



# Rare in Mozambique

Empowering Fishers, Inspiring Change, Catalyzing  
Community Resilience



Nordic Development Fund



THE WORLD BANK  
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Photo Credit: Michaela Clemence/UCSB

# Rare's Fish Forever Program

## Revitalizing coastal waters and the communities that depend on them

By empowering communities with local control over their resources, Fish Forever seeks to inspire communities, and nations, to sustainably manage coastal fisheries

**100** partners | **450** communities | **55,000** fishers



## Our Approach

### Managed Access + Reserves

**Managed Access:** a system in which local fishers receive exclusive rights to fish in a specific area, and are stewards of it.

**Reserves:** areas where no fishing is allowed, giving fish populations and marine habitats a chance to replenish and sustain local fisheries.

## The Three Fundamental Principles of Fish Forever

### 1 Community behavior change

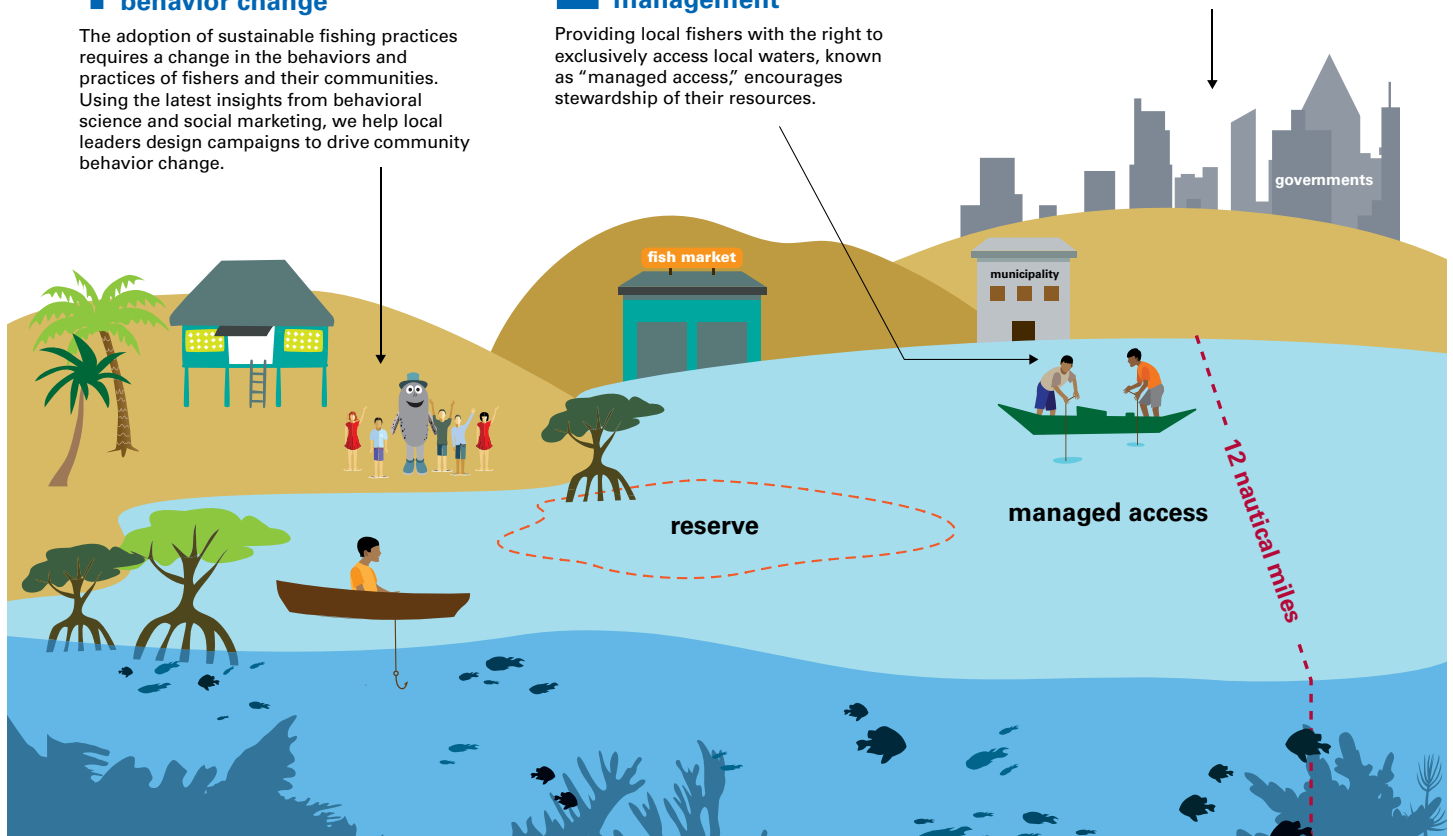
The adoption of sustainable fishing practices requires a change in the behaviors and practices of fishers and their communities. Using the latest insights from behavioral science and social marketing, we help local leaders design campaigns to drive community behavior change.

### 2 Rights-based management

Providing local fishers with the right to exclusively access local waters, known as "managed access," encourages stewardship of their resources.

### 3 A clear pathway to scale

Lasting impact requires a strategy for national government adoption and sustainable financing.



# 4<sup>th</sup>

largest stretch of coastline  
in Africa

## Mozambique at a Glance

Mozambique is one of the world's poorest nations, but its coastline is rich in biodiversity. Extending 2,700 kilometers, Mozambique's coastal waters sustain an economy and population dependent on fishing for jobs and protein.

# >50%

of Mozambicans  
live along the coast<sup>1</sup>

## The Urgency to Act

Mozambique's fishers must adapt to unpredictable fishing conditions, decreasing size and amount of fish, erratic weather, and degrading ecosystems – all of which pose an existential threat to the wellbeing of coastal communities. This situation is exacerbated by the impacts of climate change and the current weakness in management capacity to ensure sustainable fisheries.

# 85%

of Mozambique's fish catch is  
produced by small-scale fishers<sup>2</sup>

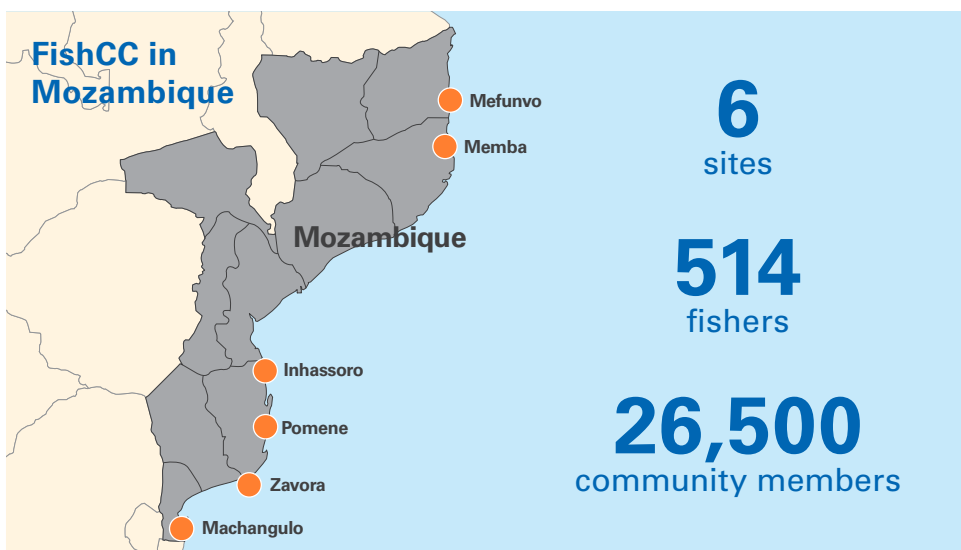
## Rare's Work in Mozambique

Rare has been working in Mozambique since 2015 to address these challenges. FishCC (Scalable Community-Managed Climate Change Adaptive Solutions Project), funded by the Nordic Development Fund through the World Bank and implemented in close partnership with the Government of Mozambique Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries, (MIMAIP) and provincial governments, aims to demonstrate a new paradigm for community-based fisheries management that is replicable and scalable for coastal provinces.

# 36%

of Mozambique's protein per  
capita intake comes from fish<sup>3</sup>

With new project funding from European development sources the scope of work will expand within the target provinces to include additional communities.



1. Pereira, M., et al. (2014) *Mozambique Marine Ecosystems Review*. Final Report Submitted to Fondation Ensemble. Maputo, Biodinamica/CTV. [https://www.fondationensemble.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Mozambique\\_Marine\\_Review\\_Final\\_12-01-2014.pdf](https://www.fondationensemble.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Mozambique_Marine_Review_Final_12-01-2014.pdf)

2. Ministry of Fisheries (2013) Fisheries statistics. Ministry of Fisheries, Mozambique (quoted in: Samoilys, M., et al. (2015). *Resilience of Coastal Systems and Their Human Partners in the Western Indian Ocean*. Nairobi, Kenya: IUCN ESARO, WIOMSA, CORDIO and UNEP Nairobi Convention.)

3. FAO (2013) *Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics 2011*. Rome, FAO. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3507t/i3507t.pdf>

# Goals for Mozambique



**Change local behaviors.** Rare encourages fishers to adopt sustainable practices, while reducing illegal fishing and increasing compliance with existing regulations. Drawing from the latest behavioral science insights, Rare trains local leaders to use its **signature Pride methodology to design and execute social marketing campaigns** that effectively change the way communities perceive, use, and manage their natural resources.



**Build fisheries management capacity.** Rare empowers fishers to manage their community's fisheries by **legalizing and strengthening community fishing councils (CCPs)** and building their capacity to create and implement Fisheries Management Plans.

Rare uses participatory approaches to set fisheries management goals and measures (e.g., marine reserves, managed access areas, and harvest controls), based on a combination of local knowledge and biological and social data, to build effective strategies to manage local fisheries and conserve the ecosystems that underpin them.



**Enhance evidence-based decision-making.** In response to poor data on coastal fisheries, Rare will introduce the **OurFish mobile application** at all project sites for local fish buyers to digitally log catch data and fisher income in real time. OurFish enables efficient fish catch data collection, analysis, and dissemination to users, providing the full picture of what and how much the community is catching to inform sustainable fisheries management.

**Foster financial inclusion.** A significant majority of fishers and their families in Mozambique do not have bank accounts or formal savings and have no social protection. Through the establishment of **community savings clubs**, and a suite of financial tools essential for improving local livelihoods, Rare is working to formalize aspects of the coastal fishing economy and provide important buffers against the unpredictability of fishing.

Most savings clubs are run by women, placing them in key decision-making roles to determine the future of their community.



**Improve local governance.** Rare partners with officials at all levels of government to pave the way for greater local control of coastal fisheries. This policy support has already improved the **legal conditions for coastal fisheries management**.

Rare has worked with MIMAIP to revise Fisheries Law 23/2013 and, in November 2017, MIMAIP approved new regulations that introduced fishing rights for the first time in Mozambique.