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Disclaimer

Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessary reflect the views of the Benguela Current Convention and / or Norway.
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1. **Introduction**

1.1. **Stakeholder Consultation**

Development of the Review Report included an inclusive and transparent stakeholder involvement process to provide all relevant stakeholders an opportunity to contribute their opinions on managing the marine ecosystems. The interests, needs and values of all relevant stakeholders had to be included as far as possible. A participatory approach cultivates buy-in and contributes to the long-term support of relevant stakeholders to the conservation of the site.

1.2. **Objective**

The objective of stakeholder engagement is to have all relevant stakeholders benefit from the protection and sustainable use of the marine ecosystem without damaging its integrity. As part of this process, existing threats as well as current and proposed mitigation measures for particularly seabirds and turtles were reviewed and assessed.

The Review Report therefore provides a framework for interaction between relevant stakeholders. The various views of the stakeholders can be debated in an open and transparent manner and can be balanced through *inter alia*: i) appropriate conflict resolution procedures; ii) relevant legal instruments; and iii) the principles of co-operative governance in accordance with the Constitution of Angola, Namibia or South Africa.

2. **Government**

This section summarises the stakeholder consultation undertaken with government representatives

2.1. **Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources**

Date: 4 November 2016  
Name: Mr Joseph Shikeva  
Information gathered:  
- Current information on demersal longline fisheries

Name: Mr Chris Bartholomae  
Contacted by phone to provide information on status of seabirds NPOA and provided direction on the possible people with information.

Name: Dr. Jean Paul Roux  
Contacted by phone and provided direction on the possible people with information.

Date: 8 December 2016  
Name: Mr Uatjavi Uanive  
Information gathered:  
- Current information for the mid-water fishery and pelagic longline
Date: 11 December 2016 and 23 January 2017  
Name: Dr Hannes Holtzhausen  
Discussion centred on the current status of Namibia Seabird conservations.  
Information gathered:  
• Draft NPOA for Namibia  
• Gazetted regulation on the reduction on incidental mortality of seabirds in trawl and longline

Date: 11 December 2016  
Name: Mr Paul Kainge  
Information gathered:  
• Current information on demersal longline fisheries

3. The Private Sector

3.1. SANURMAC

Date: 1 December 2016  
Name: Mr Kaspar Shimooshili

Discussed the content of the paper he co-authored on “the Seabird mortality in the Namibian demersal longline fishery and recommendations for best practice mitigation measures”. They compared bycatch rates to those from experimental fishing sets using mitigation measures; one or two bird-scaring lines and the replacement of standard concrete weights for 5 kg steel weights. All mitigation measures significantly reduced the bycatch rate. Their study confirmed the Namibian longline fishery has some of the highest known impacts on seabirds and that implementing simple measures could rapidly reduce those impacts.

4. Albatross Task Forces

Date: 12 December 2016  
Name: Mr. Clemens Noamab  
Name: Mrs. Samatha Matjila  
Name: Mr. Theo Kairua

We discussed the roles of ATF which is to develop roadmaps towards fleet-wide implementation of seabird safe measures. Their work to date has been conducting at-sea research to remove seabird bycatch mitigation myths in the fishing sector and to communicate and demonstrate through port visits, workshops and international meetings, the use of simple and cost-effective solutions. They work with industry to achieve voluntary uptake of bycatch mitigation measures and the inclusion of measures in National Plans of Action-Seabirds as a model to secure the adoption of fishery regulations that reflect best practice seabird bycatch mitigation, which in turn leads to fleet-wide reductions in the level of seabird bycatch.