



Report of the Mozambique National Awareness Workshop

for component 3.2.1 of the

Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ

27 July 2017
VIP Grande Hotel
Maputo, Mozambique

Prepared by BirdLife South Africa



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Workshop Report

Project: FAO-GEF Project *Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ* (GCP/GLO/365/GFF)

Reporting organisation: BirdLife South Africa

Report prepared by: Nini van der Merwe

Mozambique National Awareness Workshop for BirdLife component of the GEF funded FAO Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project (Output 3.2.1) 27 July 2017, Maputo, Mozambique

BirdLife South Africa report

Aims of the workshop

The broad outcome of the National Awareness Workshop is that the use of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures is enhanced and accelerated by fleets operating in critical fishing areas of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (Project Output 3.2.1a). One of the main aims of this workshop was to identify the constraints currently preventing Mozambique from complying with their Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) observing and reporting requirements, and to assist them with finding creative solutions. This was placed in context of reporting and observer coverage requirements of relevant tuna RFMOs: the IOTC. Another aim was to discuss the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and how this process/methodology could be used to inspect vessels for seabird bycatch mitigation measures.

Broad project outline

The Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project is the largest of four projects that constitute the Common Oceans Program. The objective of the project is to achieve responsibility, efficiency, and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ (Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction), through the systemic application of an ecosystem approach in tuna fisheries.

With support from BirdLife International, BirdLife South Africa (BLSA) is responsible for the implementation of Output 3.2.1 of the project. The revised objectives of Output 3.2.1 are linked to two outputs:

- **Output 3.2.1a:** *The use of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures is enhanced and accelerated by fleets operating in critical fishing areas of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and additional methods to monitor the uptake, use and effectiveness of these measures are tested.*
- **Output 3.2.1b:** *The capacity of national institutions to manage and conduct analyses of seabird bycatch data and the effectiveness of bycatch mitigation measures is strengthened, and assessment methods are harmonised to facilitate a joint tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organization (tRFMO) assessment of the current bycatch mitigation measures contained in the relevant Conservation and Management Measures.*

Output 3.2.1 will be achieved through four separate, but linked, elements. This report outlines the outcomes of the Mozambique National Awareness workshop held under Element 1. The main outcomes under this element are to 1) improve awareness of seabird bycatch and its mitigation; and 2) build capacity of the national observer programme, government representatives and the fishing industry to effectively implement best practice seabird bycatch mitigation based on best practice in Mozambique.

Background – Mozambique

The 25° South latitude runs through the bay of Maputo. Therefore, a large number of vessels operating out of Mozambique actively fish south of 25° South. As members of the IOTC, Mozambican vessels that fish in this area, have to comply with IOTC Res 11/04, 12/06, 13/03 and 10/02. Mozambique expressed that their biggest concern is institutional capacity. Their tuna longline industry is in its inception phase, and they do not yet have the facilities and processes in place to actively monitor and regulate it. Mozambique is also not a market state for tuna – all catch, both local and foreign caught, is exported. Mozambique therefore currently gains very little from issuing licenses for tuna fishing within Mozambican waters. However, they are in the process of expanding this industry, and realise that it would be beneficial for them to implement regulations and protocols at this time, rather than making changes once the systems are already in place.

Participants

Participants were welcomed on behalf of the Mozambican Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), by the Permanent Secretary, Narci de Premegi, and on behalf of BirdLife South Africa by Andrea Angel.

The meeting was attended by multiple staff members from the Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP), National Directorate of Operations (DNOP), Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and the Institute for Fisheries Research (IIP). Representatives of the Mozambican fishing companies EMATUM and PAR Ltd. were present. A representative from Navermar, a Mozambican joint-venture (JV) fishery facilitation company attended. World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Mozambique was also present. Two BirdLife South Africa (BLSA) and one Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) personnel delivered the workshop. A full list of participants is provided in **Annex 1**.

Summary of presentations and facilitated discussions

The workshop agenda is provided in **Annex 2**.

The workshop was designed to give a broad understanding of the Common Oceans Tuna Project, an introduction to what is required by the tRFMOs in terms of seabird bycatch mitigation measures and reporting requirements, as well as current research available for each measure. Furthermore, we wanted to inform participants of the options available for implementing best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures, so as to enable them to decide which measures would work best in their fleet. We also discussed the current challenges and obstacles that are preventing the implementation of a functioning and representative (across National and JV fleets) observer programme in Mozambican waters.

A summary of each presentation is listed below:

1. FAO Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project: an outline of the four components of the project and the aims of the workshop. Participants also had the opportunity to mention what they expected from the workshop.
2. Introduction to seabird biology, conservation status and threats: basic information on seabird biology and why seabirds are vulnerable to being victims of accidental bycatch.
3. Aspects of incidental global seabird bycatch in the tuna longline fleet, including Mozambique's position: a brief look at current information available on the global effect of tuna longline industry on seabird population, based on *Global seabird bycatch in longline fisheries*, (Anderson et al. 2011)

4. IOTC guidelines for the conservation of seabirds, reporting requirements and applicable seabird bycatch mitigation measures: discussion of IOTC Res 11/04, 12/06, 13/03 and 10/02. Also presented and introduction, basic functioning and some current research of hook pods, sliding leads and bird-scaring lines.
5. Description of longline tuna fleet operating in Mozambican waters (National and Foreign), management and constraints: a presentation by IIP on the current status and number of vessels within the Mozambican tuna fleet.
6. Description of the fishing data collection process and Mozambican Observer Programme: a presentation by ADNAP on the type of data collected and also the functionality of the current observer programme.
7. Interactions between seabirds and shrimp trawling fishery in the Boa Paz Area, Southern Mozambique: a presentation on recent studies done in the field. This presentation was included because we felt it would be beneficial to encourage interaction and cooperation between MIMAIP, IIP and WWF. WWF also has experience in running field studies within the fisheries section, which could be beneficial information to share with MIMAIP and IIP at a later stage.
8. Port States Measures: How vessel compliance can support the reduction of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing.
9. National Plan of Action – Seabirds (NPOA-S) for Mozambique: a discussion on how to go about composing and implementing an NPOA-S according to FAO guidelines.

Facilitated discussions:

Apart from the presentations, there were also well structured and mediated discussions on the challenges of addressing the problem of incidental seabird bycatch in the tuna longline industry in Mozambican waters. Ways in which to improve the compliance of domestic, foreign and JV vessels under IOTC were among the key discussion points. After a brief presentation, there was also a discussion on implementing an NPOA-S in Mozambique.

A few key points that were raised/discussed during these sessions:

- ADNAP recently approved a plan for national tuna fishing development, which aims to look at challenges around the need for developing the Mozambican tuna fishing industry.
- Mozambique voiced that their biggest challenge at the moment is institutional capacity.
- Mozambican fleet has to go to South Africa for vessels to be serviced.
- All hooks and lines are imported, this creates complications and challenges with implementing policies.
- Mozambique is not a market state for tuna – all catch (national and foreign vessels) is exported.
- Mozambique feels that they get very limited benefit from issuing fishing licences within Mozambican waters.
- The presence of processing factories in Mozambique would increase the economic gain from the tuna industry.
- The tuna longline industry is in its inception phase. Development of a national fleet is a national priority at the moment.
- At present, the foreign fleet has a larger presence than the national fleet.
- Recently, 11 observers were registered – there has very recently been capacity building in this area.
- Mozambican observers only cover the national fleet – no foreign or “joint-venture (JV)” vessels coverage at this stage. This is mostly due to a lack of capacity within the observer programme.
- Mozambique does not have a JV fleet in the traditional sense. Foreign vessels can apply for a fishing license in Mozambican waters. This process is facilitated via a

third (Mozambican) party.

- Mozambique expressed interest in designing and implementing an NPOA-S. They did however also mention that they are still in the process of finalising their NPOA for sharks, and that they would require assistance with writing and implementing an NPOA-S.
- Mozambique voiced concern that their observers do not have well developed seabird ID skills.
- BLSA discussed the possibility of Mozambique adjusting their current logbooks to include seabird data collection.

Going forward with the project - next steps

The following next steps for Mozambique were noted from discussions:

1. Observer Training: BLSA has offered one (possibly two, if one is an observer trainer) positions for Mozambican observers to partake in an Observer Training Workshop hosted in Cape Town later this year. Discussions are underway.
2. One of the challenges that Mozambique voiced, was the lack of institutional capacity. BLSA suggested that they require a Mozambican crew member be employed by foreign vessels applying for licenses. This will create employment, build the capacity of Mozambican crew, and facilitate technology transfer to Mozambique.
3. BLSA will share information on Seabird Identification guides, in Portuguese, with MIMAIP, ADNAP and IIP.
4. BLSA will share the current South African Pelagic Longline (PLL) fishing permit conditions and Port Inspection sheets with Mozambique, so that they can possibly use it as a starting point for altering their own permit system.
5. BLSA will instruct the observer attending the Cape Town workshop on how to go about testing alternative materials for the construction of bird-scaring (tori) lines. These lines can then be built and tested on Mozambican vessels.
6. The selected observer will also undergo intense training on how to correctly ID seabird species.
7. BLSA will suggest an independent consultant for NPOA-S.
8. BLSA will assist Mozambique in investigating sustainable market access for developing their tuna.
9. BLSA would like to suggest that Mozambique consider launching a Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) – this action could assist in launching a sustainable market.
10. BLSA will send online papers relating to seabird bycatch in the fishing industry to Mozambique, as per request on monitoring and evaluation form.
11. Pete Watt-Pringle will engage with Mr Domingos Chivure (DNOP) with regards to getting information on how Mozambique engages with vessels from other states. This could potentially lead to an information exchange between Mozambique and BLSA when vessels that are visited by our Port-Based Outreach Officer overlap with vessels docking in Mozambique.

Survey of workshop participants

A post-workshop questionnaire was developed (see Annex 3) to assess the usefulness of the workshop and to receive constructive feedback from participants that can be used in the development and implementation of future workshops. In total, 7 participants completed the questionnaire. Participants involved in the organisation and implementation of the workshop did not complete the survey. The survey and assessment, was conducted by Nini van der Merwe. A summary of the questions and responses is included below. The original questions and scoring guidelines are provided in **Annex 3**.

Q1. *[How useful was the information presented at the workshop?]* **83,5%** of participants thought the information was **very useful**, **12,5%** of participants thought the information presented was **somewhat useful** and **4%** thought it was **not useful**. The highest ranked topics were: *FAO ABNJ Common Oceans programme introduction; Introduction to seabird biology, conservation status and threats not limited to the Tuna Longline industry; Description of Mozambican tuna longline fleet – management and constraints* and the discussion on *Challenges of addressing the problem of incidental seabird bycatch in the longline industry operating in national waters*.

Q2. *[How clearly did the organisers present material?]* **88%** of participants thought information was presented **very clearly** while **13%** thought it was presented **moderately clearly**.

Q3. *[Did the organisers allow enough time for the facilitated discussions?]* **100%** of participants thought that the amount of time allocated for discussion was **good**.

Q4. *[Was the workshop long enough?]* **93%** of participants thought it was **about right**, while **7%** thought it was **too short**.

Q5. *[Overall, how would you rate the workshop?]* **67%** of participants rated the workshop as **very good** while **33%** rated it as **good**.

Q6. *[How would you rate your understanding of IOTC resolutions on seabird bycatch and reporting requirements BEFORE the workshop?]* **21%** of participants said their understanding was **poor**, and **50%** said their understanding was **good**, and **29%** rated their understanding as **expert**.

Q7. *[How would you rate your understanding of IOTC resolutions on seabird bycatch and reporting requirements AFTER the workshop?]* **53%** of participants said their understanding was **good** and **47%** considered themselves as **expert**.

Q8a. *[Do you have concerns about implementing bird-scaring (Tori) lines?]* On average, **38%** had **no concern**, **23%** were **somewhat concerned** and **38%** of participants were **very concerned**.

Q8b. *[Do you have concerns about implementing sliding leads?]* On average, **33%** had **no concern**, **42%** were **somewhat concerned** and **25%** were **very concerned**.

Q8c. *[Do you have concern about implementing hook pods?]* On average, **58%** had **no concern**, **17%** of participants were **somewhat concerned**, while **25%** were **very concerned**.

Q9. *[Do you agree that this workshop has assisted you in finding possible solutions for any challenges surrounding the current observer programme?]* **60%** of participants **agreed** that the workshop had assisted in finding solutions, while **40%** **somewhat agreed**.

Q10. [Are you confident that compliance sheets can be utilised across all Mozambican tuna longline fleets (National, JV and foreign-flagged), in order to report of the use of seabird bycatch mitigation measures?] **71%** of participants were **confident**, while **29%** were **somewhat confident**.

Q11. [Are you supportive of implementing a National Plan of Action for Seabirds in Mozambique?] **100%** of participants were **supportive**.

Q12. [Do you have any other comments, suggestions or topics you would like included in future workshops?] Note: In some cases, some of the points below were mentioned by multiple participants.

- Request for technical training for compliance inspectors
- Request for observer training in seabird bycatch mitigation measures
- Support form BLSA to do baseline study to assess current status of birds in Mozambique, to further inform the process of designing and implementing a NPOA-S
- Request for more technical studies specific to seabirds discussed during the workshop.
- Mozambique has limitations with accessing published scientific studies related to seabirds. It would be great if BLSA could assist with this
- One observer stated that he has expressed the need to protect seabirds to his superiors
- Cost of hook pods are a concern
- Sliding leads are too expensive
- Identification of priorities – for future workshop
- Request for group work and small group discussion during the workshop
- Sliding leads and hook pods – capacity – too time consuming and tricky to get implemented into the fleet.
- Request for presentations on other countries more advanced in the use of mitigation measures.
- Examples of legalisations where PSMA have been included

Suggestions for future workshops

- Ample time for facilitated discussions is very beneficial in a small group setting.
- Identify a dedicated contact person prior to the workshop to liaise with in order to ease logistics.
- This workshop relied on simultaneous translation, done by an independent company. Noted by many participants was the difficulty in following the finer details of the discussions. Despite all efforts being made on the part of BLSA, it should be noted that translations were not 100% correct.

Conclusions

The workshop was very successful. It allowed for important matters, relating to the reporting requirements and conservation of seabird in Mozambican waters to be discussed among important members of the government. BLSA is of the opinion that the plight for seabirds is well understood and trusts that it will enjoy more priority in Mozambique's decision-making processes.

Acknowledgements

IIP and ADNAP staff are acknowledged for their assistance with logistics and presentations at the workshop. Funding for the workshop (including the venue, catering, travel and DSA for BLSA and FAO staff) was provided through the FAO Common Oceans Tuna Project (LoA4).

References

1. O. R. J. Anderson *et al.*, Global seabird bycatch in longline fisheries. *Endangered Species Research*. **14** (2011), pp. 91–106.

Annex 1: List of workshop participants

(Presenters are marked with *)

| Name | Function | Institution |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Narci de Premegi | Permanent Secretary | MIMAIP |
| Jorge Mafuca (Mediator) | National Director | IIP |
| Isabel Chaúca | Deputy National Director | IIP |
| Osvaldo Chacate | Head of Fish Assessment Department | IIP |
| Rui Mutombene* | Fisheries Scientist | IIP |
| Stela Fernando | Fisheries Scientist | IIP |
| Norte Norte | Observer | IIP |
| Isaiás Tembe | Observer | IIP |
| Estela Maússe | Deputy General Director | ADNAP |
| Lucinda Mangué | Director of Fisheries Management Division | ADNAP |
| Galhardo Naiene* | Head of Fisheries Monitoring Department | ADNAP |
| António Kechane | Technician | ADNAP |
| Lúcia Sumbane | National Director | INIP |
| Leonild Chimanzane | National Director | DNOP |
| Vicente Cossa | Intelligent officer | DNOP |
| Domingos Chivure | Fisheries Inspector | DNOP |
| Sidónia Muhoro | Conservation | MITADER |
| Herculano Curere* | Collaborator | WWF Mozambique |
| João Noa Senete | Head of Operation Division | EMATUM |
| Raimundo Pacule | Captain (Fishing Master) | EMATUM |
| Zaurute Namaga | Operation Division | PAR, Lda |
| Bruno Amado | Operation Division | NAVEMAR |
| Andrea Angel* | | BIRDLIFE SOUTH AFRICA |

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|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Nini van der Merwe* | | BIRDLIFE SOUTH AFRICA |
| Peter Watt-Pringle* | | FAO |

Fig 1



Fig 2

Fig 1 shows most of the attendees of the Mozambique National Awareness Workshop.

Fig 2 shows attendees during the presentation on Seabird Biology and Conservation status.

Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

| Time | Activity | Speaker |
|-------------|--|--|
| 08:30 | 1. Registration of participants | Secretary |
| 09:00 | 2. Introduction to the Seminar | |
| | Welcome note | Director of IIP |
| | Opening speech | Permanent Secretary of MIMAIP |
| | Introduction of attendees | Everyone |
| | Adoption of agenda | Moderator |
| | Introduction to the FAO Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna project. Expectations of the participants | BirdLife South Africa Nini van der Merwe |
| 10:00 | 3. Presentation Session | |
| | Introduction to seabird biology, conservation status and threats | BirdLife South Africa Nini van der Merwe |
| 10:30 | Tea Break | |
| 10:45 | Aspects of incidental global seabird bycatch in the longline tuna industry, including the situation along Mozambican waters based on FAO records | BirdLife South Africa Nini van der Merwe |
| | IOTC Guidelines for the Conservation of Seabirds / IOTC Resolutions with implications for seabird management and applicable mitigation measures | BirdLife South Africa Andrea Angel Pete Watt-Pringle |
| | Description of longline tuna fleet operating in Mozambican waters (National and Foreign), management and constraints | ADNAP |
| | Description of the fishing data collection process and the Mozambican Observer Program, focusing on the longline fleet | IIP |
| | Interactions between Seabirds and Shrimp Trawling Fishery in the Boa Paz Area, Southern Mozambique. | WWF Mozambique |
| 13:15 | Lunch break and Group photo | |
| 14:15 | 3. Presentations Session (cont.) | |
| | Port State Measures: How vessel compliance can support the reduction of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. | BirdLife South Africa Pete Watt-Pringle |

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|-------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 14:45 | 4. Facilitated Discussions | |
| | Discussion on the challenges of addressing incidental seabird bycatch in longline fishing in national waters, including ways to improve the compliance of domestic and foreign vessels and joint ventures under IOTC. | BirdLife South Africa Andrea Angel |
| | Discussion | Everyone |
| 15:30 | Discussion on the design and implementation of a National Plan Of Action for Seabirds, according to FAO guidelines. | BirdLife South Africa Andrea Angel |
| | Discussion | Everyone |
| 16:00 | 5. Follow-up actions | |
| 16:30 | 6. Monitoring and Evaluation | |
| 16:45 | 7. Closing | |
| 17:00 | Snack | |
| | | |

Annex 3: Post-workshop questionnaire

**Mozambique National Awareness Workshop
27 July 2017 | Maputo, Mozambique
Post-workshop Feedback**

Ensuring we provide quality workshops and engagement for our projects is very important to BirdLife and the FAO. We appreciate your feedback on this workshop.

Name (Optional):

Occupation:

1. How useful was the information presented at the workshop?

Please rank: 1 = not useful, 2 = somewhat useful, 3 = very useful

| Topic | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| FAO ABNJ Common Oceans programme introduction (Nini van der Merwe, BLSA) | | | |
| Introduction to seabird biology, conservation status and threats not limited to the Tuna Longline industry (Nini van der Merwe, BLSA) | | | |
| Aspects of incidental seabird bycatch in the tuna longline industry, including Mozambique's position based on FAO records. (TBC, BLSA) | | | |
| IOTC guidelines for the conservation of Seabirds and IOTC resolutions with implications for seabird management and applicable mitigation measures. (IOTC Res 12/06 and 11/04) Current seabird bycatch mitigation measures. (Andrea Angel, BLSA) | | | |
| Description of Mozambican tuna longline fleet (national, joint venture and foreign flagged) – management and constraints. (TBC, ADNAP) | | | |
| Description of the fishing data collection process and the Mozambican Observer Programme, focusing on the tuna longline fleet. (TBC, IIP) | | | |
| Interactions between seabirds and shrimp trawling fishery in the Boa Paz Area, Southern Mozambique. (TBC, WWF) | | | |
| Port states measures: How vessel compliance can support the reduction of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. (Pete Watt-Pringle, BLSA) | | | |
| Discussion on the challenges of addressing the problem of incidental seabird bycatch in the longline industry operating in national waters, including ways to improve the compliance of domestic, foreign-flagged and joint venture vessels under IOTC. (Andrea Angel, BLSA) | | | |
| Discussion on the design and implementation of a FAO National Plan of Action– Seabirds for Mozambique (Andrea Angel, BLSA) | | | |

2. How clearly did the organisers present material?

1) Very clearly

2) Moderately clearly

3) Not at all clearly

11. Are you supportive of implementing a National Plan of Action for Seabirds in Mozambique?

1) Supportive

2) Neutral

3) Not supportive

12. If not supportive, please give a reason:

13. Do you have any other comments; suggestions or future topics you would like included in future workshops?

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Thank you for your time 😊