

Impacts of COVID-19, interventions and proposed priority areas for UEM, Mozambique



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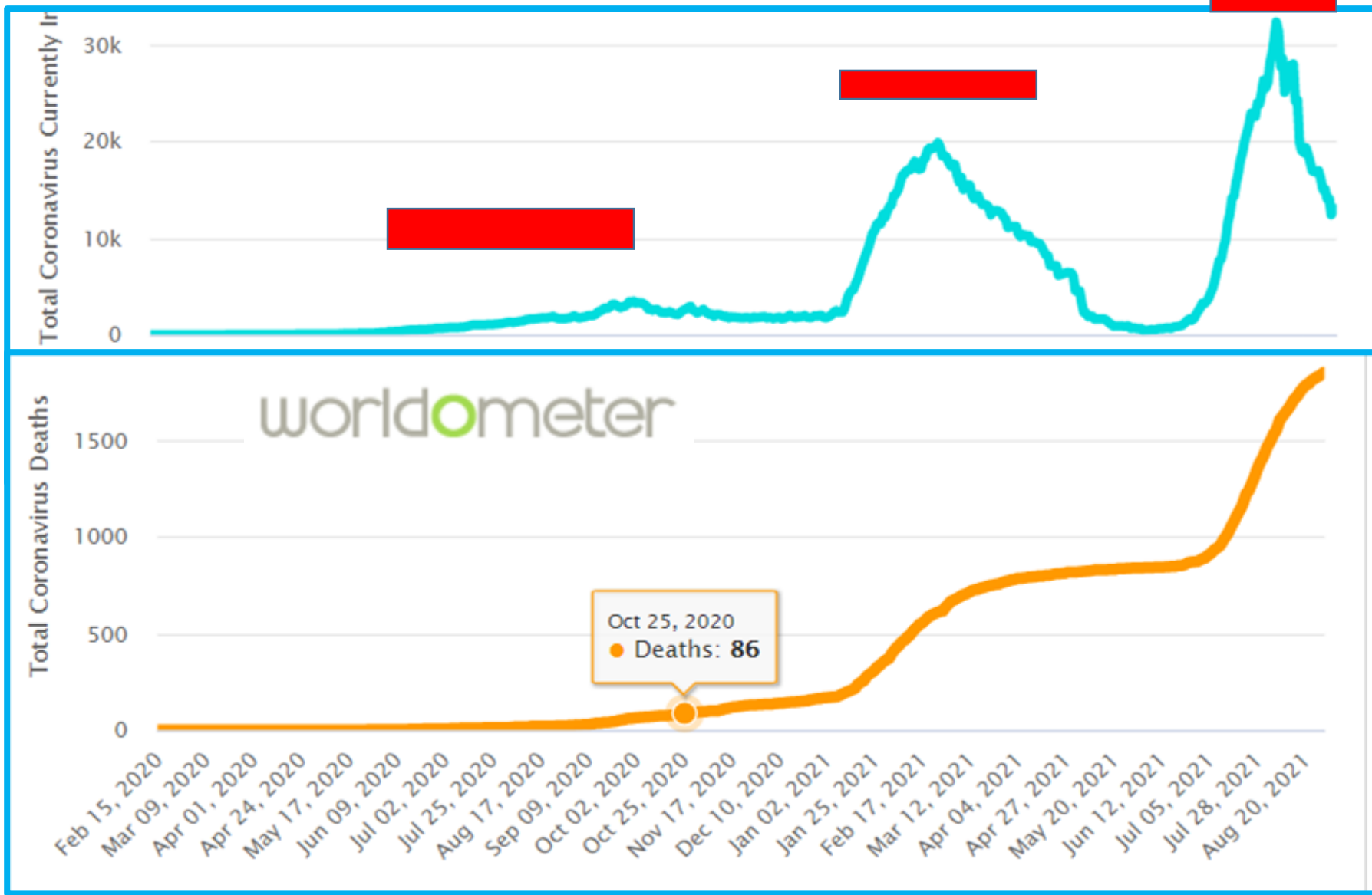
1. Direct impact on activities / field work at the university



COVID-19 direct outcome to seagrass restoration at Inhaca -
Forbidden to access communities!

Sign "Own risk" before attending field trips

Irregularity, field work cancellations, online interaction, increased cost & difficulties reaching planned targets



Mozambique:
active cases,
deaths and
University
restrictions



University closure

Impact on Seagrass Restoration Demo:

- Interaction with communities had to be planned in advance and we had to seek permission concerning COVID19 protocols
- Advance obtaining during the periods where communities could be assessed
- Maputo and Inhambane had different COVID pandemic stages (mostly lighter at Inhambane; therefore access nearly all the time - we were welcomed there)
- We had to cater for some students: offering them university transport; other than them having to take public transport
- Issues of internet support
- Colleagues hospitalized. Families impacted
- One partner to our seagrass restoration project (KUWUKA JDA Director) passed away due to COVID



2. Ongoing activities / interventions



2nd edition of Blue Economy conference Vilanculos / Bazaruto region

“investing in the health of oceans is investing in the future of the planet”

Ocean Governance in Mozambique and MSP

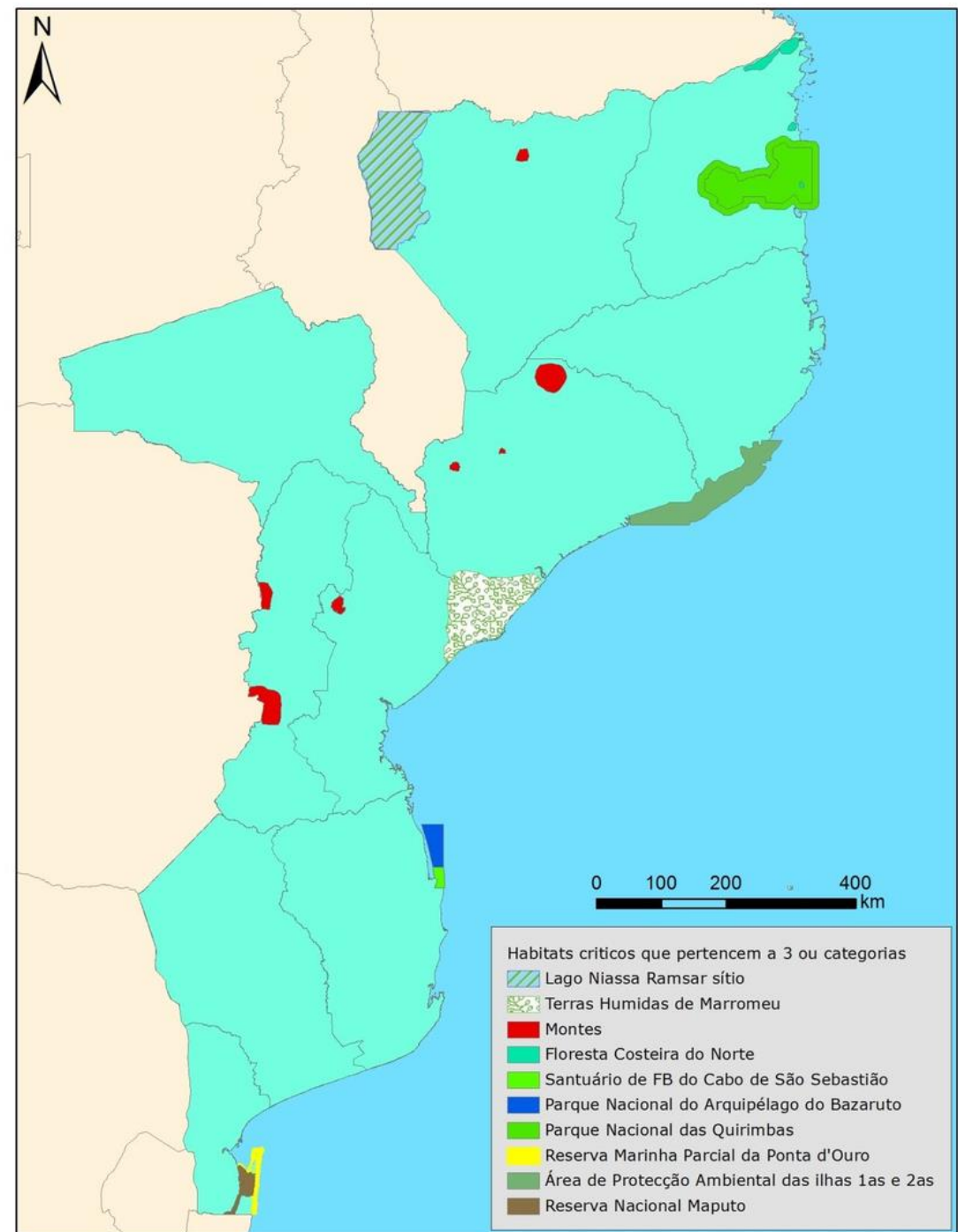
- 1. National Strategy for Blue Economy in Mozambique**
- Draft of this to be presented at the “Blue Growth” Conference (Out 2021)
- Strategy to be approved the earliest in 2022
- 4. MSP (POEM) in public consultation-to be fully approved in 2021**
- Harmony with PNDT (National Plan for Territorial Development)

Scenarios for increase of Moz. MPA – to support 10-30% commitment

Scenario 1: 10%

Scenario 2: 15% (to include the buffer zones of 100 m inland)

Scenario 3: 30% , to align with the proposal for CBD CoP; to include sea mounts,



New Regulation of Marine Fisheries (REPMAR), 2020:

- Beach seine to be forbidden
- More on net mesh size
- Role of local communities, government



Marine Partial Reserve of Ponto de Ouro (MPR-PO) & Maputo Elephant Reserve (MER) in advance stage proposal for UNESCO World Heritage to link with iSimangaliso (RSA)

Ilhas Primeiras e Segundas MPA increased management.



3. PRIORITY AREAS
for UEM, MOZ -
EXAMPLE OF
SEAGRASS /
MANGROVE
RESTORATION,
MAPUTO BAY

1. Training and testing methodologies
2. **Document environment, risks/vulnerability,**
3. Multidisciplinary
4. **Engage stakeholders and communities, woman**
5. Test alternative livelihoods; empower communities
6. **Upscaling**
7. Process for drafting a management plan
8. **Post-graduate students support, key to capacity**

~ 1 ha community restoration of seagrasses



Cyclone /floods impacts on mangroves:

- Power of winds
- Devastating floods
- Impact on infrastructure
- Impact on people

NbS /smart solutions:



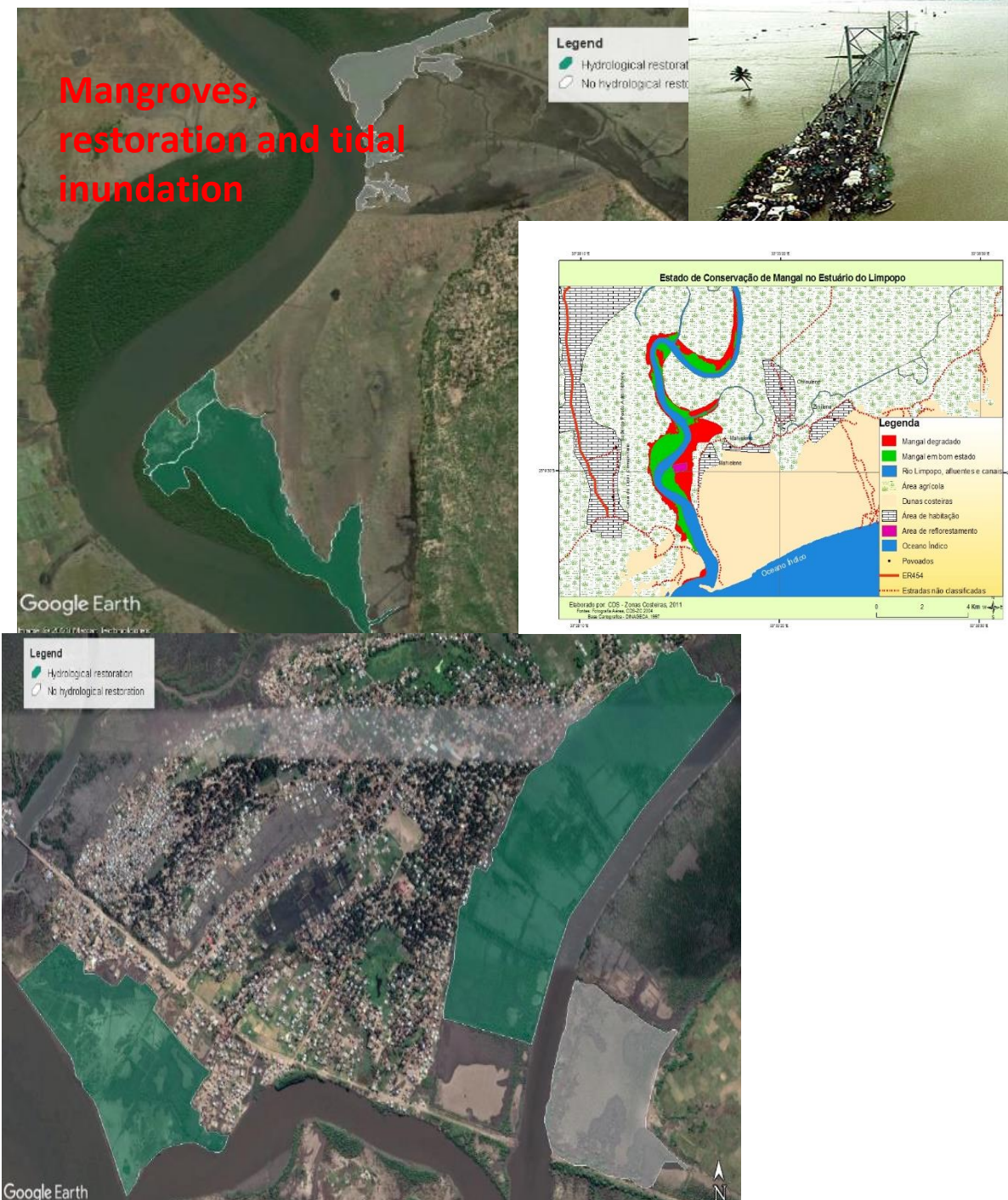
Rio Save,
Ciclone Eline

Beira, Ciclone Idai



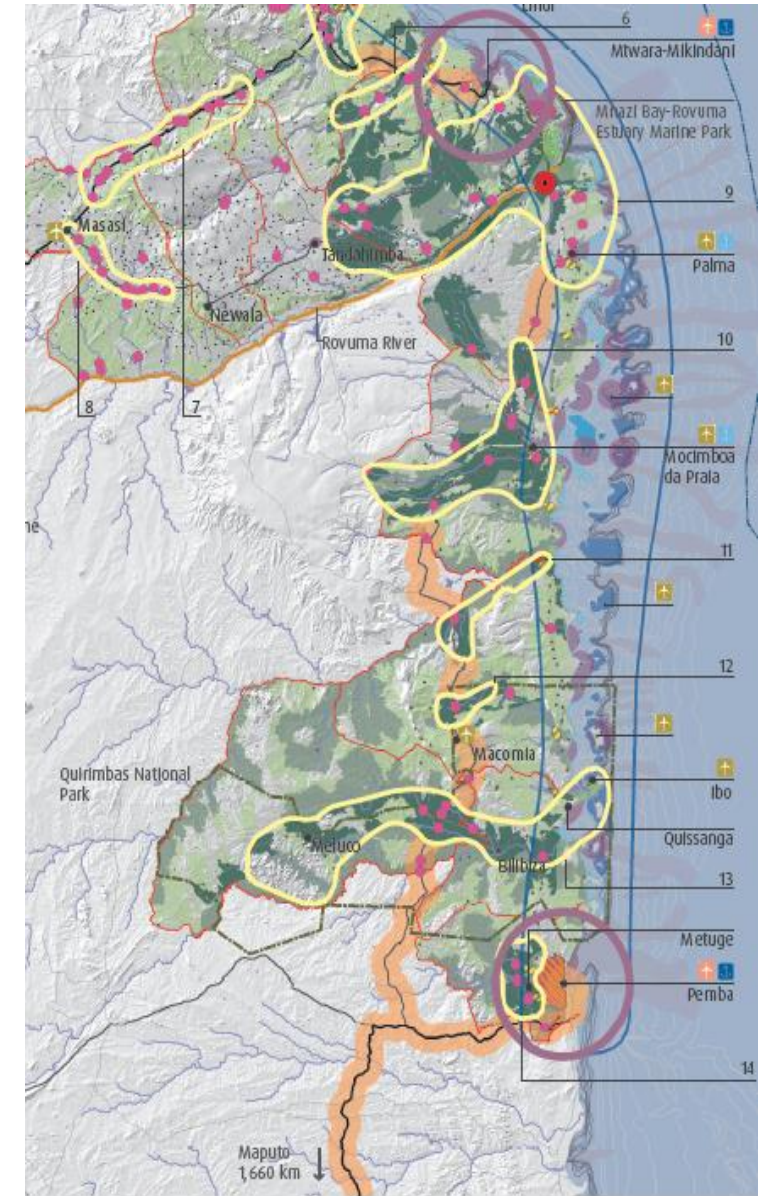
Macamo et al 2016
Mashanganhe et al. 2015
Charrua et al 2020
Charrua et al 2021

Site	Limpopo	Quelimane
Mangrove area *	928 ha	6 176 ha
Impacts *	2000 floods that drowned the mangroves. Also, siltation	Deforestation, salt production, shrimp aquaculture
Area impacted as percentage of total *	60%	51%
Area restored without hydrology intervention	50 ha (in 2020)	Up to 10 ha (in 2017)
Area restored with support of hydrology intervention	120 ha (in 2020), 2,2 times	50 ha (in 2018), 5 times
Extension of creeks blocked and rebuilt *	4 230 m	9 875 m



Northern Cabo Delgado

- Good news? From what we hear in the media (positive impact of Rwanda, SADC)
- Media is now reporting people returning to their homes
- Roads, communication reinstated, powerlines being fixed & planned to expand
- Few forums have started discussing revamping some activities such as Quirimbas NP UNESCO MAB
- ADIN role? (Agency for Integrated Development of the North)
- Mention of Gas constructions to restart early 2022?)



4. Recommendations:

1. Support Government in ongoing development of National Strategy for Blue Governance discussions in Mozambique; as MSP regulation in under consultation
2. Support upscaling best practices (e.g. as part of the sustainability value chain of shallow / seagrass meadows)

