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A REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR MOZAMBIQUE

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A review of the National Fisheries Management Plans for Mozambique

by

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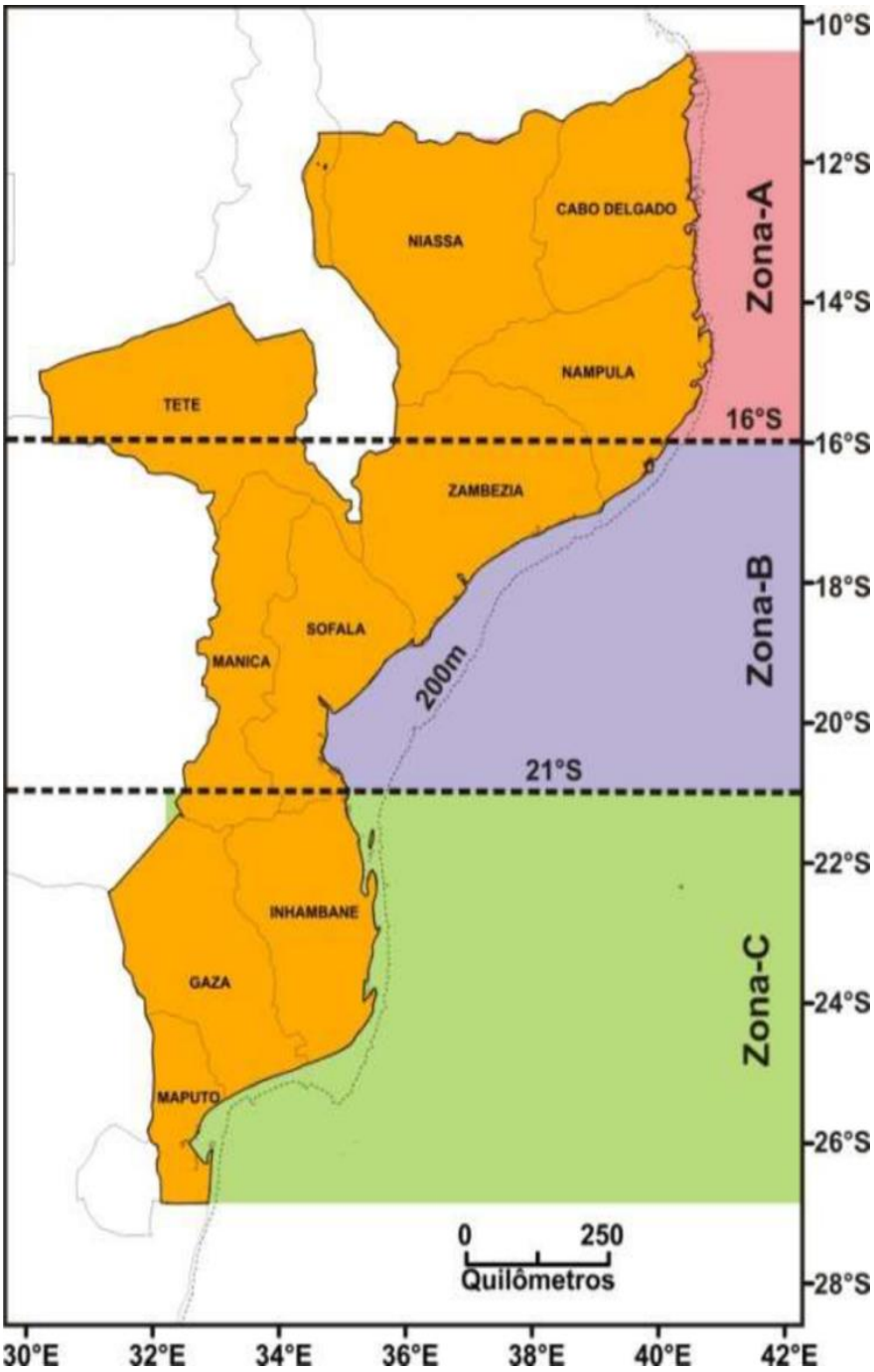
MOZAMBIQUE GENERAL INFORMATION



Area	**801,590 km²**
Population 2019 (World Bank)	30.37 M
Coastline	2,515 km
Total Fish Production MT (2019)	420,845
Inland (MT)	97,000
Marine (MT)	320,075
Aquaculture (MT)	3,770
People employed in fisheries sector	850,000
Fish Exports Volume & Value (Govt, 2019)	16,540 MT valued at US$ 85 M
Fish Imports Volume & Value (Govt, 2019) (MT)	77,769
GDP (World Bank, 2019)	US$14.9 billion
Fish consumption per capita (Govt, 2019)	16.9 kg

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents a review of the Mozambican fisheries management Plans (FMP) using the latest available information provided by key stakeholders, representatives for small scale fisherman, industrial and semi- industrial associations as well as the representative of fishing council community and the national statistics. In general, Mozambique went through several evolutionary phases in order to establish management and control measures for the fisheries sector. Indeed, the focus on the shrimp's fishery i.e the declaration of closure of the fishery in the 90's was one of the first measures imposed due to high fishing effort and the need to contain new entries. This applied only to the industrial and semi-industrial sector and the small-scale fisheries (SSF) were not concerned. However, the dynamics of fisheries pointed to the inclusion of the artisanal subsector as it normally contributes more than 90% of total catches and naturally affect the same resource as exploited by semi-industrial and industrial sectors.

The introduction of the co-management system brought a new approach to fisheries management in Mozambique. They included the organization and active participation of the fishing community's council in the planning and sustainable exploitation of the fishing resources.

The evaluation of FMP (Shallow water shrimps and line fishing) in 2018 related to the implementation and effectiveness of the concerned fisheries and were the most important source of information. The results of the evaluation were considered for the elaboration of a new FMP for the shallow water shrimps, demersal fisheries and the first FMP for deep water crustaceans. The assessment provided a good overview of the key aspect related to the elaboration, implementation and effectiveness of all fisheries management plans in Mozambique.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR

Mozambique is endowed with rich marine and inland waters that yield a wide range of living aquatic resources, providing livelihoods, food security, export revenues, and potential for further economic development – thus contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The fishery sector can be divided into the following subsectors: marine and inland capture fisheries and aquaculture.

The fishery sector contributes about 3-4% to the country's GDP and about 850,000 families (around 20 per cent of the population) depend on fishing for part of their income, while a larger proportion relies on the fishery sector for subsistence, with the sector accounting for 30 per cent of total animal protein consumed nationally.

According to government statistics, Mozambique's total fisheries production has increased significantly from 290,912 MT in 2015, to around 434,566 MT in 2020. Over 75% is from marine capture fisheries, whereas 24% is inland fisheries. Aquaculture production was some 3,309 MT accounting for just 1% of total fishery production in 2019.

Artisanal fisheries are the most important by volume and contribution to the economy – as they provide income to over a quarter of a million people and contribute to over 90% total fishery production. Industrial and semi-industrial fishing is also practised in Mozambique, of which the latter comprises mainly small trawlers involved in domestic coastal shrimp fisheries. Semi-industrial fishing accounts for 4% of total production. Industrial fishing accounting for 5% of total fishery production includes large vessels flagged in Mozambique and other countries, mostly targeting crustaceans – coastal shrimp and deep-sea shrimp – usually processed at sea and for export, mainly to Japan and Europe.

Mozambique total fishery production for past six years

	Production (MT)					
Fisheries	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Industrial fleet	11,779	12,357	15,100	23,386	20,177	8,912
Semi-Industrial fleet	18,628	13,483	8,806	15,445	16,568	8,322
Artisanal fleet	259,372	276,364	314,470	355,187	380,330	414,023
Aquaculture	1,133	1,180	1,835	3,245	3,770	3,309
Total	290,912	303,384	340,211	397,263	420,845	434,566

2.1 Marine Capture fisheries

Mozambique has a coastline of 2,470 km bordering a continental shelf of some 70,000 km^2, alternatively narrow and very wide (90 km in front of Beira). The most productive marine fishing areas lie in front of the main rivers draining into the sea (most notably the Sofala Bank and Maputo Bay). Other key fishing areas are located around Inhambane, Vilankulos, Chiloane and Beira. The artisanal/small scale

segment, working along the whole coast, carries out most of the fishing. Industrial fishing is carried out especially in the central part of the country (Sofala Bank), mainly through joint ventures between the government and foreign fishing companies, which target especially shallow-water shrimp. There is also a national fishery targeting shrimps. In general shrimps, cephalopods, crabs, tunas and lobsters are the main species of commercial importance as most are exported. The bulk of catches are however a range of other marine fishes earmarked for domestic consumption.

3. FISHING INDUSTRY PROFILE

3.1 Artisanal fishing sub sector

Artisanal fisheries are the most important sector in Mozambique, providing for over 90% of total fishery production, and providing livelihoods to over a quarter of a million fishers around the country. Artisanal fishers are mostly concentrated on the country's coastlines where they catch a range of marine fishes including high value species, some of which are then processed for export markets.

The Census of the artisanal sector (2012) shows the number of fishing gear at 52, 778, however only 29, 545 fishing gear were licensed, (56%). The artisanal fishing sub-sector continued to face some constraints arising from the decentralization of activities to the District Governments (SDAE´s) under the Local State Organs Law. Since they have not yet fully assumed their responsibilities due the lack of human and financial resources, the licensing process in this subsector is still far from achieving satisfactory results regarding the total coverage of fishing gear as registered in the Fisheries Census.

3.2 Industrial fishing sub sector

During 2020, 99 industrial fishing vessels were licensed, of which 95 were from the national fleet, 34 shallow water shrimp trawlers, 27 deep water shrimp trawlers; 15 were fish trawlers (small pelagic fish), 5 were tuna vessels (longline) and 1 for lobsters.

Industrial fishing includes large vessels flagged in Mozambique, mostly targeting shrimps and other crustaceans, which is usually processed at sea, and are aimed for exports. Since the implementation of Fishing Rights, no foreign vessels were licensed to catch tuna and tuna like species in the Mozambique EEZ, the European

Union, Japan fleet as well as fishing association cancelled the fishing activities in Mozambique claiming high taxes for fishing right, but some of them are in negotiations planning a return to the fishing.

3.3 Semi-industrial fishing sub sector

During 2020, a total of 377 semi-industrial fishing vessels comprising mainly of small trawlers (31) were involved in domestic coastal shrimp fisheries (and other marine fishes as by-catch). The subsector also included kapenta fishing in Cahora Bassa dam (operated by fishing rigs). Catches are sundried at landing sites for the domestic and regional markets.

4. FISHERIES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The Mozambiquan fisheries has a significant social impact, as it contributes to food security, employment and income, and bring in foreign exchange through exports.

The Fisheries Master Plan (PDP II), a guiding instrument at the sectoral level, identifies priorities, strategies and actions that the State adopts to achieve the objectives established for the fisheries sector in the medium and long term. Thus, the issue of food security and nutritional status emerges as a priority, together with improving the living conditions of artisanal fishing communities and small fish farmers.

It is estimated that the fishing sector contributes about 2% of GDP (MIMAIP, 2018) and with a global production of about 397,200 tonnes of fishery products originating from marine fisheries, inland waters and aquaculture production, valued at 26,635.6 billion Meticais, (in 2018). Exports of fishery products in 2017 totalled 14,853 tons, which earned the country an amount of US$ 89.4 million, of which US$ 38.4 million came from exports of the surface shrimps.

The Sofala bank is the main fishery for surface shrimp in Mozambique and probably the location where a FMP is most needed to control the exploitation of the shrimp fishery.

There are currently three very different fleets exploiting this resource, namely:

(i) An artisanal fleet using trammel nets and beach trawls with or without boats with engine, along the entire coast, along the beaches, using small boats less than 10 m in length.

(ii) A semi-industrial fleet, with vessels using bottom trawls with mechanized hauling that allows to pull the catch on board, between 10 to 20 m in length, operating mainly south of the Sofala Bank, south of Beira, from one (1) nautical mile from the coast, keeping it in ice, and

(iii) An industrial fleet, with vessels with a mechanically winged bottom trawl on board and with capacity to freeze catch on board, with more than 20 m in length, operating in the entire Sofala Bank from three (3) nautical miles from the coast. This group includes semi-industrial freezer vessels.

The implementation of fisheries management plans is the most appropriate way to manage them, in order to extract the best economic, social and environmental benefits for both fishermen and the country. They describe the steps needed to reach the outlined objectives and should address the most urgent issues faced by the fishery.

Considering the challenges of the Sofala Bank surface shrimp fishery, for the period 2014-2018, a management plan was developed that aimed to solve the problems of biological sustainability and socio-economic profitability through the reduction of fishing effort using the TAE system, within a framework of respect for the ecosystem approach, and strengthening the institutional capacity of sector institutions for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCV).

Thus, two main pre-conditions were considered in the act of preparing the new Management Plan for the Sofala Bank Surface Shrimp Fisheries (PGC/BS) for the period 2021-2025, namely: (1) a reduction of fishing effort and (2) strengthening of the MCS system.

5. KEY POLICIES GUIDING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Fisheries Law frames the management plan and, in a subsidiary way, also frame the objectives enshrined in the General Regulation of Maritime Fishing, in the Policy and Strategy of MCS, in the Master Plan for Fisheries 2010-2019 (PDPII), in

the Government's Five-Year Plan (2020-2024), in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, in the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), in the Convention on Ecological Biodiversity, in the guidelines of the World Summit on Sustainable Development RIO+20, as well as other instruments.

Among the aspects contained in the instruments in reference, the following stand out:

- **Law No. 22/2013, of 1 November - Fisheries Law**: number 1 of Article 9 establishes that i) the Government promotes the preparation, adoption and updating of development plans for the fisheries sector and establishes the necessary measures for their execution. ii). The development plans are drawn up in terms of a process that ensures the participation of social, professional and economic bodies linked to fishing activities and complementary to fishing on an integrated and decentralized basis. The regulations of the Fisheries Law guarantee its application.
- **Master Plan for Fisheries 2010-2019 (PDPII):** establishes guidelines for (a): i) strengthening the sector's contribution to improving food and nutrition security in fish for the population; ii) improving the living conditions of artisanal fishermen and small-scale aquaculture communities; iii). Increased contribution of industrial and small-scale fisheries to the achievement of national goals of economic and social development; iv) increase in the sector's net contribution to a greater balance of payments in the country.

- **Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries:** addresses all actions that States, and fisheries participants should consider and that aim to ensure that they are carried out responsibly in sufficient quantities for present and future generations in the context of food security, reduction of poverty and development. Management measures should not only ensure the conservation of target species, but also species belonging to the same ecosystem or associated with or dependent on the target species.

- **Fisheries Ecosystem Approach (EAF):** instrument that recognizes the biological, economic, social and physical interactions between the components of ecosystems to manage the fishery in order to achieve the optimal yield considering these interactions. The ultimate goal of the EAF is to manage the ecologically sustainable use of living marine resources while maintaining ecosystem productivity, structure and function.

- **Convention on Biodiversity (World Summit RIO + 20)**: international treaty aimed at developing national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, with emphasis on initiatives to improve coastal management and create protected areas.

5.1 Management Plan objectives

The Fisheries Master Plan (PDP II 2012-2019) revised defines the general objectives of the Management Plan "The fisheries sector providing the country with a maximum potential benefits".

The main actions of the new management plan aim to achieve the following specific objectives:

- **Industrial fishing**: providing the maximum net economic benefit and attractive profitability for shipping companies, with significant national participation, within a framework of strict containment of fishing effort, effectively contributing to the country's economic and social development.
- **Semi-industrial fishing**: providing significant net economic and social benefits, profitability for national operators, contributing to economic and social development, to the supply of fish to the local market and for export.
- **Artisanal fishing**: providing significant social benefits to communities dependent on artisanal fishing by distributing income to fishing communities and contributing to the national market and export through local processing.

6. KEY FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLANS (FMP) & draft plans for artisanal fisheries

a) Fisheries Management Plan for Fisheries in Lake Cahora Bassa (expired 2018)

This management plan was implemented in Cahora Bassa Reservoir, which extends approximately between latitudes 15°29' and 26°00'S and 30°25' 32°44'E, occupies an area of about 2,700 km², concentrates a quantity of water mass of 56 km³ It's the second largest man-made lake along the Zambezi River and the fourth largest in Africa, with an average annual fish production estimated at 29,000 tons, with 13,000 tons coming from the semi-

industrial kapenta (Limnothrissa miodon) fishery and 16,000 from the artisanal fishery whose most frequent species belong to five families: Characidae (tiger), Disctichodontae (tchenga), Cyprinidae (barbs, lips), Clariidae (claria) and Cichlidade (tilapias)

- The main objectives:
- Control fishing effort for fisheries to sustainable levels in the exploitation of fisheries resources.
- Contribute to increasing the level of reliability of statistical information on fisheries.
- Establish an automatic monitoring mechanism for kapenta fishing vessels.
- Reduce fishing effort in artisanal fishing by establishing the maximum number of fishing gears
- Avoid/prevent conflicts resulting from the use of the same fishing area by various subsectors, through zoning.
- Elimination of illegal fishing gear, mosquito nets, through awareness and monitoring actions
- Increase institutional capacity to respond to fisheries challenges

b) Fisheries Management Plan for Shallow Water shrimp in Sofala Bank (comprise 3 Provinces, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula) 2021-2025

The Management Plan for Shallow water shrimp in Sofala Bank (2021 – 2025) result from evaluations made in the previous plan.

The main objectives:

- Fishing effort of the industrial fleet controlled, by reducing effort quota from 6113 (current situation 3515 meters) to 2100 meters from the head rope (140,000 hours – 25-30 boats), Reduce the TAE from 4,358 m of head rope corresponding to 53 vessels to 2600 m of head rope corresponding to 33 vessels, phased as follows: year 2021 3545m – 45 using the criteria of fleet operationally. From year 2021 forwards 10% reduction per year in 3 years: (2022)-3151meters– 40 vessels; (2023)- 2915 meters 37 vessels (2024)-2600 m – 33 vessels.
- Establishment of closed season for all subsectors, as industrial, semi – industrial and artisanal for 5 months.

- Simplify the application of head rope units for the management of the Total Allowed Effort system for the fleet of freezer vessels through the implementation of a fishing gear marking system.
- Strengthen the fishing industry's monitoring, control and surveillance system, through more comprehensive co-management mechanisms (Fishing Community Council, provincial and district level, and central level).

c) FMP for Deep Sea Crustaceans 2021-2025

This is the first attempt to establish a Management Plan for deep-sea shrimp trawl fishery in Mozambique, also known as a gamba fishery, it is a multispecies fishery that takes place on the platform continental and on the slope of the EEZ of the Republic of Mozambique in areas included between 17° to 26°30' South and between 200 and 800 meters in depth on sandy bottoms and slimy. It essentially captures deep water resources such as prawn (shrimp depth), lobster, crab and crayfish.

The FMP will be for deep sea crustacean fisheries with the following objectives:

- Take in consideration a reference year (2017 or 2018) for determining the effort of fishery
- The plan is intended to reach the levels of 2012 as reference year
- Evaluate and balance of possible declaration of closed fishery for deep sea crustacean.
- Reverse the current upward trend in fishing effort and restore levels of effort equal to 2014 (about 3000 days of fishing).
- Check the possibility of zoning exclusive areas for some species (crayfish and possibly lobster)
- Establish the Total Allowed Catch at the level of potential adopted for the resources object of the deep-sea crustacean fishing
- Increase the allocated percentage of fish as bycatch up to 50%.
- Improve Vessel Monitoring System to ensure that specific zoning is not violated

d) FMP for Demersal rock Line Fish 2021-2025

Maritime angling in Mozambique operates along of the entire coastline of the country. The catches comprise mostly high commercial value fish. In the Industrial sub-sector, fishing is carried out from large with autonomous means of freezing, the Semi-industrial sub-sector that represents an important component, fishing is carried out from small vessels with ice for fish conservation on board, and each trip lasts up to 12 days.

The main objectives as the following:

- Fishing effort incident on vulnerable species reduced and zone effort limits established
- Contribute to increasing the level of reliability of statistical information on fisheries.
- Establish management zones for line fish resources
- Update angling regulations including daily catch limits for recreational and sport fishing
- Establish specific legislation that limits the minimum sizes of species to be captured
- Vulnerable and threatened species identified and listed in collaboration with national, regional and international conservation agencies

e) Draft FMP for artisanal fisheries in several coastal districts, e.g.: Pebane; Moma; Machangulo-Matutuine; Inhassoro; Memba

These plans will be established across the country, at the local community level, where the community is expected to actively contribute to the management of fisheries resources in their area. Co -management has proved its worth and will be expanded throughout the country depending on available finances.

7. CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

industrial and semi-industrial fishing

- Excessive fishing effort and consequent pressure on target species.
- Deficient in the collect of information on catches and fish composition.

- Insufficient knowledge of biomass/mortality/status of exploitation of priority species and secondary species, by depth, including their monitoring.
- decreasing stocks due to poor management and illegal fishing practices.
- pollution from extractive industries.
- conflicts between fishing communities and industrial vessels.
- Climate changes and extreme weather conditions.
- Weak knowledge of the potential of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) with a view to understanding their impact on fisheries.
- The need to conclude the renegotiation of fishing agreements with private and foreign tuna associations, which culminate in the licensing of the vessels.
- Implementation of Fishing Rights regulation, within the framework of Law of Fisheries.
- Maximize the benefits of tuna fishing for the country, through the operationalization of the actions provided for in PEDPA, especially the creation of a national fleet. To this end, negotiations are underway with a foreign fishing association to establish partnerships with Mozambican companies, through the chartering of vessels. This contributes to the implementation of the Tuna Fleet Development Plan, now shared at the IOTC level.
- Upgrade Fisheries Management plans as needed.

Artisanal fisheries

- Weak control of the fishing effort of the artisanal sub sector.
- Data collection on catches and fish composition deficient.
- High level of environmental degradation (habitats; marine pollution) by human induced actions including through fishing activities.
- Insufficient knowledge (biomass, mortality) of the status of exploitation of priority species and secondary species, by depth, including their monitoring
- Weak knowledge of the potential of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) with a view to understanding their impact on fisheries
- Intensify inspection in estuarine areas and combat the use of illegal implements.
- Continue with mangrove restoration actions along the national coast.
- Continue to promote the introduction of improved vessels in artisanal fishing, and their motorization for fishing in the open sea and in the collection of by-catch.
- Train the District Governments (SDAE´s) in licensing matters and elaborate action plans for the licensing of artisanal fishing gear.
- Upgrade Fisheries Management plans as needed.

However, in order to address the objectives, the plan has to analyse all aspects inherent to the fishery to be managed. The fishery was being managed by *ad hoc* measures that included catch quotas, restrictions on the mesh size of trawls, zoning of depths by type of gear and main target resources (mainly in relation to prawn, crayfish and lobster), restrictions to bycatch, among others, due to the assessments presented by the monitoring of the state of exploitation of the resources that constitute this fishery.

Many of the problems faced by the fisheries actually are still valid, namely: the excessive fishing effort in some areas, the over-catching of some species, open access, illegal fishing (without fishing license), using of illegal gear nets, mosquito net, fishing in prohibited area and in closed season.

Fisheries Management plans was introduced to establish better fishing measures. The first management plan for all the main deep-sea crustaceans, including deep-sea shrimp, lobster, crab and crayfish, constituted an agreement between users and managers, on the expected obligations and benefits for all stakeholders, integrating the different aspects of fisheries, recognizing ecological risks and environmental constraints, within the framework of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAF).

8. OPPORTUNITIES FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

- Design and implement the artisanal fishing licensing strategy.
- Implement a fishing gear marking system.
- Intensify surveillance in critical fishing areas.
- Improve catch and artisanal fishing effort statistics, data collection.
- Improve awareness of adopting behaviour change for responsible fishing.
- Modernization of the artisanal fisheries.
- Effective registration of fishermen and artisanal vessels for better or improved management.
- Need for a strategy for licensing artisanal fisheries that incorporates an electronic system for registering artisanal fishermen and establishing fixed licensing periods project on going.
- Need for an effective integrated and sustainable maritime inspection system.

- Need for improved human and research capacities for improved fishing techniques.

9 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Various Acts, laws, decrees and ordinances govern Mozambique's fisheries.

- Sea Policy and Strategy gazetted in September 2017.
- Aquaculture Regulations
- Fishing Law gazetted in 2013
- Maritime Fishing Regulation gazetted in 2020
- Regulation of fishing sport and recreation gazetted in November 2021

9.1 Regional and International Protocols

Mozambique is also a signatory to other several overarching regional protocols, policies and legal instruments for the management transboundary fishery resources and these include:

- The SADC Protocol on Fisheries
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), where the IOTC derives its mandate
- The FAO Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries where the SWIOFC derives its mandate
- The Africa Union's Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PFRS) for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa

Within industrial and semi-industrial fishing

- The need to conclude the renegotiation of fishing agreements with private and foreign tuna associations, which culminate in the licensing of the remaining vessels.

- Implementation of Fishing Rights regulation, within the framework of Law of Fisheries.

- Maximize the benefits of tuna fishing for the country, through the operationalization of the actions provided for in PEDPA, especially the creation of a national fleet. To this end, negotiations are underway with a foreign fishing association to establish partnerships with Mozambican companies,

through the chartering of vessels. This contributes to the implementation of the Tuna Fleet Development Plan, now shared at the IOTC level.

Within artisanal fisheries

- Intensify inspection in estuarine areas and combat the use of harmful arts.
- Continue with mangrove restoration actions along the national coast.
- Continue to promote the introduction of improved vessels in artisanal fishing, and their motorization for fishing in the open sea and in the collection of by-catch.
- Train the District Governments (SDAE´s) in licensing matters and elaborate action plans for the licensing of artisanal fishing gear.

10. CONCLUSION

Mozambique has begun a process to further develop its Economy. As part of the process, the country hosted two International Conference on Blue Economy in 2019, and 2021 which promoted the sharing knowledge in the region. It would seem that the implementation of management plans is positively impacting the fisheries sector, though it must be pointed out that an impact analysis has not been carried out. The country is on the right track with regards to development and consolidation of assets, however funding is a limiting factor and since recently the covid19 is posing a threat. We hope for the best.

ANNEX 1: Programmes in the fisheries sector

Recent and ongoing government endorsed programmes in the fisheries, aquaculture sector is listed on the government MAMAIP website, and these include:

1. *SWIOFISH 1* - The First Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish1) aims to increase the economic, social and environmental benefits of marine fisheries for the countries of the Southwest Indian Ocean. SWIOFish is a long-term commitment by the World Bank to support the sustainable development of the region's fisheries sector.

2. *Resilience Building Project in Vulnerable Communities in the Coastal Zone in Mozambique* - This Swedish funded partnership project between MIMAIP, RARE and IUCN for the objective of strengthening local coastal communities and national authorities for sustainable management of natural resources including coastal and marine ecosystems, and to increase resilience to climate change.

3. *The Climate Change Adaptation Artisanal Fisheries Project* (PPAMC / FishCC) is a project financed by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) managed by the World Bank
4. *The IFAD funded Artisanal Fishing Promotion Project* – ProPESCA reflects and responds to the government's strategy for the sector, as presented in the Strategic Plan for the Artisanal Fisheries Subsector (PESPA) and the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA II).

5. *Project to Strengthen Access Rights to Resources by Artisanal Fishermen* - ProDIRPA, is an initiative of the Government of Mozambique, which aims to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of fishing communities by strengthening access security and the management of natural resources, through the empowerment of the community in the management of natural resources, linkage of natural resource management planning processes at the macro and local level and co-management of natural resources involving stakeholders.

6. *Small-scale Aquaculture Development Project* - PRODAPE is a five-year investment within a long-term (15-year) IFAD and government partnership in aquaculture in Mozambique. PRODAPE's goal is to contribute to poverty reduction and enhance food security and nutrition among rural households. The project development objective is to increase production, consumption and incomes among rural households and other actors in the aquaculture value chain.

Other regional/international programmes and projects

- Mozambique is also a Party to the FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas. Mozambique thus is a key signatory to the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA).

- Mozambique remains an active Party to the SADC Fisheries Protocol.

- Mozambique hosts the SADC's Regional Fisheries MCSCC including the Interim Project Management Unit (IPMU) recently been established in Maputo, in order to operationalize the SADC's Regional Fisheries MCSCC under the guidance of the Regional Technical Team (RTT) consisting of Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The SADC's Regional Fisheries MCSCC will provide a central point for coordination and cooperation in respect to PSM and information sharing with in the SADC region.

- Mozambique has signed the 2014 Maputo Declaration on Regional Minimum Terms and Conditions for Granting Fishing Access for Highly Migratory and Shared Stocks in the Coastal East Africa together with Tanzania and Kenya. This Declaration seeks to harmonize the formula to calculate the license fees and the compensation from fisheries access agreements and to promote the sharing of information among the partner state. It establishes that no transhipment shall take place at sea within the respective Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the partner states and that landing of by-catch in ports of partner states shall be mandatory for all Distant Water Fishing Nations which are required to: reserve a minimum of 3 positions on-board each vessel for nationals for each partner state as part of the training and capacity building; pay 300 EUR/year per vessel for the observer programme; report on entry and exit; and use the Electronic Reporting System (ERS).

- Pursuant to its Fisheries Law, the State is responsible for "creating the conditions for the application of the relevant international conventions in particular: the UNCLOS, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL73/78).

Membership to RFMOs

Mozambique is an active member of the following FAO adopted RFMOs:

(a) Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).

The IOTC was established in 1993 at the 105th Session of the FAO Council under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution to promote cooperation among its Contracting Parties (Members) and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties to ensure the conservation and appropriate utilization of tuna and tuna-like species and encouraging the sustainable development of fisheries. Although its mandate is specific to these species, IOTC also collects information on species associated with and affected by tuna fishing operations, including sea turtles, sea mammals, seabirds, sharks and incidentally caught fish species (by-catches).

(b) Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC).

The SWIOFC was established in 2005 by Resolution 1/127 of the FAO Council under Article VI of the FAO Constitution. Its main objective is to promote the sustainable utilization of the living marine resources of the Southwest Indian Ocean region, through their proper management and development, and to address common problems of fisheries management and development faced by the Members of SWIOFC, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of coastal States.

SWIOFC promotes the application of the provisions of the *FAO Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries*, including the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach to fisheries management. SWIOFC has an advisory nature and does not take legally binding decisions. A process is ongoing to ensure that SWIOFC has its own budget in order to strengthen its institutional capacity. The Secretariat of SWIOFC is based in Maputo since 2015, hosted at ADNAP.

ANNEX 2: Fisheries Administration, Policies and legal framework

a. Fisheries Administration

The Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP) is the State's mandated authority for fisheries and aquaculture development in Mozambique. The Ministry has four main technical/operational divisions and other administrative units. The main technical/operational divisions are as follows:

1. *Inspection of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries*

   This division is mainly responsible for the inspection of (MIMAIP)'s institutions and resources to ensure proper functionality and efficient use of resources (human, material and financial resources).

2. *National Directorate of Maritime and Fisheries Policies*

   This division is responsible for the planning and implementation of policies and strategies within the country's maritime spaces and inland waters – including the coordination of the process of formulating sectoral policies, strategies and projects within the sea, inland waters and fisheries.

3. *National Directorate of Operations*

   This division is responsible for the direct supervision of activities of economic exploration and the use of maritime, rivers and lake spaces. This is also the focal division for IUU fishing in the country. Its functions include the prosecution and penalize violators of legislation regarding maritime safety, marine pollution, the maritime industry, economic exploitation of living and non-living resources, occupation of maritime, river and lake spaces, in the public domain of the coastal zone amongst other functions.

4. *Directorate of Studies, Planning and Infrastructure*

This division is responsible for the coordination of processes of preparing planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation. Other functions include: Coordinate the procedures for establishing criteria related to the granting of fishing rights, setting fees for exercising economic activities in the field of sea and inland waters, fishing, aquaculture, port activities and fish inspection, among others; Coordinate the development and application of bio-economic models for the management of fisheries resources; Coordinate the production and publication of Statistical Yearbooks and national censuses; Develop strategic planning instruments for the development of the sector – amongst other functions.

Other important and strategic fisheries institutions include the National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP), National Institute for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IDEPA), National Fish Inspection Institute (INIP).

Fisheries Institution/agency	**Main functions/duties**
National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP)	• Ensure the implementation of fisheries management policies, strategies and plans. • Perform all administrative procedures leading to access to fishing resources under the conditions provided for in fisheries legislation. • Ensure that fishing and fishing-related activities are carried out in accordance with current management measures. • Analyze and propose management measures that are considered necessary to achieve the fisheries development objectives. • Ensure the collection of statistical information and the availability of treatment systems. • Carry out the monitoring and control of the activities of the national and foreign fishing fleet that demand national ports
National Institute for the Development of Fisheries	• The preparation of specialized statistical studies on fishing activities and the development of infrastructures to support small-scale fishing and

and Aquaculture (IDEPA)	aquaculture. • The elaboration of proposals for policies and strategies, plans and programs on the development and extension of fisheries and aquaculture, with an emphasis on small scale. • Promotion of the development of fisheries and aquaculture, with a view to increasing the capacity of operators in the production, valuation, management and marketing of small national fishing producers. • The realization and coordination, in the scope of fishing activities, of research, experimentation, demonstration and extension actions with direct involvement of the local organs of the State and of the small-scale fishing and aquaculture communities. • The promotion of actions oriented to the implantation of infrastructures to support the production, processing, conservation and commercialization of fishery and aquaculture products. • Monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects to support the development of fisheries and aquaculture.
National Fish Inspection Institute (INIP).	• The licensing of establishments and vessels handling and processing and means of transport for fishery products and by-products. • Certification of fishery products for export, domestic distribution as well as imports. • Laboratory analysis of fishery products

b. Research and training institutions

- The National Institute of Fisheries Research (IIP) is responsible for developing research activities and scientific knowledge building for the fisheries and aquaculture resources of Mozambique.

- Fishing School (Escola de Pesca) is responsible for the provision of technical training for sea and land professionals linked to the fishing fleet. This includes planning and provision of training courses for specific fisheries professionals.

- The School of Marine and Coastal Sciences (ECMC) of the Eduardo Mondlane University creates capacity for the sustainable use and exploitation of the sea and coastal zones of Mozambique. It conducts multidisciplinary research and outreach activities with an emphasis on the strategic aspects of protection, conservation, use and sustainable exploitation of the sea and coastal zones. The ECMC contributes to the maintenance and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and to the identification, valorization and conservation of the archaeological marine and coastal heritage of Mozambique.

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