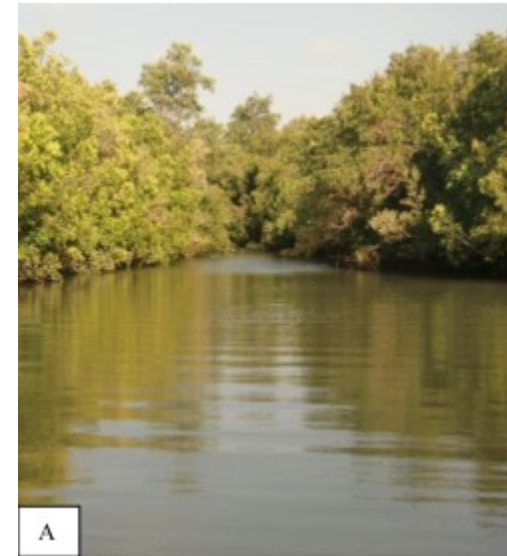


MANGROVE IN MOZAMBIQUE



Rehabilitation of the Mangrove in Mozambique

Developing a Strategy of Mangrove Rehabilitation With Community Involvement

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PRESENTATION STRUCTURE

- INTRODUCTOIN
- GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALIZATION of MOZAMBIQUE
- MANGROVE IMPORTANCE
- COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE MANGROVE IN THE COUNTRY
- MANGROVE TREATS IN MOZAMBIQUE
- ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS
- PERSPECTIVES

INTRODUCTION

- The **African mangroves** are approximately **20%** of the world mangroves and ranks **13th** in mangrove forest area (*Giri et al.2011*)
- In Africa, Mozambique has the **second largest mangrove** covered area after Nigeria (*Fatoyinbo and Simard 2013*) with about **300 000 ha**
- Between 1972 and 1990, 2,6% of the total area of mangrove was lost (~ 809 ha per year) for wood fuel and salt production industry.
- Nowadays high level of deforestation led to accelerated destruction of the mangrove.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALIZATION

- Mozambique is located in the **oriental coast of Africa**, between the latitudes $10^{\circ} 20' S$ and $26^{\circ} 50' S$
- The country have **2.800 km** coast line and maximum width of **200 m**
- The coastal zone is divided in tree regions:
 - Coral coast – 800 km
 - wetlands coast – 900 km
 - Parabolic dunes coast – 850 km



IMPORTANCE OF MANGROVES

Mangroves forest are among the most productive and biologically important ecosystems in the world as they provides ecosystem goods and services important to human society and costal and marine systems in the region where they occur and not only.

Although mangroves comprise only 0.7 percent of the world they have been recognized by the important role in the global carbon cycle.





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Mangrove Composition

- Mozambican mangroves are composed of 8 species
 - *Avicenia marina*,
 - *mucronata Rhizophora*,
 - *Ceriops tagal*,
 - *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*,
 - *Sonneratia alba*,
 - *Luminicera racemose*, *Xilocarpus granatum*
- And they all occur in the delta off the Zambezi River (Beilfuss, et al. 20
- They occur along the 2,770 km along the Mozambican coast, but they are concentrated in the north and central regions.

MANGROVE DISTRIBUTION

- On the litoral south of the country the mangrove occurs at estuário de Morrumbene estuary, Inhambane bay, Maputo bay and Inhaca island (Chevallier 2013).
- On the north of Moçambique the mangroves are present at Lumbo, Mecúfi, Ibo island and Pemba bay (Barbosa, et al. 2001).
- The biggest extension of mangroves are located on the center of Mozambique which includes areas of Zambeze, Pungué, Save, Búzi delta and river (Chevallier 2013). The mangrove of Zambeze river delta extends about 180 km on the coast and approximately 50 km to the inland which became the *biggest continuous mangrove habitat in África* (Barbosa, et al. 2001).

ESTIMATION of AREAS per PROVINCE

Province	Area in ha	% of the Area
Cabo Delgado	31,558.42	8.24
Nampula	50,749.37	13.26
Zambézia	162,633.26	42.48
Sofala	99,419.83	25.97
Inhambane	21,580.68	5.64
Gaza	288.38	0.08
Maputo	13,309.09	3.48
Cidade do Maputo	3,264.56	0.85
TOTAL	382,803.59	100.00

MANGROVES TREATS

- Urbanization
- Erosion
- Aquaculture
- Fishery
- Salt factory
- Pollution
- Climate changes
- Littoral programmes developing (heavy sands, gas, oil,)





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ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS

- In some provinces, **isolated mangrove restoration activities are underway** (planting of some mangrove species in the potential zones for mangrove development)
 - Sofala -planting of mangrove in Nhangau
 - Gaza-ex-CDS-ZC mangrove planting at xai - xa
 - Cabo Delgado and Nampula – biodiversity project for coastal and marine environment
 - For the quantification of the state of this resource is underway the mapping and evaluation of the state of the mangrove of Cabo Delgado Province
 - Restoration of the margins of Chiveve river – Green infrastructure
 - National strategy – are in course a Strategy and action plan for the restoration of the mangroves in Mozambique



OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY

1. Capacity building for the mangroves management ;
2. Promotion of the sustainable management of the mangrove ecosystem ;
3. Establish a legal frame for the mangrove management wich involve the participation of the communities;
4. Improve the research for developing of the mangroves;
5. Develop the efective protection and rehabilitation of the mangroves;
6. Improve the public awarenes and education concerding the benefits of forest and mangroves

PERSPECTIVES

- Put the strategy efectie in the field it means to have enought resources;
- Harmonize the eforts wich are going isolated and withouth coordenation betwen the sectors;
- Sensibilize the public abouth the importance of sustainable use of the mangroves,as the ecosystemic services provides from them;
- Priorize this conservation areas/marine protection;
- Priorize funds for comunities programmes for mangrove reposition;
- Monitoring the areas of mangroves forest;
- Share of information and results of studies of mangroves with the diferentes intervenients - networking.

Achnowledgment

International Tropical Timber Organization – ITTO

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Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia

THANK YOU

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