

Country Summary
Report: MOZAMBIQUE,
APRIL 2022

AFRICAN
NATURE  BASED
TOURISM PLATFORM

MOZAMBIQUE





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SURVEY OVERVIEW: The African Nature-Based Tourism platform has developed a survey to assess the degree to which local communities and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the nature-based tourism sector are being impacted by COVID-19. The target audience is community members and SMEs who support the tourism value chain, as suppliers of tourism goods and services, and their associated enterprises, such as lodges, vehicle hire, guiding services, shops, etc. The questions seek to better understand their involvement in conservation and tourism, how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected them, and what their resulting needs are.

These reports present a summary for each country, including an analysis of qualitative data collected through the surveys, and certain quantitative data. The surveys are however more comprehensive than the data presented in these summary reports, so please be sure to visit <https://naturebasedtourism.africa/data> to explore more of the data, and register to access the database for full survey results.

All photographs by Nikhil Advani





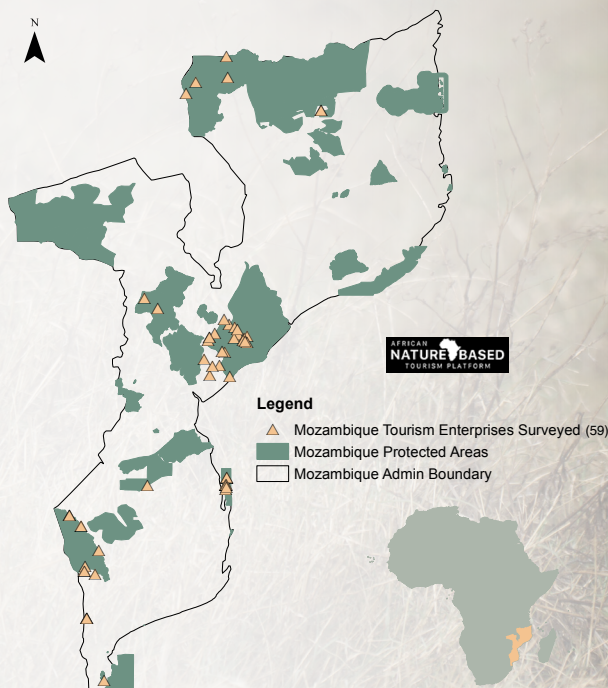
INTRODUCTION

MOZAMBIQUE'S PRIME TOURISM ATTRACTIONS are located along its 2,500 km coastline consisting of palm-fringed beaches, lagoons, and offshore islands, including the popular Bazaruto archipelago, extensive coral reefs, national parks, and reserves, which are being restocked with a variety of wildlife (SPDTM II, 2014). These factors – combined with a unique historical heritage, rich variety of wildlife, and constantly improving infrastructure – validate its place as a potential tourism powerhouse if provided with adequate investment (GoM, 2018). The total contribution of the Travel and Tourism sector to Mozambique's GDP in 2019 was 6.2%, but fell to 3.4% in 2020. The sector provided approximately 660,200 jobs in 2019, and saw approximately 189,500 people lose their jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 (WTTC, 2021).

The African Nature Based Tourism Platform worked with the Mozambique Community Based Natural Resources Management Network (Rede para Gestão Comunitária de Recursos Naturais – R-GCRN). R-GCRN is an institutional platform that aims to improve livelihoods of rural communities, sustainable natural resources management, and the conservation of wildlife and its habitat through the effective participation and empowerment of rural communities.

SURVEY LOCATIONS

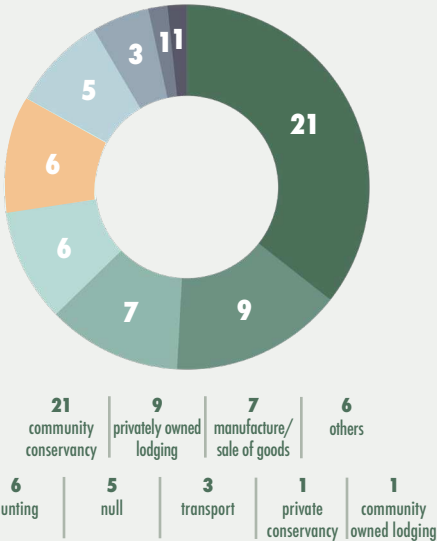
SURVEYED TOURISM ENTERPRISES IN MOZAMBIQUE



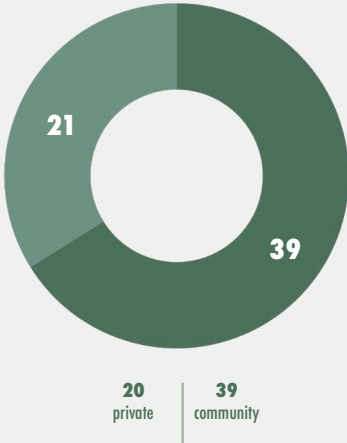


SURVEY RESULTS

PRIMARY INVOLVEMENT OF THE ENTERPRISE IN NATURE-BASED TOURISM



ENTERPRISE OWNERSHIP

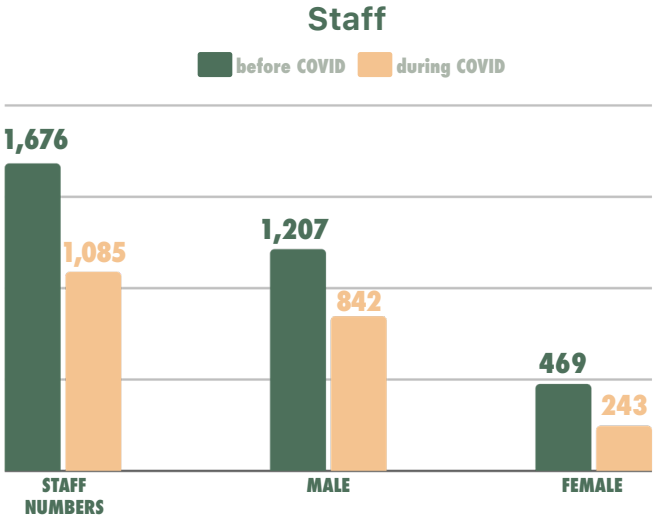


STAFFING BEFORE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC VS. CURRENT STAFFING

59
SURVEYED ENTERPRISES

1,676
TOTAL STAFF BEFORE COVID-19

1,085
TOTAL STAFF CURRENTLY

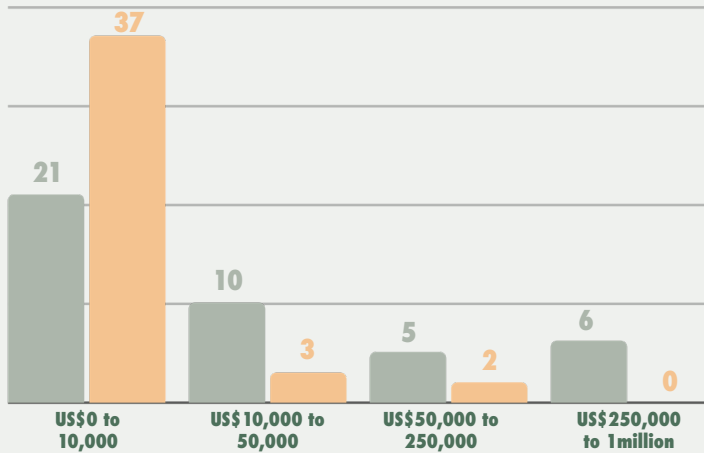




TOTAL ANNUAL GROSS REVENUE (income from selling goods and services before any deductions) THAT SURVEYED ENTERPRISES GENERATE FROM TOURISM

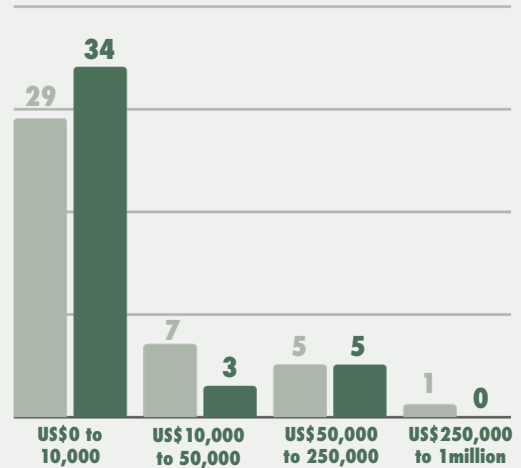
ANNUAL GROSS REVENUE 2019 VS 2020

2019 2020



ANNUAL SALARY COST 2019 VS 2020

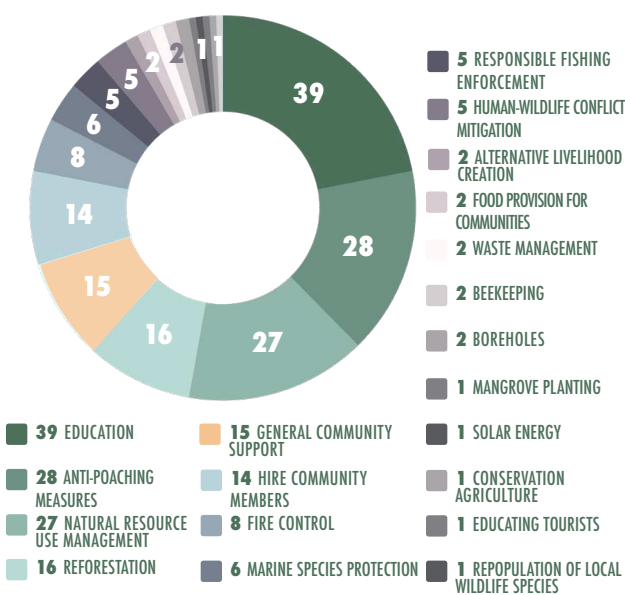
2019 2020



QUALITATIVE SURVEY QUESTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONSERVATION (the role of the community/enterprise in the management and custodianship of the land and its wildlife, including any distinguishing features about the area, its wildlife, its people and the role of tourism in its local economy)

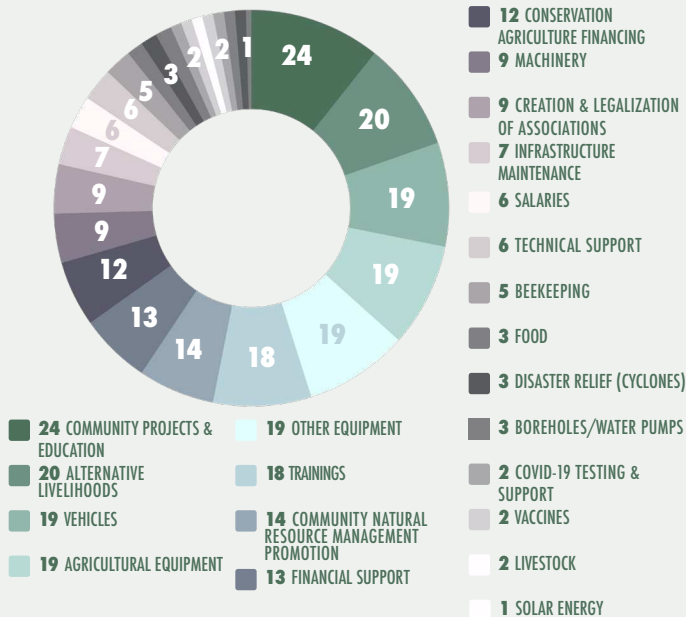
CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONSERVATION



ENTERPRISES IN MOZAMBIQUE are deeply intertwined with local communities, and one of the key contributions to conservation is the enterprises' outreach to these communities, and their efforts to educate locals in different aspects of conservation. These educational projects take the form of fire safety & prevention campaigns, community-led natural resource use management committees, and reforestation projects. Because of their locations in and around marine protected areas, the actions of the communities have a direct impact on the environment. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the main source of income for the majority of community members was tourism, but as tourist numbers declined, there is an increasing concern around overfishing, which has become a source of supplementary income and food. Thus, the effort to hire locally and create more community support projects is a key contribution to conservation.



SUPPORT THAT THE INSTITUTIONS NEED



THERE WERE A WIDE VARIETY of specific areas in which enterprises need assistance. Many expressed a need for funds to support community projects and education. In order to avoid over-exploitation of natural resources, training and technical support for alternative livelihoods such as conservation agriculture were frequently cited as an area of need, as well as training in finance and business management. The biggest gap in achieving some of the conservation goals and community projects in the area was equipment. The equipment needed included hygiene & cleaning materials, runway lights & signals, equipment for community inspectors, administrative supplies, boots, gloves, tents, motor pumps, beehives, masks, hand sanitizer, anti-poaching equipment, ranger uniforms, ranger rations, and fuel and tires for the patrol cars. Many also emphasized the need for better patrol vehicles, including boats, motorcycles, and bicycles, but also vehicles needed for farming such as tractors and refrigerated trailers.

ALTERNATIVE NATURE-FRIENDLY SOURCES OF REVENUE, BEYOND TOURISM, THAT THE ENTERPRISES WOULD BE INTERESTED IN EXPLORING



CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE (CA) HAS BEEN PROMOTED in Mozambique in order to increase smallholder productivity, reduce erosion, increase soil fertility, and improve the drought tolerance of rainfed agriculture (Grabowski et al., 2013). Agriculture is an important economic sector, contributing to about a quarter of Mozambique’s GDP and providing employment to more than three quarters of the population (Carrilho et al., 2021). The aquaculture sector in Mozambique has high potential (Muhala et al., 2020), and the country’s vast forest area is ideal for beekeeping and honey production (Lubega et al., 2021). Many enterprises also indicated crafts and curios as a potential alternative livelihood.



ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF REVENUE ENTERPRISES WOULD BE INTERESTED IN EXPLORING

17 CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE	2 LINE FISHING & TRANSPORTATION	1 SALES FROM RECYCLED MATERIAL
14 CRAFTS & CURIOS	2 HUNTING	1 OFFSHORE FISHING PROJECTS
13 FISH FARMING	2 CARBON CREDITS	1 CROP FARMING
10 BEEKEEPING	2 FOREST PRODUCE VALUE CHAIN	1 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
10 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	1 SEAFOOD STORAGE & MARKETS	
4 AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION	1 MICROFINANCE	

OTHER COMMENTS

ACROSS THE BOARD, ENTERPRISES WERE ADVERSELY affected by the low tourist numbers due to COVID-19 and indicated the need for financial support towards salaries, maintenance and alternative livelihood projects. They were also interested in training and capacity building in financial literacy to better run their businesses. There is a growing fear of overexploitation of fisheries, as most communities now rely on fishing as supplementary income. One enterprise said that they are in need of life jacket donations for both the fishermen and transporters. Another comment was that the national park authorities and private lodges should collaborate with communities to increase law enforcement and fire management efforts. Many of the enterprises emphasized the importance of community engagement, especially in building the capacity of youth, women, and elderly members of society to manage natural resources and improve their livelihoods. Lastly, there was a big push towards revitalizing the community-led natural resource management committees in order to have locals play a lead role in natural resource decision making.

References: 1. Second Strategic Plan for the Development of Tourism in Mozambique (SPDTM II): Building a Leading Tourism Economy, 2014. Core Report, 1(8): pp. 3-4. 2. Government of Mozambique, 2018. International Conference - Nature based Tourism in Conservation Areas. Maputo, Mozambique, June 7-9th. 3. World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTTC), 2021. Travel and Tourism economic impacts reports - Mozambique. 4. Carrilho JZ, Ferreira IA, Ribeiro RN, and Tarp F, 2021. The relative neglect of agriculture in Mozambique. WIDER Working Paper, Helsinki: UNU-WIDER 135. doi: <https://doi.org/10.35188/UNU-WIDER/2021/075-7>. 5. Grabowski P, Walker F, Hagglade S, Ricardo M, and Neal E, 2013. Conservation Agriculture in Mozambique - Literature Review and Research Gaps. Republic of Mozambique. Working paper 4(E). 6. Muhala V, Rumieque A, and Hasimuna O, 2020. Aquaculture production in Mozambique: Approaches and practices by farmers in Gaza province. Egyptian Journal of Aquatic Research, 47(10). doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejar.2020.11.004>. 7. Lubega G, da Silva Falcao M P, Ssekaandi J, and Ribeiro N, 2021. Evaluating the Effect of Non-Timber Forest Products on Rural Livelihoods in Macula-Marrupa Corridor Niassa Special Reserve, Mozambique: Implication for Income and Food Security. American-Eurasian Journal of Agriculture & Environmental Science, 21(1): pp. 11-21. doi: [10.5829/idosi.ajeas.2021.11.21](https://doi.org/10.5829/idosi.ajeas.2021.11.21).