

# Support to the Fisheries Sector of Mozambique 2013-2017

Programme Document Common Fund

Final Document (November 2013)



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## Abbreviations

ADNAP	Direcção Nacional de Administração Pesqueira (National Directorate of Fisheries Administration)
ADPP	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (Human international People to People)
ASPM	Support to the Fisheries Sector of Mozambique 2013 – 2017
CCP	Conselho Comunitários de Pesca (Community Fishing Council)
CDCF	Centre for Development Cooperation in Fisheries (Norway)
CEPAQ	Centro de Pesquisa de Aquacultura em Moçambique (Aquaculture Research Centre)
CF	Common Fund (joint Iceland/Norway finance for the Programme)
PCU	Programme Coordination Unit
DRH	Departamento de Recursos Humano (Department of Human Resources)
DNEPP	Direcção Nacional de Economia e Políticas Pesqueiras (National Directorate of Fisheries Economics and Policies)
DNFP	Direcção Nacional de Fiscalização Pesqueira (Directorate of Fisheries Law Enforcement)
EEZ	Zona Económica Exclusiva (Exclusive Economic Zone)
EP	Escola de Pesca (Fisheries School)
EU	European Union
FAO	Organização das Nações Unidas para Agricultura e Alimentação (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations)
FFP	Fundo de Fomento Pesqueiro (Fisheries Development Fund)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection / acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ICC	Institutional Cooperation Contract
ICEIDA	Icelandic International Development Agency
IDPPE	Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Pesca de Pequena Escala (Institute for Development of Small Scale Fisheries)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIP	Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira (Fisheries Research Institute)
IMR	Institute of Marine Research, Norway
INAQUA	Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Aquacultura (National Institute of Aquaculture)
INE	Instituto Nacional da Estatística (The National Institute for Statistics)
INIP	Instituto Nacional de Inspeção do Pescado (National Institute of Fish Inspection)
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (fishing)
LOLE	Lei dos Órgãos Locais do Estado (Local Government Act)
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MONAP	Mozambique Nordic Agricultural programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MdP	Ministério das Pescas (Ministry of Fisheries)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

OE	Orçamento do Estado (State Budget)
PARP	Plano de Acção para Redução da Pobreza (Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty)
PD	Programme Document (Assistance to the Fisheries Sector of Mozambique, co-financed by Norway and Iceland)
PDP	Plano Director Das Pesca (Fisheries Master Plan)
PDPA	Plano de Desenvolvimento do Pesca de Atum (Development Plan for Tuna Fishery in Mozambique)
PDRH	Plano de Desenvolvimento de Recursos Humano (Human Resource Development Plan)
PEIP	Plano Estratégico de Inspeção das Pescas (Strategic Plan for Fishery Inspection)
PES	Plano Económico e Social (Economic and Social Development Plan)
PESPA	Plano Estratégico para o Sector da Pesca Artesanal (Strategic Plan for the Artisanal Fisheries Sub-sector)
PQG	Plano Quiquental do Governo (Five Year Government Plan)
PPABAS	Projecto de Pesca Artesanal do Banco de Sofala (Small scale fisheries project, Sofala Bank)
PROPESCA	Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project (IFAD)
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SMP	Statistical Master Plan
SWIOP	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project
TOR	Terms of Reference
VMS	Sistemas de Localização de Navios por Satélite (Vessel Monitoring System)
WB	World Bank

## 0. Executive Summary

The Mozambican coastline extends over 2700 km, with three distinct sections in which fishing activities also exhibit differences. On the mainland there are two large bodies of inland waters (Niassa and Cahora Bassa), approximately 25 rivers flowing all year (the most important of which, is the Zambezi), coastal and inland lagoons and floodplains that provide fish to the population throughout much of the year. The different physical and ecological conditions of the three sections determine the flora and fauna present in the three areas, as well as fishing operations that are practiced.

It is estimated that the fisheries sector contributes about 3 % to GDP. In the year 2012, as a whole, the national fish production recorded was 208 000 tons, of which 89% originated from fishing, 10% from semi-industrial fishing and industrial and 0.3 % from aquaculture. In terms of value, artisanal catches accounted for 89% of the total, industrial and semi industrial fisheries 11% and aquaculture only 0.4%. In 2012, the semi-industrial fishing industry had about 100 vessels. Preliminary data from the census of artisanal fisheries indicate that in 2012 there were about 343,000 fishermen and other professionals involved in the industry, of which 18% were women, all depending directly or indirectly in activities related to fishing.

Until the 1990s, the few aquaculture activities in Mozambique were confined to inland waters and associated with agricultural activities. This sector has slowly developed in the past 20 years. Commercial enterprises dedicated to cultivation of marine shrimp, algae and some species of fish have been established in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia and Sofala. Nevertheless, in 2012, total aquaculture production was only 565 tons, of which 407 originated from small-scale freshwater aquaculture.

The administration of the fisheries sector focuses on three components, namely: policy (Ministry of Fisheries), fisheries management (IIP, ADNAP, DNFP and INIP), and promotion and development of fisheries (IDPPE, INAQUA, FFP and EP). The administration of fisheries is also present at the provincial and district levels. The organization of fisheries at district level is developing within the framework of co - management of fisheries.

The current development policy is based on a series of policy documents and strategy papers, including the Five-Year Programme for Government 2010 - 2014, the Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty (PARP) for 2011-2014, the Fisheries Master Plan II 2010-2019 and the yearly Economic and Social Plans (PES).

The development of the fisheries sector is currently ensured through international assistance implemented through 16 projects, valued at approximately 105 million dollars.

The cooperation in the fisheries sector between Mozambique and Norway began in the 1970s, and Iceland commenced its cooperation with the sector in 1995. From 2005 the support has grown bigger, by defining sector assistance programmes. In the last programme, cooperation was coordinated through a merging of assistance between Norway and Iceland.

According to the analysis contained in PDP, the fisheries sector still does not give the country all the benefits potentially possible. The PDP indicates the main causes of this situation and the recommendations for their solution: (i) strengthening food security, increasing amounts of fish for consumption of the population, (ii) increase the livelihoods of people dependent on fishing and small scale aquaculture, (iii) higher share of the income generated by commercial fisheries in efforts to combat poverty and (iv) higher contribution of the sector to the balance of payments.

The two independent review of the programmes for Assistance to the Fisheries Sector, conducted in 2008 and 2012, pointed out some important lessons to be taken into account for the future programme: (i) having been difficulties in the implementation of the two programmes, it is necessary to give the programme management/coordination more attention, reinforcing its monitoring role, (ii) insufficient availability of statistical information limits the ability of economic analysis, planning and monitoring and in general, calls for higher priority on this activity component, (iii) there is a tendency that the implementing entities use the programme as a budgetary support as opposed to development, making it difficult to assess the concrete results, and (iv) it is necessary to strengthen the analysis component prior to decision-making.

Despite progress since the independence of Mozambique in 1975, when the sector was virtually non-existent, there is still considerable room for improvement in public administration of fisheries. However, at this stage of cooperation it seems to be the right time for a new approach based on recent development of small-scale fisheries. The prevailing view of centralized management of fisheries is being called into question as the inshore and provincial governments now play increasingly important roles. The new programme aims to reflect part of these changes.

The immediate objective of the programme is formulated as follows:

*Fisheries authorities strengthened in their abilities; to promote the development and management of small-scale fishing and aquaculture activities that have high potential to improve food security and nutrition in fish to the local population, and to ensure sustainable and viable use of aquatic resources.*

The target group in terms of immediate goals is the Mozambican population. The beneficiaries of the programme are the people who depend directly or indirectly of small-scale fisheries as their main livelihood, including the capture, collection, aquaculture, processing and marketing of fishery products. Beneficiaries of the programme are also technical staff and administrators of the fisheries sector.

The programme is structured into six components: (i) Promotion of Small Scale Production, (ii) Sustainable Management of Fisheries, (iii) Planning and monitoring of the sector, (iv) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance, (v) Cross-Cutting Issues, and (vi) Coordination of the programme.

The total programme budget is USD 30,2 million, of which 29 financed by the Norwegian and Icelandic governments and 1.2 million USD by the Government of Mozambique.

The Programme for Assistance to the Fisheries Sector of Mozambique has an expected duration of four years, covering the period between mid 2013 and mid 2017. A mid-term review *should* take place in 2016 with the use of a team of independent consultants.

# 1. Background

## 1.1. The Fisheries Sector of Mozambique

### *Fishing areas and fishing resources*

The Mozambican territory has a coastline of about 2 700 km and an EEZ of about 586,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Its coast can be divided into three sections – North, Central and South – each corresponding to physical and ecologically differentiated conditions determined by the flora and fauna present in the three areas, which also influence the fishing operations practised.

The river estuaries and adjacent areas along the entire coast are dominated by small pelagic and demersal fish and crustaceans typical of estuarine and coastal waters. In the coastal islands fishing activities focus on demersal species from rocky depths and some large pelagics, but also small coastal pelagics and lobsters. In the rocky coastal depths there are particularly demersal fish, cephalopods, molluscs, small pelagics, tunas and rock lobster. In some banks and ocean peaks there are concentrations of tunas and in fewer quantities there is demersal fish with commercial value. In Sofala Bank, in the centre of the country, there is the largest proportion of marine resources of the country, with much focus on small demersal fish, pelagic fish, mangrove crab and penaeid shrimp. In the Bank of Boa Paz, in the south of the country, there are resources of small pelagic fish, demersal fish, cephalopods and depth water crustaceans (spiny lobster, prawn, lobster and crab).

In the mainland territory, in addition to 25 major rivers flowing all year, a considerable number of coastal and inland lagoons and floodplains, there are two major continental masses of water: Lake Niassa shared with Tanzania and Malawi and Cahora Bassa reservoir. Lake Niassa is predominated by tilapia, utaca, mbuna, catfish, claria and kampango. In Cahora Bassa reservoir, apart from kapenta, which is the dominant fish resource, there are species of tilapia, clarias, tiger, tchenga, barbells and labios.

### *The fishing activities*

It is estimated that the fisheries sector contributes about 3% to GDP. In the year 2012, as a whole, the national fish production recorded was about 208 thousand tons, of which 89% originated from artisanal fishing, 10% from semi-industrial and industrial fishing and 0.3% from aquaculture. In value terms, artisanal catches accounted for 89% of the total, and the industrial and semi industrial had 11% and only 0.4% from aquaculture.

Preliminary data from the census of artisanal fisheries, indicate that in 2012 there were about 343,000 fishermen and other professionals involved in the sector, of which 18% were women, all depending directly or indirectly in activities related to fishing.

In 2012, the semi-industrial and industrial fishing had about 100 vessels, where industrial fishing were 80 (of which 57 shrimp trawlers and 16 deep water crustacean trawlers) and semi-industrial fishing were 321 (238 for kapenta, 41 for demersal line fishing and 35 shrimp trawlers).

### *Aquaculture*

Until the 90s of last century, the few aquaculture activities in Mozambique were confined to inland waters and associated with agricultural activities. This situation had some evolution in the last 20 years. Since then, the first commercial enterprises dedicated to the farming of marine shrimp, algae and some species of fish in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia and Sofala started. Nevertheless, in 2012, the total aquaculture production was 565 tons, of which 407 originated from small-scale freshwater aquaculture.

## **1.2. Institutional framework of the fisheries sector administration**

In Mozambique, the public administration of the fisheries sector focuses on three components: the policy component formed by the Ministry of Fisheries (MdP) and its provincial directorates, the component of development promotion, and the component of fisheries management and its implementation.

The Ministry of Fisheries is the political body, coordinator of the fishery administration system. The main responsibilities of Ministry of Fisheries concern the establishment of fisheries development policies, their translation into development plans, as well as the coordination of its implementation through a performance control of the system components.

The fisheries management subsystem consists of the National Institute of Fisheries Research (IIP) whose function is the research and management of fishing resources, and the National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP) that defines the management planning, the conditions of access to the fishing resources and monitors and manages the fisheries, and of the National Institute of Fish Inspection (INIP) which is responsible for ensuring the quality of fishery products.

The subsystem of development promotion consists of the National Institute of Development of Small Scale Fisheries (IDPPE) that has the mission to promote and assist the development of small-scale fisheries, focusing on poverty reduction and improving the living standard of fishing communities; of the National Institute of Aquaculture (INAQUA) responsible for the promotion and management of aquaculture activities; of the Fisheries Development Fund (FFP), a financial institution with the mandate to provide credit mechanisms for the development of fisheries; and of the School of Fisheries (EP) which provides basic and medium level training in various fishing areas.

The Fisheries Administration has a local presence in the provinces and districts, through the delegations from central institutions. In the district, the jurisdiction for the licensing and surveillance of the artisanal fishing is assigned to the administrator, who is responsible for organising this decentralised capacity within a framework of co-management of the artisanal fisheries.

The National Directorate for Fisheries Law Enforcement (DNFP) is responsible for the compliance of all fishing sectors with the national laws and regulations and the requirements of the international Agreements to which Mozambique is a party. The 'deterrent approach' to law enforcement is commonly used for the educated and larger industrial and foreign fisheries while 'voluntary compliance' techniques are being developed for the more vulnerable small scale and artisanal fisheries.

## **1.3. Recent efforts for the development of the sector**

### *National reference instruments*

**Government's Five Year Programme (PQG) 2010-14.** The Government Programme for 2010-2014 is focused on actions to combat poverty, to improve living conditions of Mozambicans, in an atmosphere of peace, harmony and tranquillity. To achieve this objective, the Government proposes to promote a rapid socio-economic growth, which is comprehensive and sustainable, with an incidence of actions in the area of rural development, basic social services and infrastructure, creating employment opportunities, as well as the creation of a favourable environment for private investment and the development of national entrepreneurship.

**Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty (PARP) 2011-2014.** The PARP is a medium-term strategy of the Government to operationalize the Government's Five Year Programme (2010-14), focused on the objective of combating poverty in order to achieve inclusive economic growth and



the reduction of poverty and vulnerability of the most disadvantaged groups of the population. Thus, PARP has as its main goal to reduce the rate of incidence of poverty from 54.7% to 42% in 2014. Its general objectives are: (i) the increase in production and productivity in agriculture and fisheries, (ii) the promotion of employment, (iii) human and social development, (iv) good governance, and (v) the macroeconomic and public finances balance. According to PARP, the main challenges of the fisheries sector are: (i) increasing access to inputs (production factors), in particular for women, (ii) the availability of appropriate technologies, (iii) quality inputs for aquaculture (fingerlings and feed), and (iv) improving the capacity for surveillance and control of diseases in plants and animals.

**Agenda 2025.** The Agenda 2025 presents a strategic reflection on the future of Mozambique, with the objective to create, through a participatory process, a Long-Term National Vision and prepare, a National Strategy for Development that sets policies and programmes needed to respond to the identified development objectives. Achieving these goals will enable the increase of the capacity of government institutions and civil society to design and implement policies, programmes and national economic projects, ensure consistency between economic and social policies of short, medium and long term and increase the capacity of the government to take a leading role in the coordination and management of cooperation for development.

**Millennium Development Goals.** Mozambique is a signatory of the Millennium Declaration, and has adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The adoption by the international community of quantified targets and deadlines set for poverty reduction aims at facilitating its reduction through the reorientation of development policies in favour of the poorest sectors of the society, greater equity, inclusive growth and better social conditions. Five of the MDG are geared towards the social sector, three of which relate to health (HIV/AIDS, maternal and child mortality). The Government and its partners, including civil society and donors, support these objectives. In its sequel, the Government has established clear links and synergies between these objectives and the PQG, PARP and Agenda 2025.

#### *Sector instruments for the development of fisheries and aquaculture*

**Fisheries Master Plan 2010-19.** The development objective of the FMP 2010-19 corresponds to the immediate objective of PARP (Action Plan for Poverty Reduction 2010-14). This instrument directs efforts in the fisheries sector towards the goal of poverty reduction in Mozambique.

The FMP 2010-19 aims at increasing food security, improving the living conditions of the communities living through fishing and small-scale aquaculture, greater fundraising from commercial fisheries for poverty alleviation and a growing contribution to the balance of the Payment balances. This is in a context of a public sector administration better able to pursue these ends and of the assurance of sustainable fishery resources management in particular and aquatic ecosystems management in general. All these objectives contribute to the national goal of poverty reduction.

**Strategic Plan of the Sub-Sector of Artisanal Fisheries.** The development objective of the PESPA responds to the immediate objective of the Fisheries Master Plan. Its immediate objective aims to improve the living conditions of artisanal fishermen in the communities, consisting of: (A) fishing activities based on traditional crafts and methods providing added results, corresponding to their potential, while in favourable areas more advanced forms of fishing are being developed, especially offshore operations, (B) expanded marketing networks for fishery products and inputs, providing a solid base for sustainability and development of artisanal fishing activities, both with regard to the forms of subsistence as well as commerce, (C) more developed financial services, aiming not only at fishing, but also contributing to the diversification of the activities of members from the communities and (D) increased health conditions, education and water supply and higher quality within a framework of a strengthened capacity of communities to solve their priority

problems. This, in a context of greater effectiveness from the fishery administration entities aimed at supporting the development of artisanal fisheries and accurate data for management purposes.

**Strategy for the Development of Aquaculture in Mozambique.** Taking into account the political objectives set, the Strategy for the Development of Aquaculture in Mozambique aims to ensure the exploitation of the potential of aquaculture in a sustainable manner, respecting the environment, promoting economic and social development.

**Strategic Plan for Fishery Inspection (PEIP).** The development objective of the PEIP corresponds to the immediate objective of the Fisheries Master Plan 2010-2019. Thus the first objective of PEIP is established in the following terms: "The inspection function of fish contributing fully for the Fisheries Sector to achieve the objectives expressed in the Fisheries Master Plan 2010-19: (i) the national competent authority considered authorised to give official guaranties, with no restrictions, to access to food of aquatic origin for its availability in the international markets; (ii) supporting actions aimed at improving the quality of hygiene and health in food products of artisanal fishing and small-scale aquaculture; (iii) support activities along the supply chain in order to improve the quality of hygiene and health of aquatic food products, and (iv) gradually create conditions for all industrial establishments and commercial fishing vessels to sell products to the domestic market whereby they must be in the possession of a sanitary certificate".

**MCS Policies and Strategies.** The document of MCS Policies and Strategies establishes a strategy by which the Government of Mozambique, through the coordination of the Ministry of Fisheries, aims to improve the MCS system. The document provides a technical approach, a geographical area and the human, technical and financial resources necessary to achieve the vision and objectives of the MCS policy in Mozambique. It is formulated in accordance with the Mozambican fisheries policy and other legal documents that govern the management of fisheries in Mozambique.

**The National Plan of Action to Prevent, Impede and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (NPOA-IUU) Fishing.** This is a policy document that seeks to address national and international concerns for states to adopt a national plan that brings together efforts to prevent, impede and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. This document is patterned after the FAO IPOA-IUU and brings the efforts down to the national and regional level to deter and eliminate IUU fishing. This objective necessarily involves obtaining the knowledge of the extent and impact of the occurrence of IUU fishing.

**Development Plan for Tuna Fishery in Mozambique.** The plan of development for the tuna fishery in Mozambique (PDPA) is aligned with the Government's policies and strategies relevant to the fisheries sector, particularly in relation to the Fisheries Master Plan 2010-19. Thus, the PDPA should seek to achieve the following main objectives: (i) contribute to food security and nutrition in tuna-like species and by-catch, for the population, (ii) contribute to the economic and social development of the country, (iii) contribute to a better balance of payments and (iv) ensure the sustainable exploitation of tuna resources, in particular, and the marine ecosystem in general, responding to regional and international responsibilities of tuna management.

#### *National efforts with international assistance*

As of mid-2013, there are 16 projects running in the fisheries sector, and their total value is around 105 million USD. If we consider the average amount annually spent by each of them, this means a total annual value of about 26 million USD. Of these projects:

- 5 projects estimated at 51.8 million dollars, relate to direct interventions to support the value chain of artisanal fisheries products, where (92%) or so are related to the sustainability of resources and the environment as well as the empowerment of communities doing artisanal fishing;

- 3 projects, with a value of 5.5 million dollars support aquaculture, of which 2 are directed to the small-scale aquaculture (3.5 million dollars);
- 2 projects estimated at 12.4 million dollars, intended to develop infrastructure (in fact, rehabilitation) for commercial fishing, and
- the remaining 6, in a value of approximately 35.6 million dollars, support the research, monitoring and fisheries management, including the artisanal fisheries.

Taking into account the on-going negotiations with the cooperation partners, the situation presents an important development. Indeed, there are 12 projects under negotiation, some of them of regional and others of national coverage, which are sometimes shared with other sectors, especially agriculture. Their total value amounts up to about 500 million dollars.

However, if we take only the components addressed to the development of the fisheries sector in Mozambique present in 10 of these projects, this value reaches about 265 million dollars. Of this amount, 120 million dollars are directed towards the goals of increasing the production of marine and continental fishing as well as aquaculture, especially the small-scale, and to the institutional support for better management. The other two projects are aimed at the rehabilitation of port infrastructure designed to serve the commercial fishing fleets in an estimated amount of 145 million dollars.

The framework of this assistance to developing countries, especially for the marine and continental fishing and for small-scale aquaculture, will be an enormous additional effort on the part of national institutions for the promotion of development – especially IDPPE and INAQUA.

#### *The cooperation in the fisheries sector between Mozambique, Norway and Iceland*

Since the first programme of cooperation after the Independence of Mozambique with the completion, in 1977, of the first global assessment of fisheries resources in marine waters by R/V “Dr. Fridtjof Nansen”, cooperation in the fisheries sector by Norway has grown and has significantly diversified. Still in the late 70s, Norway participated with the other Nordic countries in the MONAP programme, seeking technical support to the emerging Mozambican Fisheries Administration.

During the 1980’s and early 1990’s, the cooperation between the two countries in the field of fisheries has developed gradually, while maintaining, nonetheless, a relatively small scale, covering the areas of research, planning and management of marine resources, with interest often focused on resources with the greatest economic importance. From this period what stands out as major successes are the preparation of the draft Fisheries Law, the assessment of the state of exploitation of the most important fishery resources, including shrimp, deep water shrimp and spiny lobster, the drafting of the Fisheries Master Plan (1995) which had the co-participation of the Danish government, the training of technical staff, support for fisheries management, support for artisanal fisheries development through the PPABAS project with the co- partnership with IFAD and conducting of cruises for the overall assessment of the state of fishing stocks in the jurisdictional waters of the country.

Following several review exercises, this cooperation gains a larger dimension from 2003 on. These studies were the basis for the definition of one of the first programmes of assistance to the Fisheries sector, which lasted from 2005 until the beginning of 2009. The review of this programme, conducted in 2008, called for its continuation between mid-2010 and 2013. The review of this second programme suggested the introduction of adjustments for the following period, more objectively and more likely to provide an easier estimate of its impact on priority objectives.

Regarding the cooperation between Mozambique and Iceland, it reached a more significant level from the 90s, being primarily oriented to the creation of the national system of fish inspection

(laboratories, support for the creation of the internationally acknowledged INIP, technical assistance and training). From 2000, the area of cooperation was extended to inland fishing (monitoring and development, with emphasis on Cahora Bassa reservoir) and the development of aquaculture (institutional strengthening), and from 2006 support to the implementation of fisheries management plans through the introduction of MCS has been a growing priority for good governance and sustainable fisheries management.

## 2. Justification of the programme

### 2.1 Problems to be solved in the sector

According to the Fisheries Master Plan 2010-19, the fisheries sector does not yet provide to the country all the potential possible benefits.

The main causes of this focal problem are: (i) the supply of fishery products to the population is at low and uneven levels across the country; (ii) the artisanal fisheries, and especially the small-scale aquaculture, do not contribute to the extent possible for the economic and social development of communities that depend on these activities and who are still in poverty; (iii) the commercial fisheries and aquaculture in the country do not provide the possible portion of the rent returns that would allow the country to better combat poverty; (iv) the contribution of the sector to the Balance of Payments does not yet reach the possible potential levels. On the other hand, the public administration of Fisheries still lacks the capacity required to eliminate these problems and is not able to face certain cross-cutting issues both internal to the sector (aquatic conservation areas, governance) and external to it (HIV/AIDS and environmental).

*The supply of fisheries products to the population is performed at low and uneven levels across the country, is due to the following causes: (a) large amounts of by-catch of shrimp being thrown into the sea, thus not contributing to supply to the population; (b) the fishing does not take advantage of all the resources available, for lack of economical, technical conditions or access to credit; (c) a semi-industrial shrimp trawling fleet finds itself limited to a small number of bases located in the edges of the Sofala Bank and in the South of the country, thus does not contribute to the supply of fish to the population through the use of the captured by-catch; (d) the small-scale aquaculture component is still at an early stage of development, with low production, not contributing significantly to the supply of the population in fish.*

*The fact that industrial fisheries and aquaculture are not contributing to the greatest extent possible for the economic and social development of the country, particularly in combating poverty, is due to the following causes: (a) The industrial fisheries do not generate the full rent potential from the resources, specifically, the industrial shrimp fishery of the Sofala Bank (whose target resource, it seems, is at a phase of serious overexploitation), the deep water crustacean fisheries and small pelagic are at a difficult phase for true economic viability, the development of the deep water lobster fishing is almost paralyzed (due to the depletion the resource suffered in the past), and the tuna fisheries are completely offshore and foreign controlled, maintaining only minimum links with the national economy; (b) virtually no value is added to the current industrial catches, thus providing no additional benefits that could otherwise result from an economic export activity, employment and other impacts on the overall economy, and (c) further, commercial aquaculture is developing slowly due to internal constraints and the international economic environment.*

*The reasons why the sector's contribution to the balance of Payment does not reach the possible potential levels are the following: (a) industrial catches have declined sharply and so have the exports; (b) the value added to industrial catches is negligible, and even a void in industrial shrimp fishery of the Sofala Bank, very low in the fishery of deep water crustaceans, weak in semi-industrial shrimp fisheries, and very low in artisanal fisheries in general; (c) the existence of high payments for technical assistance by companies owning industries because they have not trained the required national professionals, especially for the fishing fleets; (d) there are high import payments for companies owning industries, which consider it to be more advantageous to be provisioned from the foreign parent company, and (e) there are high imports of frozen fish for domestic supply, which sometimes hampers the development of a commercial artisanal and semi-industrial fishing.*

*The causes for the artisanal fishing communities and small-scale fish farmers to remain in poverty are the following: (a) the artisanal fishing communities have a poor ability to solve the problems faced in health, drinking water supply, education and literacy; (b) low income provided by the activities of fishing and fish farming; (c) market failures through the chain of fish production and inputs supply, which directly affects the development of fishing activities and the value added to fish; (d) access to formal credit is almost impossible or very difficult and this hinders the evolution of subsistence fishing and aquaculture to commercial levels, and (e) the difficulty in obtaining strategic inputs for aquaculture (quality fingerlings and fish meal), and (g) institutional capacity to promote the development of artisanal fisheries and small scale aquaculture are still insufficient in the responsible institutions, especially IDPPE, INAQUA, FFP and EP.*

*In general, institutions of public administration of Fisheries still have insufficient capacity to perform actions to overcome the problems described. This is because there is still (a) a weak ability to evaluate the state of exploitation of fisheries resources and present management recommendations; (b) a weak capacity to deliver management measures and to define the conditions of access to resources; (c) insufficient capacity to enforce laws and regulations, not only with regard to fishing, but also aquaculture and processing; (d) insufficient adequacy of inspection to the fish sector needs; (e) inadequate ability of entities with responsibilities in the promotion of artisanal and small-scale aquaculture; (f) insufficient technical capacity on the part of the staff of the sector in general; (g) a weak statistical capacity and sector specific studies and planning; (h) irrelevant intervention on the part of the sector in the field of credit to the fishing sector in general; (i) weak intervention on the management of state shareholdings in the sector, and (j) insufficient capacity to promote small scale aquaculture, combined with weak capacity to conduct research in this area.*

Finally, several crosscutting issues impede the ability to address the problems listed: (a) internal to the sector, particularly with respect to incentives to develop fisheries and aquaculture, infrastructure, training and human resources development in general extension work, current funding of fisheries management and (b) on the level of the country in general, namely, good governance, related to the environment, gender issues and HIV/AIDS, and issues related to water conservation areas.

## **2.2 Fisheries Development Strategy**

The very first point in the expressed vision of the fisheries sector in Mozambique, as stated in the Fisheries Master Plan for 2010-2019, says:

*“An industrial fishing subsector strengthened by sustainable exploitation of fishing resources and the use of improved support infrastructure linked to a processing industry that adds value to the catches, without State participation in the productive sector, but with the growing presence of a considerable number of national investors, avoiding a concentration of interest in the most important fisheries and making a growing contribution to greater equilibrium in the scale of payments and, indirectly, to reducing poverty.”*

The following point in the Master Plan quotes the Strategic Plan for the Artisanal Fisheries Sub-sector (PESPA, 2006), highlighting the dynamic perspective on the development of the small-scale sector:

*“In 2015, artisanal fishing in Mozambique will still be undertaken in subsistence artisanal ways, though increasingly linked to the country’s markets, and integrated into communities where social services have made considerable progress. At the same time, a relative advance will occur in the forms of commercial artisanal fishing in some fishing centres, strongly linked to domestic, and increasingly to regional markets, where a greater*

*number of complementary fishing services are located (maintenance, marketing, financial services, ice, conservation etc.), providing higher quality and greater diversification of fisheries produce, favouring greater concentration of artisanal fishing and hence higher incomes for all those involved. This evolution will take place in a framework of greater environmental stability in which the role of local initiative to develop and manage the artisanal fisheries will be increasingly strengthened.”*

Further, the Fisheries Master Plan includes a clear ambition to develop the aquaculture subsector, aiming at the creation of economic growth and poverty reduction through this activity.

These visions could only be obtained by effective and competent public administration with a good governance practice, which also constitutes a goal on its own in the long-term vision of the fisheries sector, representing the necessary over-arching institutional condition by which the other goals could be obtained. It is however not a sufficient condition in itself for achieving the desired results in the different sectors, as a number of other factors are in play.

In line with the national objective of reducing the absolute poverty in Mozambique, the development objective of the fisheries sector targets the poorest groups of the population. This includes households in the coastal communities with low or no income and poor prospects of improvements in their livelihood situation. During the war, before, and after independency the coastal population increased as many were fleeing to the coast to get food, shelter and security. These were, and still are, areas with poor infrastructure, one of many reasons why the subsistence and artisanal fishery here were left behind when the Mozambican fisheries sector started to develop after independency. However, the new master plan makes it clear that economic development in these areas now has the highest priority as it is crucial both for the alleviation of poverty, for the economic development of coastal communities and for a sustainable utilization of marine resources along the Mozambican coast.

A necessary condition for achieving these goals is to provide the coastal community with basic public or common services, such as roads, electricity and water supply. This has been given priority in the recent past and has to be continued in the years to come. Infrastructure is therefore the only means within which market-based economic development may take place. Infrastructure satisfies a possible demand for fish products to meet the supply provided by the coastal population, and the development of a new market. If there is no demand for the quality provided or if there is no supply, obviously there will be no market. Given that information floats freely within the market, essentially the preferred quality will be produced and a market solution is obtained in terms of an agreed price. To help this process, initially, it may be necessary to provide (by external intervention) the necessary knowledge about why, and how the requested quality is needed and obtained, as well as improving the flow of information between the different actors in the process. The necessary condition for a functioning market is therefore the basic infrastructure which no market could provide by itself.

This basic knowledge also forms the strategic thinking in the new master plan. This means that even more important than management intervention in some cases where industrial markets are producing above sustainable limits for the resource, is to establish necessary infrastructure in areas where these markets could not be developed. If this leads to a successful establishment of markets it may eventually be necessary to reduce the efficiency of the markets by management interventions. From the very start it is therefore important to monitor the efficiency of the markets as they develop. To summarize, there are three essential tasks to address to develop a potential for wealth creation in poor coastal communities: (i) providing basic infrastructure, (ii) providing knowledge, necessary goods and information, and (iii) monitoring of biological, economic and social factors with relevance for the sustainable development of the coastal fisheries.

### 2.3 Lessons learned from previous cooperation

The independent review exercises of the two implemented programmes, conducted in 2008 and 2012, provided a reflection on bilateral cooperation and provided some lessons to be considered for future development.

The first review identified some constraints and provided some suggestions to overcome them and these may still be considered relevant.

- The first finding was that the implementation of the programme was not consistent in all components. In critical cases, the delay was not due to lack of resources, but because of the low implementation capacity by the Mozambican authorities and, in some cases, Norwegian authorities, responsible for implementation. *This difficulty would have implications on the following programme if it previewed a strengthening of the monitoring programme from the boot time; either in terms of a smaller spacing or in a reinforced composition of the monitoring committee of the programme (steering committee).* Overcoming this difficulty could also be supported by *the establishment of a functional coordination at the level of the different components of the programme, thus anticipating the moment of corrections that would normally be decided exclusively within the monitoring committee (steering committee);*
- The second finding concerned the current, still insufficient capacity for economic analysis and planning motivated by insufficient statistical information available on the Ministry of Fisheries. The resolution of this constraint was considered a high priority and the solution proposed was *to include it in the new phase of the review of the current statistical plan and the capacity to conduct studies and formulation of policies and strategies.* This constraint remains, however, as the steps taken in this regard have not led to the creation of a statistical system in the fisheries sector.

The second programme (2010-13), though less explicit, also pointed to some constraints and ways of overcoming them.

- The first set of constraints identified and directions to overcome them has to do with the *conception* of the second programme itself:
  - (a) The programme took forms typical of a budget support programme to implementation, making it therefore difficult to evaluate or measure its impact on poverty reduction. Thus, the third programme *should have a specific objective linked to the objectives of the PDP, which allows a more direct measurement of its impact;*
  - (b) Some of the activities undertaken with funds from the current programme or even from the earlier stage have a poor sustainability factor. This implies that *one should not start an investment without having a clear view of continuing funding sources following the withdrawal of the cooperation funds;*
  - (c) The use of cooperation funds should be directed to investment actions. *The availability of funds for current operating expenditure causes, among others, growth of institutions of the state apparatus without sustainability.*
- The second set of constraints identified and ways of overcoming them, relates to the *implementation* of the programme:
  - (d) Although the planning of activities has been exhaustive, there were numerous delays in programme implementation. There are activities that have not been implemented and others that have been implemented very late. Thus, *it is necessary to prioritize the activities taking into account the actual capabilities of existing human resources and financial availability.* This is because the programme is unable to cover all the needs of the Ministry of Fisheries;



- The third set of constraints identified and suggestions for overcoming them, concerns the *monitoring and evaluation* of the programme:
  - (e) The type of monitoring effectively adopted in the programme, did not allow timely corrections to delays or adjustments required during implementation of the programme. In particular, the coordination unit of the programme was not pro-active. *It is therefore recommended that further forms of coordination and monitoring be deepened in future programmes.*
  - (f) The statistical formulation of the master plan and subsequent construction of databases either at the central level or at the level of institutions had major delays. This meant that it was not possible to collect information on the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the programme. *It is imperative to define indicators, the obtaining of which is realistic and based on the sector information system.*

## 2.4 Strategy for intervention

The bilateral cooperation in fisheries between Norway and Mozambique from the 1970s up to now has included institutional support within areas where the Norwegian side could offer knowledge and insights with specific relevance for the Mozambican side. During the 1980s and 1990s the focus was on stock assessment methods and modern fisheries management procedures which are now implemented on the Mozambican side. After the end of the civil war and in particular during the last decade, an increasing focus has been placed on poverty alleviation and community development along the Mozambican coast. This development seems to coincide with the priorities of Norway and Mozambique.

Its integration into the current PDP is clear: the two main objectives are food security and improving the conditions of the communities who are dependent on artisanal fishing and small-scale aquaculture.

Towards this, considerations have been taken on the following aspects: (i) the current cooperation, covering mainly the institutional support of the trilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Norway and Iceland, (ii) the large volume of projects involved and offering to engage directly in artisanal production and (iii) the significant volume of expected assistance for small-scale aquaculture, (iv) the finding that these interventions contain an insufficient institutional support to the national authorities involved in its implementation.

Consequently, it was considered that it would be more reasonable to opt for an approach aimed at strengthening institutional objectives of food security and improving the livelihoods of communities dependent on small-scale production. It now seems to be the right moment for taking the final step towards the new direction of the long standing cooperation between the three countries. This means to phase out some of the activities which have been running over many years while targeting the areas of recent significant changes due to societal development also influenced by project activities. The momentum in this development process should be utilized for further improvement of peoples' livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

The experience earned in previous and current development programmes targeting the coastal communities based on artisanal fishing activities indicates that these communities are now in a process of transformation where access to infrastructure creates new opportunities where building institutional framework and community consciousness may contribute in wealth creation and sustainable resource utilization. In this phase of the development, external contributions are needed in order to secure and enhance the development process towards sustainability and increased economic growth. The programme strategy therefore is to support this development in line with the extension of the activities already covered in the ProPESCA programme.

In addition to following the strategic approach described above, it will also be necessary to finalize some of the activities launched in previous programmes. These activities – the museum, the patrol vessel programme and the aquaculture centre – are already on track and need to be completed and phased out with respect to donor funding during the new programme period of the Norway-Iceland-Mozambique cooperation. The donor investment periods should be finished and be included in normal budgetary operations to be run by the Mozambican government during this new programme.

The donor partners' contribution in advising the central management body over many years has been depended upon for the development of the state-of-the-art procedures within assessment and management. There is still a need for capacity building in fisheries management at the central level, but this should, in the new programme, also include focus on the local management bodies, including the connection between these and the central institutions.

## **2.5 The need for support from Norwegian and Icelandic cooperation in developing the Fisheries sector**

During the last decade the cooperation has expanded to new areas and small-scale artisanal fisheries again became the main focus of large project initiatives together with IFAD and others. Important challenges related to food security, community livelihood and development have been included in these initiatives, recognizing the difficulties of managing resources utilized under very varying conditions and technologies – as in the Mozambican fisheries sector.. To some extent, new perspectives have also been promoted considering a more pronounced objective of alleviating poverty, as well as the new possibilities created through former initiatives in the coastal communities.

There is a logical line in the long term cooperation to develop the various components of fisheries sector in Mozambique which illustrates both successes and challenges within the fisheries sector including the influences of development outside the fishing sector and changing economic and social constraints. This history of change and influencing factors and the knowledge and experience gained throughout the long standing cooperation are embedded in the cooperating institutions and people involved. This experience and factors are of significant value and form the basis for the development of future co-operation initiatives, – even if these indicate the need to take other directions.

Despite the progress, since Mozambique's independence in 1975, when the sector was virtually non-existing, there is still room for considerable improvement in the public fisheries administration. At this stage in the cooperation it seems to be the right moment for a new approach on the basis of the recent development in, and focus on the small-scale fisheries. The former vision of a centralized fisheries administration is currently challenged as the coastal fisheries and the provincial administrations are now playing more important roles in the process.

The approach initiated through the Nampula project and later the Sofala project has developed into several new initiatives, including the new trilateral Mozambican-Norwegian-Icelandic programme which is now being finalized. The new Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty (PARP 2011-2014) identifies some of the challenges in the further development of these initiatives:

*“The sustainable use of natural resources is essential for boosting output and productivity, and will require greater community involvement. The challenge is to improve the sustainable management of natural resources; strengthen fishery and land administration; reduce conflicts between humans and wildlife; and address such problems as uncontrolled wildfires, the over-harvesting of marine resources, and the illegal cutting and excessive consumption of timber, all of which pose grave threats to development of the agriculture and fisheries sectors.” (PARP 2011-2014)*

These challenges first of all demand a further development of the small-scale sector and the institutional and legal framework for the sector along the line pointed out in the Strategic Plan for the Artisanal Fisheries Subsector of Mozambique (PESPA). The new ProPESCA programme is a continuation and further development of these initiatives, but a number of additional tasks need to be included in the future.

The artisanal fishery consists of small-scale commercial units and subsistence fishers. Access to markets through improved infrastructure and increased demand for fish products are developing, though there are several difficulties in this process. An increasing commercialization is however expected, which is a necessity for the economic development of the coastal communities. There are many reasons to encourage and to monitor the development of this process. Building basic public services such as roads, electricity and water supply are enhancing the process and improving the living conditions in the coastal communities. In order to understand how this is affecting fishing activities and the commercialization of the small-scale fisheries sector, an improved monitoring system has to be developed and implemented. Statistical data collected from the different sites, including biological, social and economics components, will provide the fisheries authorities with important information for the future utilization of the coastal resources, also in the perspective of the early identification of possible conflicting user interests in the coastal zone.

The industrial shrimp fishery is currently facing a major decline in catches following some years of low world market prices. It is not obvious how the new situation links to previous management decisions, or if it does, but the management challenges still remain the same even though the shrimp stocks and the fleet economy are suffering. As a consequence the income from the industrial subsector is declining, also affecting the economy of the overall fisheries administration.

In this situation it is even more important to enhance the development process in the artisanal sector which is so important for the livelihood and food security of hundreds of coastal communities. Through improved infrastructure and new institutions this development also goes beyond the constraints of the fishing sector, including new activities and wealth creation on the basis of the exploitation of coastal resources.

As coastal nations with fishing activities spread along the coast, the donor partners themselves have experience and knowledge not only within areas related to management, but also on logistics and organizational issues, gear technology, processing, food quality and economics. In particular coastal planning and user conflict in the coastal zone are areas of increasing importance in their countries as well as in the Mozambican context. These are all areas where Norway and Iceland have specific knowledge and competence which represent a natural basis of the future development of the long standing cooperation with Mozambique. In the first instance it will be about building an institutional and legal framework for the development of the small-scale fishing and other coastal activities on the provincial level.

### **3. The Programme**

#### **3.1. Objectives of the programme and the Target groups**

##### *Development objective*

The Fisheries Master Plan for the period 2010-19 was finalized during the term of the previous programme. The development objective of this programme is therefore established as provided in the PDP 2010-19:

*The immediate objective of the Fisheries Master Plan seeks the following effects and priorities;*

- *Strengthened contribution of the sector in improving food security and nutrition in fish to the population;*
- *Improved living conditions of artisanal fishing communities and small-scale fish farmers;*
- *Increased contribution of the industrial and small-scale fisheries and aquaculture for the achievement of national economic and social development goals, and*
- *Increased net contribution of the sector to the balance of payments;*

*This in a context of a public sector administration better able to pursue these ends and sustainability of fishery resources and aquatic ecosystems.*

According to the PDP, while all of these activities contribute to poverty reduction, the first two constitute the priority. The target group in terms of the development objective should be the Mozambican population in general, with priority given to the poorest.

##### *Immediate objective*

The immediate objective of the programme is formulated as follows:

*Fisheries authorities strengthened in their abilities: to promote the development and management of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture activities which have more potential to provide improvements in food security and nutrition in fish to the population, for a sustainable and viable use of aquatic resources.*

At the level of the immediate objective the target group is the Mozambican population. The people of the artisanal fishing and small scale aquaculture communities, who depend directly or indirectly on the capture, collection or aquaculture and processing and marketing of fishery products as their main source of livelihood, and the technical staff and the management personnel of Fisheries are also beneficiaries of the programme.

#### **3.2. Programme structure**

The programme is organized in components that contribute to the realization of its unique purpose, namely:

- A. The component that gathers the assistance to the two institutions directly responsible for promoting economic and social development of communities dependent on artisanal fishing and small-scale aquaculture – IDPPE and INAQUA. Its purpose is thus formulated: *Supported efforts to increase sustainable small scale production of fish for domestic consumption and export;*

- B. The component that covers the assistance to the two institutions most directly responsible for ensuring the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources and aquaculture – IIP and ADNAP. Its objective: *Support to the sustainable management of fisheries resources accessible to small-scale fishing;*
- C. The components that provides support for planning and monitoring the level of the fisheries sector. This is focused on DNEPP of the Ministry of Fisheries. Its objective: *Strengthened capacity for planning and monitoring of the sector;*
- D. The component that contains the phasing out support to patrol the EEZ frequented by commercial fleets (N / P "Antillas Reefer"). Under this component the actions leading to the creation of a capacity to support decentralized monitoring of artisanal fisheries in the districts is also found. Its objective: *Enhanced surveillance of Mozambique's EEZ;*
- E. The component that supports the sector in cross-cutting issues – prevention of HIV/AIDS, gender, governance, culture and environment – which are important in the pursuit of the sector purpose. Its objective: *Improved sector response in relation to cross-cutting issues, and*
- F. The component dedicated to the coordination of programme implementation.

### **3.3. Outputs according to the components and sub-components**

The activities required for production of each output are indicated in detail at the plan of activities which is in Annex 6. Nevertheless, in this section there is inclusion of some details about the activities to be undertaken, whenever the simple name is not sufficiently enlightening.

All activity connected to statistics and the development and establishment of a statistical system in the sector is put under one umbrella (Component C) to secure project management, coordination and adequate organization under DNEPP. The different activities will still be the responsibility of, and performed by each institution.

The Gender sub-component is placed as a coordinated activity under Cross-cutting issues (Component E). The activities will be the responsibility of, and performed by the institutions.

**A. Component:** *Supported efforts to increase sustainable production of fish for domestic consumption and export.*

The component is split into two subcomponents, respectively, "A.1. Small Scale Fisheries" and "A.2 Small Scale Aquaculture".

#### **A.1. Small Scale Fisheries**

Output A.1.1 *The Beira and Maputo Laboratories fully functioning as well as technicians and extension workers trained on sanitary quality assurance.*

According to the strategic plan for fish inspection (INIP), it is necessary to pay attention to the quality of products from artisanal fisheries. Given the dispersion and the large number of fishing boats and landing sites, the presence of the INIP is not feasible. The same situation arises for small-scale aquaculture. This action is thus entrusted to the extension network for which INIP has the responsibility to provide training to enable its members to promote among small fishers and fish farmers, processors and traders, the knowledge needed to ensure a higher quality of artisanal fishery products.

In addition, INIP can contribute to attain gains of the value chain promoting traceability schemes that allow raw material originating from fishing to be tracked through the processing establishments and licensed for export.

Other actions of this output are to contribute to strengthening the capacity of INIP to better meet its responsibilities for ensuring the quality of fishery products, particularly artisanal fisheries and small-scale aquaculture (accreditation and maintenance of accreditation of laboratories, water quality control in aquaculture farms and short-term training)

#### Output A.1.2. Decentralization of the efforts for promoting development at the district level

The Local Government Act (LOLE), introduced the decentralization of certain powers, including fishing licensing and surveillance. In general, it gave the power so that they can implement measures to develop their own initiatives. IDPPE is to reflect on how to articulate future actions to promote local development and advise the district on how it should be organized in the context of co-management

### **A.2 Small Scale Aquaculture**

#### Output A.2.1. Aquaculture centre (CEPAQ) for production of 6 million fingerlings in 2015 and 30 million in 2017 created in Mapapa

To achieve this result we considered the first phase of the investment, consisting of the construction of the centre's facilities, equipping the centre, technical assistance, short-term training of technicians through south-south cooperation and support to the centre in its current operation during the first year. The promotion of small-scale aquaculture in conditions of economic viability can only occur if there is a source of fingerlings of suitable quality.

#### Output A.2.2. General regulation of aquaculture revised

As a consequence of the evolution of the sector and the establishment of development strategies, it is necessary to revise the General Regulation in force.

#### Output A.2.3. Small scale aquaculture promoted and disease control carried out through focus on training and education in fish diseases

This result is achieved by supporting the creation of an INAQUA delegation in Gaza, which locates the centre of future production of fingerlings, as well as general support for the extension activities conducted in five provinces which previously and continue to benefit from the support of current assistance programmes (Niassa, Zambezia, Tete, Manica and Gaza).

It also covers a crucial aspect for the safeguarding of aquaculture activities which is the prevention and control of diseases.

### **B. Component: Support to the sustainable management of fisheries resources accessible to small-scale fishing**

The component is split into two subcomponents, "B.1. Fisheries Research" and "B.2. Fisheries Management".

## **B.1. Fisheries Research**

### Output B.1.1. Knowledge about the state of exploitation of the most important fishery resources

Assistance in this field has been performed for almost three decades, with particular emphasis on the shrimp resource in Sofala Bank. The objective in this, as in other areas of research, should be to enable the execution of assessments by Mozambican researchers themselves. The pattern followed so far should evolve gradually to assist the evaluation of resources, transferring, where appropriate, the knowledge accumulated over the years in the shrimp resource from Sofala Bank.

The prediction is to continue to have some technical assistance evaluating the assessment of shrimp stocks in the Sofala Bank (extending the analysis to all fisheries), deep water crustaceans (shrimp, spiny lobster, crab and crayfish), demersal line fish, shrimp in Maputo Bay and the mouth of Limpopo River and magumba in Maputo Bay. Due to the specific conditions of the resource, it should also be analysed during the programme period if it is justified to proceed with the assessment of the kapenta stock of Cahora Bassa.

Study of the interaction between fisheries and the environment (incl. standardization of a system and the relationship between small pelagic fish and phytoplankton) should be further pursued. Short-term courses and study trips can be conducted in order to make Mozambican researchers more independent from foreign technical assistance.

### Output B.1.2. Improved fisheries management of Cahora Bassa fisheries

This result corresponds to the intervention agreed bilaterally between the governments of Mozambique and Iceland, called "Research and Monitoring Project of Fisheries from Cahora Bassa – Phase III", which has its own document. The project adopts an approach that requires the participation of various stakeholders in the sector, but has as the implementing institution the IIP. According to information obtained, specific monitoring arrangements have been planned.

### Output B.1.3. Capacity built on bio-economics

The organization is not endowed with technical capacity to carry out such studies. Thus, the achievement of this result will be to train technicians in bio-economics.

### Output B.1.4. Plan for genetic enhancement of species of tilapia for fry production in CEPAQ in place by 2014

Since this function is not assigned to INAQUA, studies are conducted by the department of Aquaculture of the IIP. The results of this study are important for the production of fingerlings at the Centre.

## **B.2. Fisheries Management**

### Output B.2.1 Decentralization of ADNAP and capacity building in 4 priority provinces (Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Inhambane)

The creation of the delegations is a consequence of the autonomy of this function with the creation of ADNAP. The programme will support the creation and also the training of technical personnel.

### Output B.2.2. Performance capacity created in 15 district administrations to promote the management of artisanal fisheries

This support, in principle, will be channelled through the provincial branches of ADNAP and covers conducting feasibility studies of the creation of the district administration, assisting the

formulation of management agreements and preparation of district plans for artisanal fisheries management and the training of instructors on local fisheries administration.

Output B.2.3. *Capacity for regular monitoring in 4 provinces in regard to the main artisanal fisheries is created*

The activities of this result presuppose the completion of a study to identify the indicators that will be used in the monitoring of artisanal fisheries at the province level. The definition of the mechanisms for cooperation and collaboration with IIP and IDPPE (see Output B.1.1) is required. The programme will also support the implementation of the system and the formulation of management recommendations.

Output B.2.4. *Management plans are designed and/or updated for the most important commercial fisheries*

The programme will contribute to the monitoring of the ongoing work of drafting the proposed zoning of fishing, by hiring an expert. In addition, there will be support to prepare management plans for Sofala Bank (several fisheries), shrimp from Southern Sofala Bank, deep water crustaceans and demersal line fisheries. It also provides support for monitoring of management plans and training of technical staff that have been entrusted this responsibility.

Output B.2.5. *Regulatory framework for the management of aquatic conservation areas in place*

This result provides an approach to fisheries management responsibilities in relation to the management of aquatic conservation areas, taking into account different situations. This includes the preparation of a regulatory basis and assistance in training of personnel involved in the management of an area that is under the exclusive control of the fisheries sector.

Output B.2.6. *The regulations of Marine Fishing, Inland Fishing and Recreational and Sport Fishing have been revised*

Following the adoption of the new Fisheries Law and in the light of the changes made, there is a need to revise the various fishing regulations. The programme will support the implementation of these revisions and a subsequent campaign to raise awareness among industry players and the general public about their fundamental aspects, namely for responsible fishing.

Output B.2.7. *Information on alternative technical solution for monitoring kapenta fleet in place by 2014*

A study will be carried out describing possible technical solutions for monitoring of the kapenta fleet.

Output B.2.8. *Participatory approach implemented in national fisheries administration*

Output B.2.9. *International coordination of fisheries administration*

The results in B.2.8. and B.2.9. are intended to support the participation and promotion of national, regional and international events on fisheries management and establish contacts that are important for the fulfilment of its responsibilities in the management of fisheries.

**C. Component:** *Strengthened capacity for planning and monitoring of the sector*

Output C.1.1. *A statistical system and monitoring system for the fisheries sector has been created and implemented by the end of 2015*



The DNEPP is the delegated agency of INE in the fisheries sector. This makes DNEPP the entity guiding the statistical function across all sub-sectors and institutions of the fisheries sector, which is expressed in the Statistical Master Plan (SMP).

All initiatives to create the various subsystems must receive prior approval from DNEPP. On the other hand, DNEPP must create a system that integrates information from current subsystems that are currently outside its responsibility for compilation, but must be so integrated in future. The statistical system of the sector should also accommodate the monitoring requirements for national planning instruments and cooperation projects.

Data from the artisanal fisheries has been collected for many years (IIP). These data represent a huge amount of information that should be made available for analysis. A data base with corresponding tools and with capacity to produce trends for improved management advice will be created to be used in management planning and scientific studies.

All activity connected to statistics and the development and establishment of a statistical system in the sector is put under one umbrella (Component C) to secure project management, coordination and adequate organization under DNEPP. The different activities will still be the responsibility of, and performed by each institution.

*Output C.1.2. Capacity built for policy formulation and development planning instruments established*

Although some of the statistics system can be outsourced, the sectorial policy documents and specific preparation of plans, programmes and projects, both sectorial, and the formulation of proposals for developing cooperation, targeting international partners must remain internal to the Ministry.

It is expected that the Ministry, integrated into DNEPP, establishes a service in this area which is serviced through the training of national professionals.

*Output C.1.3. A training and education programme based on the Human Resource Development Plan (PDRH) in place and implemented by mid-2014*

This result has been repeatedly delayed, a fact that has hampered (i) the granting of scholarships for higher education specialties and (ii) supporting the implementation of a programme of medium courses and technical short-term training in the Fisheries School (EP).

It is hoped that with the approval of a PDRH the granting of scholarships for higher education or other support to conduct intermediate training courses will be resumed.

**D. Component:** *Enhanced surveillance of Mozambique's EEZ*

An independent review of the MCS activities will take place, including the regulatory basis, the operations and on board vessels planning and procedures, the mandate in the current contract with Blue Water Marine Services Lda, performance, results and challenges.

It is foreseen that this review will either take place at the end of 2013 or 1<sup>st</sup> trimester of 2014.

The result of this review will indicate the way forward with regards to interventions under the frame of this programme and, may affect the implementation of the activities defined to be carried out.

Upon completion of MCS external evaluation, the overall interventions for surveillance may be subjected to changes that will be formally registered and adhered to by all parties of the Fisheries Common Fund.

Output D.1. Surveillance in EEZ implemented

The result is intended to provide the phasing out for the financial support for patrolling the territorial waters of Mozambique, particularly in areas where fishing activities assume greater economic importance. It proposes that the financing of the current contract for the operation of the N / P "Antillas Reefer" continues during the implementation period and starts phasing out from mid 2015.

Output D.2. Capacity to support the monitoring in the districts and to advise and train local fishermen in "Safety at sea"

The three mobile brigades planned would cover areas in the North, Central and South, visiting districts, strengthening surveillance action in spots that have the support of the CCP, and training of local staff. One of the priorities of its action would be to ensure that the fight against illegal fishing gear is being implemented by the local authorities. This action is clearly the objective of this programme component. There is also a need to examine the Fisheries School's role with respect to these training activities.

**E. Component:** *Improved sector response in relation to cross-cutting issues*

The component is split into five subcomponents, respectively, "E.1. Prevention of HIV/AIDS", "E.2. Gender", "E.3. Good Governance", "E.4. Culture", and "E.5. Environment".

**E.1. Prevention of HIV / AIDS.**

Output E.1. Disseminate the risk of HIV/AIDS in vulnerable districts within the fisheries sector

Data from the Demographic and Health Survey 2011 show that only 31% of women and 51% of men have a comprehensive knowledge about the disease. Knowledge about HIV and AIDS and modes of transmission are the basic conditions to minimize the level and rhythm of contamination in a community. In this context the contribution of the MdP for the fight against HIV/AIDS should focus on educating leaders, personnel and workers in the fishing industry, the fishermen and their families about (i) the ethnology (cause), the mode of transmission and clinical features of AIDS, (ii) measures to prevent HIV infection, and (iii) measures to take when HIV infection is suspected.

The discussion of issues related to HIV/AIDS should be addressed in all meetings regarding the target group. In particular, the MdP should encourage all people over the age of 18 – starting from the leaders and professionals at central and provincial levels – to do the HIV test.

**E.2. Gender.**

Output E.2.1. The Fisheries sector is fully implementing the gender strategy coordinated by the Gender Unit by 2017.

All policy documents and plans of the sector should contain references and measures reflecting the gender strategy.

Output E.2.2. Enhanced socio-economic involvement of women in communities in one pilot province dependent on small scale fishing and aquaculture through value chain related activities

The equality among citizens – men and women – is a right enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic. In practical terms this equality should mean non-discrimination based on differences in political, social, or economic condition. This must mean also the same opportunities and equal treatment for citizens of different sexes. In this framework, gender equality is a crucial aspect of the struggle for a society of social justice, and should be reflected in the special conditions of access to education, health services, and participation in the economy and in decision-making.

Despite the constitutional principle, the reality in the country and in particular in the fisheries sector shows that gender equality remains a distant goal. Indeed – and due to factors of history and culture – the majority of women work in the informal sector with low productivity and income, participating in much smaller numbers than men in the organs and structures of decision and have less access to opportunities for education and technical and vocational training. In the fisheries sector – and although there are some women owners of boats and fishing gear and others fishing using fine-mesh nets – women are present mainly in marketing, selling and processing of fish.

In this programme some actions are provided – which albeit simple – will contribute to achieve the noble goal of gender equality in Mozambique. At the level of structures of the central and provincial fisheries sector there are planned awareness and training projects on "gender equality". At the level of fishing communities there are scheduled education activities specific to women, including literacy and training in small business management.

The actions (E.2.2.) foreseen are similar as those for women of communities dependent on artisanal fishing. The proposal is to support women to assert their position in the society through literacy and knowledge to organize and manage small businesses. Given their size, these actions will require the involvement of INAQUA and IDPPE, and implementation through NGOs and / or other specialized entities.

### **E.3. Good governance.**

#### Output E.3. *Transparent and well-managed fisheries sector*

Good governance is defined as one that promotes social justice and the welfare of all citizens through sustainable economic and social development, management methods using participatory and transparent approaches. It should be noted that – as that affects many interests – the struggle for good governance is a complex process. On the other hand the absence of, or review on good governance involves high political, economic and social costs to the society. Good governance is characterized in particular by the existence of (i) political stability and absence of violence, (ii) voice and accountability, (iii) government effectiveness, (iv) quality of the regulatory framework, (v) rule of law and (vi) control of corruption.

To contribute to the promotion of good governance in the public fisheries sector this programme provides tools to disseminate information on the activities of the Ministry of Fisheries to foster transparency, in areas such as the status of the fisheries, the social and economic importance of the Fisheries sector.

### **E.4. Culture.**

#### Output E.4. *Fisheries Museum in operation by 2014*

This subcomponent supports the finalization of the construction of the building of the Museum of Fisheries. It will also fund technical support and training of the museum staff.

## **E.5. Environment**

Output E.5. *The Ministry of Fisheries is involved in dialogue and decision in environmental activities where the fisheries sector is impacted.*

Activities under this output will aim to improve the consistency of environmental issues within the fisheries sector and support the participation in all relevant areas where fisheries and aquaculture has an interest.

## **F. Programme Coordination**

Output F.1. *The programme is efficiently and effectively managed*

Project manager is to be hired through open national procedures and in an agreement with the programme partners. The terms of reference for this position are to include management and M&E skills. The terms of reference in question are to be endorsed by the programme partners.

Output F.2. *Monitoring framework for the Programme in place and used*

A monitoring system for the programme should be in place early in 2014.

### 3.4. Estimated resources required

The total programme budget is USD 30,2 million, of which 29 financed by the Norwegian and Icelandic governments and 1.2 million USD by the Government of Mozambique.

Table 3.4 presents a summary of the resources required for the implementation of the programme according to the components and sub-components.

**Table 3.4** Budget by components and subcomponents in '000 USD

Components and subcomponents	Total	2013 (sem.II)	2014	2015	2016	2017 (sem.I)
<b>COMPONENT SMALL SCALE FISHING AND AQUACULTURE</b>	<b>7604</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>310</b>
A.1. Subcomponent Small Scale Fisheries	724		233	253	178	60
A.2. Subcomponent Small Scale Aquaculture	6880	315	4767	1228	320	250
<b>COMPONENT SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING RESOURCES</b>	<b>3312</b>		<b>1098</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>481</b>
B.1. Subcomponent Fisheries Research	1626		532	564	280	250
B.2. Subcomponent Fisheries management	1686		566	529	360	231
<b>COMPONENT SECTOR PLANNING AND MONITORING</b>	<b>2302</b>		<b>620</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>D. COMPONENT SURVEILLANCE</b>	<b>10613</b>	<b>1730</b>	<b>5278</b>	<b>2185</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>E. COMPONENT CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES</b>	<b>3259</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1218</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>241</b>
E.1. Subcomponent Prevention of HIV/AIDS	200		50	50	50	50
E.2. Subcomponent Gender	1227	151	220	365	340	151
E.3. Subcomponent Good governance	132		27	40	40	25
E.4. Subcomponent Culture	1585	704	881	0	0	0
E.5. Subcomponent Environment	115		40	30	30	15
<b>F. COMPONENT PROGRAMME COORDINATION</b>	<b>1910</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Government contribution</b>	<b>1200</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30200</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>14144</b>	<b>6704</b>	<b>4160</b>	<b>1829</b>

In Annex 7 is the budget by programme components, subcomponents and outputs.

### 3.5. External factors

All external factors that can influence on the results are presented under each component in the log frame (Annex 2).

## **4. Expected effects and sustainability**

### **4.1. Expected effects**

At the end of the programme, it is expected that the management of fisheries in general will have acquired a greater capacity to achieve the goals of more food security and better nutritional quality by increasing the supply of fishery products of better quality. Moreover, it is expected that the Ministry's ability (i) to monitor developments in the sector, particularly through the availability of reliable statistical information and (ii) to conduct studies and develop policies, strategies and planning instruments for development in various fields, will result in greater efficiency and effectiveness in the distribution of resources for development.

The promotion of development by the programme in only two key actions is related to: i) the production of fishery products for domestic consumption – through the motorization of small fishing boats; and ii) the construction of the centre for fingerling production, without which the small scale aquaculture cannot evolve into a level of trade and provide a surplus for the market. It is hoped that the efforts of the fish inspection in the promotion of quality, particularly through the sector extension-workers network will result in a significant contribution for the objective of this component.

The sustainable management of fisheries can achieve, as a result of the programme, greater coordination between the institutions involved, including: i) the continuation of periodic assessment of the state of exploitation of the main stocks, ii) preparation of management plans for the main fisheries and annual seminars in which it is expected the different entities of sector administration and industry will participate and work together on approved actions. This assumes that the fisheries research extends economic assessment to the most important fisheries and, in a clear and timely manner, make recommendations for the management of resources and fisheries. The monitoring of artisanal fisheries supported by the programme, if effective, will result in decentralization and greater involvement of local fisheries management, and establish a system of co-management in which the involvement of fishing communities is the core component.

The creation of a system that integrates information from the statistical subsystems, including that required for monitoring the sector in general and the development interventions in particular, is the basis for the increased efficiency and effectiveness of governance in the sector.

It is expected that by the end of the programme the Fisheries Administration will be better able to deal with cross-cutting issues through action on aspects of Mozambican society: the awareness on the prevention of HIV/AIDS, greater equity in terms of gender, greater awareness of the importance of good governance, contributing to preserve the cultural values and Mozambican fishing traditions and greater inclusion of environmental issues in policies and actions in the fisheries sector.

### **4.2. Indicators**

All indicators are presented under each component in the log frame (Annex 2).

### **4.3. Sustainability**

The factors that influence the sustainability of the programme are identified in the PDP 2010-19. They are:

- Continued international cooperation for the development of the sector without abrupt withdrawals;

- Gradual integration of actions generated by development assistance and management of fisheries in the state budget for the sector;
- Continuation of overall economic growth and social and economic stability;
- Stability of trained personnel.

In the programme, some of the activities were subject to a phased decreasing in current expenditure, a condition that seeks to promote its gradual control by the Mozambican side through the State Budget. They should, therefore deserve continued attention, when the annual PES and proposed budgets are designed.

## **5. Programme Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism**

The coordination of programme implementation used to date has faced a variety of difficulties. The review reports from the two previous phases of the programme make reference to this aspect. The new programme requires coordination efforts not only with regard to the implementation, but also in relation to compliance with the Economic and Social Plan of the sector for each year to ensure the sustainability of its effects.

This coordination should be promoted by the Ministry of Fisheries, as the entity receiving the assistance and as the political body responsible for the fisheries sector in Mozambique. The organization, management and supervision of the Programme shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of Fisheries and for that it will need the technical support from the DNEPP.

In essence, the organization and management of the programme will continue, with minor adjustments, along the lines established for the first and second phases.

### **5.1. Programme coordination unit**

The PCU should have a coordinator and a manager that addresses current issues. This scheme of two bodies should be maintained.

Thus, the respective roles of these elements may be the following:

- The general coordinator is closely linked to DNEPP and between each of the two sessions of accountability to the internal monitoring body of the Ministry of Fisheries (Advisory Council), he/she carries out the general supervision of the implementation of the programme, ensuring that it remains in line with government policies and sector as reflected in its programme document, establishing for this purpose a permanent connection to the manager and, where required, with the various bodies responsible for its implementation;
- The manager deals with all requests for resources needed to carry out the activities under the programme, providing proper registration or ensuring that it is done in the terms required by the Department of Administration and Finance of the MdP, he/she also maintains regular contacts with sector institutions executing the various activities, domestic or foreign entities involved in implementation and programme coordinator.

### **5.2. Programme monitoring**

#### **5.2.1. Internal**

The programme monitoring should be carried out through a monitoring committee (Steering Committee) chaired by the general coordinator and composed of representatives of the institutions responsible for its implementation. As an indication only, it is suggested that the frequency of this monitoring programme should be on a quarterly basis.

These meetings will have the following priority agenda:

- The first quarterly meeting's main points are (i) to carry out the overall balance of the implementation of the previous year, (ii) to accompany the start in the current year and (iii) analyze the proposed guidelines for the preparation of the plan of activities and budget for the following year.
- The second and third quarterly meetings proceed to the assessment of the progress in implementation towards the expected programme outputs and objective;



- The fourth quarterly meeting's main points of attention are: (i) examining the progress of the current activities towards the expected results and (ii) approval of the proposed work plan and budget to be submitted for the following year.

#### 5.2.2. Joint monitoring

A Technical committee will be established as a forum for complementary dialogue, consultation and coordination between representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Cooperating Partners, and it shall be used as a preparation for the partners committee. Its main tasks are:

- Reflect and discuss on topics, strategies and policies that are of common interest
- Consider and comment on the Annual Action Plan and the Budget, and on any amendments thereto;
- Analyse the Terms of Reference for the external audit of the annual accounts;
- Analyse the quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports (concerning the activities financed by all sources of financing);
- Analyse the audit report of the annual accounts, monitoring its follow-up;
- Analyse the financial commitment matrix and frequency of the disbursements;
- Carry out bi-annual field monitoring visits using the log-frame of the programme.

The Technical Committee shall meet at least three times a year, in March, July and October.

In addition the Ministry of Fisheries and Cooperating Partners will meet twice a year for the Partnership Committee. The Partnership Committee is the main forum for dialogue, coordination, and exchange of information between the Ministry of Fisheries and the Cooperating Partners regarding funding and implementation of the Programme, and is the forum that will serve as a basis for the Cooperating Partners when deciding on their financial commitments to be made disposable to the Ministry of Fisheries.

The main focus of attention will be:

- In April to (i) assess the progress of the Programme implementation the previous year, (ii) approve any corrective measures, (iii) follow up the initial period of the current year and lay down general guidelines for preparing the Annual Plan of Activities and the indicative budget for the following year;
- In December to (i) analyse progress of current activities towards the outcomes envisaged, (ii) approve any corrective measures, (iii) approve the plan of activities and the indicative budget for the following year, and (iv) approve the financial plan and disbursement plan.

The Partnership Committee can also meet extraordinarily whenever necessary.

### 5.3. Review and evaluation

The Programme of Support to the Fisheries Sector has an expected duration of four years, covering the period between mid-2013 and mid-2017. The year 2014 coincides with the end of the legislature in Mozambique, and the year 2015 with the beginning of the following. Thus, there may be a need for an analysis of the relevance of this programme to the priorities set by the Government for the new legislature.

The next mid-term review should take place in the beginning of 2016, with the involvement of a team of independent consultants.

In the case of further extension of the programme, the appraisal of a new programme document will serve as a final review, considering achievements and recommendations by mid-term review carried out.

**MINISTÉRIO DAS PESCAS**  
DEPARTAMENTO DE COOPERAÇÃO

**TABELA 1- FICHA TÉCNICA DOS PROJECTOS COM FINANCIAMENTO EXTERNO EM CURSO (Atualizado: 07.05.2013)**

Nr.	Projecto e Principais Componentes	Tipo de Financ.	Parceiros	Valor Total (USD/EUROS)	%	Duração	Coordenação & Instituições Envolvidas
1	<p><b>Apoio ao Sector Pesqueiro de Moçambique (ASPM)</b></p> <p>1. Reforço da capacidade institucional</p> <p>2. Reforço da capacidade de gestão das pescarias</p> <p>3. Apoio a promoção do desenvolvimento da produção de pescado</p> <p>4. Assuntos transversais</p> <p>Cobertura Geografica: Nacional</p>	Don. Don.	Noruega Islandia GdM <b>Total (USD)</b>	22.500.000 4.000.000 1.200.000 <b>27.700.000</b>	81 14 4 100	4 anos 2010-2013	<b>DNEPP</b> IIP, ADNAP, FFP EP .....
2	<p><b>Promoção da Pesca Artesanal (ProPESCA) - Intervenções na cadeia de valor de pescado de valor comercial mais alto</b></p> <p>1. Apoio ao desenvolvimento da produção de maior valor comercial</p> <p>2. Infra-estruturas económicas (estradas, electrificação e fontes alternativas)</p> <p>3. Serviços financeiros</p> <p>4. Reforço institucional</p> <p>Cobertura Geografica: todos distritos costeiros com foco em 26 pólos de crescimento distribuidos em 7 Províncias costeiras Maputo (1), Gaza (1), Inhambane (4), Sofala (4), Zambézia (5), Nampula (6), Cabo Delgado (5)</p>	Cred. Cred. Cred.	IFAD Espanha OPEP GdM Outros <b>Total (USD)</b>	21.100.000 10.900.000 7.200.000 1.100.000 3.200.000 <b>43.500.000</b>		7 anos 2011-2018	<b>IDPPE</b> .... MOPH, .....
3	<p><b>Pesca Artesanal nas Províncias de Gaza e Inhambane (PPAGI)</b></p> <p>1. Produção pesqueira</p> <p>2. Processamento e comercialização de pescado e insumos</p> <p>3. Desenvolvimento comunitario</p> <p>4. Serviços financeiros</p> <p>5- Desenvolvimento Institucional</p> <p>Cobertura Geografica: 10 Distritos costeiros de Gaza e Inhambane (Govuro, Inhassoro, Vilankulo, Maxixe, Zavala, Manjakaze, Chibuto, Xai-Xai, Bilene, Massingir).</p>	Don.	Itália (exec. FAO) GdM <b>Total (Euros)</b>	3.871.299 502.011 <b>4.373.310</b>	89 11 100	3 anos Jan2008-Jan11 Ext: 31.12.2013	<b>IDPPE</b> ....
4	<p><b>Pesca Artesanal e Co-Gestão (PPACG)</b></p> <p>1. Consciencialização comunitária sobre uso responsável dos recursos</p> <p>2. Preparação de planos de co-gestão</p> <p>3. Promoção do uso sustentável de recursos naturais</p> <p>4. Actividades alternativas à pesca e adaptação às mudanças climáticas</p> <p>Cobertura Geografica: Baía de Inhambane (Zona Piloto). Distritos de Morrumbene, Maxixe, Jangamo e Cidade de Inhambane.</p>	Don.	Japão (exec. WB) GdM <b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>1.853.000</b>		4 anos Abr2009-Abr2013 Ext: Abril 2014	<b>IDPPE</b> IIP, ADNAP, FFP, INAQUA
5	<p><b>Reforço das Capacidades Comerciais da Indústria de Aquacultura de Camarão</b> (integrado no quadro do Trade Capacity Buiding Program do MIC)</p> <p>1. Definição da estratégia comercial colectiva</p> <p>2. Reforço do quadro de produção para melhorar a comercialização</p>	Don.	França (AFD) <b>Total (Euros)</b>	<b>1.500.000</b>		Jun2009-Mai2012 Ext: Maio 2014	<b>INAQUA</b> INIP APCM

Nr.	Projecto e Principais Componentes	Tipo Financ.	Parceiros	Valor Total (USD/EUROS)	%	Duração	Coordenação & Instituições Envolvidas
	3. <i>Reforço da eficiência do enquadramento do sector</i> 4. <i>Nova componente pós-eclosão do white spot disease (foco para gestão de doenças em animais aquáticos: Apoio aos LIPs; Capacitação Inst e Treinamento)</i> Cobertura Geográfica: Nacional - para todos projectos de investimento em aquacultura, incluindo instituições do Governo.						
6	<b>Desenvolvimento da Piscicultura no Distrito de Namuno, Cabo Delgado</b> Objectivo: Definir um modelo produtivo viável e sustentável de aquacultura rural para aumento da renda das comunidades rurais Cobertura Geográfica: Cabo Delgado, distrito de Namuno	Don.	Espanha <b>Total (Euros)</b>	<b>100.000</b>		14 Meses  Out2011-Dez2012 Início efectivo:	<b>INAQUA</b>
7	<b>Promoção do Género na Pesca Artesanal na Província do Niassa:</b> Tem como objectivo estimular mecanismos de participação de mulheres, assegurando que seus direitos humanos são assegurados no processo. 1. <i>Apoio legal às comunidades pesqueiras</i> 2. <i>Reforço das intervenções sobre género, HIV-SIDA e direitos humanos</i> 3. <i>Tecnologias de pesca e processamento</i> Cobertura geográfica: Lago Niassa	Don.	Irlanda (Skillshare) <b>Total (Euros)</b>	<b>273.000</b>		2011-2014	<b>IDPPE</b>
8	<b>Strengthening the Voice of Women in Artisanal Fisheries in Mozambique</b> 1. .... 2. .... Cobertura Geográfica: .....	Don.	Irlanda (Skillshare) GdM <b>Total (Euros)</b>	158.948 87.772 <b>246.720</b>	64 36 100	Jun2011-Jun2014	<b>IDPPE</b>
9	<b>Apoio ao sector das pescas (Assistencia Tecnica)</b> 1. <i>Certificação das pescarias</i> 2. <i>Formulação de planos de gestão</i> 3. <i>Programa da fauna acompanhante de camarão</i> Cobertura Geográfica: .....	Don.	WWF	n.disp. off-budget			<b>ADNAP</b> IIP, IDPPE
10	<b>Investigação, Monitorização e Desenvolvimento das Pescarias da Albufeira de Cahora Bassa (Fase III)</b> 1. Administração pesqueira 2. Investigação, monitorização e formação 3. Extensão pesqueira 4. Assuntos transversais 5. Pesca artesanal e promoção do género	Don.	Islândia GdM <b>Total (USD)</b>	600.000 322.268 <b>922.268</b>		3 Anos 2013-2015	<b>IIP</b> ADNAP, IDPPE, FFP
11	<b>Apoio à Investigação Pesqueira: Desenvolvimento da Produção de Artemia em Moçambique</b> (parceria com MCT no quadro do Programa STIFIMO)		GdM (MCT) <b>Total Euros)</b>	<b>150.000</b>		Out2012-Out2014	<b>IIP, MCT</b>

Nr.	Projecto e Principais Componentes	Tipo Financ.	Parceiros	Valor Total (USD/EUROS)	%	Duração	Coordenação & Instituições Envolvidas
12	<p><b>Protocolo Económico do Acordo de Pesca com UE 2012-2014.</b> Nota: Taxas de licença de pesca (520.000 Euros/ano) e apoio sectorial (460.000 Euros/ano)</p> <p>1. <i>Investigação e gestão das pescarias</i></p> <p>2. <i>Monitorização da pesca</i></p> <p>3. <i>Desenvolvimento Institucional</i></p> <p>Cobertura Geográfica: Nacional</p>	Don	<p>União Europeia</p> <p><b>Total (Euros)</b></p> <p>(Apoio Sectorial only)</p>	<b>1.380.000</b>		Fev2012-Fev2014	<p><b>DNEPP</b></p> <p>IIP, ADNAP, DNFP,</p> <p>.....</p>
13	<p><b>Construção do Mercado de Peixe em Maputo:</b> Complexo para manuseamento, conservação e comercialização de pescado</p> <p>(Nota: em curso estudo de impacto ambiental)</p>	Don.	<p>Japão (JICA)</p> <p><b>Total (USD)</b></p>	<b>12.000.000</b>		.....	<p><b>IDPPE</b></p> <p>CMM, MICOA</p>
14	<p><b>Estudo de Viabilidade Económica, Técnica, Financeira e Ambiental da Reabilitação do Porto de Pesca de Angoche</b></p> <p>Nota: No-objection para o início da consultoria dado em Maio 2013</p>	Don.	<p>BADEA</p> <p><b>Total (USD)</b></p>	<b>400.000</b>		..... Meses	<b>DTEP</b>
15	<p><b>Reforço da Gestão das pescarias dos países ACP</b> (ACPFISH-2)</p> <p>(Programa Regional executado por 6 Unidades de Gestão Regionais - RMUs)</p> <p>1. <i>Políticas pesqueiras e planos de gestão melhorados</i></p> <p>2. <i>Controlo e capacidade de execução reforçados</i></p> <p>3. <i>Estratégias de investigação nacionais e regionais rforçadas</i></p> <p>4. <i>Apoio às empresas e investimento do sector privado melhorado</i></p> <p>5. <i>Maior partilha de conhecimentos de gestão e comércio das pescas</i></p> <p>Cobertura Geográfica: O programa beneficia 78 países da região ACP, incluindo Moçambique.</p>	Don.	EU (9o FED)	30.000.000		<p>4,5 Anos</p> <p>Junho 2009-Nov2013</p>	<b>RMU da África Austral</b>

Nr.	Projecto	Potencial Parceiro	Valor Indicativo	Duração	Ponto de Situação
6	<b>Scalable community-managed climate change adaptative solutions for Coastal Africa - Project for Mozambique</b> 1/..... 2/..... Cobertura Geográfica: 6 pólos .....	NDF - Donativo (para execução pelo WB) GdM Total (Euros)	4.000.000	36 Meses Julho 2013-2016	Início das negociações em Agosto 2012. Em curso revisão da proposta de projecto. Previsão de efectividade, 2013.
7	<b>PESCAS:</b> Aquacultura, apoio a delegação do IDPPE-Pemba, formulação de estratégias para mitigação de impactos na pesca devido as mudanças climáticas. <b>AGRICULTURA:</b> Construção do aviário de Namaacha	BAD - Empréstimo (USD)	5.000.000		Nota: Valor corresponde ao saldo do PPANCD. Processo de consultas iniciado em Março 2012 sob coordenação do MPD.
8	Montagem de um Sistema de Recolha de Informação sobre Mercados	TCP-FAO Facility (USD)	<u>400.000</u>		Destina-se a assistência técnica, aquisição de equipamentos e treinamento. Proposta submetida em 2011. <u>Aguarda-se aprovação.</u>
9	Conservação e Desenvolvimento do Lago Niassa (Projecto regional Moçambique-Malawi-Tanzânia): Intervenções na pesca, agricultura, águas, turismo, mineração, ambiente	BANCO MUNDIAL  Credito Reg IDA Donativo GEF Total (USD)	  30.000.000 5.000.000 35.000.000		Negociações iniciadas em 2009, <b>actualmente suspensas</b> . Montante do empréstimo de cada país será proporcional as necessidades inscritas por esse país.  Orçamento dos três Países.
10	Projecto de Formação Moçambique-Namibia-China (Improve aquaculture performance in Namibia and Mozambique through farmer's training): Inclui acções de formação para 30 farmers e técnicos dos 2 países	UNDP - Donativo Moçambique Namibia Total (USD)	 40.000 10.000 10.000 35.000.000		Para implementação em Out-Nov 2011, numa abordagem de transferência de tecnologias da China. <u>Sem informação.</u>
11	Construção do Centro de formação para Auto-Emprego de Itoculo, em Lichinga, Província do Niassa  1/ formação de médio-razo nas áreas de agricultura, pecuária, construção civil e carpintaria.	ONG Progresso		<u>18-24 Meses</u>	Sem informação. (INAQUA)
12	Pesca Artesanal e Aquacultura	India (via IOR-ARC)			1/ Submetemos propostas de intervenção nacionais, mas na sessão do IOR-ARC acordou-se em expandir os conteúdos para o nível regional (Moçambique, Quénia, Tanzânia e 2/ Em curso reformulação para o âmbito regional
13	<b>Reabilitação do Porto de Pesca da Beira – cais industrial e infra-estruturas de frio</b>	China Exim Bank - Empréstimo GdM Total (USD)	 120.000.000 12.000.000 <b>132.000.000</b>		Em análise termos do empréstimo. Construção em 18 meses.
14	Estudo de viabilidade da reabilitação do Porto de Pesca de Maputo	Sem financ. assegurado			Nova solicitação submetida ao BADEA, através do MF, em Julho 2013
15	Conclusão da Reabilitação do Porto de Pesca de Maputo – cais industrial e infra-estruturas de frio	Sem financ. assegurado	<u>14.000.000 USD</u>		Processo iniciado em 2006. Solicitações submetidas ao Japão e BAD, através do MPD e <u>ainda não respondidas, e via WB - SWIOFish.</u>
16	Estudo de viabilidade da reabilitação da Doca Seca de Quelimane	Sem financ. assegurado			Nova solicitação submetida ao BADEA, através do MF, em Julho 2012

## PROGRAMME LOGFRAME

### Assistance to Fisheries Sector in Mozambique

Co-financed by Norway and Iceland

Development objective	Indicators	Sources of verification	External factors
<p>The immediate objective of the Fisheries Master Plan seeks the following effects and priorities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened contribution of the sector in improving food security and nutrition in fish to the population;</li> <li>• Improved living conditions of artisanal fishing communities and small-scale fish farmers;</li> <li>• Increased contribution of the industrial and small-scale fisheries and aquaculture for the achievement of national economic and social development goals, and</li> <li>• Increased net contribution of the sector to the balance of payments;</li> </ul> <p>This in a context of a public sector administration better able to pursue these ends and sustainability of fishery resources and aquatic ecosystems</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fish production for the domestic market increase of 73.5% over the period, i.e., moves from 170 thousand tons in 2009 to 200,000 in 2012 to 295,000 in 2019</li> <li>2. Value of fish production in the period to increased from 258 million USD in 2009 to 370 million in 2014 and 582 million dollars in 2019.</li> <li>3. The average annual income of artisanal fishermen increased from 42600 meticaïs (maritime sector) and 52584 meticaïs (interior) in 2008 (<i>Relatório do primeiro inquérito aos agregados familiares de pescadores, IDPPE</i>) to 48000 and 59000 meticaïs in 2014 and 55000 and 65000 meticaïs in 2019.</li> <li>4. Increased average annual income of small-scale fish farmers from 2009 with 10 % in 2014 and 20 % 2019.</li> <li>5. Livelihoods of artisanal fishing communities and small-scale fish farmers improved: 2015 - 5 of the indicators improved, 2019 - 8 of the indicators improved.</li> <li>6. Total export value of the sector in this period grows from 140 million USD in 2009 to 261 million in 2014 and 352</li> </ol>	<p>For all: annual statistical publication of the MdP / DNEPP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continued international cooperation for the development of the sector without abrupt withdrawals;</li> <li>▪ Gradual integration of actions generated by development assistance and management of fisheries in the state budget for the sector;</li> <li>▪ Continuation of overall economic growth and social and economic stability;</li> <li>▪ Stability of trained staff in the Fisheries sector</li> </ul>

<p><u>Target group:</u> The Mozambican population</p>	<p>million in 2019; 7. Total value of imports of the sector increases from 40 million USD in 2009 to 44 million in 2014 and 48 million in 2019.</p>		
<p><b>Immediate Objective/Outcomes</b> Fisheries authorities strengthened in their abilities; to promote the development and management of small-scale fishing and aquaculture activities that have high potential to improve food security and nutrition in fish to the local population, and to ensure sustainable and viable use of aquatic resources.</p> <p><u>Target group:</u> The Mozambican population, including people who depend on the production, processing and marketing of fishery products as their main livelihood.</p> <p><u>Other beneficiaries:</u> The technical and management staff of the Fisheries Administration</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A system of information and monitoring available in the fisheries sector in 2015 serving as the basis for the definition of plans, programmes and development projects</li> <li>2. An human resource development plan approved and running, covering the fisheries administration and the various areas of the productive sector</li> <li>3. The decentralization of the district fisheries administration underway and completed in 15 districts, covering the licensing, supervision and management.</li> <li>4. Promotion of development of artisanal fisheries and small-scale aquaculture implemented until 2017</li> <li>5. Commercial fisheries of shrimp trawling in the Sofala Bank and demersal lining in equilibrium at the end of the programme</li> </ol>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Official statistics published by the sector</li> <li>2. Plan document</li> <li>3. Co-management agreements established between the Fisheries Administration and each of the districts</li> <li>4. Monitoring systems dedicated to this indicator set up in the provincial delegations of IDPPE and ADNAP</li> <li>5. Latest results of the assessment of the state of exploitation of shrimp at the Sofala Bank and demersal lining</li> </ol>	<p><b>External Factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stability in the international market, in particular as regards the prices of fish and oil</li> <li>▪ Increased focus on the role of fisheries in rural poverty reduction</li> <li>▪ Continued overall rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructure, including the fishery districts</li> <li>▪ Measures for retention of trained personnel</li> <li>▪ Stable system of allocation of funds for the ongoing operation of the Fisheries Administration</li> </ul>



Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification	External Factors
<p><b>A. Supported efforts for the increase of sustainable production of fish for domestic consumption and export</b></p> <p><b>A.1. Subcomponent Small Scale Fisheries</b></p> <p><u>Output A.1.1.</u> The Beira and Maputo Laboratories fully functioning as well as technicians and extension workers trained on sanitary quality assurance</p> <p><u>Output A.1.2.</u> Decentralization of the efforts for promoting development at the district level</p>	<p>1.1.1. Schemes of traceability of artisanal production in place, monitored and providing the export of raw material sourced from artisanal fisheries</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of quality controls performed</p> <p>1.1.3. Number of licences for export</p> <p>1.1.4 Number of extension-workers and technicians trained by province, district, sex and age - targets according to plan</p> <p>1.1.5 Beira Laboratory accredited by 2015</p> <p>1.2.1. Districts in provinces that already have been supported (Niassa, Tete, Manica, and Gaza) with its function of promoting fishing development is structured in 2015 and a total of 15 in 2017, of which 2 are continental</p>	<p>1.1.1. Monitoring systems dedicated to this indicator set up in the provincial delegations of IDPPE. Same from the provincial delegations of ADNAP</p> <p>1.1.2. Official documentation of certification issued by INIP</p> <p>1.2.1. Direct verification through reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retention of trained staff;</li> <li>▪ stakeholders for activities promoted of fishing directed to domestic supply are responsive;</li> <li>▪ Fishing communities (men and women) will have positive attitudes towards activities impacting their communities.</li> </ul>

Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification	External Factors
<p><b>A.2. Subcomponent Small Scale Aquaculture</b></p> <p><u>Output A.2.1.</u> Aquaculture centre (CEPAQ) for production of 6 million fingerlings in 2015 and 30 million in 2017 created in Mapapa</p> <p><u>Output A.2.2.</u> General regulation of aquaculture is revised</p> <p><u>Output A.2.3.</u> Small scale aquaculture promoted and disease control carried out through focus on training and education in fish disease</p>	<p>2.1.1. The delegation of INAQUA in Gaza in operation.</p> <p>2.1.2. The Aquaculture Centre CEPAQ “Centro de Pesquisa em Aquacultura“ is constructed and operational by the end of 2015</p> <p>2.1.3 Number of fingerlings produced per year at CEPAQ</p> <p>2.2.1. The General Regulations for Aquaculture revised and in effect from 2015</p> <p>2.3.1. Number of new ponds established and in production - target 500 per year</p> <p>2.3.2. Number of extension-workers and technicians trained by province, district, sex and age - target 25% of the extension-workers per year</p> <p>2.3.3. Number of disease controls carried out and registry of disease occurrences</p>	<p>2.1.1. Institutional statutes approved and covered for in State Budget</p> <p>2.1.2. Official handover of the Centre to the government by the construction company</p> <p>2.1.3 Training reports</p> <p>2.1.4. Technical assistance progress reports</p> <p>2.1.5. Production statistics from the Centre</p> <p>2.2.1. Government Gazette</p> <p>2.3.1. INAQUA publication with the annual statistical results of the fish farming production</p> <p>2.3.2. Training reports</p> <p>2.3.3. Control figures from INAQUA and INIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retention of trained staff;</li> <li>▪ Professionals recruited with the required qualifications and in a timely manner;</li> <li>▪ Funds not covered by this programme raised in the amount and at the time required;</li> <li>▪ Adequate joint implementation between the entities of the Ministry of Agriculture and the provincial and district levels;</li> <li>▪ Responsiveness by potential interested parties regarding the implementation of aquaculture activities;</li> <li>▪ Construction of the centre conducted without delays</li> </ul>

Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification	External Factors
<p><b>B. Support to the sustainable management of fisheries resources accessible to small-scale fishing</b></p> <p><b>B.1. Subcomponent Fisheries Research</b></p> <p><u>Output B.1.1.</u> Knowledge about the state of exploitation of the most important fishery resources</p> <p><u>Output B.1.2.</u> Improved fisheries management of Cahora Bassa</p>	<p>1.1.1. Evaluation conducted on the state of exploitation of the following stocks: (i) shrimp from Sofala Bank annually between 2014 and 2017; (ii) deep water shrimp and other crustaceans in 2013 and 2016; (iii) demersal fisheries on the line in 2015; (iv) kapenta in 2015</p> <p>1.1.2. Cruises for monitoring fish stocks performed: (i) shrimp from Sofala Bank annually between 2014 and 2017; and (ii) shrimp from the Bay of Maputo and mouth of Limpopo river in 2014 and 2017</p> <p>1.1.3. Number of stock assessment publications - target 8 publications</p> <p>1.2.1. A management plan for the fisheries from Cahora Bassa prepared, approved and running within the present institutions by 2014</p> <p>1.2.2. Conflicts in the Cahora Bassa recorded regularly from 2014</p> <p>1.2.3. Co-management entities established</p>	<p>1.1.1. Annual reports and specific reports of the IIP</p> <p>1.1.2. Evaluation reports and specific reports of the IIP</p> <p>1.1.3. Stock assessment reports</p> <p>1.2.1. Planning document and monitoring reports</p> <p>1.2.2. Monitoring dedicated to recording conflicts by the provincial delegation of ADNAP</p> <p>1.2.3. Monitoring reports from IIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cooperation between the sector players involved in providing reliable data for research</li> <li>▪ Retention of trained researchers;</li> <li>▪ Funds available on time by the OE to cover the needs of the programme gradually transferred to the Mozambican counterpart;</li> </ul>

<p><u>Output B.1.3.</u> Capacity built on bio-economics</p> <p><u>Output B.1.4.</u> Plan for genetic enhancement of species of tilapia for fry production in CEPAQ in place by 2014</p>	<p>for Cahora Bassa, at various levels, operating from 2015</p> <p>1.3.1. Management recommendations resulting from the assessment of the state of exploitation of stocks (where appropriate, showing the gradual incorporation of knowledge about environmental factors and the evaluation of the bio-economic fisheries), issued regularly throughout the duration of the programme</p> <p>1.3.2. Bio-economists trained, one from IIP and one from DNEPP</p> <p>1.3.3. Bio-economic analysis conducted for two areas, for Kapenta and for shrimps fisheries from Sofala bank</p> <p>1.4.1. The results of genetic selection of species incorporated in tilapia fingerling production in CEPAQ from 2015</p> <p>1.4.2. Number of generations produced - target 1 new generation per year</p> <p>1.4.3. The plan is implemented</p>	<p>1.3.1. Reports from IIP and visits to communities</p> <p>1.3.2. Training reports</p> <p>1.3.2. Bio-economic analysis</p> <p>1.4.1. Planning document and reports from IIP and the Centre</p> <p>1.4.2. Statistics on production</p>	
<p><b>B.2. Subcomponent of Fisheries Management</b></p> <p><u>Output B.2.1.</u> Decentralization of ADNAP and capacity building in 4 priority provinces (Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Inhambane)</p>	<p>2.1.1. Delegations of ADNAP in Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Inhambane in operation from 2014</p> <p>2.1.2. Number of personnel trained, by sex, age, province and district - target 100 % of personnel in 2017</p>	<p>2.1.1. Annual Reports from ADNAP's delegations</p> <p>2.1.2. Training reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retention of the agents involved in fisheries management;</li> <li>▪ Local actors interested and able to intervene in the creation of district fisheries administration</li> <li>▪ Responsiveness by the countries</li> </ul>

<p><u>Output B.2.2.</u> Performance capacity created in 15 district administrations to promote the management of artisanal fisheries</p>	<p>2.2.1. Five districts with fisheries administrative capacity in 2015; 15 (2 continental) by 2017</p>	<p>2.2.1. Annual Reports from ADNAP and field visits</p>	<p>of the Indian Ocean region in relation to cooperation in the interest of Mozambique</p>
<p><u>Output B.2.3.</u> Capacity for regular monitoring in 4 provinces in regard to the main artisanal fisheries is created</p>	<p>2.3.1. Five districts with capacity for fisheries management by 2015 and 15 by 2017 ( 2 continental) 2.3.2. Regular monitoring of fisheries with defined development/ management plans</p>	<p>2.3.1. Annual Reports from ADNAP and its delegations and field visits 2.3.2. Monitoring reports and subsequent verification of adopted indicators</p>	
<p><u>Output B.2.4.</u> Management plans are designed and/or updated for the most important commercial fisheries</p>	<p>2.4.1. Number of management plans designed/updated 2.4.2 Management measures defined, adopted and implemented,</p>	<p>2.4.1. Ministerial decrees establishing management measures and recommendations of IIP / ADNAP listed in the evaluation and monitoring reports, respectively.</p>	
<p><u>Output B.2.5.</u> Regulatory framework for the management of aquatic conservation areas in place</p>	<p>2.5.1. A regulatory framework for managing aquatic conservation areas established and approved by 2015</p>	<p>2.5.1. Government Gazette</p>	
<p><u>Output B.2.6.</u> The regulations of Marine Fishing, Inland Fishing and Recreational and Sport Fishing has been reviewed</p>	<p>2.6.1. The revised regulations of Maritime Fishing, Inland Fishing and Recreational and Sports Fishing in effect from 2015</p>	<p>2.6.1. Government Gazette</p>	
<p><u>Output B.2.7.</u> Information on alternative technical solution for monitoring kapenta fleet in place by 2014</p>	<p>2.7.1. A study on kapenta fleet has been carried out, 2.7.2. Implementation of recommended measures</p>	<p>2.7.1. Progress reports and final report</p>	

<p><u>Output B.2.8.</u> Participatory approach implemented in national fisheries administration</p>	<p>2.8.1. Active participation of staff in seminars on the state of knowledge of resources and management of fisheries in Mozambique, by institution, position, age and sex 2.8.2. Number of seminars arranged 2.8.3. Number and type of meetings attended.</p>	<p>2.8.1. Publications with the results of the seminars 2.8.2. Statistics over participation 2.8.3. Annual report of MoF common fund</p>	
<p><u>Output B.2.9.</u> International coordination of fisheries administration</p>	<p>2.9.1. Participation activity in seminars on the state of knowledge of resources and management of fisheries 2.9.2. Number of meetings arranged in Mozambique 2.9.3. Number and type of meetings attended</p>	<p>2.9.1. Publications with the results of the seminars 2.9.2. Statistics over participation 2.9.3. Annual report of 3MoF common fund</p>	

Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification	External Factors
<p><b>C. Strengthened capacity for planning and monitoring of the sector</b></p> <p><u>Output C.1.1.</u> A statistical and monitoring system for the fisheries sector has been created and implemented (main coordination project) by end of 2015</p> <p><u>Output C.1.2.</u> Capacity built for policy formulation and development planning instruments established</p>	<p>1.1.1. The structure and organization and coordination including technical support of the project in place in 2014</p> <p>1.1.2. All data bases established and functioning in 2015</p> <p>1.1.3. Sub-sector statistics with harmonized interfaces in implementation in 2015 (ADNAP, INIP, IIP), and fully implemented in 2017</p> <p>1.1.4. Annual statistics of human resources integrated in the sector statistical system available and disseminated from 2015</p> <p>1.1.5. The annual publication of available sector statistics launched from 2013</p> <p>1.1.6 Capacity to analyse data from artisanal fishing established</p> <p>1.2.1. Number of regular reports on the monitoring of the Fisheries Master Plan and key cooperation projects for development of the sector available from 2016</p> <p>1.2.2. Number of seminars / working groups and assistance in relevant areas implemented - target 2 per year</p> <p>1.2.3. The number of policy instruments</p>	<p>1.1.1. Progress reports</p> <p>1.1.2. Direct verification in the due institutions, IT system functioning</p> <p>1.1.3. Mid-term review report and final report</p> <p>1.1.4. Annual reports</p> <p>1.1.5. Annual publication</p> <p>1.1.6. Progress reports</p> <p>1.2.1 Progress reports and policy documents</p> <p>1.2.2. Annual reports on activity under the Fisheries Master Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approved timely Human Resources Plan and the new structure of courses at the School of Fisheries;</li> </ul>

<p><u>Output C.1.3.</u> A training and education programme based on the Human Resource Development Plan (HRDP) in place and implemented by mid-2014</p>	<p>and studies that the Department for sector policy of DNEPP is coordinating</p> <p>1.3.1. A training and education programme developed and implemented by 2014</p> <p>1.3.2. Number of Master students, Phd's and of lower grade students in each field graduated during the programme period in the fields of economics, fisheries management, fish health, food security and statistics - targets in accordance with the HRDP</p> <p>1.3.3. Number of personnel receiving post-graduate scholarships by institution, sex and age - targets in accordance with HRDP</p> <p>1.3.4. Short courses in fisheries subjects and public administration carried out, number of personnel trained by institution, sex and age</p>	<p>1.3.1. Training programme plan</p> <p>1.3.2. Annual statistics from HR</p> <p>1.3.3. Annual statistics from HR</p> <p>1.3.4. Annual statistics from HR</p>	
<p><b>D. Enhanced surveillance of Mozambique's EEZ</b></p> <p><i>Interventions defined may be subjected to change upon completion of MCS external evaluation</i></p> <p><u>Output D.1.</u> Surveillance in EEZ implemented</p>	<p>1.1.1 An external evaluation carried out by first quarter of 2014</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of patrol days per year - target 150 patrol days performed with the N / P "Antillas Reefer" in and from 2014</p> <p>1.1.3. Golfinho in operation by the end of 2014</p>	<p>1.1.1. The external evaluation report</p> <p>1.1.2. Planning documents and report from MCS advisor</p> <p>1.1.3. Annual report from DNFP</p> <p>1.1.4. The registry of statistics on infringements and legal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regional cooperation on offshore patrolling operations</li> <li>▪ Retention of fishing inspectors</li> <li>▪ Sound local counterparts to cooperate in surveillance operations</li> </ul>



<p><u>Output D.2.</u> Capacity to support the monitoring in the districts and to advise and train local fishermen in "Safety at sea"</p>	<p>2.1.1. 10 district agents trained by 2014 and 15 by 2015 2.1.2. Number of days performed with the mobile district brigades - target 150 days of monitoring in 2015 and 200 days in 2016 and 2017 2.1.3. Number of fishermen trained in "Safety at sea" by sex, age and location - target 300 fishermen</p>	<p>measurements 1.1.5. Certification of Golfinho as a patrol vessel 2.1.1. Reports from DNFP and ADNAP 2.1.2. The registry of statistics on infringements and legal measurements 2.1.3. The registry of incidents and accidents at sea 2.1.4. Training reports and decision documents</p>	
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Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification	External Factors
<p><b>E. Improved sector response in relation to cross-cutting issues</b></p> <p>E.1. Prevention of HIV/AIDS <u>Output E.1.</u> Disseminate the risk of HIV/AIDS in vulnerable districts within the fisheries sector</p> <p>E.2. Gender <u>Output E.2.1.</u> The Fisheries sector is fully implementing the gender strategy coordinated by the Gender Unit by 2017.</p>	<p>1.1.1. The action plan for dissemination of risks of HIV/AIDS in vulnerable districts within the fisheries sector</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of vulnerable coastal and interior districts added on to the contract between IDPPE and ADPP - target in accordance with plan</p> <p>2.1.1. All policy documents and development plans of the sector containing references to strategies and objectives and all institutions are implementing</p> <p>2.1.2 A short course on gender and fisheries developed</p> <p>2.1.3. At least 250 technicians and extension workers in the Fisheries sector is trained in gender issues by 2017, by sex and age</p> <p>2.1.4. The number of women represented on boards of participatory management of fisheries and community-based organizations increased by 15% by 2017</p> <p>2.1.5. A regular monitoring system in terms of gender established and functioning</p>	<p>1.1.1. The action plan for risks of HIV/AIDS in the fisheries sector</p> <p>1.1.2. Progress and annual reports from IDPPE</p> <p>2.1.1. Annual reports and documents prepared and approved</p> <p>2.1.2. Documents and progress reports</p> <p>2.1.3. Progress reports</p> <p>2.1.4. Annual statistics on human resources</p> <p>2.1.5. Progress reports and annual reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cooperation from the public and private sector;</li> <li>▪ Actors at the local level with the ability and willingness to perform required actions related to HIV / AIDS;</li> <li>▪ Responsiveness to integrate gender issues into policies, strategies and decisions to the administration of the Fisheries;</li> <li>▪ Responsiveness aimed to mainstream good governance in all policies, strategies and decisions to the administration of the Fisheries;</li> <li>▪ Responsiveness to integrate environmental issues into all policies, strategies and decisions at board level and Fisheries regarding the industry in general;</li> </ul>

<p><u>Output E.2.2.</u> Enhanced socio-economic involvement of women in communities in one pilot province dependent on small scale fishing and aquaculture through value chain related activities</p> <p>E.3. Good governance <u>Output E-3</u> Transparent and well-managed fisheries sector</p>	<p>2.1.6 The gender strategy is in place by mid-2014</p> <p>2.2.1. Number of small businesses started and income raised in 2016 by 30 % of the women involved in training in value chain related activities and 50 % of women at the end of the programme</p> <p>3.1.1. All relevant information made public regarding the licenses in the sub-sectors.</p> <p>3.1.2. Compliance with the normative measure of the government on conflict of interests of person in the public and political bodies.</p> <p>3.1.3. Number of cases of inappropriate behaviours and illegal practices in public administration and in industry in general yielding processes of investigation and forwarded to the competent offices for consideration and decision</p> <p>3.1.4. A website of Fisheries reflecting transparently sector activities and disseminating data on the progress regularly updated</p>	<p>2.2.1. Report from the IDPPE and INAQUA about activities and direct verification on the ground</p> <p>3.1.1. Inspection reports from MdP</p> <p>3.1.2. Report and guideline documents</p> <p>3.1.3. MdPs website and Facebook site.</p> <p>3.1.4. Report on the support by Norway to the taxation of the fisheries sector through the AT (Tax Authority).</p>	
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<p>E.4. Culture  <u>Output E.4.</u>  Fisheries Museum in operation by 2014</p> <p>E.5. Environment  <u>Output E.5.</u>  The Fisheries sector is involved in dialogue and decision in environmental activities where the fisheries sector is impacted.</p>	<p>4.1.1. Fisheries Museum building completed by mid-2014  4.1.2. Establishment of plans and a system for management of the museum, role, its material, collection, exhibitions etc. by 2015  4.1.3. Number of personnel trained, by sex and age - target 50 % of personnel trained.  4.1.4. Exhibition in place by end of 2014</p> <p>5.1.1. Environmental issues consistent in all policy documents and strategies implemented in the fisheries sector  5.1.2. Level of involvement in all relevant governance committees and decision making processes where fisheries and aquaculture has an interest/is a stakeholder</p>	<p>4.1.1. Official handover of the building structure.  4.1.2. Business plan and planning documents  4.1.3. Training reports  4.1.4. HR statistics  4.1.5. Progress report  4.1.6. Promotional material</p> <p>5.1.1. Policy documents and strategies  5.1.2. Annual reports, progress report.</p>	
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Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification	External Factors
<p><b>F. Programme coordination</b></p> <p><u>Output F.1.</u> The programme is efficiently and effectively managed</p> <p><u>Output F.2.</u> Monitoring framework for the Programme in place and used</p>	<p>1.1.1. Project Manager for the programme hired through open national recruitment procedures and in agreement with the partners</p> <p>1.1.3. Mid-term review conducted in 2016 in accordance with time specified in the MoU between the partners</p> <p>1.1.4. Recommendations from mid-term review implemented</p> <p>1.1.5. Compliance of MoU management and administrative procedures and deadlines</p> <p>2.1.1. Monitoring framework implemented in early 2014</p>	<p>1.1.1. Contract and endowment by the partners</p> <p>1.1.2. Official statement</p> <p>1.1.3. Contract and contract related documents</p> <p>1.1.4. TA reports</p> <p>1.1.5. Mid-term review report</p> <p>1.1.6. Programme documents and reporting in semi-annual meetings</p> <p>1.1.7. Minutes from CTs and CPs meetings</p> <p>1.1.8. Reports on joint monitoring field visits</p> <p>1.1.9. The programme progress report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mid Term review team available in time.</li> </ul>

## Annex 3 - STATISTICAL PROJECT - SUMMARY (ACTIVITY C.1.1.)

**Coordinated by DNEPP**

### A statistical and monitoring system for the fisheries sector has been created and implemented

Activities and institutions	Indicators	Sources of Verification
<p><b>IDPPE:</b></p> <p>Finalized creation of the statistical subsystem for artisanal fishing</p>	<p>Statistics of post-capture losses, processing and marketing available and disseminated in relation to three provinces in 2015 and to all the coastal provinces and the two great lakes at the end of the programme</p> <p>Survey on households completed in 2015 and results released by the end of June 2016</p>	<p>Publication of the IDPPE with the annual statistical results from artisanal fishing</p> <p>Publishing with the results of the survey</p>
<p><b>INAQUA</b></p> <p>Statistical subsystem for aquaculture created</p>	<p>Statistics of aquaculture available in four priority provinces and published in 2015 and all provinces by the end of the programme</p>	<p>INAQUA publication with the annual statistical results</p> <p>Records of production and sales by the Centre and annual publication of statistics by INAQUA</p>
<p><b>IIP</b></p> <p>Improvements in catch/effort and prices for first sale statistics of artisanal fishery introduced</p>	<p>Re-adjusted version of the statistics of the catch / effort / first sale prices of artisanal fishing complete, available data with a new presentation (the situation of artisanal fisheries in coastal districts of the provinces) and disseminated from 2015 on</p>	<p>New layouts for artisanal fishing results available from 2015 by IIP</p> <p>Direct observation of the use at the provincial delegations of ADNAP of statistics (with pre-selected indicators) for monitoring artisanal fisheries</p>

<p><b>IIP</b></p> <p>Database and analytic tools for artisanal fisheries based on the established collection system established</p>	<p>Capacity to analyse data from artisanal fishing to produce trends and support the management advise.</p>	
<p><b>IIP</b></p> <p>Database and analytic tools for artisanal fisheries based on the established collection system established</p>	<p>Capacity to analyse data from artisanal fishing established.</p>	<p>Progress reports</p>
<p><b>ADNAP</b></p> <p>The statistical subsystem for industrial and semi-industrial fishing is reformulated in the scope of statistical master plan for fisheries</p>	<p>Statistics on industrial and semi-industrial fisheries available and disseminated from 2015</p>	<p>ADNAP annual reports and annual statistics publication</p>

## Annex 4 - Coordinated Training in Fisheries Management - Summary

The activities should be coordinated, planned and implemented under one umbrella, giving room for common understanding and execution of management tasks.

Coordinating responsibility: In one institution

Coordination unit: IIP, ADNAP, IDPPE

Coordination expenses financed over the programme.

OUTPUT	RESULT	MAIN RESPONSIBILITY
<b>A.1.2.</b>	Decentralization of the efforts for promoting development at the district level through education of technicians is in place	IDPPE
<b><u>B.1.3.</u></b>	Capacity built on bio-economics	IIP/DNEPP
<b><u>B.2.1.</u></b>	Decentralization of ADNAP and capacity building in 4 priority provinces (Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Inhambane)	ADNAP
<b>B.2.2.</b>	Performance capacity created in 15 district administrations to promote the management of artisanal fisheries	ADNAP
<b><u>B.2.3.</u></b>	Capacity for regular monitoring in 4 provinces in regard to the main artisanal fisheries is created	ADNAP
<b><u>B.2.4.</u></b>	Management plans are designed and/or updated for the most important commercial fisheries	ADNAP
<b><u>B.2.5.</u></b>	Regulatory framework for the management of aquatic conservation areas in place	ADNAP
<b><u>B.2.6</u></b>	The regulations of Marine Fishing, Inland Fishing and Recreational and Sport Fishing has been reviewed	ADNAP
<b><u>C.1.3.</u></b>	A training and education programme based on the Human Resource Development Plan in place and implemented by mid-2014	ADNAP/IDPPE/IIP/DNFP
<b><u>D.2.</u></b>	Capacity to support the monitoring in the districts and to advise and train local fishermen in "Safety at sea"	DNFP



## ANNEX 5 - ACTIVITIES INVOLVING CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH TRAINING AND USE OF INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Output	Capacity building through training and technical assistance is included in the following Outputs	Responsible perating) Institutions
<b>A.1.1.</b>	The Beira and Maputo Laboratories fully functioning as well as technicians and extension workers trained on sanitary quality assurance	INIP (IDPPE/INAQUA)
<b>A.1.2.</b>	Decentralization of the efforts for promoting development at the district level through education of technicians is in place	IDPPE
<b>A.2.1.</b>	Aquaculture centre (CEPAQ) for production of 6 million fingerlings in 2015 and 30 million in 2017 created in Mapapa	INAQUA
<b>A.2.2.</b>	General regulation of aquaculture is revised	INAQUA
<b>A.2.3.</b>	Small scale aquaculture promoted and disease control carried out through focus on training and education in fish diseases	INAQUA (INIP)
<b>B.1.3.</b>	Capacity built on bio-economics	IIP (DNEPP/ADNAP)
<b>B.2.1</b>	Decentralization of ADNAP and capacity building in 4 priority provinces (Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Inhambane)	ADNAP
<b>B.2.2.</b>	Performance capacity created in 15 district administrations to promote the management of artisanal fisheries	ADNAP
<b>B.2.3.</b>	Capacity for regular monitoring in 4 provinces in regard to the main artisanal fisheries is created	ADNAP
<b>B.2.4.</b>	Management plans are designed or updated for the most important commercial fisheries	ADNAP
<b>B.2.5.</b>	Regulatory framework for the management of aquatic conservation areas in place	ADNAP (IDPPE/INAQUA)
<b>C.1.1.</b>	A statistical and monitoring system for the fisheries sector has been created and implemented (main coordination project) by end of 2015	DNEPP (ADNAP/ IDPPE/ IIP/ DNF/ INAQUA /INIP)
<b>C.1.2.</b>	Capacity built for policy formulation and development planning instruments established	DNEPP (ALL INST.)
<b>D.1.</b>	Surveillance in EEZ implemented	DNF (ADNAP)
<b>D.2.</b>	Capacity to support the monitoring in the districts and to advise and train local fishermen in "Safety at sea"	DNF (ADNAP/IDPPE)
<b>E.1.1.</b>	Disseminate the risk of HIV/AIDS in vulnerable districts within the fisheries sector	MDP
<b>E.2.2.</b>	Enhanced socio-economic involvement of women in communities in one pilot province dependent on small scale fishing and aquaculture through value chain related activities	IDPPE/INAQUA
<b>E.4.1</b>	Fisheries Museum in operation by 2014	FFP

## Annex 6 - Plan of activities

Component/Subcomponent/Output/Activity	Responsible Institution	Schedule				
		Year				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>A. Supported efforts for the increase of sustainable production of fish for domestic consumption and export</b>						
<b>A.1. Subcomponent Small scale Fisheries</b>						
<b>Output A.1.1. The Beira and Maputo Laboratories fully functioning as well as technicians and extension workers trained on sanitary quality assurance</b>						
/1. Training of extension-workers in good practices of handling, conservation, processing and transportation of fisheries products	INIP		X	X	X	X
/2. Support for the creation of traceability schemes of raw material originated from artisanal fishing destined to processing and export	INIP		X	X	X	X
/3. Support for the accreditation of the Beira Laboratories	INIP		X	X		
/4. Support for the maintenance of Maputo and Beira Laboratories	INIP		X	X	X	X
/5. Short-term training	INIP		X	X	X	
<b>Output A.1.2. Decentralization of the efforts for promoting development at the district level through education of technicians is in place</b>						
/1. Study	IDPPE					
/2. Presentation and debate	IDPPE		X			
/3. Support for its implementation in 5 coastal districts	IDPPE		X	X	X	
<b>A.2. Subcomponent Small Scale Aquaculture</b>						
<b>Output A.2.1. Aquaculture centre (CEPAQ) for production of 6 million fingerlings in 2015 and 30 million in 2017 created in Mapapa</b>						
/1. Support for creation of INAQUA delegation in Gaza	INAQUA		X	X		
/2. Construction of the Centre	INAQUA	X	X			
/3. Equipping the Centre	INAQUA		X			
/4. Training for technicians and management of the Centre	INAQUA		X	X	X	X
/5. Technical assistance to support the function of the Centre 2014 - 2017	INAQUA		X	X	X	X
<b>Output A.2.2. General regulation of aquaculture is revised</b>						
/1. Preparation of proposal through assistance of TA	INAQUA		X	X	X	
/2. Dissemination and discussion of regulation proposal	INAQUA		X	X		
<b>Output A.2.3. Small scale aquaculture promoted and disease control carried out through focus on training and education in fish diseases</b>						
/1. Support for training in disease control and prevention including technical assistance	INAQUA		X	X	X	X

/2. Support for extension actions in the provinces (Niassa, Zambézia, Tete, Mancica and Gaza)	INAQUA			X	X	X	X
<b>B. Support to the sustainable management of fisheries resources accessible to small-scale fishing</b>							
<b>B.1. Subcomponent Fisheries Research</b>							
<b>Output B.1.1. Knowledge about the state of exploitation of the most important fishery resources,</b>							
/1. Shrimp from the Sofala Bank (analysis extension to all fisheries)	IIP			X		X	
/2. Prawn and other deep water crustaceans (lobster, crab, crayfish)	IIP					X	
/3. Dimersal fish from the line fisheries	IIP				X		
/4. Kapenta	IIP				X		
/5. Shrimp from Maputo Bay and Limpopo river mouth	IIP			X			X
/6. Magamba from Maputo Bay	IIP			X			X
/7. Continued studies on the interaction between the fisheries resources and the environment (incl. standardization of the system and the relationship between the small pelagic phytoplankton)	IIP			X	X	X	X
/8. Short-term studies and visits	IIP			X	X	X	X
<b>Output B.1.2. Improved fisheries management of Cahora Bassa</b>							
/1. Better scientific understanding	IIP	X	X	X			
/2. Fisheries management	IIP	X	X	X			
/3. Equity and sustainability promotion - pilot activities	IIP	X	X	X			
/4. Project management	IIP	X	X	X			
<b>Output B.1.3. Capacity built on Bio-economics</b>							
/1. In service training of two bio-economists							
/2. Bio-economic study on shrimp fisheries from Sofala Bank	IIP			X		X	
/3. Bio-economic study on Kapenta	IIP				X		
/4. Provision of technical assistance	IIP			X	X	X	X
<b>Output B.1.4. Plan for genetic enhancement of species of tilapia for fry production in CEPAQ in place by 2014</b>							
/1. Diagnoses study	IIP			X			
/2. Plan for genetic enhancement and its implementation	IIP			X	X	X	X
<b>B.2. Subcomponent of Fisheries Management</b>							
<b>Output B.2.1. Decentralization of ADNAP and capacity building of 4 priority provinces (Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Inhambane)</b>							
/1. Support for furnishing and equipment of the delegations	ADNAP			X	X	X	X
/2. Training of technicians and directors	ADNAP			X	X	X	X
<b>Output B.2.2. Performance capacity created in 15 district administrations to promote the management of artisanal fisheries</b>							

/1. Carrying out viability studies for the creation of district fisheries administration capacity	ADNAP		X	X	X	X
/2. Designing of district plans for the management of artisanal fisheries including technical assistance	ADNAP		X	X	X	X
/3. Training of trainers for local administration staff	ADNAP		X	X	X	X
<b>Output B.2.3. Capacity for regular monitoring in 4 provinces in regard to the main artisanal fisheries is created</b>						
/1. Creation of liaising system with IDPPE and IIP (incl. identification of biological monitoring, fishing, socio-economic indicators, etc)	ADNAP		X	X	X	
/2. Implementation of the system for analysis and formulation of management recommendations including training and technical assistance	ADNAP		X	X	X	X
<b>Output B.2.4. Management plans are designed and/or updated for the most important commercial fisheries</b>						
/1. Design of location plans of the fishing activities	ADNAP					
/2. Shrimp and Sofala Bank	ADNAP		X	X	X	X
/3. Shrimp from the south of the Sofala Bank	ADNAP		X			
/4. Deep water shrimp and other crustaceans	ADNAP			X		
/5. Demersal fish from the line fisheries	ADNAP		X			
/6. Support in the follow-up of management plans	ADNAP		X	X	X	X
/7. On-the-job training activities with technical assistance	ADNAP		X	X	X	X
<b>Output B.2.5. Regulatory framework for the management of aquatic conservation areas in place</b>						
/1. Design of proposals including institutional arrangements	ADNAP		X	X		
/2. Discussion of the proposal	ADNAP			X		
/3. Control of implementation of the management in area under the fisheries sector	ADNAP			X	X	
/4. On-the-job training with technical assistance in fisheries management	ADNAP		X	X	X	X
<b>Output B.2.6. The regulations of Marine Fishing, Inland Fishing and Recreational and Sport Fishing has been reviewed</b>						
/1. Design of regulation proposal incl. technical assistance	ADNAP		X	X		
/2. Dissemination and discussion of the regulation proposal	ADNAP			X	X	X
/3. Campaign on responsible fishing	ADNAP			X	X	X
<b>Output B.2.7. Information on alternative technical solution for monitoring kapenta fleet in place by 2014.</b>						
/1. Study and decision	ADNAP		X			
/2. Implementation of measures	ADNAP			X	X	X
<b>Output B.2.8. National coordination of fisheries administration</b>						
/1. Meetings on the state of exploitation of the resources and the management of the fisheries and balance of activities	INSTITUTIONS		X	X	X	X
/2. Arranging and participation in meetings and other national and international events on fisheries management	INSTITUTIONS		X	X	X	X

<b>Output B.2.9. International coordination of fisheries administration</b>						
/1. Establishment of one budget line	Ministry	X	X			
/2. Meetings on the state of exploitation of the resources and the management of the fisheries and balance of activities	INSTITUTIONS		X	X	X	X
<b>C. Strengthened capacity for planning and monitoring of the sector</b>						
<b>Output C.1.1. A statistical and monitoring system for the fisheries sector has been created and implemented (main coordination project) by the end of 2015</b>						
/1. Organization of the central and provincial departments of statistics (Maputo, Sofala, Tete, Zambézia, Nampula)	DNEPP		X	X	X	X
/2. Software and equipment for programming and operations						
/3. Writing the technical norms of the central and provincial departments, including aggregation procedures of statistics and its implementation from the sub-systems and technical assistance	DNEPP		X	X	X	X
/4. Establishment of norms on monitoring of development plans, programs and projects of the sector	DNEPP		X	X		
/5. Technical norms on human resources statistics and statistical implementation	DNEPP		X	X		
/6. Project administration/coordination, workshops and technical assistance	DNEPP		X	X	X	X
/7. Training of technicians	DNEPP		X	X	X	X
/8. Dissemination of statistical information	DNEPP	X	X	X	X	X
/9. Database and analytic tools for artisanal fisheries based on the established collection system established ( <i>technical assistance, training and implementation</i> )	IIP/DNEPP					
<b>Output C.1.2. Capacity built for policy formulation and development planning instruments established</b>						
/1. Assistance in formulation of sectorial and sub-sectorial documents	DNEPP		X	X	X	X
/2. Training	DNEPP		X	X	X	
/3. Meetings, seminars and workshops on policies and sectorial planning	DNEPP		X	X	X	X
/4. Technical Assistance	DNEPP		X	X	X	X
<b>Output C.1.4. A training and education program based on the Human Resource Development Plan in place and implemented by mid-2014</b>						
/1. The development of the plan for training and education						
/2. Higher education and short course scholarships	DRH		X	X	X	X
<b>D. Enhanced surveillance of Mozambique's EEZ</b>						
<i>Activities defined may be subjected to change upon completion of MCS external evaluation</i>						
<b>Output D.1. Surveillance in EEZ implemented</b>						
/1. External review of the performance of the surveillance vessels is conducted						
/2. Surveillance of the EEZ (N/P "Antillas Reefer", Golfinho, mobile brigades)	DNF	X	X	X	X	
/3. The conversion of the Golfinho into a petrol vessel	DNF	X	X	X		
/4. Review and implementation of guidelines, procedures for inspection etc.	DNF		X			

/5. Long term technical assistance in planning and evaluation of operations	DNF	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Output D.2. Capacity to support the monitoring in the districts and to advise and train local fishermen in "Safety at sea"</b>						
/1. Creation of mobile brigades to support monitoring district artisanal fishing	DNF		X			
/2. Technical training of inspectors incl. "Safety at Sea"-training	DNF		X	X	X	
/3. Operational support of the operations of mobile brigades	DNF		X	X	X	X
<b>E. Improved sector response in relation to cross-cutting issues</b>						
<b>E.1. Prevention of HIV/AIDS</b>						
<b>Output E.1. Disseminate the risk of HIV/AIDS in vulnerable districts within the fisheries sector</b>						
/1. Training of extension workers in fishing and aquaculture in all provinces with support from the Ministry of Health	DRH		X	X	X	X
/2. Training courses for members of the fishing and aquaculture centres	IDPPE/DRH		X	X	X	X
/3. Training material	DRH		X	X	X	X
<b>E.2. Gender</b>						
<b>Output E.2.1. The Fisheries sector is fully implementing the gender strategy coordinated by the Gender Unit by 2017.</b>						
/1. Finalization of the Fish Market Project	IDPPE	X	X			
/2. Meetings for discussion preparation and integration of a gender strategy into sector working plans	Gender unit		X			
/3. Participation in national and international meetings incl. short term training	Gender unit		X	X	X	X
/4. Development of a tailored short course for technicians and extension workers on gender in fisheries						
/5. 8 regional (Maputo, South, Central and North) short course training workshops						
/6. Establish a monitoring system in terms of gender	Gender unit	X	X			
<b>Output E.2.2. Enhanced socio-economic involvement of women in communities in one pilot province dependent on small scale fishing and aquaculture through value chain related activities</b>						
/1. Development of a pilot project (post a fact finding study financed separately)	Gender Unit		X			
/2. Implementation of pilot project by mid 2014	IDPPE/INAQUA		X	X	X	X
<b>E.3. Good governance</b>						
<b>Output E.3. Transparent and well-managed fisheries sector</b>						
/1. Dissemination of information on the situation and socio-economic importance of the fisheries sector	MdP		X	X		
/2. Creation/update of content on the website of the Ministry of Fisheries	MdP		X	X	X	X
/3. Carrying out and implementation of the anti-corruption plan	MdP		X	X	X	X
<b>E.4. Culture</b>						
<b>Output E.4. Fisheries Museum in operation by 2014</b>						
/1. Finalizing the construction of the Fisheries Museum	FFP	X	X			

/2. Technical training including technical assistance	FFP	X	X	X		
<b>E.5. Environment</b> <b>Output E.5. The Fisheries sector is involved in dialogue and decision in environmental activities where the fisheries sector is impacted</b>						
/1. Carrying out sectorial studies on the socio- economic impact of climate change on activities in fisheries and aquaculture in Mozambique	ADNAP		X	X	X	X
/2. Creation and implementation of a strategy plan for the Ministry's involvement in environmental governance and decision making processes	MdP/DNEPP	X	X			
<b>F. Program coordination</b> <b>Output F.1. The program is efficiently and effectively managed</b>						
/1. Program Manager for the program period is hired	DNEPP	X	X	X	X	X
/2. Contract for institutional cooperation with CDCF is signed and operational	DNEPP	X	X	X	X	X
/3. Mid-term review has been conducted	DNEPP			X		
/4. Recommendations from mid-term review has been implemented	MdP/DNEPP				X	X
<b>Output F.2. Monitoring framework for the Programme in place and used</b>	DNEPP	X	X			

## Annex 7

### Budget by year, programme component, subcomponents and output

Component/Subcomponent/Output/Activity	2013 (Ils)	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
<b>A. Supported efforts for the increase of sustainable production of fish for domestic consumption</b>	<b>315,00</b>	<b>5 000,00</b>	<b>1 481,00</b>	<b>498,00</b>	<b>310,00</b>	<b>7 604,00</b>
<u>Output A.1.1.</u> The Beira and Maputo Laboratories fully functioning as well as technicians and extensionists trained on sanitary quality assurance		133	153	103	60	449
<u>Output A.1.2.</u> Decentralization of the efforts for promoting development at the district level through education of technicians is in place		100	100	75		275
Sub-Total A.1. Subcomponent Small Scale Fisheries (IDPPE/INIP)	<b>0</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>724</b>
<u>Output A.2.1.</u> Aquaculture centre (CEPAQ) for production of 6 million fingerlings in 2015 and 30 million in 2017 created in Mapapa	315,00	4 577,00	1 058,00	200	150	6 300,00
<u>Output A.2.2.</u> General regulation of aquaculture is revised		60	50	10		120
<u>Output A.2.3.</u> Small scale aquaculture promoted and disease control carried out through focus on training and education in fish diseases		130	120	110	100	460
Sub-Total A.2. Subcomponent Small Scale Aquaculture (INAQUA)	<b>315,00</b>	<b>4 767,00</b>	<b>1 228,00</b>	<b>320,00</b>	<b>250,00</b>	<b>6 880,00</b>
<b>B. Support to the sustainable management of fisheries resources accessible to small-scale fishing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 098,00</b>	<b>1 093,00</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>3 312,00</b>
<u>Output B.1.1.</u> Knowledge about the state of exploitation of the most important fishery resources		200	240	120	220	780
<u>Output B.1.2.</u> Improved fisheries management of Cahora Bassa		222	194	90		506
<u>Output B.1.3.</u> Capacity built on bio-economics		80	80	50	20	230
<u>Output B.1.4.</u> Plan for genetic enhancement of species of tilapia for fry production in CEPAQ in place by 2014		30	50	20	10	110
Sub-Total B.1. Subcomponent Fisheries Research (IIP)	<b>0</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1626</b>
<u>Output B.2.1.</u> Decentralization of the ADNAP and capacity building in 4 priority provinces (Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala and Inhambane)		120	120	70	50	360
<u>Output B.2.2.</u> Performance capacity created in 15 district administrations to promote the management of artisanal fisheries		60	90	80	41	271
<u>Output B.2.3.</u> Capacity for regular monitoring in 4 provinces in regard to the main artisanal fisheries is created		66	52	30	20	168
<u>Output B.2.4.</u> Management plans are designed and/or updated for the most important commercial fisheries		80	80	60	40	260
<u>Output B.2.5.</u> Regulatory framework for the management of aquatic conservation areas in place		50	25	10		85



<u>Output B.2.6.</u> The regulations of Marine Fishing, Inland Fishing and Recreational and Sport Fishing has been reviewed		90	62	20	10	182
<u>Output B.2.7.</u> Information on alternative technical solution for monitoring kapenta fleet in place by 2014		50	40	40	30	160
<u>Output B.2.8.</u> National coordination of fisheries administration		15	20	15	10	60
<u>Output B.2.9.</u> International coordination of fisheries administration		35	40	35	30	140
Sub-Total B.2. Subcomponent of Fisheries Management (ADNAP)	<b>0</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1686</b>
<b>C. Strengthened capacity for planning and monitoring of the sector</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>2302</b>
<u>Output C.1.1.</u> A statistical and monitoring system for the fisheries sector has been created and implemented (main coordination project) by end of 2015		300	430	270	160	1160
<u>Output C.1.3.</u> Capacity built for policy formulation and development planning instruments established		200	160	72	50	482
<u>Output C.1.4.</u> A training and education program based on the Human Resource Development Plan in place and implemented by mid-2014		120	220	220	100	660
<b>D. Enhanced surveillance of Mozambique's EEZ</b>	<b>1 730,00</b>	<b>5 278,00</b>	<b>2 185,00</b>	<b>1 400,00</b>	<b>20,00</b>	<b>10 613,00</b>
<u>Output D.1.</u> Surveillance in EEZ implemented	1 730,00	5178	2000	1250		10 158,00
<u>Output D.2.</u> Capacity to support the monitoring in the districts and to advise and train local fishermen in "Safety at sea"	0	100	185	150	20	455
<b>E. Improved sector response in relation to cross-cutting issues</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1218</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>3259</b>
<b>E.1. Prevention of HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>
<u>Output E.1.</u> Disseminate the risk of HIV/AIDS in vulnerable districts within the fisheries sector		50	50	50	50	200
<b>E.2. Gender</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1227</b>
<u>Output E.2.1.</u> A coordination system for gender activities in MoF is established	26	35	140	140	70	411
<u>Output E.2.2.</u> Enhanced socio-economic involvement of women in communities in one pilot province dependent on small scale fishing and aquaculture through value chain related activities	125	185	225	200	81	816
<b>E.3. Good governance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>132</b>
<u>Output E.3</u> Transparent and well-managed fisheries sector		27	40	40	25	132
<b>E.4. Culture</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1585</b>
<u>Output E.4.</u> Fisheries Museum in operation by 2014	704	881	0	0	0	1585
<b>E.5. Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>115</b>
<u>Output E.5.</u> The Fisheries sector is involved in dialogue and decision in environmental activities where the fisheries sector is impacted.		40	30	30	15	115
<b>F. Program coordination</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1910</b>
<u>Output F.1.</u> The program is efficiently and effectively managed	400	630	350	300	230	1910
<b>Governmental Contribution</b>		300	300	300	300	1200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 300,00</b>	<b>14 144,00</b>	<b>6 704,00</b>	<b>4 160,00</b>	<b>1 892,00</b>	<b>30 200,00</b>

