



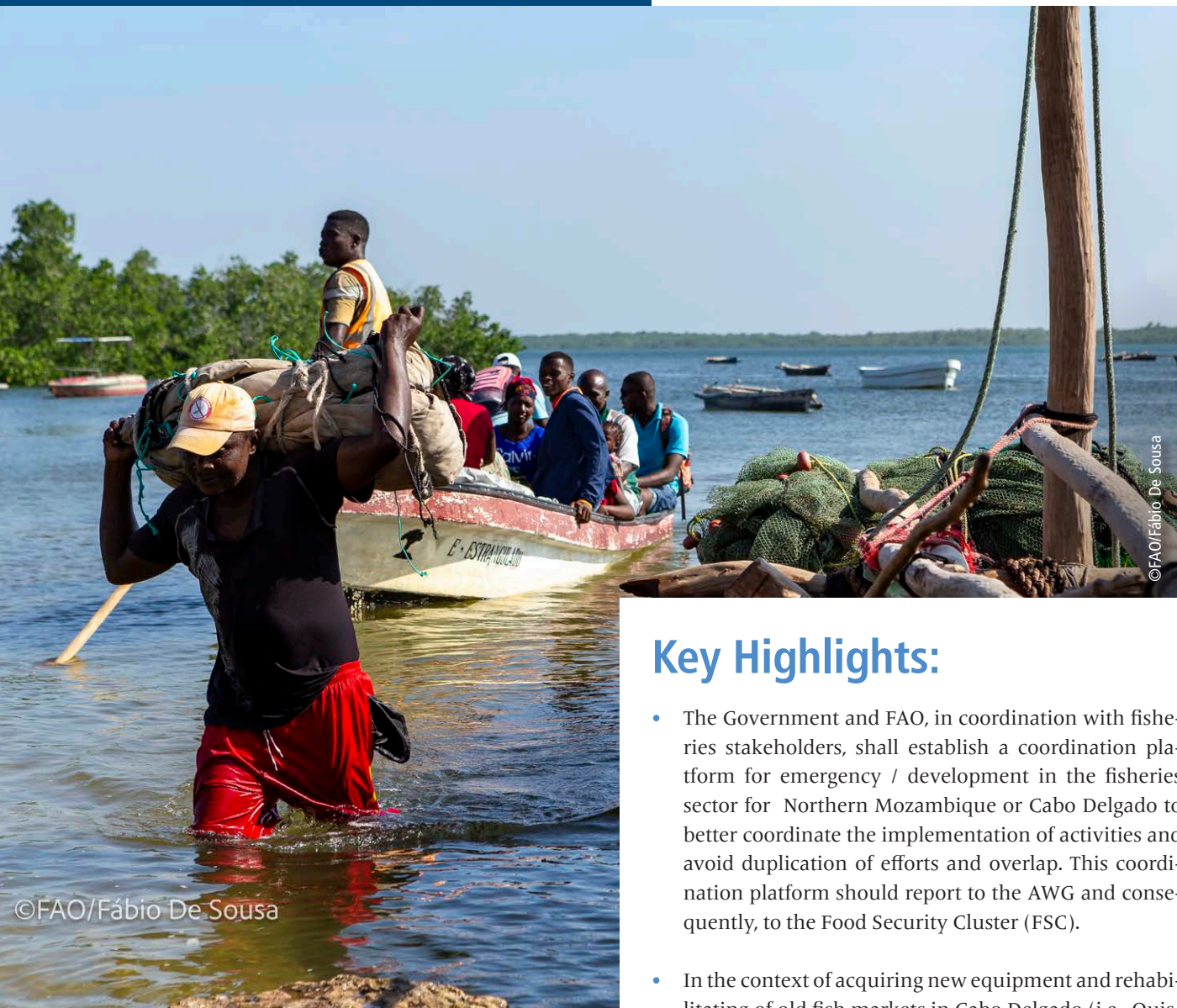
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



#03 ISSUE

AGRICULTURE WORKING GROUP (AWG)

NEWSLETTER | MARCH 2023



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Key Highlights:

- The Government and FAO, in coordination with fisheries stakeholders, shall establish a coordination platform for emergency / development in the fisheries sector for Northern Mozambique or Cabo Delgado to better coordinate the implementation of activities and avoid duplication of efforts and overlap. This coordination platform should report to the AWG and consequently, to the Food Security Cluster (FSC).
- In the context of acquiring new equipment and rehabilitating of old fish markets in Cabo Delgado (i.e., Quissanga fish market), it is critical that the District Services of Economic Activities (SDAE) fisheries extension workers, Fish Community Council (CCPs) and fishing communities be trained in equipment maintenance.
- Regular fisheries coordination meetings between the Government and all fisheries stakeholders are critical to ensure sound planning and intervention.
- It is crucial that all interventions should be conceived beyond emergency (short term) but as a step towards development, by building adaptive capacity, sustainability and resilience (medium and long terms).

During the last meeting of the Agriculture Working Group (AWG) on 20 March 2023, Erudito Malate, Fisheries National Project Coordinator and Ricardo Torres, Aquaculture and Fisheries Officer, both at FAO, presented the topic “Update on the assessment of the impact of the crisis on the fisheries sector in Cabo Delgado: Ibo (Sede and Quirimba) and Quissanga (Tandanhangue and Quissanga Praia)”.

The meeting was co-chaired by the Government through the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries (DPAP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Update on the assessment of the impact of the crisis on the fisheries sector in Cabo Delgado: Ibo (Sede and Quirimba) and Quissanga (Tandanhague and Quissanga Praia)

Following a joint assessment by the Government and FAO in May 2022, “Support Post Conflict fisheries Sector Damage Assessment for Programming in Northern Mozambique, Cabo Delgado Province”¹, to assess the impact of Cyclone Kenneth and the conflict on the fisheries sector, FAO is implementing the Norwegian funded Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA). The project has two components – crops production and fisheries. FAO and the Government, through DPAP and the National Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IDEPA), have engaged key stakeholders in the fisheries sector in Cabo Delgado province at the district and provincial levels to map the interventions and those in pipeline in both districts to avoid duplication of efforts and overlap.

From the assessment of the fisheries sector in Cabo Delgado province conducted in May 2022, the following actions were recommended for Ibo and Quissanga districts:

- Install a suitable inverter for the solar system at the Quirimba Fish Market and adapt the processing tables (use the Quissanga market model).
- Replacement of the equipment at the Quissanga Fish Market (freezers, ice machine).

Consultations done with district authorities and key stakeholders identified eight partners with actions in the fisheries sector interventions in Ibo and Quissanga districts, as shown in [Table 1](#).

TABLE 1

Partners involved in fisheries sector in Ibo and Quissanga districts

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY/SITE	KEY ACTORS
Ibo	Ibo-Sede	CORRE
		ICRC
		ADEL-ASMOG / WFP
		FAO
	Quirimba	MIMAIP (DEPI) – UNOPS / WB
		ProAzul / WB
		ICRC
		FAO
Quissanga	Tandanhague	ACF
		UNOPS / WB
		FAO
	Quissanga Praia	MIMAIP (DEPI) – UNOPS/ WB
		ProAzul / WB
		FAO

¹ https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/report_support_post_conflicts_fisheries_sector_damage_assesment_2022.06.01.pdf (accessed in March 2023)



Coordination mechanism in the fisheries sector

To rebuild the fisheries value chain, including fish production, and improve the income of the fisheries communities, in the emergency-development context, it is important to have a stronger coordination mechanism, which could be through the AWG under the Food Security Cluster.

The existing Government's fisheries entities, namely DPAP – Cabo Delgado and other agencies (IDEPA, National Institute for Fisheries Administration – ADNAP, and the National Oceanographic Institute (InOM)) should play a crucial role in improving coordination of fishing projects in Northern Mozambique, especially in Cabo Delgado.

Proposed interventions - Norwegian funded SFERA project

The proposed interventions on fisheries sector should not focus on emergency activities but should also include development linked interventions to address humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities of fishermen in a sustainable approach. Priority should be given to restoring and improving the value chain, with emphasis on the cold chain, while also implementing immediate actions (such as fishing gear and vessels restoration), and medium and long-term interventions are initiated.

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (UP TO SIX MONTHS)

- Technical assistance for the installation of equipment at the Quissanga and Quirimba Fish Markets and training of technicians for their maintenance.
- Update on partner's interventions (fisheries and conservation measures).
- Definition of criteria and participatory methods for registration and provision of fish preservation resources (vessels and fishing gear).
- Training beneficiaries on fishing technology, repair of vessels and engines and on good fishing practices.
- Definition of criteria and participatory methods for registering and providing means of preserving fish (including freezers with a hybrid system – solar and grid energy).
- Training in processing (fresh and dry) and handling of fish.
- Revitalization of the Fish Community Council (CCPs) and co-management system.
- Electronic registration of fishers and fishing gear.
- Installation of a fishing effort and catch data collection system.

**MEDIUM TO LONGER TERM ACTIONS
(TRANSITION FROM EMERGENCY TO DEVELOPMENT)**

- Installation of a solar system at the Quissanga fish market.
- Restoration of temporary restrictions on capturing octopus and collecting shellfish in intertidal activities.
- Identification of alternative means (agriculture and poultry) for women's groups in partnership with local NGOs, ADNAP and DPAP.
- Support communities to cultivate *macroalgae* and link to market (private business) and small local industries in partnership with local NGOs and Government (DPAP/ InOM/IDEPA).
- Training for fish silage production with focus on fish processors and traders in partnership with local NGOs and DPAP / IDEPA.
- Local construction of fiberglass fishing vessels, internal engine, and with an autonomy of more than 48 hours, for fishing beyond three Nautical miles (MN).
- Development of the local fishing industry (Handcraft / semi-industrial) and shipbuilding (fiberglass maintenance) including trainings on safety at sea.
- Supply of vehicles with a cold system for aggregator merchants (Quissanga).
- Support in the implementation of the Quirimba National Park (PNQ) Management Plan and participatory surveillance (Natural Resources Management Communities - CGRN and CCP).
- Establishment of fishing supplies stores.
- Improving the octopus value chain (export-oriented).



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Ibo district: Sede and Quirimbas

Due to the higher number of IDPs in Ibo Sede, it is important the interventions be looped into:

- Acquisition of cold boxes, solar refrigerators and fishing gear;
- Support to CCPs in different aspects;
- Less investment in cold chain infrastructure (captures do not stay here);
- Octopus fishery requires immediate attention (overfished): provide sustainable alternatives for women;
- Interventions should cover agriculture, poultry and food preservation (marine and agriculture products);
- Improve drying techniques (hygiene and food safety);

For Quirimba, the interventions should be focused on:

- Reopening the fish market including increasing the solar power, making the water pump operational, adjusting the processing tables and restoration of small equipment (taps, etc).
- Provision of coldboxes and solar refrigerators to improve fish conservation and preservation.
- Provision of fishing gear and boats;
- Trainings on drying techniques (hygiene and food safety).



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Quissanga district: Tandanhague and Quissanga Praia

UNOPS has planned interventions in Quissanga district to support the CCPs and provide boats, fishing kits, and 500 l refrigerators to the market. However, it is important to consider the following interventions:

- Changing the fish processing tables at the market;
- Enabling solar capacity for the market;
- Improvement of drying techniques (hygiene and food safety).

AWG Recommendations

- In close coordination with the Government, FAO and other actors in the fisheries sector should ensure design of sustainable mechanisms of fish market use;
- Training should last as long as needed for adequate assimilation by communities, and with continuous monitoring. The trainings should be scheduled taking into consideration the fisher's daily activities;
- FAO should support DPAP to hold a coordination meeting with stakeholders working in the fisheries sector until the end of March;
- There is a need to improve coordination mechanisms in the implementation of fisheries in Cabo Delgado province, especially in Palma and Mocimboa da Praia where partners such as TotalEnergies and Solidarities International are implementing activities in the sector;
- It is important that the partners involved in the fisheries sector use the 5W matrix (Who does What? Where? When? To Whom?) to update information to improve coordination among partners, planning of activities and avoid overlap;
- It is crucial that SDAE fisheries extension workers, CCPs and the fishers be trained for the maintenance of the new equipment to be installed in Quissanga fish market. This is to ensure sustainable continuity of fisheries activities in Quissanga fish market;
- The main fresh fish selling markets for the Ibo and Quissanga districts are Pemba and Nampula cities, which require more than five hours of travel in poor road conditions. Therefore, it is critical to restore the cold value chain;
- FAO should ensure technical assistance to other partners interested in assessing the fisheries sector in areas they may wish to intervene and share the methodology and tools used for data collection during the May 2022 assessment on the post conflict fisheries sector damage;

AWG meeting attendance

The meeting participants included representatives from the government (SDAE, IDEPA and DPAP), United Nations agencies (WFP, FAO, UNHCR and UNDP), Food Security Cluster (FSC), National and International NGOs (Solidarities International, Save the Children, TotalEnergies, ICRC, Technoserve and SEPPA), with a total of 29 participants.



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List of Acronyms

ACF	Action Against Hunger
ADEL	Local Economic Development Agency
AWG	Agriculture Working Group
CCPs	Fish Community Council
CGRN	Natural Resources Management Communities
DEPI	Directorate for Studies, Planning and Infrastructures
DPAP	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSC	Food Security Cluster
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IDEPA	National Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IIAM	Mozambique Agricultural Research Institute
IP	Fisheries Institute
MIMAIP	Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries
MN	Nautical miles
PNQ	Quirimba National Park
SCI	Save the Children International
SDAE	District Services of Economic Activities
SEPPA	Sociedade Económica de Produtores e Processadores Agrários
SFERA	Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNOPS	The United Nations Office for Project Services
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program



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