

Report of the coastal state review for the Atlantic Ocean tuna purse seine fishery (Capsen S.A. and Grand Bleu S.A.) against the Marine Stewardship Council Fisheries Standard - Principle 3

Version 1.0

Prepared by

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1 Glossary

Acronym	Definition
ANAM	Agence Nationale des Affaires Maritimes (National Agency of Maritime Affairs)
AOTTP	Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tuna Tagging Programme
CAB	Conformity Assessment Body
CCNADP	National Consultative Council for the Management and Development of Fisheries (Mauritania)
CPC	Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity
CRODT	Centre de Recherche Océanographique de Dakar Thiaroye
DPM	Direction des Pêches Maritimes (Senegal)
DPSP	Directorate for Fisheries Protection and Surveillance (Senegal)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMS	Electronic Monitoring System
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FIP	Fishery Improvement Programme
HMS	Highly Migratory Species
ICCAT	International Commission on the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing)
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NaFAA	(Liberia) National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority
PI	Performance Indicator
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
SCRS	Standing Committee Research and Statistics (ICCAT)
SG	Scoring Guidepost
SRFC	Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission
SWGSM	Standing Working Group to Enhance Dialogue Between Fisheries Scientists and Managers
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UoA	Unit of Assessment
UoC	Unit of Certification
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WG	Working Group

2 Introduction

This report presents the findings of a remote information gathering project for coastal states engaged with the Atlantic Ocean purse seine tuna fishery and undertaken by senior tuna fisheries management consultants, Pierre Fallier and Moustapha Deme. The report was completed in collaboration with Key Traceability, Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) coordinators of the Atlantic Ocean purse seine tuna fishery for Capsen S.A. and Grand Bleu S.A.

Dr Fallier holds a PhD degree in Economics of Marine Resources and has more than 30 years of professional experience in the fishery and aquaculture sector. He has worked in all ACP countries and has in-depth knowledge of the current situation in the region, including policies and agreements in context of the fisheries and aquaculture sector. He has experience with assessment benefits for coastal countries bordering the Atlantic of the fishing access agreements to distant water fleets. This included the review of the fishing agreements of the 22 African countries, organisation of workshops with all ATLAFCO countries and ICCAT. He was also the representative in agreement negotiation skills for capacity building for those countries.

Mr Deme (MSc.) works for the Centre de Recherche Océanographique de Dakar Thiaroye (CRODT) in Dakar Senegal as a researcher of economics. He has completed work on the Senegalese pelagic distribution of the fish stocks, which analysed the effects of financial support programmes in the industry. The suitability of some classical regulatory policies to manage small-scale fisheries of Senegal and the constraints which fishery managers may be confronted when implementing such measures are identified. He has also worked with Dr Faillier on sustainable management of fisheries in west Africa.

Key Traceability is an independent auditing and consultancy firm offering services across the seafood industry. Specialising in social and environmental impacts of fisheries and aquaculture, working with clients including governments, retailers, worker unions, NGOs, producers and fishing companies. Key Traceability currently manages several tuna FIPs for purse seine, longline and pole and line fisheries in the major tropical oceans. The company has experience with assessing fisheries against the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Fisheries Standard, with Kat Collinson listed as a [MSC FIP technical consultant](#) and a former MSC Team Leader and fishery assessor at a MSC accredited Conformity Assessment Body (CAB).

Together the consultants and Key Traceability have compiled this report to address information gaps identified during an MSC pre-assessment for the coastal state management processes. It is hoped that the outcome will be to significantly improve the Principle 3 (fishery management) scoring awarded during the scoping phase of the FIP.

2.1 Background to the FIP

This fishery targets Atlantic bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), eastern Atlantic skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and Atlantic yellowfin (*T. albacares*) tunas through free-school and FAD-associated purse seine sets. The fishing vessels are flagged to Senegal and operate in Atlantic Ocean high seas and the following

Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs): Senegal, Mauritania, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. The fishery is managed regionally by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). A pre-assessment was undertaken in March 2020 and acted as a scoping study to evaluate the status of the fishery in relation to the MSC Fisheries Standard and to identify deficiencies. As a result of the pre-assessment, the fishery entered into a FIP in April 2020. This Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) is a multi-stakeholder effort to address environmental challenges in a fishery. The project is utilising the power of the private sector to incentivise positive changes toward sustainability in the fishery and seek to make these changes endure through policy change. The ultimate goal of this fishery is to obtain certification for the [Marine Stewardship Council](#) (MSC) programme.

In brief, there are three principles in the MSC Fisheries Standard:

- **Principle 1 – Sustainable fish stocks**, target fish stocks must be kept at a sustainable level.
- **Principle 2 – Minimising environmental impacts**, the fishery should be managed in a way that maintains the structure, productivity, function, and diversity of the fisheries ecosystem.
- **Principle 3 – Effective management**, the fishery must have a responsive management system in place and management must meet all local, national and international laws.

This particular pre-assessment had several constraints, one of which was that it was conducted remotely, and it was not possible to engage with stakeholders to collect necessary information for conclusive answers. This led to precautionary scoring being awarded for a number of MSC Performance Indicators (PIs), which are scored for the fishery based on the MSC specific scoring guidelines (SGs). In the absence of information lower scores are allocated to account for the uncertainty in the assessment. This was particularly evident in Principle 3, to which this report pertains. All coastal states did not meet the minimum requirement to pass the MSC standard for PI 3.2.1 (fishery-specific objectives) and there were other failings in other areas of Principle 3. Table 1 provides the Principle 3 scoring from the pre-assessment for a summary. More information on the FIP can be found on the [Fishery Progress](#) website.

Table 1. Principle 3 scores allocated to coastal states of the Atlantic Ocean purse seine tuna fishery during the pre-assessment.

q			Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia
Governance and policy	3.1.1	Legal and customary framework							
	3.1.2	Consultation, roles & responsibilities							
	3.1.3	Long-term objectives							
Fishery -	3.2.1	Fishery-specific objectives							

specific management system	3.2.2	Decision-making processes							
	3.2.3	Compliance & enforcement							
	3.2.4	Management performance evaluation							

Key

Pass without conditions	
Pass with conditions	
Fail	

N/A – Not Applicable

2.2 Background to the review project

The scope of this project was to attempt to close gaps identified during the flag and coastal state management review conducted by Key Traceability in April 2020 as part of the fishery's MSC pre-assessment. The review was conducted remotely, so it was not possible to establish whether information, processes and procedures existed or whether they were simply not available online. As a result, multiple Performance Indicators (PIs) for most countries did not meet a minimum of Scoring Guidepost (SG) 60 across the Principle (Table 1). In order to investigate these matters further the FIP hired external fisheries management consultants with expertise in west Africa. Using their experience and networks, the consultants conducted a more detailed remote assessment to close out previously identified gaps where possible. It should be noted that this work was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic when travel restrictions were in place. Where consultation, participation and cooperation of flag and coastal states is required through the life of the FIP going forward, it is anticipated that travelling will be necessary to complete outstanding FIP actions for Principle 3.

3 Principle 3 background

There are multiple jurisdictions in the area of operation for this fishery and its multiple UoAs. The vessels are all Senegalese flagged, but they fish in several EEZs and the high seas in the eastern Atlantic Ocean. This means that for an MSC assessment, the flag state's management is examined but also the coastal states in which they fish.

An additional consideration for a management review is the fact that the fleet are targeting tuna species, which are all classified as highly migratory species (HMS). Tuna and tuna-like species are managed in the Atlantic Ocean by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). ICCAT set regional management measures for all Contracting Parties, Co-operating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) to follow. With respect to this fishery's MSC pre-assessment scoring of ICCAT, all Performance Indicators (PIs) met the necessary scoring guidepost of (SG) 80, earning conditional passes for all PIs. ICCAT will therefore not be discussed further in this report. Information on how ICCAT was scored can be found in pre-assessment on the FIP's Fishery Progress [page](#).

As discussed in Section 2, a remote assessment of flag and coastal states, and a more in-depth information sourcing exercise was needed to assure the FIP tasks devised where appropriate for the current situation. The text from the original pre-assessment is included below, followed by the details learned through this exercise. Together it hoped that this information will constitute a robust rationale that can be taken forward and used by the fishery as evidence at its full assessment.

PI 3.1.1 – Legal and/or customary framework - Senegal

PI 3.1.1		The management system exists within an appropriate legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s); - Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and - Incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework 		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Compatibility of laws or standards with effective management			
	Guide post	There is an effective national legal system and a framework for cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2	There is an effective national legal system and organised and effective cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.	There is an effective national legal system and binding procedures governing cooperation with other parties which delivers management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Senegal is a CPC of ICCAT and is therefore bound to cooperate with its requirements. At the national level there is the Code of fisheries of Senegal, but further details to provide analysis as to whether there is an effective national legal system and a framework for cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2. SG60 is not currently met without further information.				

Additional Sla rationale: Article 25 of Section VI of the Senegalese Fisheries Code governs international cooperation in matters of sea fishing. For this, Senegal participates in the activities of structures and organisations for cooperation in fisheries at the sub-regional, regional, and international level. The purpose of this participation is to negotiate and conclude international agreements and other measures relating to the joint management of stocks, the harmonisation and coordination of management and resource development systems, the determination of the conditions for access to the shared fishery resources, and the adoption of coordinated measures for surveillance, security and control of the activities of fishing vessels. [Correspondence](#) published

by ICCAT from Senegal in 2020 demonstrates that Senegal is responsive to issues raised by other CPCs in relation to its fleet's operations. Effective organised cooperation with other ICCAT CPCs is therefore displayed.

Updated Sla score: SG80.

b	Resolution of disputes			
	Guide post	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes arising within the system.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes which is considered to be effective in dealing with most issues and that is appropriate to the context of the UoA.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes that is appropriate to the context of the fishery and has been tested and proven to be effective .
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: With regard to dispute resolution, not much information could be found online. DuBois (2012) states “In principle, fishers have recourse to Senegal's justice system to resolve artisanal-industrial disputes, however, Senegal's justice system does not effectively resolve disputes between artisanal and industrial fishermen and as such, is seldom used to do so. Before a case is dealt with in court, an investigation into the incident is performed by Agence Nationale des Affaires Maritimes (National Agency of Maritime Affairs) (ANAM). In some cases, the parties may resolve the dispute at this stage, with ANAM officials acting as mediators—often the best option for artisanal fishers who, for a number of reasons have little chance of winning in court”. “In 1991, the DPSP—Directorate for Fisheries Protection and Surveillance—established its version of a mediation programme having recognised some of the shortcomings of the justice system and the need to provide assistance to artisanal fishers in their negotiations with industrial companies. The DPSP has no legal power to force a resolution of a dispute between parties—no law requires industrial companies to attend mediation sessions—yet the department's overarching supervisory responsibilities vis à vis the nation's fisheries would seem to position it ideally to fill just such a role.” SG60 is awarded for SIb on the basis that there is a legal mechanism to resolve disputes, as described above, but the effectiveness and transparencies of such mechanisms could not be determined.</p>				

Additional SIb rationale: Article 22 of Section III of the Senegalese Fisheries Code establishes the National Advisory Council for Maritime Fisheries, chaired by the Director of Maritime Fisheries and composed of representatives of the Administration, scientific research, socio-professional associations and the Sport Fishing Federation. The mandate of the Council is to give a prior opinion on fisheries development plans and to issue an opinion on all major questions

related to the management of the fishery resources, the development of fishing activities and the organisation of the processing and marketing sector. The secretariat of the Council is provided by the Coordinator of the Studies and Planning Unit. Article 23 of Section IV of the Senegalese Fisheries Code establishes local artisanal fishing councils in the regions. The mission of the local artisanal fishing councils are to give opinions on all questions relating to artisanal fishing activities in the locality concerned (conflict resolution, for instance), to inform and organise the fishers of the locality and to participate in the development and the implementation of local management fisheries plans and the monitoring, control, and surveillance system of fisheries at the local level. According to Article 120 of the Fisheries Code allows for appeals. “In the event of an appeal by one of the parties, the representative of the Minister responsible for maritime fisheries has the right to present the case to the Court and to file conclusions.”

Updated Sib score: SG60. No change to scoring as the effectiveness could still not be determined without stakeholder input.

c	Respect for rights			
	Guide post	The management system has a mechanism to generally respect the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to formally commit to the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food and livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: “At the end of 1987, fisheries policies were based on Fisheries Act, law 87–27 of 1987 which also established different fishing zones. For example, the zone established for small-scale fisheries and those established for large-scale fisheries. The main policy goals of these established areas were to protect fisheries resources and prevent conflicts between artisanal and industrial fishers (Diedhiou and Yang, 2018)”. There is therefore a mechanism to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2. SG80 is met for Slc.				

Slc meets SG80. Article 9 of Section VI of the Senegalese Fisheries Code authorises subsistence fishing practiced in traditional form targeting edible species for the subsistence of the fisher and his family. The fishery is conducted on a non-profit basis.

Update Slc score: No need to update score.

PI 3.1.1 – Legal and/or customary framework - Mauritania

PI 3.1.1		The management system exists within an appropriate legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s); - Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and - Incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework 		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Compatibility of laws or standards with effective management			
	Guide post	There is an effective national legal system and a framework for cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2	There is an effective national legal system and organised and effective cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.	There is an effective national legal system and binding procedures governing cooperation with other parties which delivers management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Mauritania is a member of ICCAT and therefore must implement ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations in its waters. The national fisheries resource management system is mainly the responsibility of the Ministry of Fisheries, the Fisheries Surveillance and Maritime Control Department (DSPCM) and the Mauritanian Institute for Oceanographic and Fisheries Research (IMROP) (WTO, 2018). Mauritania has entered into agreements with other countries, for example, Mauritania has an agreement with Senegal and the European Union. These agreements authorise EU-registered vessels to fish in Mauritania's EEZ in exchange for an annual financial contribution specified in the protocol. This contribution includes support for the development of the fisheries sector (WTO, 2018). For the partnership with the EU, a Joint Committee has been set up to monitor the implementation of the Agreement, monitoring performance and dispute resolution amongst other roles.</p>				

Under the Fisheries Code of 2015 (Article 19), in accordance with the provisions of conventions and agreements applicable set out in international laws, the Minister responsible for fisheries shall, during drawing up management plans for shared stocks or cross-border in the sub-region, with the national authorities responsible for fisheries in the States concerned and with sub-regional fisheries organisations, with a view to harmonising national management plans or fishery management. This provides evidence that there is at least a framework for cooperation. At this moment unclear what other cooperative frameworks there might be without further information. SG60 is met for Sla.

Additional Sla rationale: In the Mauritanian Fisheries Code (section 2), cooperation is promoted at sub-regional, regional, and international levels to fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. The country participates in [SCRS meetings](#). No evidence of effectiveness could be found.

Updated Sla score: SG60. No change.

b	Resolution of disputes			
	Guide post	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes arising within the system.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes which is considered to be effective in dealing with most issues and that is appropriate to the context of the UoA.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes that is appropriate to the context of the fishery and has been tested and proven to be effective .
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: When offenses are found (following a port inspection for example), the control officer draws up a statement of offense, containing the precise statement of the facts, all of the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offense and the possible testimonies. The control officer signs the report, witnesses and the offender, if they accept it. Mention is made where appropriate of the refusal to sign the minutes or to receive a copy (Fisheries Code, 2015; Article 76). There is no further mention of the right to contest the finding, although the Fisheries Code is explicit in the juridical processes available to follow in the cases of infractions. Slb cannot meet SG60 without further information, but it appears there is not a dispute resolution process available at the national level.</p>				

Additional Slb rationale: The National Consultative Council for the Management and Development of Fisheries (CCNADP, Section 2 of the Fisheries Code) is established in Mauritania. Its mission is to give an opinion on the use of the TAC, on the choice of development strategies, management and development

of fisheries and on general questions concerning the exercise of fishing, marketing of fish products and the technical management measures likely to be taken as well as conflict resolution. The CCNADP comprises representatives of the Administration, professional organisations, and persons qualified from a scientific point of view; the mandate is renewable every five years. The CCNADP is chaired by the Minister responsible for fisheries and the secretariat is provided by the Directorate in charge of Resource Management. Alongside the CCNADP, territorial advisory committees for the development and management of fisheries are set up by an order of the Minister in charge of fisheries which specifies their organisation and functioning (Article 22, Section 3). No further information could be found as to whether there are dispute resolution mechanisms available.

Updated Slb score: <60, no change.

c	Respect for rights			
	Guide post	The management system has a mechanism to generally respect the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to formally commit to the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food and livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Artisanal fishing is a vital part of contribution to food security in Mauritania (Belhabib et al., 2012). Imraguen traditional fishing communities depend directly on fish for their livelihood. These communities have the exclusive fishing rights in the Parc National du Banc d'Arguin (PNBA) (Picon 2002, as cited in Belhabib et al., 2012), the largest marine protected area in Africa. Further to this, subsistence fishing is specifically referred to in 2015 Fisheries Code as one of the types of fishing occurring in Mauritania. This goes some way to demonstrate that the management system has a mechanism to at least generally respect or observer the legal rights of communities reliant on fishing to live. Ministerial Order no 9077 (2010) created provisions specifically applying to maritime artisanal fishing, creating local Councils to manage marine artisanal fishing. No further information could be found to provide evidence of a mechanism to respect the legal rights of subsistence fishers. SG60 could not be awarded for Slc without more information.</p>				

Additional Slc rationale: In Mauritania, fishing can be used for subsistence (Article in section 5 relating to the different types of fishing). Subsistence fishing is defined in the Mauritanian fishing code as that practiced in the traditional form. Its main purpose is to obtain edible species for the maintenance of the

fishers and their families and does not result in the sale of the major part of the catch. Given that subsistence fishing is defined in the country's fishing code, there is a mechanism to observe the rights of those communities to access fish to eat.

Updated Slc score: SG80 is met.

PI 3.1.1 – Legal and/or customary framework – Cape Verde

PI 3.1.1		The management system exists within an appropriate legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s); - Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and - Incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework 		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Compatibility of laws or standards with effective management			
	Guide post	There is an effective national legal system and a framework for cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2	There is an effective national legal system and organised and effective cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.	There is an effective national legal system and binding procedures governing cooperation with other parties which delivers management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Cabo Verde is Party to the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea since August 1987. It is Party to the 1993 FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas ("Compliance Agreement") since January 2006 and joined ICCAT in 1979 (FAO, 2008). The Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for implementing fisheries management. The legislative framework for fisheries consists of Legislative Decree No. 53/2005. This decree lays down the general principles for the management of the sector: the principles and concepts of				

responsible fisheries, including the precautionary approach; establishment of a National Fisheries Council; establishment of fisheries agreements with foreign operators and provisions for monitoring and surveillance of Cape Verde waters (Atlantic Ocean tropical tuna - purse seine (OPAGAC), 2014). Cape Verde has an effective national legal system and binding procedures governing cooperation with other parties that delivers management outcomes with MSC principles, therefore Sla meets at least SG80.

Sla meets SG80. No additional information could be found to support this rationale. No change to the score will occur.

Updated Sla score: No change.

b	Resolution of disputes			
	Guide post	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes arising within the system.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes which is considered to be effective in dealing with most issues and that is appropriate to the context of the UoA.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes that is appropriate to the context of the fishery and has been tested and proven to be effective .
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/ No	Cape Verde: Yes/ No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: According to the “Plano de gestão dos recursos da pesca em cabo verde (Management plan for fishing in Cape Verde) 2019 – 2023, provides the possibility of filing appeals, but the review for this pre-assessment could not cast any light as to the mechanism employed. On this basis, SG60 cannot be awarded for Slb.				

Additional Slb rationale: No additional information could be found to support this rationale. No change to the score will occur.

Updated Slb score: No change. <SG60.

C	Respect for rights			
	Guide post	The management system has a mechanism to generally respect the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to formally commit to the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food and livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Artisanal fishing is an activity with a long tradition in Cape Verde and is closely associated with small fishing communities, contributing to the creation of jobs and the improvement of the living conditions of many families (EU, 2019). The 2019 – 2023 Fisheries Management Plan adopts the system of using territorial rights will be applied both on the basis of traditional historical rights and on the basis of specific agreements. In this case, a part of the territory is reserved for certain fishing communities on a given island, a principle that also directly holds the fishermen responsible. SG60 is not met.				

Additional Slc rationale: No additional information could be found to support this rationale. No change to the score will occur.

Updated Slc score: No change. <SG60.

PI 3.1.1 – Legal and/or customary framework – Guinea Bissau

PI 3.1.1		The management system exists within an appropriate legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s); - Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and - Incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework 		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Compatibility of laws or standards with effective management			
	Guide post	There is an effective national legal system and a framework for cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2	There is an effective national legal system and organised and effective cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.	There is an effective national legal system and binding procedures governing cooperation with other parties which delivers management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Guinea-Bissau is a CPC of ICCAT and is therefore bound to cooperate with its requirements. At the national level there is the Fisheries Policy based on the general law on fisheries (Decree-Law No. 10/2011 approving the Basic Fishing Legislation (FAOLEX database, 2020). Under Article 11 and 12 of Decree-Law No. 10/2011, it is stated that the “government cooperates with other bodies... by means of appropriate regulations, conditions when fishing, with a view in particular promotion of conservation, management and rational exploitation, and enhancement of resources, as well as the acquisition of level of productivity of available resources”. Further to this, with a view to harmonise fisheries management plans, the Authority may consult with countries in the sub-region. Article 13. specifically requires the cooperation in the “field of fisheries”. The Government department responsible for the fisheries sector will negotiate international agreements or contracts with other States or entities and increase the participation of Guinea-Bissau in cooperation bodies and bodies in the field of fisheries. Regarding common management of biological resources, access to resources by foreign fishing operations and coordinated organised inspection measures and control of fishing vessels. The above examples provide evidence that there is at least an effective national legal system, which can offer organised and effective cooperation with other parties, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2. SG80 is met for Sla.</p>				

Sl1a meets SG80. No additional information could be found to support this rationale. No change to the score will occur.

b	Resolution of disputes			
	Guide post	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes arising within the system.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes which is considered to be effective in dealing with most issues and that is appropriate to the context of the UoA.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes that is appropriate to the context of the fishery and has been tested and proven to be effective .
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Regarding dispute resolution, Article 23 of the Decree-Law No. 10/2011 provides opportunity to appeal against a decision to suspend or revoke a fishing licence. The same is true, for example of Article 72 of the same Decree, which allows for administrative or judicial appeal against sanctions imposed. SG60 is met for Sl1a as the management system is subject by law to a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes arising. What is not clear from this desk-based review, is whether this process is transparent and considered effective in dealing with most issues. SG80 is not met.				

Additional Sl1b rationale: No additional information could be found to support this rationale. No change to the score will occur.

Updated Sl1b score: Remains SG60.

c	Respect for rights			
	Guide post	The management system has a mechanism to generally respect the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood	The management system has a mechanism to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood	The management system has a mechanism to formally commit to the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food and

		in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: “Decree No. 24/2011 approving the Regulation of Artisanal Fisheries” promotes the sustainable development of artisanal fishing through the adoption of measures for the protection of space and resources for those communities reliant on such practices. It seeks to promote artisanal fisheries through the Government, strengthening their capacity with training, infrastructure, and fishing techniques. The law provides a formal commitment to preserving the legal rights created explicitly for artisanal and subsistence fishing activities. SG80 is at least met for Slc.				

Slc meets SG80: No additional informational could be found to support the rationale.

Updated Slc score: SG80.

PI 3.1.1 – Legal and/or customary framework - Guinea

PI 3.1.1		The management system exists within an appropriate legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s); - Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and - Incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework 		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Compatibility of laws or standards with effective management			
	Guide post	There is an effective national legal system and a framework for cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver	There is an effective national legal system and organised and effective cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to	There is an effective national legal system and binding procedures governing cooperation with other parties which

		management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2	deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.	delivers management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Guinea has been a CPC of ICCAT since 1991 and is therefore bound to cooperate with its requirements. It is also a party of UNCLOS. The sector is controlled by the Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy. It is in charge of developing, coordinating, promoting and monitoring implementation of the Government's policies in the areas of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy (Decree D/2016/094/PRG/SGG of 30 March 2016). In addition to the Office of the Minister and that of the Secretary General, the Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy also includes support services, central services, and decentralised services. The Ministry has advisory bodies which include the National Advisory Council on Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy, the National Transaction Committee relating to fishing vessels and the Disciplinary Council (SPCSR, 2019b).</p> <p>Guinea is a party to The Lomé Convention: an agreement which governs cooperation between the European Union and countries in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions. It allows ACP countries to benefit from preferential access to the European market (a regime whereby most products from ACP countries are exempt from customs duties when entering the European market).</p> <p>Guinea has an effective national legal system, which allows for organised cooperation with other parties to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2. SG80 is at least met for Sla.</p>				

Sla meets SG80: Section 5 of the Guinean Fisheries Code deals with international cooperation in sea fishing. Article 29 opens up the possibilities of developing cooperation at the sub-regional, regional and international level to fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. Article 30 mentions the participation of the Republic of Guinea in the activities of regional and international fisheries structures with the aim of negotiating and concluding international agreements.

Updated Sla score: SG80.

b	Resolution of disputes			
	Guide post	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes arising within the system.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes which is considered to be effective in dealing with most issues and that is appropriate to the context of the UoA.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes that is appropriate to the context of the fishery and has been tested and proven to be effective .
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: There was limited information found on dispute resolution for Guinea. Lenselink (2002) describes the following: that “conflict settlement practices are rather confusing, as there are three distinct government agencies which claim responsibility, the DNPM, the national directorate, the CNSP, the national centre for surveillance and protection of fisheries; the ANAM, the national maritime navigation agency.” “To complicate the matter, relations between the agencies are often such that is it not likely that one agency will contact another to ask for collaboration on a case. The result is that most cases remain unresolved, there is no settlement”. “Even when there are settlements, these tend not to be legally binding, so execution of the sanctions is not certain”. It does at least appear that the management system incorporates a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes. SG60 is met. The lack of information and doubt to its transparency and effectiveness precludes SG80 from being reached for SIb.				

Additional SIb rationale: Section 13 of the Guinean Fisheries Code deals with conflicts between fishers. Article 113 mandates the Ministry responsible for maritime fisheries to take the practical and legal measures necessary to prevent and resolve conflicts between fishers, in particular artisanal fishers and industrial fishers who use different fishing systems or gears.

Article 21 of section 2 of the Fisheries Code of Guinea deals with sea fishing representations and advisory councils. To this end, a body called the National Consultative Council for Maritime Fisheries has been created at the national level, the composition, mission and mode of operation which are set by regulation. Article 22 establishes local maritime fishing councils in the regions, prefectures, and sub-prefectures. The article opens up the possibilities for professional fishers as well as other actors in the sector to join together in commercial, trade union, associative, community, and customary organisations. These institutions can themselves come together and be recognised by the State as bodies of representation and defence of the interests of fishers. There is certainly a mechanism to resolve disputes, but no information was collected that alluded to its transparency nor effectiveness. Further information via interview with the Authority and examples will be needed to raise the score above SG60.

Updated Slb score: No change. SG60.

c	Respect for rights			
	Guide post	The management system has a mechanism to generally respect the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to formally commit to the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food and livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The development of the capacity of the artisanal fleet, their landing ports and necessary services are recognised as one of the responsibilities listed in “Decret D/2016/094/PRG/SGG” of the Republic of Guinea - Role and responsibilities of the Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy. There is a national department of artisanal fishing. Additionally, one of the objectives of the 2016 Fishing Plan (2016), is the creation of jobs, especially for those who are reliant of artisanal fishing for a living. The plan further lays out the specific applicable measures for artisanal fleets. Therefore, it can be said that the legal rights of subsistence fishers are at least observed by the management system and at least SG80 is met for Slc.</p>				

Slc meets SG80: No additional information to add to this rationale.

Updated Slc score SG80.

PI 3.1.1 – Legal and/or customary framework – Sierra Leone

PI 3.1.1		The management system exists within an appropriate legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s); - Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and - Incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework 		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Compatibility of laws or standards with effective management			
	Guide post	There is an effective national legal system and a framework for cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2	There is an effective national legal system and organised and effective cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.	There is an effective national legal system and binding procedures governing cooperation with other parties which delivers management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Sierra Leone is a member of ICCAT and therefore must implement ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations in its waters. Working in close collaboration with other fishery resource management institutions, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources manages fisheries throughout the country's territorial waters, in keeping with the legal and regulatory framework provided by the Law of Fishery Development and Management Act (1994) and the Fishing Regulations (1995), and recently the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act of 2017 and Fisheries Regulations of 2017. The National Fishery Policy (2010) is equally a major management instrument.</p> <p>There is a Joint Maritime Committee comprising of major stakeholders in the maritime domain and are charged with the responsibilities of Monitoring Control and Surveillance and to forestall intending illegal maritime activities including piracy, counter narcotics, people smuggling etc. The coming together of these stakeholders is a means to reduce cost and improve transparency. As such, there is an effective national legal system and framework for organised and effective cooperation to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC principles 1 and 2. For Sla SG 80 is met.</p>				

Sla meets SG80: For Sierra Leone, cooperation acts (Part II of the Fishery Code) through international consultations on fisheries management for the formulation of regional plans for fisheries conservation, development and sustainable use. The allocation of fishing effort and catch among States sharing the same regional stocks or joint conservation and management measures are also targeted by cooperation strategies. Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing, including through the establishment of information exchange systems, are also expected as an outcome of cooperation.

Updated Sla score: SG80.

b	Resolution of disputes			
	Guide post	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes arising within the system.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes which is considered to be effective in dealing with most issues and that is appropriate to the context of the UoA.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes that is appropriate to the context of the fishery and has been tested and proven to be effective .
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: There is evidence that the management system is subject to mechanisms for the resolution of legal disputes arising within the system, with for example, the Ministry of Fisheries and the Marine Resources arbitrating fisheries conflicts, for example, settlement of net destruction conflicts and ensure that the industrial fishing companies compensate the victims (Sei and Baio, 2019). The Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill further sets out that there is a mechanism for appeal. “An applicant for a licence who is aggrieved by a decision not to grant or renew any licence or authorisation under this Act may appeal to the Minister within thirty days of receiving notification of such decision, and may further appeal to the High Court within thirty days of receiving notification of the Minister’s decision” Later on in the Bill, further appeal provisions for “any person aggrieved by a decision of the Director... may appeal to the High Court within thirty days of the Director’s decision”. For SIb, at SG60 is met. It is not clear whether the transparent mechanism is considered effective in dealing with most issues, so a higher score cannot currently be given for this scoring issue.</p>				

Additional SIb rationale: In Sierra Leone, a Scientific and Technical Committee is prevailing. It is comprised of seven members and is involved in handling conflicts in the fishery and advising the Minister in charge of the fishery on the management, biological, social, economic and technical aspects of marine resources, fisheries and aquaculture, with a view to providing the basis for fisheries and aquaculture management decisions. Members are appointed for

a term of two years and may be renewable for one further term only. The Minister may establish such other committees at the local or national level which may be composed of fishers or other persons actively involved in the fisheries to advise him on matters relating to the development and management of such fisheries and the welfare of fishers and resolving conflicts at the local level. The Director may make arrangements with Local Councils for the development of shared responsibility for the management of artisanal fisheries and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). No additional information could be found to allude to the effectiveness or transparency of the dispute resolution mechanism. The score can therefore not be changed.

Updated Slb score: No change. SG60.

c	Respect for rights			
	Guide post	The management system has a mechanism to generally respect the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to formally commit to the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food and livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The overall regulation of the fisheries sector is governed by the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act of 2017 and Fisheries Regulations of 2017. In addition to these two legal-regulatory instruments, there are other documents concerning fisheries management, especially those relating to fisheries policy, management of small-scale fisheries and regulation of community fisheries (Franz, et al., 2018). Part IV of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill (2011) sets out objectives for fisheries conservation, management and development and sustainable use. One of which is “ensuring that traditional practices which are consistent with responsible fisheries are maintained and the needs and interests of local fishing communities are protected”. Priority is also awarded to artisanal or semi-industrial fisheries in the allocation of fishing licences, rights or quotas under the Bill. This presents a formal commitment to the legal rights created explicitly for subsistence fishers and the respective communities. Slc meets at least SG80.</p>				

Slc meets SG80: No additional information to further support this score.

Updated Slc score: SG80.

PI 3.1.1 – Legal and/or customary framework - Liberia

PI 3.1.1		The management system exists within an appropriate legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s); - Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and - Incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework 		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Compatibility of laws or standards with effective management			
	Guide post	There is an effective national legal system and a framework for cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2	There is an effective national legal system and organised and effective cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.	There is an effective national legal system and binding procedures governing cooperation with other parties which delivers management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Liberia is a CPC of ICCAT and is therefore bound to cooperate with its requirements. The National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) was created by an Act of National Legislation on October 9, 2017. It functions as a fully-fledged autonomous body pursuant to the Public Authorities Law of the Republic of Liberia. According to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019, Section 2.2 which outlines the general principles of the Act states “the Republic of Liberia shall effectively implement international agreements and relevant international law and cooperate effectively with other States and organisations in the management and development of fisheries and aquaculture”. Other principles include “conservation and management measures, including those agreed by a regional fisheries management organisation in which the Republic of Liberia is a member...”; and “the precautionary and ecosystem approaches shall be applied to the management and development of the fisheries and aquaculture, at a standard that is equal or superior to agreed international standards, and that take into account the need to conserve habitats and biodiversity”. Section 5.5 “International agreements on fisheries management” states that Liberia may enter into any international agreement with any other State which has as its purpose cooperation, coordination and/or harmonisation of fisheries management measures for fish that occur within and beyond areas of national jurisdiction, but which does not include an access agreement. Section 5.6 “International cooperation” further adds that</p>				

Liberia will “ensure the implementation of applicable international conservation and management measures of any regional fishery body of which Liberia is a member or cooperating non-member, and in so doing may provide to other State members and/or to other organisations and States as appropriate: a. all information and data required under such measures; and b. relevant information or material that can be used as evidence in legal or administrative processes of other States in relation to such measures”. This provides a legal precedent to cooperate with necessary organisations to deliver fisheries management outcomes in line with MSC Principles 1 and 2. At least SG80 is met for Sla.

Sla meets SG80: It is specified in the Liberian Fishery Act (Section 3.2) the possibility for the State to undertake monitoring, control and surveillance as appropriate in collaboration with relevant agencies including cooperation, agreements or arrangements with other States or relevant international, regional or sub-regional organisations.

b	Resolution of disputes			
	Guide post	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes arising within the system.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes which is considered to be effective in dealing with most issues and that is appropriate to the context of the UoA.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes that is appropriate to the context of the fishery and has been tested and proven to be effective .
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Section 10.13 of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019 presents a clear process for appeals through a “Licence Appeals Committee”. This allows those whose licence application has been refused a procedure to follow in order to appeal the decision. Decisions are made by consensus and the appellant may seek judicial review in court if necessary. Fishers may also further appeal if their vessel has been seized under Section 12.7 of the Act. The above-motivated sections of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019 demonstrate that the management system is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of disputes. SG60 is met. What cannot be answered from the remote review, is whether this mechanism is deemed to be effective in dealing with most issues. SG80 cannot be met on this basis without stakeholder testimony.</p>				

Additional SIb rationale: In Liberia, the Board of Directors is instituted and treats all matters pertaining to the conflict matters, conservation, management, development, and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources (section 3.11 ‘Establishment, functions, powers and duties of the Board of

Directors’). It comprises 9 members based on their integrity, gender, knowledge, expertise, and experience, for a period of four years. The members of the Board of Directors consist of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (chairperson), the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Liberia Maritime Authority and four members selected from the public. The Director General serves as Secretary of the Board. As with Sierra Leone, no additional information could be found to allude to the effectiveness or transparency of the dispute resolution mechanism. The score can therefore not be changed.

Updated Slb score: No change. SG60.

c	Respect for rights			
	Guide post	The management system has a mechanism to generally respect the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.	The management system has a mechanism to formally commit to the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food and livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: With respect to subsistence fishing, the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019 provides specific protection under the general principles of the Act. “Customary fishing rights shall be recognised and access for customary fishing ensured” and “the interests of artisanal and subsistence fishers shall be taken into account, including their participation in management of their respective fisheries”. Sections 4.3 and 4.4 of the Act further describe the specific rights of subsistence and artisanal fishing. This presents an argument the national management system formally commits to the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom on people dependent on fishing for food and livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2. At least SG80 is met for Slc.				

Slc meets SG80: No additional information could be found to support the rationale.

Updated Slc score: SG80.

Performance Indicators

Initial scoring range	PI	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia
Updated scoring range	PI	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia

PI 3.1.2 – Consultation, roles, and responsibilities - Senegal

PI 3.1.2		The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties The roles and responsibilities of organisations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Roles and responsibilities			
	Guide post	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are generally understood .	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction.	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for all areas of responsibility and interaction.

	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: In the fisheries sector, the Ministry of Fisheries is responsible for the sustainable management of fisheries resources within the country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ). The Ministry of Fisheries includes the Direction des Pêches Maritimes (DPM, Department of Marine Fisheries), the Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP, Directorate of Fisheries Protection and Surveillance), The Direction des Industries de Transformations (DITP, Department of Processing Industries) and the Cellule d'Etude et de Planification (CEP, Study and Planning Unit), among other departments (Figure 23.2). The Centre de Recherche Océanographique de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT, Centre for Oceanographic Research of Dakar-Thiaroye) supports the Ministry of Fisheries by performing research on fisheries (ACPFish II, 2013). Roles and responsibilities can be describes as generally understood but not explicitly defined. SG60 is met for Sla.				

Additional Sla rationale: In Senegal, the National Advisory Council for Maritime Fisheries is chaired by the Director of Maritime Fisheries and the secretariat is provided by the Coordinator of the Studies and Planning Unit. The local council is chaired by the administrative authority.

The National Advisory Council for Maritime Fisheries gives a prior opinion on fisheries development plans and on all major questions related to the management of fishery resources, the development of fishing activities and the organisation of the processing and marketing sector.

The Senegalese national committee integrates the sport Fishing Federation and the scientific research at the national level and elected officials and notables at the local level.

As there is no clear evidence of functions and responsibilities being explicitly defined, the score remains at SG60.

Updated score: SG60.

b	Consultation processes			
	Guide post	The management system includes consultation processes that obtain relevant information from the main affected parties, including local knowledge, to inform the management system.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information obtained.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the

				information and explains how it is used or not used.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: In 2000, the government launched a campaign of consultations with professional organisations and NGOs, and the administration revisited fisheries development strategies. The government recognised then the failure of the top-down approach and opted for an inclusive governance strategy. Another consultation process was launched in 2004 to include fishers in reform decisions. As a result, the consultative process yielded the Sectoral Policy Letter, and the elaboration of the Stratégie de croissance accélérée (SCA, Strategy for Accelerated Growth), where fisheries are regarded as a key component in the strategy for poverty reduction (Sarr, 2011). SG60 is met. The fishing industry also has opportunity to participate in consultations and decision-making processes. The Groupement des Armateurs et Industriels de la Pêche au Senegal (GAIPES), is the Senegalese Association of Fishing Companies and Ship Owners. GAIPES exists to defend the interests of its members, all of which are exclusively fishing companies. They have a direct connection to the government in an advisory capacity, offering advice and input on issues related to the development and management of the fishery sector (Bank and Thiam, 2018), but the channel, frequency and freedom to do provide advice is not known at this stage, due to the remote review of this fishery. On a precautionary basis, SG80 is not met, as it is not clear if consultation processes regularly seek and accept relevant information. With more information, it is possible this SI may achieve a higher score.</p>				

Additional SIb rationale: A national technical committee in charge of tuna fishing issues brings together fisheries administration, research, and the profession to share ICCAT recommendations and resolutions. This committee provides guidelines for the transposition and local application of these recommendations and resolutions. The major information presented in countries relates to the recommendations and resolutions adopted by ICCAT aimed at maintaining populations of species of concern to levels that will allow the maximum sustainable catch. No further information could be found on consultation processes, so the score will not be changed here.

Updated SIb score: SG60.

c	Participation			
	Guide post		The consultation process provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved.	The consultation process provides opportunity and encouragement for all interested and affected parties to be

				involved and facilitates their effective engagement.
	Met?		Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: It is not clear if the consultation process provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved. SG80 cannot be met for Slc.				

Additional Slc rationale: Local elected officials and notables are specifically targeted at the local level in Senegal. The representatives of the actors of the maritime artisanal fishing are appointed by their base communities and for industrial fishers by their associations. The representatives of the Administration are appointed by the Ministry in charge of the fisheries. The representatives of local authorities are appointed by the competent bodies.

Updated Slc score: No change, SG80 is still not met based on the information here.

PI 3.1.2 – Consultation, roles, and responsibilities - Mauritania

PI 3.1.2		The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties The roles and responsibilities of organisations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Roles and responsibilities			
	Guide post	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles and responsibilities are generally understood .	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles and responsibilities are	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles and responsibilities are

			explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction.	explicitly defined and well understood for all areas of responsibility and interaction.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: There are multiple organisations involved in fisheries management in Mauritania. At the local level there is the local maritime fishing council (Le Conseil local de Pêche artisanale maritime) enacted through Ministerial Order no 9077 (2010). The President of the Local Maritime Artisanal Fishing Council can invite anyone to participate in Council meetings physical or moral which it deems useful in view of the agenda. At the national level, the Minister is responsible for annual or multi-annual fisheries management plans for specific fisheries. The roles of the partners involved with those fisheries are defined within their respective management plans. The Code further outlines the roles of advisory councils and MCS personnel within fisheries management. SG80 is met for Sla, as functions and responsibilities are clearly set out and understood for key areas of management at both the local and national level.				

Sla meets SG80: The National Consultative Council for the Management and Development of Fisheries in Mauritania is chaired by the Minister responsible for fisheries and the secretariat is provided by the Directorate in charge of Resource Management.

The National Consultative Council for the Management and Development of Fisheries in Mauritania has four missions: To give an opinion on the use of the TAC, the choice of development strategies, management, and development of fisheries and on general questions concerning the exercise of fishing, marketing of fish products and the technical management measures likely to be taken as well as conflict resolution.

Updated Sla score: No change to scoring. The score remains at SG80.

b	Consultation processes			
	Guide post	The management system includes consultation processes that obtain relevant information from the main affected parties, including local knowledge, to inform the management system.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information obtained.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information and explains how it is used or not used .
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored

Pre-assessment rationale: There is also a Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee at Nouadhibou. The Committee is responsible for providing the Minister opinions on local level. The Committee holds sessions every three months and can convene extra sessions as necessary. Decisions are made by majority of the members present. Minutes are taken, signed by the President and sent without delay to the ministry of fisheries (Arrêté no R-132, 1995). At the national level, management plans set out measures and objectives agreed between the ministry and “interested parties”. During the development of management plans, the opinions of the National Advisory Council for Planning and Fisheries Development is required. Regulatory measures of development or management plans for fisheries are adopted by decree taken in the Council of Ministers and are subject to publication. They are subject to periodic review depending on the evolution of the data that characterise the fisheries. SG60 is met. The degree to which information is sought and accepted could not be determined during the pre-assessment. SG80 is not met.

Additional SIb rationale: A national technical committee in charge of tuna fishing issues brings together fisheries administration, research, and the profession to share ICCAT recommendations and resolutions. This committee provides guidelines for the transposition and local application of these recommendations and resolutions. The major information presented in countries relates to the recommendations and resolutions adopted by ICCAT aimed at maintaining populations of species of concern to levels that will allow the maximum sustainable catch. No further information could be found on consultation processes, so the score will not be changed here.

Updated SIb score: SG60.

C	Participation			
	Guide post		The consultation process provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved.	The consultation process provides opportunity and encouragement for all interested and affected parties to be involved and facilitates their effective engagement.
	Met?		Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: As mentioned above, the Fisheries Code makes reference to the agreement of objectives and measures between the ministry and “interested parties”. Development or updating of management plans are the subject of consultations with professional organisations and any other stakeholder judged necessary. This at least provides evidence that there is a platform for discussion for stakeholders when developing management plans. The extent to which the consultation process provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved is as yet unclear, so SG80 cannot be awarded for Slc without more information.</p>				

Additional Slc rationale: The representatives of the actors of the maritime artisanal fishing are appointed in all seven countries by their base communities and for industrial fishermen by their associations. The representatives of the Administration are appointed by the Ministry in charge of the fisheries. The representatives of local authorities are appointed by the competent bodies.

Updated Slc score: No change, SG80 is still not met based on the information here.

PI 3.1.2 – Consultation, roles, and responsibilities – Cape Verde

PI 3.1.2		The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties The roles and responsibilities of organisations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Roles and responsibilities			
	Guide post	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are generally understood .	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction.	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for all areas of responsibility and interaction.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: There are several organisations involved in the management of the tuna fishery in Cape Verde. The Direcção Geral dos Recursos Marinhos (DGRM) (Directorate National Directorate of the Maritime Economy) is the fisheries administration body, responsible for implementing the Cape Verde Fisheries Management Plan (Plano de Gestão dos Recursos da Pesca (PGRP)), as well as being responsible for control, inspection, and certification of fisheries products. The Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento das Pescas (INDP) (National Institute for Fisheries Development) is the main organisation responsible for data collection, compilation of fisheries statistics, research, and stock assessment. Until recently, fisheries monitoring, and control involved the DGRM, the Instituto Marítimo Portuário (Maritime Port Institute), the Coast Guard, the Maritime Police, and the National Police (EU, 2019). The main platform for consultations between relevant administrative services and professionals is the National Fisheries Council. This was established in 2005 and which approves the management plans before they are submitted to the Council of Ministers. It is a consultative body comprised of stakeholder organisations. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas. Sla meets SG80.</p>				

Sla meet SG80: No additional information was found to bolster the original rationale.

Updated Sla score: SG80.

b	Consultation processes			
	Guide post	The management system includes consultation processes that obtain relevant information from the main affected parties, including local knowledge, to inform the management system.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information obtained.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information and explains how it is used or not used .
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: With regard to consultations, there are processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information (FAO, 2008). The INDP, the Instituto Marítimo Portuária, the Maritime Police, the representation of the fishing owners and associations of artisanal fishers, representative of the marketing agents and the canning companies attend monitoring committee meetings which discuss topics such as: realisation of the overall balance of the execution of the previous year, according to the responsibility matrix each stakeholder; current situation of the current year by responsibility; identification of the constraints and weaknesses found in the implementation of the Plan; other issues. The agenda for the committee meetings should be drawn up with input from all stakeholders. The committee meet at a minimum of twice a year. (2019 – 2023 Plano de Gestão dos Recursos da Pesca (PGRP)). The output of the technical follow-up is a report that will be produced and that will serve as an instrument to support the operational management monitoring committee for its meetings. The deadline for producing these reports will be defined according to the committee's meetings, and their distribution to the members must not be less than seven days before the committee meeting. It is therefore likely that the management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge and consider the information obtained, which is circulated in the above-mentioned report. SG80 is likely met for SIb.</p>				

Additional SIb rationale: A national technical committee in charge of tuna fishing issues brings together fisheries administration, research, and the profession to share ICCAT recommendations and resolutions. This committee provides guidelines for the transposition and local application of these recommendations and resolutions. The major information presented in countries relates to the recommendations and resolutions adopted by ICCAT aimed at maintaining populations of species of concern to levels that will allow the maximum sustainable catch. No further information could be found on consultation processes, so the score will not be changed here.

Updated Slb score: No change, score remains at SG80.

c	Participation			
	Guide post		The consultation process provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved.	The consultation process provides opportunity and encouragement for all interested and affected parties to be involved and facilitates their effective engagement.
	Met?		Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Given the various stakeholders involved in the monitoring committee mentioned above, and the further identification of stakeholders in the 2019 – 2023 plan, it appears likely that the consultation processes provide opportunity for all interested and affected stakeholders to be involved. SG80 is met for Slc.				

Slc meet SG80: The representatives of the actors of the maritime artisanal fishing are appointed in all seven countries by their base communities and for industrial fishermen by their associations. The representatives of the Administration are appointed by the Ministry in charge of the fisheries. The representatives of local authorities are appointed by the competent bodies.

Updated Slc score: SG80.

PI 3.1.2 – Consultation, roles, and responsibilities – Guinea Bissau

PI 3.1.2		The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties The roles and responsibilities of organisations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Roles and responsibilities			
	Guide post	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are generally understood .	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction.	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for all areas of responsibility and interaction.
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: The Decree-Law No. 10/2011 provides statements as to the responsibility of fisheries management. For example, that the Government department of fisheries is responsible for international agreements with other States and ensuring Guinea Bissau's participation in cooperative management of fisheries resources. It is also responsible for the provision of regulatory measures to ensure the conservation, management and sustainable exploitation of aquatic biological resources and providing authorisation to fish. In this way there is a general understanding of the organisations and respective functions and responsibilities. SG60 is met for Sla. There appears to be a lack of explicit definition of specific department responsible for different roles. SG80 is not met.				

Additional Sla rationale: No additional information was collected, so there was no change to the score for this SI.

Updated Sla score: SG60.

b	Consultation processes			
	Guide post	The management system includes consultation processes that obtain relevant information from the main affected parties, including local knowledge, to inform the management system.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information obtained.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information and explains how it is used or not used .
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Consultation and effective participation is required in Decree-Law No. 10/2011 approving the Basic Fishing Legislation during the preparation of fisheries management plans, specifically public and private entities and institutions affected by the fishing activities. This provides some evidence that there is at least consultation processes that obtain relevant information from the main affected parties, which may include local knowledge, to inform the management system. SG60 is met. No further information could be found through this review on the frequency of consultation, so it cannot be said at this stage to be 'regular' without further information. SG80 is not met.				

Additional S1b rationale: A national technical committee in charge of tuna fishing issues brings together fisheries administration, research, and the profession to share ICCAT recommendations and resolutions. This committee provides guidelines for the transposition and local application of these recommendations and resolutions. The major information presented in countries relates to the recommendations and resolutions adopted by ICCAT aimed at maintaining populations of species of concern to levels that will allow the maximum sustainable catch. No further information could be found on consultation processes, so the score will not be changed here.

Updated S1b score: SG60.

C	Participation			
	Guide post		The consultation process provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved.	The consultation process provides opportunity and encouragement for all interested and affected parties to be involved and facilitates their effective engagement.
	Met?		Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: According to the paragraph above, Decree-Law No. 10/2011 looks to provide opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved, at least in the preparation of fisheries management plans. As this is written into law, SG80 has been awarded for Slc.				

Slc meets SG80: The representatives of the actors of the maritime artisanal fishing are appointed in all seven countries by their base communities and for industrial fishers by their associations. The representatives of the Administration are appointed by the Ministry in charge of the fisheries. The representatives of local authorities are appointed by the competent bodies.

Updated Slc score: SG80.

PI 3.1.2 – Consultation, roles, and responsibilities - Guinea

PI 3.1.2		The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties The roles and responsibilities of organisations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Roles and responsibilities			
	Guide post	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are generally understood .	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction.	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for all areas of responsibility and interaction.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy supervises the following agencies working within its purview and each have the following roles:</p> <p>The CNSHP (Boussoura National centre for fisheries science) in charge of applied research in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.</p> <p>The National Surveillance Centre and Fisheries Police in charge of surveillance and protection of fisheries resources in the maritime zone under sovereignty and national jurisdiction as well as rivers and waterways in the Republic of Guinea.</p> <p>The ONSPA (National Bureau for sanitary control of fisheries and aquaculture products) in charge of controlling the quality of fisheries and aquaculture products.</p> <p>Central departments in charge of developing the Government’s policies on maritime, aquaculture and continental fishing are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Department of Industrial Fishing. • National Department of Artisanal Fishing. • National Department of Aquaculture; and • National Department of Maritime Economy. 				

These roles and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood within “Decret D/2016/094/PRG/SGG” of the Republic of Guinea - Role and responsibilities of the Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy. Sla should score at least SG80.

Sla meets SG80: In Guinea, the National Consultative Council for Maritime Fisheries gives opinions on all matters related to fishery management, development, and regulations. No further information gathered to increase score higher than SG80.

Updated Slc score: SG80.

b	Consultation processes			
	Guide post	The management system includes consultation processes that obtain relevant information from the main affected parties, including local knowledge, to inform the management system.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information obtained.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information and explains how it is used or not used .
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Whilst there are clearly several agencies who are responsible for different aspects of fisheries management in Guinea, no information could be found with respect to consultative processes further than that “in accordance with the national, sub-regional, regional and international provisions in force, the fisheries management and management plans also associate all the institutions and public and private actors of the fisheries, according to a participative approach, of negotiated governance, favouring the implementation of co-management and participatory monitoring mechanisms”. It is not clear how they obtain relevant information. SG60 can therefore not be awarded for Slb and this PI fails.				

Additional Slb rationale: A national technical committee in charge of tuna fishing issues brings together fisheries administration, research, and the profession to share ICCAT recommendations and resolutions. This committee provides guidelines for the transposition and local application of these recommendations and resolutions. The major information presented in countries relates to the recommendations and resolutions adopted by ICCAT aimed

at maintaining populations of species of concern to levels that will allow the maximum sustainable catch. It was therefore deemed, as with the majority of the coastal states discussed here, that the management system includes consultation processes that obtain relevant information from the main affected parties, including local knowledge, to inform the management system. The score has therefore been increased to meet SG60.

Updated Slb score: SG60.

C	Participation			
	Guide post		The consultation process provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved.	The consultation process provides opportunity and encouragement for all interested and affected parties to be involved and facilitates their effective engagement.
	Met?		Guinea: Yes/ No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: It is not clear how they obtain relevant information and whether there is opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved. SG60 can therefore not be awarded for Slc.				

Additional Slc rationale: The representatives of the actors of the maritime artisanal fishing are appointed in all seven countries by their base communities and for industrial fishermen by their associations. The representatives of the Administration are appointed by the Ministry in charge of the fisheries. The representatives of local authorities are appointed by the competent bodies.

Updated Slc score: No change, SG80 is still not met based on the information gathered for this report.

PI 3.1.2 – Consultation, roles, and responsibilities – Sierra Leone

PI 3.1.2		The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties The roles and responsibilities of organisations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Roles and responsibilities			
	Guide post	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are generally understood .	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction.	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for all areas of responsibility and interaction.
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Working in close collaboration with other fishery resource management institutions, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) is tasked with managing fisheries throughout the country's territorial waters, in keeping with the legal and regulatory framework provided by the Law of Fishery Development and Management Act (1994) and the Fishing Regulations (1995) and recently the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act of 2017 and Fisheries Regulations of 2017. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill (2011) clearly sets out the responsibilities of the minister, delegations of powers and the Scientific and Technical Committees and other committees. This provides evidence that organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified and their functions, roles and responsibilities explicitly defined and well understood for key areas. SG80 is met for Sla.				

Sla meets SG80: The National Director of Fishery is the Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Committee, and the Deputy Director is the Secretary of the Committee. No further information gathered to increase score higher than SG80.

Updated Sla score: No change, SG80 is still not met based on the information gathered for this report.

b	Consultation processes			
	Guide post	The management system includes consultation processes that obtain relevant information from the main affected parties, including local knowledge, to inform the management system.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information obtained.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information and explains how it is used or not used .
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored

Pre-assessment rationale: Along with above, a new form of co-management arrangement now exists between the MFMR and other key institutions under a Joint Maritime Committee (JMC), established through a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for improving monitoring control and surveillance and maritime security in Sierra Leone. Along with this, the Sierra Leone Industrial Fishing Agency Association (SIFCA) and Fisher Organisations including the Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishermen’s Union (SLAFU) and the Sierra Leone Amalgamated Artisanal Fishermen’s Union (SLAAFU) and the Sierra Leone Indigenous Artisanal Fishermen’s Union (SLIAFU) also collaborate with the MFMR in fisheries policy development and decision-making processes. Although some consultations are made with the SLIFCA and artisanal Fishermen’s Organizations, fisheries management decision-making is largely made by the MFMR with scientific advice from the Scientific and Technical Committee, which comprises of experts in fisheries matters including retired Directors of fisheries, University Researchers and Policy Analysts (Sei & Baio, 2018). There is also provision within the “Functions of the Director” in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill to hold consultations with stakeholders, including for purposes of developing and formulating policy recommendations to the Minister”. “All local councils and associations of local fishing communities and bodies with an interest in fisheries management are consulted and kept informed of management of fisheries under this Act and any other applicable laws related to the management of fisheries”. As per the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, the Scientific and Technical Committee meet at least quarterly or when summoned by the Director. The advice of the Committee is then incorporated into fishery management plans as appropriate. Sib therefore meets SG80 as the consultation processes established meet regularly and accept information from a range of stakeholders. Consideration of the information obtained is demonstrated in updated management plans and reports as appropriate.

Sib meets SG80: In each of the seven countries, a national technical committee in charge of tuna fishing issues brings together fisheries administration, research, and the profession to share ICCAT recommendations and resolutions. This committee provides guidelines for the transposition and local application of these recommendations and resolutions.

The major information presented in countries relates to the recommendations and resolutions adopted by ICCAT aimed at maintaining populations of species of concern to levels that will allow the maximum sustainable catch.

Updated Slb score: No change, SG80 is still not met based on the information gathered for this report.

c	Participation			
	Guide post		The consultation process provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved.	The consultation process provides opportunity and encouragement for all interested and affected parties to be involved and facilitates their effective engagement.
	Met?		Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: As evident from above, scoring issue Slc SG80 is met because the consultation process collaborates with a wide range of partners, including unions, providing opportunity for interested parties to be involved.				

Slc meets SG80: The representatives of the actors of the maritime artisanal fishing are appointed in all seven countries by their base communities and for industrial fishermen by their associations. The representatives of the Administration are appointed by the Ministry in charge of the fisheries. The representatives of local authorities are appointed by the competent bodies.

Updated Slc score: No change, SG80 is still not met based on the information gathered for this report.

PI 3.1.2 – Consultation, roles, and responsibilities - Liberia

PI 3.1.2		The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties The roles and responsibilities of organisations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Roles and responsibilities			
	Guide post	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are generally understood .	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction.	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for all areas of responsibility and interaction.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019. Under Chapter 3, the Act describes the that the (National Fisheries and Aquaculture) Authority is responsible for the conservation, management, and development of Liberia's fisheries resources in accordance with the afore-mentioned Act. It further states the functions and responsibilities of the Director General, the Co-Management Fisheries Associations, the Fisheries Advisory Council and those responsible for monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) (Chapter 11). Functions, roles, and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for at least the key areas of responsibility and interaction. SG80 is met for Sla.				

Sla meets SG80: In Liberia, the Board of Directors is chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, or his representative and the Director General serves as the Secretary of the Board. The Board of Directors is instituted and treats all matters pertaining to the conflict matters, conservation, management, development, and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources. The civil society is considered in the council.

Updated Sla score: No change, SG80 is still met.

b	Consultation processes			
	Guide post	The management system includes consultation processes that obtain relevant information from the main affected parties, including local knowledge, to inform the management system.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information obtained.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information and explains how it is used or not used .
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Under Section 17.3 of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019, the Authority “shall consult relevant stakeholders to the extent practicable on proposed Regulations to be made pursuant to this Act” and “The Director General may establish further procedures for public consultations on matters within the scope of this Act”. SG60 is met as there is consultation processes required by law to obtain relevant information from the main affected parties. There are further provisions within this Act to “take into account relevant economic, social and environmental factors, on the basis of the best available scientific information and in consultation with the Fisheries Advisory Council and relevant stakeholders, formulate and submit the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy of Liberia to the Board of Directors for their consideration”. This policy is to be reviewed and as necessary revised at least once every five years. Further consultations with relevant fishing communities occur, for example upon the establishment of a fishery’s co-management area or in the development of conservation management measures. SG80 is met as information is regularly sought from a range of relevant stakeholders. Demonstration of information obtained and considered is provided in a number of ways. For example, Section 4.1 of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019 says that “Conservation and management measures... may be implemented inter alia through Fisheries Management Plans, regulations, public notices, as a condition of licence, in writing, or otherwise as provided in this Act.” Section 8.12 4) of the Act then specifically grants access to information “For the purpose of facilitating participation and access to information relating to fisheries, the Authority shall establish and operate a Public Registry within its offices to house documents produced, collected or submitted under this Act to include: audits, register of licences, licence and authorisation fee invoices, fee payment information, fisheries management plans, minutes of the Council, regulations, reports, manuals, databases, access agreements, contracts, surveys any other relevant information.”</p>				

Slb meets SG80: A national technical committee in charge of tuna fishing issues brings together fisheries administration, research and the profession to share ICCAT recommendations and resolutions. This committee provides guidelines for the transposition and local application of these recommendations and resolutions.

The major information presented in countries relates to the recommendations and resolutions adopted by ICCAT aimed at maintaining populations of species of concern to levels that will allow the maximum sustainable catch.

Updated Slb score: No change, SG80 is still met.

c	Participation			
	Guide post		The consultation process provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved.	The consultation process provides opportunity and encouragement for all interested and affected parties to be involved and facilitates their effective engagement.
	Met?		Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Given the above information in Sla and Slb, it is reasonable to conclude that consultation processes provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved. SG80 is met for Slc.				

Slc meets SG80: The representatives of the actors of the maritime artisanal fishing are appointed by their base communities and for industrial fishers by their associations. The representatives of the Administration are appointed by the Ministry in charge of the fisheries. The representatives of local authorities are appointed by the competent bodies. Liberia includes the Civil Society.

Updated Slc score: No change, SG80 is still met based on the information gathered for this report.

Performance Indicators

Initial scoring range	PI	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia
Updated scoring range	PI	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia

PI 3.1.3 – Long-term objectives - Senegal

PI 3.1.3		The management policy has clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making that are consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard, and incorporates the precautionary approach		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Long-term objectives to guide decision-making, consistent with the MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are implicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach are explicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are explicit within and required by management policy.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: The objective set by the Senegalese government in the economic and social policy document (2011–15) is to increase the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to the national economy and food security and rebuild fish stocks by 2015. Although these objectives have not been met – Senegalese fisheries are still facing over-exploitation and overcapacity, particularly because catches are declining despite (or rather because of) increasing fishing effort – clear and explicit targets were not established. Only SG60 is met.				

Additional Sla rationale: The Fishery Code of Senegal stipulates in Article 4 that the management of fishery resources is a prerogative of the State which defines, for this effect, a policy aimed at protecting, and preserving the marine ecosystem. The state is implementing a precautionary approach in management of fishery resources. For Senegal, a new Section 2 entitled ‘Management measures and conservation of marine ecosystems’ was introduced in the 2015 Code. It advocates an integrated ecosystem-based management approach in the management of fishery resources; specifically “The state adopts an integrated ecosystem-based management approach, incorporating conservation objectives to ensure the viability of critical species and habitats for the renewal of fishery resources or for the increase of fishery productivity in the fishing zones of maritime waters under Senegalese jurisdiction”. This

would demonstrate clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making. Article 4 further explicitly states the precautionary approach is in use to manage fishery resources.

Updated Sla score: Based on the additional information the original score is increased to SG80.

PI 3.1.3 – Long-term objectives - Mauritania

PI 3.1.3		The management policy has clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making that are consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard, and incorporates the precautionary approach		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Long-term objectives to guide decision-making, consistent with the MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are implicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach are explicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are explicit within and required by management policy.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: In 2016 the Ministry of Fisheries and the Maritime Economy published a final report on the investment framework for sustainable fisheries development in Mauritania 2015 - 2020 in order to implement the Government's new national strategy for responsible and sustainable fisheries management (WTO, 2018). The new strategy emphasises sustainability of the fishing sector, while it stresses their vision for augmenting revenue and creating jobs in the post-harvest sector (World Bank, 2016).</p> <p>The Fisheries Code (2015) seeks to define a strategy aimed at protecting marine resources and allowing their sustainable exploitation in order to preserve the balance of ecosystems and aquatic habitat for present and future generations and further mentions the application of the precautionary approach. Included in Code is the development of management plans for conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources. On this basis, it is considered that there are long term objectives</p>				

to guide decision-making, consistent with the MSC Fisheries Standard and precautionary approach, implicit within management policy. SG60 is met. Without clear long-term objectives, SG80 cannot be met for this PI.

Additional Sla rationale: In accordance with the precautionary principle (Article 9 of section 7 relating to the precautionary principle applied to fisheries management) recognised by Mauritanian law, effective and prudent management measures aimed at preventing the degradation of the environment and resources are mentioned. Article 3 further sets out “The fishery resources of waters under Mauritanian jurisdiction and their ecosystem constitutes a national heritage that the State has the obligation to manage in the interest of the national community, within the framework defined by the provisions of this Law. To this end, it defines a strategy aimed at protecting these resources and allow their sustainable exploitation so as to preserve the balance of ecosystems and aquatic habitat for present generations and future”. This constitutes long-term objectives explicit within management policy.

Updated Sla score: SG80.

PI 3.1.3 – Long-term objectives – Cape Verde

PI 3.1.3		The management policy has clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making that are consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard, and incorporates the precautionary approach		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Long-term objectives to guide decision-making, consistent with the MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are implicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach are explicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are explicit within and required by management policy.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored

Pre-assessment rationale: The Fisheries Resources Management Plan describes the key principles based on sustainable exploitation, preservation, and protection of the marine environment. The PGRP details the sectoral policies identified in the current Government Programme, in the Fisheries Sectoral Policy Paper and in the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (DSCR). Its objectives are to ensure the rational and planned exploitation of fisheries resources, strengthen capacities in entrepreneurship and competitiveness, boost national production, decrease the trade deficit, ensure food security and the quality of fisheries products, and create jobs (FAO, 2008). These are clear long-term goals, and this PI score can score ≥ 80 .

Additional Sla rationale: No additional information was found.

Updated Sla score: SG80.

PI 3.1.3 – Long-term objectives – Guinea Bissau

PI 3.1.3		The management policy has clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making that are consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard, and incorporates the precautionary approach		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Long-term objectives to guide decision-making, consistent with the MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are implicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach are explicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are explicit within and required by management policy.
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Fisheries management objectives are to prevent the overexploitation of live marine resources, to ensure that catches are maintained at a sustainable level, and to promote the development of fisheries (FAO, 2001). This is stated in Decree-Law No. 10/2011 approving the Basic Fishing Legislation. The				

adoption of the precautionary approach to management measures in lieu of scientific knowledge is listed as one of the general principles of the Decree. Further reference is made to provision of closed seasons or zones, limiting catch volumes for certain species, the adoption of any measures aimed at conservation of aquatic biological resources and protection of the marine environment, setting allowable percentage of bycatches of certain species and minimum landing sizes. Whilst the precautionary approach is explicitly referred to in the Basic Fishing Legislation, objectives relating to the premise of the MSC Fisheries Standard are implicit. For example, no reference is made to maintaining stocks at MSY or the ecosystem-approach to fisheries management. On this basis, only SG60 is awarded for this PI.

Additional Sla rationale: No additional information was found.

Updated Sla score: SG60.

PI 3.1.3 – Long-term objectives - Guinea

PI 3.1.3		The management policy has clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making that are consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard, and incorporates the precautionary approach		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Long-term objectives to guide decision-making, consistent with the MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are implicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach are explicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are explicit within and required by management policy.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Guinea is an observer to the Regional Commission of Fisheries of Gulf of Guinea (COREP), and their main objectives are:				

- To harmonise fisheries policy and legal frameworks of parties.
- To determine a concerted attitude towards the activities of foreign fishing vessels and to give priority to the needs of the fishing vessels originating from member countries.
- To preserve and protect aquatic ecosystems, both marine and inland waters.
- To harmonise members' national regulations with a view to having a unified regulation fixing the conditions of fishing and the control of fishing operations in the area covered by the convention.
- To assess the status of shared or transboundary stocks.
- To collect, analyse and make available scientific data as well as information and techniques for fisheries and aquaculture.

Guinea Fisheries are governed by Law N° 2015/026/AN of 14 September 2015 on the Code of Maritime Fishing, Law N° 2015/027/AN of 14 September 2015 on the Code of Continental Fishing. These laws and their implementing orders are the references for all fisheries development measures in Guinea and take into account the key principles of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, as well as the relevant conventions on the sustainable management of resources.

The fishing plan (2016) further states objectives consistent with the MSC Principles; for example, management and conservation of marine resources which maintain stocks in a good state and the optimisation of the wealth generated by the responsible exploitation of fishery resources. The Fisheries Code (2015) provides explicit text the management follows a precautionary approach to the management of marine biological resources. "Ecosystem approach to sea fishing, the integrated and complete management of human activities, based on the best available scientific knowledge of the ecosystem and its dynamics, in order to identify and act on pressures that are detrimental to the health of ecosystems, thereby achieving the sustainable use of ecosystem resources and services and the maintenance of ecosystem integrity. The ecosystem approach to sea fishing integrates conservation and recovery measures, such as protected areas or measures targeting specific species and habitats." SG80 is met as there are clear, long-term objectives in keeping with the MSC principles and the precautionary approach.

Additional Sla rationale: Through the ecosystem approach (Section 4), Guinea has integrated conservation and management measures such as protected areas or measures targeting specific species and habitats into its Fisheries Code.

Updated Sla score: SG80.

PI 3.1.3 – Long-term objectives – Sierra Leone

PI 3.1.3		The management policy has clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making that are consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard, and incorporates the precautionary approach		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Long-term objectives to guide decision-making, consistent with the MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are implicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach are explicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are explicit within and required by management policy.
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The objective and mission set forth by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources states that the Fisheries Sector Policy is to promote responsible and sustainable fishing practices through good governance while contributing to poverty reduction and wealth creation in Sierra Leone. The policy envisages significant contribution by the sector to social welfare in an equitable manner, sustainable economic growth and 'wealth generated through the environmentally sound and prudent exploitation of the nation's fish resources. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill (2011) set out in the application of the Act that, including others, the following principles shall be given effect: conservation of fisheries resources and habitat; application of the precautionary approach to management and development of the fisheries; ensuring the effective application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries; minimisation of wastes, bycatch, discards, catch lost by abandoned gear; and the protection of the biodiversity of the marine environment. These statements explicitly provide clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach within fisheries management.</p>				

Additional Sla rationale: In Sierra Leone, application of the precautionary approach to the management and development of fisheries is adopted for ensuring the proper conservation of fishery resources through the prevention of overfishing towards harvesting when data about the fishery resources are lacking (Part IV, 'Fisheries conservation, management, development and sustainable use').

Updated Sla score: SG80.

PI 3.1.3 – Long-term objectives - Liberia

PI 3.1.3		The management policy has clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making that are consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard, and incorporates the precautionary approach		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Long-term objectives to guide decision-making, consistent with the MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are implicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach are explicit within management policy.	Clear long-term objectives that guide decision-making, consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach, are explicit within and required by management policy.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making, consistent with the MSC Fisheries Standard and the precautionary approach are explicitly stated in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019. The general principles of the Act cover the following: “fisheries and aquaculture resources shall be used sustainably to achieve socioeconomic benefits including economic growth, human resource development, employment creation and ecological balance”; “management measures shall be based on the best scientific evidence available to maintain or restore stocks at levels capable of producing sustainable yield, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors including fishing patterns, the interdependence of stocks and relevant international standards”; “the precautionary and ecosystem approaches shall be applied to the management and development of the fisheries and aquaculture, at a standard that is equal or superior to agreed international standards, and that take into account the need to conserve habitats and biodiversity”; and “management measures for fishing and related activities shall minimise i. wastes, by-catch, discards, regulatory discards, economic discards and catch by lost or abandoned gear; ii. pollution originating from fishing vessels or vessels engaged in related activities; iii. negative impact by gear and harvesting methods on the fishery resources; and iv. catch of non-targeted species.” SG80 is at least met for this PI.</p>				

Additional Sla rationale: In Liberia, the precautionary and ecosystem approaches are applied to the management and development of the fisheries and aquaculture at a target standard that is equal or superior to agreed international standards, and that take into account the need to conserve habitats and biodiversity.

Updated Sla score: SG80.

Performance Indicators								
Initial scoring range	PI	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia
		Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia

PI 3.2.1 – Fishery-specific objectives - Senegal

PI 3.2.1		The fishery-specific management system has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Objectives , which are broadly consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are implicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Short and long-term objectives , which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Well defined and measurable short and long-term objectives , which are demonstrably consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: While governance in Senegal shifted from a top-down approach to be inclusive of other stakeholders such as fishers, fisheries policy shifted from focusing on increasing productivity to managing fish stocks sustainably (Kébé, 2008). After independence, fisheries policy concentrated on two main aspects. First, it focused on promoting the development of artisanal fisheries (REPAO, 2011). The main objective of this strategy was to increase fish catches and foreign currency through licensing foreign industrial vessels and subsidising domestic industrial and artisanal sectors, which ultimately resulted in an increase in foreign fishing effort, increasing catches, and ultimately, over-exploitation. Also, targeting higher-value species to increase exports led to lower supply in local markets (Kébé, 2008). Second, efforts were made to emphasise sustainable management and co-management to correct for the effects of the first strategy (REPAO, 2011).</p> <p>Historic objective set by the Senegalese government in the economic and social policy document (2011–15) was to increase the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to the national economy and food security and rebuild fish stocks by 2015. However, there is a lack of regular monitoring of activities along with the absence of a process of evaluation of results and development objectives, that is, accountability and these objectives were not met.</p>				

Past experiences show that efforts have shifted towards a more sustainable policy approach to fisheries, thus taking into account the users of the industry (for example, fishers and fish traders) in the decision-making process. These objectives align with Principle 1 but are lacking for Principle 2, especially if viewed precautionary. Because of this, the fishery fails to meet SG60 for Sla and in turn the whole PI.

Additional Sla rationale: The ICCAT multiannual management plan for tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye tuna and skipjack tuna) is available. Several factors hamper its implementation, including the duration of the spatio-temporal closure of the fisheries, the number of fish aggregating device authorised per boat, the volume and sharing of the quota of bigeye tuna in a state of overexploitation and simultaneously exploited with the other two tuna species (yellowfin, skipjack).

ICCAT makes it compulsory to have scientific observers onboard (although 100% observer coverage is not mandatory for purse seine fleets as it is in the Pacific Ocean). However, at the national level observers are not sufficiently trained in data collection and act as compliance officers essentially. Much confusion is noted on species, fishing grounds, tonnages caught and bycatch. Senegal has a FAD management plan which is in line with ICCAT 19/02, but it is not clear how ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations are assimilated into national specific fisheries management either as a flag or coastal state.

Updated Sla rationale: No change to the scoring. SG60 is not met.

PI 3.2.1 – Fishery-specific objectives - Mauritania

PI 3.2.1		The fishery-specific management system has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Objectives , which are broadly consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are implicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Short and long-term objectives , which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are	Well defined and measurable short and long-term objectives , which are demonstrably consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are

			explicit within the fishery-specific management system.	explicit within the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Specifically, management plans must, amongst other criteria, specify for each fishery; the objectives to be achieved in terms of planning and sustainable management; define the distribution mechanisms for each fishery of the total allowable catch (TAC) and the catch limitation strategy accessories and discards at sea; define, in fisheries subject to individual quotas, the total volume of individual quotas allocated which cannot exceed the TAC fixed for the period. What is unclear is if this applies to the tuna fisheries.</p> <p>In the absence of a fishery specific management plan for fishing taking place in its waters, SG60 is not met for this PI.</p>				

Additional Sla rationale: The ICCAT multiannual management plan for tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye tuna and skipjack tuna) is available. Several factors hamper its implementation, including the duration of the spatio-temporal closure of the fisheries, the number of fish aggregating device authorised per boat, the volume and sharing of the quota of bigeye tuna in a state of overexploitation and simultaneously exploited with the other two tuna species (yellowfin, skipjack). ICCAT makes it compulsory to have scientific observers on board. However, observers are not sufficiently trained in data collection. Much confusion is noted on species, fishing grounds, tonnages caught and bycatch.

It is not clear how ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations are assimilated into the coastal state's fishery-specific management, for example how it grants licences to foreign fleets and regulates fishing effort in line with fishery specific objectives.

Updated Sla rationale: No change to the scoring. SG60 is not met.

PI 3.2.1 – Fishery-specific objectives – Cape Verde

PI 3.2.1		The fishery-specific management system has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Objectives , which are broadly consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are implicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Short and long-term objectives , which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Well defined and measurable short and long-term objectives , which are demonstrably consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: There is a management plan for yellowfin tuna in Cape Verde (as stated in the Plano de gestão dos recursos da pesca em cabo verde). The management objectives established for the yellowfin tuna fishery are to guarantee sustainable and optimised fishing; ensure the sustainability of the resource; operate with maximum sustainable yield; improve the economic viability and social conditions of the sector; ensure the appropriate levels of cooperation in national, regional and international (ICCAT) fisheries management structures. In the 2016 – 2017 Biennial Management Plan for Fisheries Resources, the following measures for the management of industrial tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack) are defined: specific measures: cautious expansion of the fishing effort through the control of licences fishing. General measures: in the absence of sufficient information on a given resource, the principle of precaution in its exploitation applies; control and certification of the legality of catches in the framework of the fight against IUU fishing; transshipment is prohibited throughout the EEZ, which must be carried out exclusively at designated ports. Whilst there are objectives consist with Principle 1, there appears not to be any general or specific objectives which are aimed at Principle 2, for example management of bycatch or the ecosystem approach. SG60 is therefore not met.</p>				

Additional Sla rationale: The ICCAT multiannual management plan for tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye tuna and skipjack tuna) is available. Several factors hamper its implementation, including the duration of the spatio-temporal closure of the fisheries, the number of fish aggregating device authorised per boat, the volume and sharing of the quota of bigeye tuna in a state of overexploitation and simultaneously exploited with the other two tuna species

(yellowfin, skipjack). ICCAT makes it compulsory to have scientific observers on board. However, observers are not sufficiently trained in data collection. Much confusion is noted on species, fishing grounds, tonnages caught and bycatch.

It is not clear how ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations are assimilated into the coastal state's fishery-specific management, for example how it grants licences to foreign fleets and regulates fishing effort in line with fishery specific objectives.

Updated Sla rationale: No change to the scoring. SG60 is not met.

PI 3.2.1 – Fishery-specific objectives – Guinea Bissau

PI 3.2.1		The fishery-specific management system has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Objectives , which are broadly consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are implicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Short and long-term objectives , which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Well defined and measurable short and long-term objectives , which are demonstrably consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Fisheries Resource Management Plans are mentioned in Article 10 of the Decree-Law No. 10/2011. For each main fishery, a management plan is to be created. Each plan is required to specify the objectives of sustainable management, including the fishing effort admissible. Although possible that a tuna management plan is in place for Guinea-Bissau, it could not be found during this remote information review for this pre-assessment. In the absence of a tuna fishery management plan for the Guinea Bissau fishery. SG60 is not met for this PI.				

Additional Sla rationale: The ICCAT multiannual management plan for tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye tuna and skipjack tuna) is available. Several factors hamper its implementation, including the duration of the spatio-temporal closure of the fisheries, the number of fish aggregating device authorised per boat, the volume and sharing of the quota of bigeye tuna in a state of overexploitation and simultaneously exploited with the other two tuna species (yellowfin, skipjack). ICCAT makes it compulsory to have scientific observers on board. However, observers are not sufficiently trained in data collection. Much confusion is noted on species, fishing grounds, tonnages caught and bycatch.

It is not clear how ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations are assimilated into the coastal state's fishery-specific management, for example how it grants licences to foreign fleets and regulates fishing effort in line with fishery specific objectives.

Updated Sla rationale: No change to the scoring. SG60 is not met.

PI 3.2.1 – Fishery-specific objectives - Guinea

PI 3.2.1		The fishery-specific management system has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Objectives , which are broadly consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are implicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Short and long-term objectives , which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Well defined and measurable short and long-term objectives , which are demonstrably consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/ No	Guinea: Yes/ No	Not scored

Pre-assessment rationale: No tuna management plan could be found for Guinea. In the absence of a fishery-specific plan, SG60 could not be awarded for this PI.

Additional Sla rationale: The ICCAT multiannual management plan for tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye tuna and skipjack tuna) is available. Several factors hamper its implementation, including the duration of the spatio-temporal closure of the fisheries, the number of fish aggregating device authorised per boat, the volume and sharing of the quota of bigeye tuna in a state of overexploitation and simultaneously exploited with the other two tuna species (yellowfin, skipjack). ICCAT makes it compulsory to have scientific observers on board. However, observers are not sufficiently trained in data collection. Much confusion is noted on species, fishing grounds, tonnages caught and bycatch.

It is not clear how ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations are assimilated into the coastal state's fishery-specific management, for example how it grants licences to foreign fleets and regulates fishing effort in line with fishery specific objectives.

Updated Sla rationale: No change to the scoring. SG60 is not met.

PI 3.2.1 – Fishery-specific objectives – Sierra Leone

PI 3.2.1		The fishery-specific management system has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Objectives , which are broadly consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are implicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Short and long-term objectives , which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Well defined and measurable short and long-term objectives , which are demonstrably consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.

	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/ No	Sierra Leone: Yes/ No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The provision of fishery management plans is expressly considered and requirement in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill. “Each fisheries management plan shall take the following into consideration: a) identify the fishery resource and its characteristics, including its economic and social value and interrelationship with other species in the ecosystem; b) assess the present state of exploitation of the fishery resource and potential average annual yields; c) specify the objectives to be achieved in the management and development of the fishery; d) take into account the best information on all relevant biological, social, economic and other applicable factors, determine the maximum sustainable yield”.</p> <p>Although possible that a tuna management plan is in place for Sierra Leone, it could not be found during this remote information review for this pre-assessment. SG60 cannot be awarded on this basis.</p>				

Additional Sla rationale: The ICCAT multiannual management plan for tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye tuna and skipjack tuna) is available. Several factors hamper its implementation, including the duration of the spatio-temporal closure of the fisheries, the number of fish aggregating device authorised per boat, the volume and sharing of the quota of bigeye tuna in a state of overexploitation and simultaneously exploited with the other two tuna species (yellowfin, skipjack). ICCAT makes it compulsory to have scientific observers on board. However, observers are not sufficiently trained in data collection. Much confusion is noted on species, fishing grounds, tonnages caught and bycatch.

It is not clear how ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations are assimilated into the coastal state’s fishery-specific management, for example how it grants licences to foreign fleets and regulates fishing effort in line with fishery specific objectives.

Updated Sla rationale: No change to the scoring. SG60 is not met.

PI 3.2.1 – Fishery-specific objectives - Liberia

PI 3.2.1		The fishery-specific management system has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Objectives			
	Guide post	Objectives , which are broadly consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are implicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Short and long-term objectives , which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.	Well defined and measurable short and long-term objectives , which are demonstrably consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019 makes specific reference for the provision of Fisheries Management Plans. They must: "a identify the characteristics of the fisheries resource(s) and the area, including as appropriate the i. current status of the fisheries and the resource; ii. current state of exploitation; iii. relevant fishing methods and practices; iv. boundaries of any relevant area; and v. relevant regional and international context; b. identify the management objectives and strategy for the fishery; c. as appropriate, identify development strategies for the fishery; d. specify the management measures to be applied to the fishery; e. specify arrangements for the monitoring and review of the Fisheries Management Plan; and f as appropriate, provide for any other matter necessary for the conservation, management and sustainable use of the fishery. g. Specify management for the collection and collation of fisheries catch and effort data".</p> <p>Fisheries management plans are reportedly available at a public registry within the Authority's offices (under 8.12 of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019). A management plan for the tuna fishery could not be found during this remote review of information, which is not to say that it does not exist. However, in the absence of a fisheries specific management plan to manage tuna resources in its waters, SG60 cannot be met for this PI.</p>				

Additional Sla rationale: The ICCAT multiannual management plan for tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye tuna and skipjack tuna) is available. Several factors hamper its implementation, including the duration of the spatio-temporal closure of the fisheries, the number of fish aggregating device authorised per

boat, the volume and sharing of the quota of bigeye tuna in a state of overexploitation and simultaneously exploited with the other two tuna species (yellowfin, skipjack). ICCAT makes it compulsory to have scientific observers on board. However, observers are not sufficiently trained in data collection. Much confusion is noted on species, fishing grounds, tonnages caught and bycatch.

It is not clear how ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations are assimilated into the coastal state's fishery-specific management, for example how it grants licences to foreign fleets and regulates fishing effort in line with fishery specific objectives.

Updated Sla score: No change to the scoring. SG60 is not met.

Performance Indicators

Initial scoring range	PI	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia
Updated scoring range	PI	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia

PI 3.2.2 – Decision-making processes – Senegal

PI 3.2.2		The fishery-specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives, and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Decision-making processes			
	Guide post	There are some decision-making processes in place that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	There are established decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The issue of overcapacity, related to a drastic increase in the fishing effort, marked a major change in fisheries policy objectives in Senegal. Reforms, in turn, have changed the decision-making processes, which were until recently the sole purview of the government. In the past few years, issues such as depletion of marine resources, conflicts of interests, growing engagement by professional organisation and major issues within the administration resulted in efforts to include more stakeholders in decision-making processes (Ndiaye, 2000). The fishing industry now has opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. The Groupement des Armateurs et Industriels de la Pêche au Senegal (GAIPES), is the Senegalese Association of Fishing Companies and Ship Owners. GAIPES exists to defend the interests of its members, all of which are exclusively fishing companies. They have a direct connection to the government in an advisory capacity, offering advice and input on issues related to the development and management of the fishery sector (Bank and Thiam, 2018).</p> <p>With the research component, the administration asks for information and the researchers work on this aspect and inform decision-makers. Decision on fishing licenses are taken based on a process involving first meeting with the industry and the Conseil National Consultatif des Pêches Maritimes (CNCMP, National Consultative Council for Marine Fisheries) for recommendations, and then the ministry. In this case, an application is presented to the Ministry of Fisheries through the Department of Fisheries, a consulting process takes place with fisheries stakeholders and the CNCMP (Camille J.P. Manel, former DPM Director, personal communication) who decides to recommend or reject the application. The final decision is taken by the Minister of Fisheries based on the recommendations of the CNCMP (theoretically). Other decisions at the national level require active consultations with local organisations, including, for example, the Plan directeur de la pêche (Director of the Fisheries Plan)</p>				

and the Fisheries Act (Ndiaye, 2000). However, recent surveys tend to show that fishers themselves are not aware of the implications and content of the Fisheries Act (Aliou Sall, Mundus maris, pers. comm.). The CNCPM also analyses and provides opinions and recommendations on propositions by the Ministry of Fisheries on the following aspects (Ndiaye, 2000). These are established decision making processes and score SG80 for Sla.

Sla meets SG80: Resource assessments are conducted during dedicated workshops with recommendations and resolutions formulated by the ICCAT Scientific Committee. Recommendations and resolutions are submitted to ICCAT decision-making bodies. A voting system does not exist at ICCAT, instead consensus is put forward. This approach blocks a large number of recommendations and resolutions. States putting their own interests first.

Annual conservation plans for tropical tunas are established and catch declarations for monitoring levels of resource exploitation are in place. ICCAT recommendations and resolutions are transposed in the form of an order, circular notes in countries for implementation. These regulatory provisions are incorporated into national legislation, hence the revisions of certain provisions of the Fisheries Code of coastal countries.

Updated Sla score: No change. SG80.

b	Responsiveness of decision-making processes			
	Guide post	Decision-making processes respond to serious issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take some account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to serious and other important issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to all issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Different types of decisions are finalised at the national level by the Senegalese government. Decisions regarding foreign fishing agreements, quota controls for foreign fishing, and effort controls such as fishing permits, gross registered tonnage (GRT) of vessels, target species, mesh size, species size and prohibited gear are theoretically based on scientific advice (Ndiaye, 2000) and respond to serious and other important issues. SG80 is met.				

Sib meets SG80: Countries engage in consultation with stakeholders with proposal and / or co-sponsorship in relation to other Member States. Quota allocation is established by species.

Updated Sib score: No change. SG80.

c	Use of precautionary approach			
	Guide post		Decision-making processes use the precautionary approach and are based on best available information.	
	Met?		Senegal: Yes	
Pre-assessment rationale: A few issues including those mentioned by Camille J.P. Manel (former DPM Director, pers. comm.), including the lack of evidence of using the precautionary approach. SG80 is not met.				

Additional Sic rationale: The precautionary approach is mentioned specifically in the national legislation of Senegal (Article 4 of the Fisheries Code of Senegal), with a view to preventing degradation of the environment and resources at all stages of fisheries management processes. Article 51 of the Code also states that fishing operations conducted for experimental purposes must produce a report with recommendations to the competent authority, which alludes to the use of best available information.

Annual conservation plans for tropical tunas are established and catch declarations for monitoring levels of resource exploitation are in place through ICCAT. ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions are transposed in the form of an order, circular notes in countries for implementation. These regulatory provisions are incorporated into national legislation, hence the revisions of certain provisions of the Fisheries Code.

d	Accountability and transparency of management system and decision-making process			
	Guide post	Some information on the fishery's performance and management action is generally available on request to stakeholders.	Information on the fishery's performance and management action is available on request , and explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation, and review activity.	Formal reporting to all interested stakeholders provides comprehensive information on the fishery's performance and management actions and describes how the management system responded to findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation, and review activity.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: A few issues including those mentioned by Camille J.P. Manel (former DPM Director, personal communication), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication between the government and the stakeholders. • Weak enforcement of regular meetings at the national level (administrative meetings), in contrast to local organisation meetings which are held regularly. • Lack of organisation within the fishing industry. • High number of representatives whose legitimacy is often questioned. • Weak management of issues at a local level, hence the need for capacity-building. • Inappropriate interference by some NGOs and other organisations. • Lack of evidence if using the precautionary approach. <p>Information could not be found with respect to the fishery's performance and management action. SG60 was not met without further information.</p>				

Additional SId rationale: The ICCAT website is a source of information relating to scientific data, reports of scientific meetings and scientific articles. CPCs submit annual reports to ICCAT on their tuna fisheries. This report includes catch statistics by species, by gear, including the percentage of total sets made on FADs. The report further covers the subject of management implementation such as how port inspections work, or the stage of the observer programme implementation. All these inspections and controls are carried out on the basis of a compliant procedure manual with the laws and regulations in force in Senegal. Although the report does not expand on why management actions were not taken, the report details difficulties the authority has with implementation of management measures. For example, the [2020 annual submission to ICCAT](#) (2020a), "Administrative, managerial and technical difficulties can be mentioned for good observation of ICCAT management rules. It is the transposition of all the relevant recommendations into the legal

framework for fishing in Senegal which is in progress; the involvement of several administrative services requires synergy and coordination which puts gradually in place; available databases that do not offer optimal processing of information; aging and the small number of observers make it difficult to implement the national science observer programme. To this end, there is a need for training and capacity building in data collection, species identification, of biological sampling, to upgrade to be able to accomplish the scientific tasks on board.” This kind of reasoning could be used to explain why some measures or processes have not yet been successfully integrated into fisheries management in Senegal.

Updated Sld rationale: SG80 is now deemed met.

e	Approach to disputes			
	Guide post	Although the management authority or fishery may be subject to continuing court challenges, it is not indicating a disrespect or defiance of the law by repeatedly violating the same law or regulation necessary for the sustainability for the fishery.	The management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges.	The management system or fishery acts proactively to avoid legal disputes or rapidly implements judicial decisions arising from legal challenges.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: No evidence could be found that the management authority is disrespecting or defying laws by repeated violation of the same law which is necessary for the sustainability of the fishery. SG60 is met for Sle. No further information could be found regarding whether the management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges. SG80 is not met on a precautionary basis.				

Additional Sle rationale: Negotiations are conducted between the ship-owner involved in IUU fishing and the coastal countries. The sanctions provided for in the coastal country's Fisheries Code serve as a basis for negotiation. The coastal country benefits from technical and legal support from ICCAT during these negotiations. Senegal has a mechanism to resolve disputes, as outlined in PI 3.1.1, which goes through the courts of the Republic of Senegal.

PI 3.2.2 – Decision-making processes – Mauritania

PI 3.2.2		The fishery-specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives, and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Decision-making processes			
	Guide post	There are some decision-making processes in place that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	There are established decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee established a framework for consultation at the local level between the administration and professionals in the sector. The goal of which is that it may make any recommendations or suggestions to the competent authorities in a timely manner. During the development of management plans, the opinions of the National Advisory Council for Planning and Fisheries Development is required. Regulatory measures of development or management plans for fisheries are adopted by decree taken in the Council of Ministers and are subject to publication. SG60 is met for Sla.				

Additional Sla rationale: Resource assessments are conducted during dedicated workshops with recommendations and resolutions formulated by the ICCAT Scientific Committee. Recommendations and resolutions are submitted to ICCAT decision-making bodies. A voting system does not exist at ICCAT, instead consensus is put forward. This approach blocks a large number of recommendations and resolutions. States putting their own interests first.

Annual conservation plans for tropical tunas are established and catch declarations for monitoring levels of resource exploitation are in place. ICCAT recommendations and resolutions are transposed in the form of an order, circular notes in countries for implementation. These regulatory provisions are incorporated into national legislation, hence the revisions of certain provisions of the Fisheries Code of coastal countries.

Updated Sla score: Score is raised to SG80.

b	Responsiveness of decision-making processes			
	Guide post	Decision-making processes respond to serious issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take some account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to serious and other important issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to all issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Given the above information and the fact that Mauritania is a member of ICCAT, it is required to follow CMMs put in place to respond to serious issues, such as the poor stock status of bigeye. SG60 is met for Slb. What is not clear is whether Mauritania's decision-making processes also respond to other important issues identified. SG80 is not met following this remote review of information.				

Additional Slb rationale: Countries engage in consultation with stakeholders with proposal and / or co-sponsorship in relation to other Member States. Quota allocation is established by species.

Updated Slb score: No change. SG60 is met.

c	Use of precautionary approach			
	Guide post		Decision-making processes use the precautionary approach and are based on best available information.	
	Met?		Mauritania: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: The Fisheries Code (Articles 9 and 10) make specific reference to the application of the precautionary approach and that fisheries management mechanisms will be adapted, in particular in the light of new knowledge available to achieve the objectives for the management of fishery resources and the marine environment. SG80 is met for Slc.				

Slc meets SG80: Countries implement the ICCAT recommendations and resolutions with scientific knowledge generated by the various fisheries and oceanographic research institutions of ICCAT Member States, from ICCAT technical workshops, and results of joint research conducted by ICCAT.

Updated Slc score: No change required.

d	Accountability and transparency of management system and decision-making process			
	Guide post	Some information on the fishery's performance and management action is generally available on request to stakeholders.	Information on the fishery's performance and management action is available on request , and explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.	Formal reporting to all interested stakeholders provides comprehensive information on the fishery's performance and management actions and describes how the management system responded to findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored

Pre-assessment rationale: As a member of ICCAT, Mauritania is required to provide information on its catch, fleet activities, implementation, and compliance with ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions. Some of this information is available on the ICCAT website through various publications. Therefore, some information on the fishery’s performance and management action is generally available to stakeholders. SG60 is met. It is not clear if more information is available to stakeholders on request, nor if explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring evaluation and review activity. SG80 is not met for SId.

Additional SId rationale: The ICCAT website is a source of information relating to scientific data, reports of scientific meetings and scientific articles. CPCs submit annual reports to ICCAT on their tuna fisheries. This report includes catch statistics by species, by gear, including the percentage of total sets made on FADs. The report further covers the subject of management implementation such as how port inspections work, or the stage of the observer programme implementation. All these inspections and controls are carried out on the basis of a compliant procedure manual with the laws and regulations in force in Mauritania. Mauritania does not have a national fleet, but its waters are monitored by the Coast Guard. Mauritanian (GCM) who ensure compliance with the regulations (national and international) in force in Mauritania by units authorized to operate in waters under its jurisdiction. Since Mauritania does not yet have a national tuna fleet, the inspection mainly concerns control of fishing units, by counting the species of tuna in the cargoes of these units, and the conformity of the catches with the clauses of the licences held by these units and with the management measures of ICCAT. Fleets operating within their waters report directly to ICCAT. The latest report (ICCAT, 2020a) does provide information on difficulties implementing ICCAT management measures. For example, “at the level of the tuna fishery, an information gap exists regarding the monitoring of the level of the exploitation of the different groups of the tuna fishery both in terms of species caught incidentally by operators not minus concessions on tuna (tuna license) only in terms of quantity (data aggregated at the level of the fishing logbook and other landing declarations)”.

Updated SId rationale: SG80 is now deemed met.

e	Approach to disputes			
	Guide post	Although the management authority or fishery may be subject to continuing court challenges, it is not indicating a disrespect or defiance of the law by repeatedly violating the same law or regulation necessary for the sustainability for the fishery.	The management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges.	The management system or fishery acts proactively to avoid legal disputes or rapidly implements judicial decisions arising from legal challenges.

	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: No evidence could be found that the management authority is disrespecting or defying laws by repeated violation of the same law which is necessary for the sustainability of the fishery. SG60 is met for Sle. No further information could be found regarding whether the management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges. SG80 is not met on a precautionary basis.				

Additional Sle rationale: Negotiations are conducted between the ship-owner involved in IUU fishing and the coastal countries. The sanctions provided for in the coastal country's Fisheries Code serve as a basis for negotiation. The coastal country benefits from technical and legal support from ICCAT during these negotiations. Mauritania has a mechanism to resolve disputes, as outlined in PI 3.1.1. Although according to [EU \(2018\)](#) it was not fully functioning. No legal challenges could be found.

Updated Sle score: SG80 is met.

PI 3.2.2 – Decision-making processes – Cape Verde

PI 3.2.2		The fishery-specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives, and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Decision-making processes			
	Guide post	There are some decision-making processes in place that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	There are established decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	

Pre-assessment rationale: The Ministry of Economy and Employment oversees the fisheries sector and implements the sectoral policy. The National Fisheries Development Institute (INDP) is a scientific public body in charge of assessing stocks, monitoring and developing fisheries at the country level. The INDP is based in Mindelo and has an office in Praia. Artisanal fisheries are monitored by surveyors located in 17 of the 97 ports in the country where 50% of the fleet is based. Surveys conducted cover approximately 25% of monthly landings. There have been regular updates to the fisheries management plans (biennially), provides basis for confidence that some decision-making process exist which result in measures and strategies to achieve fishery-specific objectives. Sla meets SG60.

Additional Sla rationale: Resource assessments are conducted during dedicated workshops with recommendations and resolutions formulated by the ICCAT Scientific Committee. Recommendations and resolutions are submitted to ICCAT decision-making bodies. A voting system does not exist at ICCAT, instead consensus is put forward. This approach blocks a large number of recommendations and resolutions. States putting their own interests first. Annual conservation plans for tropical tunas are established and catch declarations for monitoring levels of resource exploitation are in place. ICCAT recommendations and resolutions are transposed in the form of an order, circular notes in countries for implementation. These regulatory provisions are incorporated into national legislation, hence the revisions of certain provisions of the Fisheries Code of coastal countries.

According to the country's submission to [ICCAT \(2020a\)](#), "management measures and research activities for sustainable fisheries in Cape Verde are tasks and responsibility of the General Directorate of Marine Resources (DGRM) and the Institute of the Sea (ex. INDP). The main objective of these two institutions is to order and evaluate the main resources in order to propose policies and management measures for the most important fisheries". Further to this "Cape Verde has followed all the demands and recommendations of ICCAT. The Reserve Fisheries Management Plan of the region within three nautical miles, exclusively for artisanal fishing activity and the prohibition of foreign fleet conducting fishing activities within 12 nautical miles". This includes a definition of the maximum number of fishing licences granted each year by the country, and the implementation of fishing monitoring mechanisms. This provides evidence that there is an established decision-making process that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.

Updated Sla score: Given the additional information SG80 is now considered awarded.

b	Responsiveness of decision-making processes			
	Guide post	Decision-making processes respond to serious issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take some account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to serious and other important issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to all issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Acknowledgement of issues with tuna stocks (bigeye and yellowfin specifically) are stated in the Plano de gestão dos recursos da pesca em cabo verde and are reflected in the management's requirement to apply the precautionary approach in the absence of information or poor stock status (see PI 3.2.1 rationale). This provides evidence that the decision-making processes response to serious issues identified in relevant research (in this case by ICCAT), and management plans have been adapted accordingly. SG60 is met for SIb. It is not clear if the decision-making processes respond to other issues though, so SG80 is not met.				

Additional SIb rationale: Countries engage in consultation with stakeholders with proposal and / or co-sponsorship in relation to other CPCs. Quota allocation is established by species. In addition to the information mentioned in SIa, the country has also banned shark fishing, fishing on several shark species (whale shark, great white shark, basking shark, hammerhead sharks, shortfin mako and bigeye thresher shark) and require the use of circle hooks by longliners operating in its EEZ. This provides demonstrable evidence that the management system is responding to important issues such as bycatch of vulnerable species in its fisheries. The measures on sharks for example are not yet required regionally, for example it is still allowed to set on whale sharks in the Atlantic Ocean, unlike other tropical tuna fisheries (Pacific and Indian Ocean).

Updated SIb score: Given the additional information SG80 is now considered awarded.

c	Use of precautionary approach			
	Guide post		Decision-making processes use the precautionary approach and are based on best available information.	
	Met?		Cape Verde: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: The legislative framework for fisheries consists of Legislative Decree No. 53/2005. This decree lays down the general principles for the management of the sector: the principles and concepts of responsible fisheries, including the precautionary approach. Scoring Slc meets SG80.				

Additional Slc rationale: Countries implement the ICCAT recommendations and resolutions with scientific knowledge generated by the various fisheries and oceanographic research institutions of ICCAT Member States, from ICCAT technical workshops, and results of joint research conducted by ICCAT.

Updated Slc score: No change to the score.

d	Accountability and transparency of management system and decision-making process			
	Guide post	Some information on the fishery's performance and management action is generally available on request to stakeholders.	Information on the fishery's performance and management action is available on request , and explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.	Formal reporting to all interested stakeholders provides comprehensive information on the fishery's performance and management actions and describes how the management system responded to findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored

Pre-assessment rationale: As mentioned about in PI 3.1.2 SIb, there is a monitoring committee, consisting of various relevant stakeholder groups. The committee review subjects such as identification of the constraints and weaknesses in implementing management plans and the current status of implementation. The outcome reports are then circulated to relevant stakeholders as a technical follow up to further support the committee's future meetings. It can therefore be said that some information on the fishery's performance and management action is generally available to stakeholders. SG60 is met for SIb. As it is not clear the extent to which information on the fishery's performance and management action is available and whether explanation are provided for any actions or lack of actions associated with findings and relevant recommendations, SG80 cannot be awarded based on the precautionary approach.

Additional SIb rationale: The ICCAT website is a source of information relating to scientific data, reports of scientific meetings and scientific articles. For example, the annual report to [ICCAT \(2020a\)](#). This report provides information on the implementation of ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations, including information on the MCS system in place, the number of inspections and the actions they have taken. The report also provides information on the difficulties encountered in trying to implement and enforce ICCAT conservation measures. For example, lack of financial resources for management and research systems to improve data collection, as well as to strengthen the surveillance system. Reporting issues have still been flagged by [ICCAT in 2020c](#) though.

Updated SIb score: Given that there is public information on the fishery's performance and management action, SG80 is now deemed to be met.

e	Approach to disputes			
	Guide post	Although the management authority or fishery may be subject to continuing court challenges, it is not indicating a disrespect or defiance of the law by repeatedly violating the same law or regulation necessary for the sustainability for the fishery.	The management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges.	The management system or fishery acts proactively to avoid legal disputes or rapidly implements judicial decisions arising from legal challenges.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: No evidence could be found that the management authority is disrespecting or defying laws by repeated violation of the same law which is necessary for the sustainability of the fishery. SG60 is met for SIe. No further information could be found regarding whether the management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges. SG80 is not met on a precautionary basis.</p>				

Additional Sle rationale: Negotiations are conducted between the ship-owner involved in IUU fishing and the coastal countries. The sanctions provided for in the coastal country's Fisheries Code serve as a basis for negotiation. The coastal country benefits from technical and legal support from ICCAT during these negotiations. Cape Verde strictly complies with the application of Law 48/2009 that establishes a certification scheme of catches in the system to prevent, thwart and eliminate unregulated and unreported fishing, hereinafter IUU; and all national fisheries legislation is being reviewed ([ICCAT, 2020a](#)). It appears to have a robust decision-making system which would allow for compliance in the event of any legal challenges.

Updated Sle score: On the basis of further information found, SG80 is met.

PI 3.2.2 – Decision-making processes – Guinea Bissau

PI 3.2.2		The fishery-specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives, and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Decision-making processes			
	Guide post	There are some decision-making processes in place that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	There are established decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: There are some decision-making processes in place that result in measures and strategies to achieve fishery-specific objectives. This is evidenced by the requirement (under Decree-Law No. 10/2011) to complete specific fisheries management plans and follow consultative processes at the national and international level. Not much information could be found on specific decisions, so only SG60 is awarded for Sla.				

Additional Sla rationale: Resource assessments are conducted during dedicated workshops with recommendations and resolutions formulated by the ICCAT Scientific Committee. Recommendations and resolutions are submitted to ICCAT decision-making bodies. A voting system does not exist at ICCAT, instead consensus is put forward. This approach blocks a large number of recommendations and resolutions. States putting their own interests first.

Annual conservation plans for tropical tunas are established and catch declarations for monitoring levels of resource exploitation are in place. ICCAT recommendations and resolutions are transposed in the form of an order, circular notes in countries for implementation. These regulatory provisions are incorporated into national legislation, hence the revisions of certain provisions of the Fisheries Code of coastal countries.

No further specific information could be found about Guinea Bissau's decision-making processes to lift the score to SG80.

Updated Sla score: No change. SG60 is met.

b	Responsiveness of decision-making processes			
	Guide post	Decision-making processes respond to serious issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take some account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to serious and other important issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to all issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Given the above information and the fact that Guinea Bissau is a member of ICCAT, it is required to follow CMMs put in place to respond to serious issues, such as the poor stock status of bigeye. SG60 is met for Slb. What is not clear is whether Guinea Bissau's decision-making processes also respond to other important issues identified. SG80 is not met following this remote review of information.				

Additional Slb rationale: Countries engage in consultation with stakeholders with proposal and / or co-sponsorship in relation to other Member States. Quota allocation is established by species.

Updated Slb score: No change. SG60 is met.

c	Use of precautionary approach			
	Guide post		Decision-making processes use the precautionary approach and are based on best available information.	
	Met?		Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: The adoption of the precautionary approach to management measures in lieu of scientific knowledge is listed as one of the general principles of the Decree-Law No. 10/2011 approving the Basic Fishing Legislation. SG80 is met for Slc.				

Slc meets SG80: Countries implement the ICCAT recommendations and resolutions with scientific knowledge generated by the various fisheries and oceanographic research institutions of ICCAT Member States, from ICCAT technical workshops, and results of joint research conducted by ICCAT. Guinea has also signed the Convention on Minimal Access Conditions (CMA) of the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC), which insists on the precautionary approach in the management of resources.

d	Accountability and transparency of management system and decision-making process			
	Guide post	Some information on the fishery's performance and management action is generally available on request to stakeholders.	Information on the fishery's performance and management action is available on request , and explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.	Formal reporting to all interested stakeholders provides comprehensive information on the fishery's performance and management actions and describes how the management system responded to findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.

	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/ No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/ No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: As a member of ICCAT, Guinea-Bissau is required to provide information on its catch, fleet activities, implementation and compliance with ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions. Some of this information is available on the ICCAT website through various publications. Therefore, some information on the fishery's performance and management action is generally available to stakeholders. SG60 is met. It is not clear if more information is available to stakeholders on request, nor if explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring evaluation and review activity. SG80 is not met for SI _d .				

New SI_d rationale: Although a member of ICCAT, Guinea Bissau has not submitted an annual report in 2020. [ICCAT report \(2020c\)](#) sent a letter to the CPC for "recurring significant reporting issues". No reply was received, nor was the missing information. On this basis it cannot be said that information is even generally available on the fishery's performance and management action is generally available on request to stakeholders.

Updated SI_d score: Due to the above rationale, the score of this SI is reduced to less than SG60.

e	Approach to disputes			
	Guide post	Although the management authority or fishery may be subject to continuing court challenges, it is not indicating a disrespect or defiance of the law by repeatedly violating the same law or regulation necessary for the sustainability for the fishery.	The management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges.	The management system or fishery acts proactively to avoid legal disputes or rapidly implements judicial decisions arising from legal challenges.
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/ No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/ No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: No evidence could be found that the management authority is disrespecting or defying laws by repeated violation of the same law which is necessary for the sustainability of the fishery. SG60 is met for SI _e . No further information could be found regarding whether the management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges. SG80 is not met on a precautionary basis.				

Additional SI_e rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated Sle score: No change to the score. SG60 is met.

PI 3.2.2 – Decision-making processes – Guinea

PI 3.2.2		The fishery-specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives, and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Decision-making processes			
	Guide post	There are some decision-making processes in place that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	There are established decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: According to the Marine Fisheries Code (2015), fisheries development and management plans are drawn up by the competent departments of the Ministry responsible for Maritime Fisheries and approved by regulation. The procedures for developing and implementing the fisheries management and management plan are set by regulation. SG80 is met for Sla, as established decision-making processes are in place at the national level.				

Additional Sla rationale: Resource assessments are conducted during dedicated workshops with recommendations and resolutions formulated by the ICCAT Scientific Committee. Recommendations and resolutions are submitted to ICCAT decision-making bodies. A voting system does not exist at ICCAT, instead consensus is put forward. This approach blocks a large number of recommendations and resolutions. States putting their own interests first. Annual conservation plans for tropical tunas are established and catch declarations for monitoring levels of resource exploitation are in place. ICCAT recommendations and resolutions are transposed in the form of an order, circular notes in countries for implementation. These regulatory provisions are incorporated into national legislation, hence the revisions of certain provisions of the Fisheries Code of coastal countries.

Updated Sla score: No change. SG80 is met.

b	Responsiveness of decision-making processes			
	Guide post	Decision-making processes respond to serious issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take some account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to serious and other important issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to all issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Given Guinea are required to comply with ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions put in place to respond to serious issues, such as the poor stock status of bigeye. SG60 is met for SIb. What is not clear is whether Guinea Bissau's decision-making processes also respond to other important issues identified. SG80 is not met following this remote review of information.				

Additional SIb rationale: Countries engage in consultation with stakeholders with proposal and / or co-sponsorship in relation to other Member States. Quota allocation is established by species. No further information could be found, for example its annual submission to ICCAT, so SG80 cannot be met at this time.

Updated SIb score: No change. SG60.

c	Use of precautionary approach			
	Guide post		Decision-making processes use the precautionary approach and are based on best available information.	
	Met?		Guinea: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: The precautionary approach and best available scientific information is specifically required for management plans, as documented in the Marine Fisheries Code, 2015. SG80 is met for Slc.				

Additional Slc rationale: Countries implement the ICCAT recommendations and resolutions with scientific knowledge generated by the various fisheries and oceanographic research institutions of ICCAT Member States, from ICCAT technical workshops, and results of joint research conducted by ICCAT.

Update Slc score: No update in scoring. SG80 is met.

d	Accountability and transparency of management system and decision-making process			
	Guide post	Some information on the fishery's performance and management action is generally available on request to stakeholders.	Information on the fishery's performance and management action is available on request , and explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.	Formal reporting to all interested stakeholders provides comprehensive information on the fishery's performance and management actions and describes how the management system responded to findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored

Pre-assessment rationale: As a member of ICCAT, Guinea is required to provide information on its catch, fleet activities, implementation, and compliance with ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions. Some of this information is available on the ICCAT website through various publications. Therefore, some information on the fishery’s performance and management action is generally available to stakeholders. SG60 is met. It is not clear if more information is available to stakeholders on request, nor if explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring evaluation and review activity. SG80 is not met for SId.

Additional SId rationale:

The ICCAT website is a source of information relating to scientific data, reports of scientific meetings and scientific articles. However, according to [ICCAT \(2020b\)](#), Guinea did not submit catch the required quarterly catch reports for 2020, they also did not submit new or updated “Shark Check Sheets”, or “Billfish Check Sheets”, as required by ICCAT. It also received a letter from ICCAT (2020c) and could not send the missing information. However, a response was received in October 2020. The CPC has not had flagged vessels for tuna since 2015 but does implement a “fisheries development and management plan (FDMP)” annually. To comply with ICCAT provisions “a local team of managers and technicians to monitor the activities of the organisation. This team has carried out a survey at the different landing sites of the artisanal fishery to identify the small tuna species landed on the coast. For this activity, some landing sites have been identified for monitoring landings of small tunas. As a result of this work, a monitoring system has been introduced at landing sites and some earlier data have been recovered. To improve the performance of this monitoring system, we request support from the ICCAT Executive Secretariat to build the capacity of the new local team that has been established in order to participate better in ICCAT activities”.

The response from the Head Delegate to ICCAT provides information on the fishery and reasoning for lack of action, including COVID-19.

Updated SId score: SG80 is now deemed met.

e	Approach to disputes			
	Guide post	Although the management authority or fishery may be subject to continuing court challenges, it is not indicating a disrespect or defiance of the law by repeatedly violating the same law or regulation necessary for the sustainability for the fishery.	The management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges.	The management system or fishery acts proactively to avoid legal disputes or rapidly implements judicial decisions arising from legal challenges.

	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: No evidence could be found that the MFMR are repeatedly violating a particular law or regulation necessary for the sustainability for the fishery. Sle SG60 can be met.				

Additional Sle rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated Sle score: No change to the score. SG60 is met.

PI 3.2.2 – Decision-making processes – Sierra Leone

PI 3.2.2		The fishery-specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives, and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Decision-making processes			
	Guide post	There are some decision-making processes in place that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	There are established decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: Under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, “all local councils and associations of local fishing communities and bodies with an interest in fisheries management are consulted and kept informed of management of fisheries under this Act and any other applicable laws related to the management of				

fisheries”. Further to this, the Scientific and Technical Committee provide advice to the Minister on the “management, biological, social, economic and technical aspects of marine resources, fisheries and aquaculture, with a view to providing the basis for fisheries and aquaculture management decisions”, as stated in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill. This provides evidence that there is established legislative decision-making processes in place that can provide measures and strategies to achieve fishery-specific objectives. Sla meets SG80.

Additional Sla meets SG80: Resource assessments are conducted during dedicated workshops with recommendations and resolutions formulated by the ICCAT Scientific Committee. Recommendations and Resolutions are submitted to ICCAT decision-making bodies. A voting system does not exist at ICCAT, instead consensus is put forward. This approach blocks a large number of recommendations and resolutions. States putting their own interests first.

Annual conservation plans for tropical tunas are established and catch declarations for monitoring levels of resource exploitation are in place. ICCAT recommendations and resolutions are transposed in the form of an order, circular notes in countries for implementation. These regulatory provisions are incorporated into national legislation, hence the revisions of certain provisions of the Fisheries Code of coastal countries.

b	Responsiveness of decision-making processes			
	Guide post	Decision-making processes respond to serious issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take some account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to serious and other important issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to all issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: As recent as 2019, the MFMR imposed a one month ban on industrial fishing within the EEZ of Sierra Leonian waters, responding to serious issues regarding overfishing that has been identified and IUU, to try and recover some of the fish stocks. However, it cannot be concluded that measures have been adequate and deemed a timely response to the serious condition of local fish stocks, nor does did the action take into account the wider implications of decisions of the fishery, as IUU was still reportedly taking place via foreign Chinese vessels during the ban. However, as a member of ICCAT, Sierra Leone is required to comply with</p>				

ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions put in place to respond to serious issues, such as the poor stock status of bigeye. SG60 is met for SIb. What is not clear is whether Sierra Leone's decision-making processes also respond to other important issues identified. SG80 is not met following this remote review of information.

Additional SIb rationale: Countries engage in consultation with stakeholders with proposal and / or co-sponsorship in relation to other Member States. Quota allocation is established by species. As Sierra Leone is not a flag state in ICCAT (i.e., it does not have any flagged tuna vessels), tuna caught is as bycatch in the pelagic trawlers or by semi-industrial and artisanal canoes ([ICCAT, 2020a](#)), but it is bound to follow measures in place by ICCAT. No further information could be found to bolster the rationale.

Updated SIb score: No change, score remains at 60.

C	Use of precautionary approach			
	Guide post		Decision-making processes use the precautionary approach and are based on best available information.	
	Met?		Sierra Leone: Yes/No	
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Decision-making processes use the precautionary approach and best available information. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill makes several references to it when presenting the objectives of the fisheries conservation, management, development, and sustainable use. There is evidence of the precautionary approach being used within MFMR management processes. 'The current fishing licence right allocation considers revenue generation and food security within a precautionary domain of economic viability of the fish stocks and conservation of marine biodiversity. Major provisions exist as fishing right limitations, including but not limited to mesh size restrictions, exclusion zones (IEZ), illegal transshipments and conservation restrictions on specific non-target species' (Sei & Baio, 2019). Another example of this is a precautionary fleet limitation of 20 vessels for shrimp fishing being proposed under a dual scheme of demersal fish, shrimp licenses, with fishing, restricted to night hours, from 6pm to 6am, to minimise bycatch (Sei & Baio, 2019). SG80 would be met for SIc.</p>				

SIc meets SG80: No additional information.

d	Accountability and transparency of management system and decision-making process			
	Guide post	Some information on the fishery's performance and management action is generally available on request to stakeholders.	Information on the fishery's performance and management action is available on request , and explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.	Formal reporting to all interested stakeholders provides comprehensive information on the fishery's performance and management actions and describes how the management system responded to findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: With a new form of co-management arrangement now existing between the MFMR and other key institutions under a Joint Maritime Committee (JMC), along with stakeholder involvement in the JMC, there is evidence of some information on fisheries performance and management action being generally available to stakeholders. SId meets SG60.				

Additional SId rationale: The ICCAT website is a source of information relating to scientific data, reports of scientific meetings and scientific articles. As Sierra Leone does not have a national fleet, their submission to the Commission is not informative. It is therefore not clear how it makes decisions on how to manage foreign fleets in its waters. No further information could be added to improve the score.

Updated SId score: No change to the score.

e	Approach to disputes			
	Guide post	Although the management authority or fishery may be subject to continuing court challenges, it is not indicating a disrespect or defiance of the law by repeatedly violating	The management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges.	The management system or fishery acts proactively to avoid legal disputes or rapidly implements judicial decisions arising from legal challenges.

		the same law or regulation necessary for the sustainability for the fishery.		
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: An example of management of disputes is evident from the conflict resolution system where the MFMR arbitrate for settlement of net destruction conflicts and ensure that the industrial fishing companies compensate the victims. However, fishers are sometimes dissatisfied with the compensations reckoned. No evidence could be found that the MFMR are repeatedly violating a particular law or regulation necessary for the sustainability for the fishery. Sle SG60 can be met.				

Additional Sle rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated Sle score: No change to the score. SG60 is met.

PI 3.2.2 – Decision-making processes – Liberia

PI 3.2.2		The fishery-specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives, and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Decision-making processes			
	Guide post	There are some decision-making processes in place that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	There are established decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives.	

	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The Authority is bound by the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Act to “take into account relevant economic, social and environmental factors, on the basis of the best available scientific information and in consultation with the Fisheries Advisory Council and relevant stakeholders, formulate and submit the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy of Liberia to the Board of Directors for their consideration”. It is further bound to “ensure the implementation of applicable international conservation and management measures of any regional fishery body of which Liberia is a member or cooperating non-member...”. There are also other examples with respect to decision-making processes, for example in the establishment of Co-Management Fisheries Associations, whose decision-making is to provide for fisheries conservation, management, and sustainable use. There are therefore established decision-making processes in place that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives. SG80 is met for SIa.</p>				

Additional SIa rationale: Resource assessments are conducted during dedicated workshops with recommendations and resolutions formulated by the ICCAT Scientific Committee. Recommendations and resolutions are submitted to ICCAT decision-making bodies. A voting system does not exist at ICCAT, instead consensus is put forward. This approach blocks a large number of recommendations and resolutions. States putting their own interests first. Annual conservation plans for tropical tunas are established and catch declarations for monitoring levels of resource exploitation are in place. ICCAT recommendations and resolutions are transposed in the form of an order, circular notes in countries for implementation. These regulatory provisions are incorporated into national legislation, hence the revisions of certain provisions of the Fisheries Code of coastal countries.

Updated SIa score: No update. SI still meets SG80.

b	Responsiveness of decision-making processes			
	Guide post	Decision-making processes respond to serious issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take some account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to serious and other important issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.	Decision-making processes respond to all issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions.

	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Given the above information and the fact that Liberia is a member of ICCAT, it is required to follow CMMs put in place to respond to serious issues, such as the poor stock status of bigeye. SG60 is met for SIb. What is not clear is whether Liberia's decision-making processes also respond to other important issues identified. SG80 is not met following this remote review of information.				

Additional SIb rationale: Countries engage in consultation with stakeholders with proposal and / or co-sponsorship in relation to other Member States. Quota allocation is established by species.

Updated SIb score: No change. SG60 is met.

c	Use of precautionary approach			
	Guide post		Decision-making processes use the precautionary approach and are based on best available information.	
	Met?		Liberia: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: For SIc, the precautionary approach is specifically referred to in the general principles of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, as stated in PI 3.1.3 above. SG80 is met.				

SIc meets SG80: No further information.

d	Accountability and transparency of management system and decision-making process			
	Guide	Some information on the fishery's performance and management action is	Information on the fishery's performance and management action is available on	Formal reporting to all interested stakeholders provides comprehensive

	post	generally available on request to stakeholders.	request , and explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.	information on the fishery's performance and management actions and describes how the management system responded to findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring, evaluation and review activity.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: For SId, Section 4.1 of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019 says that “Conservation and management measures shall be developed take into account best available scientific advice and consultations with stakeholders, and may be implemented inter alia through Fisheries Management Plans, regulations, public notices, as a condition of licence, in writing, or otherwise as provided in this Act.” Further to this Section 8.12 of the same Act enshrines the public’s right to information. This includes that “any person who desires to obtain information shall apply to the Authority in a prescribed form indicating the type of information required and may pay a minimal fee which may be prescribed by the Authority”. Additionally, the Act also requires “For the purpose of facilitating participation and access to information relating to fisheries, the Authority shall establish and operate a Public Registry within its offices to house documents produced, collected or submitted under this Act to include: audits, register of licensees, licence and authorisation fee invoices, fee payment information, fisheries management plans, minutes of the Council, regulations, reports, manuals, databases, access agreements, contracts, surveys any other relevant information.” Given this, SG80 is met as information on the fishery’s performance and management action is available on request, and explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring evaluation and review activity.</p>				

SId meets SG80: No further information.

e	Approach to disputes			
	Guide post	Although the management authority or fishery may be subject to continuing court challenges, it is not indicating a disrespect or defiance of the law by repeatedly violating the same law or regulation necessary for the sustainability for the fishery.	The management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges.	The management system or fishery acts proactively to avoid legal disputes or rapidly implements judicial decisions arising from legal challenges.

	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: No evidence could be found that the management authority is indicating a disrespect or defiance of the law by repeatedly violating the same law or regulation necessary for the sustainability for the fishery, so SG60 is met for Sle. A higher score could not be awarded at this time as no information could be found that management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges or whether there are even any legal challenges currently on-going. In the absence of any legal issues, SG80 may be reached if this can be confirmed.				

Additional Sle rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated Sle score: No change to the score. SG60 is met.

Performance Indicators

Initial scoring range	PI	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia
New scoring range	PI	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia

PI 3.2.3 – Compliance and enforcement - Senegal

PI 3.2.3		Monitoring, control, and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complied with		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	MCS implementation			
	Guide post	Monitoring, control, and surveillance mechanisms exist, and are implemented in the fishery and there is a reasonable expectation that they are effective.	A monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.	A comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated a consistent ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: An MCS system for all vessels operating in the Atlantic are in place. Vessels must complete logbooks, host observers, comply to VMS regulations and Port State Measures. Vessels are also subject to minimum 5% observer coverage on trips. Observers function as both data gathers and compliance officers for regional Resolutions and Recommendations in place. A monitoring, control and surveillance system has therefore been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules. SG80 is met for Sla.				

Sla meets SG80: According to the [2019 Senegal submission](#) to ICCAT, Recommendation 16-14 to establish standards minimum for observer programmes and has been transposed by decree N ° 22787 of August 22, 2019. Its implementation is underway, and Senegal is developing a support programme for observers. The [2020 report](#) to ICCAT (2020a) stated “It should be noted that “The Fisheries Monitoring and Protection Service (DPSP) of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Economy, supported by the Feed the Future Senegal Dekkal Geej (Restoration of the Sea), organised in August a workshop to qualify 54 government fisheries officers, including one woman, as fisheries observers to contribute to the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Dekkal Geej is funded by the United States International Development Agency (USAID) as part of the U.S. Government Feed the Future initiative and implemented by Winrock International” ([USAID, 2020](#)). “This contributes to the sustainable management of the fishing resources and the reduction of

the enormous economic losses and biodiversity, which are expected in the following two results: 1) adaptive and evidence-based decision-making capacity is strengthened; and 2) institutional capacity for decentralised fisheries co-management at all levels of governance is strengthened. ([USAID, 2020](#))”.

Updated Sla score: No change. SI meets SG80.

b	Sanctions			
	Guide post	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist and there is some evidence that they are applied.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied and thought to provide effective deterrence.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied and demonstrably provide effective deterrence.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Sanctions are thought to exist to address non-compliance, but without some evidence that these are applied SG60 is not met.				

Updated Sib rationale: Article 123 stipulates that the exercise of industrial fishing by foreign vessels not authorised to operate in waters under Senegal's jurisdiction is punished by a fine of 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 CFA francs (€764 million - €1528 million). In addition, the confiscation of fishing gear and catches on board is pronounced. These fines are 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 CFA francs for Senegalese boats. Article 125 qualifies very serious infringements of industrial fishing (prohibited fishing methods, unauthorised transshipments, fishing in prohibited areas, fishing during prohibited periods, etc.) and sets fines of 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 CFA francs with the confiscation of catches on board. Article 127 qualifies serious infringements of industrial fishing (violation of the size of the mesh size of the nets, non-compliance with related fishing operations, by-catches, etc.) and sets the fines between 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 CFA francs and the confiscation of catches. Article 131 lays down fines of 200,000 to 1,000,000 CFA francs for any form of violence against a surveillance agent or an observer in the exercise of his duties and imprisonment of six months to a year.

The suspension or permanent withdrawal of the vessel captain's professional record may be made taking into account the seriousness of the offense committed by the captain of a fishing vessel regarding violence exerted on an agent of surveillance or on an observer on board. Fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance operations in Senegal in 2017 led to 476 boardings, including 12 Senegalese vessels, eight foreign vessels and 456 Senegalese artisanal fishing canoes. The main reasons for boarding noted were fishing in prohibited zones (three Senegalese vessels), non-compliant mesh size (one

Senegalese vessel), the deliberate discharge into the sea of a large quantity of fish (one Senegalese vessel), the use of a device having the effect of making the opening of the mesh smaller than the minimum authorised opening (one Senegalese vessel), a false declaration of catch data (one Senegalese vessel), the detention of immature octopus (three Senegalese vessel), a double option (one Senegalese vessel), difference in the authorised fishing option (one Senegalese vessel), fishing without authorisation (eight foreign vessels), lack of security measures, absence of fishing permits, non-regulatory fishing gear, failure to register canoes, capture of juveniles (456 Senegalese canoes).

Updated S1b score: With the new information collected, the S1d has been re-scored to meet SG60. There are both sanctions to deal with non-compliance and evidence that they are applied. What is still not clear is whether these sanctions provide successful deterrence.

c	Compliance			
	Guide post	Fishers are generally thought to comply with the management system for the fishery under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	Some evidence exists to demonstrate fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	There is a high degree of confidence that fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Fishers are generally thought to comply with the management system as there are not any Senegalese vessels on the ICCAT IUU list. SG60 is met. Without specific evidence of compliance, SG80 is not met.				

Additional S1c rationale: No further information could be collected to raise the score.

Updated S1c score: No change. SG60 is met.

d	Systematic non-compliance			
	Guide post		There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.	
	Met?		Senegal: Yes / No	
Pre-assessment rationale: There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance, so SG80 is met for SId.				

Additional SId rationale: No additional information.

Updated SId score: SId meets SG80.

PI 3.2.3 – Compliance and enforcement - Mauritania

PI 3.2.3		Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complied with		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	MCS implementation			
	Guide post	Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms exist, and are implemented in the fishery and there is a reasonable expectation that they are effective.	A monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.	A comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated a consistent ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: There is a monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) system in place in Mauritania. In a given operating regime, a fishing licence is issued for a ship operating under one or more user right concessions and for a maximum of one year. The Fisheries Code (2015) also specifies the requirement for vessel registration (Section 5 of Chapter II), transmission of data, statistics and information on catches made to the competent authority (Section 6 of Chapter II) and daily logbooks (Section 7 of Chapter II). Under Arrêté No 155, all vessels fishing in Mauritanian waters must be equipped with a satellite transmitting device which emits the vessel's identification, date, time, location (latitude and longitude) and speed. The Mauritanian Coast Guard is the main mechanism of the national fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). There are port state measures in place (Section 2 of Title 5) and inspection procedures clearly defined in the Fisheries Code (2015). SG60 is met for Sla. It is not clear whether the fishery has been able to demonstrate an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies or rules through the Coast Guard, port inspections or by other means, so SG80 cannot be awarded.</p>				

Additional Sla rationale: According to [ICCAT \(2020a\)](#) “compliance with reporting requirements for conservation and management measures from ICCAT. In Mauritania, surveillance and control at sea is the main task of the Coast Guard. Mauritanian (GCM) who ensure compliance with the regulations (national and international) in force in Mauritania by units authorised to operate in waters under its jurisdiction. Since Mauritania does not yet have a national tuna

fleet, the inspection mainly concerns control of fishing units, by counting the species of tuna in the cargoes of these units, and the conformity of the catches with the clauses of the licenses held by these units and with the management measures of ICCAT. This is how the presence of tuna species in the cargoes of pelagic trawlers is followed”. MCS activities led to the fining of Senegalese fishers illegally fishing in Mauritanian waters ([Seafood Source, 2020](#)).

Illegal catches in were Mauritania 268,000 t/ year⁻¹, due to the presence of Eastern European pelagic trawlers targeting small-pelagic fish in high quantities. However, improving success of MCS due to the availability of funding ([The World Bank, 2016](#) in Doumbouya et al., 2017), has prompted illegal catches to decline from around 350,000 to 250,000 t/year⁻¹ between 2010 and 2015 (Doumbouya et al., 2017). There is therefore a demonstrable ability to enforce relevant fisheries legislation.

Updated Sla score: SG80 is met.

b	Sanctions			
	Guide post	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist and there is some evidence that they are applied.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied and thought to provide effective deterrence.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied, and demonstrably provide effective deterrence.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Sanctions exist and are explained in the Fisheries Code (2015). For example, Chapter II sets out the prohibited activities. Title 5 sets out the infraction process, which may include arrest and detention in serious cases, seizure of catches, fishing gear and vessels and monetary fines. It further sets out sanctions for specific prohibited activities and “very serious fishing offences” (for example false catch declaration, fishing without rights/licence, illegal transshipment, failure to comply with the obligation to land fishery products in Mauritania and fishing during closed seasons). SG60 is at least met for SIb.				

Additional SIb rationale: Chapter II of the implementing decree of the Mauritanian fishing code classifies offenses and defines penalties. A fine of between 1 million and 12 million MRO (€23,041 to €276,500), depending on the characteristics of the boat, is set for offenses related to the fishing activities of unauthorised foreign vessels. Very serious fishing offences (lack of a fishing licence, false declarations, non-compliance with the landing obligation, illegal transshipments, and non-compliance with closed fishing periods) are subject to fines fluctuating between 100 million and 150 million MRO. The other offences relate to assault on a control officer in the performance of his duties, preventing control officers from performing their duties, destroying, or

concealing evidence of a fishing offence, with fines varying between 200,000 and two million MRO or prison terms (three to six months). In addition, the court may order the confiscation of catches on board and the confiscation of fishing gear. The suspension or permanent withdrawal of the vessel captain's professional record may be enforced, taking into account the seriousness of the offence committed by the captain of a fishing vessel regarding violence exerted on an agent of surveillance or on an observer on board. What is still not clear is the consistency to which sanctions are applied.

Updated Slb score: No change. SG60 is met.

c	Compliance			
	Guide post	Fishers are generally thought to comply with the management system for the fishery under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	Some evidence exists to demonstrate fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	There is a high degree of confidence that fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Fishers are generally thought to comply with the management system, given the stringent sanctions and procedures in place nationally. Mauritania has not been issued with EU yellow or red cards. Slc most likely reaches SG60. Without some evidence to demonstrate compliance, a higher score could not be awarded.				

Additional Slc rationale: It has not been possible to allocate a higher score without stakeholder comment, specifically confirmation from the Mauritanian authorities that the fishers comply with their management system. The CPC report to ICCAT (2020a) does note that no IUU has been observed, but IUU is not the only topic which denotes compliance.

Updated Slc score: SG60.

d	Systematic non-compliance
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	Guide post		There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.	
	Met?		Mauritania: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: Belhabib (2012) identified four types of illegal fishing: unlicensed fishing practiced by foreign fishers; illegal gear use by the industrial fleet; illegal demersal and small pelagic artisanal fisheries; and fishing in the protected PNBA. The Fisheries Code (2015) has clear rules and procedures for a variety of infractions. Poseidon's (2019) IUU Fishing Index rates Mauritania as one of the top ten best-performing countries in the world for port state responsibility despite its vulnerability for IUU. No evidence of systematic non-compliance could be found. SG80 is met for SId.				

Additional SId rationale: The country's submission to [ICCAT \(2020a\)](#) further states that IUU fishing has not been observed in Mauritania waters.

Updated SId score: SId still meets SG80.

PI 3.2.3 – Compliance and enforcement - Cape Verde

PI 3.2.3		Monitoring, control, and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complied with		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	MCS implementation			
	Guide post	Monitoring, control, and surveillance mechanisms exist, and are implemented in the fishery and there is a reasonable expectation that they are effective.	A monitoring, control, and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.	A comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated a consistent ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) involves several institutions. The activities are organized in actions and tools such as monitoring by the Automatic Identification System (AIS) and the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), inspections of vessels at landing, maritime patrol operations, and certification of catches. The Coast Guard has four patrol vessels and air patrol operations are also carried out. All vessels authorised to fish in Cape Verde waters shall be obliged to report their catches to the Ministry responsible for fisheries in Cape Verde so that it can check the quantities caught and the competent scientific institutes can validate them. All the data is reported to the DNEM (Directorate National of Maritime Economy) and to INDP (National Institute for Fisheries Development). The catch report shall include the catches made by the vessel during each trip. The original of the declarations shall be transmitted on a physical medium to the Ministry responsible for fisheries in Cape Verde within 30 days following the end of the last trip made during the period. Copies shall be sent at the same time by electronic means or by fax to the flag Member State and the Ministry responsible for fisheries in Cape Verde. Physical inspections are done on regular basis where observers go onboard vessels to confirm that registration and fishing operations are in accordance with the agreements and national legislations (EU, 2019). All vessels, national and foreign, must obtain a fishing licence to operate in the country's EEZ. For local vessels, the licence for artisanal fishing can be obtained free of charge from the port authority after inspection of the vessel. Industrial and semi-industrial fishing is subject to the payment of a symbolic fee, currently set at € 550.00 per year for tuna vessels. There is therefore an MCS system in place, and given the number of inspections, 47 in the first half of 2017 according to the EU report (2019), the fishery has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures. SG80 is met for Sla.</p>				

Slia meets SG80: “There is a strong commitment to strengthen the provisions for inspection and control of vessels, in accordance with the measures of the Port States (mandatory registration of the delivery notice in the port landing and/or transshipment, verification of fishing licences, verification of fishing and all documentation that is considered necessary to determine the legality of the capture).” ([ICCAT, 2020a](#)) These include:

- Strengthening of the Catch Certificate system for all products destined for the export.
- Various maritime patrol and surveillance missions carried out by naval units.
- Air patrol missions.
- Control by VMS; and
- Strengthening of the national registry system for the registration of fishing boats.

The country is also working with the EU, US, and other west African countries in the participation of joint surveillance operations.

b	Sanctions			
	Guide post	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist and there is some evidence that they are applied.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied , and thought to provide effective deterrence.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied, and demonstrably provide effective deterrence.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The EU and Cape Verde signed a new protocol in 2019 to implement the Sustainable Fishing Partnership Agreement (SFPA) to promote the sustainable management of fisheries in Cape Verde, notably through measures aiming at reinforcing control and surveillance. The “Plano de gestão dos recursos da pesca em cabo verde (Management plan for fishing in Cape Verde) includes fishing infractions and the respective sanctions. SG60 is likely met in light of this information. However, without evidence that sanctions are consistently applied, SG80 could not be met.</p>				

Additional Slb rationale: No additional information could be found regarding the consistency by which sanctions are applied.

Updated Slb score: No change. SG80 is not met.

C	Compliance			
	Guide post	Fishers are generally thought to comply with the management system for the fishery under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	Some evidence exists to demonstrate fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	There is a high degree of confidence that fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: The fishing operations conducted under the SFPA are generally thought to fully comply with the management recommendations of ICCAT and the fisheries management regulations of Cape Verde. However, Cape Verde has lost its capacity to mobilise observers on EU vessels. There are also concerns regarding non-compliance with reporting conditions imposed on EU vessels in terms of entry and exit reporting, and submission of catch reports by vessels. Other than this no specific breaches by EU vessels of Cape Verde regulations have been detected meaning. Given the lack of confidence in compliance ability Slc is awarded SG60.				

Additional Slc rationale: It has not been possible to allocate a higher score without stakeholder comment, specifically confirmation from the Cape Verde authorities that the fishers comply with their management system. The CPC report to ICCAT (2020a) does note that no IUU has been observed, but IUU is not the only topic which denotes compliance.

Updated Slc score: SG60.

d	Systematic non-compliance			
	Guide post		There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.	
	Met?		Cape Verde: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: There was no evidence of systematic non-compliance. SG80 is met for SId.				

SId meets SG80: No additional information could be found.

Updated SId score: SG80.

PI 3.2.3 – Compliance and enforcement – Guinea Bissau

PI 3.2.3		Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complied with		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	MCS implementation			
	Guide post	Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms exist, and are implemented in the fishery and there is a reasonable expectation that they are effective.	A monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.	A comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated a consistent ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.

	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: There is a monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) system in place in Guinea-Bissau fisheries. Strategies to monitor fishing vessels include fishing vessel requirements (vessel and gear marking, etc.), fishing licence requirements (issuing, fees and duration), fish landing operation, fishing vessel registration, and the requirement to provide the Department of fisheries with accurate and reliable information and data on catches and fishing operations etc. through Decree-Law No. 10/2011. There is reasonable expectation that these are effective. SG60 is met for Sla. In 2019, the European Union and Guinea Bissau signed a new five-year protocol to an existing Sustainable Fishing Partnership Agreement (SFPA) that allows access of E.U. vessels to Guinea Bissau waters for several fish species, including tuna. An annual E.U. contribution of EUR 4 million (USD 4.5 million) is earmarked for supporting the sustainable development of fisheries, in particular through measures in favour of monitoring, control and surveillance (Seafood Source, 2019). The success of this agreement is yet to be seen and at this time, information is lacking on the demonstrable ability to enforce relevant management measures. SG80 is not awarded without further information.				

Additional Sla rationale: Given the rationale in Slb below, there is a MCS system in place in the country which has mechanisms in order to detect infractions of national law. The issuance of fines allows a reasonable expectation that they are effective. According to Doumbouya et al. (2017), offences detected are predominately illegal transshipment and fishing without a licence. The same paper further notes “The highest number of offences occurred in Guinea Bissau and Guinea; however, the sanction is either low or not enforced (when observed by an NGO for example) with on average \$24,900 US per offence in Guinea and \$81,800 US in Guinea Bissau and a cumulated number of offences of 109 and 72, respectively.” Despite potential low enforcement, a MCS system is in place and has demonstrated to enforce relevant fisheries legislation.

Updated Sla score: SG80 is met.

b	Sanctions			
	Guide post	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist and there is some evidence that they are applied.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied and thought to provide effective deterrence.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied and demonstrably provide effective deterrence.
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: There are sanctions for non-compliance, for example under Decree-Law No. 10/2011, fishing licences can be suspended or revoked. Monetary fines are also issued as a penalising method. Slb meets at least SG60. In lieu of evidence that these are consistently applied, SG80 cannot be met.				

Additional Slb rationale: According to ([Doumbouya et al., 2017](#)) Guinea Bissau, 14 and 17 vessels were sanctioned in 2015 and 2016 (January to August), respectively. However, given the lack of information on the nature of the offence, it was not possible to fill in the gap in the fines using the Guinea Bissau legislation. Multiple cases in 2004 illustrate that fines revolve around an average of \$151,611 US ([Tribunal International De La Lois Pour La Mer., 2010](#) in [Doumbouya et al., 2017](#)). The rate at which these are consistently applied is not known. SG80 could not be met.

Updated Slb score: SG60.

c	Compliance			
	Guide post	Fishers are generally thought to comply with the management system for the fishery under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	Some evidence exists to demonstrate fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	There is a high degree of confidence that fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Fishers are generally thought to comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery. For example, fishers are required by law (Decree-Law No. 10/2011) to provide catch information to the department of fisheries. SG60 is met for Slc. As this is only a desk-review and no stakeholders were consulted as part of this pre-assessment, evidence was not available to demonstrate compliance with the management system. SG80 was not awarded for Slc.				

New Slc rationale: No additional information was found to support the original rationale.

Updated Slc score: Score could not be increased, so remains at SG60.

d	Systematic non-compliance			
	Guide post		There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.	
	Met?		Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: According to a study by Interpol (2014) “Guinea Bissau has an extensive problem with IUU fishing primarily due to the government’s limited institutional capacity to regulate the fishing sector.” Given the doubts and inactivity to reduce illegal fishing, it was not possible to say that there is no evidence of systematic non-compliance. SG80 is not awarded for SId.				

Additional SId rationale: No additional information.

Updated SId score: No change. SG80 is not met.

PI 3.2.3 – Compliance and enforcement – Guinea

PI 3.2.3		Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complied with		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	MCS implementation			
	Guide post	Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms exist, and are implemented in the fishery and there is a reasonable expectation that they are effective.	A monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.	A comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated a consistent ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The fisheries management strategy in the EEZ is based on the allocation of fishing possibilities per broad species group. Pursuing fishing activities is subject to obtaining a fishing licence or permit. The fishing license or permit is granted in priority to Guinean vessels after completion of the following formalities (SPCSR, 2019b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration with the National Department of Maritime Fisheries for any new fishing company. • Technical and sanitary inspection of any vessel requesting a fishing licence. • Presentation of the original certificate of gross tonnage. • Marking of fishing vessels in compliance with the relevant provisions. • Payment of fishing rights determined on the basis of the type of fishing, gross tonnage of the vessel and duration of the fishing activity. • Mandatory installation and functioning of a VMS beacon. • Presentation of the navigation licence. • Boarding of a Guinean observer and marine. • Registration of the vessel on the list of approved fishing vessels. 				

- Non-involvement of the vessel, its captain or company in IUU fishing activities.
- Landing of part of its products on the local market.

There is also a requirement to have satellite tracking device and a fully operational tracking and communication system approved by the competent authority and the provision of catch data to the competent authority. An MCS mechanisms are in place and there is reasonable expectation that they are effective. Without a demonstrated ability to enforce the relevant management measures, only SG60 can be met for SIa.

Additional SIa rationale: Given the rationale in SIb below, there is a MCS system in place in the country which has mechanisms in order to detect infractions of national law. The issuance of fines allows a reasonable expectation that they are effective. According to Doumbouya et al. (2017), offences detected are predominately illegal transshipment and fishing without a licence. The same paper further notes “The highest number of offences occurred in Guinea Bissau and Guinea, however the sanction is either low or not enforced (when observed by an NGO for example) with on average \$24,900 US per offence in Guinea and \$81,800 US in Guinea Bissau and a cumulated number of offences of 109 and 72, respectively.” Despite potential low enforcement, a MCS system is in place and has demonstrated to enforce relevant fisheries legislation.

Updated SIa score: SG80 is met.

b	Sanctions			
	Guide post	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist and there is some evidence that they are applied.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied and thought to provide effective deterrence.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied, and demonstrably provide effective deterrence.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: With respect to sanctions, the Code of Marine Fisheries 2015, Title VIII covers the infractions that are issued for fishing non-compliance. Sanctions are issued, amongst many others for use of unauthorised fishing gear, use of explosives or toxic substances, violation of the rules that have been defined in relation to the supply of catch data. Sanctions are usually in the form of monetary fines, but fishing licences can also be suspended or revoked. In summary there are sanctions to deal with non-compliance. During the review for this pre-assessment, evidence was not found that these sanctions are applied. With a deeper review, evidence may be found that penalties are consistently applied. At present SG60 cannot be awarded due to lack of demonstrably application, causing the PI to fail.</p>				

Additional Slb rationale: Section 5 of the Guinean Fisheries Code classifies offenses as very serious, serious, and simple. Very serious offenses are broken down into category 1 (foreign or Guinean boat not authorised to operate in the national EEZ) and category 2 (invalid fishing licence, unauthorised fishing, transshipments, etc.). Section 6 classifies ‘serious’ offences which relate to the use of non-compliant gear, non-compliance with the TAC of certain species, non-compliance with port State measures, etc.). Section 7 classifies ‘simple’ offences (lack of cooperation, non-presentation of a logbook, failure to respect the deadlines for the transmission of statistical information, etc.). The fines can reach a maximum of €2,000,000 for ‘very serious’ offences, €1,000,000 for ‘serious’ offences and €800,000 for ‘simple’ offences. Other countries under assessment here were scored at SG60 for the same types of sanctions, so this is now reflected in the scoring for Guinea. Additionally work by [Doumbouya et al. \(2017\)](#), discuss the issuance of fines by the Guinean government. Despite this new information, no evidence could be found that these sanctions are consistently applied, so a higher score cannot be awarded here. Consultation with the Ministry in charge to demonstrate application of relevant penalties will be needed.

Updated Slb score: SG60 is met.

c	Compliance			
	Guide post	Fishers are generally thought to comply with the management system for the fishery under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	Some evidence exists to demonstrate fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	There is a high degree of confidence that fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: No evidence could be found with respect to general or specific evidence that fishers comply to the management system. SG60 is not awarded on this basis.				

Additional Slc rationale: No additional information could be found to improve the score here.

Updated Slc scoring: No score to scoring. SG60 still not met.

d	Systematic non-compliance			
	Guide post		There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.	
	Met?		Guinea: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance. SId meets SG80.				

Additional SId rationale: No additional information.

Updated SId score: No change. SG80 is met.

PI 3.2.3 – Compliance and enforcement – Sierra Leone

PI 3.2.3		Monitoring, control, and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complied with		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	MCS implementation			
	Guide post	Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms exist, and are implemented in the fishery and there is a reasonable expectation that they are effective.	A monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.	A comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated a consistent ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.

	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: A new form of co-management arrangement now exists between the MFMR and other key institutions under a Joint Maritime Committee (JMC), established through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for improving monitoring control and surveillance and maritime security in Sierra Leone (Sei & Baio, 2018). The JMC is comprised of the MFMR, the Maritime Wing of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSSLAF), the Sierra Leone Maritime Administration (SLMA), the Office of National Security (ONS), the National Revenue Authority (NRA), the Foods Unit of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS) and the Labour Ministry. The Sierra Leone Industrial Fishing Agency Association (SIFCA) and Fisher Organisations including the Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishermen’s Union (SLAFU) and the Sierra Leone Amalgamated Artisanal Fishermen’s Union (SLAAFU) and the Sierra Leone Indigenous Artisanal Fishermen’s Union (SLIAFU) also collaborate with the MFMR in fisheries policy development and decision-making processes (Sei & Baio, 2018). Fishing vessels must have fishing licences and VMS for industrial vessels in order to legally fish and an MCS unit, which include the use of observers (at sea and at the dockside), has been established under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill. Sla SG60 is met. What is less clear, is the demonstrable ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules. SG80 is not met at this time.</p>				

Additional Sla rationale: According to [ICCAT \(2020a\)](#) The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Navy, Marine Police, Sierra Leone Maritime Administration, National Revenue Authority, Immigration Department, Port Health Division of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation are the National Authority responsible for at-sea inspection under the umbrella of the Joint Maritime Committee of Sierra Leone. According to the 2020 submission to ICCAT, “There are also Dock Observers at major landing sites that collect catch landing for the Statistics Unit. Fisheries personnel that supervise transshipment activities, collect data on the quantity of fish transshipped and that landed for sale in local markets. Sampling for statistical data is continuous throughout the license period of every fishing vessel”. Contradicting this in the same report, is that the CPC claims that no transshipments take place, nor land in Sierra Leone.

One of the weaknesses of the industrial fishing management system in the States has been the collection of information on vessel catches (species, sizes). It was based solely on the reports of observers who are not sufficiently trained to carry out such work. To strengthen this system, a system for monitoring catches through a Fishing Journal has been put in place in all seven countries. The fishing log presents several advantages, including a high efficiency of the control of catches at sea by the inspectors, greater reliability on the catches, and easier computerisation for subsequent processing. No demonstrable evidence could be found to provide evidence of an ability to enforce measures.

[Doumbouya et al. \(2017\)](#) note “the suspension of the West Africa Regional Fisheries Programme funded by the World Bank which assured major funding for MCS activities, and Environmental Justice Foundation, which played a major role in both training and enhancing MCS capabilities in Sierra Leone, prompted a major increase in illegal catches in the country. These increases drive the trend of illegal fishing upwards, and hence the value from \$1.8 billion

in 2010 to \$2.3 billion in 2015, which cumulates to \$12.3 billion during the same time period. Vessels legally operating in the region are under-reporting the equivalent of 13% of this value.”

Updated Sla score: No change to score.

b	Sanctions			
	Guide post	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist and there is some evidence that they are applied.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied and thought to provide effective deterrence.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied and demonstrably provide effective deterrence.
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Sanctions and offences are specified in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act and include fines, suspension of licences, confiscations of fishing vessels and others. Penalties can be awarded for a wide range of matters including prohibitions of the capture and retention of certain species, prohibited fishing gear, closed areas, closed seasons, fishing in marine protected areas. No evidence could be found that these are applied. SG60 is not met on a precautionary basis.				

Additional Slb rationale: No additional information.

Updated Slb score: No change to scoring.

c	Compliance			
	Guide post	Fishers are generally thought to comply with the management system for the fishery under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	Some evidence exists to demonstrate fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	There is a high degree of confidence that fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.

	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/ No	Sierra Leone: Yes/ No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: However, according to the EU Commission, "in Sierra Leone legal texts governing fisheries are outdated and sanctions fail to deter illegal operators operating internationally under the flag of Sierra Leone, without the fisheries authorities' knowledge. In addition, the number of licensed vessels exceeds the available resources and authorities fail to monitor or control their waters (EJF, 2016)." With this statement in 2016, the EU issued Sierra Leone with a 'Yellow Card' on their fisheries practices. Although in In Sierra Leone, all foreign trawlers must carry a fisheries officer on board who are supposed to report illegal activity, there are issues with systematic non-compliance within the fishery. As recently as 2019, a one month fishing ban was put in place for industrial fishing within the EEZ of Sierra Leone (https://www.dw.com/en/sierra-leones-one-month-fishing-ban-achieves-little/a-48531485). However, it has been reported that foreign Chinese vessels have still been active during this time demonstrating there is non-compliance. Slc does not meet SG60.</p>				

Additional Slc rationale: No additional information.

Updated Slc score: No change to scoring.

d	Systematic non-compliance			
	Guide post		There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.	
	Met?		Sierra Leone: Yes/ No	
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Given the rationale for Slc, it cannot be said that there is no evidence of systematic non-compliance in Sierra Leone's waters. Sld does not meet SG80.</p>				

Additional Sld rationale: No additional information.

Updated Sld score: No change to scoring.

PI 3.2.3 – Compliance and enforcement - Liberia

PI 3.2.3		Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complied with		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	MCS implementation			
	Guide post	Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms exist, and are implemented in the fishery and there is a reasonable expectation that they are effective.	A monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.	A comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated a consistent ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: A monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) system is in place for Liberia. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019 sets out the roles and responsibilities for MCS in Liberia under Chapter 11. Chapter 11 empowers fisheries inspectors to act within Liberia’s waters or on behalf of Liberia in areas beyond national jurisdiction. They have powers of hot pursuit, and powers of entry and inspection. They may take, detain, remove and secure information and evidence. These include logbooks, vessels, gear, equipment, catch and any other article, record to item they have reason to believe might be used in evidence in any administrative or legal proceeding under the Act. Observers are also empowered under the Act and are responsible for both the collection of accurate scientific data but also for compliance purposes. Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) are required for any industrial fishing vessel as a condition of its licence. There are also requirements for entry into Liberian ports, of which no vessel may do so without authorisation at least 72 hours in advance. Valid fishing licences are required for several activities including using a fishing vessel or reefer for industrial fishing or related activities in the Fisheries Waters and for Liberian vessels on the high seas and in waters of third countries. SG60 is met. With respect to evidence of Liberia’s MCS system at work, this is evidenced by the case in 2018 of a Ghanaian purse seine vessel being caught fishing in Liberian waters without a licence (Sea Shepherd, 2018 and MoFAD, 2018). SG80 is met for Sla.</p>				

Additional Sla rationale: “The Research and Statistics Division of the National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) collect all data and information about the marine fisheries, including aquaculture and inland fisheries. Fisheries observers, inspectors and fisheries enumerators have been trained to

collect data on vessels and fish landing sites. Fisheries observers are both trained locally and internationally for placement on tuna vessels to collect fisheries and biological datasets. All Companies vessels are required to have an active Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), compatible with the Faria Watch Dog VMS system and a minimum of 15% Liberian observer coverage. Dockside inspection team has been established to inspect all licensed tuna vessels and collect data on species landed (length frequency, total catch landed and catch composition/ port sampling) at Liberia's port or designated port out of Liberia. Data collection from the artisanal fisheries sector has improved significantly with regards to enumerators' capacity in the area of species identification. Moreover, Liberia has graduated from the paper-based system of data collection to an electronic system using mobile phones."

Updated Sla score: Sla still meets SG80.

b	Sanctions			
	Guide post	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist and there is some evidence that they are applied.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied and thought to provide effective deterrence.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, are consistently applied and demonstrably provide effective deterrence.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: Sanctions are further provided under Chapter 15 "offences, fines and penalties" of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019. Upon being found guilty of offences, a fine of US\$ 10,000 dollars or twice the economic benefit that the person obtained through the violation, whichever is greater. In the case of intentional violations one or both of the following: a fine of US\$ 100,000 dollars or up to five years in prison. Infractions may be received for such activities harmful fishing techniques, or prohibited gear, fishing without a valid licence, shark finning, dumping objects at sea, the capture of protected or endangered fish species and others detailed in Chapter 4 of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019. SG60 is met. There has been a recent case where a Ghanaian tuna purse seiner was arrested and detained and later released without charge (see MoFAD, 2018 for the full details of the incident). SG80 has not been awarded.</p>				

Additional Sib rationale: No additional information.

Updated Sib score: No change to the score. SG60 is met.

c	Compliance			
	Guide post	Fishers are generally thought to comply with the management system for the fishery under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	Some evidence exists to demonstrate fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.	There is a high degree of confidence that fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: There are no Liberian flagged vessels on the ICCAT IUU list for 2019, which provides some evidence that the fishery is compiling with the management system. SG80 is met for Slc.				

Slc meets SG80: No additional information.

d	Systematic non-compliance			
	Guide post		There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.	
	Met?		Liberia: Yes/No	
Pre-assessment rationale: Regarding IUU, the European Commission in 2017 issued a warning (yellow card) to Liberia over its lack of effort regarding the fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing (EU, 2019). To date some progress has been made, however Liberia still faces the potential of receiving a red card after this initial warning, with the yellow card still yet to be lifted, potentially prohibiting fisheries imports into the European Union. SG80 cannot be met as there is evidence of systematic non-compliance through IUU fishing.				

Additional Sld rationale: No additional information.

Updated Sld score: No change to scoring.

Performance Indicators

Initial PI scoring range	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia
New PI scoring range	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia

PI 3.2.4 – Monitoring and management performance evaluation - Senegal

PI 3.2.4		There is a system of monitoring and evaluating the performance of the fishery-specific management system against its objectives There is effective and timely review of the fishery-specific management system		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Evaluation coverage			
	Guide post	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate some parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate key parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate all parts of the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: One of the main issues in fisheries management in Senegal is the frequent change of leadership, resulting in high institutional instability, a lack of regulatory enforcement and change in priorities (Corten et al., 2012). According to conclusions of a meeting of the APRAPAM, frequent changes in ministries and ministers have a very negative impact on fisheries governance and the policy and strategies that emanate from it. Three main steps contributed to establishing				

fisheries policy during 2000–2014, a period characterised by major instability within the Ministry of Fisheries (seven nominations) and within the administration (six Directors of Fisheries). Sla meets SG60 but fails to meet SG80.

Additional Sla rationale: The assessments carried out by the competent authority in the seven countries focus on the assigned management results, particularly the fishing potential, yields per trip, the size of the individuals caught, and the fishing capacity deployed in the fisheries. Due to the changes noted in the fisheries, the competent authority of each country can assess and analyse basic texts such as the Fisheries Code and its implementing decree. In Senegal, this expertise is provided by nationals.

The annual report to ICCAT (2020a) provides evaluation of key parts of the fishery-specific management system. For example, implementation of ICCAT CMMs is reviewed, including any difficulties. Further information is given on catch and research statistics completed by the CPC of species under the ICCAT Convention.

Updated Sla score: SG80 is now deemed met.

b	Internal and/or external review			
	Guide post	The fishery-specific management system is subject to occasional internal review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and occasional external review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and external review.
	Met?	Senegal: Yes / No	Senegal: Yes / No	Not scored
<p>Pre-assessment rationale: The main steps are summarised as follows:</p> <p>In 2000: A new step towards inclusive governance began by a national consultation process with fisheries stakeholders, funders and development partners. This ultimately resulted in the definition of a national sustainable development policy for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.</p> <p>In 2004: The results of this strategy were evaluated by fisheries and aquaculture stakeholders. This external review helps in Sla meeting SG80 for occasional external review.</p> <p>In 2007: The sectoral policy letter was adopted (see evolution of fisheries reforms section below for further details).</p>				

Additional SIb rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated SIb score: No change to score.

PI 3.2.4 – Monitoring and management performance evaluation - Mauritania

PI 3.2.4		There is a system of monitoring and evaluating the performance of the fishery-specific management system against its objectives There is effective and timely review of the fishery-specific management system		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Evaluation coverage			
	Guide post	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate some parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate key parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate all parts of the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: As mentioned in 3.1.2 above, fishery management plans are periodically reviewed. It is not clear what areas are contained in the review, however. SG60 is not met.				

Additional SIa rationale: The assessments carried out by the competent authority in the seven countries focus on the assigned management results, particularly the fishing potential, yields per trip, the size of the individuals caught, and the fishing capacity deployed in the fisheries. Due to the changes noted in the fisheries, the competent authority of each country can assess and analyse basic texts such as the Fisheries Code and its implementing decree. In Mauritania, this expertise is provided by nationals.

The annual report to ICCAT (2020a) provides evaluation of key parts of the fishery-specific management system. For example, implementation of ICCAT CMMs is reviewed, including any difficulties. Further information is given on catch and research statistics completed by the CPC of species under the ICCAT Convention.

Updated Sla score: SG80 is now deemed met.

b	Internal and/or external review			
	Guide post	The fishery-specific management system is subject to occasional internal review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and occasional external review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and external review.
	Met?	Mauritania: Yes/No	Mauritania: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: The nature of the review is unclear, i.e., whether it is internal or external and approximately how often these occur. Without further information SG60 cannot be awarded for either scoring issue.				

Additional SIb rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated SIb score: No change to score.

PI 3.2.4 – Monitoring and management performance evaluation – Cape Verde

PI 3.2.4		There is a system of monitoring and evaluating the performance of the fishery-specific management system against its objectives There is effective and timely review of the fishery-specific management system		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Evaluation coverage			
	Guide post	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate some parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate key parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate all parts of the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: There are mechanisms in place to evaluate some parts of the system through the National Fisheries Council established in 2005 which approves the management plans before they are submitted to the Council of Ministers but not explicitly the key parts. The Plano de gestão dos recursos da pesca em cabo verde (Management plan for fishing in Cape Verde) 2019 – 2023 outlines the process for review of management plan and various topics such as: (1) realisation of the overall balance of the execution of the previous year, according to the responsibility matrix each stakeholder has been allocated; (2) current situation of the current year by responsibility; (3) Identification of the constraints and weaknesses found in the implementation of the Plan; (4) other issues. In this respect it can be considered that there are mechanisms in place to evaluate key parts of the fishery-specific management system. The technical follow-up of the management measures proposed in the PGRP will be carried out continuously by the technicians of the National Institute for Fisheries Development responsible for each fishery or fisheries. For this purpose, they must follow the indicators defined in the matrix of each fishery (specified specifically for each fishery). The output of the technical follow-up is a report that will be produced and that will serve as an instrument to support the operational management monitoring committee for its meetings. The deadline for producing these reports will be defined according to the committee's meetings, and their distribution to the members must not be less than seven days before the committee meeting. Sla meets SG80.				

SlA meets SG80: The assessments carried out by the competent authority in the seven countries focus on the assigned management results, particularly the fishing potential, yields per trip, the size of the individuals caught, and the fishing capacity deployed in the fisheries. Due to the changes noted in the fisheries, the competent authority of each country can assess and analyse basic texts such as the Fisheries Code and its implementing decree.

The annual report to ICCAT (2020a) provides evaluation of key parts of the fishery-specific management system. For example, implementation of ICCAT CMMs is reviewed, including any difficulties. Further information is given on catch and research statistics completed by the CPC of species under the ICCAT Convention. Even if information is missing, or difficulties have been found in implementing, this is still reviewed.

Updated SlA score: SG80 is still met.

b	Internal and/or external review			
	Guide post	The fishery-specific management system is subject to occasional internal review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and occasional external review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and external review.
	Met?	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Cape Verde: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: The management review is conducted by a mix of stakeholders. Given the stakeholders include the INDP, the Instituto Marítimo Portuária, the Maritime Police, the representation of the fishing owners and associations of artisanal fishers, representative of the marketing agents and the canning companies, this would constitute both internal and external reviews, as most stakeholders are outside of the fisheries management authority. Meetings occur at least every six months. Slb meets SG80 provided evidence of the reviews are provided at full assessment.				

Additional Slb rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated Slb score: No change to score.

PI 3.2.4 – Monitoring and management performance evaluation – Guinea Bissau

PI 3.2.4		There is a system of monitoring and evaluating the performance of the fishery-specific management system against its objectives There is effective and timely review of the fishery-specific management system		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Evaluation coverage			
	Guide post	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate some parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate key parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate all parts of the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: No information could be found during this remote review of information as to whether there are mechanisms in place to evaluate some, key or all parts of the fishery-specific management system. Therefore, it is not possible to score SG60 for Sla.				

Additional Sla rationale: No further information on evaluation mechanisms could be found. The country has not submitted its annual report to the Commission, nor responding to ICCAT's letter (ICCAT, 2020c).

Updated Sla score: No change. SG60 is still not met.

b	Internal and/or external review			
	Guide post	The fishery-specific management system is subject to occasional internal review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and occasional external review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and external review.

	Met?	Guinea Bissau: Yes/ No	Guinea Bissau: Yes/ No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: The above therefore prevents SIb being scored, as it is not clear from information publicly available if any reviews are completed, let alone whether these are internal or external reviews are completed.				

Additional SIb rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated SIb score: No change to score.

PI 3.2.4 – Monitoring and management performance evaluation – Guinea

PI 3.2.4		There is a system of monitoring and evaluating the performance of the fishery-specific management system against its objectives There is effective and timely review of the fishery-specific management system		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Evaluation coverage			
	Guide post	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate some parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate key parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate all parts of the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: According to the 2015 Marine Fisheries Code, management plans for a fishery must be periodically revised. What areas are evaluated in this review is not clear from the review conducted for this pre-assessment. SG60 is not met.				

Additional Sla rationale: No further information on evaluation mechanisms could be found. The country has not submitted its annual report to the Commission, but it did respond to ICCAT’s letter (ICCAT, 2020c). COVID-19 was recorded as a factor impacting the normal functioning of its administration. “To improve the performance of the fisheries management system, support is requested from ICCAT and its partners to train the national team in collection and transmission of information and compliance by Guinea with its ICCAT obligations.” So, although information has not been supplied, the response to the Commission provided in ICCAT (2020c) shows that key parts of the management system have been evaluated but is not performing well.

Updated Sla score: SG60 is met.

b	Internal and/or external review			
	Guide post	The fishery-specific management system is subject to occasional internal review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and occasional external review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and external review.
	Met?	Guinea: Yes/No	Guinea: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: In theory, there are at least occasional internal reviews of the fishery-specific management system. Without further information from the fishery management authorities in Guinea, it has not been possible to pass this PI. SG60 is not met.				

Additional Slb rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated Slb score: No change to score.

PI 3.2.4 – Monitoring and management performance evaluation – Sierra Leone

PI 3.2.4		There is a system of monitoring and evaluating the performance of the fishery-specific management system against its objectives There is effective and timely review of the fishery-specific management system		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Evaluation coverage			
	Guide post	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate some parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate key parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate all parts of the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Under the West African Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP), which aims to “sustainably increase the overall wealth generated by the exploitation of the targeted marine fish resources in the participating countries (Cape Verde, Liberia, Senegal, and Sierra Leone) and the proportion of that wealth captured by these countries. Under this programme, Sierra Leone has signed a mandate that among others, to implement ‘Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation and Programme Management’ for its fisheries resources, which must be met to achieve the objectives of WARFP (Baio, A., and Sei, S., 2017 as cited in Sei and Baio, 2019). The Fisheries and Aquaculture Act also requires the review of plans for the conservation management, development and sustainable use (fisheries management plans) for each designated fishery. There is provision also for the monitoring and review of new MPAs, in consultation with the Scientific and Technical Committee. Fisheries access is also reviewed on an annual basis. This includes the compliance with Sierra Leone laws and the estimated value of the continuing fisheries access provided. There are therefore mechanisms in place to evaluate some parts of the fishery-specific management system. Sla meets SG60.				

Additional Sla rationale: The assessments carried out by the competent authority in the seven countries focus on the assigned management results, particularly the fishing potential, yields per trip, the size of the individuals caught, and the fishing capacity deployed in the fisheries. Due to the changes noted in the fisheries, the competent authority of each country can assess and analyse basic texts such as the Fisheries Code and its implementing decree.

The annual report to ICCAT (2020a) provides evaluation of key parts of the fishery-specific management system. For example, implementation of ICCAT CMMs is reviewed, including any difficulties. Further information is given on catch and research statistics completed by the CPC of species under the ICCAT Convention.

Updated Sla score: SG80 is now deemed met.

b	Internal and/or external review			
	Guide post	The fishery-specific management system is subject to occasional internal review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and occasional external review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and external review.
	Met?	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Sierra Leone: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: The above reviews are completed at least internally on an occasion basis. SIb meets SG60. There is no evidence of external review, so SG80 cannot be awarded for SIb.				

Additional SIb rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated SIb score: No change to score.

PI 3.2.4 – Monitoring and management performance evaluation – Liberia

PI 3.2.4		There is a system of monitoring and evaluating the performance of the fishery-specific management system against its objectives There is effective and timely review of the fishery-specific management system		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Evaluation coverage			
	Guide post	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate some parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate key parts of the fishery-specific management system.	There are mechanisms in place to evaluate all parts of the fishery-specific management system.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: Following several years of a success in the fisheries sector and industry, the Liberia civil crisis in the early 1990s affected the country in all aspects including its infrastructures and human resource development, resulting in several major governance frameworks including the fisheries regulations, becoming outdated (Sherif, 2014). In recent years, the Government of Liberia has embarked on a campaign to sustainably manage the fisheries and protect associated environments. For example, in 2010 the New Fisheries Regulations were adopted and published as a way forward. This action has resulted in an increase in revenue not only for the Government but local fishers and created a market for fishers generally, as well as for consumers. According to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019 the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Police shall be reviewed and as necessary revised at least once every five years. Fisheries management plans and fisheries access agreement are also required to be monitored and reviewed, the latter on an annual basis. There are therefore mechanisms in place to evaluate key parts of the fishery-specific management system. SG80 is met for Sla.				

Sla meets SG80: The assessments carried out by the competent authority in the seven countries focus on the assigned management results, particularly the fishing potential, yields per trip, the size of the individuals caught, and the fishing capacity deployed in the fisheries. Due to the changes noted in the fisheries, the competent authority of each country can assess and analyse basic texts such as the Fisheries Code and its implementing decree. In Mauritania, this expertise is provided by nationals.

The annual report to ICCAT (2020a) provides evaluation of key parts of the fishery-specific management system. For example, implementation of ICCAT CMMs is reviewed, including any difficulties. Further information is given on catch and research statistics completed by the CPC of species under the ICCAT Convention.

Updated Sla score: SG80 is still met.

b	Internal and/or external review			
	Guide post	The fishery-specific management system is subject to occasional internal review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and occasional external review.	The fishery-specific management system is subject to regular internal and external review.
	Met?	Liberia: Yes/No	Liberia: Yes/No	Not scored
Pre-assessment rationale: It therefore appears that there is regular internal review of the fishery-specific management system. What is not clear, is whether there is any external reviews have been conducted. Only SG60 is met for SIb.				

Additional SIb rationale: No further information could be found.

Updated SIb score: No change to score.

Performance Indicators

Initial PI scoring range	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia
New PI scoring range	Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia

Table 2. Summary of information from regulation review for new rationales

Items/countries	Senegal	Mauritania	Guinea	Guinea Bissau	Liberia	Sierra Leone	Cape Verde
Member of ICCAT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fishery Code	Loi n° 2015-18 du 13 juillet 2015 portant Code de la Pêche maritime Décret n°2016-1804 du 22 novembre 2016	Loi n° 2015-017 du 29 juillet 2015 Décret no 2015-159 application Loi no 2015-017	Loi n° 2015/026/AN	Decreto-Lei n° 10/2011 de 7 de Junho Decreto n° 24/2011 de 7 de Junho	Lei n° 71/IX/2020 de 31 de january	Fisheries and aquaculture Bill 2011	Lei n° 71/IX/2020 de 31 de janeiro
Cooperation	Article 25 of Section VI	Section 2	Articles 29 and 30 of section 5	Article 13	Section 3.2	Part II	-
Dispute resolution	Article 6		Section 13				
Committees/panels	National Advisory Council for Maritime Fisheries Local artisanal fishing councils	CCNADP Territorial advisory committees	National Consultative Council for Maritime Fisheries Local maritime fishing councils		Board of Directors	Scientific and Technical Committee Local Councils	-
Subsistence fishing	Article 9 of Section VI	Section 5	Article 1 of section 6	Article 3	Section 4.3	Division 2	-
Precautionary approach	Article 4	Article 9 of section 7	-	-	-	Part IV	-
Ecosystem approach	Section 2	-	Section 4	-	Section 2.2	-	-
Fishing log	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VMS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sanctions exist	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

4 Conclusion

Through this review, there have been improvements to several scoring issues in some of the PIs. This has resulted in the allocation of SG80 for some PIs. In one case, the additional information led to a decrease in score to less than SG60. Table 3 provides the updated PI scores. The original scores have been included to for convenience, to make any changes more apparent to the reader.

Table 3. Original and updated PI scores for each CPC following this review.

Performance Indicators			Senegal	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Guinea	Sierra Leone	Liberia
Governance and policy	3.1.1	Legal and customary framework	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
	3.1.2	Consultation, roles & responsibilities	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
	3.1.3	Long-term objectives	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Fishery-specific management system	3.2.1	Fishery-specific objectives	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
	3.2.2	Decision-making processes	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
	3.2.3	Compliance & enforcement	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
	3.2.4	Management performance evaluation	→	→	→	→	→	→	→

The next step for this project is to travel in-country or speak with delegations at ICCAT meetings to establish where more information can be found and refine what actions are imperative for the success of this FIP.

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