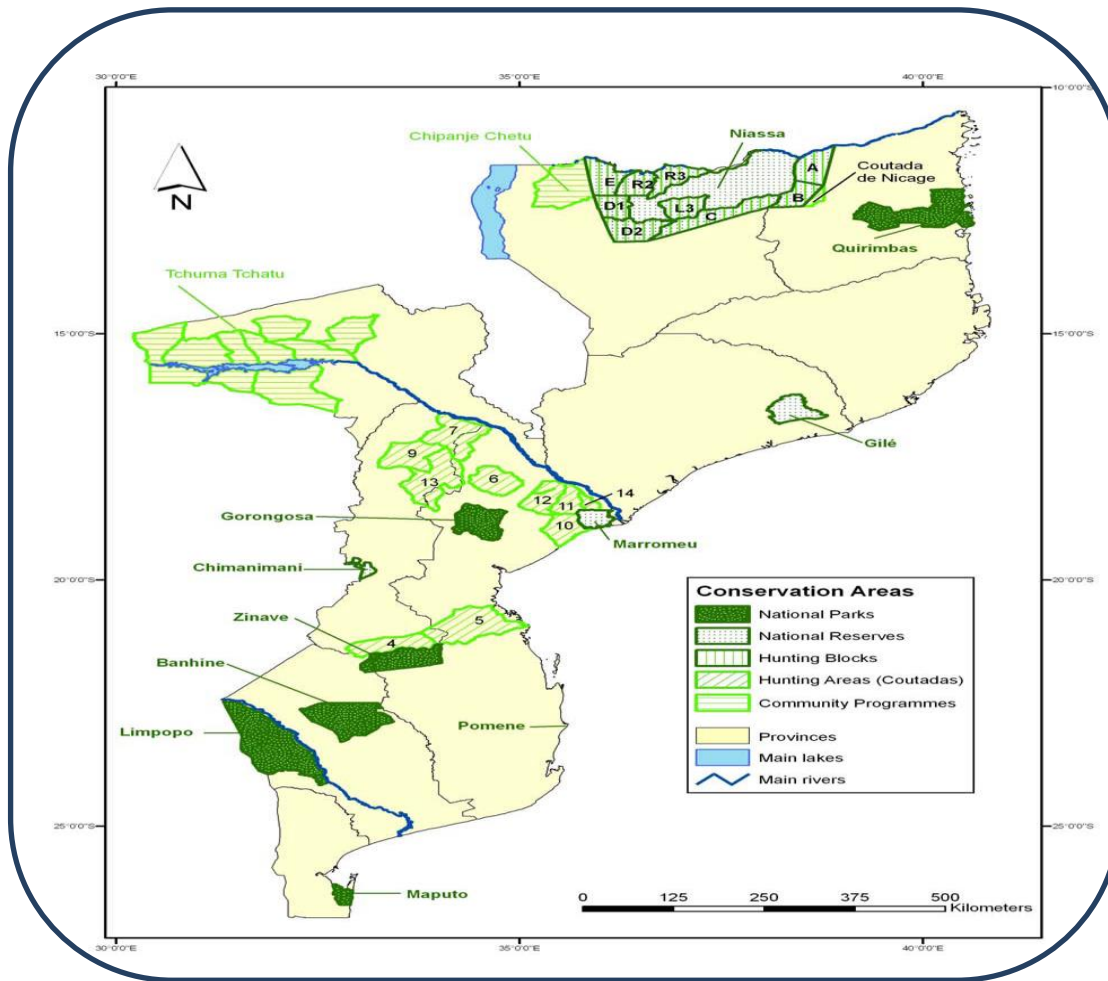


Action Plan for Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas



(MOZAMBIQUE)

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Protected area information:

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Lead implementing agency:

Ministry of Tourism, Through the National Directorate for Conservation Areas

Multi-stakeholder committee:

Under the legislation there are Management Councils (MC) for each protected area. The MC are composed by all stakeholders in the area. Public, private sector, NGOs, local communities' representatives. The MC has the responsibility to support the day by day management of the Park. They use the management plan as the guiding instrument (/tool)

At National Level the Government established the Commission for Facilitation of Tourism. This commission is composed by various Government Departments. It discusses and recommends to Government various issues related with the development of tourism including management of protected areas. Cases of proclamation, modification of limits of protected areas as well as the concessioning of tourism in PA are discussed and recommended actions from this Commission. Particularly the Transfrontier Conservation Areas Program has used this commission to get policy guidance.

There is a Conservation working Group (CWG) composed by Government Agencies, NGO's and Donors, interested in the natural resources conservation. Sometimes, private sector is invited for some discussions. The CWG meets once a month and it has been established as a forum of sharing information on protected areas and providing technical support to PA's.

At the level of the Council of Ministers, there is a Council for sustainable development (CONDES) that oversees all the aspects linked to environment and development.

Description of protected area system

National Targets and Vision for Protected Areas

(Insert national targets for protected areas/Target 11 of the Aichi Targets. Include rationale from protected area gap assessment, if completed, along with any additional information about the vision for the protected area system, including statements about the value of the protected area system to the country)

VISION

The Vision of the Government is the establishment of a sustainably funded representative system of protected areas under an effective management regime.

TARGETS

Create buffer zones around Parks and Reserves to enable adaptation in areas surrounding conservation areas, otherwise PAs will become unsustainable islands

Expand Protected areas system by creating new areas and expanding others such as Banhine National Park and Zinave National Park, to include important habitats that are not actually covered.

Establish corridors to improve ecological integrity between Limpopo , Banhine and Zinave National Parks. These 3 parks are part of the greater Limpopo transfrontier park, and the establishment of corridors between them is important

because they will allow the maintenance of the historic migratory patterns of wildlife, specially elephants, that usually migrate from one area to another seeking water and other resources.

Train all park managers, field rangers and all staff at local level in order to strengthen their capacity to manage natural resources for climate resilience and adaptation, to communicate the value of ecosystems and protected areas in climate change resilience and adaptation and to incorporate climate issues into biodiversity management plans.

Restore the vegetation of Gorongosa Mountain (from 700 meters up) and at least restore 50% of hydrological systems that feeds the Lake Urema, considered the heart of Gorongosa National Park, that is drying up.

Establish transfrontier conservation areas between Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe and between Mozambique and Tanzania to maintain the functions of ecosystems and allow the migration of animals between Selous Game Reserve in Tanzania and Niassa Reserve in Mozambique, and between animals from Tchuma Tchato community area and Zimbabwe and Zambia. Conduct evaluation studies in two protected areas and establish local management committees at site-level to improve governance

Coverage

Mozambique has a network of protected areas that covers all eco-regions and biomes ensuring their integrity as a representative portion of the natural legacy of the country. The currently gazetted PAs estate covers 13 million hectares, which represents about 25 % of the country's land surface, of which about 5% are marine protected areas.

The national protected areas system comprises 48 areas designated for the conservation of flora and fauna. These are:

(1) six National Parks, of which two are coastal/marine protected areas (MPAs), including, Bazaruto (143,000 hectares exclusively marine) Quirimbas (750,639 hectares); and the terrestrial parks of Banhine, Gorongosa, Limpopo and Zinave (together with 2,775,000 hectares);

(2); 8 National Reserves (Gilé, Marromeu, Niassa, Maputo, Chimanimani and Pomene, Partial Reserve of Niassa Lake (478 km² and Marine Partial Reserve of Ponta de Ouro (MPA with 600 Km²) totalling more than 4,580,000 hectares);

(3) 15 controlled hunting concessions (or *Coutadas* with at least 4,675,000 hectares); and

(4) Thirteen Forest Reserves (comprehending 532,000 hectares).

Description and background

Although most Protected areas were established before 1975, in the last two decades Mozambique's Protected areas systems has known positive developments, with expansion of Niassa Reserve and Bazaruto National Park in the late 90's, the creation of Limpopo National Park (2001), Quirimbas National park (2002), Chimanimani National Reserve (2003), 3 hunting areas (2009/2010), Marine Partial Reserve of Ponta de Ouro (2009), Expansion of Maputo Special Reserve, with the establishment of Futi Corridor, Lake Niassa Partial Reserve (2011), Expansion of Gorongosa National Park, to include Gorongosa Mountain and creation of Buffer Zone (2010), Creation of Buffer zone around Gile Reserve (2011), establishment of ecological corridor between Limpopo National Park and Banhine National Park, establishment of 3 transfrontier conservation areas. Currently, most of the areas have management plans.

Governance types

Two protected areas are co-managed by state with private sector, Coutadas are managed by private sector through concession's contracts, 8 protected areas are managed by State with donor support and the rest are managed by State. They

are also community programmes such as Tchuma Tchato in Tete Province and Chipanje Tcheto in Niassa Province.

Areas like Limpopo National Park, Zinave National Park, Banhine National Park, Quirimbas National park, Chimanimani Reserve, Gile Reserve, Maputo Reserve and Ponta de Ouro Marine Partial Reserve have steering committees (government, donors, NGOs) that meet 4 times a year to oversee the implementation of working plans and discuss other relevant aspects related to the areas. Some areas such as Quirimbas, Niassa, Zinave and Banhine have also committees formed by local government, DNAC and local communities that also meet twice a year to follow the working plan and advise when necessary.

According to the Conservation Policy approved in 2009, each protected area must have at site-level, a management committee composed by the Park Warden, representatives of the provincial and district levels, local communities, NGOs operating in the area and private sector.

Key threats

Institutional weakness: associated to the lack of human, financial and material resources to ensure sustainability of the system.

Poor operational levels of management due to lack of field and adequate equipment and materials

Poaching, affecting areas such as Niassa Reserve, Quirimbas Park, Limpopo Park, Maputo Reserve, involving species like important species like elephants,.

Growth of demand, in the domestic market, of firewood in cities and of specific natural resources such as prime woods, animals and products of endangered animals (e.g rhinoceros horns) in international markets, whose demand fosters illegal exploitation of resources above the natural replacement capacity of relevant resources. mining activities within and around Gorongosa National park, Chimanimani Reserve, and other protected areas.

Shifting agriculture in area that have human communities within them

Increase in domestic stock outcompeting wildlife which numbers can dangerously be in sharp decrease due to high intensity of poaching

Subsistence activities due the existence of high numbers of humans inside protected areas

Barriers for effective implementation

Lack of financial and human resources is the main barrier for effective implementation

For instance:

1. Lack of vehicles and field equipment and other field tools like 2 man tents, uniforms, first aid kits, GPS, inter alia.
2. Lack of adequate training of staff from field abilities and techniques to thinking/planning ability
3. Money to carry out ecological monitoring, i.e, aerial census, vegetation monitoring, human use of the resources
4. Lack of adequate qualified human resources to carry out the activities properly
5. Different institutions involved in the management of different types of protected areas (Ministry of Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries, culture, defense, Transport and communications).

Status, priority and timeline for key actions of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas

Status of key actions of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas

Status of key actions of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on assessing gaps in the protected area network (1.1) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in assessing protected area integration (1.2) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in establishing transboundary protected areas and regional networks (1.3) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in developing site-level management plans (1.4) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in assessing threats and opportunities for restoration (1.5) 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in assessing equitable sharing of benefits (2.1) Progress in assessing protected area governance (2.1) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in assessing the participation of indigenous and local communities in key protected area decisions (2.2) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in assessing the policy environment for establishing and managing protected areas (3.1) Progress in assessing the values of protected areas (3.1) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in assessing protected area capacity needs (3.2) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in assessing the appropriate technology needs (3.3) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in assessing protected area sustainable finance needs (3.4) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in conducting public awareness campaigns (3.5) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in developing best practices and minimum standards (4.1) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in assessing management effectiveness (4.2) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in establishing an effective PA monitoring 	3

system (4.3)	
• Progress in developing a research program for protected areas (4.4)	2
• Progress in assessing opportunities for marine protection	4
• Progress in incorporating climate change aspects into protected areas	3

Status: 0 = no work, 1 = just started, 2 = partially complete, 3 = nearly complete, 4 = complete

Priority actions for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas:

Nº	Activity	Timeline
1	Elaboration of Conservation Law	2012
2	Establishment of ecological corridors between Banhine National Park, Zinave National park and Gonarhezou Park	2015
3	Development of human capital (Field Rangers, Park Warden and other senior staff)	2018
4	Creation of New Conservation Areas (Coutadas de Caça and marine protected areas)	2018
5	Creation of Transfrontier Conservation Areas between Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe and between Mozambique and Tanzania	2015
5		
65	Ponta do Ouro Marine Partial Reserve declared as World Heritage Site	2015
6	Revision of boundaries of Protected area, namely Banhine National Park and Zinave National Park, Niassa Reserve	2015
8		
7	Conduct mining impacts evaluation Studies in Conservation Areas . The case of Gorongosa National park and Chimanimani Reserve, due the mining	2015

	concessions in the buffer zone and illegal mining	
8	Conduct evaluation study in the Maputo Special Reserve/Ponta de ouro Marine Partial Reserve, due the proposed marine Port at Techobanine area	2015
9	Create local management committees at site level	2013
10	Integration of Climate Change Aspects in the management plans	2016
11	Establishment of Mahlazine ecological Park	2015
12	Elaboration od biodiversity strategy and fifth national report	2015

Action Plans for completing priority actions of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas

Action 1: (*Elaboration of Conservation Law*)

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Submission the the council of Ministers for approval	2012	Ministry of Tourism (MITUR)	
Submission to the Parliament	2013		

Action 2: (*Establishment of ecological corridors between Banhine National Park, Zinave National park and Gonarhezou Park*)

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Tender Launching			
Selection of individual or company	2013	Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)	5.000
Elaboration of Management plan	2015	Ministry of Tourism,	200.000 USD

		Ministry of Agriculture	
Implementation of management plan	2020	Parks managers/local communities	100.000

Action 3: (Development of human capital - Capacity building of Game rangers, Park Warden, Senior Managers)

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Identification of training needs	2012	MITUR, Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), MINAG	5.000
Elaboration of Training program	2012	MITUR, MICOA, MINAG	10.000
Training	2013-2018	Ministry of tourism, Universities, trainers	200.000

Action 4: (Creation of New Conservation Areas (Coutadas de Caça)

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Social and ecological surveys	2013	National Directorate for Conservation Areas (DNAC), Tourism	50.000

		Provincial Directorate	
Discussions with local communities and local government	2013-2014	Tourism Provincial Directorate/DNAC	15.000
Presentation at Provincial level	2014	Tourism Provincial Directorate	5.000
Submission to the Council Ministers for approval	2014	MITUR	-

Action 5: *(Creation of Transfrontier Conservation Areas between Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe and between Mozambique and Tanzania-2015)*

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Discussions at the provincial level		MITUR/Provincial directorate of Tourism	
Discussions with the Zambia and Zimbabwe	2012-2015	MITUR	
Discussions with Tanzania	2012-2015	MITUR	
Signature of MoU	2015	MITUR	
Signature of Treaty	2016	MITUR	

Action 6: *(Revision of the boundaries of Protected areas, namely Banhine National Park and Zinave National Park and Niassa Reserve)*

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Consultation with local communities	2012	MITUR	
Presentation at provincial level	2012	MITUR	
Submission to the Council of Ministers	2012-2013	MITUR	

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Action 7: *(Conduct Mining impacts evaluation Studies. The case of the Gorongosa National Park and Chimanimani Reserve due the mining concessions in the buffer zone and illegal mining)*

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Development of Terms of reference	2013	Park manager/MITUR	500
Tender and selection of the company that will conduct the study	2013	Park manager/MITUR	3.000
Development of methodology	2013	Company selected/park manager/MITUR	
Evaluation of GNP and Chimanimani	2014	Selected company	200.000
Communication of Results	2015	Park manager/Provincial directorate of Tourism	10.000
Public Awareness and education	2017	Park manager/provincial directorate of Tourism/MITUR	50.000

Action 8: *(Conduct evaluation study in the Maputo Special Reserve/Ponta de Ouro Marine Partial Reserve due the proposed marine Port at Techobanine area)*

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Development of Terms of reference	2013	Park manager/MITUR	500
Tender and selection of the company that will conduct the study	2013	Park manager/MITUR	3.000
Development of methodology	2013	Company selected/park manager/MITUR	
Evaluation of Maputo Reserve	2014	Selected company	100.000
Communication of Results	2015	Park manager/Provincial directorate of Tourism	10.000

Action 9: (Create local management committees at site level)

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Identification of interested stakeholders in the area	2012	Park manager	
Organization of local communities committees	2013	Park manager	
Creation of protected area management committee	2013	Park manager/Provincial Directorate of Tourism	

Action 10: (*Integration of Climate Change Aspects in the management plans*)

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Tender and selection of the company that will conduct the study	2013	MITUR	3.000
Development of methodology	2013	Company selected/park	

		manager/MITUR	
Elaboration of management plans for Marromeu and Pomene Reserves	2013-2014	Selected company/ MITUR	100.000
Approval of the plans	2015	MITUR	
Implementation of REDD+ pilot project in Moribane and mocuburi forests reserves	2016	MICOA	

Action 11: (Establishment of Mahlazine Ecological Park)

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Landmines cleaning	2012/2013	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MNEC), Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) and Ministry of Defense (MDN)	4.500.000
Viability Study	2013	MICOA/MITUR/Maputo Municipality	100.000
Construction of Infrastructures (veterinary hospital, offices, military museum,	2015	MICOA /MITUR/ Maputo Municipality	2.500.000

Action 12: (Elaboration of biodiversity strategy and fifth national report)

Key steps	Timeline	Responsible parties	Indicative budget
Preparation of Terms of reference		MICOA	
Selection of Company		MICOA	
Elaboration of Biodiversity Strategy and Fifth National Report	2015	MICOA	

