



SADC MCSCC

INLAND FISHERIES MCS TRAINING

Malawi: February 2025





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Background and objectives

Inland fisheries bring multiple benefits to over one million people in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, and they account for at least 40 percent of the region's total fisheries catch. Inland fisheries provide a critical source of nutrition for local populations, especially for communities living in remote areas as well as providing formal employment in the inland commercial fisheries. Most of the fish is either eaten in the country where it is caught or exported to neighbouring countries, therefore contributing to regional trade and enhanced SADC's self-sufficiency. While, the trade of fish and fish products, along with other activities such as fish processing, all generate jobs nationally and regionally.

However, with the recent entry into force of the SADC Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC), in Maputo, Mozambique the region is now ready to strengthen their fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). The SADC countries are now coordinating their approach through sharing lessons, pooling information, collaborating on trainings, harmonising procedures, and exploring new technologies to help find innovative and appropriate solutions to improve fisheries MCS. This is particularly important as over 70% of the region's freshwater resources are shared between more than one country, including twelve major transboundary river basins.

As part of this coordination and capacity building approach, NFDS Africa was awarded a contract by WWF to conduct a training on MCS for inland fisheries focused on SADC member States. This training was organised with the objective to integrate further inland fisheries countries into regional cooperation through the MCSCC. The Charter for Establishing MCSCC states that the MCSCC "shall govern cooperation of Member States in the area of sustainable fisheries management, particularly in MCS activities in the marine and inland waters of the SADC region" (MCSCC Charter, Article 3). However, so far, more focus has been set on marine fisheries. This training was therefore organised with the objective to provide inland fisheries State Parties with MCS tools tailored to the context of inland fisheries, to sensitise them on the MCSCC, and to understand their needs, interests and expectations towards the MCSCC. It was expected that this training would help improve the ability and capacity of MCS officials in inland fisheries State Parties to engage in the work of the MCSCC.

For this training, NFDS worked together with WWF and PROFISHBLUE in consultation with the represented State Parties – Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania), Zambia and Zimbabwe – as well as the Interim Project Management Unit (IPMU) of the MCSCC. Focus for practical exercises implementing the provided MCS tools was set on major shared waterbodies, including Kariba, Cahora Bassa, Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa and Lake Tanganyika.

The training took place over five days from 17 to 21 February in Lilongwe, with a field visit on 21 February to Lake Malawi. The following report compiles the main messages highlighted in the presentations as well as the discussions and recommendations made by participants. All presentations were made available to the participants.



Welcome remarks

The meeting was opened by the Director of Fisheries Dr. Hastings Zidana who encouraged the participants to participate actively in the training. He recognised the regional and global focus of MCS activities on marine fisheries and welcomed the opportunity of the training to enhance MCS capacities for inland fisheries. Dr. Zidana recalled the commitment of the Government of Malawi to combatting IUU fishing, emphasizing that there are serious gaps that remain to address this issue. He indicated that Malawi has benefited from several initiatives aimed at supporting MCS, including the provision of a 400 HP patrol boat to the MCS Station in Mangochi given by MCS; the implementation of a VMS project 2017-2020; the provision of 20 solar tracking devices for small-scale from WWF. He shared the development in Malawi that VMS has become a condition for large scale to obtain a fishing licence. He concluded his remarks by expressing its wish from SADC to continue supporting Malawi in strengthening these achievements.

Welcome remarks were also given by Dr. Alex Kefi, Project Coordinator for the PROFISHBLUE Project, through which the training was organised. Dr. Kefi also highlighted the importance of seeing MCS not only through the lens of marine fisheries but also to consider inland fisheries. He recalled the objective of the meeting to capacitate member States to implement MCS tools and thanked Malawi for hosting the training.

Per Erik Bergh, Managing Director of NFDS Africa and member of the training team, concluded the opening of the meeting with introductory remarks to the training. He emphasised the important of risk assessment as a tool to support better MCS activities, one of the key tools that the training would focus on. He added that risk assessment must be seen as a tool to help allocate MCS resources more efficiently, helping to budget and justify resources needed for MCS towards authorities. He concluded by emphasising the importance of political will for effective and adequately resourced MCS activities. For this, it is essential to make decision makers aware of the importance to support MCS actions, sensitisation that needs to take place nationally but that the MCSCC will also support regionally.

Picture 1: Dr. Hastings Zidana (Director of Fisheries) and Dr. Alexander Kefi (SADC Secretariat)





Topics addressed

1. Setting the scene

The first session of the training was dedicated to recalling the context of inland fisheries, including the contribution of inland fisheries to global and regional fisheries production. In the SADC, it is estimated that in 2020 forty (40) percent of fisheries production came from inland fisheries. However, this figure is likely to be much higher as the informal nature of the small-scale fisheries makes data collection difficult. This session also highlighted the multiple benefits of inland fisheries for the SADC region and its population, in terms of food security, employment, livelihood and economic revenues for the States. Despite this, whilst there is a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) dedicated to marine fisheries, inland fisheries are only covered as part of SDG 15 and embedded in terrestrial ecosystems. This was used to highlight the importance of building more awareness regionally but also globally on the need to protect inland fisheries, and to call on the participants to actively engage in such sensitisation.

After setting the context, Dr. Alex Kefi explained the actions of the SADC to protect inland fisheries, recalling existing commitments relevant to fisheries, including the Protocol on Fisheries and the Charter establishing MCSCC, as well as the SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement and the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems (revised). He highlighted that the MCSCC was set up to protect both marine and inland fisheries. Building on this, Maria Eulalia Vales, Head of the MCSCC IPMU, provided insights into the objectives, functions and daily activities of the MCSCC. Through this, the objective was to understand from participants how the MCSCC could better support State Parties in managing their inland fisheries and what functions of the MCSCC would be useful to them. This initial framework was used throughout the training to guide discussions and collect input from the participants. The participants were invited to make contributions to a MCSCC policy brief on inland fisheries, which was elaborated with the objective of increasing awareness and make recommendations to decision makers on how to improve management of inland fisheries in the SADC region.

Discussions

- Exchanges following this session showed that most participants had limited knowledge about the MCSCC.
- Only representatives from Malawi were members on the MCSCC information platform (Basecamp).
- It also appeared that coastal State Parties only considered marine fisheries when appointing representatives to the MCSCC communication platform, not considering inland fisheries.
- It was recommended to request MCS managers working in inland fisheries to be part of Basecamp.



2. Challenges to sustainable inland fisheries management and the role of MCS

This session focused on five main areas:

- What is IUU fishing – the context of inland fisheries
- What is MCS?
- Compliance vs. deterrence in addressing IUU fishing
- Interagency cooperation
- The law enforcement cycle

Main messages of this session included:

- Law enforcement is more than surveillance, it is a common misconception to interpret MCS through the definition of surveillance (fisheries law enforcement).
- Addressing limited compliance in the fishing activities may require addressing issues through the value chain, including upstream and downstream of the fishing activity. For instance, Malawi's reported their main issue to be use of monofilament nets. To stop this, one strategy of Malawi has been to work on the trading of nets (upstream).
- It is important to understand the context in which IUU fishing occurs, including the stakeholders involved. Inland fishermen often depend on fish for their livelihood and food security; therefore, it is important to consider the socio-economic aspect of each fishery.
- IUU fishing that is not addressed may become a risk for compliance from those who are adhering to the law. If stakeholders benefit from IUU fishing, there is a risk that legal fishermen will also be lured into acting illegally.
- Women can be one solution as key actors downstream of the fishing activity with processing and trading activities. They can create incentives for men to abide by the law. In Tanzania, women influenced the men to stop using explosives.
- MCS is not only about repressive actions. Burning nets is a common measure used by MCS officers; however, it is not always the solution if the supply of nets is not stopped. It can also cause a relationship of dependence between fishers and suppliers, who may impose certain conditions to fishers when new nets are provided.
- Awareness raising campaigns amongst fishers should be included in all MCS strategies. This is key to promoting voluntary compliance.
- An effective MCS strategy and legal framework would benefit from the involvement of MCS officers. Often MCS officers are not involved or consulted in making the legislation, which may make it difficult for them to implement the law and regulations.
- Interagency cooperation is important to use the full force of the law. Sometimes other laws will be more suited to address certain cases. Relevant violations requiring support from other agencies included corruption, wildlife, police, and immigration.
- What MCS officers can do is based on national laws, e.g., powers of given to them. It is critical for MCS officers to know the provisions of the law.



3. Country presentations

The participants were invited to make presentations on their national context, including the following aspects:

- Overview of the fisheries in country (incl. main fisheries, fishing areas)
- Legal and policy framework
- Main IUU fishing challenges
- Institutional framework (responsible agencies)
- MCS Capacities (human, institutional and infrastructure/financial resources)
 - Initial assessment
 - Main challenges encountered
 - Existing strategies/MCS plans implemented so far and assessment
- Cooperation with non-fisheries agencies: is there a need? What cooperation is in place and status of this cooperation?

These presentations had the objective of sharing information amongst the countries on fisheries and fishing activities, including challenges encountered by each of them. It was also the opportunity to share measures that are being implemented in the different countries and to provide information on how the countries' fisheries are managed. Because many of those fisheries are shared due to the transboundary nature of the large Lakes in the region, this allowed to trigger discussions on potential differences and similarities in those management frameworks. Countries also shared the main IUU fishing challenges encountered, as well as challenges in terms of MCS. It was interesting to note that most of the challenges were highlighted by all participants, particularly the use of monofilament nets.

IUU fishing challenges:

- **Use of illegal fishing gears (Monofilament)**
- Fishers' hostility towards MCS officers
- Transboundary illegal fishers
- Unlicensed fishing
- Quota overshoot
- Fishing in forbidden areas
- Document forgery
- Vandalism of VMS equipment
- Continued use of illegal gear

MCS challenges:

- Inconsistent and limited funding
- Corruption at different levels
- Difficulties in recording catch data
- Poor network coverage to coordinate MCS activities
- Limited human resources, including inadequate human resources to manage vast water bodies
- Challenge to gather evidence to prosecute cases of IUU fishing
- Inadequate awareness about IUU fishing
- Inadequate managed fisheries protected areas / reserves



- Weak collaboration on management of transboundary/ shared fisheries resources
- Weak or outdated regulatory framework (in particular DRC, using legal text from 1937, with revised document still being discussed in Parliament)
- Lack of critical equipment (patrol vessels, VMS, office equipment, communication options)
- Limited skills in fisheries enforcement, VMS operations, data management and legal issues
- Cross-border trade in illegal fishing gears (Monofilament)
- Lack of adequate boats to use during patrols

Discussions

- Some projects/partners donated patrol boats, but did not supply the fuel or maintenance. This is the case of a 400HP patrol vessel donated with Malawi, with a high fuel consumption of 60L per hour. It was argued that MCS officers should be involved in the design of projects involving donation of patrol vessels, to confirm the characteristics needed for those vessels and to ensure that those can be operated after the project (e.g., provision of fuel and maintenance costs, sustainability plan). In Malawi, small patrol boats showed limitations as they did not have enough power to follow fishers if they wanted to “escape”.
- There is a need to understand the processes for enforcement actions in each country. This could be done through a legal review of the legislation.
- There was a general agreement of participants that interagency cooperation is important to address IUU fishing and related crimes, and it was recommended to identify and sensitise relevant agencies with the objective to build interagency cooperation.
- Gathering evidence was highlighted as a challenge. Often MCS officers are told by prosecution authorities that they do not have sufficient evidence to prosecute the case. There is a need for more training on evidence collection.
- Hostility of illegal fishers is a concern for MCS officers, and it was recommended that the use of body-worn cameras could help reduce the level of conflicts.

Picture 2: Participants during group work sessions





4. Assessing MCS capacity to address IUU fishing – understanding the assets and gaps

One objective of the training was to understand the status of MCS capacity in the countries, to identify capacity building needs that should be prioritised through the MCSCC Centre. For this, a methodology developed by SIF to assess the MCS capacity of marine fisheries countries was used and adapted to the context of inland fisheries. All countries were invited to assess their capacity at the human, institutional, and infrastructure level. This is in line with a recommendation that was made by the MCSCC Operation Task Force on the need to develop a baseline of MCS capacity for inland fisheries countries, as it was already done for marine fisheries countries. The result of this MCS capacity assessment, consolidated with all countries' assessments, can be found in the Annex 1.

5. The importance of cooperation for sustainable fisheries: the role of the SADC MCSCC

In line with the objective of the meeting to better understand the needs to support regional cooperation, participants were invited to share experience on their level of cooperation with countries with which they share water bodies.

Whilst cooperation on Lake Malawi was assessed as being currently minimal, the group working on Lake Kariba indicated that technical consultative meetings on research management on capture fisheries and aquaculture take place every two years.

Consolidated suggestions to improve this cooperation included:

- Need to exchange information on gear type that are used e.g., commercialisation to reduce the trade of illegal gear. Need to share information on licenced vessels. Documentation, fish products, VMS data.
- Harmonisation of regulations (SOPs), fishing gears and legal framework.
- Sharing experiences
 - New technologies being introduced in MCS
 - Gear innovations
- Tool at national level for transmitting information – from those who are on Basecamp to the others
- Organisation of Joint patrols
 - Collaboration with other institutions to improve the use of the resources. e.g., marine police, regulatory, customs (e.g., to prevent the entry of illegal gears).
- Sharing information about the legal regulations in transboundary countries
- Regular engagement meetings between MCS staff (quarterly)
- Integrate the MCSCC into cooperation structures and engagement meetings (including technical consultative meetings for e.g., Lake Kariba)
- Elaborating a joint waste management disposal plan (Lake Kariba)
- Strengthening participation through Basecamp



6. Fishery risk assessment: assessing risks of the fisheries to inform strategic MCS planning

After setting the scene, the training focused on introducing a methodology to the participants based on risk assessment of fisheries to guide them in their MCS activities. For the purpose of the methodology, the participants were invited to work on Lake Malawi and Lake Kariba in dedicated groups. Group 1 (Lake Malawi) was composed of Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique and Group 2 (Lake Kariba) of Zambia, Zimbabwe and RDC.

This methodology is based on several steps, starting with the objective to acquire an in-depth view of IUU-related fishing risks in the lakes, as well as identifying concrete and feasible solutions to address them (PART 1: UNDERSTANDING THE RISKS).

Part I: identifying the risks

The steps in the first part of the methodology were as follows:

- Achieving a common understanding of the priorities for the management of the lakes (economic, environmental, social and/or food security). The environmental
- Understanding the characteristics of the main fisheries in the lakes (Where, when, how, who)
- Understanding the threats linked to illegal fishing and activity in each fishery, including upstream & downstream of the fishing activity
- Assessment of the consequence of the threats (insignificant, minor, moderate, major, serious)
- Assessment of the overall risk of the threat

The objective of this exercise was to develop a risk matrix (as showed below), where priority risks would be identified. Such risk allocation process allows MCS officers to prioritise their MCS activities.

Threat	likelihood	Impact	Risk
Threat 1	Rare	Major	Moderate
Threat 2	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
Threat 3	Rare	Moderate	Low
Threat 4..... etc.	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Threat 1	Moderate	Major	High
Threat 2	Likely	Insignificant	Moderate
Threat 3	Rare	Major	Moderate
Threat 4..... etc.	Likely.....etc.	Serious.....etc.	Severe



The different steps in that process generate useful information to inform MCS strategic planning, e.g.,

- Where is IUU fishing more prevalent?
- Periods more at risk?
- Areas for at risk?
- Priority areas/periods
- Actors to be targeted
- Risks to consider when designing the plan, etc.

Discussions

- A threat that was emphasised by the countries in their presentation concerns the use of monofilament nets, who are traded across borders. It was recalled that there is a lot of instruments that are available at SADC level to address the trade of monofilaments. It was recommended to the participants to bring up this issue to their respective Directors ahead of the 42nd Meeting of the SADC Technical Committee on Fisheries which will take place 26-27 March 2025. It was suggested that this issue could be presented during the meeting by Fisheries Directors, to explore potential areas of cooperation.
- Participants recommended setting up a regional Task Force to address the issue of monofilaments and/or to organise a joint meeting with all the countries to understand who is involved in the trade of the monofilament nets.
- In Malawi, the nets are imported. However, the issue is that those nets are often labelled as general goods in transit and the authorities are not allowed to check any documentation.
- Often nets are landed in containers in Tanzanian ports, however, rarely subject to inspection or checks.

Part 2: identifying possible MCS operational measures

To support the identification of possible MCS operational measures, the participants were provided with an overview of tools that can be used to inform MCS actions. The presentation was shared with the participants.

A presentation on the potential of co-surveillance as a MCS measure had also been foreseen. Unfortunately, due to technical issues, the presentation to be done by the NGO Ripple Africa could not take place.

Discussions

- Participants asked what tools would be recommended for inland fisheries. Body-worn cameras were assessed to be the cheapest. It would also be possible to organise a pilot on use of AIS to test the systems feasibility. Many tools could be applicable to inland waters but depend on the financial capacity of the government.
- All countries could benefit from AIS, which makes it easier to share information regionally.



- It was recommended to organise online Basecamp trainings for inland fisheries countries. The Basecamp manual was shared with the countries, but it is difficult to understand for new users.
- CCTV can be placed on landing sites or on the mast of the vessel, for instance. It must be placed in a place that is safe from vandalism. It could be an idea to put CCTV on a landing site for small-scale fisheries to monitor landings.
- Participants indicated that there is a risk that smaller drones could be destroyed by fishermen.
- There could be options to link fishing authorisations to AIS, making AIS use a condition to obtain a licence. However, it needs more sensitisation to ensure fishers do not destroy the compounders.
- There was the idea to establish anonymous grievance mechanisms, to allow whistle blowers.
- It was argued that AIS is an important support to legal fishermen by providing increased safety. To comply, fishers need to see the benefits of those systems.
- Participants shared their experience that boat owners are keen to install tracking device on their vessels as they want to know where the vessels are operating. It was suggested to communicate with the boat owner to sensitise them on potential benefits.
- Political will is required to implement new technology. There also needs for sensitisation of decision makers on new technology.

Following the presentation of potential measures, participants were invited to brainstorm about possible MCS operational measures to address the identified threads, using past knowledge/what has worked and identifying what is available in terms of MCS capacity to implement measure (human, institutional, infrastructure) as well as what is needed. For these measures to be implemented, they were also asked to identify whether cooperation would be needed, reflecting on the potential to involve other agencies/other actors (e.g., co-surveillance).

Part 3: pulling it together in a surveillance plan

All the previous steps were meant to inform the writing of a surveillance plan, with the objectives to take into consideration the following elements:

1. **Objective** – based on priority measures identified
2. **Area of coverage** – specific geographic areas or fisheries?
3. **Type of activities to be monitored** – (incl. upstream and downstream of fishing activities)
4. **Monitoring and surveillance strategy** – period, frequency, duration for monitoring, conducting patrols, incl. data collection
5. **MCS needs and budget for implementation** (human, institutional and infrastructure)
6. **Clarify local/national rules and regulations and compliance framework** (sanctions and enforcement mechanisms)

Measure	Agencies/actors involved	Location	Duration	Frequency (how often, which days)	MCS needs (human, institutional, infrastructure)	Budget	Month																
							J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D					
Routine patrols during closed season for fisheries x	MCS officers of Dep. of Fisheries Dep. of Wildlife	Zone X of Lake	X hours	Twice a week, days alternating every week	Human: 2 MCS officers + 1 Department of Wildlife + 1 skipper Institutional: MoU between Wildlife and Fisheries Department in place Infrastructure: 1 patrol boat with fuel for X hours	Fuel costs for X hours x 2 days x 20 weeks (=5 months)																	
Measure 2																							
Measure 3																							

This is the last step of the risk assessment methodology. The objective of these different steps has been to help participants think strategically, to think why certain measures and approaches are better suited than others, to think creatively of how to make their activities more effective, and to be able to argue about their budgetary needs to be able implement their plan.

The participants showed appreciation for this methodology, which could be conducted for every country.

Picture 3: Restitution of group work by participant from Malawi – explaining the characteristics of Lake Malawi’s most important species



7. Corruption

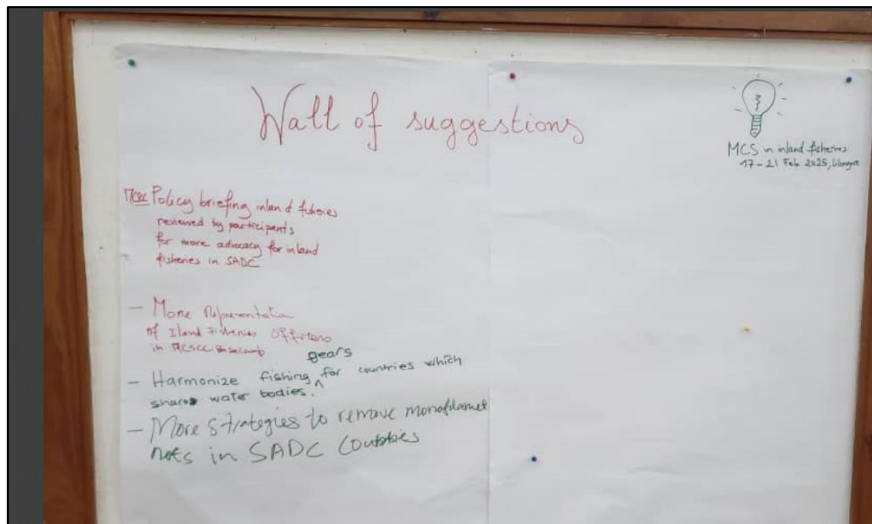
A session was focused on corruption. It was highlighted that corruption is a complex issue. In the context of small-scale (inland and marine fisheries), one major issue is Fish for Sex. Sex for Fish – women offering themselves for fish – is also growing. Corruption can involve influential people and is at different levels. One way of reducing corruption is transparency – one tool that is promoted at the regional level is the Regional Register of Fishing Vessels (RRFV), a function of the MCSCC.

8. Other recommendations and capacity building needs

In addition to the discussions and recommendations made during the training, the participants were invited to add recommendations on a “Wall of suggestions”. Additional recommendations included:

- encouragement to the countries to share stories/information to support more visibility of inland fisheries and raise awareness on the sector. Those stories could be shared through the MCSCC website
- reviewing the policy brief on inland fisheries and provide more advocacy for inland fisheries in SADC
- more representation of inland fisheries officers on Basecamp
- harmonisation of fishing gears for countries sharing waterbodies
- more strategies to remove monofilament nets in SADC countries

Picture 4: “The wall of suggestion” for participants to make recommendations regarding MCS in inland fisheries



The participants expressed needs for further trainings on the following topics:

- Arrest using MCS tool to provide evidence of IUU fishing
- climate change adaptation
- co-management
- data collection
- collection of evidence, preparing for court and prosecution procedures
- cross border cooperation and managing shared fisheries
- data security in MCS
- interagency cooperation and operations
- use of VMS tools and practical FMC monitoring workflows (SOPs)
- use of new technologies through pilot projects
- use of advanced technology when possible
- practical training related to conducting a joint water patrol



- Hands-on workshops on VMS and drone usage, expert panels for diverse perspectives, and a focus on AI/blockchain trends. Incorporate multilingual materials and post-training mentorship programs.
- more capacity building in fisheries enforcement, law enforcement and relevant legislation

9. Field Visit

The last day was used to conduct a field visit to Lake Malawi, where the participants were given a tour of the Fisheries Research Centre in Salima. The scientists from the Centre showed the facilities of the Centre, including the laboratory and equipment available, highlighting the need for funding and technical partners to strengthen the capacity of the Centre. It is equipped with a station to measure carbon emissions, through which the scientists conducted research on the evolution of carbon in the air around the lake, however they are experiencing challenges due to lack of funding to operate it. The scientists conduct regular biomass assessment, contributing to fish stock assessments of the most important species in the lake. The most recent data available on stock assessments for 2023 are yet to be published, however they are showing that the Chambo fisheries is on a state of recovery. The Centre conducts research on species present in the lake and on new species discovered during sampling. The participants were showed some of the samples of newly discovered species that the Centre is currently investigating.

A visit at a landing site around Salima was also organised, where the participants met with representatives from the Beach Village Committee of Salima Boma. This was the occasion to learn about Malawi's approach to support co-MCS activities all around the lake, an efficient model promoted by the Government that could serve as lessons learnt for the other countries.

Picture 5: Visit at the market in Salima, close to Lake Malawi, during the concluding field trip





10. Closing

The meeting was closed by Mr. Innocent Gumulira from the fisheries headquarters in Lilongwe. He thanked WWF and PROFISH Blue as well as the trainers for the meeting. He encouraged participants to use the learnings and expressed interest for further capacity building including how to process information processed through MCS activities. On behalf of the SADC MCSCC, Maria Eulalia Vales expressed her satisfaction for the organisation of this first MCS training for inland fisheries and encouraged all participants to show engagement on Basecamp.



Annex 1: Overview of MCS capacity assessment for participating countries for 2024

Institutional MCS capacity

	Zimbabwe		Zambia		Malawi		DRC		Tanzania		Mozambique	
	Segment Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Segment Industrial fishery	Segment Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Segment Industrial fishery	Segment Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Segment Industrial fishery	Segment Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Segment Industrial fishery	Segment Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Segment Industrial fishery	Segment Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Segment Industrial fishery
1.0 Institution capacity												
1.1 Effective fisheries legislation (regulations) to support MCS	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	capacity	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.2 Adequate management structure to manage the fishing sector	No capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.3 License /access control system in place and operational	No capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	capacity	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.4 Logbook or other catch document system in place and functioning	No capacity	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	capacity	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
1.5 Market / transport /export monitoring systems in place and operational	Unknown	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.6 Adequate SOPs in place for operational work	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.7 Cross checking system in place and functioning to verify catch and landing data	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	No capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
1.8 MCS risk assessment undertaken and incorporated into MCS planning	Unknown	Unknown	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	No capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.9 MCS intelligence information used to investigate crime and utilised in MCS planning	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
1.10 Co-management system for MCS in place and operational	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
1.11 Capacity to strategically plan MCS operations in place	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	capacity	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.12 Awareness activities in place on the negative impacts of IUU fishing	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.13 Adequate exchange of MCS information domestically	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.14 MCS interagency cooperation operational	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	capacity	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.15 Regional MCS cooperation in place and functioning	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	capacity	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
1.16 Ability to implement regional MCS obligations	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.17 Regional sharing of patrol platforms in place	Unknown	Unknown	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.18 Capable and able to interact in international debate on MCS and IUU fishing	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.19 NPOA IUU developed and implemented	Unknown	Adequate capacity	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
1.20 Adequate budget for MCS operations	Unknown	Adequate capacity	Unknown	Unknown	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
1.21 Suitable monitoring system to track fishing effort and catches	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	No capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Unknown	N/A
1.22 Adequate communication maintained during MCS activities (e.g. patrols)	Partial capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
1.23 Adequate safeguarding of MCS personnel	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A



Human capacity

	Zimbabwe		Zambia		Malawi		DRC		Tanzania		Mozambique	
	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment
	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery
2.0 Human capacity												
2.1 Adequate number of MCS inspectors/officers	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
2.2 Adequately trained MCS inspectors/officers	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
2.3 Adequate number of MCS enumerators	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
2.4 Adequately trained MCS enumerators	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
2.5 Adequate number of MCS managers	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
2.6 Adequately trained MCS managers	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
2.7 Adequately trained MCS VMS/satellite operators	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Unknown	N/A
2.8 Adequately trained fishers	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
2.9 Industry able to participate in co-management	No capacity	No capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	No capacity	No capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	No capacity	N/A
2.10 Adequate awareness fisheries managers of MCS issues	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
2.11 Adequate work descriptions available	No capacity	No capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A
2.12 Code of conduct in place	No capacity	No capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A

Infrastructure capacity

	Zimbabwe		Zambia		Malawi		DRC		Tanzania		Mozambique	
	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment
	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery	Small-scale (artisanal) fishery	Industrial fishery
3.0 Infrastructure capacity												
3.1 Access to adequate patrol vessels	No capacity	No capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
3.2 Access to adequate patrol planes	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	No capacity	N/A
3.3 Access to adequate vehicles (motorbikes, bikes or 4x4), including fuel	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
3.4 VMS system installed and working	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	N/A
3.5 Access to adequate satellite imagery	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.6 Adequate inspection kits available	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.7 Adequate uniforms for MCS staff	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
3.8 ID cards for MCS staff	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	Adequate capacity	Adequate capacity	No capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.9 Adequate computers for MCS activities	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A	Partial capacity	N/A
3.10 Adequate internet access	No capacity	No capacity	Partial capacity	Partial capacity	No capacity	No capacity	No capacity	N/A	Adequate capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A



Annex 2: Meeting Agenda

Day 1: Setting the scene

Time: 08.30-16:30

Time	Agenda point	Resource persons
08:30-09:00	Registration	WWF
09:00- 09:45	Welcome and opening	DOF/SADC/PROFISHB LUE/WWF/SIF
	Introduction of participants and expectations from training	All participants
	Administrative information	WWF
09:45-10:15	Setting the scene: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance and multiple benefits of marine and inland fisheries SADC instruments relevant to inland fisheries 	SIF/SADC MCSCC/ PROFISHBLUE
10:15-11:00	Challenges to sustainable fisheries management and the role of MCS applied to inland fisheries (part 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is IUU fishing and the law enforcement cycle – the context of inland fisheries What is MCS? The importance of interagency cooperation 	SIF
11:00-11:30	<i>Tea Break and group photo</i>	
11:30-12:00	Challenges to sustainable fisheries management and the role of MCS applied to inland fisheries (cont.) Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>after violation is detected – experience from the countries (lessons learnt, challenges)</i> 	SIF Participants
12:00-13:00	Country presentations and discussions (15 min per country) (Part 1)	Country representatives
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch break</i>	
14:00-15:00	Country presentations and discussions (15 min per country) (Part 2)	Country representatives



15:00-15:15	<p>Assessing MCS Capacity to address IUU fishing – understanding the assets and gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human • Institutional • Infrastructure <p>Introduction to methodology and to self-assessment by countries</p>	SIF
15:15-15:45	<i>Tea Break</i>	
15:45-16:30 (15 min) (30-45 min.)	<p>The importance of cooperation for sustainable fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional cooperation for sustainable fisheries: the role of the SADC MCSCC • The SADC Basecamp platform as a tool for information sharing and how to use it to improve MCS on inland fisheries. <p>Discussions and recommendations (in groups)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How much do they cooperate and how?</i> • <i>What works and what could be improved?</i> 	SIF Participants
16:30	<i>End of day 1</i>	

Picture 6: Restitution of group work by participant from Malawi – making recommendations on how to strengthen regional MCS cooperation on inland fisheries





Day 2: Setting the scene (cont.) and understanding IUU fishing risks in Lake Malawi, Kariba and Cahora Bassa

Time: 09:00-16:30

Time	Agenda point	Resource persons
09.00-09:30	<i>Recap Day 1</i> <i>Plenary restitution of discussions on regional cooperation</i>	
09.30-11.00	<p>FISHERY RISK ASSESSMENT: assessing risks of the fisheries in Lake Malawi and Cahora Bassa to inform strategic MCS planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology and objectives Setting up of groups <p><u>Group 1 (x2):</u> Lake Malawi (Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique) <u>Group 2:</u> Lake Kariba (Zambia, Zimbabwe, DRC)</p>	SIF
	<p>Introduction: recap of main IUU and MCS challenges identified in presentations</p>	SIF and participants
	<p>Step 0: identifying priorities for the management of the lakes</p> <p>Achieving a common understanding of the priorities</p>	SIF Participants (group work)
	<p>Step 1: understanding the characteristics of the main fisheries (group work)</p> <p>Main fisheries subsectors, characteristics and actors involved throughout the value chain (max. 5 fisheries)</p>	SIF Participants (group work)
11.00-11.30	<i>Tea Break</i>	
11.30-13.00	<p>Step 1 cont.: understanding the characteristics of the main fisheries (group work)</p> <p>Plenary presentation of results</p>	Participants (group work)
	<p>Step 2: understanding the threats linked to illegal fishing and activity in each fishery, including upstream & downstream of the fishing activity</p> <p>What, where, when, who, why and risks</p> <p>Methodology and cont. of group work</p>	SIF Participants (group work)
13.00-14.00	<i>Lunch Break</i>	



14.00-15.30	Step 2 cont.: understanding the threats linked to illegal fishing and activity in each fishery, including upstream & downstream of the fishing activity 1. Identifying threats linked to illegal fisheries and related activities in the lake, incl. prevalence and consequences (2-3 fisheries max.) 2. Prioritising the risks	SIF Participants (group work)
15.30-16.00	<i>Tea Break</i>	
16.00-16.30	MCS Capacity assessment – consolidated results of self assessments and relevance for MCS activities on Lake Malawi, Kariba and Cahora Bassa	Participants SIF
	<i>End of Day 2</i>	

Picture 7: Participant from DRC during country presentation





Day 3: MCS measures and available tools to inform MCS planning and actions

Time: 09:00-16:30

Time	Agenda point	Resource persons
09.00-11.00	Courtesy call and interview with H.E. Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change	
	<i>Tea Break</i>	
11.30-13.00	Recap Day 2	
	Presentation: overview of tools that can be used to inform MCS actions	SIF
13.00-14.00	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
14.00-14.30	Co-surveillance mechanisms as a tool – potential, experiences and challenges (incl. discussion on used cases) Experience of RIPPLE AFRICA	RIPPLE AFRICA – online
14.30-15.30	Current tools used on the lake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the context – current VMS system used in countries VMS – use and workflow – practical examples and workflow to do analysis, record keeping and reporting (SOPs) Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>usefulness of the different tools presented and needs to implement them</i> <i>use of VMS nationally and regionally</i> <i>coverage of the lake to all users</i> 	SIF Participants
15.30-16.00	<i>Tea break</i>	
16.00-16.30	Introduction to Step 3 of risk assessments and preparation for day 4: identifying possible MCS measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology Recap Step 2 of risk assessment results Cont. of group work 	SIF Participants
	<i>End of day 3</i>	



Day 4: Narrowing down MCS measures to build a surveillance plan

Time: 09:00-16:30

Time	Agenda point	Resource persons
09:00-11:00	Recap day 3	SIF
	<p>Step 3: identifying possible MCS measures</p> <p>Group work (cont.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current and past practice: what measures are working and what has not worked • Identification of mitigation measures to the identified threats (brainstorming) • Relevant actors (including actors influencing the process positively and negatively) <p>Plenary presentation of brainstorming</p>	Group work (cont.)
	<p>Step 4: narrowing it down</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categorisation of considered measures: feasibility, effectiveness, priority • Needs for successful implementation of narrowed down measures, incl. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (general) human, institutional and infrastructure needs to consider ○ external factors ○ actors to involve 	Group work (cont.)
11:00-11:30	<i>Tea Break</i>	
11:30-13:00	Pulling together elements for a surveillance plan – Lake Malawi	SIF Participants
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch break</i>	
14:00-15:30	Exercise based on identified risks: building a surveillance plan for Lake Kariba and Cahora Bassa	SIF participants
15:30-16:00	<i>Tea Break</i>	
16:00-16:30	Exercise based on identified risks: building a surveillance plan for Lake Malawi and Cahora Bassa cont.	SIF participants



Day 5: bringing it all together

Time: 09:00-16:30

Time	Agenda point	Resource persons
09:00-09:30	Summary from day 4	SIF
	Field trip	WWF Pack lunch?
14:30-16:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of the week and developing the way forward – training requirements, operational support, legal support, tools recommended for pilot testing etc. • Making the most out of regional cooperation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of the SADC MCSCC Basecamp for information sharing and how to use it to improve MCS on inland fisheries. Discussion and recommendations ○ Allocation of SADC MCSCC Basecamp users • Evaluation of Workshop • Closure 	SIF Participants
16:00	<i>Closure and Tea Break</i>	

Picture 8: Visit of a Beach Village Community group at Lake Malawi





The Southern African Development Community Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC) is supporting national efforts to stop illegal fishing in the region.

For more information go to:

www.sadc.int