





PROTECTING DUGONGS CONSERVING SEAGRASS CHANGE FOR COMMUNITIES



COUNTRY PRESENTATION: Mozambique

INCEPTION WORKSHOP
THE GEF DUGONG AND SEAGRASS CONSERVATION PROJECT
20-21 October 2015
Colombo, Sri Lanka







Dugongos.org



MOZAMBIQUE

Geographic Position: Western Indian Ocean Coast

Latitudes: 10° 27′ S & 26° 52′ S **Longitudes**: 30° 12′ E & 40°51′ E

Surface: 799 380 km² (13 000 inland water)

Coastline Length: 2 700 km

Climate: Tropical & Subtropical; Coastal Zone

Annual Average: Temperature: 23°C (S) & 26°

Rain 1,200mm

Total Population (2015): 25 727 911

Population Growth Rate: 2.80%

Urban Population (31%): 8 181 475 **Rural Population** (69%): 17 546 436

Coastal Population (66%): 16 980 421

GDP Per Capita (2013): 640 U\$D

GDP Annual Growth: 7.3%

Agricultural land: 47%

Life expectancy: 53.4 Years

Poverty rate land: 54.70%

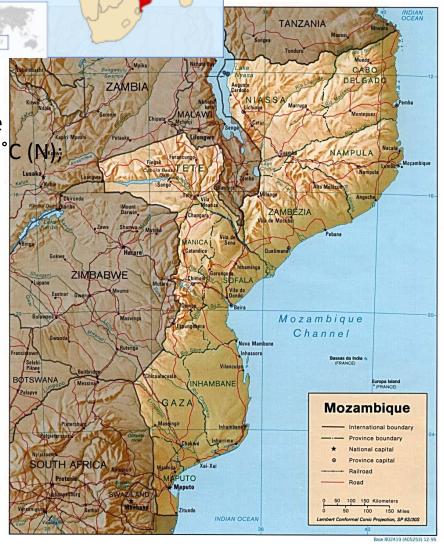
Currency: Metical

Literacy: 48%

Languages: Portuguese, Swahili, Makhuwa,

Shangaan and Sena

Religion: Indigenous beliefs, Christian, Muslim





MAIN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND STAPLE FOOD PRODUCTION

| Main imports | Amount (US\$) | |
|--------------|---------------|--|
| Rice | 108 687 970 | |
| Wheat | 3 548 695 | |
| Palm Oil | 59 057 202 | |

| Main Exports | Amount (US\$) |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Unprocessed tobacco | 155 542 127 |
| Unrefined sugar | 87 517 430 |
| Cotton | 29 057 262 |

| Staple food production | Quantities (Tons) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Cassava | 4 054 590 |
| Maize | 1 207 200 |
| Sweet potatoes | 566 039 |
| Sorghum | 115 000 |
| Fish catches (2010) | 161 840 |
| Aquaculture prod. (2010) | 864 |



TOP 5 CONSERVATION FACTS 26% of surface under conservation

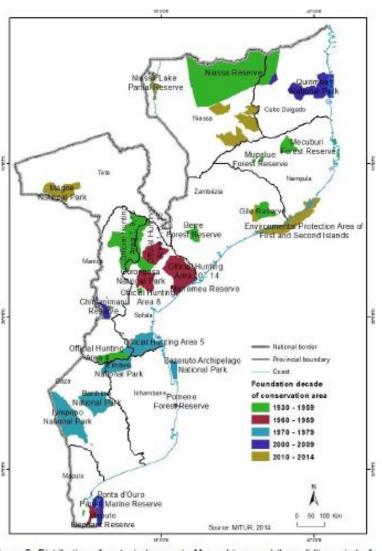
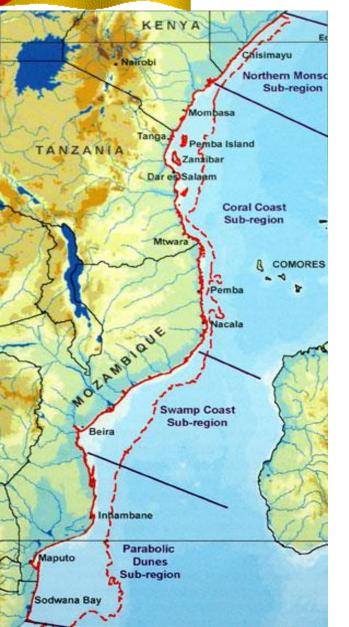


Figure 5. Distribution of protected areas in Mozambique and the validity period of

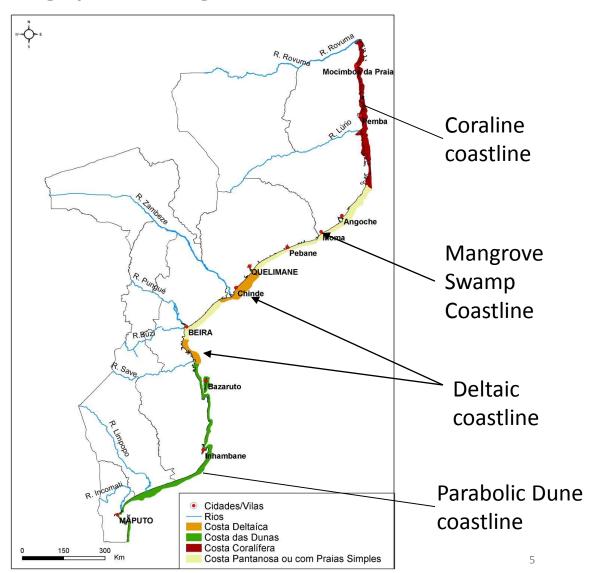
| Conservation | Locations | Year | Surface |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------|--------------------|
| facts | | | (Km ²) |
| Ramsar | Zambezi Delta | 2003 | 11 324 |
| sites | Lake Niassa | 2011 | 486 |
| Largest land | Niassa National | 1960 | 42 200 |
| Protected Areas | Reserve | | |
| | Bazaruto Arquipelago | 1971 | 1 463 |
| | National Park | | |
| | Quirimba National | 2002 | 9 130 |
| Marine Protected | Park (11 limestone | | |
| Areas | islands) | | |
| | Ponta do Ouro Partial | 2011 | 673 |
| | Reserve | | |
| | Ilhas Primeiras & | 2012 | 10 490 |
| | Segundas | | |
| | Environmental | | |
| | Protected Area | | |

Largest East Africa Dugong Population – 300 dugongs Nesting and foraging habitat of 5 endangered marine turtles (entire coastline)

MOZAMBIQUE DUGONG STATUS REPORT



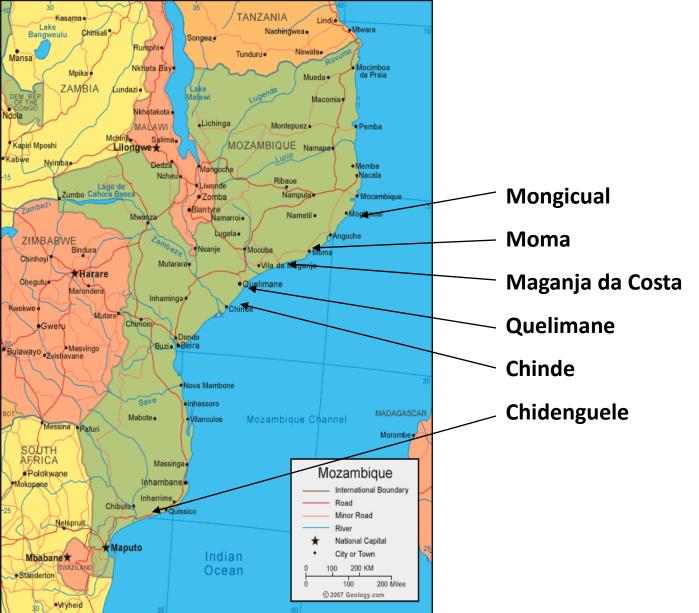
Geographical Settings & Marine Habitats

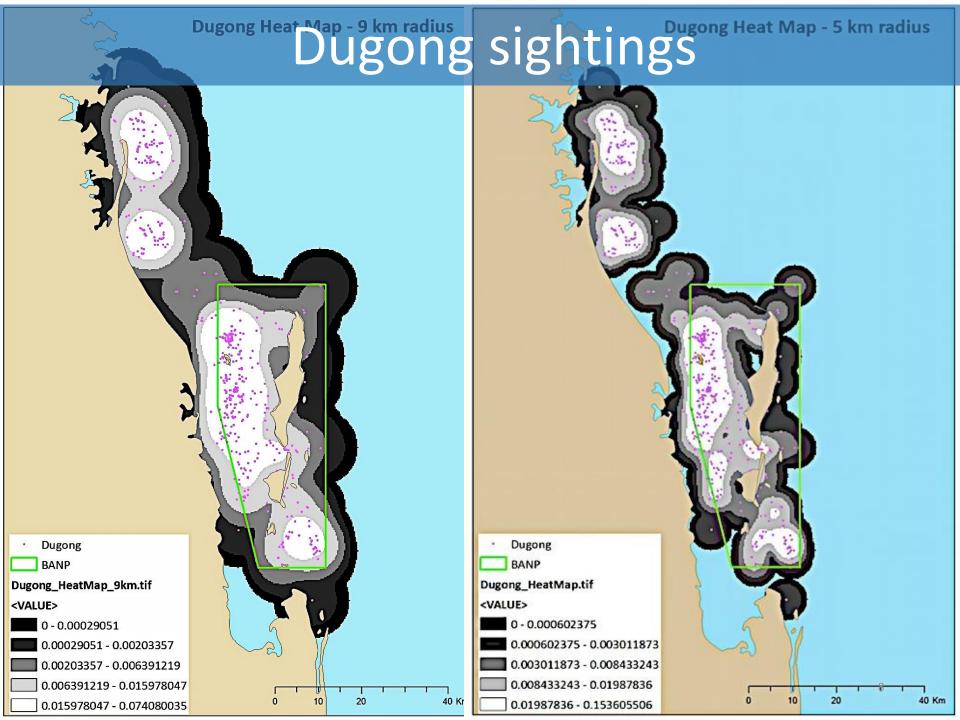


Known distribution of key seagrass and other dugong habitats (location, area, extent) TANZANIA Kasama • Lake Chinsali * Nachingwea. Bangweulu Songea (Rumphi • Tunduru • Newala. Nkhata Bay Mpika • Praia Quirimba Archipelago (Palma-Quissanga) ZAMBIA Lundazi • Malawi Macomia Vdola Pemba-Memba Lichinga Montepuez • MALAWI MOZAMBIQUE Namapa Kapiri Mposhi Lilongwe * Nacala Matibane Dedza Mangoche Mozambique Island/Mossuril Ribaue Lago de Zumbo Cahora Bassa Nampula ✓ Zomba Blantyre Angoche Nametil • Namarroi • Lugela• Pebane ZIMBABWE Bindura/ Nsanie Chinhoyi' Mutarara Vila da Maganja **Nova Mambone-Inhassoro ★**Harare Chegutue Quelimane Marondera Inhassoro- Vilanculos-Bazaruto Inhaminga # Kwekwe (Mutare* Gweru Pomene - Morrungulo Buzi. Beira Bulawayo Zvishavane Inhambane Bay to Zavora Bllene Mabote • **Maputo Bay** Morombe • SOUTH AFRICA Mozambique Polokwane Total extent of seagrass: Unknown, . International Boundary 1/3 coastline (800 km) Minor Road National Capital PS: Few estimates available for areas City or Town Indian Mbabane * Ocean marked with bold 200 Miles @2007 Geology.com Vryheid



Possible additional seagrass habitats (areas yet to be surveyed)







RELEVANT LEGISLATION ADDRESSING DUGONGS AND THEIR HABITATS (NATIONAL LAWS, REGULATIONS, DECREES)

- Land Law (Lei de Terras, Lei nº 19/97 De 1 de Outubro.
- Framework Environmental Law (Lei do Ambiente 20/97 1 de Outubro).
- Forestry and Wildlife Law (Lei de Florestas e Fauna Bravia, Lei No. 10/99).
- Regulation of the Forestry and Wildlife Law (Decreto n° 12/2002, de 6 de Junho).
- Fisheries Law (Lei 30/90, de 30 de Setembro)
- General Regulation of Maritime Fisheries (Decreto no. 431 2003, de 10 de Dezembro).
- Regulation for Prevention of Pollution and Protection of Coastal and Marine Environment (Decreto No.45/2006 de 10 de Novembro).
- National Strategy and Action Plan for Costal Zone Integrated Management (on going).



Mozambique signs the UNEP/CMS Dugong MOUin Maputo on 18 April 2011



RELEVANT LEGISLATION (WHICH ADDRESSES DUGONGS AND THEIR HABITATS)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTING INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

- CITES (Resolução n.º 20/81, de 30 de Dezembro).
- CMS or Bonn Convention de 23 June 1979 and its Amendments 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2002 and 2005 (Resolução n.º 9/2008, de 19 de Setembro).
- Convention of Biological Diversity (Resolução n.º 2/94, de 24 de Agosto).
- RAMSAR Convention (Resolução n.º 45/2003, de 5 de Novembro de 2003).
- African Convention on Conservation and Nature and Natural Resources (Resolução n.º 18/81, de 30 de Dezembro).
- Convention for Protection, Management and Marine and Coastal Development of the Eastern African Region of 2 June of 1985 and their protocols (Resolução n.º 17/96, de 26 de Novembro).
- Convention for Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage of UNESCO (11/10/76).
- UN Convention on Climate Changes of June 1992. (Resolução n.º 1/94, de 24 de Agosto).



NATURE AND MAGNITUDE OF THREATS TO DUGONGS

- Deliberate hunting (gill nets)
- By catch in gill net and beach seine fisheries
- Siltation/Sedimentation of habitats caused by river or erosion
- Disturbance with coastal developments (acoustic & boat traffic)
- Oil explorations (recent)

Cyclones (Mortality observed in 2003)









NATIONAL CONSERVATION PRIORITIES FOR DUGONGS

- Law enforcement/Institutional Capacity
- Preparation of National Dugong Strategy (including seagrass habitat)
- National Management Plan
- Reduction of Dugong Mortality from by-catch in fisheries and other sources
- Improve of Management at Conservation Areas
- Awareness and conservation in fishing communities, local governments and central governments



MOZAMBIQUE PROJECTS

| PROJEC T REF. | PROJECT TITLE | PROJECT PARTNER |
|------------------|--|---|
| MZ1 | Building a model for innovative long-term community-based conservation of seagrass - dependent biodiversity in Mozambique. | Blue Ventures |
| MZ2 | The distribution of dugongs in the coastal waters of Mozambique. | Dugongos.Org |
| MZ3 | Developing an Education and Awareness Campaign to Conserve Dugongs in the Bazaruto Archipelago and Mozambique. | Dugongos.Org |
| MZ4 | The Dugong Emergency Protection Project. | Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) |
| MZ5 | Participatory Research of Additional Methods to reduce the Impact of the beach seine fisheries on seagrass beds at Vilanculos and Inhassoro. | Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) – National Directorate of Environment (DINAB) |
| MZ6 | National Facilitating Committee for the GEF Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project. | MITADER – DINAB |



OUTPUTS

- Formation of Bartolomeu Dias management council representing all stakeholders and actors in the region; Formation of a Joint Law Enforcement Unit (LEU) for the Bartolomeu Dias region (initial stages).
- Create a dugong protection forum: Strengthen local structures by formalizing a Dugong Protection Unit (DPU) comprised of local authorities, fishing associations, and the tourism sector.



- Develop collaborations with Fishing Associations (CCP's) and other relevant stakeholders to promote best practice.
- Provide an alternative source of income for local island residents through the provision of FADS and a link to secure markets for sustainably-caught line fish.
- Alleviate poverty by identifying further alternative income-generating activities for the Park's communities.
- Increased production of fisheries to assist the achievement of local economic and social development within the island communities.
- Develop proficiency in teachers and augment their awareness of marine ecosystems, Dugongs, and seagrass.
- Enhance children's knowledge of marine ecosystems, Dugongs, and seagrass and instil an understanding of sustainable marine resource use.
- Reduce netting activity in certain zones seasonally which will allow near-shore aggregations of fish a degree of recovery leading to additional food security. This will also minimize destruction of bivalve habitat, and increase the recovery of Mapalo (sand oysters) which constitute a staple food source for islanders.







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Thank you for your attention!

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