

## News

# FishFORCE

*Fishing vessel inspection*

## Five Years of FishFORCE

FishFORCE is a collaborative project established in 2016 by the Centre for Law in Action in the Faculty of Law at Nelson Mandela University, with support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FishFORCE's overall goals are:

- to facilitate research and innovation in the field of fisheries crime law enforcement;
- to promote the sustainable utilisation of marine living resources;
- to contribute to poverty reduction through the training of law enforcement officers; and
- to advance economic development by increasing the capacity of selected countries to investigate and prosecute fisheries crime. The selected countries are: South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Namibia and the Western Indian Ocean Island States of Mauritius, Seychelles, Comoros, Reunion and Madagascar.

To achieve these goals, FishFORCE contributes to increasing the skills of fisheries law enforcement officers (LEOs) in South Africa and a number of other African and developing countries so that they can effectively fulfil their legislative mandate and contribute to the successful prosecution of fisheries law offences.

FishFORCE's work addresses several of the challenges described in **the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, notably:

### Goal 1: No poverty

The training and development of law enforcement officers contributes to the protection of marine living resources against illegal harvesting, which, in turn, makes more resources available to small-scale fisheries. Fishing community members also acquire new skills, enabling them to enter the formal sector and provide a more secure income for their families.

### Goal 2: Zero hunger

Fisheries crime threatens the sustainable use of marine living resources, particularly for those communities who rely on the ocean for sustenance. Reducing fisheries crime and strengthening fisheries regulation protects the resources which are essential to the survival of often vulnerable and marginalised coastal communities.

### Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth

Trained law enforcement officers help to prevent organised fisheries crime (where those at the pinnacle of criminal organisations benefit most) thus allowing for increased legal economic activity and productivity. This creates the space for people in coastal communities to find decent work and aids in the upliftment of the community.

### Goal 14: Life below water

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing is one of the greatest threats to marine ecosystems, adding to the damage caused by pollution and climate change. By preventing overfishing, poaching and the use of illegal fishing methods such as dynamite/blast fishing, law enforcement officers help to maintain sustainable levels of fish stocks, preserve biodiversity, and secure marine protected areas.



Norwegian Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs

# Governments need to prioritise the Port State Measures Agreement

Port State Measures are recognised as an effective tool to combat IUU fishing and this has been reinforced by the 2009 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. South Africa ratified the 2009 PSMA in 2016.

A 2020 review of FishFORCE indicated that prevention of fisheries crime is chiefly the responsibility of governments in the region and that these should prioritise implementation of the PSMA. The use of South African ports by distant water fleets which engage in IUU fishing, is an example of the need for stronger implementation of port state measures. Inspections in ports, undertaken as multi-agency efforts, are key for addressing illicit activities in fishing in a

cost efficient manner. The number of port inspections and their effectiveness are too low in the region. The best results will be achieved if many states collaborate.

For instance, states could:

- Campaign for Angola, Tanzania and Comoros to become parties to the PSMA, as these are the only remaining states in southern and East Africa not to have ratified the agreement;
- Develop regional arrangements for collaboration on port state measures, for instance modelled on relevant elements of the Paris and Tokyo memorandums of understanding on port state control;
- Make joint plans for the implementation of the PSMA and other relevant international instruments, such as International Labour

Organization instruments on working conditions on fishing vessels;

- Collaborate on training for inspections, including mentoring at work afterwards.

To ensure that training in the PSMA implementation was effectively targeted, FishFORCE produced a report on the readiness of countries (South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius) to implement the agreement, with a focus on the following questions:

- What are the requirements for a country to be compliant with the PSMA?
- What training has been offered, to which country?
- What are the gaps and what should be done to get the countries up to speed?

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## Extract from: Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing) – a FishFORCE report on the requirements and country readiness to be compliant with the PSMA.

*Extract from: Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing) – a FishFORCE report on the requirements and country readiness to be compliant with the PSMA. For the full report, go to [fishforce.mandela.ac.za](http://fishforce.mandela.ac.za)*

### What is the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)?

1. The PSMA entered into force in June 2016. It is the first binding international agreement which specifically targets Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.
2. The objective of the PSMA is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by preventing vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing their catches.
3. The PSMA applies to fishing and fisheries related activities, including transshipment in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction and to vessels used for fishing or fishing related activities.
4. The PSMA has a minimum set of standards which applies to fishing vessels wanting to enter a designated port of a State which is different to their flag State.
5. This minimum set of standards regulates a sequence of events; a vessel requesting

entry into a port, the actual entry into port, inspections and follow-up actions by the port State.

6. Under certain circumstances, states are entitled to deny a vessel entry into port and the use thereof without inspection.
7. The PSMA also identifies the role of flag States and assistance to developing states.
8. Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) have also adopted legally binding Port State Measures (PSM) as Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs).
9. In 2010 the IOTC adopted Resolution 10/11 on PSM, which is very similar to the PSMA. Resolution 10/11 is superseded by Resolution 16/11 of 2016 and is often referred to as the PSMR. The PSMR regulates tuna and tuna-like fisheries.
10. As a Party to either the PSMA or a member of a RFMO, or both, countries have a legal obligation to develop legislation on PSM and to put procedures in place to implement and support the legislation.

### What are the requirements for a country to be PSMA compliant?

11. It is important to note that 'compliance' is

rooted in various international agreements and parties must fulfil their duties under international law – for example:

11.1. 1995 FAO Compliance Agreement (Article 3.1a): "Each Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag do not engage in any activity that undermines the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures."

11.2. The term 'compliance' therefore is much wider than the IOTC requirements and all compliance obligations stemming from relevant international legal frameworks must always be considered by Parties.

12. For this report, compliance is considered in terms of the PSMA. The report also looks at how the IOTC deals with compliance in terms of the PSMR.
13. Parties to the PSMA must implement the minimum standards of the PSMA in their national legislation and these provisions must be applied to foreign vessels seeking entry into their ports or while they are in their ports, in other words – Port State Control Measures.

FishFORCE



**Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing)**

A report on the requirements and country readiness to be compliant with the PSMA



Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

14. These operational requirements of the PSMA may already be general practice in certain countries and include:

- 14.1. the examination of pre-arrival information to screen arriving vessels for indications of IUU fishing activity;
- 14.2. conducting a thorough PSM inspection; and
- 14.3. steps to be taken after the inspection.

15. The following requirements must be implemented in national legislation:

- 15.1. Designation of ports. (Article 7) Parties shall designate and publicise the ports to which vessels may request entry in terms of the PSMA. Parties must provide a list of designated ports to the FAO who will then publish the list. Parties must

also, to the greatest extent possible, ensure that these designated ports have the capacity to conduct inspections in terms of the PSMA. This designation should be done by way of a legal mechanisms, for instance a Ministerial Notice.

15.2. Advance request for port entry. (Article 8)

Parties must require, as a minimum standard, that the required information that is requested in the Annex of the PSMA is provided, before granting entry to a vessel in its port. This must be done well in advance to allow for sufficient examination of the information. The responsibility for receiving the request for port entry and the required information should be designated to a competent authority.

15.3. Port entry, authorisation or denial. (Article 9)

Once a port State has received the information pursuant to Article 8, together with other information it may need to determine if a vessel requesting entry into its port has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing, each Party shall decide whether to authorise or deny the entry of the vessel into its port and shall communicate this decision to the vessel or to its representative.

In the case of authorisation of entry, the master of the vessel or the vessel's representative shall be required to present the authorisation for entry to the competent authorities of the Party upon the vessel's arrival at port. (Article 9.1) In the case of denial of entry, each Party shall communicate its decision taken, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 8, to the flag State of the vessel, and as appropriate and to the extent possible, to relevant coastal States, Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and other international organisations. (Article 9.2)

16. 16. In short, the PSMA therefore stands on three legs: advance request for information, inspection, and communication amongst Parties.

17. It should be noted that it is not the role of the FAO to assess compliance, but for the countries to sanction those countries that are non-compliant.

18. The FAO is in the process of setting up a global information system (GIS) that will include inspection reports from countries. These historical reports will serve as a risk assessment tool for countries. The setting up of this GIS is a long process and needs agreement from all member countries.

The case of the fishing vessel *FV Premier* is a great example of successful regional application of PSM. Using an automatic identification system (AIS), the *FV Premier* was identified as fishing illegally in Liberian waters. The vessel was then tracked for 15 months by the FISH-I Africa Task Force. Various countries – Mauritius, Kenya, Mozambique, Comoros, Seychelles and Tanzania – made use of Port State Measures and their inspection capacity to deny the *FV Premier* port access and landing of its fish. By cross-checking the vessel's documentation, forged licence documents were identified. In this instance regional cooperation was very important, as Task Force Countries united in denying port access and licences, which meant that the *FV Premier* was unable to operate in the Western Indian Ocean region.



# Building local law enforcement expertise and cooperation

**FishFORCE aims to build local law enforcement expertise and strengthen cooperation between agencies, domestically and cross-border, towards enhanced law enforcement in addressing fisheries crime. It is a member of Operation Phakisa Initiative 5 – Compliance and Enforcement – a national initiative in South Africa with a focus on the blue economy.**

Through this involvement FishFORCE has delivered a number of training initiatives and will continue to do so. The FishFORCE Academy, together with non-profit organisation, Stop Illegal Fishing, hosted four training workshops on the implementation and enforcement of the PSMA.

## Training to address fisheries crime

The facilitators for the training were: Per Erik Bergh, representing Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF), Col. (Retired) J.D. Kotze representing SIF and FishFORCE and Chris Heinecken, representing Capricorn Fisheries Monitoring (CapFish) and FishFORCE. The facilitator from the South African Maritime Safety Authority, Selwyn Bailey, could not attend due to illness. The training was conducted successfully, and the participants responded positively, engaging in fruitful discussions with the facilitators.

Participants were divided into groups according to the agency they represented, and each produced a Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threats (SWOT) analysis, later combined into an overall SWOT analysis upon completion of the training courses. The participants also individually completed a Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) which was used to formulate a combined CNA at the completion of all three training courses with the goal of developing a standard operating procedure to be used in South Africa through Operation Phakisa.



**IUU PSMA Training 22–26 February 2021. Photo: Per Erik Bergh – SIF Facilitator**

## Illegal, Unreported & Unregulated (IUU) Port State Measures Agreement Training

- 15–19 February 2021 in Cape Town – 16 delegates attended
- 22–26 February 2021 in Cape Town – 20 delegates attended
- 1–5 March 2021 in Durban – 13 delegates attended



**IUU PSMA Training 15 – 19 February 2021. Photo: Per Erik Bergh – SIF Facilitator**



**IUU PSMA Training 1–5 March 2021. Photo: Per Erik Bergh – SIF Facilitator**

## Illegal, Unreported & Unregulated (IUU) Port State Measures Agreement Training for Middle to Senior Management

- 8 & 9 March 2021 in Cape Town – 11 delegates attended

Day 1 – 08 March 2021	
08:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrival of participants</li> <li>• Registration</li> </ul>
09:00 - 10:30	<p><b>OPENING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome remarks</li> <li>• Introduction of participants</li> <li>• Opening of Workshop</li> <li>• Technical presentation – IUU fishing and fisheries crimes–PSMs and their role in combatting IUU fishing</li> <li>• Housekeeping/COVID-19 Protocols (FishFORCE)</li> <li>• Overview of the workshop agenda</li> <li>• Group Photo (All)</li> </ul>
10:30 - 11:00	<b>Break</b>
11:00 to 13:00	<p><b>INTRODUCTION TO PSMs AND THE PSMA TO FIGHT IUU FISHING AND FISHERIES CRIME</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A closer look at the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) including annexes</li> <li>• Overview of PSMs and the wider system of PSCs – linking to the ILO Work in Fishing Convention C188 and IMO Cape Town Agreement – creating sustainable, safe and fair fisheries – this will then link to inter-agency cooperation as the key to implementing PSM and PSCs</li> <li>• Q&amp;A and discussion</li> </ul>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 to 15:00	<p><b>SA FISH AND FISHERIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What can one expect to see in terms of fisheries in SA (vessels, fisheries, gear and catch)</li> </ul> <p><b>NATIONAL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN PSC AND PSMs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-agency cooperation in context of the PSMA</li> <li>• Present cooperation between Agencies in the port</li> <li>• SWOT results / comments from the technical workshops</li> <li>• Presentation of Operation Phakisa (OP)</li> <li>• Q&amp;A and discussion</li> </ul>
15:00 - 15:30	<b>Break</b>
15:30 to 16:30	<p><b>OPERATIONAL PSM:</b> Introduction of CHECK-INSPECT-ACT</p> <p><b>STEP 1: CHECK:</b> before a vessel arrives in port to decide about permission to enter port, use port facilities and to inspect or not</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is an Advance Request for Entry into Port (AREP)</li> <li>• Timeframe for receiving an AREP and decisions that must be taken</li> <li>• What if information is missing in AREP?</li> </ul>

Day 2 – 09 March 2021	
09:00	Arrival of participants
09:00 - 10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recap of Day 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Document forgery, validation and use of photos</b></p> <p>Q&amp;A and discussion</p> <p><b>The e-PSM system</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to what the system provides</li> <li>• The e-PSM information</li> <li>• The e-PSM AREP and risk assessment</li> <li>• The e-PSM strength and weaknesses</li> <li>• What is required to improve the process</li> </ul>
10:30-11:00	<b>Break</b>
11:00-12:30	<p><b>Intelligence gathering and AREP Risk assessment</b></p> <p>Q&amp;A and discussion</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b> The AREP process and decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who receives the AREP?</li> <li>• Who has access to the AREP and risk assessment?</li> <li>• What happens with the information?</li> <li>• What information is shared (nationally, regionally and internationally)?</li> <li>• AREP analysis to facilitate focused inspection that can maximise use of limited capacity</li> <li>• Management role in AREP decision making</li> </ul> <p>SWOT on current management of AREP and PSMA</p>
12:30-13:30	<b>Lunch</b>
13:30 – 15:00	<p><b>Use of body cameras to improve port inspections</b></p> <p><b>How to curb corruption in fisheries law enforcement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where do corruption occur in the value chain</li> <li>• Cases of corruption</li> <li>• Systems that can reduce corruption</li> </ul>
15:00 - 15:30	<b>Break</b>
15:30 - 16:30	<p><b>CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PSM</b> – capacity required, and training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results of Capacity Needs Assessment conducted during technical workshops</li> <li>• Capacity needs identified</li> <li>• <b>Discussion:</b> training and capacity needs for interagency cooperation</li> </ul> <p><b>Workshop evaluation</b></p> <p><b>Closure of meeting</b></p>



IUU PSMA Training for Senior Management 8 and 9 March 2021

### Enforcement of Marine & Coastal Legislation

- 1–5 March 2021 in East London – 16 delegates attended
- 15–19 March 2021 in Port Elizabeth – 22 delegates attended
- 19–23 April 2021 in Cape Town – 20 delegates attended

### Identification of Marine Species and Vessels and Gear used in Illegal Fishing for the South African Police Services

- 15–19 March 2021 in Durban – 10 delegates attended
- 26–30 April 2021 in Richards Bay – 15 delegates attended

#### Meetings and Workshops in March and April 2021

8th Meeting of the SADC Regional Technical Team for the SADC Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC) – 4 March 2021 (online): Stakeholder meeting attended by Director of the FishFORCE Academy, Prof van As.

Second Virtual Regional Training Workshop on the use of Legislative Guide and Diagnostic Tool for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in Ghana, Namibia and South Africa, 12–15 April 2021, held by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and One Ocean Hub. Prof van As attended, with over 50 representatives from Ghana, Namibia and South Africa, ranging from national fisheries authorities, research institutes, universities, and small-scale fishers.

# Knowledge, understanding and practical skills relating to the international trade in fisheries products

## 2nd Online Fisheries Trade Monitoring & Compliance Training Course

A second online training session on Fisheries Trade Monitoring and Compliance took place from 28 October to 27 November 2020, with delegates from as far as Saint Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and Antigua and Barbuda in the Caribbean.

The overall objective of the training was to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, understanding and practical skills relating to the international trade in fisheries products, in order to reduce IUU fishing and fisheries crime and to support fisheries management.

Due to the Covid-19 situation, the course was successfully transferred to an online training platform. Participants were exposed to

information on national and international laws and policies associated with fisheries trade as well as relevant institutions and private sector stakeholders. Training is provided on how to source, extract and analyse fisheries trade and catch data and to conduct comparative analysis of this data towards enhancing knowledge of possible trade in products sourced from illegal fishing, and to inform fisheries management decision-making.

Participants attended the training one day a week for five weeks and at the end of the course completed an assessment that evaluated their knowledge and skills on fisheries trade. The course was presented by Markus Burgener, Senior Programme Coordinator with TRAFFIC. Due to the success of this course, two additional online courses will run during the third and fourth quarter of 2021.

## NELSON MANDELA UNIVERSITY



The **FishFORCE Academy** in collaboration with the **One Ocean Hub** invites you to an online specialised training session titled **Fisheries Trade Monitoring & Compliance**

**Purpose:** To facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, understanding and practical skills relating to the international trade in fisheries products in order to reduce IUU fishing and fisheries crime.

Attendees nominated for this course must fall within one of the below-mentioned job categories and comply with the stated requirements:

- Fisheries compliance officers with 5 years' experience and some desk-based research and analysis; or
- Data analysts within fisheries agencies (staff who analyze VMS tracks and/or catch data, CPUE ); or
- Customs officials who have some desk-based research and analysis experience; and
- Working experience of Excel.

Nominating agencies will have to certify that nominees qualify for nomination.

**Mr Markus Burgener** from TRAFFIC will facilitate these sessions.

Dates: One (1) day a week for 4 weeks with the final assessment taking place two days after the last session. Online contact sessions will take place on:

28 October 2020  
11 November 2020

4 November 2020  
25 November 2020

Assessment: 27 November 2020

<http://fishforce.mandela.ac.za/>

**FishFORCE**

Change the World



**Please note that the course will be presented in English**



# Species Identification Course



Images from a species identification course (May 2021), which included an offloading vessel inspection in Saldanha



**Mozambique Truckloads like this of rays are caught every day, all along the coast**

# 155 000 victims of modern slavery in SA

Rudolf Nkgadima 4 December 2020, IOL (Excerpt)

CAPE TOWN – Slave labour is growing without check in the fishing and agricultural sectors, resulting in widespread abuse of workers and human trafficking.

NGO workers have described the exploitation of fishermen off of South Africa's shores as being "rife and rampant". Many cite the lack of regulatory oversight and the weight of the multibillion-dollar fishing industry as reasons for the widespread abuse of workers.

"Much of the illegal global multi-crime activity linked with fishing is happening off the coast

of South Africa, Namibia, and the east coast of Africa. The fishing vessels don't need to go into our harbours, they make their transshipments offshore. It's all happening in front of us," says Professor Hennie van As, who is the director of FishFORCE, Africa's Fisheries Law Enforcement Academy.

Contact details of organisations to report suspicions of/forced labour exploitation to:

*The South African National Human Trafficking Resource Line: Contact: 0800 222 777 / [www.0800222777.org.za](http://www.0800222777.org.za)*

*The South Africa National Human Trafficking Resource Line is able to assist with any queries from either producer or farm management as well as from potential victims of forced labour.*

*The Salvation Army: Toll-free number: 08000 RESCU (73728) | [www.salvationarmy.org.za/anti-human-trafficking](http://www.salvationarmy.org.za/anti-human-trafficking)*

Source: [www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/western-cape/155-000-victims-of-modern-slavery-in-sa-a4cfc7bb-e44d-431c-91a9-316cbf44b15d](http://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/western-cape/155-000-victims-of-modern-slavery-in-sa-a4cfc7bb-e44d-431c-91a9-316cbf44b15d)

## UPCOMING FishFORCE training

### Identification of Marine Species and Vessels and Gear used in Illegal Fishing: for the South African Police Service

- 3–7 May 2021: West Coast
- 24–28 May 2021: West Coast

### Enforcement of Marine & Coastal Legislation

- 3–7 May 2021: Overberg
- 17–21 May 2021: West Coast
- 31 May–4 June 2021: Cape Town

### Law: for Fisheries Control Officials, Inspectors and other Enforcement Officials

- 21–25 June 2021
- 5–9 July 2021
- 19–23 July 2021

### Train the Trainer Workshop: for the University of Namibia and the Open University of Mauritius

- August 2021: Online

## UPCOMING FishFORCE webinars

### Anti-corruption in the Fisheries Sector: Prof Hennie van As

- 3 August 2021

### Wildlife, Forest & Fisheries Crime: Advocate Phil Snijman

- TBC



# Completion of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Education for Justice (E4J) Project

02/10/2020

**Reasons to be Proud – #R2bP:** The Education for Justice (E4J) Grants Programme for Higher Education Institutions of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) awarded the Centre for Law in Action in the Faculty of Law at Mandela University a major United Nations grant. This grant was used for implementing activities to strengthen the role of higher education institutions in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, particular SDG 16 'Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions', in South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania and the Seychelles.

See: [news.mandela.ac.za/News/UN-award-for-Mandela-Uni-law-collaboration-project](https://news.mandela.ac.za/News/UN-award-for-Mandela-Uni-law-collaboration-project)

During the E4J project, 188 students from three countries – South Africa (Nelson Mandela University), Kenya (University of Nairobi) and Mauritius (Open University of Mauritius) – were trained over a two-month period. Through the online and blended model, the project was able to expand the presence and exposure of the

UNODC E4J project and successfully implement it. Enhancing the visibility of the E4J project is a key focus area and this was achieved by increasing awareness about it to over 63 academic staff and various student representatives during faculty board meetings held at Nelson Mandela University and in the other two partner countries.

The project was officially launched on 12 November 2020 and a project clarification meeting was hosted on 18 November 2020 together with the project module coordinators (PMCs) at Nelson Mandela University.

Partner countries, Kenya and Mauritius, were tasked with identifying country-specific coordinators; the PMCs then delivered a one-day 'train the trainer' workshop for each of the five short learning programmes (SLPs) to the appointed facilitators in each country.

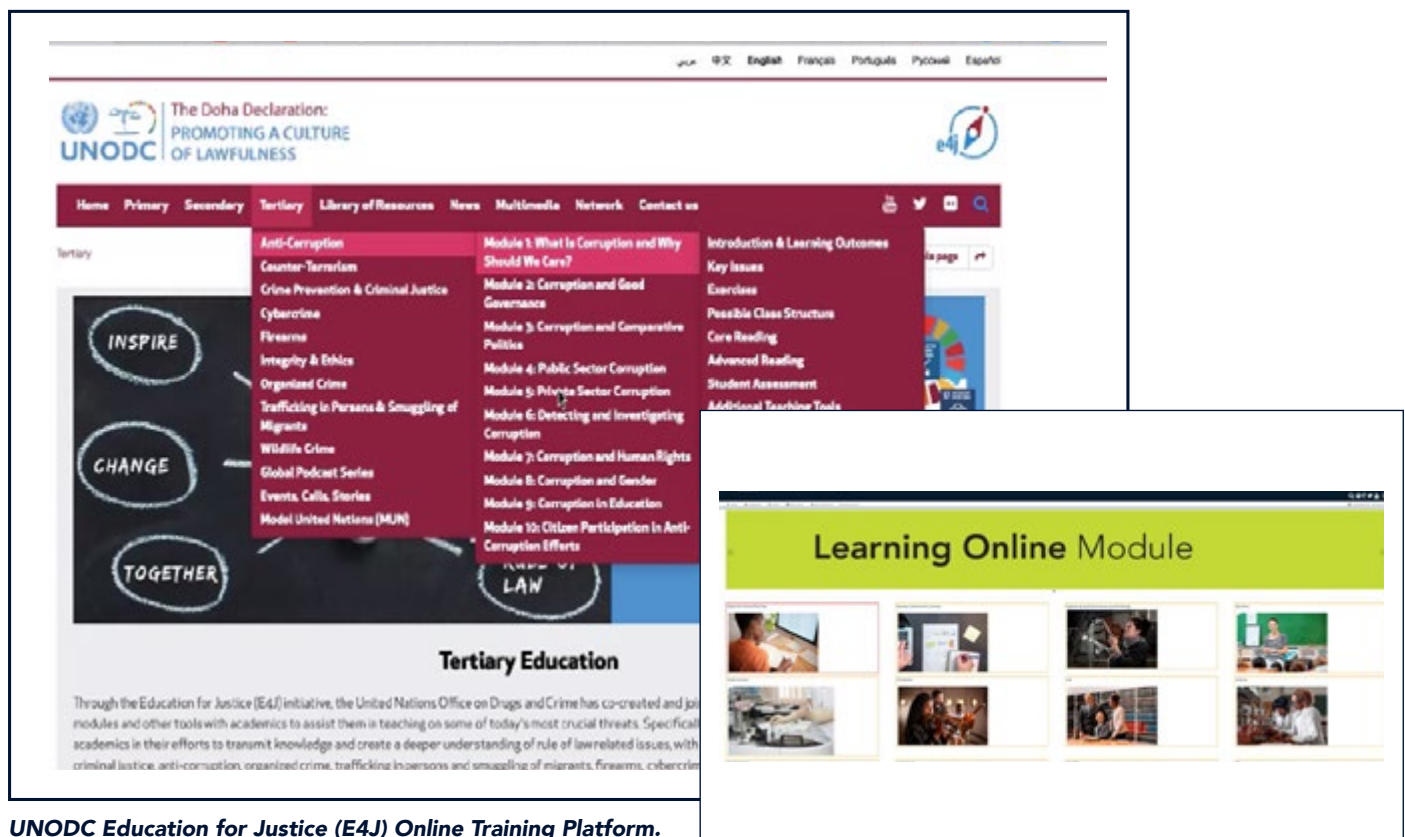
The training schedule was shared with all PMCs and training took place from 11 January 2021 to 05 March 2021.

Overall, of the 188 students that participated, 78% of the students successfully completed four or more of the SLPs.

The training consisted of blended learning, using various delivery modes, educational approaches, methods, media formats, technologies and tools.

The PMCs empowered the facilitators from Kenya and Mauritius to utilise these technologies and tools to enhance their teaching practice and achieve increased student engagement within the online domain from the UNODC's content.

At the Centre for Law in Action the open source Learning Management System (LMS) MOODLE, branded internally as iLearn, delivers the platform for true web-based learning – supplementary to the virtual classroom, providing the PMCs with the flexibility of utilising the system as desired within their virtual contact sessions.



UNODC Education for Justice (E4J) Online Training Platform.

iLearn: Branded Nelson Mandela University installation of open source Learning Management System MOODLE.



**Amerger VII Fishing Vessel**



**Transshipment of illegally caught fish taking place from one vessel to the other**

## UNODC E4J: Nelson Mandela University

### Project Impact

FishFORCE strongly promotes the professionalisation of law enforcement. One of the programme participants, who is also a registered student at Nelson Mandela University, wrote the following letter to FishFORCE:

### Letter of appreciation to FishFORCE

*At about 14H00 yesterday I was submitting my end of module assessment quiz for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice – the last module for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) E4J certificate. I enjoyed every week, every module, every lecture and every hour of this programme.*

*As a law enforcer (Fishery Control Officer for the Department of Fisheries) for about nine years, this qualification equips me to perform my duties with total commitment and to the best of my abilities. Before this programme, law enforcement for me was just a job opportunity but now I see it as a career. I came out of this armed with international as well as national knowledge. Gone are the days when the minimum requirement to appoint a law enforcer was a matric certificate.*

*My wish is to see this programme and training rolled out to every law enforcer and to inspire others to be law enforcers because this was the missing piece of the puzzle in our crime prevention and criminal justice experience. In future,[it would be good] if you can include a practical component of the training for those students who are not in the field yet (e.g. to attend court proceedings and visit other affiliated institutions).*

*I would like to thank everyone who was involved in making this training a success.*

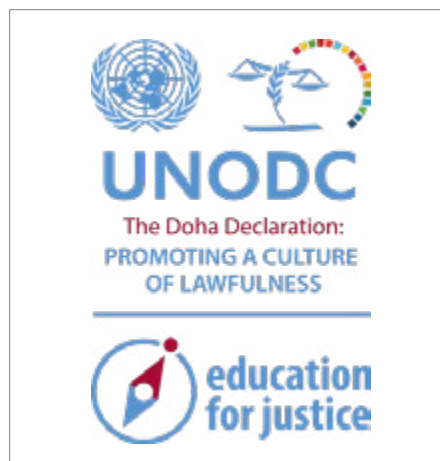
*Kindly regards*

*Xolani Teyise*

*(FishFORCE beneficiary and Law Enforcement Nation Diploma student at Nelson Mandela University)*

Comments such as this strengthen FishFORCE's hand to conduct advocacy amongst policy-makers and some of the E4J modules will be offered as advanced training to law enforcement officers in multiple agencies as part of the FishFORCE project.

### Supported by



In Partnership with:



Norwegian Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs



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**Change the World**