

Strategic plan

for the artisanal fishing sub-sector of Mozambique (PESPA)

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Funding for Artisanal Fishing – 2 October 2007 (allAfrica.com)

(Maputo) The Mozambican Fisheries Ministry, through its National Institute for the Development of Small Scale Fishing (IDPPE), has been raising funds to carry out a Strategic Plan for this sector during the 2007-2011 period.

According to the IDPPE director, Simiao Lopes, the plan is budgeted at 54 million US dollars, of which only half is already available, just enough to cover activities up until 2009. Hence the need to raise more funds for the rest of the period until 2011.

The money now available was contributed by the Mozambican government and some of its multilateral partners, including the African Development Bank (ADB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the governments of Norway and Belgium.

The money available covers the central and northern coastal provinces (Sofala, Zambezia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado). No funds are yet available for the south of the country, or for artisanal fisheries on inland waters (such as Niassa and Cahora Bassa lakes).

Due to the shortage of funds, officials of the Fisheries Ministry met in Maputo on Monday with donors to present the plan, explain the interventions under way, and try to raise the money that is still missing.

"The plan that we are presenting to our partners is a guiding instrument for the work of the Fisheries Ministry, through the IDPPE, to promote the development of artisanal fishing", said Lopes.

He added that the objective of the plan is to improve the fishermen's living conditions, expressed as larger household income, better housing, access to health services, food security, and the pro-active capacity to take local development initiatives.

The idea is to give small scale fishermen access to credit, which will allow a growth of this sector by about 30 per cent, and better insertion in both the domestic and the regional markets.

With improved conditions, support infrastructures and complementary services, small scale operators will be able to diversify their catch and improve its quality.

The 2002 fishing census counted 90,000 small scale fishermen, operating in 1,200 centres, with 24,000 boats, of which only three per cent used motors

The artisanal fisheries Strategic Plan was approved by the government in March this year.

Background

- Mozambican fisheries administration separates into two components:
Fisheries management (DNAP, IIP and INIP) and **development promotion** (IDPPE, FFP and EP).
- There are **central** and **provincial** bodies of both components

IDPPE – intentional role

- Established in 1987 to promote development of artisanal fishing through integrated projects
- The responsibility area includes fish capture and fish processing techniques, improvement of social conditions, infrastructure as well as sustaining sound fish stock resources

IDPPE – current problem

- The last decades IDPPE more and more has been administrating projects
- No administrative capacity has been available for overall coordination and to ensure consistency between different projects

Current situation of Mozambican artisanal fisheries



- Large number of fishers

In 2002: 100,000 people directly depending on artisanal fishing, of whom 70,000 were fishers, the rest collectors and divers. In addition 5,600 processors and 2,200 naval carpenters. 650 fishing centres

- High diversity of fishing activities

91% of catches (130,000 tonnes) from artisanal fishing

- Low degree of capitalisation in catch production

- Poorly developed fish markets

- Some gears are considered being destructive

- Limited biological knowledge on exploited resources and ecosystems

- Conflicting interests in the coastal zone

Current situation - problems

- Unfavourable social conditions in fishing communities
- Low returns from artisanal fishing
- Inadequate marketing conditions
- Limited access to financial services
- Poor performance from public institutions

Government's Development Strategy

- PARPA II, Mozambique's PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) for 2006-09
- The Fisheries Master Plan of 1994
- Fisheries Sector Development Plan 2002-06

PESPA – Immediate objectives



- Better health, education and water supply conditions
- Higher returns from fishing activities based on traditional methods alongside with more advanced forms of fishing
- Expanded networks for marketing fisheries products and inputs
- Financial services, not only aimed at fishing, but all community activities

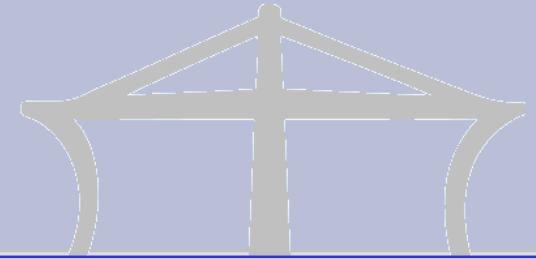
Fisheries development

– some overall perspectives

- Biological growth
- Resource rent
- Value of time (discounting)
- Market performance
- Government responsibilities:
 - Poverty reduction and food security
 - Public goods/infrastructure
 - Economic growth – poverty prevention
 - Proper management



Development phases



Fishery Phases	Technology	Infra-structures	Market linkages	Unit cost of effort	Unit price of harvest	Financial services
I	Feeble	Poor, very difficult access	Weak	Low	Poor	Not available
II	Basic	Irregular access	Restricted	Increasing	Low	Available with difficulty, high interest rates
III	Basic	Regular access, ice irregular	Under development	Increasing	Increasing	Available, high interest rates
IV	Under development	Available roads, water and electricity, ice	Developed	Falling	Increasing	Available, normal interest rates



Possible consequences

- Community development and reduced number of fishers
- Capitalisation of fishing effort and reduced activity in subsistence fisheries
- Increased total fishing effort and increased pressure on fish stock resources, overfishing



PESPA: 10 year vision

- Artisanal fishing will still be undertaken a subsistence basis
- Increasingly linked to market dynamics:
Forms of commercial artisanal fishing
- Greater number of complementary fishing services
(maintenance, marketing, financial services, ice, conservation etc.)
- Higher quality and greater diversification of fisheries products