

Report on the Regional Workshops on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU)/Saiko Fishing

Presentations, Discussions and Outcomes of Stakeholder Forum on How to Stop Fish Transshipment by Artisanal Fishermen in Western and Central Regions of Ghana



January 27, 2015, SSNIT Conference Room, Takoradi

February 3, 2015, Cape Coast Hotel Conference Hall, Cape Coast

Funding support from



This publication is available electronically on the Hen Mpoano website at <http://www.henmpoano.org>

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Please cite this report as:

Hen Mpoano. (2015). Regional Workshops on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) / *Saiko* Fishing: Presentations, Discussions and Outcomes of Stakeholder Forum on How to Stop Fish Transshipment by Artisanal Fishermen in Western and Central Regions of Ghana. Hen Mpoano and BUSAC. 28pp.

Disclaimer:

This publication is made possible by the generous support of BUSAC. The contents are the responsibility of the author as part of the Addressing Illegal Fishing through Education and Sensitization for Sustainable Fisheries Management Project and do not necessarily reflect the views of BUSAC and its funding agencies.

Cover Photo: Participants at the Regional Fisheries Workshop (Credit: Hen Mpoano)

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms	2
Introduction.....	3
Workshop Structure	3
Speeches and Statements of Support	5
Keynote Statement and Welcome Address by Mr. Kofi Agbogah: Director of Hen Mpoano ...	5
Statement of support by Mr. Alex Sabah: Regional Director, Fisheries Commission Western Region and Chairman for the Western Regional Fisheries Workshop	5
Statement of Support by Mr. Fredrick Poku-Aikins: Assigned Project Monitor for BUSAC....	6
Statement of Support by Mr. Yaw Atobrah: Regional Director, Fisheries Commission, Central Region and the Chairman for the Central Regional Fisheries Workshop	6
Session I: Fisheries Enforcement and Challenges	8
Presentation I: Enforcement of Fisheries Act and Regulations: Current Challenges	8
Plenary Discussion: Western Region	9
Questions and Contributions.....	9
Responses.....	10
Plenary Discussion: Central region	11
Questions and contributions.....	11
Responses.....	12
Session II: Rapid Assessment of IUU in Western and Central Region	13
Presentation II: Overview of IUU, Research Findings and Implication for Fisheries in Ghana	13
Breakout Groups: The Way Forward in Addressing <i>Saiko</i> Fishing	15
Report from <i>Saiko</i> Fisher’s Breakout Group.....	17
Report from Regular Fisher’s Breakout Group.....	18
Report from Fisheries Manger’s Breakout Group.....	20
Outcomes and Way Forward	22
Annexes.....	23
Annex I: Participant List for Western Regional Fisheries Stakeholders’ Workshop.....	23
Annex II: Participant List for Central Regional Fisheries Stakeholders’ Workshop.....	25
Annex III: Workshop Session Plan	27

List of Acronyms

AG	Attorney General
BUSAC	Business Sector Advocacy Challenge
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EJF	Environmental Justice Foundation
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FEU	Fisheries Enforcement Unit
FC	Fisheries Commission
FoN	Friends of the Nation
GIFA	Ghana Inshore Fisher's Association
GITA	Ghana Industrial Trawlers Association
GNCFC	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICCAT	International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MOC	Maritime Operation Center
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UCC	University of Cape Coast
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

Introduction

The regional fisheries stakeholders' workshops form part of the project on Addressing Illegal Fishing through Education and Sensitization of Stakeholders for Sustainable Fisheries Management in Ghana. It is a direct follow-up activity to the rapid assessment of the status of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) with respect to *Saiko* fishing in 3 landing beaches at Apam, Elmina and Axim. The stakeholders' workshops were organized in Takoradi, Western Region and Cape Coast, Central Region on the 27th of January and 3rd February 2015 respectively, to discuss IUU fishing with stakeholders.

There were 60 participants in attendance for the Western Regional workshop and 44 participants attended the Central Regional workshop. Participants at both workshops were drawn from Fisheries Commission, Attorney General's Department, Fishermen, Fishmongers, Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council (GNCF), Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF), Ghana Inshore Fishermen Association (GIFA), Fisheries Enforcement Unit (FEU), UCC, KNUST, Media, By-catch Collectors Association, NGOs, BUSAC, Chief Fishermen and *Konkohemas* (see Annex I and II for participant list)

The specific objectives of the workshops were to:

1. discuss the findings of the rapid assessment of IUU fishing in Axim, Apam and Elmina.
2. sensitize the stakeholders on IUU fishing in general and *Saiko* fishing in particular
3. validate the findings of the assessment.
4. draw up recommendations from stakeholders on how to stop *Saiko* fishing.

This report details the proceedings and recommendations from both the Central and Western Regional Fisheries stakeholders' workshops.

Workshop Structure

The one-day regional fisheries stakeholders' workshops consisted of 3 plenary presentations from scientists and fisheries managers divided between 2 thematic areas (grouped as sessions). The first session was followed by a plenary discussion and questions asked from the floor. The second session of the workshop consisted of presentation of research findings and breakout sessions where participants were divided among 3 focus groups looking at how *Saiko* fishing can be stopped in Ghana and the role stakeholders should play (see Annex III for workshop session plan).



Figure 1: Workshop participants. (Photo Credit: Hen Mpoano)

*Government should take action now!
Ghana fisheries is gradually going into
extinction. We can learn valuable
management lessons from countries
with good fisheries management.*

Nana Duncan I
Chief Fisherman, Elmina Lower

Speeches and Statements of Support¹

Keynote Statement and Welcome Address by Mr. Kofi Agbogah: Director of Hen Mpoano

Kofi Agbogah welcomed participants and highlighted the importance of fisheries to Ghana's economy and the need to collectively protect the fisheries. He provided some background to the BUSAC funded project on IUU/*Saiko* fishing. Although there are various forms of IUU fishing, the project's focus at the moment was on transshipment of fish which is locally referred to as *Saiko*.

The Project, he said, is aimed at supporting the work of the Fisheries Commission in the area of sensitization on the fisheries laws and regulation. He drew the attention of participants to the amendment of the Fisheries Law, Act 880, and how the penalty for transshipment is now high. This was in response to the recent yellow card given to Ghana by European Union. Offenders are now liable to a 30,000 penalty unit fine under the amendment. This he said translates to GHc360,000 and is likely to cripple any fisherman caught transshipping fish from industrial vessels.

He noted that the fisheries sector is not adequately resourced to effectively cover the over 330 landing sites and hence the involvement of Hen Mpoano to support the work of the commission by listening to all stakeholders and collectively forging a way forward together to sustain our fisheries resources.

He urged participants to have an open mind as they discuss the issues and make proposals on a way forward in addressing IUU fishing in Ghana's territorial waters.

Statement of support by Mr. Alex Sabah: Regional Director, Fisheries Commission Western Region and Chairman for the Western Regional Fisheries Workshop

Mr. Sabah highlighted the huge sum of revenue that the fisheries sector provides for the nation and how IUU fishing is crippling the sector. He also touched on his experience with *Saiko* fishers in Cape Coast during his tenure as the Regional Director of Fisheries.

He concluded by lauding the work of Hen Mpoano in the Western Region and pledged his support to the project. It was his hope that at the end of the workshop participants would come up with strong recommendations on how *Saiko* fishing could be eradicated. He added his voice to the earlier mention of the amended Act 880 by Mr. Agbogah and how the new law is out to eradicate IUU fishing.

¹ This section combines the speeches from both the Western and Central Regional Workshop



Figure 2: Top-Left: Mr. Kofi Agbogah; Top-Right: Mr. Alex Sabah; Bottom: Mr. Yaw Atobrah. (Photo Credit: Hen Mpoano)

Statement of Support by Mr. Fredrick Poku-Aikins: Assigned Project Monitor for BUSAC

Mr. Poku-Aikins stressed on the negative effects *Saiko* fisheries is having on Ghana's fisheries resources and revenue generated from the sector. He said IUU is a global issue and is being combated at the global level as well, and in lieu of this, BUSAC has also lent its support to combat IUU fishing here in Ghana through funding support to local NGOs in the fisheries sector.

He called on participants to have oneness of purpose to arrive at a solution by way of recommendations for the sustainability of *hen mpoano* (our coast) which is our future.

Statement of Support by Mr. Yaw Atobrah: Regional Director, Fisheries Commission, Central Region and the Chairman for the Central Regional Fisheries Workshop

Mr. Atobrah accepted his position as the chairman of the workshop. As the Director of Fisheries Commission in the Central Region, he said he knows how rife *saiko* is in the Region and if a project of this nature is coming to support the work of the Commission in the area of

sensitization, then it is a laudable one. *“We as a commission slept on the job but now we are picking up”* he stated.

He said his outfit will also support the work of Hen Mpoano to ensure that the project is successful. He charged participants to come up with recommendations that would lead to the sustainability of the fisheries sector.

*Fishermen should be consulted in
formulation of fisheries policies because
we understand the sea better than the
fisheries managers.*

Egya Kwamena Amissah
Chief Fisherman’s Linguist, Elmina -Bantama

Session I: Fisheries Enforcement and Challenges

Presentation I: Enforcement of Fisheries Act and Regulations: Current Challenges

Mr. Yaw Atobrah, the Regional Director of Fisheries Commission in Central Region, presented on the topic “Enforcement of Fisheries Act and Regulations: Current Challenges”. His presentation was inspired by participatory enforcement strategy formulated by Friends of the Nation (FoN) with BUSAC funding. In his presentation he took participants through the history of Fisheries Commission, the laws regulating the work of the commission and what the commission is doing in the field of enforcement. He concluded with the challenges facing the enforcement work of the commission and some short and long term measures that can be used as mitigation against these challenges.

Take-home Messages:

- Fisheries were originally managed by traditionally authorities before colonial rule.
- Fisheries Act 625, 2002 established the MCS unit and was given the following functions:
 - Monitoring control surveillance of all fishing operations within the fishery waters by whatever appropriate means including, the management and running of a satellite base station for using satellite communication for data transmission relation to the activities of foreign fishing vessels licensed to operate within the EEZ of Ghana.
 - Enforcement of the Fisheries Act and Regulation and any other enactment relating to the regulation of fisheries activities.
- The MCS unit is comprised of Secretariat of the Commission, Navy, Air Force, Attorney from Min. of Justice, officers of water Research.

Some of the problem identified by the MCS in the Inshore and artisanal fisheries includes:

- Use of light as fish aggregating device (FAD)
- Mesh size problems
- Fishing without license
- Building of boat without authorization
- Fishing without license
- Use of unapproved gears
- Use of light FAD
- Use of noxious substances
- Use of explosives
- Use of Bamboos

Fisheries enforcement activities are not without challenges. Some of these challenges are:

- Poor appreciation of fisheries related offences
- Lack of identification for artisanal vessels
- Inadequate financial and budgetary resources

- Lack of expertise in fraud and other related offences.
- Lack of motivation for MCS personnel
- Logistics
- Issues of selective enforcement
- Uniqueness of fishing methods among ethnic groups
- Open access nature of the resources management
- Spread of the distribution of landing sites
- Weak institutional co-ordination
- The role of the District Assemblies and Enforcement

The following short and long term measures can be used to address the challenges facing the commission.

- Short term measures:
 - Improve information or statistic of all fisheries sector.
 - Provision of adequate budgetary support for enforcement
 - Intensification of enforcement activities
 - Education on the harmful effects of illegal fishing
 - Stakeholder engagement by civil society organization on the need for a paradigm shift from open access to property rights based fisheries
 - Canoe registration and licensing
 - Freeze on the entry of artisanal, semi industrial and industrial vessels into the fishery
 - Installation of VMS on all industrial and semi industrial vessels to monitor their operation
- Long term measures:
 - Development of Policy on property rights based fisheries management for Ghana
 - Review of the necessary legal and regulatory framework to accommodate IUU, property rights based issues, flag state responsibilities, access to market related issues and licensing regime based on the availability of the fisheries resources

Plenary Discussion: Western Region

Questions and Contributions:

- You mentioned in your presentation that fishermen are not to catch fish with eggs in them. How will the fishers know a fish is matured?
- Ghana has weak territorial waters and because of this anyone can come into our waters and do as they please
- There are people who continue to engage in illegal fishing but there has not been any form of punishment for them.

- Law enforcement agencies should be resourced adequately to be able to discharge their duties.
- Fishermen allegedly say dolphin and turtles come to pick fish from their catch in their nets and end up getting tangled. Findings have shown that the animals are hammered/injured on purpose.
- We should stop the blame game and together let us all look for a way forward for fishery sector.

“

Authority of the Chief Fishermen should be restored, without it he cannot effectively manage activities at the landing beach. His authority should be back by law under a co-management agreement.

”

Micheal Nokoe
Secretary to Chief Fisherman, Lower Axim

Responses:

- Fishermen, who really know their trade, know when fish are gravid and what time of the year this happens. The gravid species apply more to crustaceans i.e., crabs, lobsters and shrimps as their eggs are borne externally.
- There are VMS and MOC to control and safe guard the waters of Ghana. It may appear weak to you but it is not. There is also collaboration among the Navy and Air Force as well as between other neighbouring countries so there is regional sharing of information to ensure safety of the regional waters.
- Arrests of offender are made from time to time but because there is an out of court settlement option for offenders, you think those engaged in illegalities are not punished. The fisheries law is not aimed at sending people to jail but to deter offenders through fines.

Plenary Discussion: Central region

Questions and contributions:

- How soon can the illegalities be stopped? We can learn from countries like South Africa and Morocco which have good fisheries management practices. Government should take action now because Ghana's fishery is gradually going into extinction.
- We have similar workshops all the time. I will ask that test kits be provided at our landing sites to test and end arguments that ensue when we challenge fishermen we suspect to have caught fish using obnoxious chemicals.
- Before the fisheries laws traditional authorities existed and they were able to manage the fisheries. I agree that increase in population in fisheries is compounding the problem but fisheries should be devoid of politics; politicians should allow fishermen to manage their own affairs. I will ask this question: Does the Central Regional Director of Fisheries follow cases of arrest in the face of political influence?
- The rig lights are attracting fish and depriving fishermen of good catch. How are they managing such situations in places with offshore oil rigs?
- Any management option designed for the fisheries should go for a win-win solution for all and must be an object management plan.

They (Saiko operators) are saying they are not culpable ok. I will go further because I know what goes into it; it goes to the core of our law. I will tackle this one: let's look at the industrial sector, there can be partnership. We don't enter into partnership on even terms; the Ghanaian counterpart of these companies are more or less fronting! They are more or less fronting, their equity in it is almost nonexistence. So in their main agreement what it constitute is that they also live on the by-catch, it is the by-catch that they also get and sell to get their money. That is the bottom-line. So if you stop going to collect their hutches would be full and they would come to port. What you are collecting now is no longer a by-catch, it's a target species.

Papa Yaw Atobrah
Director, Fisheries Commission, Central Region

Responses:

- My authority comes from the law. Political interference is true and false. We do not publish out of court settlement cases and that is why people have the impression that most arrest cases do not end up in prosecution. The out of court settlement option is available to everyone. There are times some of the case and political clout behind them is beyond my powers
- The sea belongs to you the resource user and not to the politicians and so you should also stand your ground if you think the influence of politics in fisheries is having a negative impact on your livelihood.
- I agree that there are so many canoes out there now and some of them are so huge. There is no access regulation in our artisanal fisheries so it is not the light that is leading to the dwindling catch but the increase numbers of canoes/population



**Figure 3: Participants asking questions and making contributions after the presentations.
(Photo Credit: Hem Mpoano)**

Session II: Rapid Assessment of IUU in Western and Central Region

Presentation II: Overview of IUU, Research Findings and Implication for Fisheries in Ghana

The presentation on the outcome of the rapid assessment of IUU fishing in Axim (Western Region), Apam and Elmina (Central Region) was delivered by Dr. Benjamin Betey Campion, lecturer from Department of Fisheries and Watershed Management at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology; Mr. Cephas Asare, Program Officer from Hen Mpoano and Dr. Denis Worlanyo Aheto, Senior Lecturer from the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences at the University of Cape Coast. The presentation detailed the general overview of IUU fishing globally, the outcome of the assessment carried on IUU fishing in the selected communities and what implications these findings have on fisheries in Ghana.



Figure 4: From left to right: Dr Benjamin Betey Campion, Mr. Cephas Asare and Dr. Denis Worlanyo Aheto presenting the research findings to participants. (Photo credit: Hen Mpoano)

Take-home Messages:

- IUU refers to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated or “pirate” fishing. It is a global phenomenon with significant environmental, economic and social consequences.
- Between US\$10 billion to US\$23.5 billion is lost yearly to IUU fishing globally with West African waters having the highest level of IUU. About 37% of the region’s fish catch is lost to IUU.
- Insecurity, underdevelopment and poor governance are the ingredients that enable IUU fishing to thrive.
- The common types of this Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing includes:
 - Illegal/poaching activities
 - Illegal fishing which may be undertaken by otherwise legally licensed vessels
 - Misreporting, or failing to report catch and other data
 - Unregulated fishing

- In Ghana, *Saiko* is one form of IUU gradually gaining grounds in some of the fishing communities. *Saiko* is the local parlance used to refer to fish transshipment between industrial vessel and artisanal canoes and the practice has so far been identified in Axim, Apam and Elmina.
- Transfer of cargo offshore, sale of incidental capture or by-catch by industrial fleet offshore is illegal under the fisheries laws.
- Historically, *Saiko* fishing dates back to the 1970s in Ghana. It started with trade by barter exchange and has now transformed into full “fish for money” business. The fish landed by *Saiko* operators suggests that it is no longer a by-catch but targeted fishing by the industrial vessels.
- A total of about 48 canoes practice the *Saiko* fishing in the three study sites and employs a crew of about 59. Each canoe has a capacity to carry between 500 and 400 frozen slabs of fish per trip depending on the size of the canoe.
- A fishing trip can take as long as 12 to 72 hours and fuel consumption can be in excess of about 140 gallons per trip depending on how far the industrial vessel is anchored.
- There is always market available for *Saiko* fish. The market for this IUU fish in Ghana extends as far as Elubo in the Western Region and Tamale in the Northern Region. A slab of fish is sold between GHc26 and GHc30 to a fishmonger.
- *Saiko* operators are registered by the Ghana Industrial Trawlers Association (GITA) into an association called By-catch Collectors Association with each registered canoe identified with marking (a circle with a horizontal line in the middle). Every registered canoe pays tax to the District/Municipal Assembly in which it operates.
- *Saiko* fishermen perceive their activity to be legal to some degree because of the tax they pay to the district assemblies and the winning of a court action against them in 2001 filed by the regular artisanal fishermen at the Cape Coast High Court.
- *Saiko* fishing depletes fish stock, destroys marine habitat, distorts traditional fishing practices and weakens coastal communities.
- The overall effect of this type of fishing is that catch among artisanal fishers will continue to decline with negative implications for the seafood industry.

Breakout Groups: The Way Forward in Addressing *Saiko* Fishing

The industrial vessels should be made to fish in our waters for only 6 months instead of the all year round fishing they are enjoying now because their constant trawling of our sea is destroying the sea floor and the rocks under the sea. These rocks provide shelter and food for the fish.

Kow Panyin
Regional Best Fisherman, Apam

In the final part of the workshop, participants were divided into 3 groups: Group 1: *Saiko* Fishers; Group 2: Regular Fishers and Group 3: Resource managers. Each group deliberated on how *Saiko* fishing can be stopped and what role stakeholders should play in eradicating *Saiko*. The synthesis of both Central and Western Region breakout sessions are presented here.



Figure 5: Participants during the breakout session. (Photo Credit: Hen Mpoano)

Report from *Saiko* Fisher's Breakout Group

“

If we are not careful we would reach zero catch in our fisheries – it is possible! We should work together to find a sustainable way forward for the fisheries.

”

Nana Duncan I
Chief Fisherman, Elmina Lower

Facilitator: Dr. Denis Worlanyo Aheto and Mr. Kofi Agbogah

Rapporteur: Daniel Nii Doku Nortey

How do we stop *Saiko*?

We have agreed to stop the practice but we will need some grace period to retrieve money that we have paid to the trawl vessels. Effective eradication of *Saiko* will greatly depend on mutual understanding among all resource users.

To ensure that the practice is completely eradicated there should be:

- Community policing to report illegal activities;
- Stop the canoe service supplies from delivery of fruits and water to the trawl vessels;
- There should be intensive education and sensitization on the implication of IUU fishing in our waters and the law regulating IUU fishing activities particularly transshipment.

What should be the role FEU in stopping *Saiko*?

- FEU should intensify their patrols and their presence should be visible at the landing sites;
- Government should provide the needed logistical support to facilitate the activities of the FEU. E.g. fuel for patrols;
- Avenues should be created for reporting illegal/suspicious activities to the FEU by community watch dogs or informants.

What role should the various Fishers Association play in stopping *Saiko*?

- Power and authority should be given back to chief fishermen so as to be able to effect arrest of offenders at the landing sites;
- There should be de-politicization of fisheries issues at the community level;

- Reporting channel for offences established clearly e.g. use of toll-free numbers that are functional.

What is awareness level on the law on transshipment?

- There is general lack of knowledge on transshipment law among fishermen;
- The Fisheries Commission should coordinate with the local fisheries authority for effective dissemination of information.

How do we achieve a win-win situation for all stakeholders?

- New skills options should be given to *Saiko* operators through alternative livelihood options;
- Help to retool local fisheries through fisheries cooperative and support from state through provision of supplies such as net at affordable prices;
- Enforce community surveillance and enforce regulations on other illegal practices such as light fishing, dynamite etc.

Report from Regular Fisher's Breakout Group

“
*Fishermen should be consulted in
formulation of fisheries policies because
we understand the sea better than the
fisheries managers.*
”

Egya Kwamena Amissah
Chief Fisherman's Linguist, Elmina-Bantama

Facilitator/ Rapporteur: Justice Carmillus. Mensah

How do we stop *Saiko*?

Saiko was formerly known as “*Japole*”. It was popularised by the activities of pair trawlers in 1999. The *Saiko* fishing is politically motivated. It is a significant factor contributing to the proliferation of other illegal fishing practices and should be stopped. The increase in the number of industrial fishing fleets in our water could consequently lead to stock depletion in Ghana's territorial water.

- The fishing activities of the industrial vessels should be effectively and properly regulated. Industrial vessels including pair-trawlers should be licensed and a total ban of industrial trawl vessel should be instituted in the country.
- Pair-trawling as a fishing method was launched in Sekondi by a government official.
- The law on mesh size should be enforced at the industrial fishing level.
- Marine Police to monitor industrial vessels and ensure they do not fish within the EEZ.
- A detailed study on industrial fishing activities in the West African waters should be carried out.
- District Assemblies should stop taking taxes from *Saiko* fishers.
- Industrial fishing licence which allows fishing vessels to fish all year round should be discouraged. Fishing activities of the industrial vessels should be restricted to 6 months in the year.
- If possible, industrial fishing activities should be halted in Ghana.
- Fish processors should be prohibited from buying transhipped fish brought to the landing site.
- Hen Mpoano should be actively involved in the sensitization and education on how to manage the fishery so as to safeguard our fish stock.
- Every vessel operating in Ghana's territorial water should be given a total allowable catch. Close seasons should be instituted in our fisheries and enforced without bias.

What should be the role FEU in stopping *Saiko*?

- Government should take the lead in enforcement
- FEU should patrol/comb landing sites. They should identify *Saiko* boats with symbol and tires
- Government should empower and equip fishers, chief fishermen, fishermen association, etc. to help with enforcement. E.g. Cause the arrest of *Saiko* fishers at landing sites
- Government should motivate and provide the necessary logistical support to fishermen associations. E.g. cameras with GPS functionalities to capture the activities for easy prosecution
- Nepotism should be discouraged

What role should the various fisher associations play in stopping *Saiko*?

- Target major landing sites
- Empower chief fishermen/ security services to confiscate and share *saiko* fish among regular fishers
- Extend education and sensitization

What is awareness level on the law on transshipment?

- Low level of awareness at the community level
- Fisheries Commission should create awareness in landing sites

Report from Fisheries Manger's Breakout Group

There is no access regulation in our artisanal fisheries and this has compounded the problem facing the fisheries sector in this country.

Papa Yaw Atobrah

Director, Fisheries Commission, Central Region

Facilitator: Dr Benjamin Betey Campion

Rapporteur: Cephass Asare

Pragmatic measures are being taken to create a nationwide awareness of the fisheries laws and regulation by the Fisheries Commission. This would be rolled out soon.

How do we stop *Saiko*?

- Enforcement activity should target industrial vessels
 - Identify vessels involved in *Saiko* (get information from artisanal fishers)
 - Observers should be placed on board fishing vessels
 - Recruit some industrial vessels as informants
- Provide incentive for information volunteered by informants
 - Protection for informants
 - Incentive for observers on board fishing vessels
- Sensitization on fisheries laws should target industrial vessels separately
- Law enforcers should be protected
 - E.g. provision of comprehensive insurance packages

What role should FEU play in stopping *Saiko*?

- Recognition of FEU as an enforcement unit.
- FEU arresting officers should follow up on cases to ensure full prosecution.

- Cases of arrests should be published in national newspapers to serve as deterrent to those who flout the law believing that there would never be an arrest.
- Education on the fisheries laws should be extended to the Central Region as transshipment is rife in the region.
- Empower Chief fishermen and traditional authorities in fishing communities through co-management options in the fisheries laws.
- The FEU should construct or purchase *Saiko* boat for the purpose of investigation to provide evidence to support prosecution cases.
- Provision of GPS enabled cameras to document the position of infractions with pictures to facilitate prosecution

Advice from AG's office: Madam Patricia Klinogo, Chief State Attorney

- Case brought in for prosecution should be well built and supported with irrefutable evidence.
- Police must follow and have interest in prosecution of cases
- Train AG personnel on new fisheries laws
- Energy Commission should be involved to prove that bulbs used in fishing are within limit.
- Women should be included in the fight against transshipment of fish as they are the buyers and sometimes financiers of fishing trips.

*Sensitization should not target just we
Saiko operators but the industrial
trawlers too. Most of these vessels are
not registered with GITA because of this
it is difficult to regulate the way they
sell their by-catch.*

Stephen Yaw
Secretary, By-catch Collectors Association, Elmina

Outcomes and Way Forward

Outcomes

The workshop was successful in bringing key stakeholders together to discuss in detail what should be done to halt the proliferation of *Saiko* fishing. It also provided stakeholders an avenue to discuss and understand each other's interest as well as the need for collaboration in dealing with the management problems confronting the fisheries in the affected communities. Participants were able to outline concrete steps that should be taken into account towards the eradication of *Saiko* fishing.

It was clear from the discussions that *Saiko* fishing should be eradicated due to its dire effect on Ghana's fisheries and for the fact that it is a transshipment activity banned and punishable by law.

Way Forward

A follow-up workshop will be organised to discuss and finalise a sensitization strategy. The strategy will be jointly developed with stakeholders. This strategy will inform a well-informed sensitization campaign by Hen Mpoano in both Central and Western Regions as recommended by participants during the workshops.

“

If not for this meeting I would never have heard that the fisheries law has been amended. I will ask that Hen Mpoano organize a bigger community meeting, like it was done during the launch of this programme, to educate the fishermen who are not here on the effect of Saiko on our fisheries.

”

Araba Kwansima
Secretary to Konkohemaa, Elmina

Annexes

Annex I: Participant List for Western Regional Fisheries Stakeholders' Workshop

No	Name	Organisation / Community	Position	SEX	
				M	F
1	P. Gbambila	Ghanaian Times	Reporter	x	
2	George Grant Yankson	GBC Radio News	Reporter	x	
3	Isaac Mensah-Kane	Fisheries Commission	Driver	x	
4	Francis K. Eshun	G.I.F.A	Chairman	x	
5	Michael Nokoe	G.N.C.F.C/Axim	Secretary	x	
6	Nana Kojo Eshun	Lower Axim	Chief Fisherman	x	
7	Aba Enyam	Lower Axim	Konkohema		x
8	Margaret Graham	Apowesika	Konkohema		x
9	Philomena Maccathy	Upper Axim	Konkohema		x
10	Nana Etwe Erzane	Upper Axim	Chief fisherman	x	
11	Nana Kojo Pegu	Apowesika	Chief Fisherman	x	
12	Kwame Sarpey	Axim			x
13	Boboanosi	Axim	Chief Fisherman	x	
14	HanahAsal	Axim	konkohema		x
15	Grace Amelema	Brawire, Axim	Konkohema		x
16	Nana Annan	Brawire, Axim	Chief Fisherman	x	
17	Kojo Panyin	Axim	Chief Fisherman	x	
18	William V. Woode	GIFA/Takoradi	Secretary	x	
19	Emmanuel Botchway	GIFA/Sekondi	Secretary	x	
20	Emmanuel Ohene Marfo	Fisheries Commission	Fisheries Officer	x	
21	Josephine Laryea	Fisheries Commission	Asst. Fisheries Officer		x
22	Joseph Dzifa Fiagbedzi	Marine Police (FEU)	CPL	x	
23	Wonder Kpedatpr	Marine Police (FEU)	D/CPL	x	
24	CPOII Agbenorku Paul	FEU	CPOII	x	
25	LS Obeng Tabiri	Navy (FEU)	LS	x	
26	Augustine Agyeman	FEU	Driver	x	
27	Alhassan Arafat Salifu	Fisheries Comm. Axim	Axim Zonal Officer	x	
28	Kobena Acquah	Democrat/Yes FM	Reporter	x	
29	Yaaba Yamulah	New Statement	Reg. correspondent		x

30	Kobina Annan	Radio Silver	Report	x	
31	Theodore Kwadjosse	Fisheries Commission	Sen. Fisheries Officer	x	
32	Daniel Awuku-Nyanteh	Fisheries Commission	Fisheries Prot. Officer	x	
33	Kuusaana Peter C.	EJF	Project officer	x	
34	Alex Sabah	Fisheries Commission	Regional director	x	
35	Evans Arizi Kwasi	UCC	Senior Research Asst.	x	
36	J.K. Ansah	G.N.C.F.C	Secretary	x	
37	Benjamin Champion	KNUST	Lecturer/Consultant	x	
38	Denis Aheto	UCC	Lecturer/Consultant		
39	Fred Poku-Aikins	BUSAC	Monitor	x	
40	Pat Klinogo	Attorney General's Dept.	Chief State Attorney	x	
41	John Nsiah	Police	Bodyguard	x	
42	Felicia Yeboah	GNA	Journalist		x
43	Ray Agbenyfia	Ghana Palaver	Media	x	
44	Jonathan Debley	GTV	Media	x	
45	George Afriyie	GTV	Media	x	
46	Michael Adodoadzi	GTV	Media	x	
47	Ato Djan	Radio Shama	Media	x	
48	Benjamin Dodo	Attorney General's Dept.	Driver	x	
49	Atobrah Papa Yaw	Fisheries Comm. C/C	Director	x	
50	Francis Kwofie	Axim	By-Catch Fisher	x	
51	Theophilus Boachie-Yiadom	FoN	Project Officer	x	
52	Dorcas Koomson	Axim	Konkohema's Rep		x
53	Cephas Asare	Hen Mpoano	Program Officer	x	
55	Daniel D.N. Nortey	Hen Mpoano	Program Officer	x	
56	Adiza Owusu	Hen Mpoano	Program Officer		x
57	Justice C. Mensah	Hen Mpoano	GIS Officer	x	
58	Caroline Hammond	Hen Mpoano	Admin Assistance		x
59	Kofi Agbogah	Hen Mpoano	Director	x	
60	Ali Issah	Hen Mpoano	Logistics Officer	x	

Annex II: Participant List for Central Regional Fisheries Stakeholders' Workshop

No	Name	Organisation / Community	Position	SEX	
				M	F
1	Charles Smith	GBC Radio	Reporter	x	
2	Philip Mensah	Tv3	Reporter	x	
3	Nana Mensa-Bonsu	G.N.C.F.C	Chief Fisherman		x
4	Araba Kwansima	Elmina	Fishmonger		x
5	Maame Besiwa	Elmina	Fishmonger	x	
6	Charles Ansah-Okyere	Abandze	Sec. To Chief Fisherman	x	
7	Nana Senaman Tewa	G.N.C.F.C	Chief Fisherman	x	
8	Vincent Brown (Po)	Elmina	By-Catch	x	
9	Richard Annan	Elmina	By-Catch	x	
10	Stephen Yaw	Elmina	By-Catch	x	
11	Atobrah Papa Yaw	FC/Cape Coast	Reg. Director	x	
12	Isaac Mensah-Kane	FC/ Cape Coast	Driver	x	
13	Kuusaana Peter C.	E.J.F – Ghana	Project Officer	x	
14	Nana Obremu	G.N.C.F.C	Chief Fisherman	x	
15	Egya Kwamena Amissah	B.A.F.U	Kyeame	x	
16	Christopher Awortwi	B.A.F.U	Secretary	x	
17	Nana Agnes Bissue	B.A.F.U	Konkohema		x
18	Dr. Benjamin Campion	K.N.U.S.T	Lecturer/Consultant	x	
19	Najih Lazer	USAID/SFMP	Senior Fisheries Advisor	x	
20	Nana Kobena Caiquo	G.N.C.F.C	Chief Fisherman	x	
21	K.E. Quansah	G.N.C.F.C	Secretary	x	
22	Kow Panyin	G.N.C.F.C	Chairman	x	
23	Kwame Gyan	G.N.C.F.C	Nat. Best Fisherman	x	
24	Isaac Ekow Anaman	Fisheries Commission	Principal Tech. Officer	x	
25	Kojo Sortoh Mensah	G.I.F.A	Nat. Vice President	x	
26	George Anti	Fisheries Commission	Dep. Reg. Dir. Of Fisheries	x	
27	Edward Quainoo	G.I.F.A	Fisherman	x	
28	Hanu Godfried W.	Fisheries Commission	Asst. Fisheries Officer	x	
29	Nana K. Duncan I	Elmina Lower	Chief Fisherman	x	

30	Antie Araba Otuwa	Elmina Lower	Konkohema		x
31	Nana Buadu	GTV	Cape Coast	x	
32	Evans Arizi Kwasi	UCC	Senior Research Assistant	x	
33	Prince W. Gyimah	UCC	Student	x	
34	Alex Sabah	FC/Takoradi	Regional Director	x	
35	Dr. Denis Aheto	UCC	Consultant	x	
36	Ato Quansah	Elmina	By-catch	x	
37	Nana Boafo	Kafodzidzi	Chief fisherman	x	
38	Elizabeth Effa	UCC	Senior research Assistant		x
39	Sheila Fynn-Korsah	UCC	Senior research Assistant		x
40	Ali Issah	Hen Mpoano	Logistics officer	x	
41	Adiza Owusu	Hen Mpoano	Project officer		x
42	Cephas Asare	Hen Mpoano	Project officer	x	
43	Caroline Hammond	Hen Mpoano	Admin assistant		x
44	Kofi Agbogah	Hen Mpoano	Director	x	

Annex III: Workshop Session Plan

Time	Activities
09.00	Arrival of participants and registration
09.30	Welcome and Introduction of Chairperson Self-introduction by participants
09.40	Statement by BUSAC
09.50	Statement by GNCFC
10.00	Statement by By-Catch Fisheries Association
10.10	Keynote Statement by Hen Mpoano
10.20	Workshop Objective and Structure
Session 1	
10.30	Plenary Presentation 1: Enforcement of Fisheries Act and Regulations: Current Challenges
10.45	Plenary Discussion
11.00	Presentation 2: Participatory Development of an Enforcement Strategy for Improved Enforcement of the Fisheries laws by Friends of Nation
11.15	Plenary Discussion
11.30	Coffee Break
Session 2	
12.00	Presentation 3: Key Findings of IUU Assessment in Western and Central Region
	Part I: General Overview of IUU
	Part II: Research Findings
	Part III: Conclusion (What does the finding mean to fisheries management)
12.45	Breakout Group The breakout group session will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate research findings from stakeholders • Draw up recommendations from stakeholders
13.45	Lunch
14.45	Plenary report back
Closing Remark	
15.30	Hen Mpoano