



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES

Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Pesca de Pequena Escala



CO-MANAGEMENT FOR FISHERIES SUSTAINABILITY
MOZAMBIKAN EXPERIENCES & CHALLENGES

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Outline

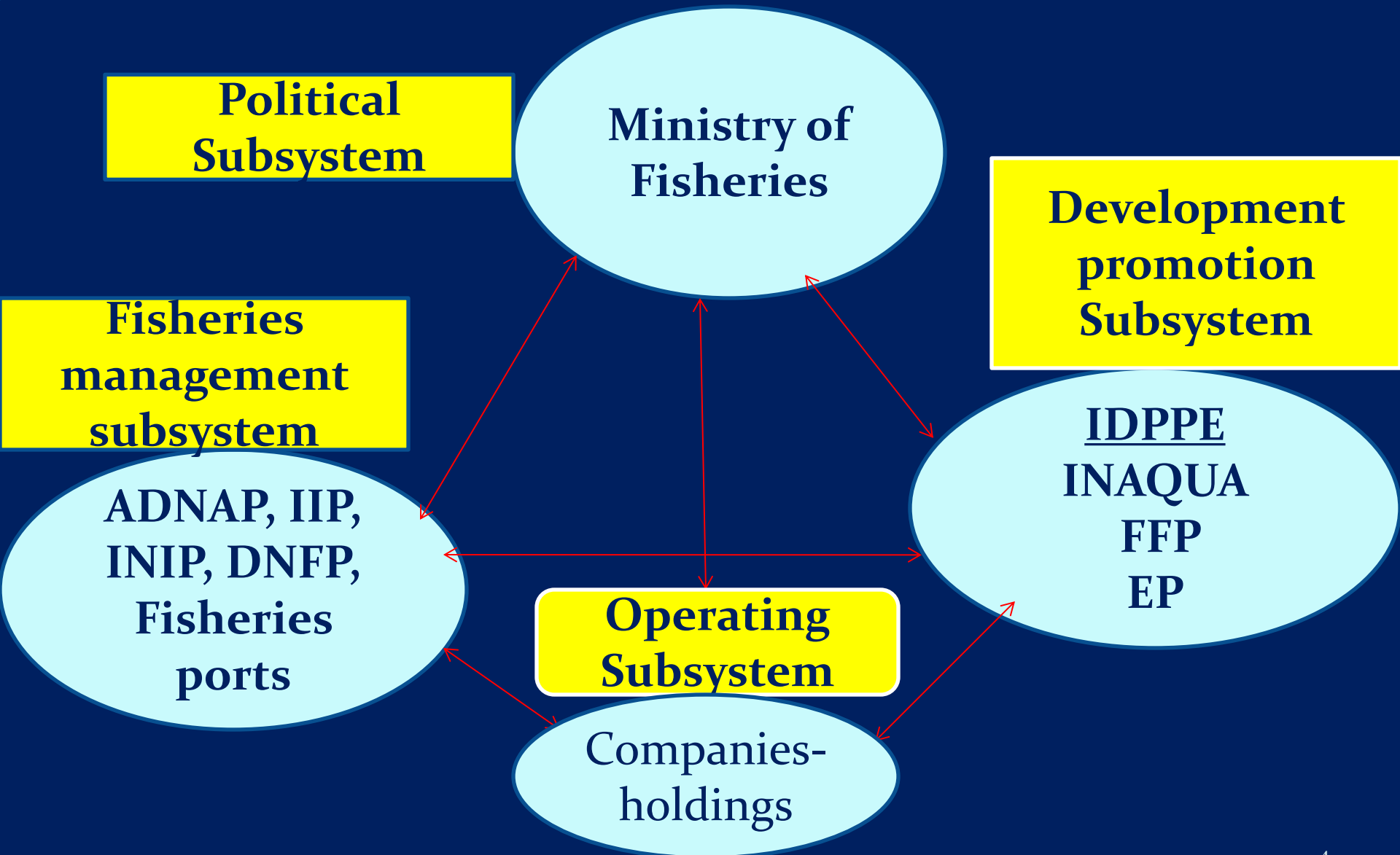
1. Mozambican Fisheries Sector General Information
2. Co-management System
3. Co-management System Structure and Representation
4. Results
5. Lessons and Challenges
6. Opportunities
7. Conclusion

General information

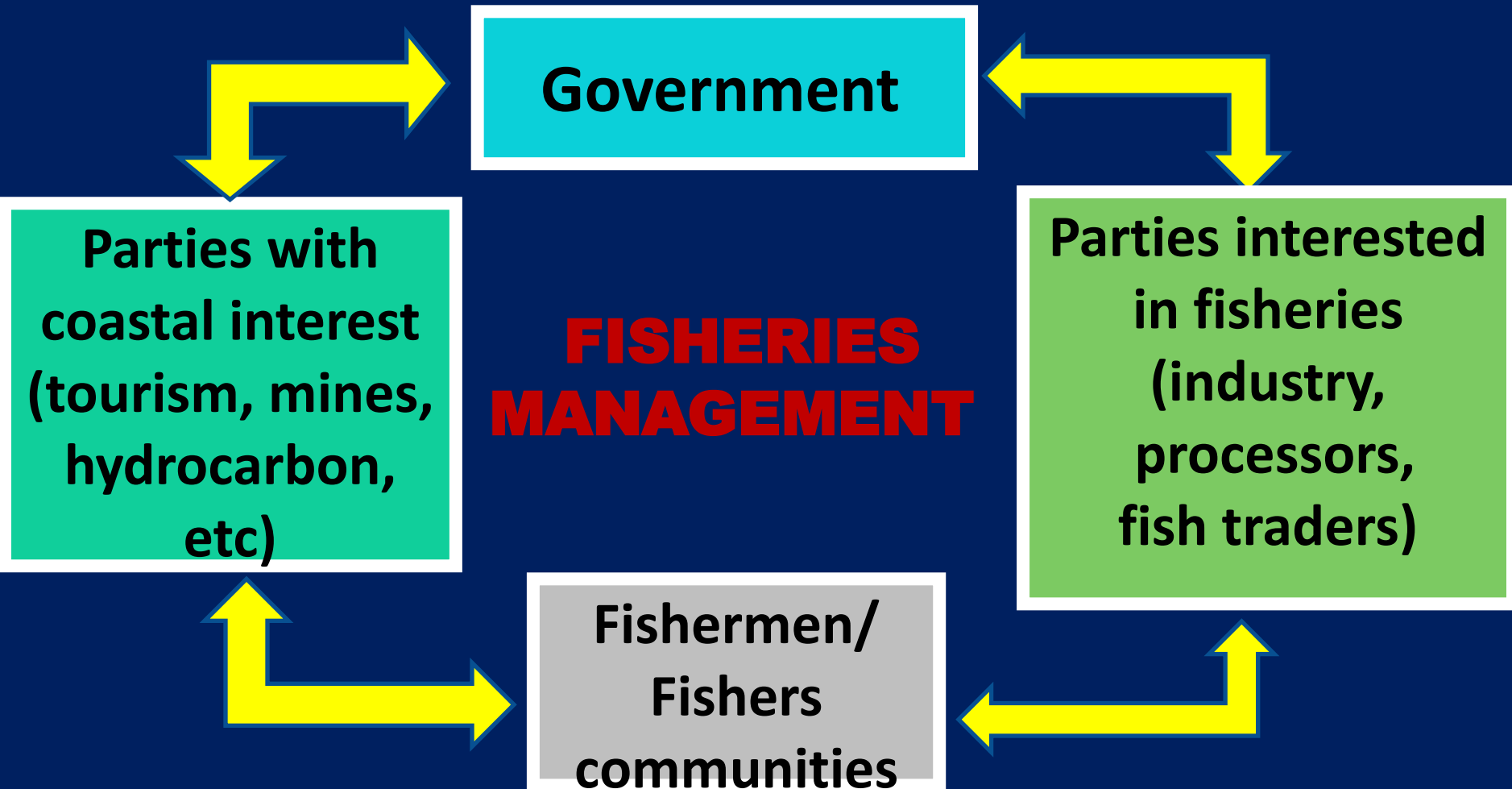


- Coastal line: 2.700 Km
- Fisheries potential: 338.000 tons
- 50% of the population animal protein intake comes from fish
- Artisanal fisheries:
 - Artisanal fishermen: 352.252
 - 85% of country's total catch (220.301 tons)

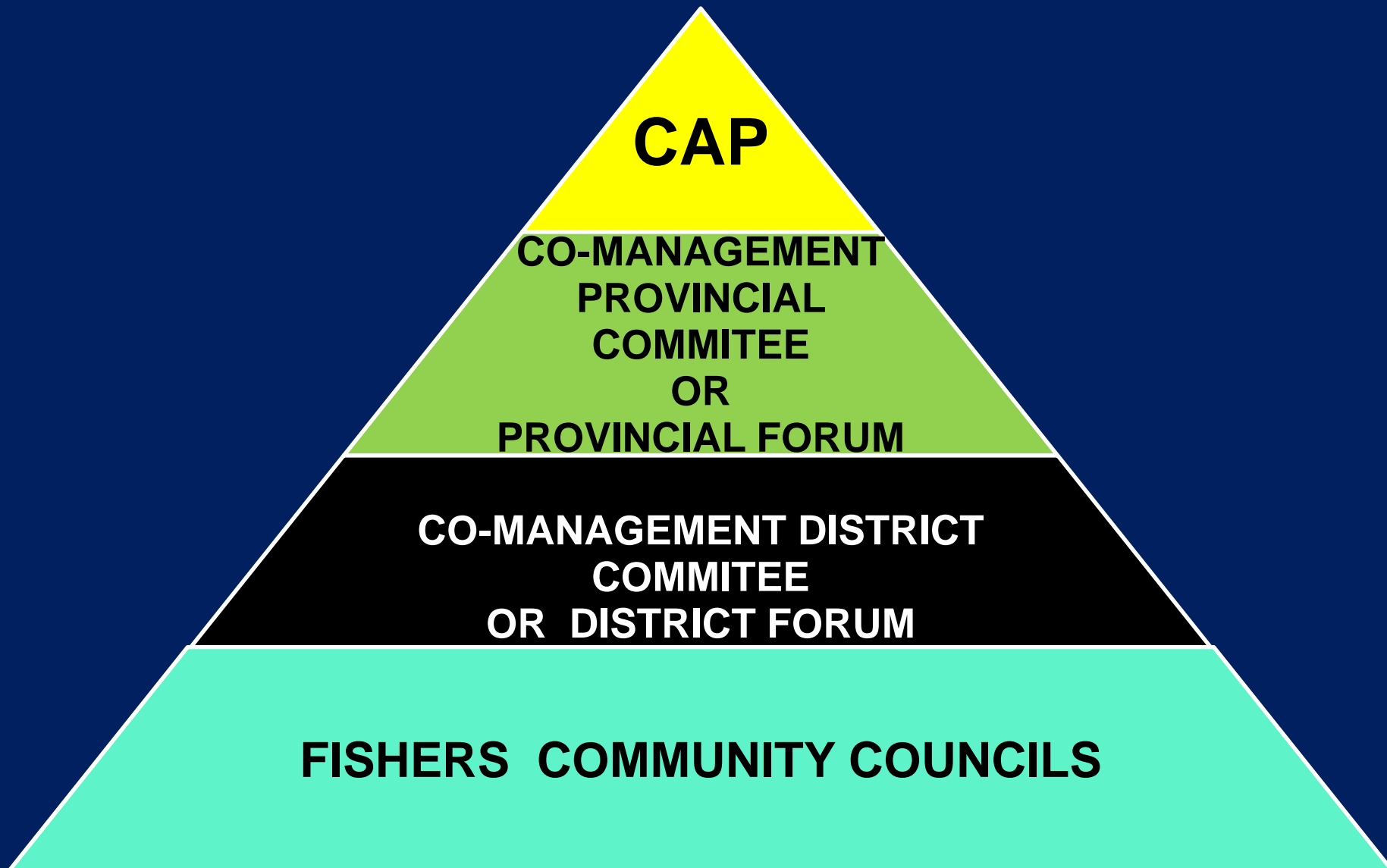
Mozambican Public Fisheries Administration



Mozambican Co-Management System



Mozambican Co-Management System Structure and Representation



Ministerial Decree (2006)

- ❑ CCP (Fishers Community Councils) Creation
→ big commitment with co-management

New Fisheries Law (Nov 2013)

- ❑ Participative management model/ co-management:
 - ❑ New intervention strategy for sustainable management and fisheries development
 - ❑ Preferential on fisheries management – viable alternative for government and fisheries resources users effective participation on the elaboration and implementation process of management measures .

Why co-management?

- Administration incapacity to deal alone with local overfishing signs – centralized management system without desired results.
- Outbreak of local conflicts between fisheries resources users.
- Need to defend local communities preferential rights of access to the resources.
- Eliminate harmful practices with fishing and environment degradation.

Vision to implement co-management

- Assure fishing communities right to access the fisheries, protecting and promoting well-being.
- Fishing communities participation on planning and application of fisheries legislation measures.
- Creation of a favourable environment for the co-existence of artisanal fishermen, semi-industrial and industrial boats owners.
- Favour sustainable fisheries and protect biodiversity.

Motivation to scale co-management

- Government recognition of Fishers Community Councils, opening opportunities for their legalization.
- Communities greater participation on the elaboration and execution of fisheries management local plans.
- Greater legitimacy and adoption of Artisanal Fisheries Management Measures inside the communities.

Lessons and Challenges

- **Financial resources** – great initial investments on financial and human resources
- **Conflict of perspectives** – Mistrust about the new strategy implication and risks.
 - Establishment of Working Principles based on Co-management agreements between national /provincial and district fisheries administration.
- **Knowledge transfer to the districts to elaborate and approve local management plans** – trained personnel.
- **Local governments involved on fisheries local management.**
- **Information use and transfer** – Extend information¹¹

Opportunities

- World level tendency to adopt natural resources participative management methods.
- New Fisheries Law establishes legal framework to support co-management initiatives.
- State local bodies de-centralization processes – certain competences transferred from central to local level (licencing and controlling)
- Mobilization of Government Investment

Conclusion

- Artisanal fisheries management, including co-management, is a complex process, slow to implement.
- Participative management is an experimental way, many times works by trial and error along the way.
- Although problems and resolution processes can look alike, specific solutions need to be found locally.
- **Courage is necessary to face implementing risks, inasmuch the State has the political responsibility for an eventual public resources mismanagement.**

Thanks! Obrigado!

