

A Review of Co-Management Models for Conservation Areas in Mozambique

Maputo, Mozambique

25 July 2017



Geographical Location



- São Sebastião Peninsula
Vilanculos District | Inhambane
- Queuene Community
- 30,000ha Terrestrial and
Marine fully protected
conservation area

Project Authorisation & Objective



Project Approvals for Santuário Bravio de Vilanculos Lda

- Internal Resolution n.º 4/2000, of 17 October 2000 which approved the investment project as amended by Internal Resolution n.º 2/2003 of 29 April
- Holder of Special License no 4, issued on 26 February 2003
- Decree n.º18/2003, of 29 April, which declares the San Sabastian Peninsula a Total Protection Zone

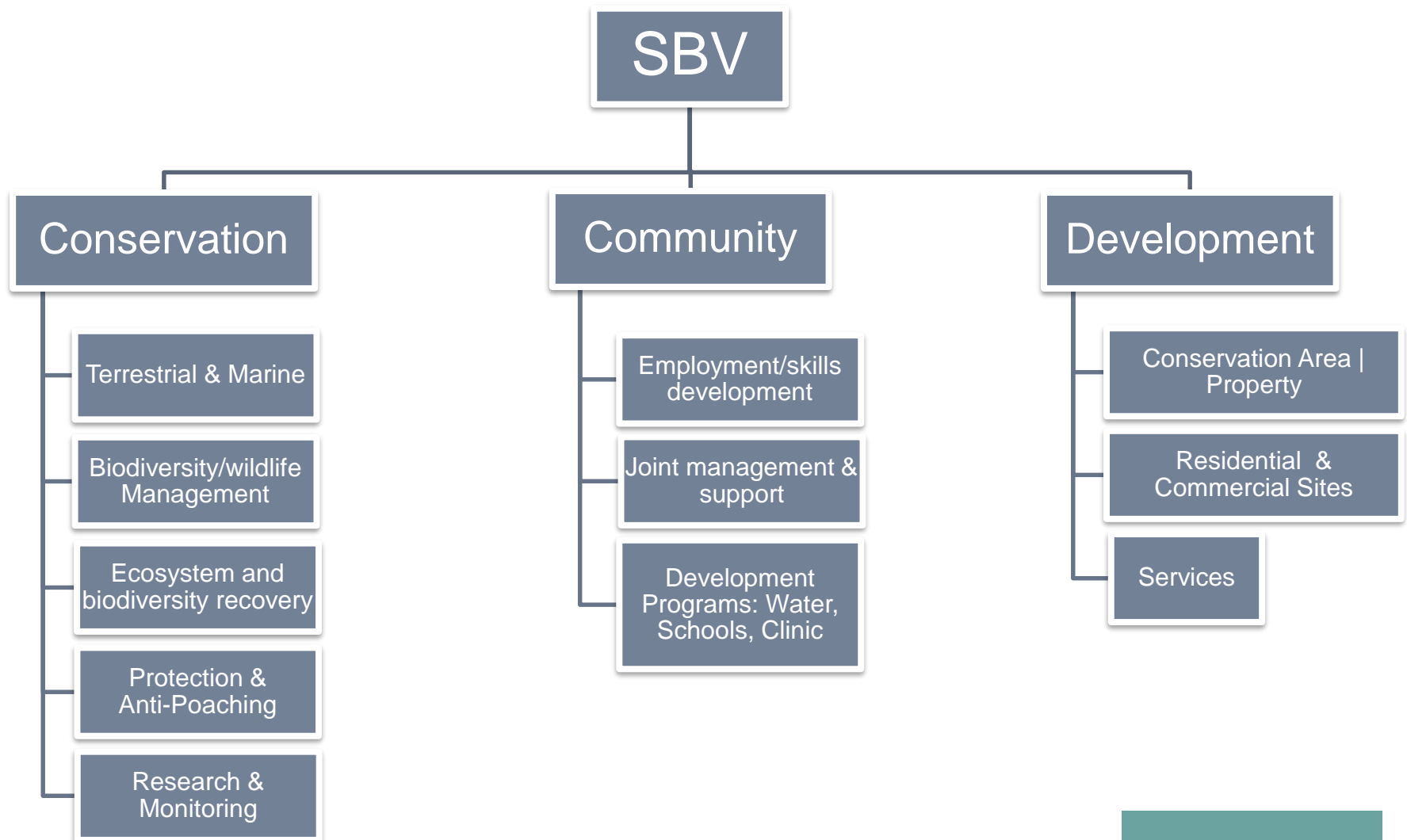
Conservation | Community Upliftment
Low Impact Development | Responsible Tourism

Core project infrastructure to underpin development success

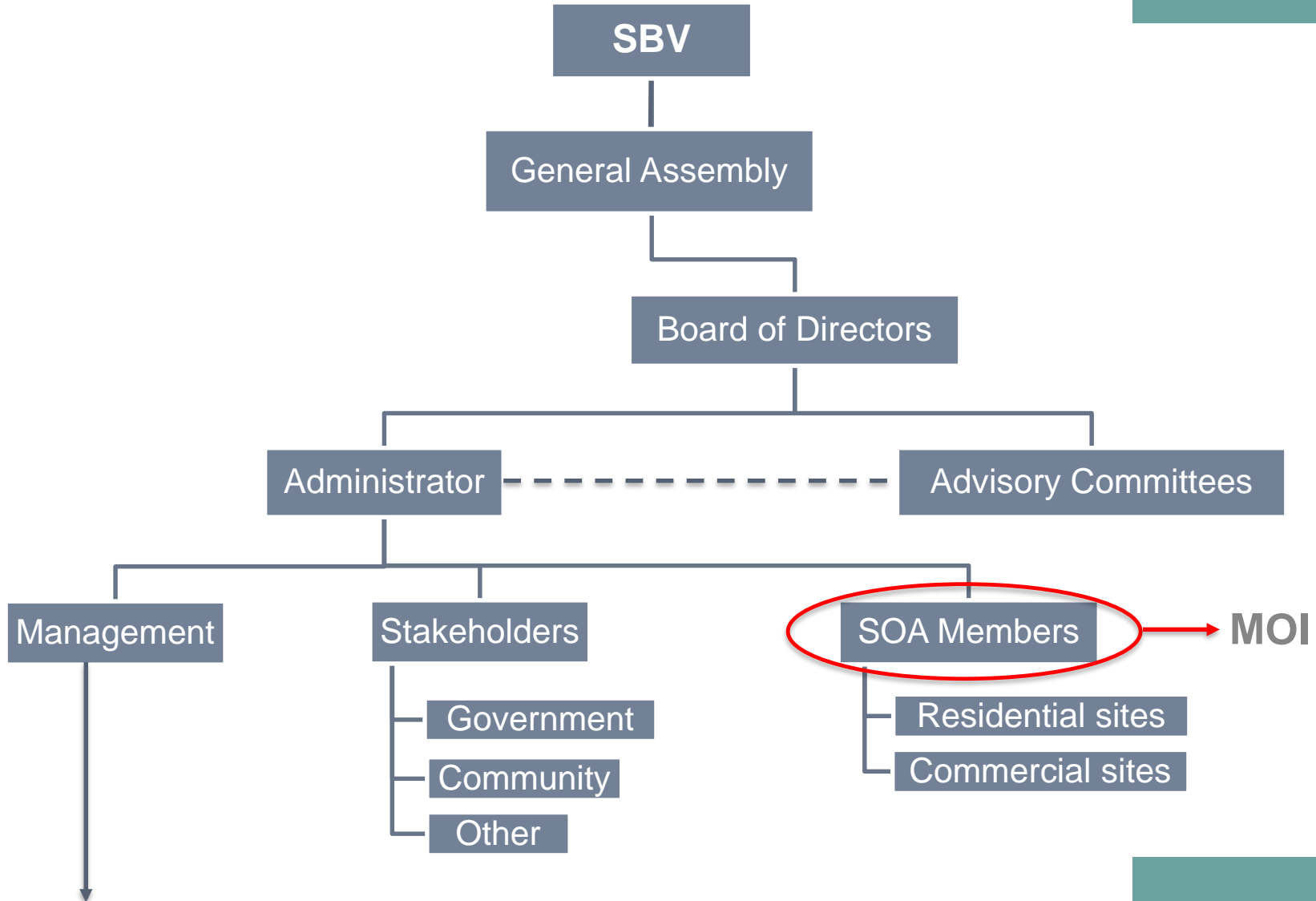
- Full investment in core operational infrastructure
 - Offices, workshops, staff housing, roads, vehicles, access points, power and water
- Competent and experienced management team, office infrastructure and communications to fully support development work
- Tourism infrastructure to support commercial & residential developments
 - Suitable southern boundary fence
 - Adequate road network fully established (conservation and tourism access)
 - Game drive infrastructure properly sign-posted for self driven access
 - Bird hides and Bird species list updated by an annual survey
 - Vantage and Viewpoints for visitors and guests
 - Comprehensive visitors' Information Guides & website
 - Terrestrial and Marine maps



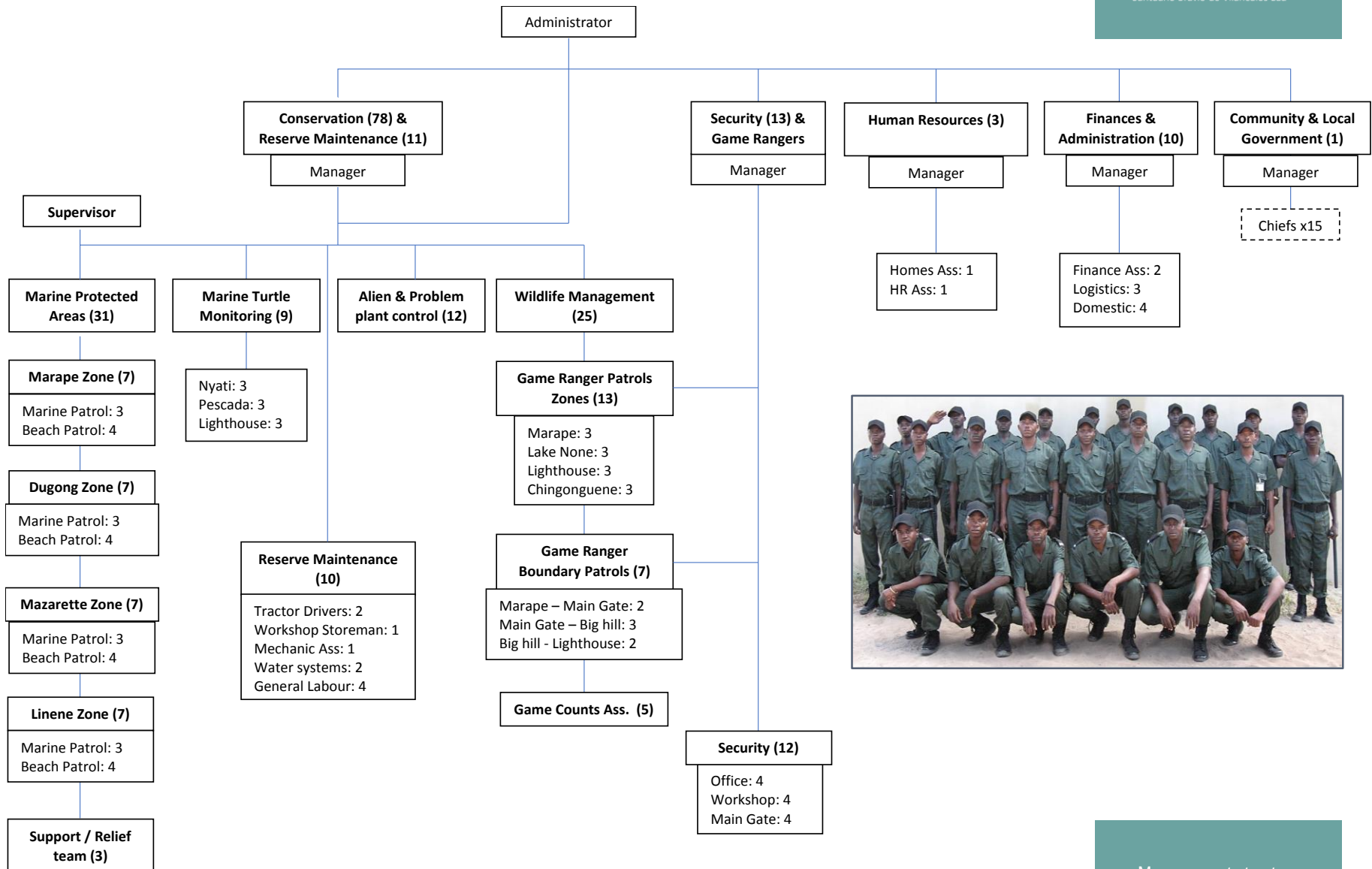
SBV's core objectives



Organizational chart



Management structure



SOA MOI

Rules & Regulations



All site holders are members of the SOA, and subject to its rules & regulations

The Rules | 3 Categories

- Category 1 - Special resolution
- Category 2 - Ordinary resolution
- Category 3 - Board resolution

The Rules cover the following main elements

- Use of The Sanctuary | Roads | Boating | Shared Infrastructure
- Use of sites and notification thereof | Good neighbours | Immediate surrounds
- Conservation | Security
- Tenants | Visitors | Employees | Codes of Conduct
- Architectural design guidelines & criteria | Building | Contractor Activity
- Finances

The Company enforces the Rules through the Board

Financial Model

Residential & Commercial

- Residential: 624 beds (54 sites x 12 beds per site)
- Commercial: 120 beds total
- Commercial payment ratio is x1,711 of that of a residential bed
- Annual payment mandatory: regardless if the site is developed or not

Detail	Ratio	Levy per bed per year	Total
Residential: 624 beds		\$800,00	\$518 400,00
Commercial: 120 beds	1,711	\$1 368,80	\$164 256,00
			\$682 656,00

Meet Objectives | Realistic Budget
Financially feasible

Pros & Cons of the model & challenges



What makes the model work?

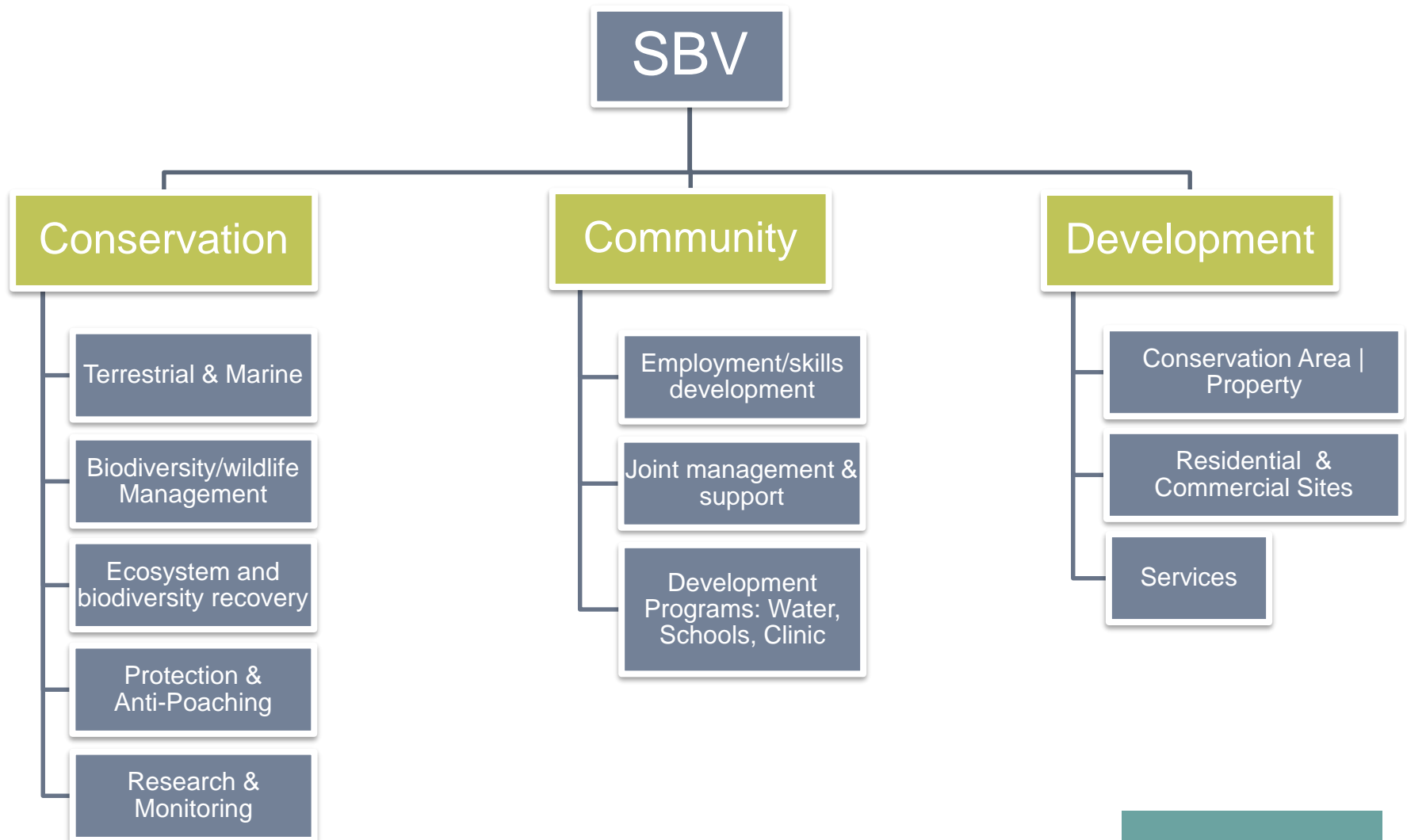
- Authorisations by the Council of Ministers that were clear in their requirements and empowerment of SBV Lda as the custodian and management entity of the conservation area
- A strong Board of Directors with a range of business skills and that are conservation orientated
- A competent and experienced management team and staff on the ground with suitable control mechanisms
- Setting realistic and achievable objectives, practically and financially, with clear outcomes
- Income secured through its shareholder - SOA members (residential and commercial sites) - financial contribution is mandatory and failing to pay the company takes legal action against the defaulter
- SOA members must be conservation and community orientated. Personal beach holiday expenses are separate from the conservation-community project's expenses.
- Low-impact environment friendly development attracts the desired clientele who are able and willing to spent money on conservation and community programs

Pros & Cons of the model & challenges



- Government agencies contradicting the original legal tenure authorisations unnerve investors and have negatively impacted the financial model
- The direct impact of which has limited the financial contribution of commercial income to only 8% to the total budget, representing many millions of US\$ and restricted aspects of the conservation scope of the project
- Resolving disputes with site-holders via judicial proceedings is both time consuming and costly and restricts the money available for both conservation and community programmes
- Commercial operators returns are poor in the current economic climate and hindered by the travel costs to the location for clients - impacting on their ability to contribute to the budget
- Residential sites are not commercially driven and therefore the financial support to conservation is more stable as individuals are committed to the conservation model and are prepared to privately fund this.

Objectives & Outcomes



Conservation outcomes # 1

impact & effectiveness

TERRESTRIAL	Original position and/or status	Management inputs, activities and outputs	Impact evaluation: intended and unintended
Wildlife	Few species present Low numbers of animals, birds & reptiles	Restoring wildlife Game introduction Veld management Re-introduce species	Increase in animal numbers “Natural” bush clearing Human/animal conflict Improved/increased game drives Return to more natural state
Anti-poaching	Hunting & snaring for “bush meat”	Game Rangers in place Education & training Suitable equipment	Reduced poaching levels Social problems: rangers with family ties in communities Increasing game numbers
Alien and Problem plant control	Presence of Alien & Problem plants but situation unclear and no action	Selective eradicating of priority alien & problem plants	Increased carrying capacity Natural vegetation returning to rehabilitated areas
Bush encroachment management	Pioneering species (<i>B. spiciformis</i>) on previously disturbed land	Selective tree thinning Beginning of fire management	Improved carrying capacity Reduced fire risks Community benefits Cleared areas returning to more natural state
Biodiversity Monitoring	258 Species of Bird incomplete taxa inventories	Habitat improvement and protection Identification & protection of breeding/aggregating areas	300 Species of Bird Stimulated Avi-Fauna tourism Improved inventory lists Key/critical species identified & protected

Conservation outcomes # 2

impact & effectiveness



MARINE	Original position and/or status	Management inputs, activities & outputs	Impact evaluation: intended and unintended
Marine Protected Areas (MPA)	Overfishing in all areas and no controls	Establish MPAs in conjunction with CCP Education on fish / marine ecology	Habitat recovery Increased fish biomass and species diversity Increased catch outside MPAs
Marine Turtle Monitoring	Very little data No protection Raiding of nests Killing of turtles	Turtle monitors Turtle protection Education on turtles	No reports of killing turtles 6 Turtle species present – 4 nesting 8 years not enough to see trends – preliminary results promising Related tourism activities
Anti-poaching of marine resources	No patrols	Marine guards placed Boat patrols established Education of community	Clearly increased fish stocks leading to: Increased conflict with fishermen from Vilanculos
Research & Monitoring	No data	Habitats inside and outside MPAs monitored Seagrass beds and mangroves prioritised This year: fish catch monitoring	Habitat improvement inside MPAs Increased diversity and biomass inside MPA with fish catches greatly improved outside MPAs. Support from most local fishers: new MPAs
Marine Litter	No action, no information	Beach patrols collecting litter Remove average of 200 bags of litter per month	Cleaner beaches: improved tourism satisfaction Reduced risk to marine animals Sanctuary a “drain” on plastic pollution in region.

Community outcomes



Over US\$ 3.5m spent on our local communities to date

- Water security: Boreholes with manual pumps; water supply to homes/schools/clinics
- Infrastructure: Houses, schools & building material for schools, community facilities
- Education: School infrastructure, desks, blackboards, stationary and books
- Health: Clinics, logistical support, mosquito nets, reading glasses plus HIV/Malaria education
- Cash: Compensation for crops lost due to conservation efforts as well as for having to fish outside some traditional areas
- Employment: 156 of which 98% are Mozambican nationals. Casual employment – up to 450 people per annum
- Skill Development: Training & Tertiary education

Development outcomes

Private Residences & Commercial Lodges

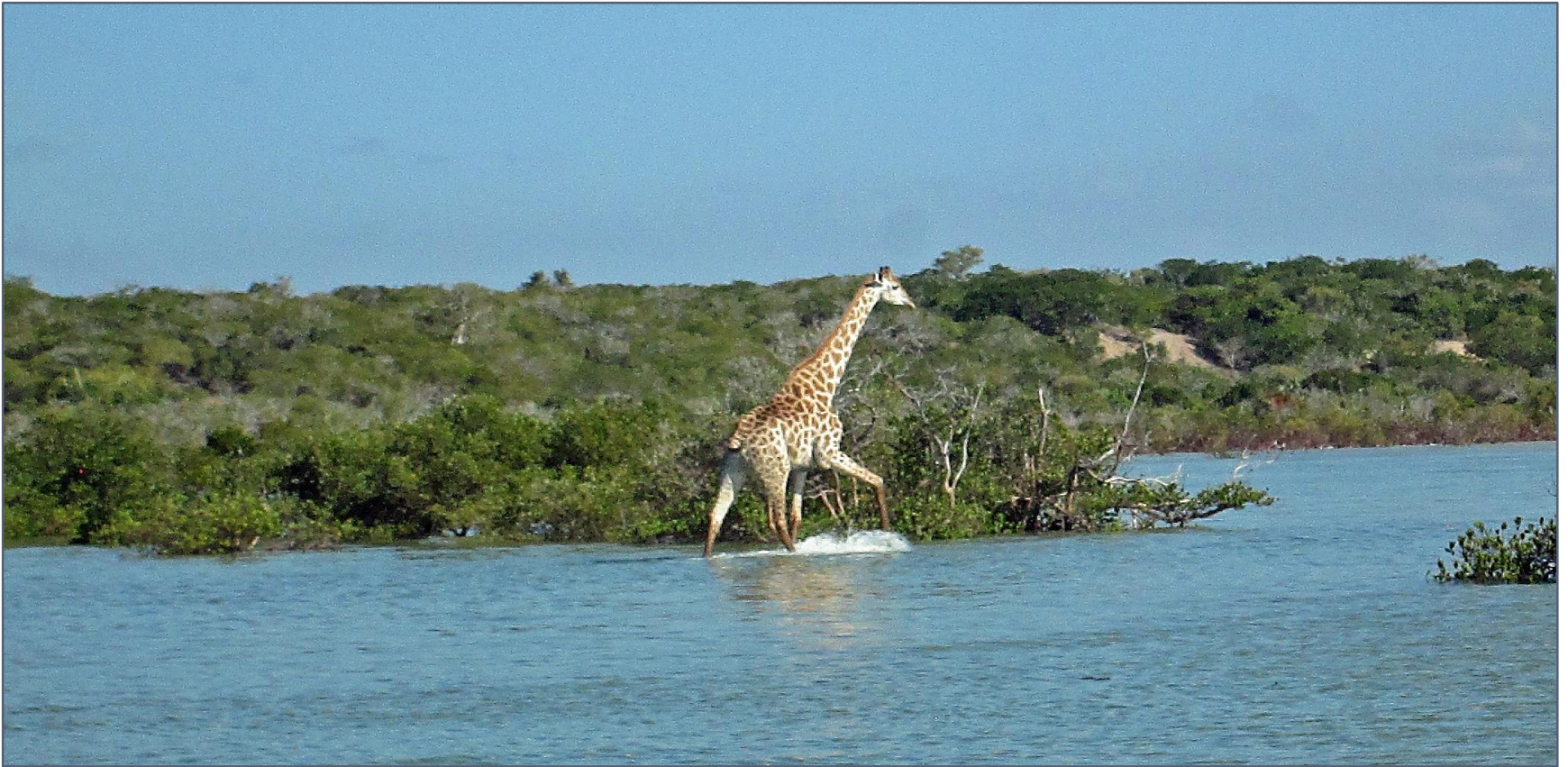
- 54 residential sites | Holiday homes
 - **192 beds developed**
 - *24 beds underway*
- 120 commercial beds: 3 commercial sites
 - Sanctuary Hotels Lda (Dugong)
 - Nyati Beach Lodge, Lda.
 - Mercury Investments, Lda
 - **60 commercial beds developed**



Project Development Summary



- The Sanctuary is an established, financially robust, low-density marine and terrestrial conservation project
- Invested over US \$ 74m to date
- Invested US \$ 3.5m directly into uplifting local communities
- Project via employment directly and indirectly benefits 8000 people
- Despite the global and local challenges of the last decade, development plans were materially sustained
- Legally compliant
- Fully Protected Area status is the core that underpins the project and the Terrestrial and Marine Conservation programmes continue to make progress with this emphasis
- Healthy relations with communities & delegated authorities
- Experienced, stable and skilled management team & staff
- A strong Board of Directors with a clear vision for the project's future success
- The Project has a growing international recognition which will underpin its long-term success



thank you