

Public participation process for the Proclamation of the Maputo National Park and the World Heritage Site Nomination

Background Information Document



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Comment Sheet

1. Introduction

The purpose of this Background Information Document (BID) is to prepare interested and affected parties for the consultation process for three inter-related initiatives to conserve the proclaimed protected areas in southern Mozambique, which include terrestrial and marine components, as follows:

- » The proclamation of the **Maputo National Park**, which consolidates the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve and the Maputo Special Reserve.
- » The development of the **Management Plan** and **Specific Regulation for the Maputo National Park**.
- » The Nomination of a **World Heritage Site** comprising the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve and the Maputo Special Reserve.
- » The BID will also provide details on how to participate in the consultation process and submit comments on these initiatives.



Figure 1: Regional location of the Maputo National Park

3. The World Heritage Site

In August 2008, the Mozambique government submitted their ‘Tentative List’ of World Heritage Sites to UNESCO which included the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve. This signalled the government’s intention to nominate the Reserve as a World Heritage Site.

Since then, conservation initiatives have led to a proposal to consolidate the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve and the Maputo Special Reserve into a single protected area known as the Maputo National Park (see section 2). This consolidated Park will be nominated as a World Heritage Site, but will exclude the Futi Corridor.



Figure 3: Map of the proposed World Heritage Site

3.1. What is a World Heritage Site?

World Heritage Sites are places of Outstanding Universal Value, considered by the global community to be important regardless of where they are, and worthy of protection. These Sites are inscribed on the World Heritage List and protected in terms of the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO). There are 1153 World Heritage properties in the world.

Mozambique ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1982. The Island of

Mozambique was declared a cultural World Heritage Site in December 1991.

For a site to have Outstanding Universal Value and qualify for world heritage listing it needs to meet one or more of ten selection criteria, meet the conditions of integrity, and be adequately protected and managed.

The proposed Maputo National Park World Heritage Site meets three of the ten selection criteria.

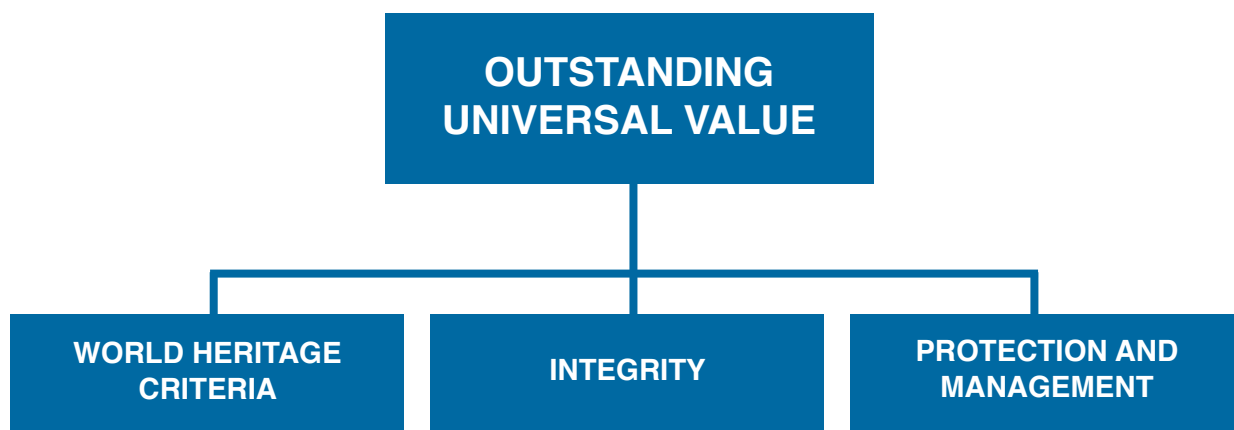


Figure 4: World Heritage Concept of Outstanding Universal Value

Source: Osipova, E., et al. (2014). The benefits of natural World Heritage: Identifying and assessing ecosystem services and benefits provided by the world’s most iconic natural places.



Criterion Seven (vii): to contain **superlative natural phenomena** or areas of **exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance**.

The superlative natural phenomena of the site are:

- With the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, it is **part of the the southernmost distribution of nesting populations of leatherback and loggerhead marine turtles**, which nest on the Park's beaches.



- **the largest globally known aggregation of giant trevally** (*Caranx ignobilis*) occurs in the summer months off the coast.



- **the southernmost point of the migratory flyway for birds of the east coast of Africa**. Inhaca Island hosts almost 300 bird species, which represent 33% of all bird species in southern Africa, including residents, and Palearctic and African migrants.



Landscapes and features of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance include:

- the majestic and extensive longshore **coastal dune system** known as amongst the highest vegetated dunes in Africa and the world;
- **coastal lakes, swamps and temporary rain-filled pans** that occur along the low elevation coastal plain;



- **the barrier island system** with the highest dunes found on any barrier island in the world;
- **the high-latitude coral reef communities** which provide a spectacular underwater setting.
- **mangrove forests** of the southeastern Maputo Bay, the southernmost limit of mangroves in Mozambique;

Criterion Ten (x): to contain the most **important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity**, including those containing **threatened species** of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

The site contains important and natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including threatened species of outstanding universal value for science and conservation, which include:

- **The coastal dunes, sandy beaches and waters on the eastern shores** are used by five species of marine turtles for courtship, feeding and development. The ‘critically endangered’ **leatherback turtle**, and ‘near threatened’ **loggerhead turtle** mate and nest in these habitats.
- The waters on the western shores host the **last remnant individuals of the dugong (D. dugon) population of Maputo Bay**. Little is known of the status of this population, which is now thought to number less than seven individuals, and which is in dire need of the highest protection status.
- **Resilient coral communities of Barreira Vermelha and Ponta Torres** on the western shores of Maputo Bay are unique within the Western Indian Ocean region.



Criterion Nine (ix): to be outstanding examples representing significant **on-going ecological and biological processes** in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.

- The **inter-related fluvial, marine and aeolian processes** that began in the early Pleistocene and continue to the present day, forming the coastal plain with its floodplains, wetlands and swamps, estuaries and lakes, and the coastal dune cordon and beaches.
- The area's diverse geomorphology and soils also explain its **environmental heterogeneity and habitat diversity**, which in turn accounts for its rich **species diversity**.
- The area's climate and geology, which have remained relatively stable since the Pleistocene, have led to high levels of **endemism** in the plant and animal communities found there.



3.2. Integrity of the proposed World Heritage Site

The proposed World Heritage Site and surrounding area has been minimally modified by people and development. Apart from the loss of large mammals which have been exploited historically, the site is one of the few natural areas in the world which still supports much of its original flora and fauna, along with varied and unique landscapes of exceptional natural beauty.

The Matutuíne district is one of the least populated in the country and has no large-scale developments or infrastructure.

Recent efforts to strengthen the integrity

and conservation of the area, and to develop the Park include re-introduction of wildlife since 2010 and proclamation of the Maputo Environmental Protection Area which covers 623 355 ha, and is a buffer zone to the Park. These actions help to maintain genetic diversity, migration, and ecological processes, while the Environmental Protection Area will buffer the Park and its immediate surrounds from large scale natural impacts and regulate human activities.



3.3. Why become a World Heritage Site?

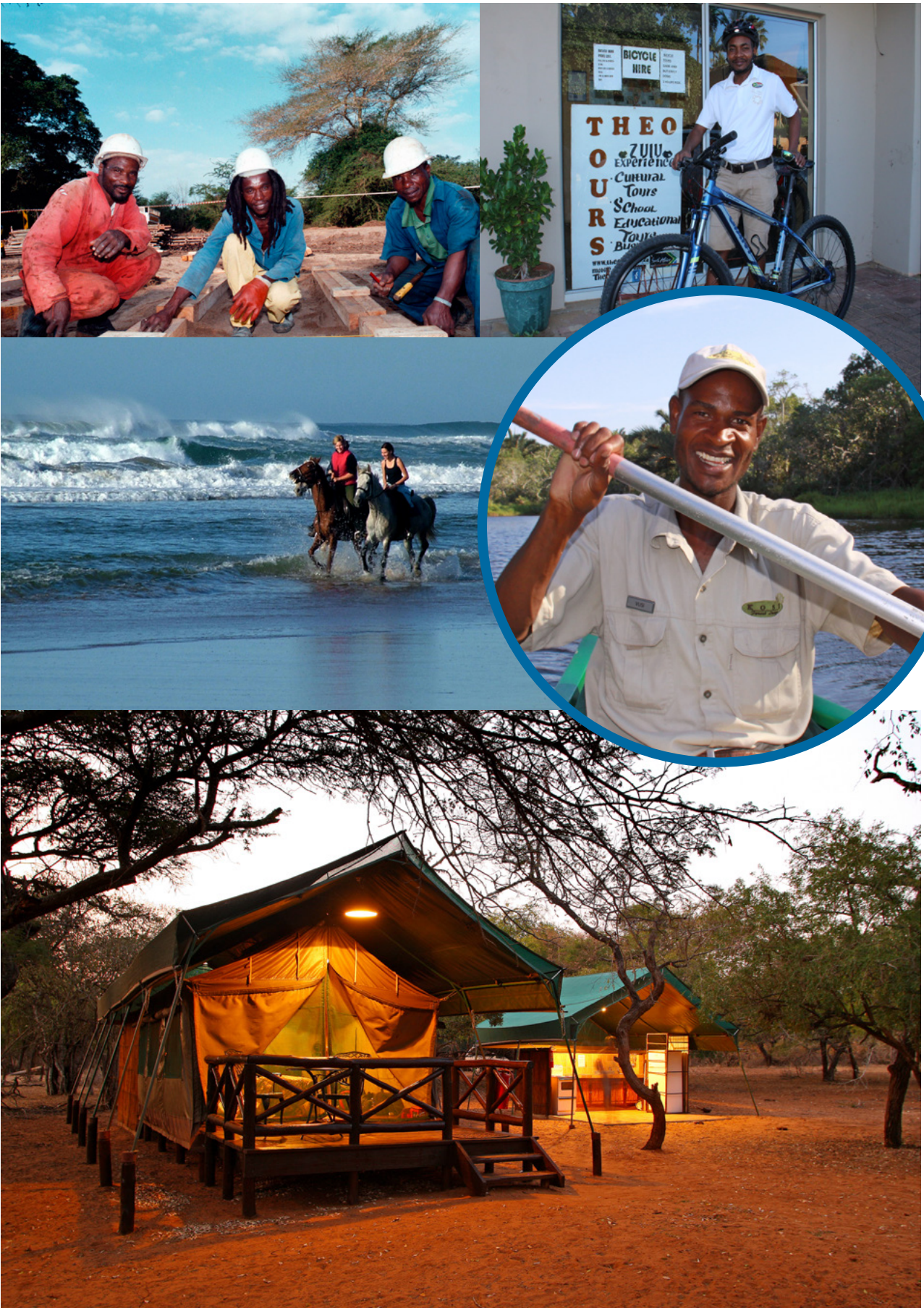
Natural World Heritage sites are recognized as the world's **most significant protected areas**. Government's commit the best level of protection to these sites. They provide critical habitats to many iconic species, protect ecosystem processes and beautiful landscapes.

The international visibility of World Heritage Sites can provide another layer of protection and can help to deal with threats that face protected areas.

Through the World Heritage Convention, sites can mobilise action where needed. Because of the stance of the World Heritage Convention on mining, gas and oil production, many companies have agreed not to pursue new opportunities in World Heritage sites. British Petroleum's (BP) 'Our biodiversity position' statement, released in June 2020, stated their commitment not to operate any new oil and gas exploration and production activities in World Heritage sites.

Two-thirds of natural World Heritage Sites **protect important water sources**, and about half of them help **prevent natural disasters** such as floods and landslides. Over 90% of natural sites create jobs and provide income from tourism.

Protected Areas can leverage their World Heritage Site status to produce benefits. The iSimangaliso Wetland Park in South Africa, a World Heritage Site adjacent to the proposed World Heritage site here in Mozambique, became a regional economic driver through investment in the restoration and redevelopment of the Park. By 2018, jobs in tourism had increased from 500 in 2000 to 7000 in the southern section of the Park and associated buffer zone. The number of international visitors and their economic contribution grew. It was estimated that before the pandemic the Park contributed some 7% of KwaZulu-Natal tourism sector contribution to GDP. The socio-economic development benefits took place within a planning and management framework that made sure that the world heritage values were not threatened.



The iSimangaliso Wetland Park, a World Heritage Site, has used its world heritage site status to produce socio-economic benefits.

World Heritage Sites may attract financial assistance and expert advice from both government and donor sources, such as the World Heritage Committee, leading to greater support for conservation and sustainable development activities. For example, the Sian Ka'an World Heritage Site in Mexico is a marine, coastal and terrestrial biosphere reserve containing tropical forests, mangroves, marshes and a large marine section intersected by a barrier reef. Its World Heritage status has led to increased funding for sustainable development projects supported by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and other UN agencies.

These projects have improved livelihoods and enhanced conservation in local fisheries, apiculture, handicrafts, community-based tourism, environmental awareness and forestry.

The Senegal River Delta, a transboundary ecosystem is shared between Senegal and Mauritania and encompasses Djoudi National Bird Sanctuary, a World Heritage Site. There is **cross-border cooperation** between the two countries to protect the area, including joint community projects. With funding from the GEF, neighbouring communities have come together to remove alien invasive plant species and clean-up the river.

4. Management of the Maputo National Park and World Heritage Site

4.1. Legal framework

The primary laws regulating the conservation and management of protected areas in Mozambique are:

- Law No. 5/2017 of 11 May (Law on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity)
- Decree No. 89/2017 of 29 December (regulation to the Law on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity)
- Law No. 22/2013 of 1 November (Fishing Law)
- Law No. 20 of 1997 of 1 October (Environmental Law) and its regulations
- Law No. 19 of 1997 of 18 July (Land Planning Law)
- Law No. 15 of 2011 of 10 August (Public Private Partnership Law)
- Law No. 10/1999 of 7 July (Forest and Wildlife Law) and its regulation
- Law No. 20 of 2014 of 18 August (Mining Law).

4.2. Management

The Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, the Maputo Special Reserve is owned and managed by the State.

The Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve and the Maputo Special Reserve are managed by ANAC, the agency responsible for protected areas, which falls under the Ministry for Land and the Environment (see Figure 4: Management Structure for the Combined Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve and the Maputo Special Reserve (proposed Maputo National Park).

The Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve and the Maputo Special Reserve are managed through a single Management Unit consisting of a Park Administrator,

appointed by ANAC, and supported by a Project Manager, Finance Manager and an Operational Manager, appointed by Peace Parks Foundation. ANAC and the Peace Parks Foundation co-finance and co-manage the Maputo Special Reserve and the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve. There is an agreement in place to manage this partnership.'

The Park Administrator is accountable for the management of the Park and chairs the Management Unit, which reports to a Supervisory Committee chaired by the Director General of ANAC and includes representatives from the Ministry for Land and Environment (MTA), ANAC and PPF.



CEO of Peace Talks Foundation, Werner Herzog and the former Minister for Land and Environment, Celso Correia, signed the co-management agreement in 2018.

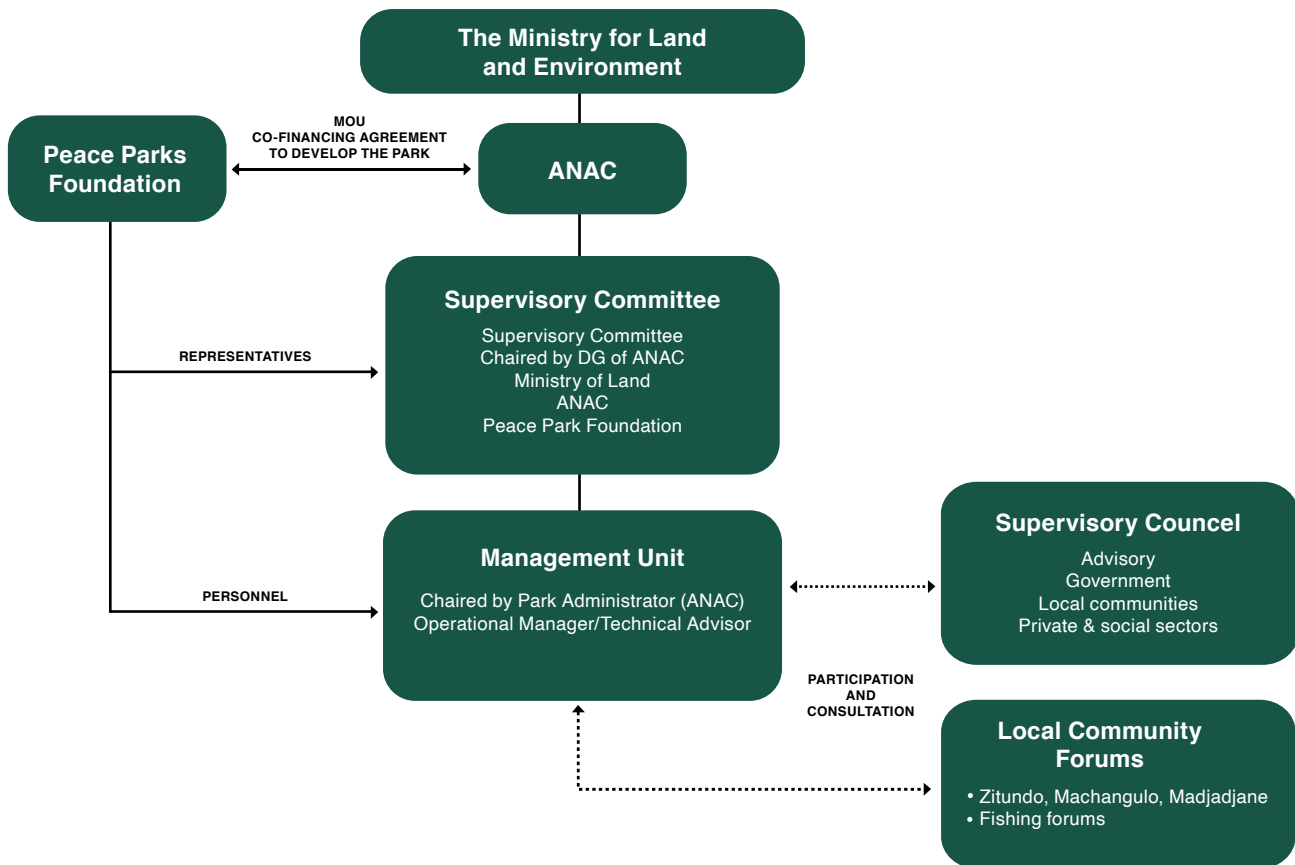


Figure 5: Management Structure for the Combined Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve and the Maputo Special Reserve (proposed Maputo National Park)

The Management Unit is responsible for preparing and implementing workplans, technical and financial reports relating to the development of the Park, monitoring and managing technical and financial implementation, implementing recommendations from the Supervisory Committee, and collaborating with government entities and stakeholders. This management arrangement will apply to the Maputo National Park.



5. Management Plan for the Maputo National Park

A management plan has been drafted for the Maputo National Park with input from stakeholders. If you would like to look at the management plan, download it at www.reservamaputo.gov.mz.

5.1. What's in the management plan?

The Maputo National Park management plan is a high-level ten-year plan covering planned strategic interventions in the Maputo National Park for the period 2021–2031. It builds on earlier plans for the Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve and provides a framework to integrate conservation, tourism, and the economic development of local communities living in and adjacent to the Park.

5.2. Structure of the Plan

The plan has six chapters followed by References and Appendices. The six chapters are as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction:
purpose, structure, legal framework.

Chapter 2: Description:
situational overview of the Park and surrounding area including historical, biophysical, socio-economic, infrastructural, and tourism characteristics and context.

Chapter 3: Situation Analysis:
conservation, cultural heritage and economic significance of the MNP, its strategic opportunities, challenges and threats facing it.

Chapter 4: Strategic Planning Framework:
vision, mission, management goals.

Chapter 5: Implementation Plan:
high-level strategic plan defining priorities for 2021 to 2031.

Chapter 6: Zonation:
spatial zonation for tourism, management and communities.

5.3. Vision

A park with widely recognised and valued terrestrial and marine ecosystems, conserved, and sustainably managed for future generations.

5.4. Mission

Through effective and efficient management, to restore and conserve the exceptional ecosystems and biodiversity of the Maputo National Park as part of a larger biodiversity transfrontier conservation area, and to become self-sustainable through conservation-compatible opportunities, contributing to economic development, with a focus on local communities.

5.5. Strategic objectives

- » To maintain, and where necessary restore, the ecological integrity and cultural identity of Maputo National Park.
- » To grow the contribution of the Maputo National Park to the economy of the region by developing tourism and other products in the Park.
- » To improve resilience and quality in the lives of local communities.
- » To ensure the financial sustainability of the Maputo National Park.
- » To provide for effective inclusive governance.

5.6. Priorities: key actions in the ten-year plan

The key actions included in the plan are summarised below.

Natural resource management

- » Fire management
- » Vegetation restoration
- » Alien Plant Control
- » Wildlife Reintroductions
- » Marine and Terrestrial monitoring programmes
- » Reduce human wildlife conflict
- » Anti-poaching and law enforcement
- » Manage sustainable resource use
- » Expand conservation footprint.



Park staff conduct crucial law enforcement



Turtle monitoring



Fences are important to manage Human Wildlife Conflict

Environmental management

- » Solid waste management
- » Erosion control
- » Fire Breaks
- » Disaster Management

Cultural and Heritage Resource Management

- » World Heritage Site nomination
- » Cultural and Heritage Resource management plan

Community Engagement

- » Governance capacity building of local communities
- » Revise and implement Community Action Plan
- » Reduce human wildlife conflict
- » Promote alternative and sustainable livelihoods for local communities
- » Manage sustainable resource use
- » Implement environmental awareness programme



Agricultural projects provide alternative livelihoods



Infrastructure projects provide employment



Park staff engage with local communities

Tourism development

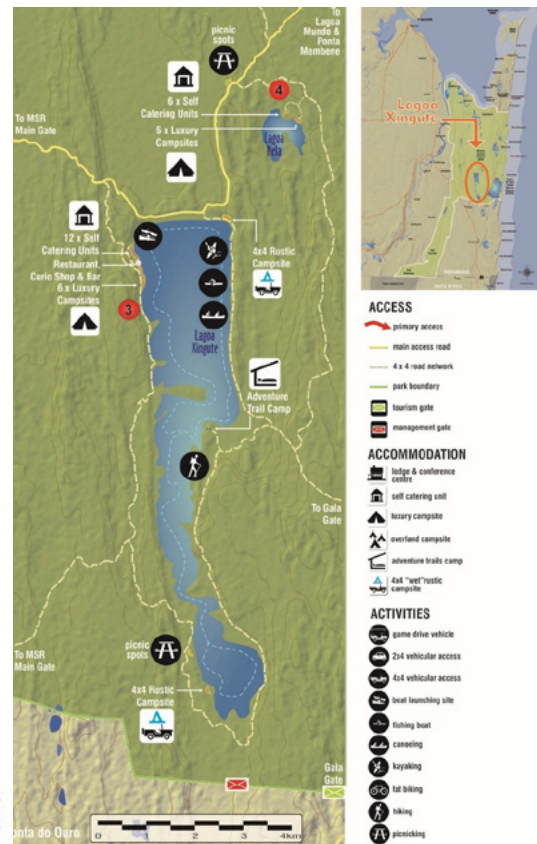
- » Review concession agreements
- » Implement tourism development plan (see proposed sites and concession limits in section 6.2)
- » Collect, control and retain entry revenue
- » Marketing and branding of the Park
- » Manage infrastructure



Accommodation at Anvil Bay



Park staff member welcomes visitors



The Park is implementing its tourism plan

Management, Administration and Finance

- » Develop Financial Sustainability strategy
- » Manage finances effectively
- » Develop capacity of Management Council
- » Participate in TFCA structures and activities
- » Develop human resources policies, including staff training
- » Manage infrastructure, vehicle and equipment
- » Development and implement information and document management system
- » Develop and implement Disaster and Risk management protocol
- » Manage research

6. Specific Regulation for the Maputo National Park

The Management Plan is not the only management tool for the Park. The Specific Regulation for the Maputo National Park have been drafted and are available for comment. The regulation establish the rules, terms and conditions for the management, conservation and use of the biophysical and cultural resources of the Park.

Should an activity not appear in the Specific Regulation, there is provision for visitors and users to apply to Park management; applications will be considered on a case-by-case basis, and Park management may set terms and conditions if they are approved. This only applies to those activities that are not generally prohibited in the Park, such as hunting and mining. Please download the Specific Regulation at www.reservamaputo.gov.mz.

7. Zonation

The zonation plan is used to manage and protect the values of the Maputo National Park. Each zone is governed by rules which define how that zone may be used, including which activities are prohibited, which are allowed, and which require a permit.

Zones also determine whether Park infrastructure and tourism development are permitted, and set the size of tourism facilities by specifying bed and visitor numbers.

The marine zones extend from the highwater mark to one nautical mile seawards in the Bay of Maputo, and from the northern extremity of Inhaca Island southwards for a distance of three nautical miles.

The Zonation of the Park is presented in the Management Plan, where the framework is established, and in the Specific Regulation for the Maputo National Park, where the rules of use are given in some detail.

The Maputo National Park has the following zones:

Total Protection Area (TPA) - a zone with a high degree of protection of natural resources. No tourism developments or extractive use. Specific conditions apply to resident communities.

Controlled Use Area (CUA) – a zone in which sustainable activities and development may be allowed subject to specific rules or codes of conduct.

Terrestrial Controlled Use Areas (CUA-t)

CUA-t1 is a **low intensity visitor use area** in which access to the Park is through tourism concessions, guided adventure activities and game drives, and a limited number of 4x4 trail permits.

CUA-t2 is a **high intensity visitor use zone** with public access tourism developments and a road network designed for day visitors seeking a game viewing experience.

CUA-t3 is a **medium intensity visitor use area**, catering for day visitors and those wanting to overnight in medium and low-density tourism development areas.

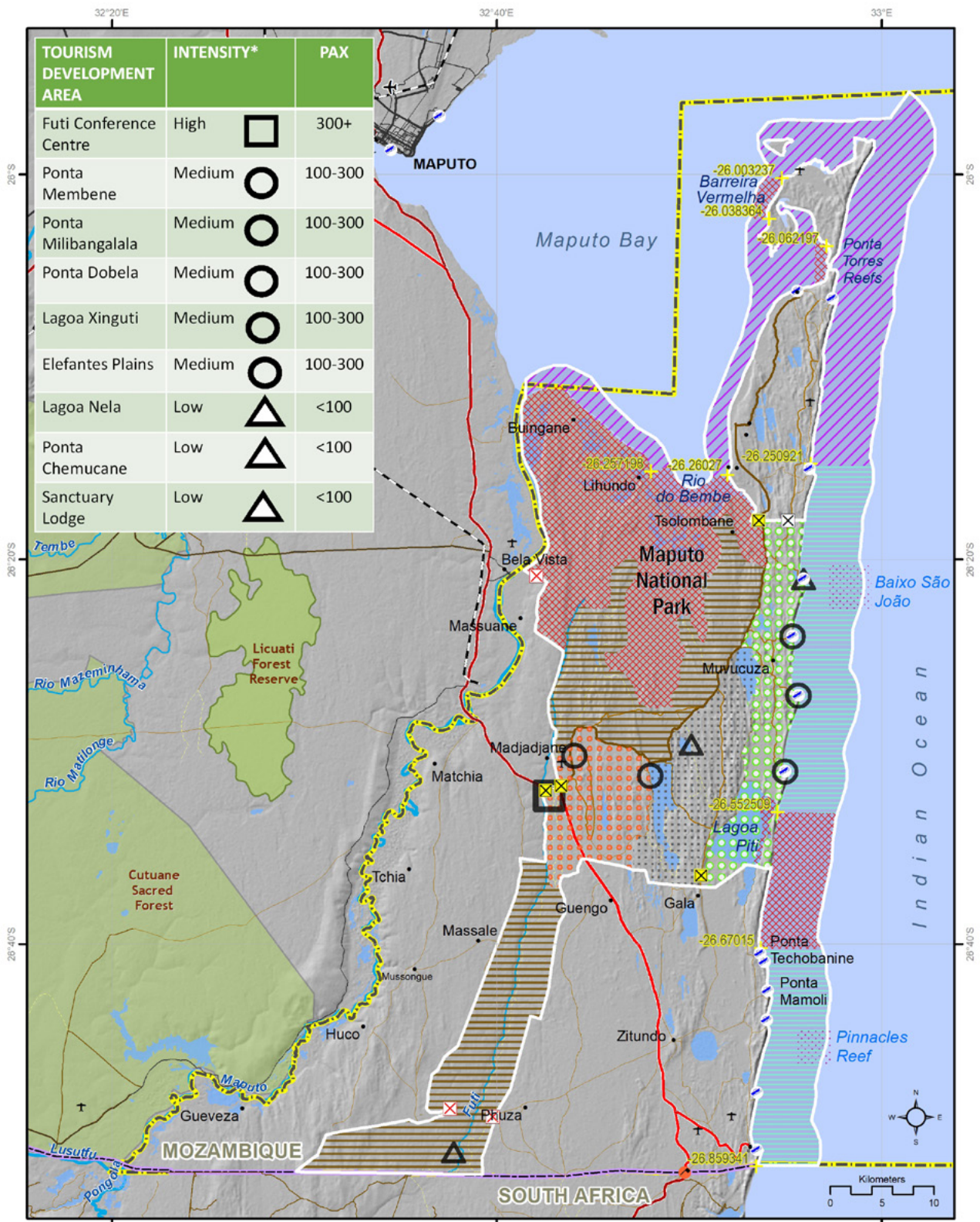
CUA-t4 is a **low intensity use area** with access to certain areas through guided concessions, and includes both medium and low-density tourism development areas.

Marine Controlled Use Areas (CUA m)

Activities along the coast, such as horse riding or walking, are regulated through the marine zonation.

CUA-m1 allows for a range of recreational and subsistence activities. Anchoring and artisanal fishing are not allowed.

CUA-m2 allows for a range of recreational and subsistence activities. Anchoring and artisanal fishing are allowed.



Zoning

- CUA - t1 (Terrestrial)
 CUA - t4 (Terrestrial)
 TPA (Marine & Terrestrial)
- CUA - t2 (Terrestrial)
 CUA - m1 (Marine)
 Specific Reefs
- CUA - t3 (Terrestrial)
 CUA - m2 (Marine)
 + Zoning beacon latitude coordinate

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 www.peaceparks.co.za/gis
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Figure 6: Zonation of the Maputo National Park

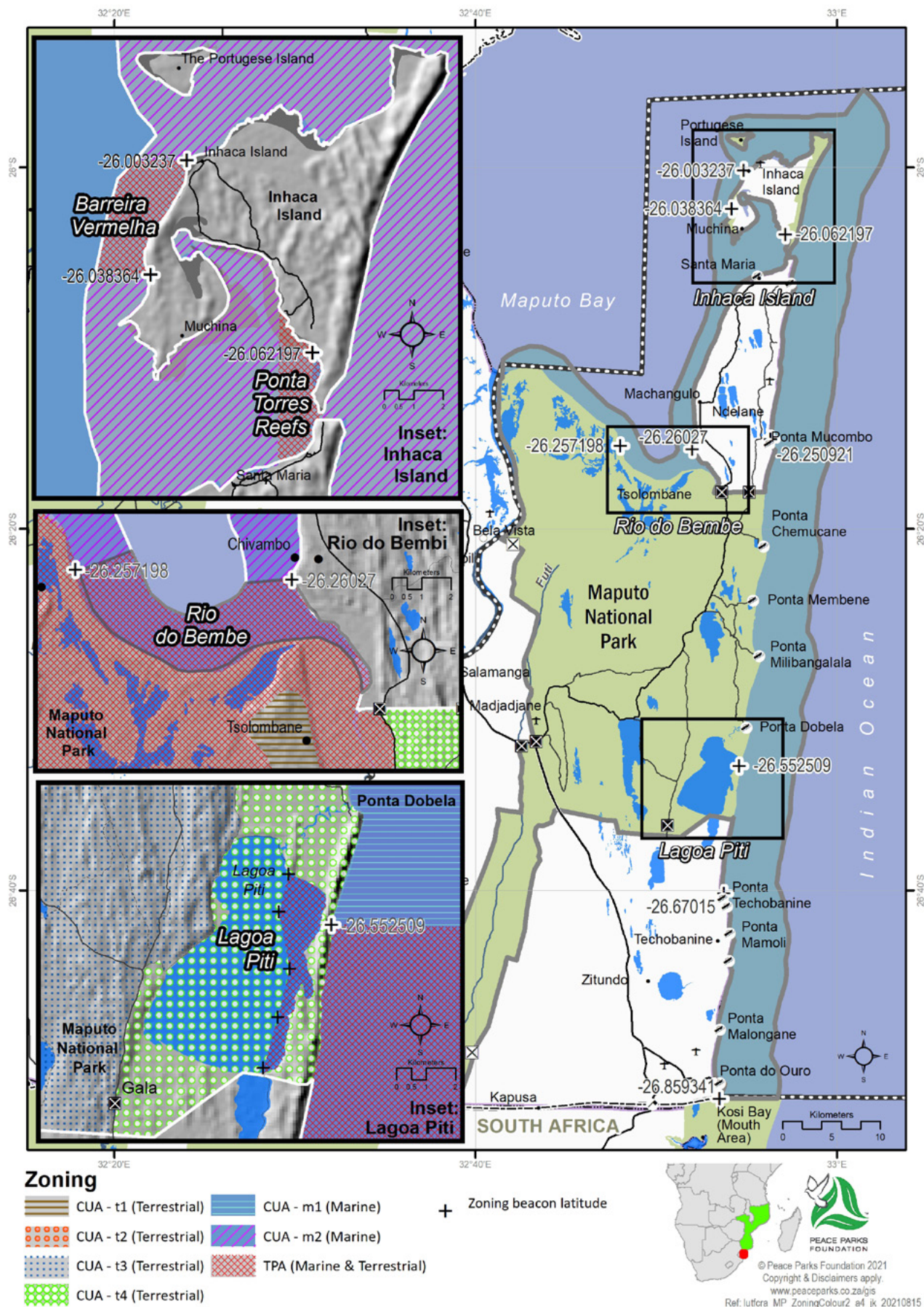


Figure 7: TPA zones of the Maputo National Park



7.1. Restricted activities per zone

The restricted activities regulated by zonation in the terrestrial and marine areas of the Park are tabulated below and can be found in Articles 24 to 27 of the Specific Regulation.

TERRESTRIAL ACTIVITIES

	Total Protected Area			Controlled Use Area t1 LOW INTENSITY VISITOR USE			Controlled Use Area t2 HIGH INTENSITY VISITOR USE			Controlled Use Area t3 MEDIUM INTENSITY VISITOR USE			Controlled Use Area t4 LOW USE		
	WITHOUT AUTHORISATION	AUTHORISATION NEEDED	PROHIBITED	WITHOUT AUTHORISATION	AUTHORISATION NEEDED	PROHIBITED	WITHOUT AUTHORISATION	AUTHORISATION NEEDED	PROHIBITED	WITHOUT AUTHORISATION	AUTHORISATION NEEDED	PROHIBITED	WITHOUT AUTHORISATION	AUTHORISATION NEEDED	PROHIBITED
Research															
Scientific research & monitoring (external research scientists and teams)		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	
Terrestrial activities															
Walking in designated areas in Tourism development Areas and Park managed facilities			X	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Guided adventure activities: hiking			X	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Guided adventure activities: horseback riding			X	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Guided adventure activities: cycling			X				✓			✓			✓		
Guided 4x4 game vehicle drives			X	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Self-drive: 4x4 vehicle trails on designated roads/tracks			X	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Self-drive for transit on Spine Road (2x4 permitted for community members)			X				✓			✓			✓		
Use of Overland Trucks in designated areas			X			X	✓			✓			✓		
Filming & commercial photography			X	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Special events			X	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Small, guided, special interest tours and events		✓													
Non-extractive recreational fishing in freshwater lakes & rivers			X	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Guided non-motorised and motorised water-craft on lakes and rivers.			X				✓			✓			✓		
Flying an aircraft in the airspace above the Park below 2000ft		✓		✓			✓			✓			✓		
Subsistence fishing, sedge grass and reed harvesting from Lake Xinguti.			X				✓			✓					
Subsistence fishing, sedge grass and reed harvesting from Lakes Chemucane, Munde, Piti and Zuali														✓	
Extractive resource harvesting in lakes and rivers			X						X						
Resource harvesting from Lake Nela												X			
Tourism development areas															
Low density tourism infrastructure development (<100 pax)			X	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Medium density tourism infrastructure development (100-300 pax)			X				✓			✓			✓		
High density tourism infrastructure development (>300 pax)			X				✓			✓					

Table 1: Terrestrial Zonation

MARINE ACTIVITIES

	Total Protected Area			Controlled Use Area m1			Controlled Use Area m2		
	WITHOUT AUTHORISATION	AUTHORISATION NEEDED	PROHIBITED	WITHOUT AUTHORISATION	AUTHORISATION NEEDED	PROHIBITED	WITHOUT AUTHORISATION	AUTHORISATION NEEDED	PROHIBITED
Research									
Scientific research & monitoring (external research scientists and teams)	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Marine activities									
Walking on the beach (not on the rocks)	✓			✓			✓		
Walking on beaches and rocks	✓		X	✓			✓		
Non-extractive fossicking	✓		X	✓			✓		
Cycling	✓			✓			✓		
Swimming	✓			✓			✓		
Surfing	✓			✓			✓		
Kite and wind surfing	✓		X	✓			✓		
Kayaking	✓			✓			✓		
Launching of boats from designated launch sites	✓		X	✓			✓		
Walking on the beach with artificial light between sunset and sunrise in Turtle Nesting Seasons (only long wavelength light from 590 to 750nm in length may be used)	✓	✓		✓			✓		
Horse riding	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Snorkelling (access from beach on foot)	✓	✓		✓			✓		
Snorkelling (access from a vessel)	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Snorkelling on a reef	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Access to the coastal Dune Cordon	✓	✓		✓			✓		
Recreational fishing of pelagic species only	✓		X	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Recreational spear fishing of pelagic species only	✓		X	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Use of jetskis for fishing only	✓		X	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Use of motorised vessels	✓		X	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Anchoring in designated areas	✓		X	✓		X	✓		
Special interest tours and events	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		
Scuba diving	✓		X	✓	✓		✓		
Harvesting of intertidal organisms and invertebrates for subsistence purposes	✓		X	✓			✓		
Local Artisanal Fishing	✓		X	✓		X	✓	✓	
Harvesting of intertidal organisms and invertebrates for recreational purposes	✓		X	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Any form of extractive resource use, eg fossicking, intertidal organisms & invertebrates	✓		X	✓			✓		
Access to Pinnacles Reef from 1 October to 1 March	✓			✓		X	✓		
Fishing on Baixo São João reef	✓			✓		X	✓		
Trawling or using gillnets between Inhaca and Portuguese islands	✓			✓			✓		X
Using gillnets or improved fishing gear between Inhaca island and Machangulo Peninsula	✓			✓			✓		X

Table 2: Marine Zonation

8. Tourism sites and activity concessions

The Maputo National Park and its surrounding landscape (the Environmental Protection Area) are widely regarded as having the potential to create economic development for the people of the region through the promotion of tourism. The management plan identifies potential tourism development sites in the Park, and the Specific Regulation establishes the number of tourism activity concessions permitted at different sites in the Park. These are tabulated below.



Lodge at Ponta *Milibangalala*



Ponta *Membene* campsite

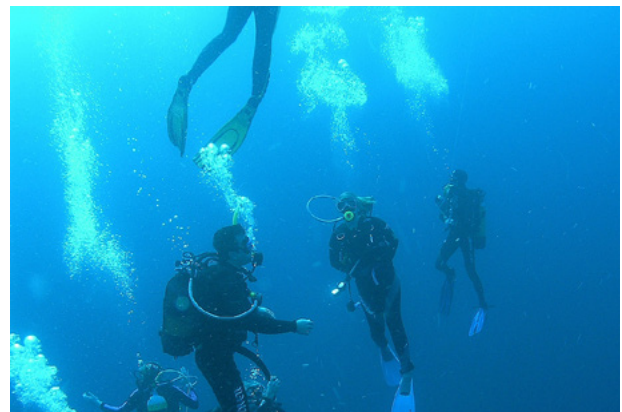
Tourism Development Sites	Type	Facility Type and Access	Intensity Of Use
Futi Sanctuary Lodge	Lodge	Concession Private access	Low
Futi North	Futi North 4x4 Campsite	Park facility Permitted access	Low <100
Futi Corridor	4x4 Campsite	Park facility Permitted access	Low <100
Futi Conference centre	Lifestyle	Park facility Public access	High 300+
Elefantes Plains	4x4 Campsite	Park facility Permitted access	Medium 100–300
Lagoa Xinguti	Lodge & Serviced Campsite	Park facility Public access	Medium 100–300
Lagoa Nela	Lodge & 4x4 Campsite	Park facility Permitted access	Medium 100–300
Ponta Chemocane (Anvil Bay)	Lodge	Concession Private access	Low <100
Ponta Membene	Lodge & Serviced Campsite	Park facility Public access	Medium 100–300
Ponta Milibangalala (Montabelo)	Lodge	Concession Private access	Medium 100–300
Ponta Dobela	Lodge	Concession Private access	Medium 100–300

Table 3: Tourism development sites

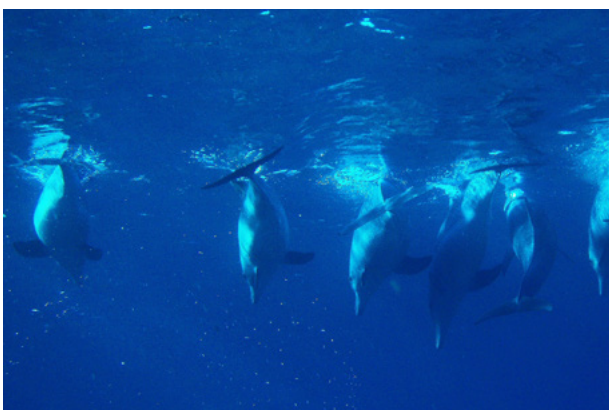
Site	Number of operators permitted		
	Scuba diving	Marine mammal and cartilaginous fish watching operators	Recreational snorkeling tour operators
Gold Tip	6	2	6
Ponta Malongane	2	1	2
Ponta Mamoli	1		1
Mamoli Tip		1	
Technobanine	2		2
Ponta Dobela			1
Ponta Milibangalala	1		1
Membene Tip	1		1
Tip Chemuncane	1		1
Ponta Mucombo	1		1
Ponta Abril	1		1
Ponta Santa Maria	1		1
Machangulo Peninsula	-	1	
Inhaca Island	2	1	2

Table 4: Tourism activity concession limits per site

Proposals for commercial operations which are not specified in the Specific Regulation may be submitted to Park Management, and will be subject to the authorisation process defined in the Regulation.



Scuba diving



Snorkelling with dolphins



Visitors enjoy a game drive



Figure 8: Tourism development of the Maputo National Park.

9. Resident communities

There are four settlements of resident communities within the Park – Lihundo, Buingane, Muvukuza and Tsolombane, totalling approximately 110 families and about 550 people. These communities have a legal right to stay in the Park but rules are in place to minimise their impact on biodiversity.

The rules that apply to resident communities are included in Article 17 of the Specific Regulation and are as follows:

Households and individuals must register with Park Management.

- Within 30 days of registering, Park Management will establish a footprint for each household. Once the footprint has been demarcated:
 - The household may not expand this footprint.
 - Buildings may not be of brick and mortar.
 - No new houses or buildings are allowed.
 - The area to grow crops for household consumption may not change or expand without approval from Park Management. No agricultural machinery may be used to farm.
 - No new person may settle in the Park except through marriage, and within the demarcated household footprint.

Activities

- Collection of natural materials outside of the footprint for the maintenance and repair of buildings in the footprint must be approved by Park Management before it takes place.
- Collection of dry and dead wood is only allowed for household consumption and within 1km of the settlement footprints. Wood may not be sold to tourists or any other users or visitors.
- No fires are permitted to clear land or improve grazing.
- The use of vehicles by people living in the Park is only allowed on designated roads and tracks and with prior approval from Park Management.
- People living in the Park are allowed to walk and cycle in their settlements. Walking and cycling along direct routes to designated Park entry and exit points requires prior approval from Park Management.
- People living in the Park may apply to use natural resources for subsistence, cultural, spiritual, heritage or religious purposes. Park management must approve the use of these resources, and may include conditions such as the period for which the use is permitted, how much is allowed, and what species are prohibited.



Local communities use allowed to use resources sustainably

10. How can I participate in the public consultation process?

10.1. Consultation events

The Park will be holding a series of consultation workshops, Public Open Days and meetings in September and October 2021. At these events, we will present and discuss the proclamation of the Maputo National Park, the management plan and the nomination of the world heritage site.

10.2. Where can I find the documents?

1. The **Maputo National Park Management Plan** can be downloaded at www.reservamaputo.gov.mz.
2. The **Regulation for the Maputo National Park** can be downloaded at www.reservamaputo.gov.mz.
3. The dossier to be submitted to UNESCO to nominate the Park as a **World Heritage site** is being compiled and is not yet available for comment. Your comments on the world heritage site nomination will be considered by the drafting team.

10.3. How do I comment?

The best way to comment is in writing. You can do this by e-mailing it to consulta.rem2021@gmail.com or hand deliver it to the Park Headquarters. To assist you, a comment sheet has been provided, which is attached to this Background Information Document and will be available at the consultation events

Alternatively, you can attend meetings and have your comments recorded there.

10.4. What will become of the comments received?

Comment received will be collated into a Comments and Response Report. We will consider your comments, and make changes depending on how they meet the following criteria:

- Is the comment clearly expressed and supported with sound reasoning?
- Is the proposed change in line with relevant legislation?
- Is the proposed change in keeping with the Park's vision, management goals and objectives?
- Will the proposed change result in any environmental, social, or economic costs or benefits?
- Is there potential for conflict with other people's rights?

If you are commenting on either the management plan or the regulation, please refer to the page number you are referring to, give clear reasons to back your comments and suggest alternatives with reasons. Positive comments are also welcome.

10.5. Queries

For further information, please contact:

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