centre must be staffed with a minimum of a MCS specialist and an assistant.

### 5.6.3 Composition and role of the Enlarged Regional Coordinating Unit (ERCU)

- The representatives of the ERCU should not be less than the level of a Permanent Secretary or Fisheries Directors, accompanied by the head of the Fisheries Technical Section as well as an expert in the subject matter to be discussed.
- The ERCU should allow discussion of more strategic subjects, in particular to the alignment of fisheries legislation, the strategies adopted vis-à-vis foreign fleets, the preparation of common positions with RFMOs.
- The chairman of the ERCU should be a member of the participating countries on a two-yearly rotational basis. Preferably must be the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry responsible for fisheries.
- The ERCU act as the Steering Committee and is the pseudo political decision taking forum based on the recommendations of the RCU. It is also the connecting link between the RCU and the Fisheries Ministers meeting and the IOC OPL meeting for policy decision.
- The ERCU meeting should not be held back-to-back with the RCU meeting. The ERCU must be given ample time to digest the recommendations of the RCU.
- Its' role is to evaluate the operations and recommendations of the RCU and forward technical decisions to the Council of Ministers
- Validate progress and major achievements of the PRSP and if the activities of the PRSP are within timeline.
- Validate cost updated plan with that of the actual cost.
- Validate work in progress and future plan of works with deadline.
- Address all issues in relation to PRSP for the way forward and provide guidance to move ahead.
- Consideration must also be given to rename the ERCU into a Steering Committee as recommended in the consultancy report of 2018<sup>10</sup>

### 5.6.4 The Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU)

- Nomination of the representatives in the RCU should be firm for continuity of actions. It should be the Heads of the Fisheries MCS at operational level or an assistant as alternate.
- The RCU should be mandated to plan and take decision at operational level without interference and to seek approval and advice from the ERCU in new strategic and policy matters.
- The RCU must be responsible for the implementation of all PRSP actions, surveillance and enforcement, observation sharing of fisheries information, data analysis and reporting;
- Responsible for Capacity building

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<sup>10</sup> Institutional anchorage of the PRSP under aegis of the Indian Ocean Commission by ODYSSEE development

- The members of the RCU be allocated with an annual stipend as remuneration to create stability and dedication to the RCU. The stipend shall be paid by the institution, not by the State of the nominee.
- The criteria for the stipend shall depend on the numbers of RCU meetings attended. The nomination should be for minimum of two years and renewed or replaced.

### **5.6.5 Options for the rebranding of the PRSP**

- The PRSP should be rebranded to reflect Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance and Observation activities being undertaken by the PRSP under the framework of a Regional Centre as proposed at para. 5.6.2.
- There should be a formal launch by the Ministers;
- Creation of an effective Web tools for PRSP for the newly branded regional Centre in the context of institutionalization of the PRSP;

### **5.6.6 Options for the hosting of the PRSP**

- Members of the RCU recommended to constitute a Secretariat to operate as an independent body in any State participating in the PRSP, under the aegis of the IOC similarly to the two MASE programme regional Centres in Madagascar and Seychelles respectively.
- Participating States of the PRSP shall be invited by the IOC Secretariat to submit proposal to host the Regional Fisheries MCS and Observation Centre (RFMCSOC).

## **5.7 Other recommendations**

- The PRSP will be a platform for information exchange among participating States. It may, therefore, also focus on issues relating to sustainable fisheries management. It could allow to better identify the ecological issues of fishing activities, to follow the fleets in action in the EEZ and on the high seas and to understand the underlying economic issues. In this context, it will help to put in place more ambitious framework measures for fisheries, by sharing the good practices put in place by each country and by helping to implement the CMMs of RFMOs. It would, for example, help certain States to fulfill their reporting obligations within RFMOs. A quarterly bulletin on the state of the markets, the activity of the fleets and the latest scientific data could be produced.
- As recommended in the consultancy report of 2018<sup>11</sup>, consideration must also be given to rename the ERCU into a Steering Committee. The composition, role and functions of an ERCU/Steering Committee are at Annex 5; and

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<sup>11</sup> Institutional anchorage of the PRSP under aegis of the Indian Ocean Commission by ODYSSEE development

- A socio-economic study with costs benefits analysis should be carried out for the PRSP.
- The Officer-in-Charge of the MASE program recommended to relocate the regional VMS (RVMS) at the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC) based in Antananarivo, Madagascar. He informed that it was the request of the officers posted at the Centre so as to have access to VMS data to detect illicit activities of fishing vessels.

The main objective of the RVMS was to monitor fishing activities of licensed fishing vessels in the EEZ of participating States in the PRSP. Accordingly, for the purpose of fisheries management and to detect illegal fishing, the RVMS must be located at the proposed RFMCSOC. The mandates of the MASE and PRSP programmes are completely different. For maritime security, the appropriate data would be the AIS and the RFMCSOC shall collaborate with the RMIFC. As directed by the 10<sup>th</sup> ERCU meeting held in October 2021 in Seychelles, whereby it was recommended to share regional VMS data with the two MASE regional centers in Madagascar and the Seychelles through a tripartite agreement.

## 5.8 Recruitment Plan

### 5.8.1 Institutional Arrangements for PRSP

The proposal is to have an independent body with an appropriate structure for the institutionalization of the PRSP. At the initial stage a modest structure, acceptable to the policy makers, to cater for the core activities of the PRSP was recommended which will be transformed into a full fledged organization in the lapse of 5 years. The autonomous institution (Centre) will be hosted by a participating country under the aegis of the IOC (e.g., two regional centers of the MASE program).

Since April 2018, the IOC is not employing any personnel to manage and coordinate activities of the IOC-PRSP. Presently, the program is being technically and financially supported by the IOC-E€OFISH project since September 2020. The program does not have an appropriate structure with proper staffing to organize and coordinate MCS activities.

To equip a full-fledge Regional Centre the process will be gradual and at the onset of the institutionalization, the structure proposed is as per **Annex 1** and the minimum staffing required would be as follows:

1. A MCS Specialist (Expert);
2. An Assistant MCS Professional;
3. An IT Expert;

4. An Experienced VMS Operator for the regional VMS;
5. A Fisheries Data Management Expert for the StarFISH programme; and
6. A Fisheries Observer Coordinator to coordinate observer programmes

In the lapse of 5 years, the structure as per **Annex 1** will be gradually expanded to cater for a full fledge organization for all MCS activities as proposed at **Annex 2** through a recruitment projection plan as illustrated in section 5.8.2.

1. A Director responsible for the administration and expenses of the Centre;
2. A Secretary for the Director's Office;
3. A Finance Officers;
4. A MCS Expert;
5. A MCS Assistant;
6. An IT Expert;
7. An Experienced VMS Operator for the regional VMS;
8. A Fisheries Data Management Expert for the StarFISH web base information exchange system;
9. A Data Analysis and Risk Assessment Expert;
10. A Fisheries Observer Manager to oversee the coordination of observer programmes;
11. A Human Resources Development Manager

The full fledge RFMCSOC organisational framework will consist of four levels. At the top level, the objectives are defined as Organisational Objectives, while second-level objectives are defined as operational objectives. All activities are subjected to those objectives. At the third level we have portfolios (groups) of specific programme/workplan, while below this level, within each portfolio, there are activities relating to the specific programme/workplan. The organisational framework provides a structure for integrated financial planning, project tracking, reporting and monitoring of performance indicators.

### **Level 1: Organisational Objective**

The RFMCSOC organisational framework will be a plan of action for the fulfilment of the Centre strategy, and consists of a hierarchy of objectives to be pursued through ongoing projects and processes which may also be defined as strategic objectives.

Strategic objectives are broad statements of direction that create a bridge from the vision to the annual plan or goals. The main purpose of strategic planning is to set clearly defined goals for the growth and success of the organization and achieve them with the help of an effective strategic plan. It establishes a connection between the organization's mission, its long-term vision and the established plan

### **Level 2: Operational Objective**

Operational objectives are attainable, action-oriented, short-term goals organizations set and accomplish as a means of partially achieving larger, long-term objectives. They're

typically comprised of specific daily, weekly, or monthly tasks that when executed together contribute to a successful broader goal.

Operational objectives need to be clearly defined and delegated to specific teams. They should never be abstract or assigned ambiguously. If an operational objective is set, there need to be a responsible party behind it operating with clear expectations and guidelines.

Operational objectives have to be SMART — specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-bound. They also need to be carefully tracked and monitored. Operational objectives can be set across virtually every facet of the organization.

### **Level 3: Portfolios**

- P1- Fisheries information exchange & risk analysis
- P2- Satellite monitoring
- P3- Regional Fisheries Surveillance Programme
- P4- Regional observer programme
- P5- Human resource development

### **Level 4: Activities at the level of each portfolio**

#### **P1- Fisheries information exchange & risk analysis**

- Act 1- StaRFISH Database
- Act 2- Data Sharing with other Organisations
- Act 3- Risk Analysis

#### **P2- Satellite monitoring**

- Act 1- VMS
- Act 2- AIS
- Act 3- Satellite imagery
- Act 4 - Others

#### **P3- Regional Fisheries Surveillance Programme**

- Act 1- RCU meeting
- Act 2- Briefing meeting
- Act 3- Joint Sea patrol
- Act 4- Joint air patrol
- Act 5- Debriefing meeting

#### **P4- Regional observer programme**

- Act 1- Observer managers Working Group meetings
- Act 2- Regional Observer deployment in collaboration

#### **P5- Human resource development**

- Act 1- Capacity building programmes in line with all activities at national and regional levels

## 5.8.2 Recruitment projection

SN	Staffing	Present situation	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
1	Director		-	-	-	-	1	1
2	Secretary		-	-	-	-	1	1
3	Finance Officer		-	-	-	-	1	1
4	MCS Expert <sup>12</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	MCS Assistant (act as RCU Technical Coordinator) <sup>13</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	IT Expert <sup>14</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	VMS Operator		-	1	-	-	-	1
8	Database Manager		-	1	-	-	-	1
9	Data Analysis and Risk Assessment Expert		-	-	1	-	-	1
10	Observer Program Manager		-	1	-	-	-	1
11	Human Resources Development Manager		-	-	1	-	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>

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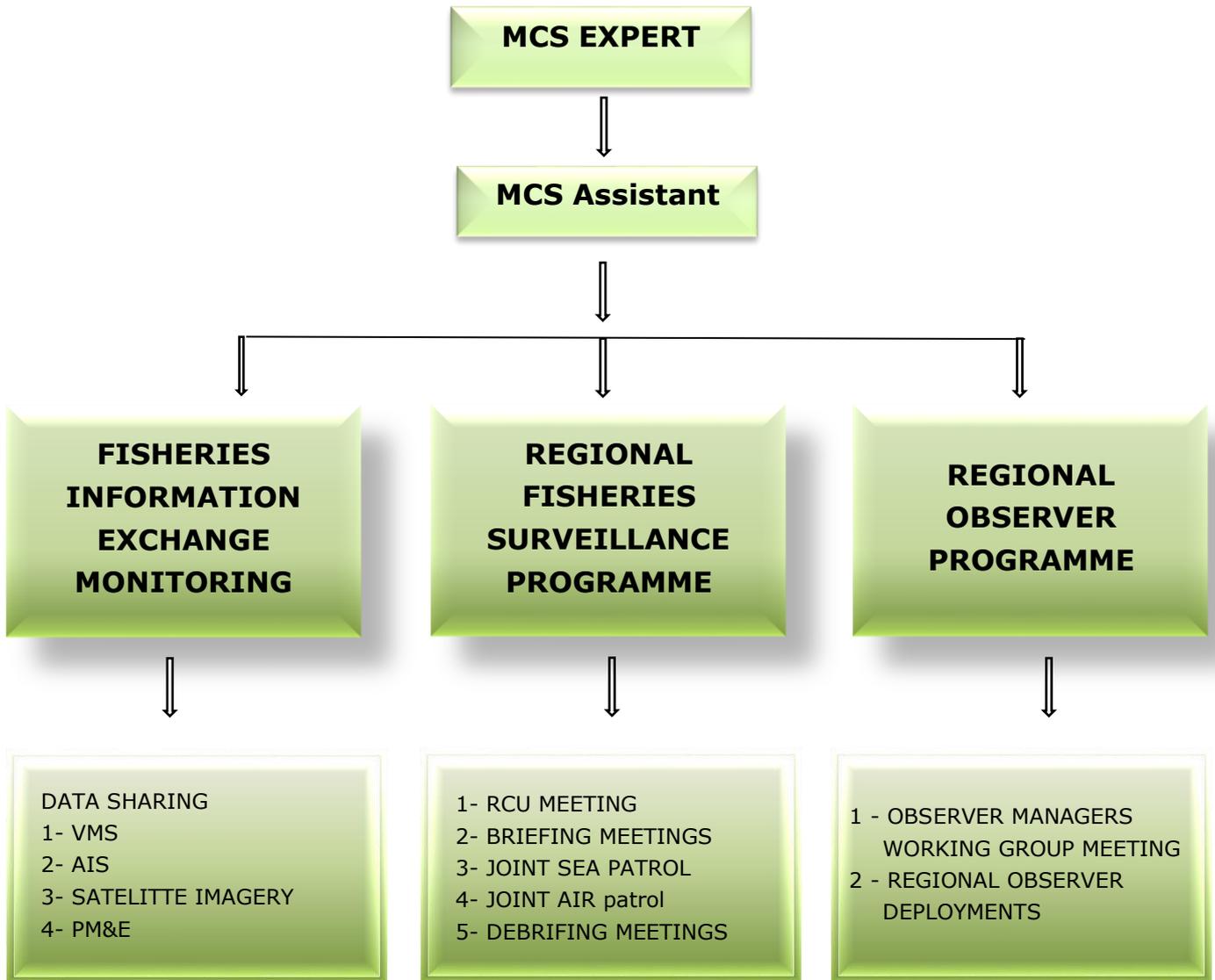
12 Presently the ECOFISH MCS Expert providing technical expertise to the programme

13 Role of technical Coordinator should be assigned to the MCS expert in future/ role presently by the ECOFISH MCS Officer

14 Presently the ECOFISH IT expert

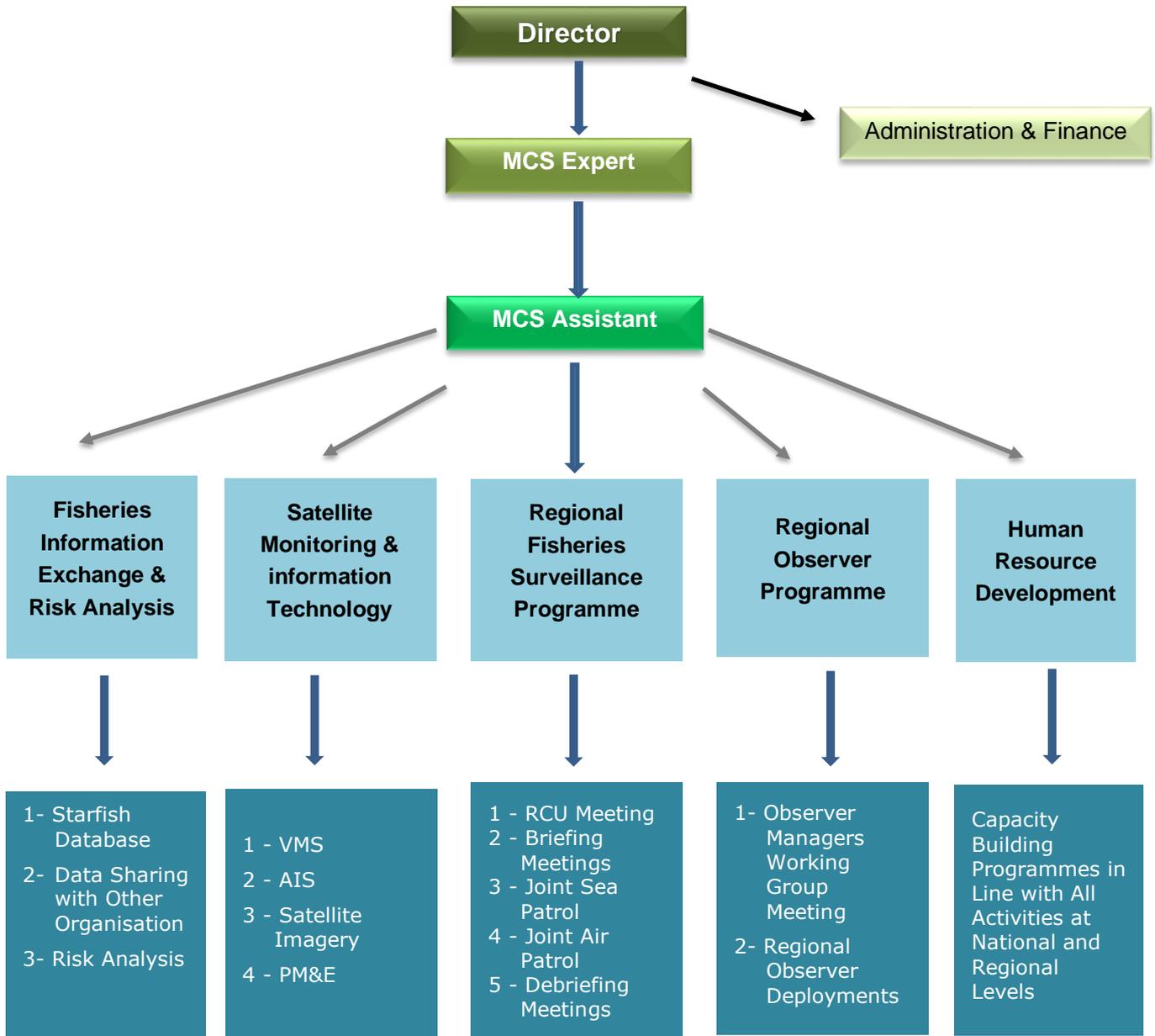
# ANNEXE 1

## ORGANIGRAMME 1



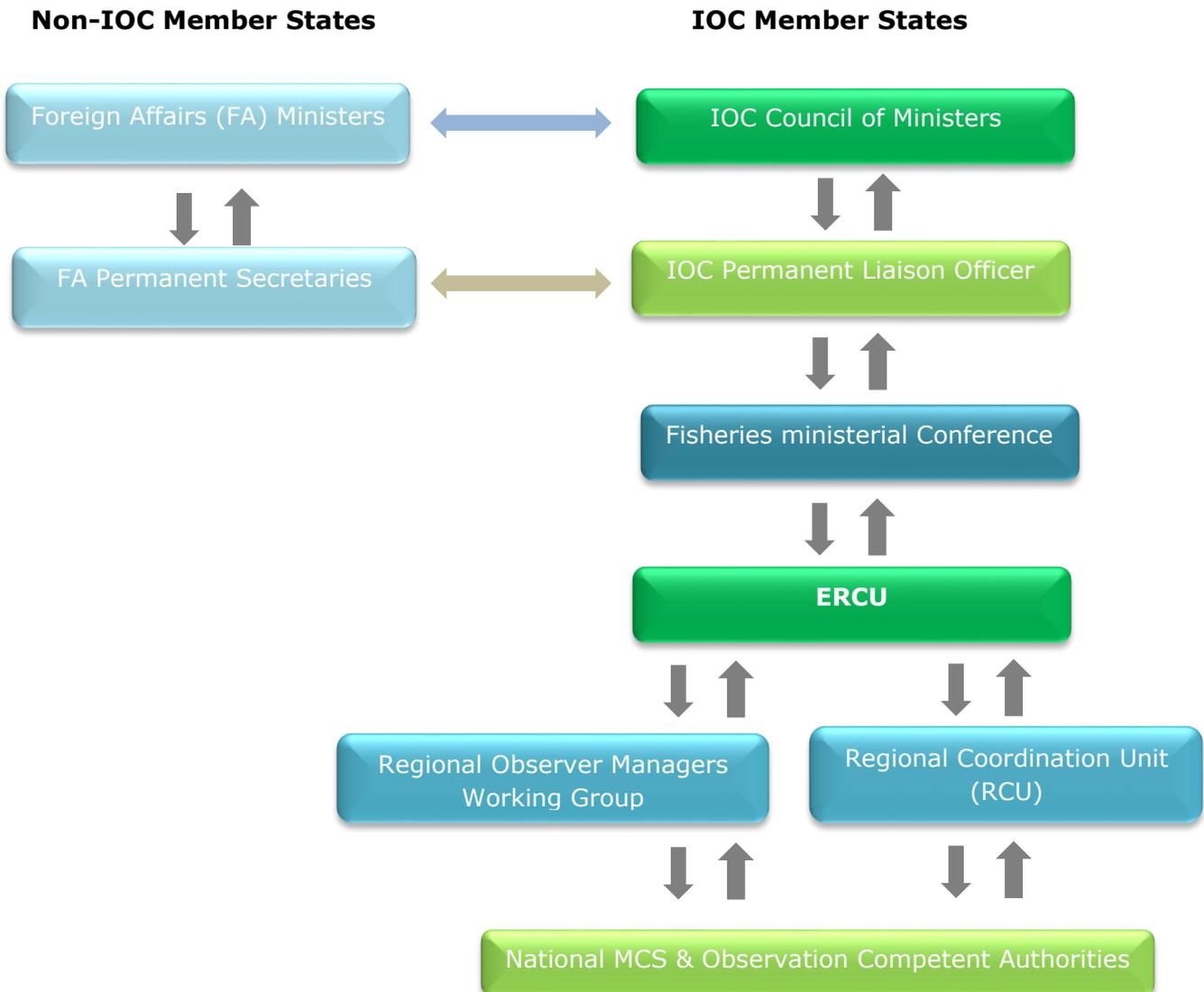
# ANNEXE 2

## ORGANIGRAMME 2



## ANNEXE 3

### Governance Framework



The governance structure for PRSP is primarily set at the level of the Head of States of the IOC that establishes the common desire to carry out regional fisheries monitoring control and surveillance action to fight IUU fishing in the SWIO region.

This Governance frameworks for the PRSP is the structure for the decision making under the aegis of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). It reflects the interrelated relationships from the national competent authorities at national level to the highest authority of the IOC council of ministers and that of the highest office of the IOC member States and with that of the non-IOC member States.

# ANNEXE 4

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## Terms of Reference for the Regional Coordinating Unit

### 1. ESTABLISHMENT

Based on the recommendation of the Fisheries Ministers Conference in July 2017 in Antananarivo, Madagascar to institutionalise the IOC-PRSP, and in doing so review the governance framework, this TOR serves to define the role and function of the PRSP Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) that has been operating informally since 2007, in the context of the new PRSP governance framework.

### 2. COMPOSITION

The RCU shall consist of representatives of the PRSP/ Regional Fisheries Monitoring Control surveillance and Observation Centre (RFMCSOC) participating States to include:

a person responsible for MCS at national level;

a senior MCS officer as alternate;

Shall also include;

representative(s) of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC); and

Representative of the RFMCSOC.

The RCU may accommodate representative of other organisation such as RFMOs, other MCS or maritime security organisation in the EA-SWIO region, as observers or partners.

### 3. TERM

The term of the RCU shall be for two (2) years.

If, however there is a change of member by a participating State, the latter shall notify the IOC to accommodate the new nominee.

Renomination by participating states shall take place at least one month before the end of the two years term.

#### 4. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the RCU are to develop and implement and manage MCS activities of the PRSP/RFMCSOC to improve compliance with the relevant Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) of RFMOs, national legislations and fisheries agreements for sustainable exploitation of the fishery resources. In doing so prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the participating states zone of cooperation and beyond.

#### 5. FUNCTIONS

The RCU will have to rely on the work of operational centres of participating States (operators only) in order to define the chronology of the various actions and plans, and decide on the choice of actions. In practice, the RCU should be able to use the facilities offered by an operational centre with facilities for communication and monitoring of the action of the States at sea (protected radio communications in particular). This unit must have all the necessary mandates from the authorities of their countries.

Overall, the mandate of the RCU shall not be limited to, inter alia, ensure that the following relevant issues are addressed:

Identify the requirements for effective MCS in the EEZs of the participating States;

Develop and update Standard Operating Procedure for activities being undertaken;

Plan aerial/sea joint patrols based on fishing activities in the region, based on available data and intelligence as per approved SOPS

responsible for information exchange as per agreed framework for fisheries information sharing and VMS data exchange through the sub-regional VMS.

The RCU will create platforms for fisheries data sharing and ensuring confidentiality and shall be responsible for development a web base fisheries information exchange system.

Develop risk analysis methodology;

responsible to carry out risk analysis as per adopted risk analysis methodology to detect possible IUU fishing activities and draw lists of suspected high risk fishing vessels.

The RCU will be responsible for regional operational coordination and to ensure activities at operational level while decision taking will be entrusted at higher levels;

shall coordinate activities of the Observer Working Group for the development and implementation of collaborative Observer activities and thereby improve the catch and effort data collection and compliance with the relevant Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) of RFMOs and fisheries agreements.

Develop any other tools that may be agreed by the RCU and approved by the ERCU;

Collaborate with other regional MCS, observation and maritime security initiatives in the region and internationally;

Provide capacity building to its participating states

Develop annual and multi annual action plans;

Develop annual and multi annual budget and

Advise the ERCU on the acceptance of new participating states and observers.

## **6. MEETINGS**

The RCU shall be chaired and Co-Chair by representative of participating States on a rotational basis on an annual basis.

The Assistant MCS Expert of the PRSP/RFMCSOC shall assist the Chairman with the meeting preparation and act as secretary during meetings to record the minute of proceedings. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the members on a simple majority process to assist the secretary in a meeting.

The RCU shall meet at least three times each year and may choose to hold additional meetings virtually as necessary to carry out its responsibilities. The RCU shall meet at least three times per year. Additional meetings may be considered and shall take place virtually.

The Chairman in consultation with the IOC / RFMCSOC shall decide on the date and venue of the meetings.

The duration of meetings shall not be more than two days

The Chairman may meet more frequently with the secretary in order to manage the Committee agendas, receive reports and determine the priorities to discuss at the RCU meetings

Quorum will be determined by a simple majority of RCU members.

Decisions will be made via a simple majority of attendees.

## **7. RCU PERFORMANCE**

Provide a report of the PRSP action and budget plan and results, to the ERCU/Steering Committee.

Pre-validate and/or peer review any technical assistance work whose outputs affects the work of the RCU.

Actively participate to the selection process of appointment at operational level of the PRSP/RFMCSOC:

Draft the ToR for the appointment at operational level.

Evaluate and shortlist candidates based on their technical proposal.

## **8. PROCESS**

### a) Agenda

The Chairman of the RCU, in consultation with the members, is responsible for finalizing the agenda.

Input into Agenda items may include items tabled by the members and the IOC secretariat; and

The final agenda and meeting materials should be made available at least five (5) business days in advance of each meeting.

### b) Minutes

Minutes of each meeting should be circulated to the Members within fourteen (14) working days after an RCU meeting for validation before forwarding to the IOC officers in charge of fisheries matters.

### c) Secretariat Services

The IOC PRSP/RFMCSOC will provide secretariat services to the RCU

## ANNEXE 5

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### **Term of Reference for the Enlarge Regional Coordinating Unit/ Steering Committee (ERCU/Steering Committee)**

#### **1. ESTABLISHMENT**

Based on the recommendation of the Fisheries Ministers Conference in July 2017 in Antananarivo, Madagascar to institutionalise the IOC-PRSP, and in doing so review the governance framework, this TOR serves to define the role and function of the PRSP Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) that has been operating informally since 2007, in the context of the new PRSP governance framework.

#### **2. COMPOSITION**

The ERCU/Steering Committee shall be composed of senior Officials such as Director of Fisheries or senior administrative staff at the level of Permanent Secretary in the Ministry responsible for fisheries.

It shall include actual members of the operational Coordination Unit, as advisory to their country ERCU/Steering committee representative.

#### **3. TERM**

- (i). The term of the ERCU/Steering Committee shall be two (2) years.
- (ii). If, however there is a change of member by a participating State, the latter shall notify the IOC to accommodate the new entrant.
- (iii). Renomination by participating states shall take place at least one month before the end of the two year term.

#### **4. OBJECTIVES**

The objective of the ERCU/Steering Committee shall be advisory and has governance over the PRSP/ RFMCSOC activities and to oversee and support a PRSP/RFMCSOC from management and governance perspective.

## 5. FUNCTIONS

The key responsibility for ERCU/Steering Committee would be the direction, scope, budget, activities and their related timeliness, and methods used for the progress of the PRSP/RFMCSOC.

Its members shall deliberate and provide guidance on the RCU proposals and recommendations toward strategic directions and these will involve the following:

- a) Act as an advocate for initiatives and recommendations across the wider range for the implementation of the PRSP/ RFMCSOC activities;
- b) Set the strategic direction of activities;
- c) Provide advice or direct input on budgeting, including assets (such as people), money, facilities, time, hiring, and other resources;
- d) Establish PRSP/RFMSOC goals and scope as well as determine how success will be measured;
- e) Assess and approve or reject proposals/recommendations and bring changes and/or improvement to the proposals/recommendations;
- f) Prioritize and reprioritize project deliverables;
- g) Monitor PRSP/RFMSOC processes, plans and activities;
- h) Come up with ideas for strategy and problem solving;
- i) Provide expert input on concerns and issues related to projects or the overall organisational process;
- j) Resolve conflicts between parties;
- k) Identify, monitor, and eliminate operational risks; and
- l) Monitor quality of PRSP/ RFMCSOC deliverables and adjust accordingly.

Decisions and recommendations of the ERCU/Steering Committee will guide the higher authorities for policy decisions at Fisheries Ministerial Conference and Council of Ministers meetings.

## 6 MEETINGS

- a) The ERCU/Steering Committees shall meet annually and may choose to hold additional meetings based on the needs.
- b) The Chairman in consultation with the RFMCSOC shall decide on the date and venue of the meetings.
- c) The duration of meetings shall not be more than two days
- d) The Chairman may meet more frequently with the secretary in order to manage the Committee agendas, receive reports and determine the priorities to discuss at the RCU meetings

- e) Quorum will be determined by a simple majority of ERCU/Steering Committees members.
- f) Decisions will be made via a simple majority of attendees.
- g) Provide a report of the meeting to the IOC and the RFMCSOC

## **7 PROCESS**

### a) Agenda

- i. The Chairman in consultation with the members, is responsible for finalizing the agenda.
- ii. Input into Agenda items may include items tabled by the members and the IOC secretariat; and
- iii. The final agenda and meeting materials should be made available at least five (10) business days in advance of each meeting.

### b) Minutes

Minutes of each meeting should be circulated to the Members within fourteen (14) working days after an ERCU/Steering committee meeting for validation before forwarding to the IOC officers in charge of fisheries matters.

### c) Secretariat Services

The IOC will provide secretariat services to the ERCU/Steering Committee.

# Appendix 1

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## List of persons met during the field trips

### **Seychelles**

1. Roy Clarisse, Principal Secretary for Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and The Blue Economy
2. Johnny Louys, Responsible for MCS at the Seychelles Fishing Authority
3. Roddy Allisop (Mr.), Manager Monitoring Control & Surveillance, Seychelles Fishing Authority

### **Kenya**

1. Daniel Mungai, Director-General, Kenya Fisheries Service
2. Shadrack Kamau Machua, Assistant Director of Fisheries, Capture Fisheries Kenya Fisheries Service
3. Isaac Barasa, Assistant Director of Fisheries, Kenya Fisheries Service

### **Tanzania**

1. Dr. Emmanuel A. Sweke, Deputy Director General, Deep Sea Fisheries Authority
2. Juma Omar Haji, Deep Sea Fisheries Authority

### **Madagascar**

1. Mr Tilahy Désiré ANDRIANARANINTSOA, Secrétaire Général du MPEB
2. Mr Rijaso FANAZAVA, Directeur CSP
3. Mr RAKOTONIAINA Andrianaivonavalona, Chef de Service Technologie de l'Information et Communication
4. Mr RANDRIAMIALIFIDY Jean Pierrot, Chef de Service Opérations
5. Mr RAMAHEFALALA Ravo Sedera, Chef de Service Affaires Juridiques et Contentieux

### **Indian Ocean Commission (Mauritius)**

1. Marc MAMINIAINA, Chargé de Mission Projet EEOFISH
2. Raj MOHABEER, Chargé de Mission MASE
3. Soobashchand SWEENARAIN, Technical Coordinator EEOFISH Project
4. Jude TALMA, MCS Expert EEOFISH Project
5. Tiana RANDRIAMBOLA, MCS Officer EEOFISH Project

## **I) EU Delegation (Mauritius)**

1. Madev BALLOO, Project Manager

N.B: The rest of the participating countries sent their views electronically.

## Appendix 2

### Agenda

**INTERIM REPORT VALIDATION MEETING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FORMAL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE REGIONAL FISHERIES SURVEILLANCE PLAN (PRSP) OF THE ECOFISH PROJECT—RESULT 2, IN THE CONTEXT OF THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE PRSP**

July 11, 2022

HOTEL COLBERT, ANTANANARIVO  
MADAGASCAR

Madagascar hours	Object	Lecturers
<b>08.30</b>	Participants arrival	
<b>09.00</b>	Welcome remarks	MC
<b>09.05</b>	Remarks of the European Union Delegation	MB
<b>09.15</b>	Keynotes speech by the IOC	MM
<b>09.25</b>	Introductions of the Participants and the Consultant	
<b>09.30</b>	Presentation of the agenda	Chair/MM
	<b>GROUP PHOTO</b>	
<b>09.40</b>	Objective of Consultant's work	JT
<b>09.50</b>	Overview of the study and the adopted methodologie	Consultant
<b>10.40</b>	Presentation of the findings and recommendations and preliminary conclusions of the study on the governance and institutionalization of the PRSP	Consultant
<b>12.15</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>14.30</b>	Discussion on the hosting of the PRSP Regional Coordination Center	Consultant/ Participants
<b>15.00</b>	Discussion on the terms of reference of the RCU	Consultant/ Participants
<b>16.00</b>	Discussion on the mandate of ERCU/Steering Committee	Consultant/ Participants
<b>16.45</b>	Finalization of recommendations	Consultant
<b>17.00</b>	Wrap up	JT/TR
<b>17.15</b>	Final remarks and perspectives	MM
<b>17.30</b>	Closing of the session	Chair

## Appendix 3

### List of participants

**List of participants for the Interim Report Validation Meeting on the Development of a Formal Governance Framework for the Regional Fisheries Surveillance Plan (PRSP) of the ECoFish Project–Result 2, in the Context of the Institutionalization of the PRSP**

**July 11, 2022**

**Hotel Colbert, Antananarivo  
Madagascar**

<i>No</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Country</i>
1	Abdillah ZOUBEIRI	Directeur CNCSP	Centre National de Contrôle et de Surveillance des Pêches	Moroni, Comoros
2	Benedict KIILU	Assistant Director of Fisheries	Kenya Fisheries Service, Mombasa National Fisheries Office	Kenya - Mombasa
3	Subhas BAULJEEWON	Consultant	IOC - ECOFISH	Mauritius
4	Roddy ALLISOP	Assistant Manager - Monitoring- (Fisheries Monitoring Centre MCS)	Fisheries Monitoring Centre Monitoring Control & Surveillance	SFA-Mahe, Seychelles
5	Christian Alphonse NZOWA	Senior Compliance Officer	Deep Sea Fishing Authority	Zanzibar
6	Rijaso FANAZAVA	Directeur Exécutif du CSP	Centre de Surveillance des Pêches	Antananarivo, Madagascar
7	Jean Pierrot RANDRIAMIALIFIDY	Chef de Service Opérations	Centre de Surveillance des Pêches	Antananarivo, Madagascar
8	Andrianaivonavalona RAKOTONIAINA	Chef de Service Technologie de l'Information et Communication	Centre de Surveillance des Pêches	Antananarivo, Madagascar
9	Marc MAMINIAINA	Chargé de Mission	IOC	c/o IOC Ebene, Mauritius

10	Tiana RANDRIAMBOLA	MCS Officer	IOC - ECOFISH	c/o IOC Ebene, Mauritius
11	Madev BALLOO	Project Manager	EU Delegation of the Republic of Mauritius and Seychelles	Mauritius
12	Soobashchand SWEENARAIN	Technical Coordinator/Team Leader	TAT/Incatema	c/o IOC Ebene, Mauritius
13	Jude TALMA	MCS Expert	TAT/Incatema	c/o IOC Ebene, Mauritius
14	Andry RASOANINDRAINNY	Communication & Visibility Expert	TAT/Incatema	c/o IOC Ebene, Mauritius
15	Said Mmadi Ali	IT Expert	COI	c/o IOC Ebene, Mauritius
16	Désiré Tilahy	SG	Ministere de la pêche et de l'Economie Bleu	Madagascar
17	Dharmendra DEGAMBUR	Divisional Scientific Officer	MCS/VMS, Port State Control, Import/Export Division,	Mauritius

**In attendance virtually**

<b>No</b>	<b>Names</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Country</b>
1	Jerome LAFON	Directeur-adjoint Direction de la mer Sud Océan Indien	DMSOI - La Réunion	France- Réunion
2	Mohamud Sheik Abdullahi ABDIRAHMAN	Director General	Ministry of fisheries and Marine Resources Federal Government of Somalia	Mogadishu, Somalia
3	Shadrack MACHUA	Assistant Director of Fisheries (ADF)	Capture Fisheries- Kenya Fisheries Service	Nairobi, Kenya
4	Jacob MALHOPE	Technician of the National Directorate of Operations	Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries	Mozambique
5	Shakeel Sen MAHADOO	Senior Scientific Officer	MCS/VMS, Port State Control, Import/Export Division,	Mauritius
6	Inspecteur MUNGROO	Inspector	National Coast Guard Head Quarters	Mauritius
7	Zahor El Kharousy	Directeur Général DSFA	DSFA	Zanzibar
8	Johnny Louys	Manager MCS	SFA	Seychelles
9	Mohamed Ali Mohamed	Chef des Opérations	CNCSP	Moroni, Comoros
10	Prasanth Jayachandran	Officer	National Coast Guard Head Quarters	Mauritius

## Appendix 4

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### References

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- 2) Evaluation technique et opérationnelle du «Plan Régional de Surveillance des Pêches (PRSP)» by Yves Boixel, Agrotec, F & S Fisheries / Maritime Affairs, France. Mai 2016.
- 3) Declaration of the Ministerial Conference for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fisheries in the Southwest Indian Ocean Antananarivo, Madagascar, 21 July 2017
- 4) EXPERTISE TECHNIQUE POUR L'ANCRAGE INSTITUTIONNEL DU PLAN REGIONAL DE SURVEILLANCE DES PECHEES SOUS L'EGIDE DE LA COMMISSION DE L'OCEAN INDIEN (COI-PRSP) - Antonia Leroy, Consultant. 23 April 2018.
- 5) COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF THE SOUTH-WEST INDIAN OCEAN FORUM FISHERIES AGREEMENT [SWIO-FFA] by Dr Soobaschand Sweenarain, Fisheries Economist. October 2018.
- 6) Report of the Nelson Mandela University FishFORCE/Fisheries Law Enforcement Academy and the SADC MSC CC Regional Technical Team Meetings, 09-12 March 2020 by Dr Soobaschand Sweenarain, Fisheries Economist.
- 7) PRSP TECHNICAL PAPER by JUDE TALMA MCS EXPERT, EEOFISH TECHNICAL ASSISTANT TEAM. OCTOBER 2021.
- 8) Report of the RCU and RCU Extended meetings from 19 to 21 October 2021 by Dr Soobaschand Sweenarain, Fisheries Economist.
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- 10) COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF FISHERIES MCS LEGAL CAPACITY IN THE EA-SA-IO REGION, Judith Swan – Legal Expert. 12th April 2022.
- 11) A Reflection on 1st IOC-PRSP RCU Virtual Meeting of 4th September 2020 by Dr. Soobaschand Sweenarain, Fisheries Economist.
- 12) <https://www.iotc.org/node/3379>. Status Summary for Species of Tuna and Tuna-Like Species under The IOTC Mandate, as well as other Species impacted by IOTC Fisheries.



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