



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN MOZAMBIQUE 2003 - 2010

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Introduction

- This presentation aims to share some basic and relevant information on NBSAP focusing on what has been done and what is being done in Mozambique pertaining to NBSAP, and underlying the major challenges as well as to stress significant gains on this important area of national development.
- So, please allow me to thank you in advance for your insightful contributions, which I expect to get from this forum. I really thank for giving me this opportunity to talk on behalf of the Ministry of Environmental Affairs of Mozambique.

Background



- ✪ In 1993: Mozambique signed CBD and ratified in 1995.
- In 1998 the country prepared a draft proposal containing the National Strategy and the Action Plan;
- In 2002 the drafted document was revised and approved in 2003;
- The document presents the major goals of the National Strategy and the Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation in Mozambique;
- The National Strategy and the Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation present major opportunities and challenges.

Government Priorities for Biodiversity and Environment



- Integration of the environmental aspects in the socio-economic, cultural, educational and political programs and in the strategies of public and private sectors of national development;
- Perseveration of the specific ecosystems such as corals, mangroves, marines, sub humid lands and interior waters, including the development of legal instruments.

WHY THE NBSAP WAS REVISED IN 2002?



- There was a need to update the relevance of the proposed contents and to evaluate the options suggested in 1998;
- To overview and fill some gaps resulting from economic and legal institutional changes;
- To include specific actions pertaining to alleviate poverty in order to mobilize public participation and the implementation of the program within the communities at a large scale;
- To develop a National Strategy which faces the new challenges for sustainable development taking into consideration the major goals of PARPA, 2010 CBD goals and NEPAD.

HOW THE PROCESS OF NBSAP REVIEW WAS CONDUCTED



- A Multisectorial group was set up taking into account the expertise from different scientific sub fields, including fauna, flora, forestry, marine resources, and vegetal genetic resources;
- Public consultation was conducted at provincial level, involving crucially relevant sectors and community leaders and representatives of civil society;
- Field research was carried on including interviews, the collection and compilation of the existing material, which allowed us to elaborate the actual National Strategy and the Action Plan;

MAJOR GOALS OF THE STRATEGY AND THE ACTION PLAN



- To comply with one of the CBD obligations concerning the Article 6(a), which urges the Parties to develop NBSAPs and Programs for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in order to achieve sustainable development and alleviate poverty;
- To identify priority actions and establish coordination mechanisms to implement them;
- To have an instrument which formally assures coordination of policies, programs and relevant sectorial strategies.

STRUTURE OF STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN



- Objectives and Goals;
- Action Plan;
- Priority Actions;
- Coordination Mechanisms;
- Opportunities, and
- Constraints, etc.

SOCIO- ECONOMIC CONTEXT (cont.)



- The absence of Macro-economic structure and policies that prioritize the inclusion of costs in developing national accounts;
- The presence of a deficient quantification system of some natural resources and derived products;
- The need of adequate methods for assessment of different resources with minimum costs:
- Nature = Capital;
- Environmental degradation = capital depreciation

LEGAL AND INSTITUCIONAL CONTEXT



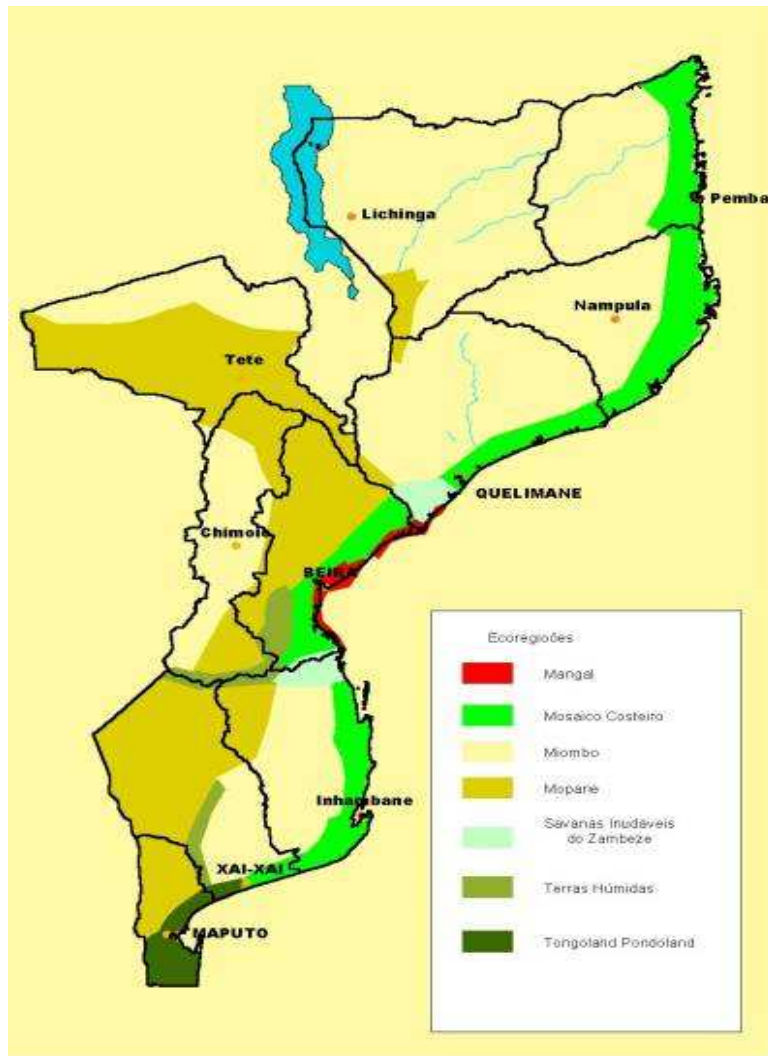
- CBD is a fundamental international instrument for establishing the legislation and implementation of actions which relate to sustainable use of biodiversity;
- CBD enhanced the global recognition of the importance of biodiversity.

LEGAL AND INSTITUCIONAL CONTEXT (cont.)



- Various legal instruments were approved containing conservation aspects and sustainable use of biodiversity at national level, such as:
 - The revised Country Constitution, Environmental law, forest and Wild Life Regulation, Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, Fisheries Regulation, Traditional Medicine Police, GMOs Regulation, ABS and the country is now working on Invasive Alien Species Regulation.

BIOPHYSICAL ASPECTS



- Ecosystems are major components of Biodiversity;
- There is a lack of systematization of the characterization of Mozambique ecosystems;
- Description of the country ecosystem was adapted by ecoregion system developed by WWF;
- Actually the ecosystems are grouped into three major categories:
 - Continental plaque Ecoregion
 - Marine and coastal Ecoregion and
 - Fresh water Ecoregion.

BIOPHYSICAL ASPECTS (cont.)



- **Protected areas:**
- Mozambique has protected areas containing National Parks and Wild life Reserves, forestry's hunting and parcels.
- **Vegetation and flora:**
 - Native Forests - miombo occupying around 2/3 of national territory, savannah of mopane, coastal forests, savannahs of acacias halophyte vegetation of Changane river.
 - Artificial Forest - constitute 4,6% of reforested area in the country (*Pinus e Eucalyptus*).

BIOPHYSICAL ASPECTS (cont.)



- Agriculture Biodiversity - base for agriculture development in Mozambique. This activity is done mostly by familiar sector, 75% of sold products;
- Vegetal Genetic Biodiversity - is registered in ex-situ conservation systems (botanic gardens, arboretum, seed banks, germoplasm and in-vitro collection).

BIOPHYSICAL ASPECTS (cont.)

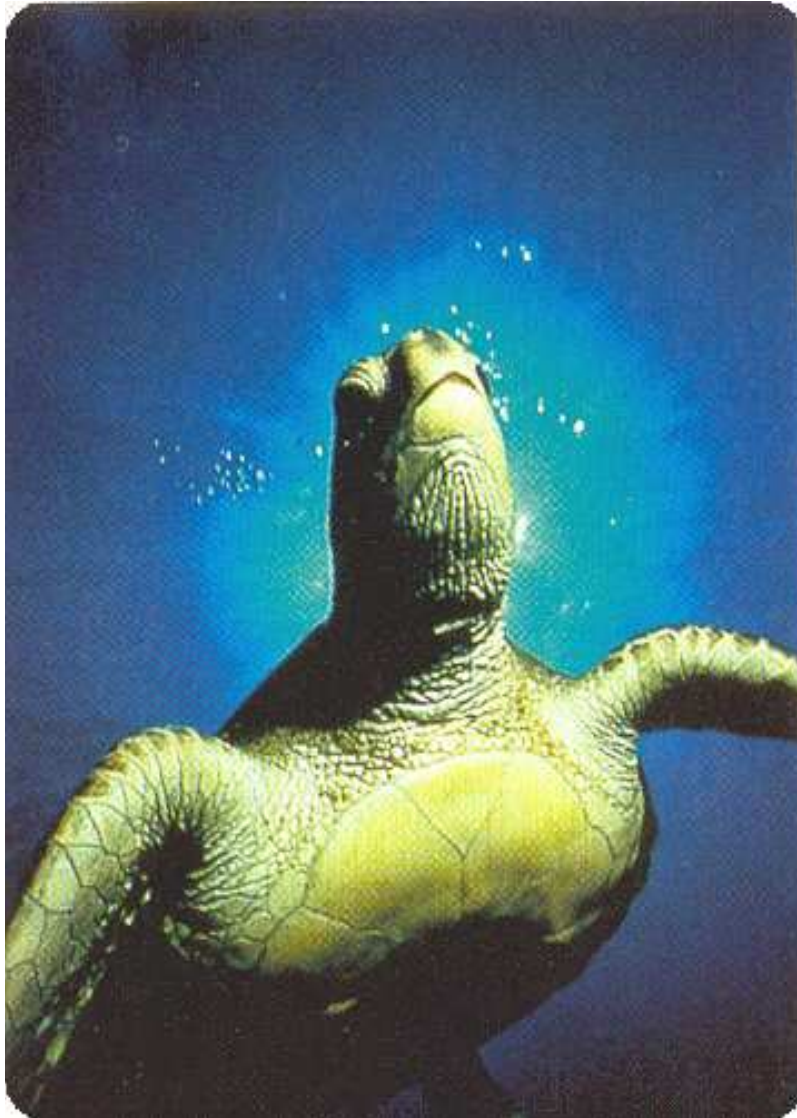
- Terrestrial Fauna and domestic animals



Terrestrial fauna - this category includes a diversity of species found in the country (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibious and insects);

Domestic animals - the country has agro-ecological conditions as well as adequate eatable resources and appropriate genetic resources to create domestic animals and some endemic species.

BIOPHYSICAL ASPECTS (cont.)



- Coastal and marine resources :
- Fisheries resources - mostly are located in Sofala Bank (fish, crustaceans, bivalves and mollusks;
- Protected species - dugongs, marine turtle, dolphins and whales.

BIOPHYSICAL ASPECTS (cont.)



- Hydrologic resources
 - Rivers and hydrographic basins;
 - Lakes and artificial lagoons;
 - Underground water, and
 - Current use of hydrologic resources.

PRIORITY ACTIONS IN THE STRATEGY



- Achievement of a political and institutional compromise;
- Promotion of a coordination within and among institutions;
- Identification of Biological components;
- Establishment and promotion of the information system related to the current stage of Biological components;

PRIORITY ACTIONS IN THE STRATEGY (cont.)



- Human, material and financial reinforcement for efficient inspection of natural resources exploitation;
- Monitoring Biological Diversity;
- Valorization of Natural resources;
- Promotion and valorization of the research programs.

MAJOR CHALLENGES



- Establishment of geographical boundaries and evaluation of the cumulative effects of the environment degradation;
- Establishment and development of EIA methods for processing of trustable data of national accounts;
- Promotion of inter-institutional coordination: the establishment of information exchange system for implementation of the strategy and the action plan;
- Improvement of inspection system;

MAJOR CHALLENGES (cont.)



- Systematization of indigenous knowledge and interaction with the process of decision making;
- Promotion and diversification of the exploited forestry species in order to reduce pressure of the most exploited species;
- Promotion of the reposition program among the forestall operators, particularly the concessionaries;
- Integrated management of hydrographic basins.

OPPORTUNITIES



- Public consciousness on the effects of wild fires and collaboration of local and community leaders;
- There is a vast and diverse indigenous knowledge;
- PARPA II and NEPAD as crucial components for development;
- High interest of national and foreign researchers in the process of development of investment plans;
- There is a considerable biological diversity and high sensibility of the government in creating protected areas.

CONSTRAINTS



- ⇒ Lack of inter-institutional coordination associated with lack of clear mandate of each institution and responsibilities to undertake the proposed activities;
- ⇒ Conflict between conservation and exploitation of natural resources, added with high level of poverty;
- ⇒ Lack of financial and trained human resources to implement the NBSAP;
- ⇒ Weakness in the control system and law enforcement;
- ⇒ Natural Disasters and climate change (Now were facing severe flooding in central region).

What was done by the country?

- Mozambique set up the Biodiversity in Unity in 2000 and Biosafety 2002;
- Prepared and approved Environmental Law and NBSAP responding Article 6(a) of the CBD;
- Prepared a Red List of plants in risk of extinction in the country;
- Prepared national legislation containing transitory measures for incorporation and safety use of genetic modified products and administrative capacity to regulate, monitor e control the movement of GMOs;
- Increased the percentage of protected areas, from 11 to 15% in 2004 by creating new national parks and reserves, including marine and coastal. More trans-boundaries parks and reserves will be created in near future;
- Inclusion of environmental (biodiversity) issues in school curricula (primary and secondary levels);

What was done by the country?

- Implementation of project for restoration of biodiversity and capacity building funded by GEF and others. Example:
 - Project of Biodiversity management in coastal and marine areas in Northern Provinces of the country;
 - Synergy project of MEAs to alleviate poverty;
 - Restoration of Great Limpopo AND Gorongosa National Parks with coordination of private sector;
- Included the 2010 goals in NBSAP;
- Prepared diverse legislation for biodiversity preservation (Law and Regulation on forest and wild life (declared 20% of concessionaries revenue should be given to communities who own the resources), seeds, impact assessment, Fisheries, Traditional Medicine police, Regulation on Biosafety related to GMOs, ABS and associated traditional knowledge, among others).

What was done by the country?

- Mozambique participated in elaboration of Regional Biodiversity Strategy (SADC region), documents related to training needs on Access and Benefit sharing and Invasive Alien Species;
- Prepared a report on state of Biodiversity and 3 National reports and submitted to SCBD;
- National officers attend regional and international meetings and expert working groups programs (ABS, Technology transfer and cooperation, and coastal marine ...).

Whats next?

- Update the NBSAP to consider the MDGs, PARPAII, Climate change, Biofuels, Genetic resources, IAS, communication strategy, among others.

WHAT IS BEING DONE?



- Establishment of Unity of environment in government sectors (Ministries);
- Integration of issues related to environment including biodiversity in different sectors at provincial and district plans;
- The President launched in 2007 tree planting program in the country – **one student, one tree. One government officer one tree;**
- The Ministry of Environment Affairs require all provinces to spend two session of each year to deliver issues related to environment;
- **All the environmental meetings and celebrations events are accompanied by planting trees;**
- Under Synergetic project of MEAs and poverty alleviation, we are creating Conventions Unity within the MICOA and proposing Reporting model.

More information's: convambientais.gov.mz

THANKS!

