

## SADC FISHERIES FACT SHEET, VOLUME 1, NO. 1

### THE SADC PROTOCOL ON FISHERIES

### FOCUS ON THE MOZAMBIQUE FISHERIES SECTOR

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is currently composed of 15 Member States, namely: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The SADC Vision is ‘one of a common future, a future in a Regional Community that will ensure economic wellbeing, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the peoples of Southern Africa’.

The fisheries sector in SADC countries, comprising marine and inland capture fisheries and aquaculture, generates a variety of benefits, including nutrition and food security, livelihoods, employment, exports and foreign currency and conservation and biodiversity values that are of global significance.



In order to optimize benefits from fisheries and aquaculture SADC Heads of State in 2001 endorsed the **SADC Protocol on Fisheries**. The Protocol aims to promote responsible and sustainable use of the living aquatic resources and aquatic ecosystems of interest to State Parties, in order to (i) promote and enhance food security and human health, (ii) safeguard the livelihood of fishing communities, (iii) generate economic opportunities for nationals in the region, (iv) ensure that future generations benefit from these renewable resources; and (v) alleviate poverty with the ultimate objective of its eradication.



**Fish in Focus:** Giant Tiger Prawn *Penaeus monodon*. The crustacean is the second-most widely cultured prawn species in the world, after only white-leg shrimp, *Litopenaeus vannamei*. Mozambique prawn farming industry was thriving in early 2000s until hit by an outbreak of white spot syndrome virus (WSSV), highlighting the importance of aquatic animal health and biosecurity in the Region.

## Mozambican Statistics @ a Glance

	<p><b>Physical:</b> Mozambique lies on the east coast of Southern Africa and country borders the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Swaziland. It has a total land area of 786 380 km<sup>2</sup>, 13 000 km<sup>2</sup> of which is covered by water, and has an extensive coastline that stretches 2,515 km along the south east and east coast of Africa, with an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of 573 577 km<sup>2</sup>. The Zambezi and Limpopo rivers, two of Africa's major rivers, flow through Mozambique to the Indian Ocean. There are a number of islands on the coast including the Quirimba Archipelago in the region of Cabo Delgado, Mozambique Island in Nampula province, Chiloane Island in Sofala, the Bazaruto Archipelago in Inhambane and Inhaca Island in Maputo province.</p>
	<p><b>Socio-economic:</b> The country has a population of about 27 million people, of which 55% of the population lives below the national poverty line. The life expectancy is 50 years.</p> <p><b>Languages:</b> Portuguese (official), English is widely spoken in business and academia. Local languages include Emakua, Shangane, Bitonga, Xitswa, Chope, Ronga, Elomwe, Chuabo, Sena, Shona, Ndau, Nyandja, Kimwani and Chimakonde.</p>
	<p><b>Fisheries production:</b> 222 822 tons of fish is produced annually (222 101 tons from capture fisheries and 721 tons from aquaculture). The value of imported fish is almost twice that of exported fish. The fisheries sector employs about 374 949 people (374 027 in fisheries and 922 in aquaculture). Fisheries contribute 4% to Mozambique's GDP.</p> <p><b>Food and Nutritional Security and the Contribution of fisheries:</b> The per capita fish consumption is 9 kg per person, which makes up 40% of total animal protein intake and 5% of total protein intake. 25% of the population is undernourished and 16% of children under the age of five are moderately or severely underweight.</p>
	<p><b>Mozambique's fisheries sector:</b> The main fishery sector in Mozambique is industrial and semi-industrial, with over 70% of the active fleet targeting shrimp. The artisanal fishery has been growing as a result of substantial investment in the sector. The recreational/sport fishery is also an important fisheries sector for eco-tourism in Mozambique. In general, artisanal fishing extends along the entire coastline. The country has three main fishing ports. Aquaculture practices range from extensive farming (tilapia and seaweeds) with few inputs and modest output, to semi-intensive farming (shrimp) with high inputs and high output.</p>

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### Mozambique fisheries in Numbers

**66%** population living in the coastal zone; **4<sup>th</sup>** longest coastline in Africa; **85%** fish caught by small-scale fishers; and **5** of 7 sea turtle species nest on its beaches.

***"For some 200 million people – about 30% of the African continent's population – fish is the main and lowest-cost source of animal protein. For almost all African coastal states, fisheries are major contributors to rural livelihoods, income and food security"***- Tim Bostock, former Senior Fisheries Specialist at the World Bank

## Consolidating the State's Action in Support of Sea Economic Development



© Ministry of Seas, Inland Waters and Fisheries, Government of Mozambique

In 2015 the Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries was created as the central organ of the Mozambican Government that, in defining the principles, objectives, priorities and tasks defined by the Government, directs, coordinates, organizes and ensures the implementation of the policies, strategies and business plans in the sea areas, inland waters and fisheries. The Ministry was also restructured in order to optimize its capacity to deliver on the government priority of "Consolidating the State's Action in Support of Sea Economic Development". This links directly to the SADC drive to develop a regional framework for the blue economy.

## President Filipe Nyusi visited the new Aquaculture Park in Inhambane, November 2015

The President of the Republic Mozambique, Filipe Jacinto Nyusi visited an Aquaculture Park in Massalane locality in the Panda District of Inhambane. The park comprises of 70 fish ponds populated with 105 000 fish fingerlings. This action is part of the promotion of fish farming (aquaculture) in Mozambique as an alternative to the open sea fishing that recorded a decrease in catch levels in recent years, and thus fish farming is seen as a solution to food security guarantee. "Now we are promoting fish farming in ponds, is a new experience but it's an experience that is picking up, fish farming is more or less close to raising cattle ...." He said in his speech.



## President Nyusi inaugurates the new Fish Market in Costa do Sol, December 2015



President Nyusi inaugurated the new fish market in Maputo on 17th December 2015. The President also indicated that there is a need for a qualitative management of the new fish market, in order to guarantee sustainability of the project and make the infrastructure a reference model in the country. He also indicated that this was an important milestone by the government of Mozambique and it should not go unnoticed, as it is intended to create the much needed value chain for the fishing sector. The new fish market provides space for more than 150 vendors and 96 fish meals agents operating on site.

© Ministry of Seas, Inland Waters and Fisheries, Government of Mozambique



## Mozambique government increases maritime surveillance capacity in Gaza province, December 2015



In 2008, SADC Ministers responsible for Marine fisheries signed a “Statement of Commitment (SoC) to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing” in support of Article 9 of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries. One of the key objectives of the SoC is to increase capacity for fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance both in the member countries and at regional level. This is clear demonstration of the commitment by the Government of Mozambique as they continue to domesticate the SADC Protocol on Fisheries.



Minister of Seas, Inland waters and Fisheries of the Government of Mozambique, Honourable Agostinho Salvador Mondlane offered a maritime surveillance vessel named “Uwembje”, a name of a local lake, to the province of Gaza. This was done during the 1<sup>st</sup> Coordinating Council of the Ministry under the theme “Consolidating State Action in Support of Sea Economic Development”.

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### South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC)

The SWIOFC is the Regional Fisheries Body (RFB) that promotes the application of the provisions of the FAO Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), including the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach to fisheries management. SWIOFC was established in 2004 by Resolution 1/127 of the FAO Council under Article VI 1 of the FAO Constitution. Its Rules of Procedures were adopted by the Commission at its First session in 2005.

Its role is to promote the sustainable utilization of the living marine resources of the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) region, by the proper management and development of the living marine resources, 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. Six SADC countries, viz. Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania are Members of SWIOFC and the SWIOFC Secretariat is headquartered in Maputo, Mozambique.

SWIOFC has helped in the promotion of regional coordination of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities that are being done in the SWIO region, mainly in the Indian Ocean Community (IOC) area and also in the SADC area of operation, where the later has proposed to establish a Regional Fisheries MCS Coordination Centre with collaboration from IOC and other organizations.

**SADC countries collaborate in the fight against IUU fishing: Mozambican authorities confiscate fishing vessel suspected to be engaged in IUU fishing activities, March 2016**

Mozambican authorities took a strong stand confiscating a fishing vessel F/V NESSA 7, a long liner Panamanian flagged vessel, Call Sign N°HP3125. The vessel entered the Mozambican jurisdictional waters on 29th December 2015 without Advance Request neither to enter into the zone nor enter into the port (AREP). Immediately a joint mission was deployed to board the vessel which was ordered to Maputo Fishing Port for further investigations. The inspector did not find fishing products on board, but found fishing gears. The investigation revealed that F/V NESSA 7 was a former NAHAM 4 sold in South Africa at an auction. From the intelligence there is strong evidence that F/V NESSA 7 was also dedicated to different maritime illicit activities based on the fact that the cargo holes were completely dry with no signs of permanent fishing operations. Contradictory information got from documents as the long liner F/V NESSA 7 was carrying a Pleasure Vessels Safety Certificate. The master Anthony Clement with Myanmar nationality was holding a Passport No. M965179 issued in Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur on 21st February 2013 alleged that the vessel was engaged in antipiracy operations but could not prove. Master and the owner were prosecuted and the fine set was about 4.5 million meticaís which is approximately USD 230 000. The vessel and its gears were confiscated and will revert to the Mozambican Government and the master was interdicted to fish in Mozambican waters for a period of 36 months.



For the success of the case Mozambique government would like to thank the **Government of South Africa** and the **Fish-i-Africa project** for the information exchange.

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**SADC Member States continue to show their commitment to fight IUU fishing in the region through continued efforts to ratify key international instruments, February 2016**

The Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, otherwise referred to as the Port State Measures Agreement (PMSA), was approved in November 2009 at the Thirty-sixth Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) held in Rome, Italy.

The PMSA as the first binding instrument is aimed at halting the trade in IUU products. It sets out a set of baseline norms for applying port state control measures to fishing vessels. It focusses on minimum measures to be applied to foreign vessels when seeking entry to (or present in) ports, but parties to the Agreement can (and many do) apply the same to their own national fleets. The IUU fishers often rely on the so-called “ports of convenience” where inspection capacity or control activities are very limited in order to get their illegal catches from ship to market.

By ratifying and implementing the Agreement, however, port States can be in a position to close these channels for illegal activities. Under this Agreement, port States are applying international norms to refuse port entry or access to port services, including landing and transshipment of fish, to foreign-flagged vessels known to have engaged in IUU fishing. Implementation of the Agreement can strengthen both national and international fisheries governance, and significantly strengthen regional cooperation.

The SADC Ministers responsible for marine fisheries in 2008 signed a Statement of Commitment (SoC) to combat IUU fishing in the region as part of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries (2001). The SADC SoC has historically supported the development of the PMSA and its ratification, and is aimed at (a) improving regional and inter-regional cooperation with a view to eradicating IUU fishing; (b) strengthening fisheries governance and legal frameworks to eliminate IUU fishing; (c) developing regional plan of action in relation to IUU fishing; and (d) strengthening fisheries monitoring control and surveillance capacity regionally. These priorities are well captured in the Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP). Normally, countries that exercise effective fisheries management and have strong patrol surveillance capacity experience less illegal fishing activity within their territorial waters, hence SADC Secretariat and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) have entered into a partnership to assist SADC Member countries to improve their fisheries management and capacity to conduct effective monitoring control and surveillance. Also, the WWF has been encouraging and providing technical support to SADC Member States in ratifying the PMSA.

The SADC Secretariat and its partner WWF welcome the SADC Member States, Seychelles (2013), Mozambique (2014), Mauritius (2015) and recently South Africa (2016) for ratifying the PMSA. These has shown commitment from the SADC Member States to work together with other nations to prevent illegally caught fish from entering into commerce worldwide by reducing the number of ports where these fishing products can be unloaded and making it harder for bad actors to do business. We hope other SADC Member States and countries around the world will work urgently to ratify this vital Agreement as well.

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The Western Indian Ocean is home to abundant fish resources that sustain a thriving fishing industry, which in turn support local economies and provides food and jobs in the region and abroad. These resources also fuel one of the world's illegal fishing hot spots – destroying the marine environment, robbing national economies, stealing food and livelihoods from local people, and undermining legitimate industry.

In response – eight countries – Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania, six of which are SADC Member States – have joined forces to tackle this problem. These countries had already pledged to take actions against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, but in reality, with combined waters of nearly five million square kilometres and limited assets and capacity, overcoming the complex web of large-scale illegal fishing was a challenge that they could not take on individually.

So in late 2012 FISH-i Africa was formed with the aim to improve cooperation, information and intelligence sharing in order to take enforcement actions against illegal fishing operators. FISH-i Africa comprises the Southeast African coastal states of Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

**The following organizations are partners of Fish-I Africa**



**Stop Illegal Fishing**

FISH-i Africa is coordinated by Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF). SIF's role is to strengthen cooperation and coordination between governments and partners in order to support the African Union's and NEPAD's agendas and other pan-African and international processes to stop illegal fishing in African waters.



**NEPAD**

NEPAD provides FISH-i Africa with both legitimacy and a role within the wider policy and strategic framework of African fisheries. It is already showing potential as a model that could be developed in other African regions. Find out more about how NEPAD are working with SIF to stop IUU fishing.



**The Pew Charitable Trusts**

The Pew Charitable Trusts (PCT) has been a supporting partner to FISH-i Africa since its inception. PCT's wider Ending Illegal Fishing Project is working to ensure a sustainable future for our oceans by combating illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing around the world.



**Fisheries Analytics Capacity Think-tank**

The FISH-i Task Force uses analytical and intelligence capacity provided by the Norway-based Fisheries Analytical Capacity Tank AS (FACT). FACT provides services in identification and tracking of fishing vessels, analysis of fishing fleets, of ownership structures (hidden and open) and of crimes associated with illegal fishing such as corruption, document fraud and money laundering. FACT has developed from the work of the Trygg Mat Foundation that has been involved in this work for a decade.



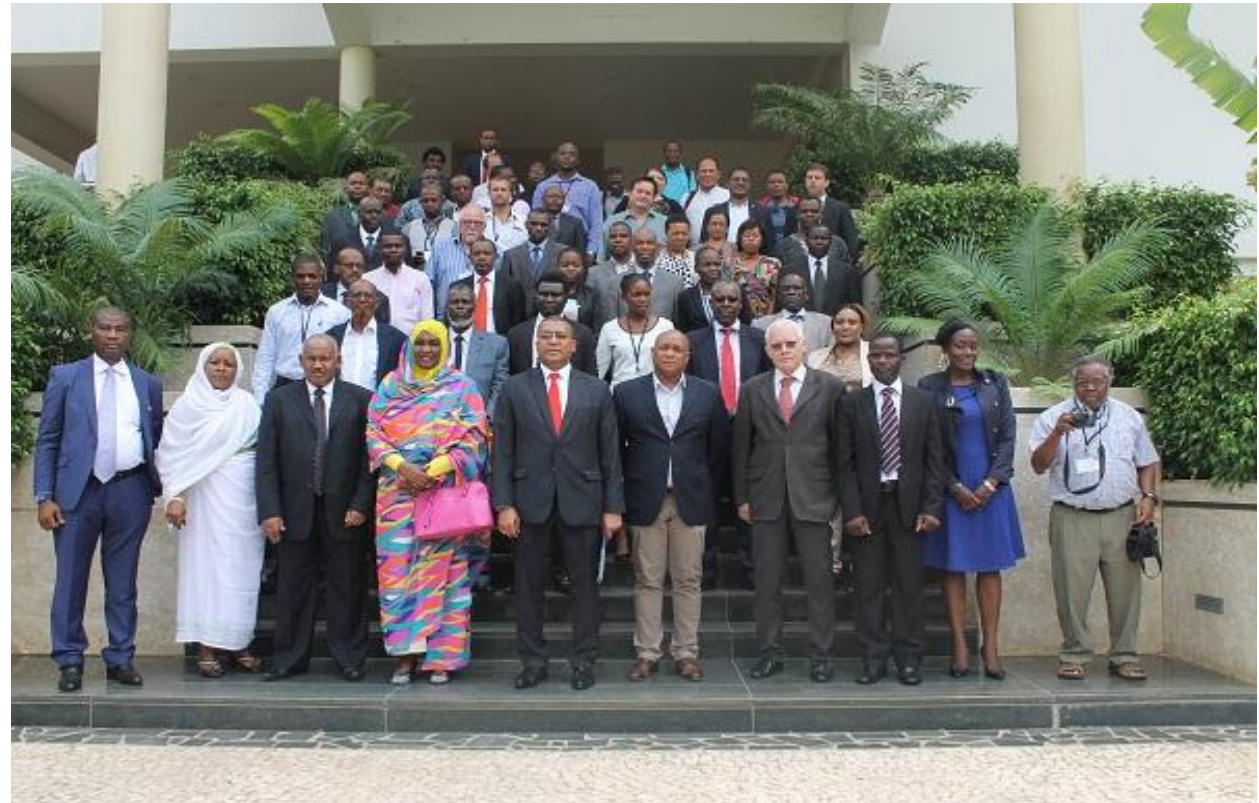
**NFDS**

The FISH-i Task Force is being provided with technical support by Nordenfjeldske Development Services (NFDS) including tools and analysis in the form of risk assessments, legal opinions, investigative support, operational advice and policy advice.

SADC Secretariat together with Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF) and NFDS have a partnership dating back from mid-2000 when SADC intensified its policy framework for combating IUU fishing. The two organizations provided technical support to SADC towards the development of the Statement of Commitment to combat IUU fishing which was adopted in 2008. The SADC Secretariat is looking to further strengthen this partnership with Fish-I Africa including in partner organizations, through the establishment of the SADC Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre.



**AU-IBAR, SADC Secretariat and the Government of Mozambique organize training workshop on “Negotiating Fair, Sustainable and Equitable Fisheries Access Agreements for East and Southern African countries” 25-27 February 2016, in Maputo, Mozambique**



The AU-IBAR supported meeting addressed common issues of interest to the coastal countries of Eastern and Southern Africa and outlined strategies that countries should explore in ensuring that they maximize social and economic benefits that are equitable and sustainable for their respective countries when they enter negotiations with foreign fleets on the fisheries access agreements. SADC coastal states present were Angola, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Seychelles, and other countries present were Comoros, Kenya, Sudan and Somalia

For Mozambique, the training came at the right time when the country was starting negotiations on their European Union (EU) Fisheries Partnership Agreement (FPA). The other SADC country which will be entering the negotiation phase soon is the United Republic of Tanzania.

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**Fish-Gov Project**

**Fisheries Governance Project is the continental project implemented by AU-IBAR in partnership with NEPAD Agency and funded by the European Union (EU). The aim of this project is to jumpstart the implementation of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS), which was approved by the African Heads of State and Government in 2014 at the Malabo AU Summit. The PFRS is intended to create a conducive and enabling environment for the fish sector to create equitable, social and economic development in Africa.**



**SADC Secretariat in collaboration with AU-IBAR, NEPAD Agency, World Fish Centre and Government of Mozambique organized a “Consultative Workshop on Aquaculture Environmental Management” and the “4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SADC Aquaculture Working Group” in Maputo, Mozambique, 25-28 February 2016**



The consultative workshop on Aquaculture Environmental Management for the Southern Africa Region was organised by the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in collaboration with the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique, with support from the European Union (EU).

The overall focus of this workshop was to embark upon the development of appropriate regional and continental frameworks on environmental management for sustainable aquaculture development that shall provide the basis for sectoral policy and management.

The specific objectives of this workshop therefore were to (i) inform and enable participants to apply the principles of ecosystems approach to aquaculture (EAA) at the sectoral level; (ii) identify key components to develop and implement appropriate mechanisms for specific regional and national environmental management of aquatic animal production systems; (iii) formulate draft regional frameworks for environmental management for commercial aquaculture development and zonation for Southern African - region; and (iv) help the SADC region to validate the draft Aquaculture Strategy that incorporates and promotes EAA approaches.

The meeting was attended by participants from 10 SADC countries which include Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The Comoros Islands were also invited to participate in the workshop. Other participants were from the FAO, World Fish Centre Zambia Office, Research and Academic Institutions in Southern Africa, Civil Society and the Private Sector.

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**Every day, thousands of tons of fish are stolen from our oceans and brought to market disguised as legal catch. So, what can we do about it?**

Pirate fishing is a multi-billion dollar industry that endangers marine ecosystems, hurts law-abiding fishermen, and deceives honest retailers and well-meaning consumers alike. It continues because it is profitable. And it is profitable because pirate fishers find it so easy to bring their tainted goods into ports, across borders, and onto our store shelves and restaurant menus.

The Transparent Seas Project, which is part of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Smart Fishing Initiative, is working globally to make fishing more transparent and to ensure that the seafood reaching markets is fully traceable to legal sources. The initiatives include:

- Promoting laws and policies to keep stolen fish from entering ports or crossing international borders;
- Working with industry towards “business smart” solutions to make all seafood fully traceable “from bait to plate”;
- Helping fishermen, industry, and governments adopt tracking systems to monitor fishing activity and document catches; and
- Educating consumers on how they can be part of the solution.

For the last two years, WWF has been supporting countries and raising awareness to rapidly ratify FAO Port State Measures Agreement (currently four SADC Member States, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and South Africa, have ratified the Agreement); promoting the use of low cost technology in particular by testing Automatic Identification System in Mozambique on deep water shrimp fisheries which is under Fisheries Improvement Project towards Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification; engaging with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) members to strengthen their compliance reporting ability and supporting the establishment of the SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Center.

"Technological advances like the AIS are a fundamental tool to make fishing operations, in particular those on the high seas, more transparent. They help ensure that our seafood products are legally caught." Alfred Schumm, Leader WWF's Smart Fishing Initiative

Through AIS data, WWF and navama are able to:

- a) visualise specific routes of fishing vessels and recognise fishing activities;
- b) notice if boundaries of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), closed fish nursery habitats and areas reserved for artisanal small-scale fisheries are respected;
- c) enable transparency of fishing operations that will help to improve fisheries management;
- d) locate harboring and potential transshipment positions; and
- e) detect on which vessels the AIS device was turned off.



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**SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY**  
**TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE**

Supported by the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA), World Fish Centre (WFC) Zambia Office and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Southern Africa Office



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