



Session 4: Earth Observations for Detection and
Monitoring of Vessel Activities to Reduce Illegal,
Unreported and Unregulated Fishing

11 December - 2020

Protecting fishery resources using a suite of spaceborne sensors

Dr. Kwame Adu Agyekum
Department of Marine & Fisheries Sciences
GMES & Africa Project (ECOWAS – Marine)
University of Ghana
Geo Blue Planet



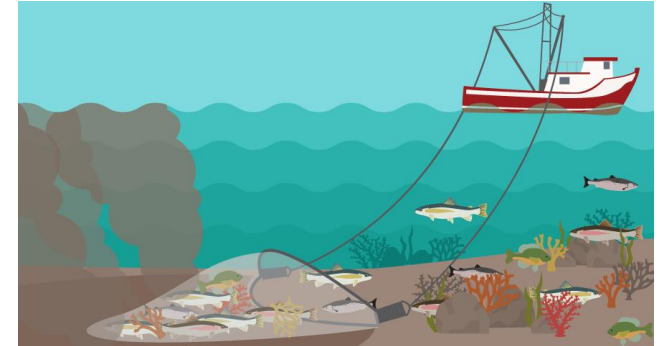
Outline

- *Ocean surface measurements from satellite and models to identify fishing grounds*
- *AIS data for detecting fishing infractions and gathering information on fishing operations*
- *Fusing AIS and Optical/SAR detection to identify potential IUU fishing vessel*

Overfishing, Pollution, Climate Change



Credit: Britannica



... affecting the opportunities the marine environment provides, and there is the need to adopt fast, cost-effective means of tackling these challenges



Credit: XL Catlin Seaview Survey

Coastal states especially those in West Africa are not only confronted with reduced fish sizes and catch .

Recent report from the Multinational Maritime Coordinating Centre indicates **growing attacks by Pirates on fishing vessels.**



Credit: VOA News

Maritime operations and fishing has cultural connection with the indigenes and an important **source protein and revenue**

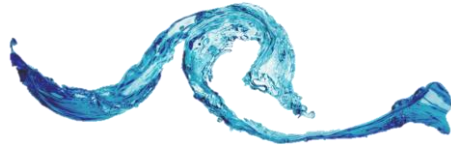
Understand processes and drivers of the ocean and its resources

Policy formulation and governing regimes based on science

Protection of marine living resources, infrastructure and human lives

stewards of ocean resources must have an extra eye at sea

Eyes At Sea: safeguard resources and lives



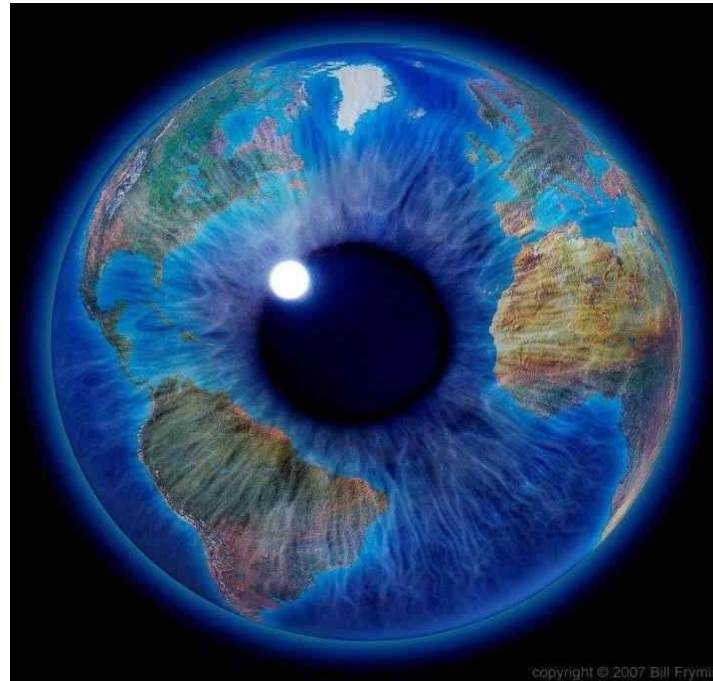
Where are the currents moving heats, nutrients, larvae



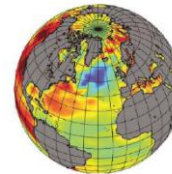
Where are the ships, who owns it, what is it carrying, where is it going?



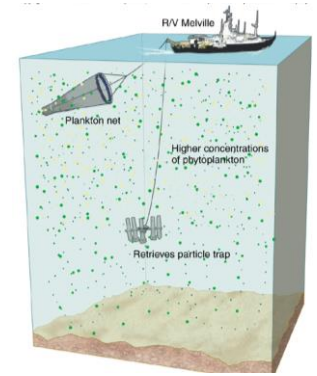
Know what the fisherman does at sea



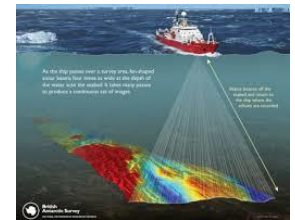
copyright © 2007 Bill Frymire
Credit: Pinterest



How warm is the ocean, where are the fishes



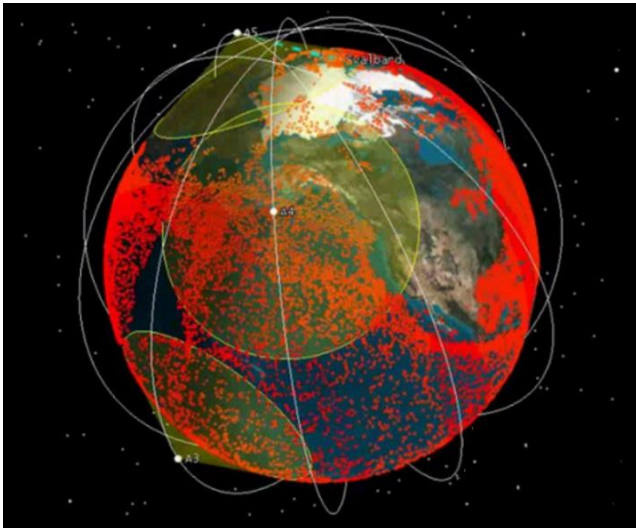
Understand biological, physical and chemical interactions



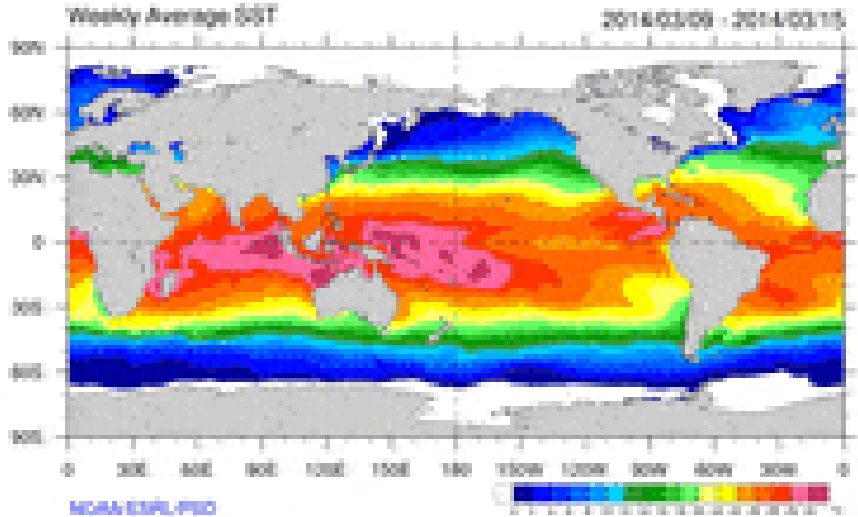
Where are all the important assets

Satellites for Earth Observation

Need to know where fishes and fishermen are for effective monitoring

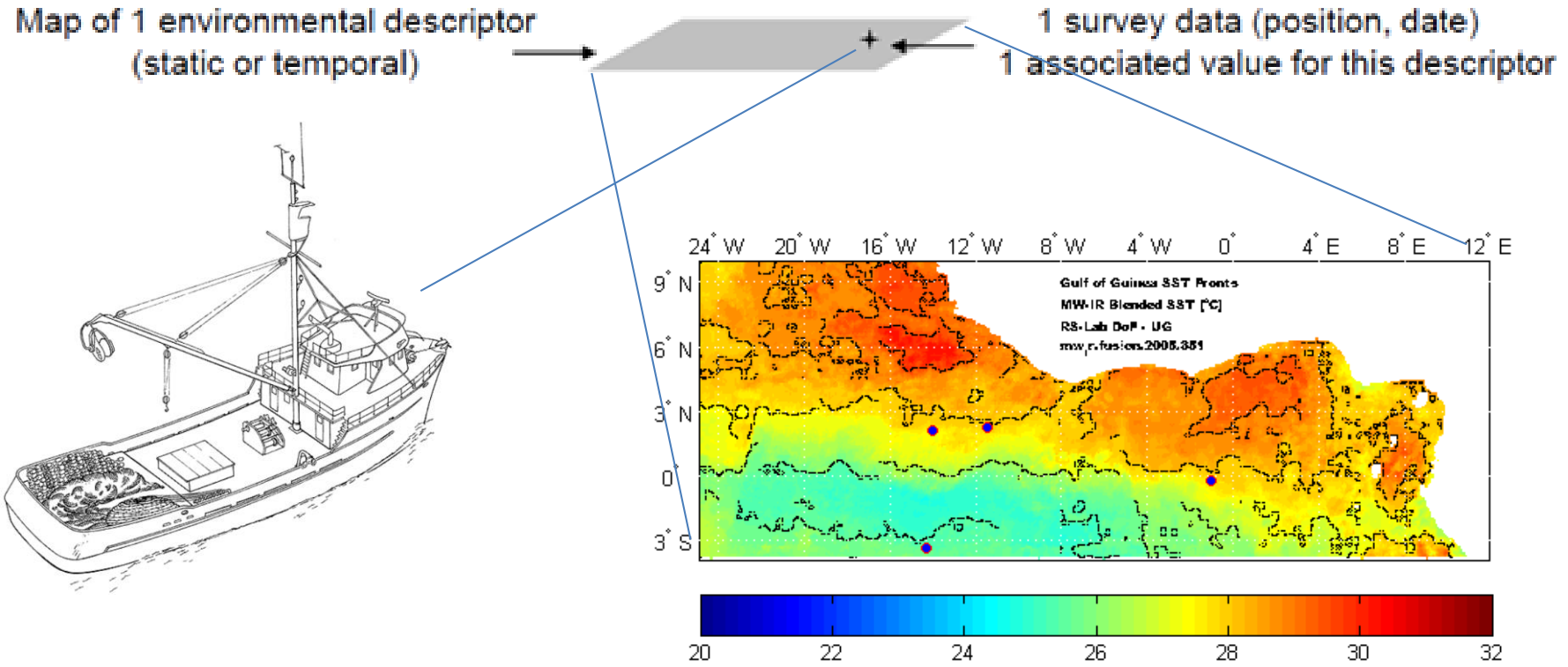


Fishing vessel trajectory from AIS



Mapping fishing grounds

Develop a habitat suitability model from environmental data

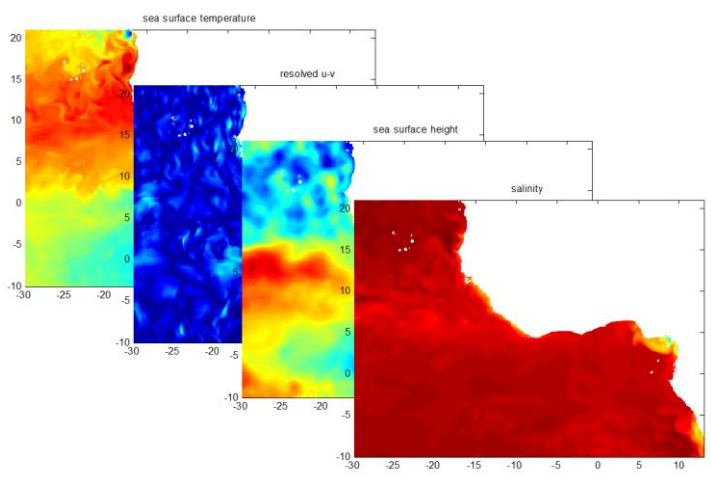
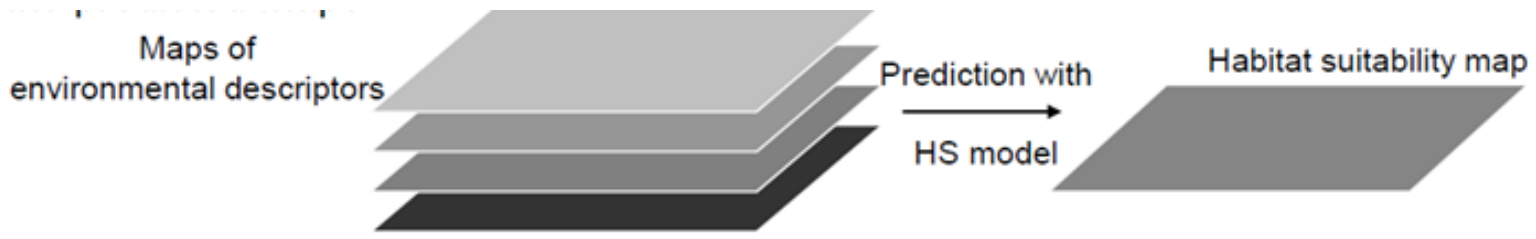


Challenge – fish survey data

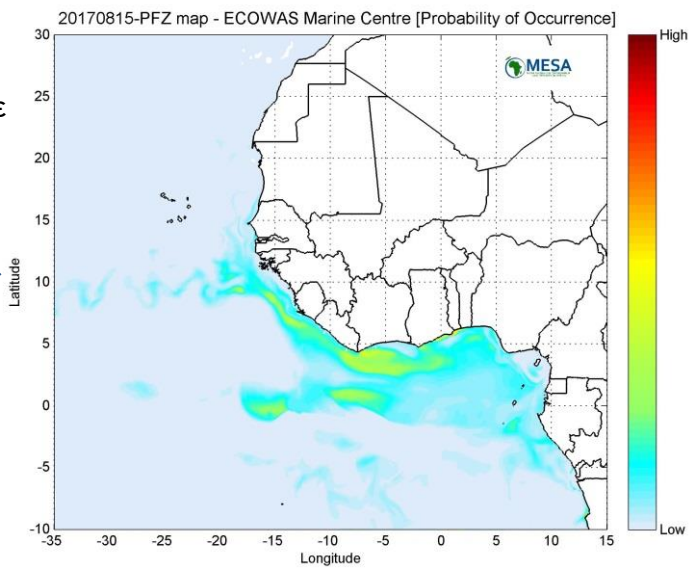
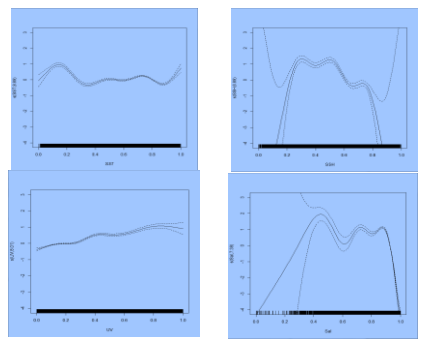
- **Limited access** to fish catch data
- **Errors** in catch data from log books
- Need for **more data to setup & update** better models

Mapping fishing grounds

Create forecast maps of potential fishing zones

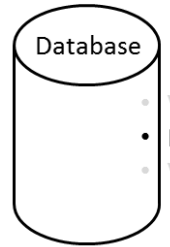


$$y \sim \alpha + (SST) + (SSH) + (Currents) + (SSS) + \epsilon$$



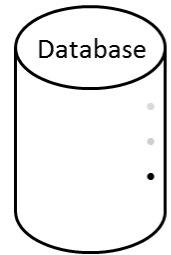
Disseminate to fisheries managers, combine PFZ maps in a GIS management process

Monitoring fishing vessels with AIS



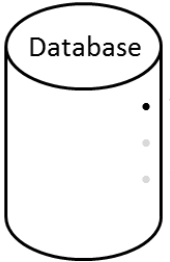
- Vessel information
- Navigation information
- Voyage information

- Maritime Mobile Service Identity
- Latitude
- Longitude
- Time
- Course Over Ground
- Heading
- Speed Over Ground
- Rate Of Turn
- Navigation Status



- Vessel information
- Navigation information
- Voyage information

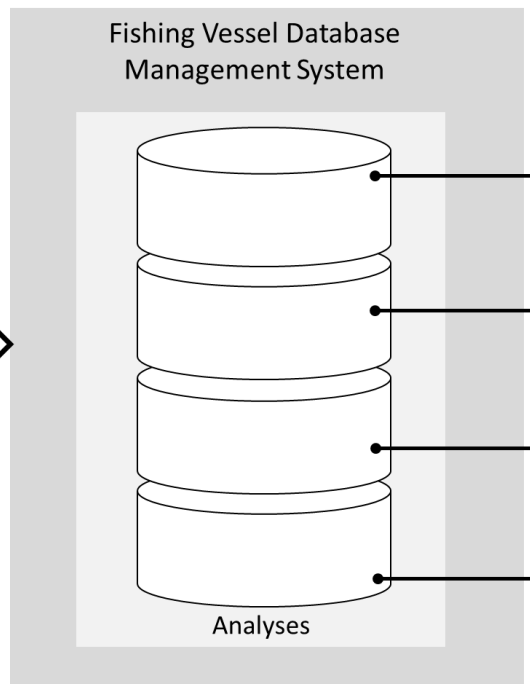
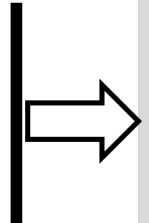
- Maritime Mobile Service Identity
- Destination
- Time



- Vessel information
- Navigation information
- Voyage information

- Maritime Mobile Service Identity
- Vessel Name
- Call Sign
- IMO Number
- Ship Type
- Dimension to {Bow, Stern, Port, Starboard}
- Draught

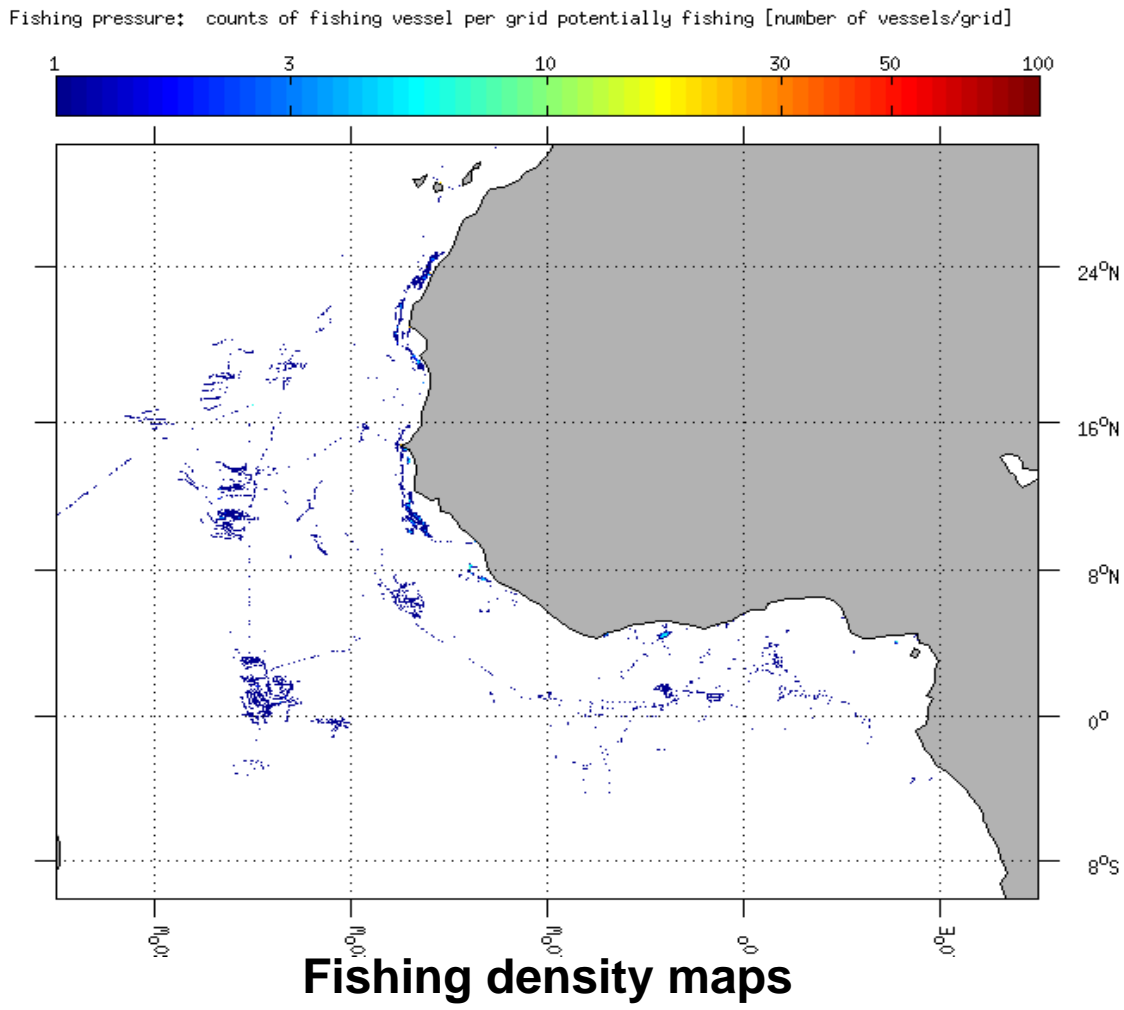
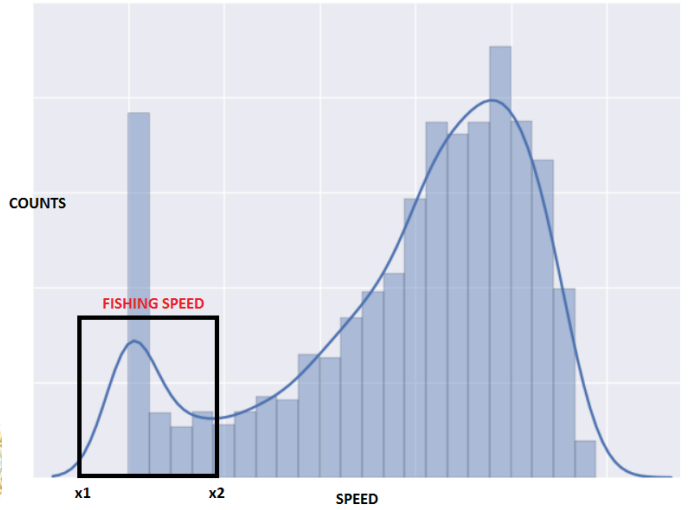
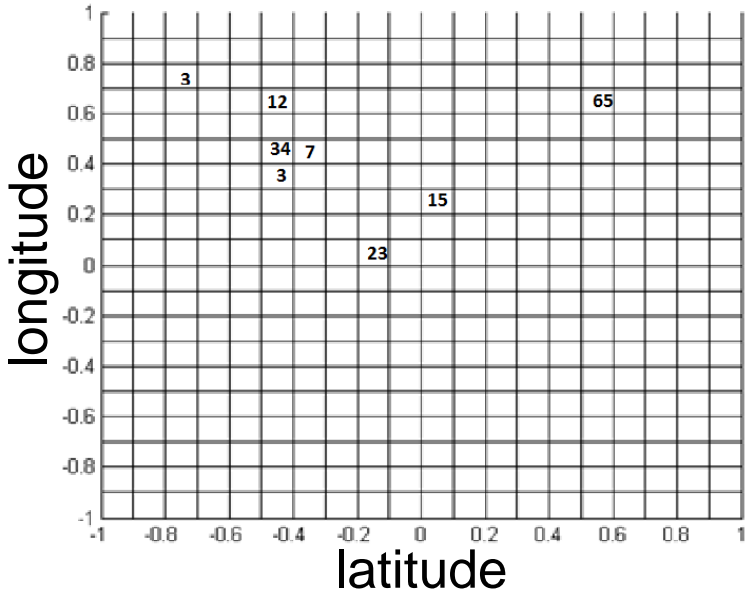
- Locations of fishing vessels from VMS/Sat-AIS**
- Name of fishing vessel, MMSI
 - .
 - .
 - Latitude
 - Longitude
 - Date and time



- a) Position matching to detect IUU offender:
- b) Detecting IUU fishing activity using:
- c) Estimating fishing effort using:
- d) Estimating fishing grounds using:

Generating fishing density map from AIS

- Build a grid (latitudes & longitudes)
- Step through each grid and count distinct fishing vessels using e.g. speed to map possible fishing areas



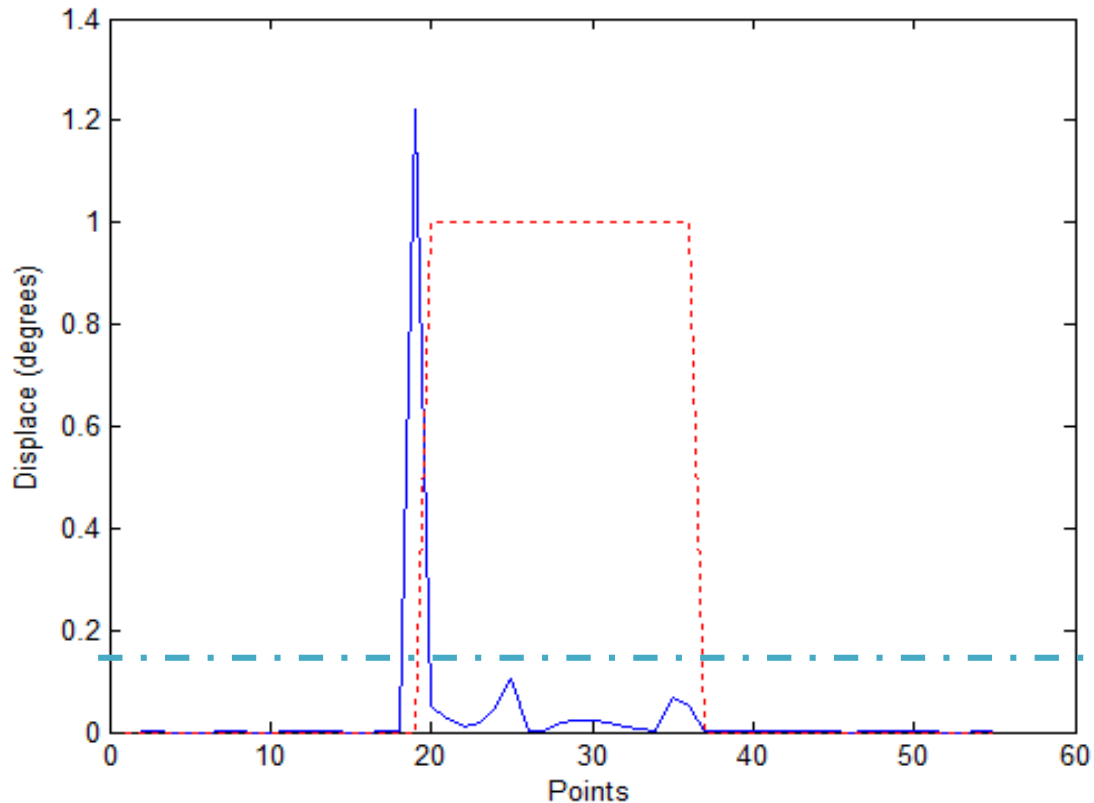
Estimating fishing trip

Displacement analysis is based on the premise that fishing vessels will travel a significant distance from a landing site to a fishing ground.

- Find large changes in between position: $\text{sqrt}([\text{diff}(\text{lat}_)]'.^2 + [\text{diff}(\text{lon}_)]'.^2)$

...from the changes in positions **start and end times, duration and number of fishing trips** can be derived.

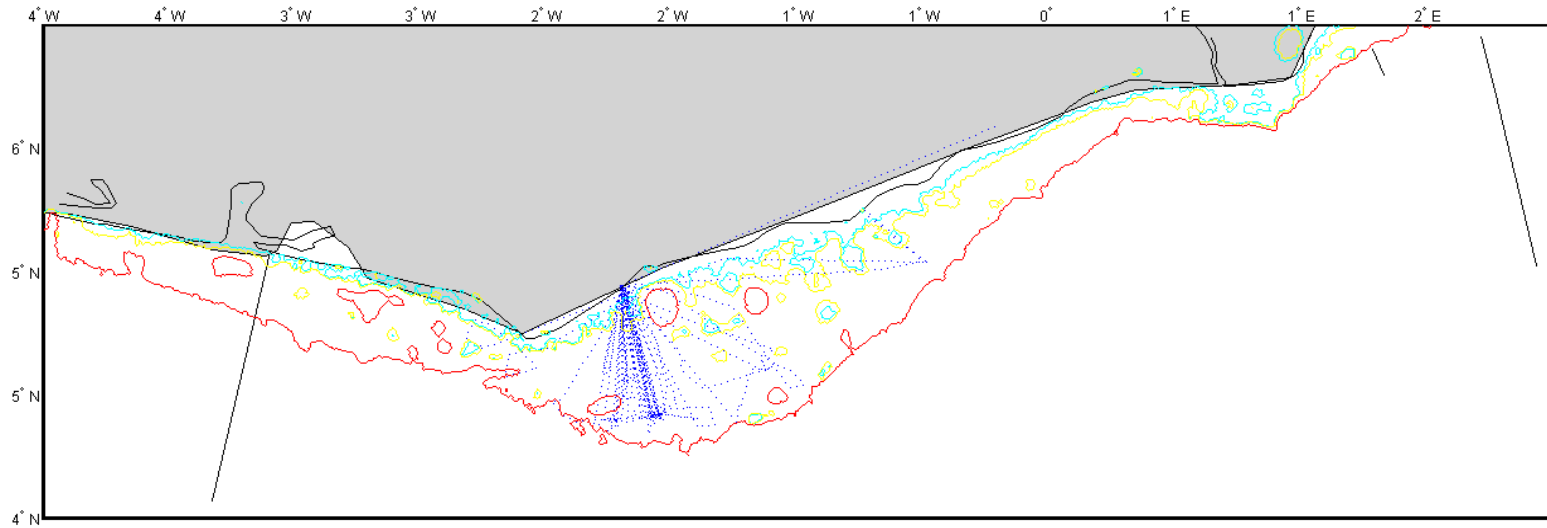
- $\text{sqrt}([\text{diff}(\text{lat}_)]'.^2 + [\text{diff}(\text{lon}_)]'.^2)$



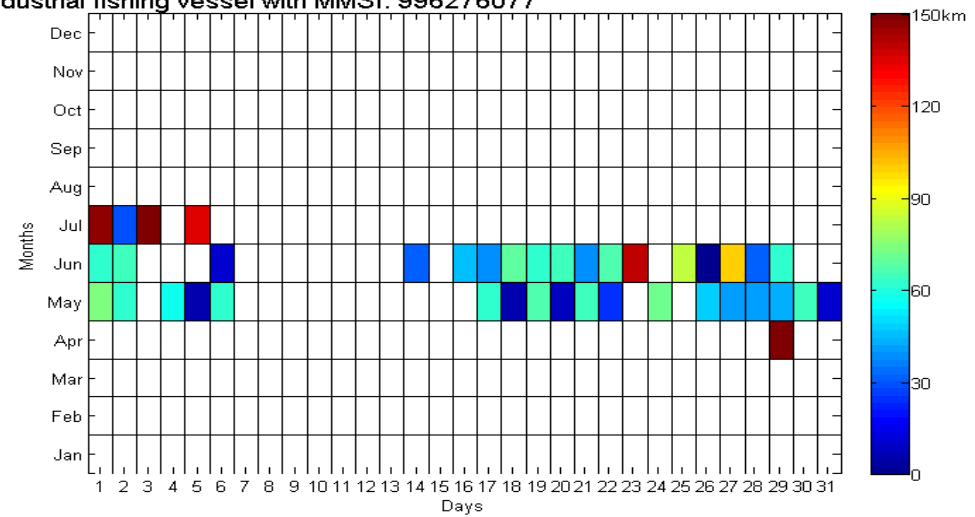
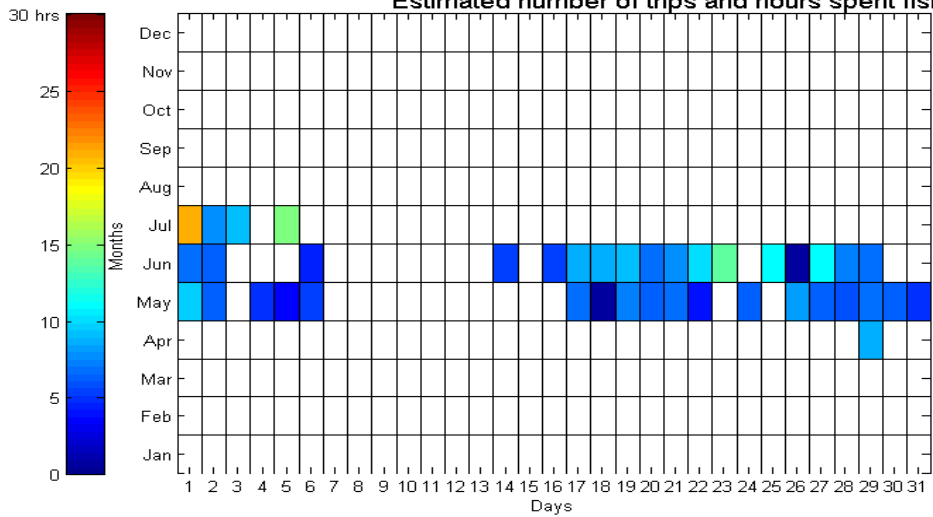
Threshold = 0.15

Estimating fishing trip

Trajectory of semi-industrial fishing vessel with MMSI: 996276077

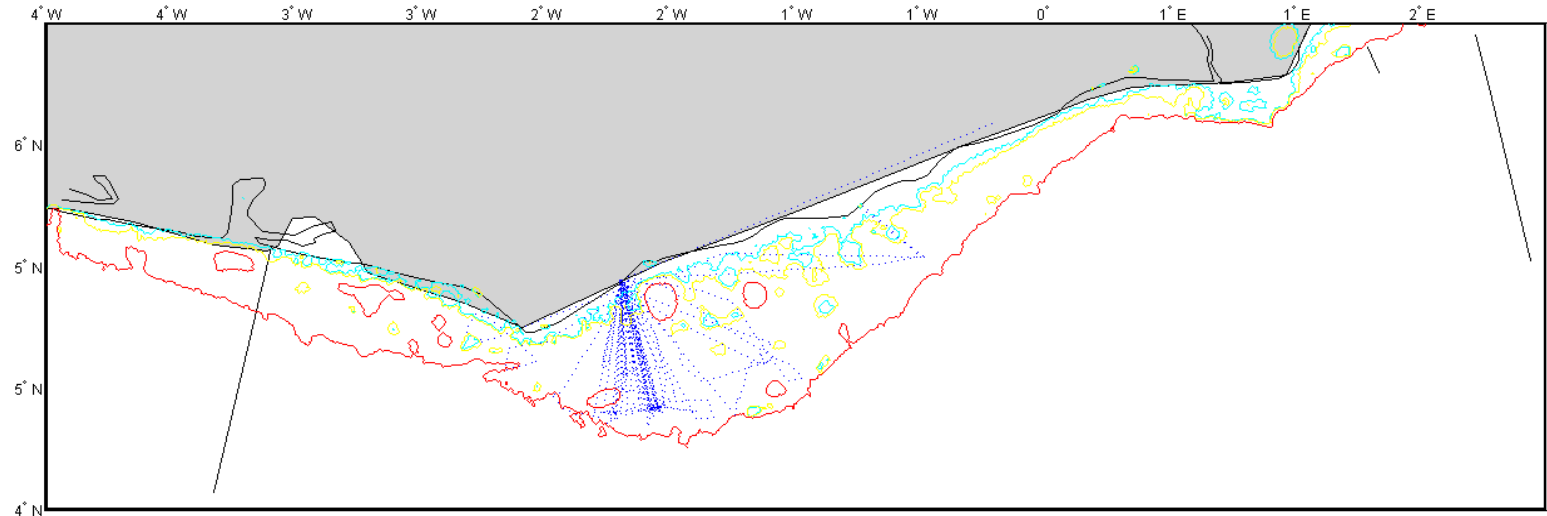


Estimated number of trips and hours spent fishing for semi-industrial fishing vessel with MMSI: 996276077

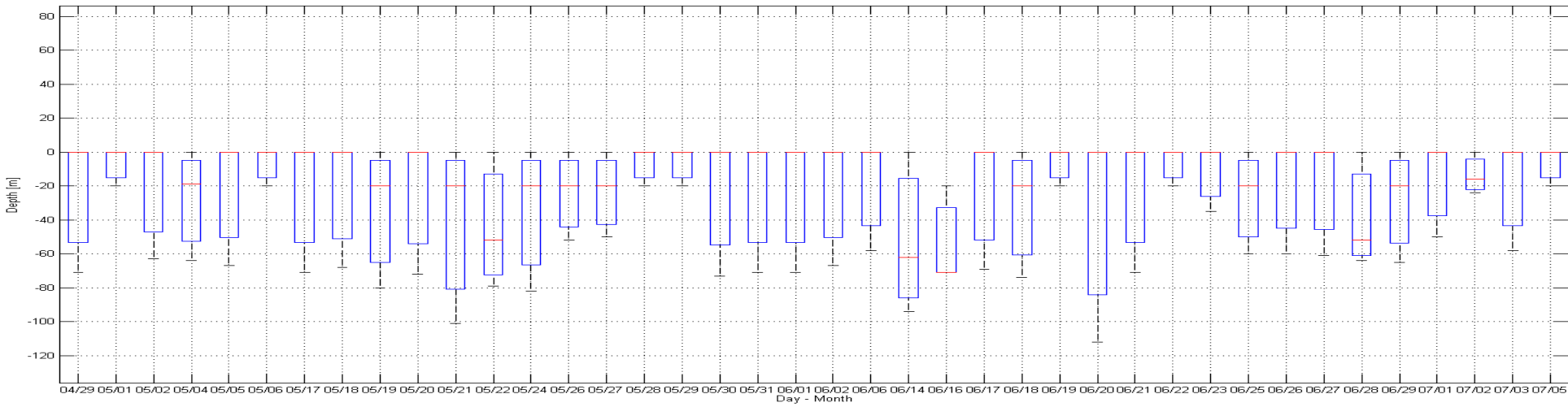


Trips for single fishing vessel

Trajectory of semi-industrial fishing vessel with MMSI: 996276077

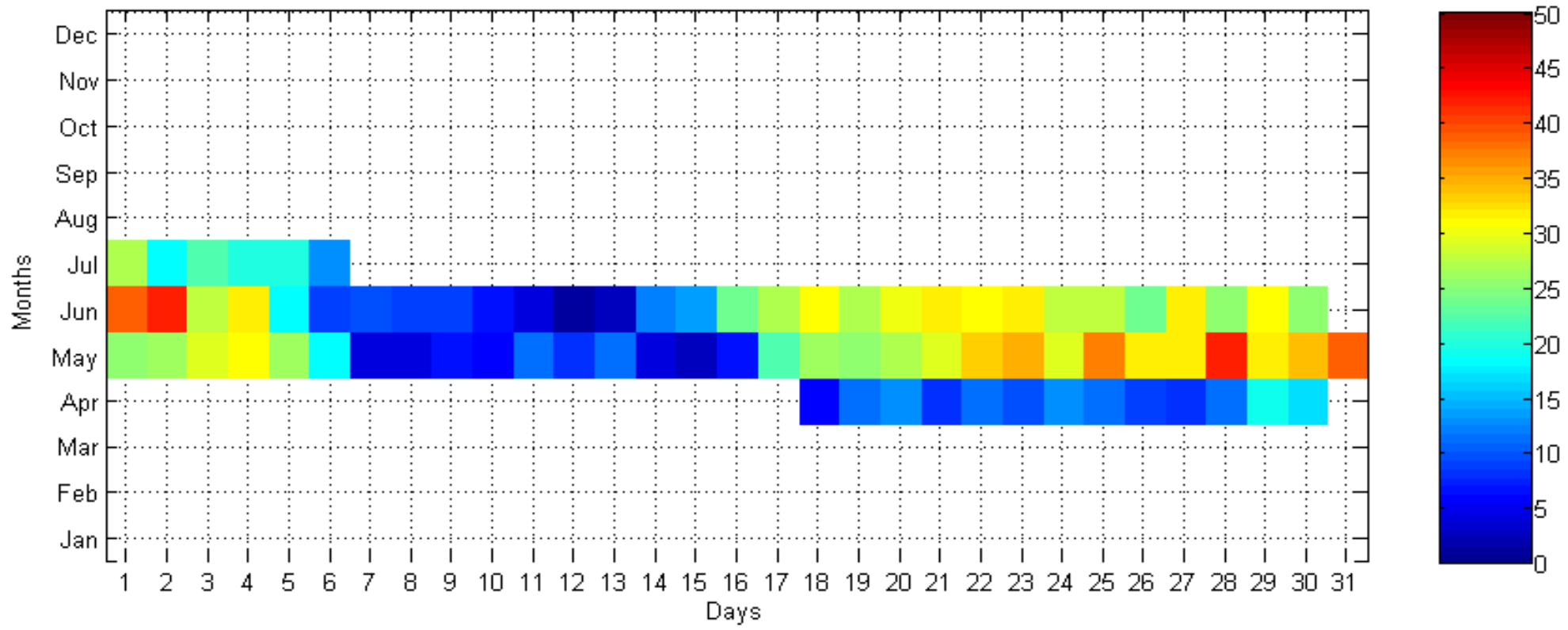


Estimated depth of areas fished by semi-industrial fishing vessel with MMSI: 996276077



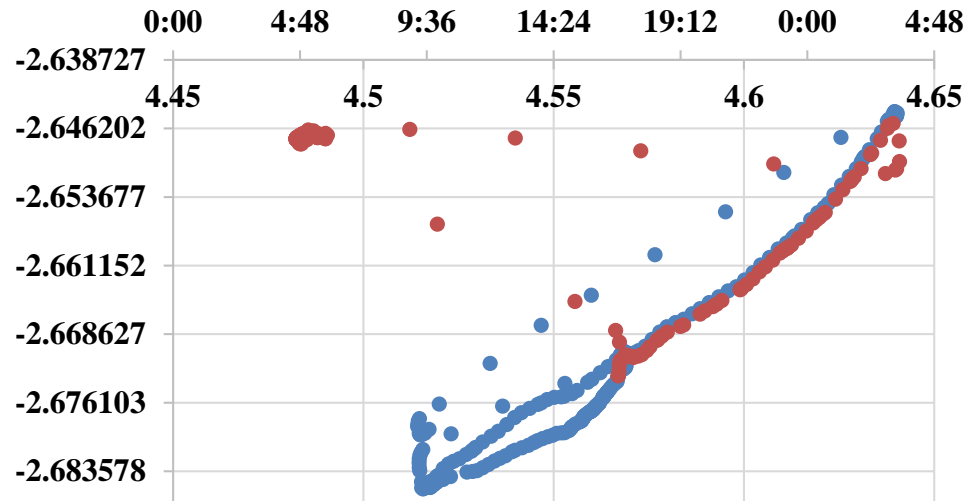
Fishing trip for all vessels

Number of trips per day/month

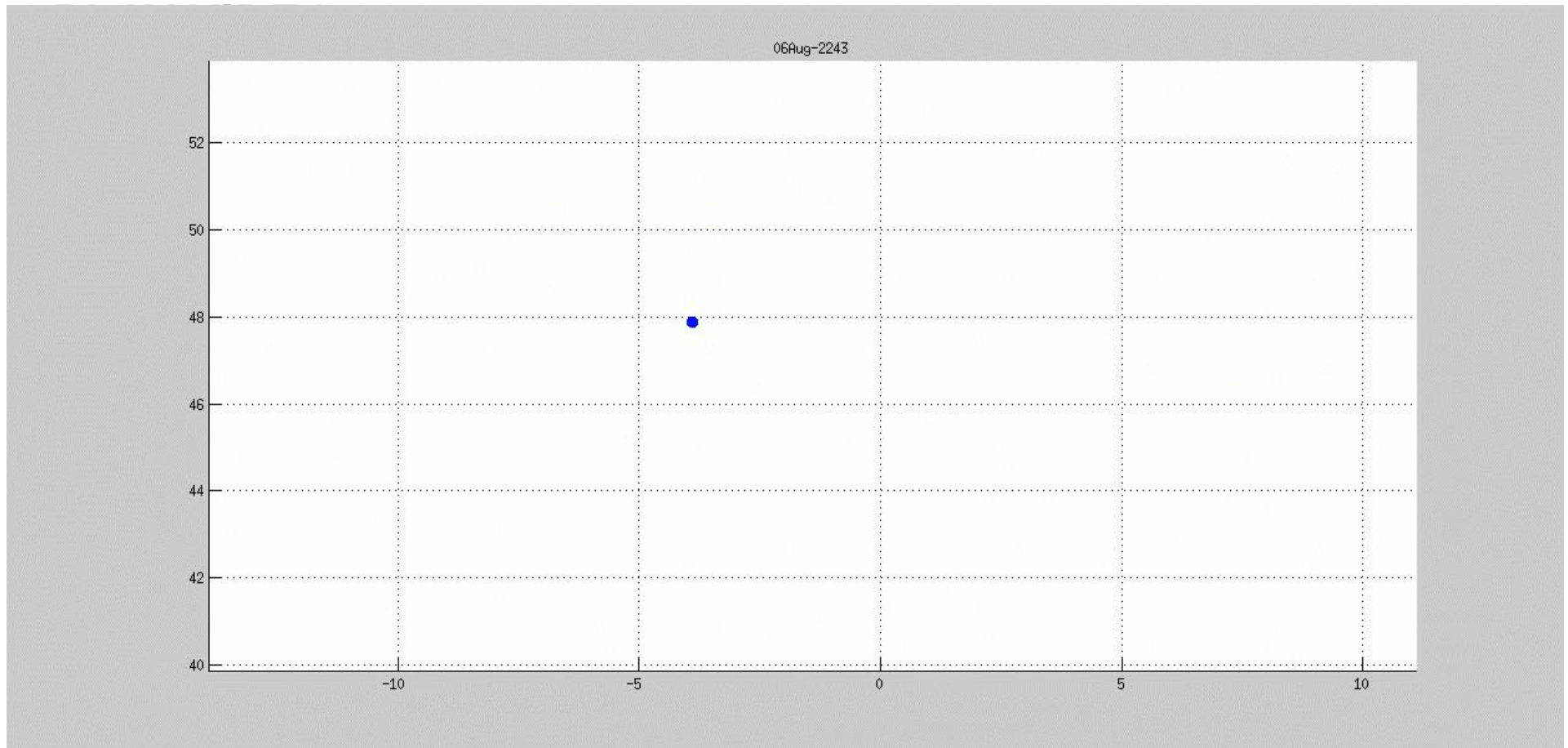


STS – AFRICAN SPRINTER AND LEON M

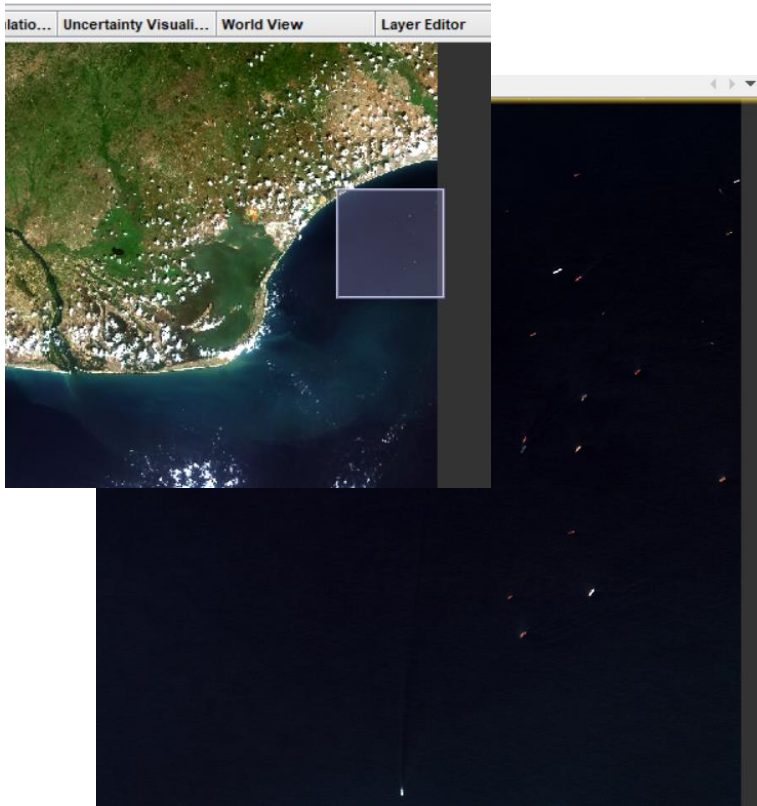
Detecting transshipment



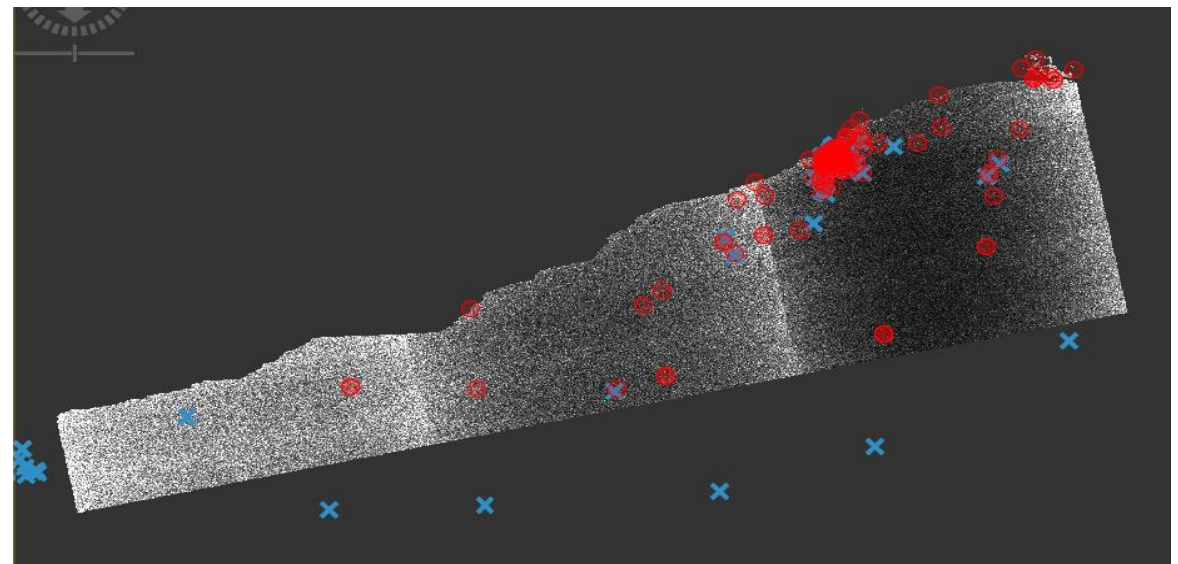
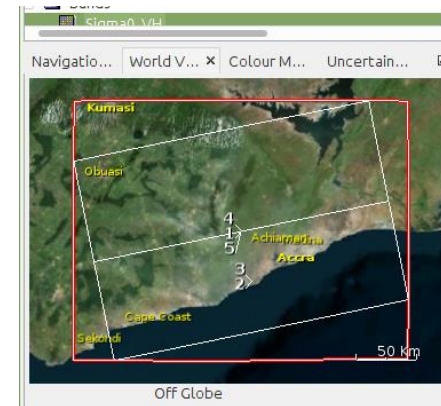
...example of using AIS data to support surveillance of fishing grounds



- *AIS/VMS data + ship detection from optical and SAR imageries (Sentinel 1 & 2)*



Detected ships from Sentinel-2 imagery off the coast of Ghana



Detected ships (red circles) with AIS (blue cross) from Sentinel-1 imagery off the coast of Ghana

Many thanks

kaagyekum@ug.edu.gh, kaagyekum@gmail.com