



# Addressing Shifting Governance Contexts and Development Objectives in the Quirimbas National Park, Mozambique

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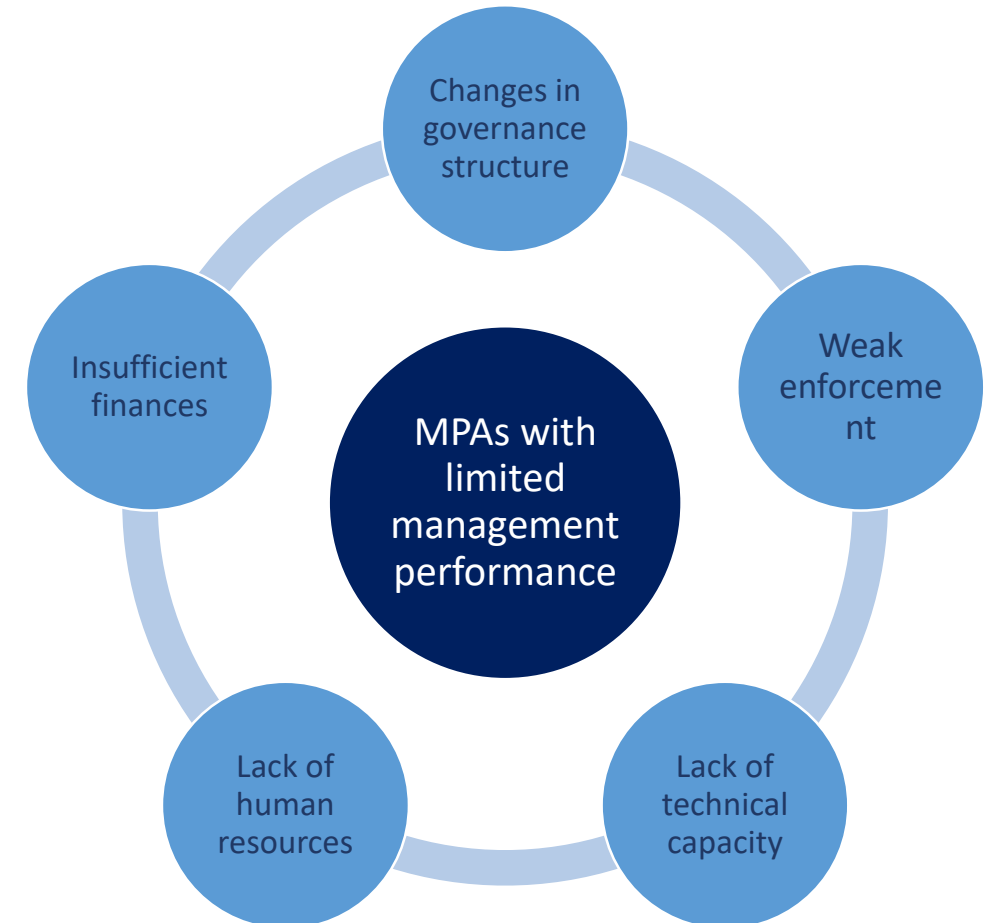
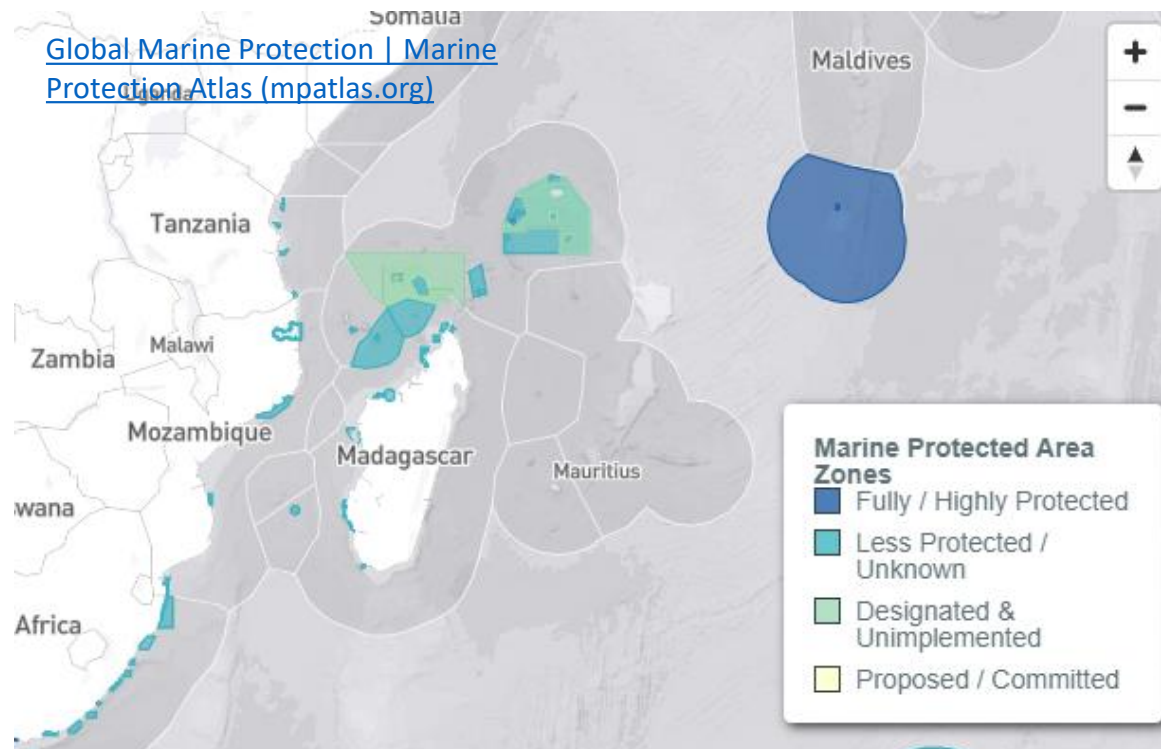
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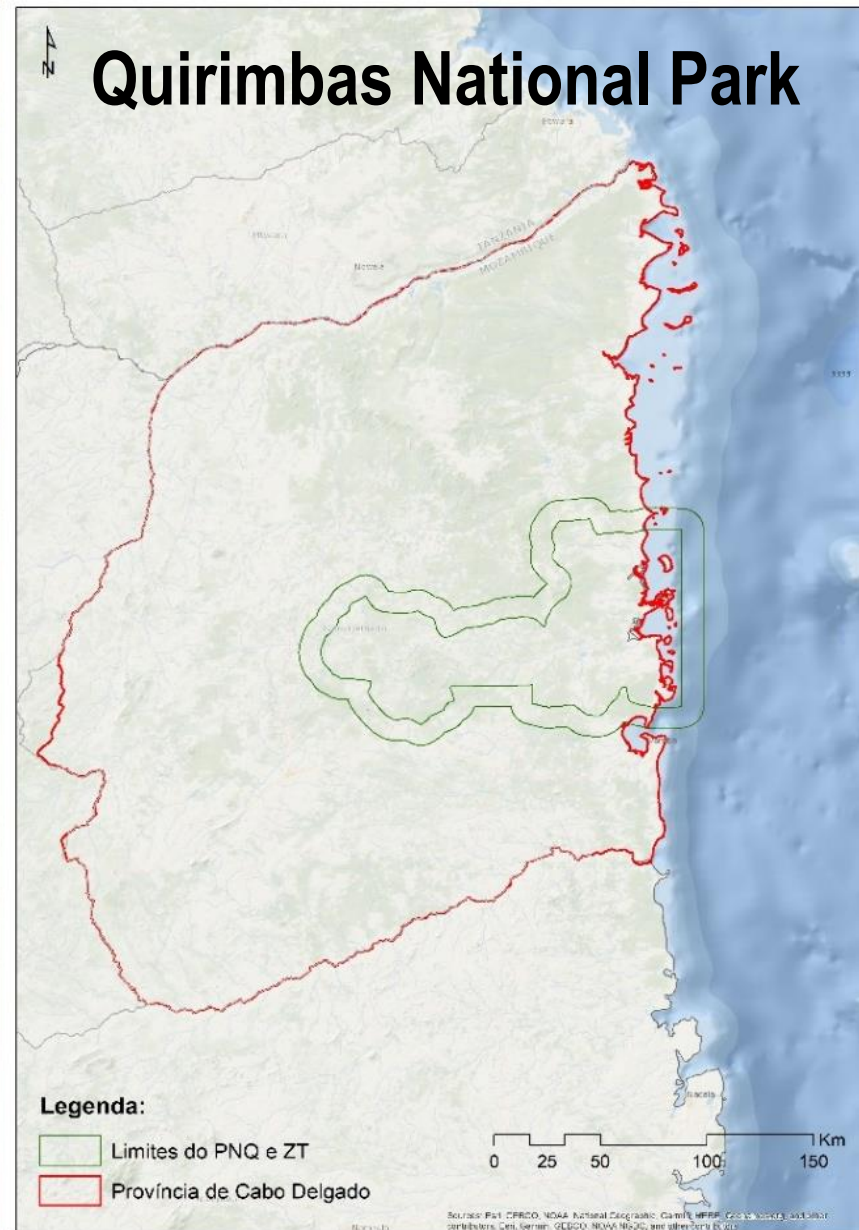
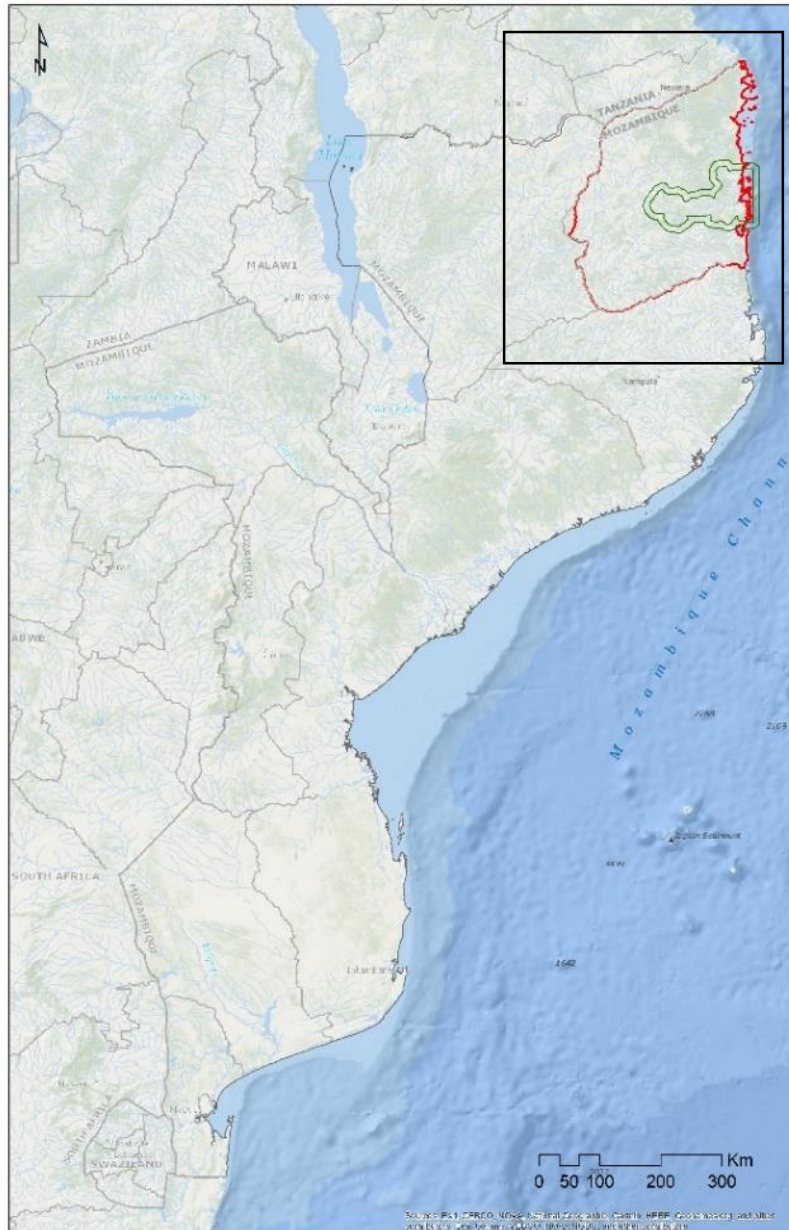


# Background and rationale

Marine protected areas (MPAs) are one of the most commonly applied spatial management tools for biodiversity conservation.

- There is currently 154 MPAs and 173 LMMAs in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO); 7 MPAs in Mozambique





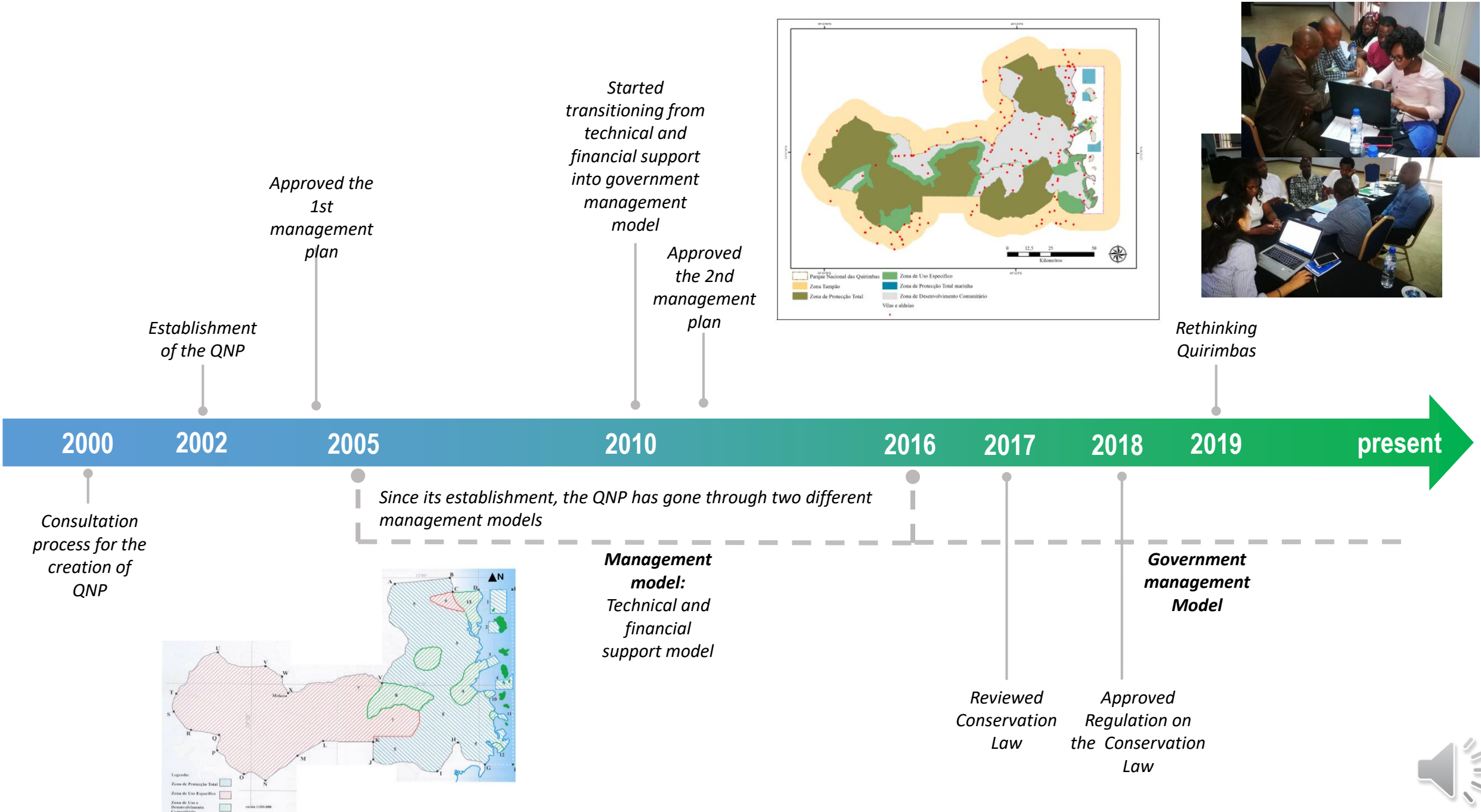
**The QNP is located in Cabo Delgado province in Northern Mozambique. Total area: 9,130 km<sup>2</sup>, which includes 7,945 km<sup>2</sup> of terrestrial and 1,185 km<sup>2</sup> of marine components**

**Buffer area: of 5,730 km<sup>2</sup>.**

**The QNP was established in 2002 by the national government under request of local communities and with support from the WWF-Mozambique and other stakeholders.**

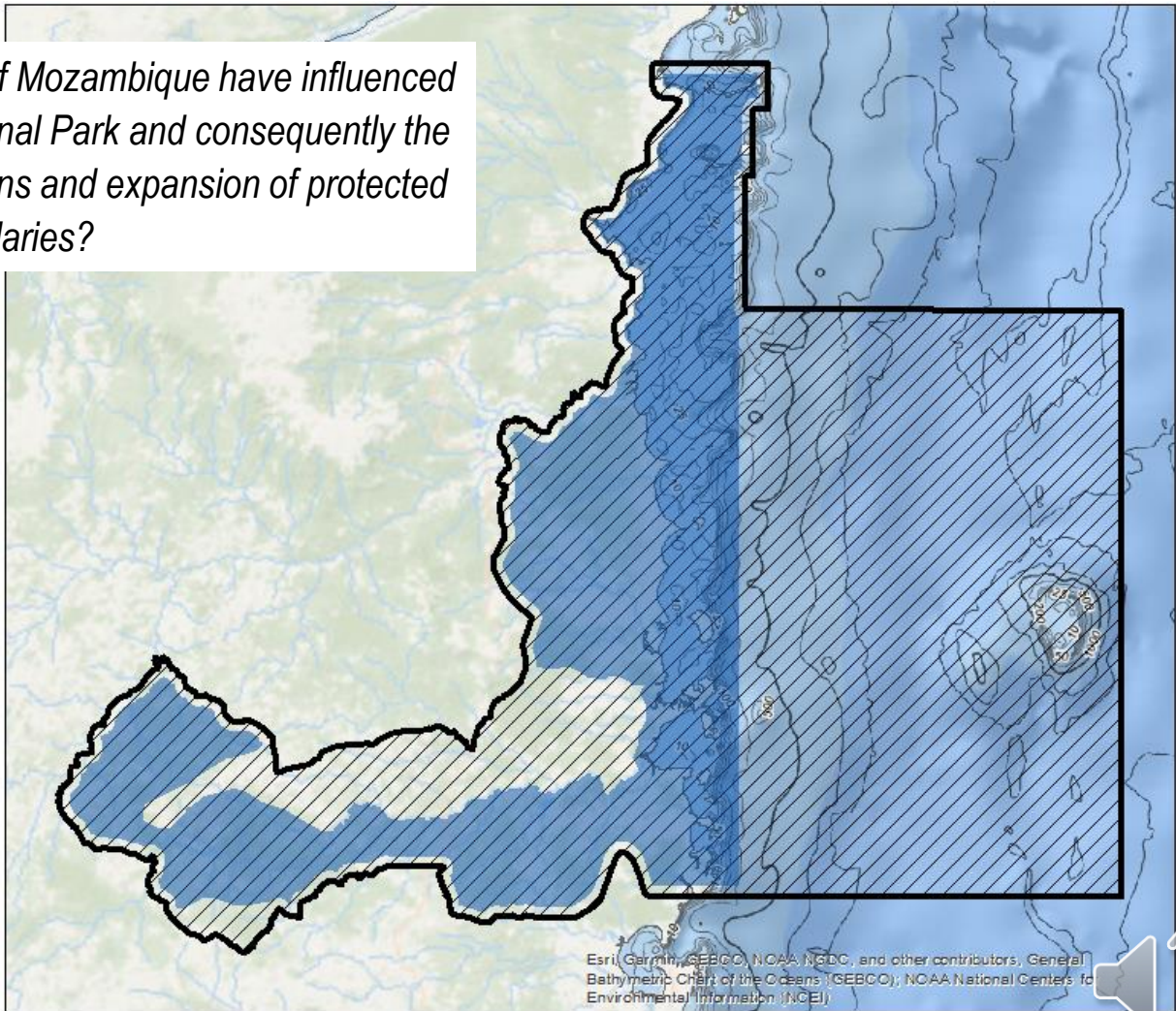
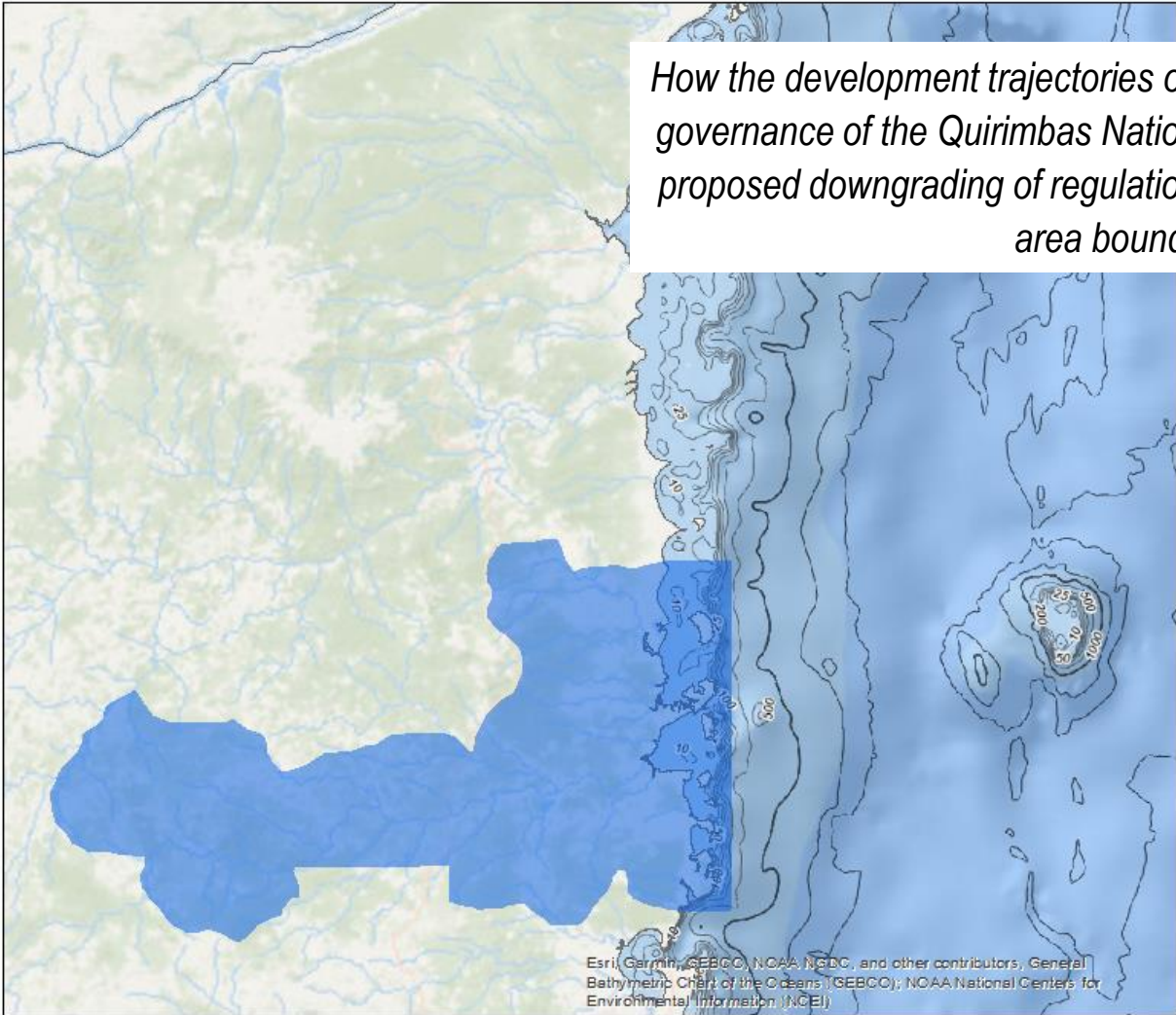
**The area was declared as a Biosphere Reserve in 2018 by UNESCO.**





# Review of the Quirimbas National Park

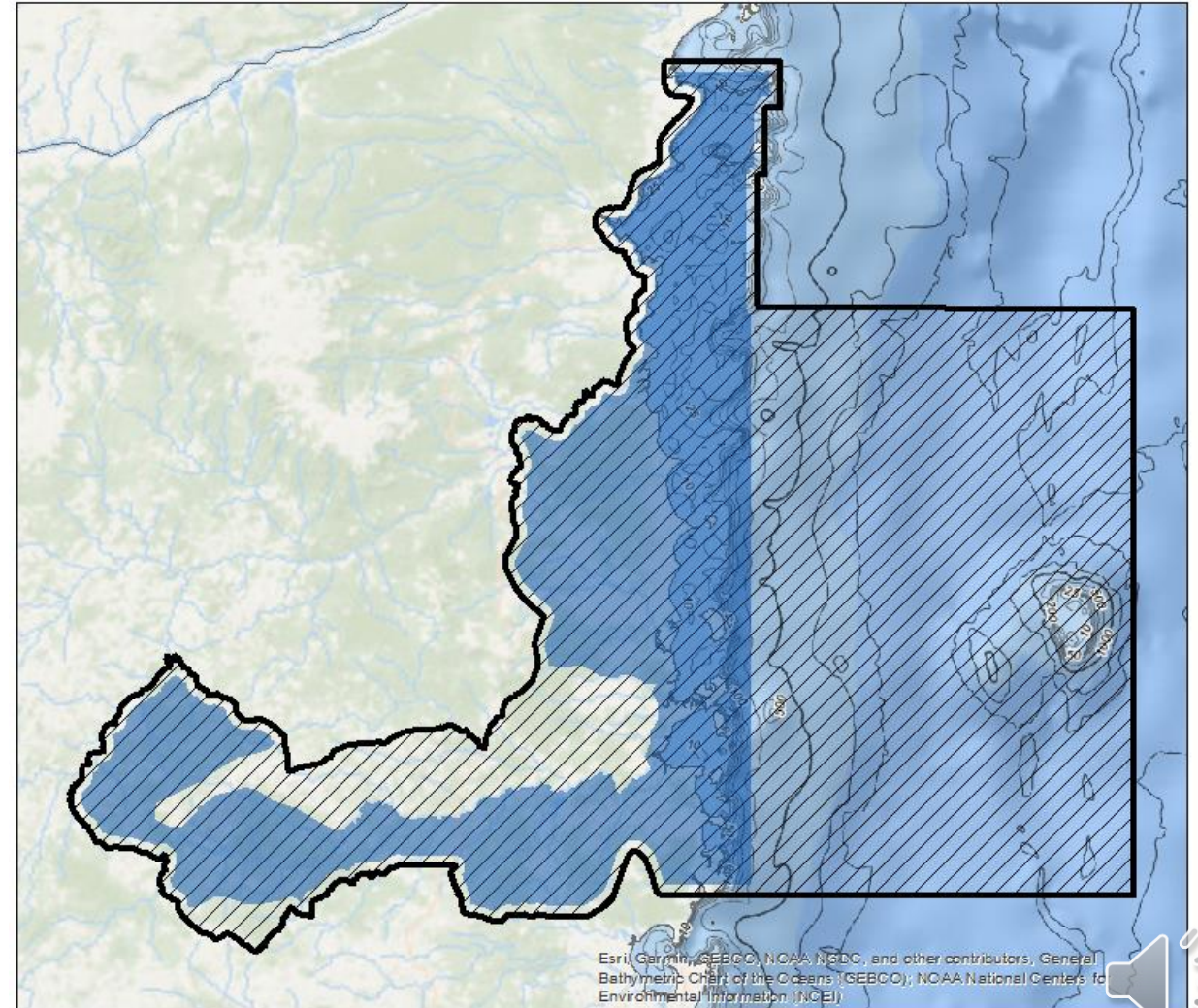
*How the development trajectories of Mozambique have influenced governance of the Quirimbas National Park and consequently the proposed downgrading of regulations and expansion of protected area boundaries?*



# Review of the Quirimbas National Park

The Environmental Protection Area is also the only conservation area category that allows creating other conservation inside its boundaries, and therefore, zoning can be done in two ways:

- (1) considering the zoning categories defined by the law, and
- (2) for areas inside the EPA that would need a dedicated management or higher level of protection, it could be considered the creation of other conservation areas inside the EPA.





# Policy recommendations for implementing spatial management efforts in the WIO

## Technical recommendations

- Ensure management effectiveness assessments are included in MPA management plans, and are conducted regularly as part of the adaptive management cycle;
- Support and develop research on PADDD to understand its implications on achievement of conservation, social, and economic objectives.

## Policy recommendations

- Promote a more inclusive approach to MPA management by considering access, use rights, and cultural and historical values of local communities to reduce PADDD;
- Identify complementary financing sources (e.g., sustainable tourism, nature based solutions, biodiversity offsets) and encourage broader stakeholder engagement to sustain MPA management; and,
- Formulate criteria and guidelines as part of the regional MSP implementation process to accommodate current and future transformations caused by social, economic, political and climate change events to minimise the negative impacts of PADDD.



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