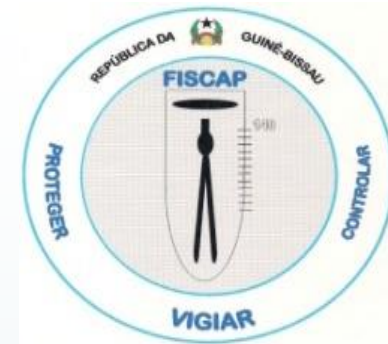




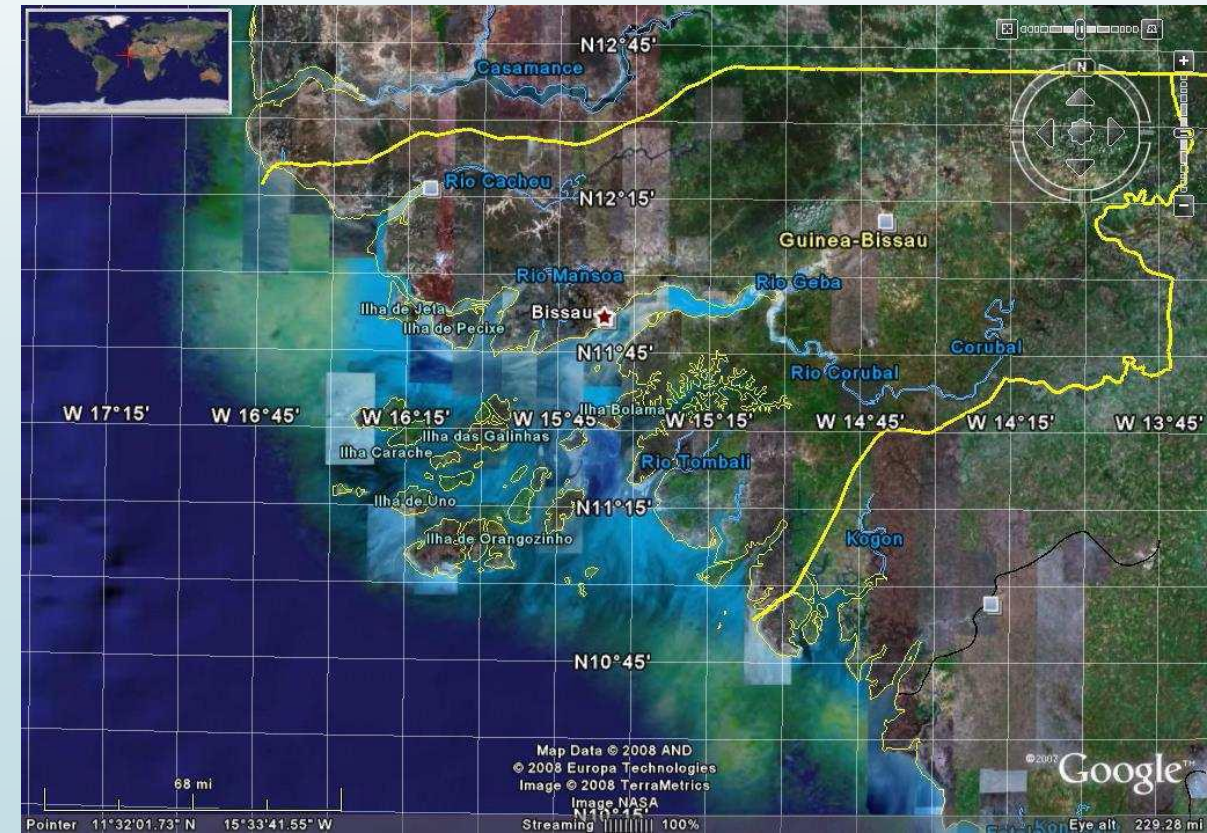
STATUS OF MARITIME SECURITY MEASURES IN THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

DR. PAULO M SILVA

DIRETOR DO GABINETE DE APOIO E CONTENCIOSO JURÍDICO DO FISCAP-IP

CONTEXT

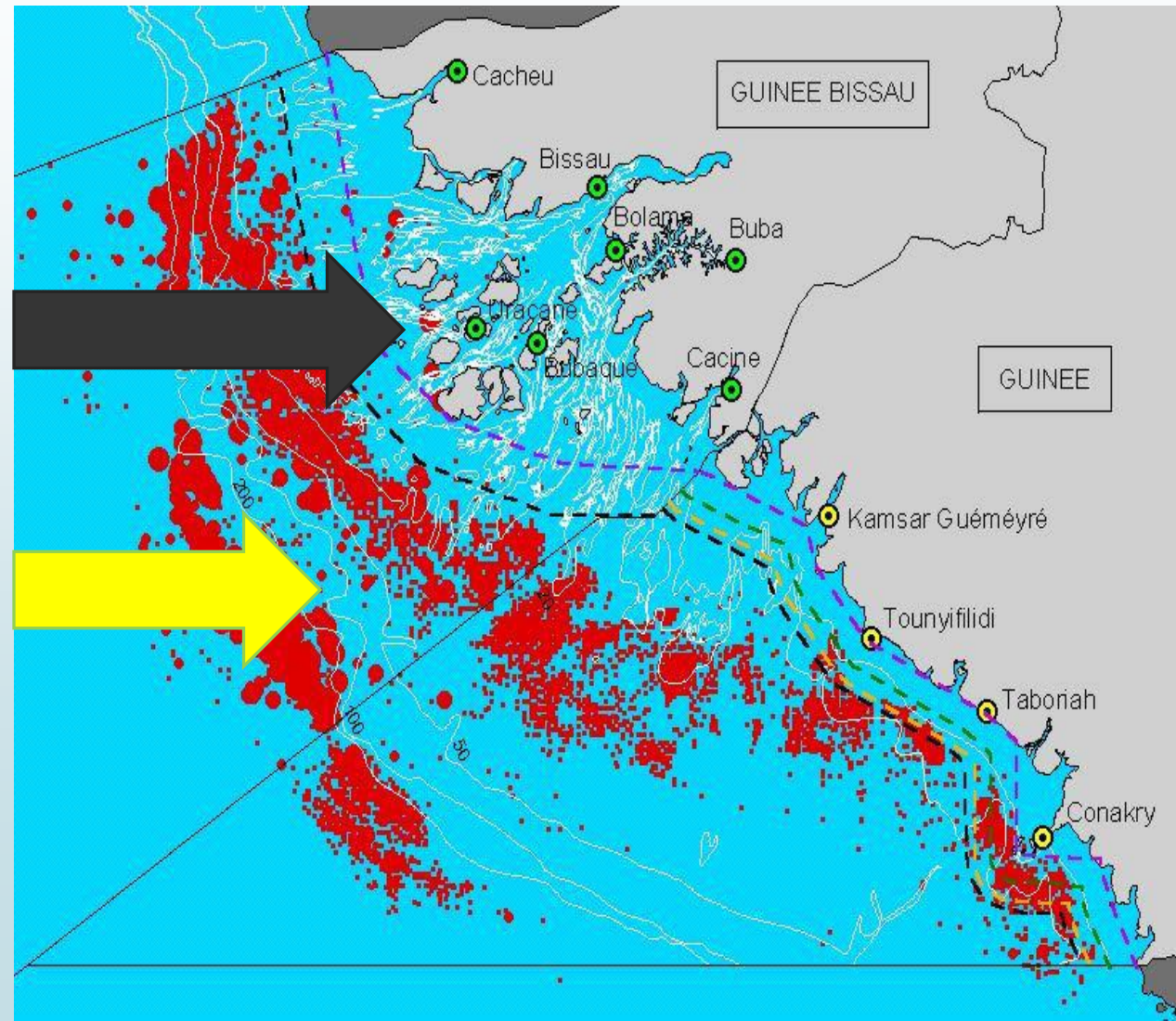
- ❑ Country's surface area: 36,125 km²;
- ❑ 22% is made up of river areas, with numerous islands along the highly indented coastline;
- ❑ A coastline approximately 280 km long;
- ❑ Population estimated at over 2 million.



SECTOR CHARACTERISTICS

PESCA ARTESANAL

PESCA INDUSTRIAL



LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN FORCE IN THE FIELD OF FISHERIES

- ✓ CRGB (Art. 9) Establishes the Sovereignty of the State over the Maritime Spaces Adjacent to the Coast and Living and Non-Living Resources of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;
- ✓ ✓ Act No. 2/85 Of 17 May 1985, Establishes the Base Line, Under Which The Territorial Sea Is Measured;
- ✓ ✓ Act No. 3/85 Of 17 May 1985, Sets the Width Of The Mt And ZEE;
- ✓ ✓ Act No. 13/2013, Of 27 December, Establishes the Delimitations of the Maritime Zones Under The Sovereignty And Jurisdiction Of The Republic Of Guinea-Bissau;

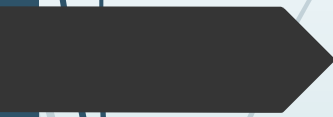
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- ✓ Decree No. 4/96 Of 2 September, Published In The B.O. No. 36 Of 2 September 1996, Establishes The General Principles Of The Management Policy Of Fisheries Resources. (Under Review Process);
 - ✓ ✓ General Fisheries Law, Approved by Decree-Law No. 10/2011 Of 7 June, Published in the Sup. B.O No. 23, Which Establishes the General Legal Framework for Fisheries Activities in the Republic Of Guinea-Bissau;
 - ✓ ✓ Decree No. 02/2022, Of January 14, Establishing The Mandatory Installation Of VMS And Carrying Out Related Fishing Operations, Published In The 4th/A Supplement To The Official Bulletin No. 2;
 - ✓ ✓ Decree No. 25/2022, Of December 1, Approving The Statute Of The National Institute For Supervision And Control Of Fishing Activities;
 - ✓ ✓ Act No. 8/2010, Of June 22, Published In The Supplement To B.O. No. 25 Of June 22, Approving The Organic Law Of The National Guard;
 - ✓ ✓ Framework Law On Protected Areas - Decree-Law N° 5-A/2011, Of 1 March, Published In The Supplement To The B.O., N° 9 Of 1 March.

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- ✓ United Nations Convention On The Law Of The Sea, 1982 (Monte Bay Convention);
- ✓ ✓ Convention On Cooperation In The Fields Of Maritime Development, Matthography And Safety Of Navigation, Between The Uk And Portugal, Done On 27 May 1977;
- ✓ ✓ International Convention On Standards Of Training, Certification And Watchkeeping For Crews Of Fishing Vessels, 1995 (Stcw);
- ✓ ✓ International Convention On Maritime Search And Rescue, 1979 (Sar); International Convention For The Prevention Of Pollution From Ships, Marpol;
- ✓ ✓ International Convention For The Safety Of Life At Sea (Solas), 1974;
- ✓ ✓ International Convention On Search And Rescue At Sea, 1979;
- ✓ ✓ Protocol On Practical Arrangements For Coordinating Surveillance Operations In Member States Of The Subregional Fisheries Commission; Protocol Of Agreement On The Coordination Of Fisheries Monitoring Operations In The Common Marine Areas, Signed In Dakar On 18 December 1997, Between The Management And Cooperation Agency, The Republic Of Guinea-Bissau And The Republic Of Senegal

COMPETENT AUTHORITY

The National Institute for the Inspection and Control of Fishing Activities – FISCAP-IP is the CA responsible for supervising and coordinating the national inspection system for fishing vessels and pirogues in waters under national sovereignty and jurisdiction.



FISCAP-IP is a technical and operational body whose main mission is to ensure compliance with the law, regulations and conservation and management measures in relation to the exercise of fishing activities in waters under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, supervising these same activities, with a view, on the one hand, to preventing, combating and eliminating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing, and on the other hand, to contributing to the management, conservation and sustainable exploitation of fishery resources.

RESPONSIBILITY

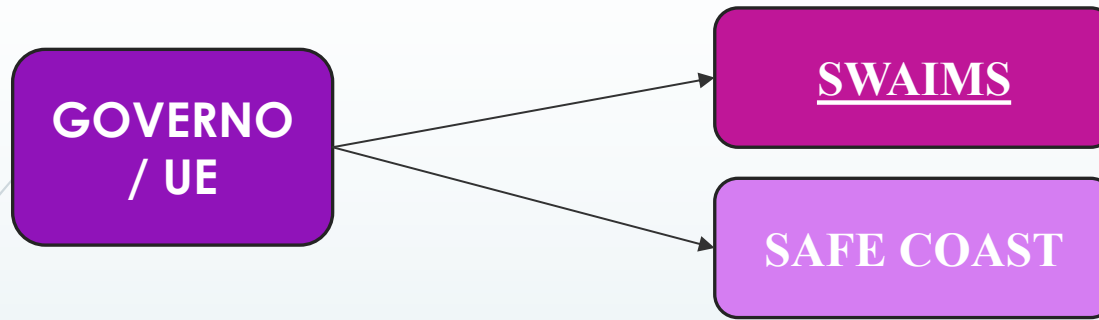
- ✓ Ensure that technical inspections of vessels are carried out in accordance with the law;
- ✓ ✓ Ensure that fishing activities, including related transshipment activities in waters under national jurisdiction, are carried out in accordance with applicable legal provisions;
- ✓ ✓ Implement and enforce international instruments that represent a commitment on the part of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in terms of fishing control and inspection;
- ✓ ✓ Issue catch certificates attesting that the catches do not come from illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing;
- ✓ ✓ Organize, direct and coordinate the Fisheries Surveillance Center for the purposes of monitoring, tracking and controlling vessels via satellite.

MARITIME SAFETY IN GUINEA-BISSAU

With a vast coastline, has faced significant challenges related to illicit and criminal activities:

- ✓ IUU fishing;
- ✓ Drug trafficking;
- ✓ Piracy;
- ✓ Illegal immigration;
- ✓ Shipwrecks, as a result of accidents, which resulted in damage and loss of many lives, particularly in small transport vessels.

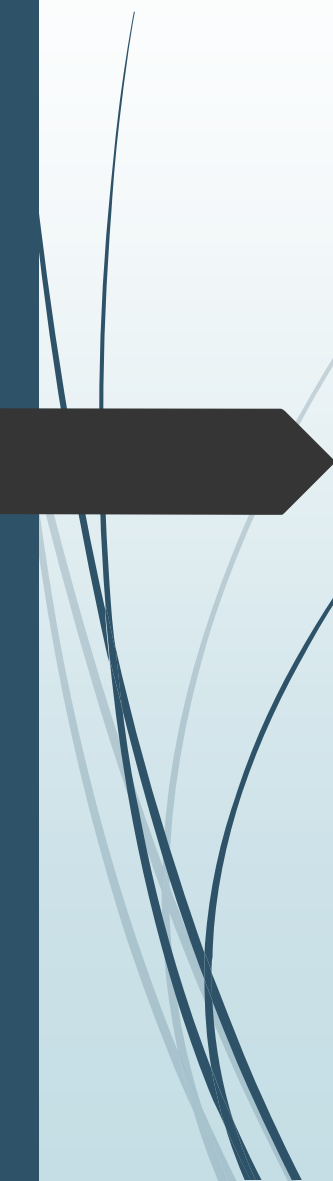
MEASUREMENTS



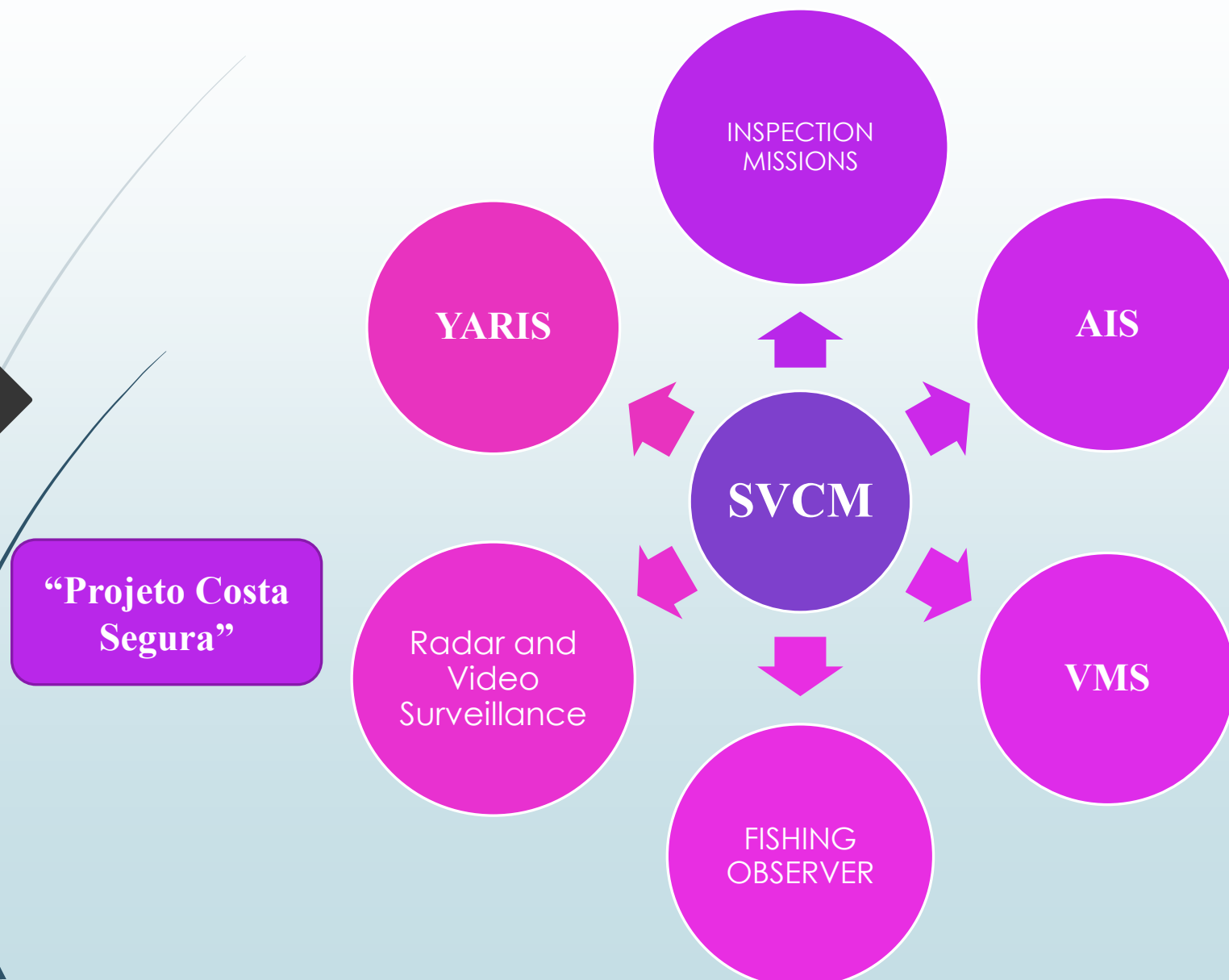
As a measure to combat these illicit and criminal activities, as well as to reduce accidents at sea, the Government, in collaboration with international partners, namely the European Union, is investing in technology and cooperation to strengthen its maritime security system, with the aim of protecting its territorial waters, promoting navigation safety and combating illicit activities, through technical and financial support and assistance, within the scope of the “Support for Integrated Maritime Security in West Africa” (**SWAIMS**) and “**SAFE COAST**”.

This measure aims to reinforce the measures integrated in the Cooperation Protocol on the Monitoring, Monitoring, Control and Inspection of Fishing Activities, signed between the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior.

OBJECTIVE

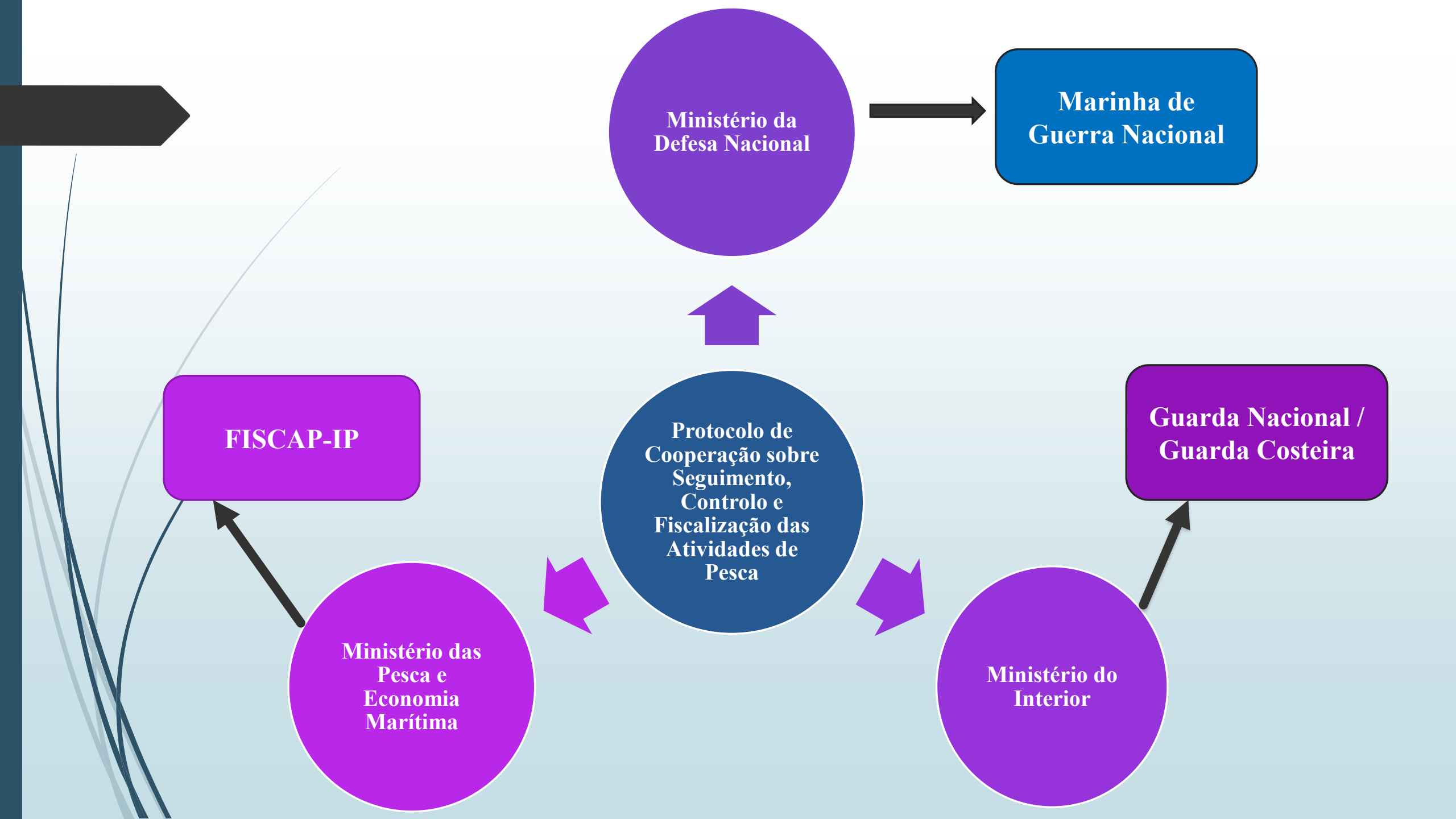
- 
- ❑ Improve capacity to monitor and control maritime activities;
 - ❑ Strengthen legal governance and law enforcement frameworks to better support maritime security;
 - ❑ Improve operational capabilities and law enforcement responses through strengthening institutional and tailored technical capabilities;
 - ❑ Detect, monitor and control vessels;
 - ❑ Prevent, combat and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing.

SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL AT SEA



OPERATION

- ✓ The system enables continuous monitoring of maritime activities, including vessel detection, speed and automatic identification.
- ✓ ✓ With the installation of the advanced radar system and high-tech cameras, the aim is to cover the entire coast of Guinea-Bissau, thus enabling more precise and comprehensive surveillance..



**OUTRAS
INSTITUIÇÕES**

IBAP

IMP

**PROTEÇÃO
CIVIL**

**POLICIA
JUDICIARIA**

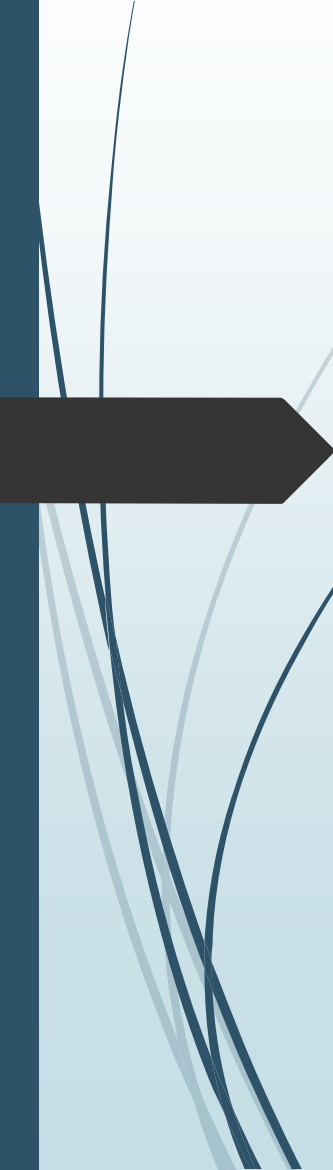
Possible coordination of FISCAP's intervention with that of the National Guard, Navy and Air Force in the field of maritime inspection

Entidade	Âmbito de atuação nos espaços marítimos	Tipo de intervenção	Modo de colaboração
Brigada Costeira	Águas Territoriais	Delitos de natureza económica e fiscal; Combate ao narcotráfico e à imigração ilegal; Sinistros marítimos.	Agentes de fiscalização das actividades de pesca. Conhecem da infracção à legislação de pesca; elaboram auto de notícia, o qual deverá ser transmitido à FISCAP.
FISCAP	Águas Territoriais e ZEE	Prevenção e combate à pesca INN	Pode requisitar agentes da BC para fiscalização das actividades de pesca.
Marinha Armada	Águas Territoriais	Defesa da soberania	Os militares da Marinha Armada tomam parte na fiscalização das actividades de pesca a 2 níveis: Pessoal navegante e força de proteção.
Guarda da Natureza/Parque e	Áreas Marinhas Protegidas	Defesa do ambiente protegido	Agentes de fiscalização

CONSTRAINTS

- 
- ✓ Political and governmental instability;
 - ✓ ✓ Existing legal framework not in line with new requirements and challenges;
 - ✓ ✓ Lack of harmonization of international instruments aimed at combating IUU fishing and other illegal activities;
 - ✓ ✓ Lack of a national maritime security coordination structure; ✓ Lack and insufficiency of beacons and signaling lights;
 - ✓ ✓ Insufficient naval monitoring resources (existing resources are obsolete, with the exception of the patrol vessel “Okinka Pap”);
 - ✓ ✓ Lack of investment in maritime infrastructure.

RECOMMENDATION

- 
- ✓ Updating the existing legal framework;
 - ✓ ✓ Harmonisation of international maritime safety instruments
 - ✓ ✓ Creation and institutionalisation of a National Committee for Maritime Safety and the Prevention of Accidents at Sea;
 - ✓ ✓ Acquisition and allocation of more nautical monitoring resources;
 - ✓ ✓ Acquisition of aerial resources (drones);
 - ✓ ✓ Construction of an infrastructure for the National Committee for Maritime Safety and the Prevention of Accidents at Sea;
 - ✓ ✓ Acquisition of surveillance and monitoring equipment

FIM

☐ MUITO OBRIGADO

☐ THANK YOU

☐ MERCI

