

**ANNEX A 5: MOZAMBIQUE - NATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS FOR TESTING  
BEST AVAILABLE PRACTICES AND BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES FOR  
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM**

**Sub Component – Promote best practices for environmental management through improved reef recreation and management**

**Mozambique:**

Historically, Mozambique had a thriving tourism industry, mainly in the centre and south of the country, with (the former) Rhodesia and South Africa providing the main markets. In recent years tourism has re-emerged and is now one of the fastest-recovering sectors of the economy, with most tourists coming from South Africa. The tourism potential of Mozambique speaks for itself, with 2700 km of tropical coastline, abundant nature and a rich cultural heritage. Tourism contributed 1.2 per cent to the national GDP of Mozambique IN 2002 (Ministry of Planning and Finance); this is very low, compared to a contribution of 8 percent in South Africa and an average contribution to GDP of 6.9 percent to GDP in sub-Saharan Africa. As a prospective investment sector, tourism is doing well however.

Tourism accounted for 16% of total investment applications in Mozambique over the last five years (period 1998 – 2002). This makes tourism, with a total investment of 1,3 billion USD, the third largest sector for investment in the Country, after Industry (33%) and Energy and Natural Recourses (18%). Inhambane Province ranks at the third place as the favourite destination for tourism investment applications, after Cabo Delgado and Maputo (data: CPI). Tourist arrivals increased from 136,000 in 1994 to about 150,000 in 1996, and 400,000 in 2001 and contributed 2% of GDP. The opportunity exists to develop both these historical markets and the markets of the north, as Mozambique has excellent potential for both coastal and wildlife based tourism. In 2000 there were 157 hotel establishments with 2,978 rooms and 5,382 beds. However, the poor development of infrastructure and unsustainable tourism practices poses a major threat. Conflicts over natural resource utilization (i.e. between tourism developments and local communities and protected areas) is also a problem.

Coastal tourism is well developed in the southern part of the country, south of Save River. Beautiful sandy beaches and extensive corals characterize this region, and tourism has expanded rapidly after the end of the civil war in 1992. Many areas in the southern Mozambique are now experiencing tourist pressure due, in part, to uncontrolled tourism development. Several sites of natural beauty and important biodiversity resources are particularly threatened, such as Inhaca Island (located in the Maputo Bay) and Matutuine, where there are plans for developing a large tourism industry that could threaten endemism. The Bazaruto Archipelago site is threatened by the development of tourism, which if not controlled may surpass its carrying capacity. The Marromeu and Zambezi Delta wetland areas located near the Zambezi delta, is an important breeding site for migratory birds and also supports a variety of (terrestrial) wildlife, is another area of significance to tourism. Corals and mangroves are also under some threat from tourism development, and represent a threat to local

communities that often have an important dependency on such resources. In a nutshell the main threats of the tourism sector in Mozambique are the environmental impacts and loss of marine resources through uncontrolled growth of tourism and local fishing techniques, the uncontrolled growth and development of the tourism sector and the weak level of participation of local communities in tourism sector.

Recognizing the opportunities in economic growth through tourism, the Mozambican Government has created a separate Ministry of Tourism in 2000 and approved in April 2003, the National Tourism Policy and Strategy. It's important to note that the responsibility for Conservation Areas was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Tourism in 2001. This statement in the country TMP shows it's not a mechanic association: "*Where conserved areas are well managed and tourists enjoy their exposure to them, they form a constituency that supports conservation*". Mozambique, together with other countries from the region, made a strong commitment in the World Summit in Johannesburg, to boost the protection of its coastal and marine resources. Actions are well advanced in Mozambique for the creation of Ponta de Ouro Coastal/Marine Protected Area to be linked with Saint Lucia Marine Park in South Africa to form a Transboundary Marine Protected Area. This activity is being carried out within the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative linking Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa. The same is happening in Northern Mozambique where actions are being implemented to create a Marine Protected Area north of Quirimbas Marine National Park, in Cabo-Delgado Province, to be linked with Mnazi Bay Marine Park in Southern Tanzania. In its Strategic Plan for the Development of Tourism (Draft Version, April 2003), the Government has identified 17 Priority Areas for Tourism Development (PATI's) that will be the focus of tourism planning and resources. Of these zones 8 have been identified as short-term priorities, 3 as medium term priorities and 6 as long-term priorities.

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Mozambique</b>		
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Community-based ecotourism, reef management and environmental management systems, Inhambane district coastline</b>		
<b>Executing body:</b>	<b>MICOA (Ministry of Environment) / MITUR (Ministry of Tourism)</b>		
<b>Cost of Project:</b>	<b>US\$ 636,431</b>	<b>GEF US\$ 374,051</b>	<b>Co-financing US\$ 262,380</b>
<b>Linkage to Project Priority Demonstrations:</b>			
1c) Promote best practices in mitigating environmental impacts of tourism and conserve globally significant biodiversity through improved reef recreation & management. The demonstration project priority activities are also directly linked to the COAST project components 1a) and 1b).			
<b>Linkage to National Priorities and Programmes:</b>			
Inhambane has been identified as a Priority Area for Tourism Investment within the Strategic Plan for Tourism Development in Mozambique (2004-2013) and the national tourism policy (2003) allows for areas to be zoned for tourism. A tourism development plan and a macro-zoning plan have been established for Inhambane Province, and there has been work by the provincial administration in Inhambane to promote transparency in process of establishing tourism enterprises, and to develop private sector associations to represent dive operators. The demonstration will contribute towards poverty alleviation by promoting local involvement in commercially viable tourism, improved coordination and cooperation between both local and national stakeholders. It will promote environmental sustainability by providing a funded institutional framework for coral reef conservation and monitoring, with the participation of local stakeholders. The			

capacity of local authorities, the private sector and community based organisations will also be enhanced. Sustainable revenue generation and more equitable distribution of that income will be enhanced through the development of public-private partnerships.

**Global and Regional Benefits:**

- Reduction of pollution from coastal tourism, by providing appropriate sanitation and waste management practices.
- Protection of threatened habitats / ecosystems (including coral reefs and mangroves), through collaborative and community based management planning and enforcement (especially in coordination with MPAs), decentralising and self-policing.
- Conservation of globally significant biodiversity, providing livelihoods and income sources to prevent unsustainable exploitation of fish and other marine resources.
- Strengthening of institutional capacities, in the development of management zoning plans and regulations to control use and generate revenues for conservation management (with a clear focus on the development of MPAs linked to tourism).
- Restoration of the productivity and health of ecosystems, by preventing illegal construction activities in sensitive areas.
- Sustainable coastal resource use by making a tourism industry that is more sustainable at a community and destination level by reducing threats to the key resources.

**Name and Post of Government Representative endorsing the Demonstration Activity:**

Environmental Management National Director, Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs, AV. Acordo de Lusaka, 2115, P. Box 2020, Maputo Mozambique.

**For Operational Purposes:**

Mr Rogero Wamusse ([rogeriowamusse@yahoo.com](mailto:rogeriowamusse@yahoo.com))  
 Ms Maria Cidalia Mahumane ([cida72cida@yahoo.com.br](mailto:cida72cida@yahoo.com.br))  
 Mr Alexandre Bartolomeu ([apmb24@hotmail.com](mailto:apmb24@hotmail.com))

**Project Objectives and Activities:**

**Background:**

Inhambane province is rich in coastal biodiversity, with coral reefs, and transboundary (migratory) species including: manta rays, dolphins, whales and whale sharks. Activities will take place in the Tofo bay region, and in Pomene Game Reserve. High priority will be given to integrating the roles of sustainable tourism with designation planning and the management of Marine Park Areas.

The sites of Tofo, is located about 15 kms from the historic town of Inhambane, within Inhambane Province. The area is composed of wide sandy beaches, sand dunes, coral reefs, lagoons, mangroves and agricultural areas. Marine tourist attractions include diving with manta rays, whale sharks, dolphins and humpback whales and coral communities, with an abundance of soft corals. Coastal sand dunes are vegetated with pioneer species, treelike species, and arboreal and herbaceous species. Mangrove forests located in the Ponta da Barra and inside Inhambane Bay include *Avicennia marina*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* and *Ceriops tagal*, which are inhabited by fiddler crabs, bivalves and shrimps.

- Tofo has relatively well developed tourism infrastructure (e.g. tar road, electricity, drinking water, mobile phone network and telegraph wires).
- Pomene Game Reserve in the coastal zone of Massinga District in Inhambane province in Mozambique, is 600 km north of Maputo. The reserve was formed through a presidential decree in 1955, primarily in order to protect Blue wildebeest and Tsessebe. These species have since disappeared but the 200 km<sup>2</sup> area includes regions of mangrove, coastal dunes, savannahs, sand forests and wooded grassland. To the north and east of the reserve are pristine beaches and a series of coral reefs, and there is a desire to extend the reserve to incorporate a Marine Protected Area. Dugongs and turtles are known to frequent the area. The area has three tourism enterprises operating, where a range of activities including diving, horse riding, hiking, fishing and quad

biking are available.

**Key issues in the area are:**

- Weak institutional capacity in main stakeholder groups and lack of awareness
- Stakeholders lack awareness of legislation and regulation relating to natural resource use (e.g. mangroves, sharks, turtles), and damaging local fishing practices
- Poor communication and coordination regarding tourism and coastal conservation management
- The community based organisation in Pomene is not registered
- Insufficient information and technical support on best practice in ecotourism and environmental management systems.
- Management zoning plan is not being enforced in Inhambane
- No formal conservation management and no monitoring of social, environmental or economic issues relating to tourism or natural resource use in either area.
- Unplanned 'illegal' construction on beaches threatens the economic viability of formal tourism enterprises, and the integrity of the destinations.
- Lack of licenses and taxable income from foreign housing developments along the coast.
- Threats to biodiversity include: construction and agriculture in primary dunes, long-line fishing for sharks and trawlers, slash and burn agriculture, fishermen catching sea turtles, fishing and deforestation in mangrove areas.
- Anecdotal evidence suggests significant coastal erosion in both areas.
- Conflict between dive operators and fishermen due to unsustainable fishing for turtles, manta rays and guitar sharks (for their fins)
- Tourism establishments are owned and run by South Africans, and there is limited ownership by Mozambicans.
- Urgent need to develop alternative livelihoods for local people, to reduce the un-sustainable resource use.
- Local electricity and water supplies are unreliable, and operators have wells and diesel generators.
- Limited infrastructure no medical facilities, or solid or liquid waste disposal.

**Objectives & Activities:**

The overall objective of the Demonstration is to promote the improved conservation, management and monitoring of coastal biodiversity (particularly reef areas), and to enhance and diversify sustainable local livelihoods through ecotourism as a means of alleviating poverty.

**Institutional capacity building:**

- Facilitate development of a Pomene private sector association; build capacity within Hagitrelela (the CBO in Pomene) to consult effectively and equitably with the community, and facilitate registration of the organisation; Build capacity within the District Administration (and Pomene Reserve Authority) in sustainable tourism planning, development and operation; Support development of a private sector association for Inhambane, including dive operators, hoteliers and tourism activity specialists; support collaboration and communication between private sector, public sector and community groups. Facilitate cooperation with the Mozambican Navy to reduce illegal industrial and semi-industrial fishing along the coast; build and decentralise capacity of local stakeholders to regulate and enforce policy, particularly in relation to reef, mangrove and dune conservation.
- The **outcome** will be improved institutional capacity in government and local associations.

**Strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks:**

- Support to further development of the coastal profile and integrated coastal management and macrozoning plan (produced by CDSC), using technical assistance to conduct a participatory planning processes (including local and provincial stakeholders); develop institutional mechanisms incorporating coordination and cooperation between stakeholders at local, district and provincial levels to enforce implementation of the plan – particularly in relation to ad-hoc development of holiday homes and unsustainable natural resource management practices (and especially in

ecologically sensitive locations). Zones should include areas for conservation; habitation; diving areas; sustainable resource use; no-resource use; and tourism and multiple use; establish diving standards concerning sustainability and safety, including a code of conduct for dive operators to define best practice and scheduling on particularly sensitive or visited reefs (e.g. Manta reef at Tofo). Develop a management plan for the recreational use of the reefs (including dive operators and fishermen); strengthen implementation legislation and regulations relating to specific fishing practices and diving and snorkel operations on reefs, using decentralized local management boards and self-policing.

- Initiate necessary participatory, mapping and regulatory processes with the aim of establishing a Marine Protected Area (which would generate income for conservation management); strengthen implementation legislation and regulations relating to specific fishing practices and diving and snorkel operations on reefs, using decentralized local management boards and self-policing. Establish a funded system for inspection and regulation of licenses and activities relating to diving and fishing, through partnership between the public and private sector.

**Outcome** will be strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks, with improved physical and zoning plans with information regarding environmentally sensitive areas. Participation of local stakeholders in planning will be improved.

**Knowledge dissemination and awareness creation:**

- Build expertise at all levels of government, private sector and communities in legislation and regulations relevant to natural-resource use, land designation, reef conservation and establishing tourism businesses, by developing and disseminating clear information. Provide access to training in tourism, hospitality and enterprise development for community members. Provide information for tourists on the legal status of existing holiday homes, and information on key regulations (e.g. driving on beaches; purchasing land etc.).
- Raise awareness on the ecological and economic value of the marine resources (with a focus on migratory species) and their sensitivity for the local communities; support the annual "Dia de Mergulho" for Inhambane Province, to provide local people with presentations on reef and marine conservation and free boat trips to see, whale sharks, manta rays and dolphins; environmental education and activities for school children; development of an environmental interpretation centre in Tofo aimed at tourists, local people and school children.
- Provide education on reef ecology and conservation and minimising impacts (e.g. not touching reef/removing species/feeding fish). Develop codes of conduct for reef users through participatory processes, and encourage dive operators to regulate its implementation. Initiate 'open days' for local community and government officials to experience reef habitats, through snorkel trips and/or scuba diving lessons. Provide access to training in sustainable fishing practices for community members. Provide information for tourists on reef status and conservation activities, including activities that they can participate in. Develop community based / local stakeholder reef monitoring program – including dive operators and fishermen. Raise awareness within the private sector about Environmental Management Systems (EMS) including Blue Flag with regard to associated cost savings and environmental benefits, through workshops and seminars.

**Outcome** will be increased awareness and capacity regarding coastal and reef conservation among all stakeholders.

**Ecotourism initiatives:**

- **Public-private partnerships:** Provide support to MITUR in formulating a tender request process to ensure that investors incorporate proposals for: (a) local community equity, (b) local employment, training and procurement; (c) sensitive environmental management and EIAs; (d) conservation management of the surrounding habitats. Ensure that the tender process is transparent and well controlled. Incorporate resolution of the issue of holiday homes along the Pomene beach within the concession area.
- **Community-based tourism initiatives:** Facilitate delimitation of land on behalf of the community for the purpose coastal community-based ecotourism development; explore options for sustainable alternative sources of income based on natural resources (e.g. sale of fishing products; honey production; crab farming) and tourism (e.g. local mangrove, estuary fishing and bird guiding;

development of mangrove boardwalks; employment; small enterprise development)

**Outcome** of this activity will be more diverse and sustainable local livelihoods, poverty alleviation, empowerment of community members and greater participation of local people in tourism.

**Reef conservation activities:**

- Survey the reefs with GPS, including sensitive areas, threatened species and damaged sites. Map reef locations used by different stakeholders (e.g. fishermen / tourism operators) at different times. Use local participation in survey process, to promote local education and reef awareness. Develop a zoning plan, including scheduling of reef use.

**Outcome** will be improved knowledge of reef status and threats, and improved local participation in monitoring activities.

**End-of Project Landscape (Outputs):**

By the end of the project the demonstration project will have well managed coastal natural resources with improved conservation, management and monitoring of coastal biodiversity. This will include the designation and management of a MPA in relation to tourism needs and community management strategies proposed for the Pomene area. There will be a reduction in illegal and unlicensed development and fishing, and reduced risk to the integrity of the coastal landscape and biodiversity. Local livelihoods will have been enhanced and diversified through ecotourism and poverty will be reduced.

**Project Management Structure and Accountability:**

The project will be managed through a national and provincial institutional structure as show in Figure 1 (attached). The coordination and implementation mechanism is based on the success of similar institutional structures in Mozambique. This system will benefit from: institutional collaboration between the tourism and environment ministries, but financial and administrative independence from each; use of multi-stakeholder advisory boards at national and local level to manage and advise the local demo coordinator; to ensure collaboration between stakeholders; and help resolve conflicts.

The structure is as follows:

11. Director of Environment in MICOA (project executing agency)
12. National advisory committee consisting of various stakeholders
13. Ministry of Environment and Tourism as the National focal points
14. Demo project coordinator (recruited for the project period on an annual renewable contract basis with a specific TOR and set of duties)
15. Pro bono Stakeholder committees from the two demo sites (Tofu and Pomene)

UNIDO Mozambique office will facilitate disbursement of GEF support funds based on UNIDO finance rules.

**Involvement of Stakeholders and Beneficiaries:**

- Local private sector and investors, including diving operations, hotels, activities through the representative associations (e.g. Reserva do Pomene S.A.R.L.)
- Local community based organizations, including the Comite de co-gestao de Tofo, , Hagitlrela (in Pomene) and fishing associations.
- Cento do Desenvolvimento Sustentavel (CDS) – who have experience in macro-zoning
- Massinga District Administration
- Inhambane District Administration
- Inhambane Provincial Administration (Tourism, Environment, Land and Fisheries departments)
- Inhambane Provincial Tourism Association
- MICOA and MITUR (national Ministries of Environment and Tourism)
- Mozambique National Cleaner Production Centre (MNCPC) - a UNIDO-UNEP initiative which provides give awareness raising seminars, trainings as well as undergo Cleaner Production audits.

<p>➤ The Navy (for fisheries enforcement)</p>
<p><b>Sustainability:</b></p> <p>i) The demonstration will address financial sustainability by generating income from sustainable and commercially viable ecotourism practices and joint-ventures, which promote biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>ii) The development of an appropriate institutional structure has been proposed by the country focal points with regard to sustainability, so that initiative will fit within the appropriate ministries at the termination of the project. The initiative is in line with the national policy (see above).</p> <p>iii) The Inhambane Provincial Tourism Authorities, local private sector and local CBOs were supportive of the initiative. The initiative will support associated initiatives of the Ministry of Tourism and the International Finance Corporation to establish sustainable tourism through routes and circuits in southern Mozambique.</p> <p><b>Co-Financing:</b></p> <p>This needs to be clearly agreed during the inception phase/first year with commitments at each activity level within the demo site areas agreed for each year's work plan.</p> <p>Key sources of co-financing to the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government agencies – hosting meetings, office space and facilities, personnel, in-country transportation</li> <li>➤ The Inhambane Hotels Association and other tourism representative organisations – hosting meetings, mobilising members to provide meeting venues, accommodation, (in kind or at subsidised rates)</li> <li>➤ Other donor agencies / NGOs with programmes that can link with this project – part financing of training and awareness activities, policy development activities, community mobilisation, meeting facilitation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Replicability:</b></p> <p>The coral reefs, pollution threats from coastal tourism, and tourism activities that are practiced at these sites are common to other areas in East Africa. The institutional fragmentation and limited enforcement of conservation legislation is also similar along the Mozambican coast, and across East Africa. Demonstrating how coastal ecotourism can alleviate pollution and maximise local economic opportunities through participatory planning and coordinated development will be of value throughout the region. Lessons in the development of public-private partnerships, tender processes, institutional strengthening, training and enterprise development will provide best-practice models for the region.</p>
<p><b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Process:</b></p> <p>During the first six months of the implementation phase, project partners will need to develop a responsibility matrix for M&amp; E data collection. Some of the suggested criteria and indicators which may be selected for inclusion in this matrix are listed below</p> <p><b>1. Increase in benefits at the local/ destination level</b> e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic benefit to the community and to organizations (direct economic benefits overall and per capita, accessibility of microfinance and tourist spend)</li> <li>- Social benefit (number employed, measures of increased health, waste management, infrastructure provided by the project in the community and more broadly)</li> <li>- Environmental benefits (area under management, specific measures of key ecological benefits such as area protected, area rehabilitated, species conserved)</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Equitable sharing responsibilities and benefits</b> e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- allocation of resources – (distribution among community members, sectors, gender, social unit, SMEs)</li> <li>- distant water (e.g. not-local/transboundary)/ coastal state benefits (specific attribution to improvement in water, species, erosion control)</li> <li>- poverty monitoring (allocation of benefits such as jobs, income, ownership, access to social</li> </ul>

services by cohort, contribution towards poverty alleviation)

- local involvement in participatory development and coordination of tourism plans

**3. Sustainability of benefits**, e.g.

- sustainable tourism indicators, specifically competitiveness, participatory monitoring techniques applied

- local ownership in tourism and related enterprises (% of enterprises totally or partially owned by local people)

**4. Good governance at local and national levels (Process Indicators)**, e.g.

- implementation of Code of Conduct and best practice for tourism enterprises and tourists (% adopting)

- transparency, accountability, democracy, coordination, conflict resolution etc.

- % participation of community and key stakeholder groups in co-management

- human and institutional capacity indicators at local level (to be considered) , % of establishments with management & business) plan

**5. Indicators for the reef conservation components will include:**

**A. GIS mapping of reefs, sensitive areas, threatened species and damaged sites**

- Gap analysis of existing ecological information on reefs undertaken (Yes/No)
- % reef areas with full mapping (including topographical maps & location of buoys) - and zoning and types of equipment that can be used in different places/different activities at different times of year (Target=100%)
- Satellite imagery with high resolution and aerial photographs are available/produced for all reefs (Target 100%)
- %/area of reefs with GIS analysis of relationships between ecological factors and different uses (Target=100%)
- % of reef users (by site) involved in surveys/participatory process/awareness initiatives/coordination/management (Target=75% by year 3)
- Area/% of reef (by site) considered to be under heavy/excessive stress/use (Target=<5% (Need to define ecological stress))

**B. Capacity building, education and awareness**

- Gap analysis of existing capacity, awareness and training materials (Yes/No)
- Number of training materials and case studies (of lessons learned) developed, circulated and available (by type, level of distribution)
- % of reef users, conservation authorities and local government with improved awareness of reef conservation issues, schedules and regulations (based on local survey – with baseline) (Target=75%)
- % of reef users with awareness of information, accepted reef practices, coordination/conflict resolution mechanisms, regulations, monitoring and codes of conduct, (Target=75% in each site)
- Number/% sites/MPAs/protected areas with Codes of conduct / legislation in place and implemented (Target=100%)
- Number/% local people participating in training activities relative to reef use and protection (Target=30% by year 2; 70% by end of project)
- % Boat operators and guides with reef training (Target=75% by end of project)
- % of tourism-reef users/SMEs receiving business skills training
- Resource centre established (Present)
- % reef users empowered to participate in planning and regulation (Target: 75%)

**C. Regulatory and institutional framework**

- Review of legislation and regulations undertaken (Yes/No)
- Forums established for participatory planning, reef-use conflict management, communication and coordination (Yes/No)
- Level of organization of local reef users (e.g. local boat, Beach Management Units, fishermen and tourism operators) (existence of registered local associations, % of relevant local reef users involved in each association)



- Existence of legal framework for creation of local associations (Yes/No)
- Formal registration procedures of local associations (Yes/No)
- Existence of code of conduct/rules for each association established by the members (Yes/No)
- Number/% of reefs with visitor management plans (Target=75%)
- Number of enforcement staff per km<sup>2</sup> of reef, per tour boat, per tourist (will depend on logistics of the particular sites and resources available) (Target= X per km<sup>2</sup> / reef - need to verify for each site)
- Resources sufficient for enforcement (Target 100%)
- % of enforcement officers with sufficient training (Target=100%)
- % of conflicts resolved, or being addressed, through conflict resolution processes (Target X)
- % of sites with participatory monitoring and self-enforcement programs (by country) (Target=50% of demo sites)
- % of reef users are licensed/have use permits
- Conflict mitigation systems in place, with stakeholder participation
- % of legislation/rules enforced
- MPA/reserve/community reserve (presence/absence)
- Management plans/legislation revised/developed through participatory processes (Yes/No)
- Legislation permits for local participation in management/enforcement (Yes/No)
- % MPA/community reserves with co-management plans (i.e. with local participation) in place
- Number of recorded violations of regulations
- D. Alternative sustainable livelihoods created through tourism activities in reef areas**
- Review of existing direct and indirect involvement of local stakeholders in reef-tourism activities.
- % of local population involved in tourism activities in reef areas by end of the project
- % families in local communities income at least partially supported from tourism activities in reef areas
- Number, variety of tourism activities offered by local people (List; number of operators by type of activity)
- Availability of SME support activities (e.g. microcredit, technical support) (Yes/No available; % of reef users who have used these facilities)

Currently there is little environmental or socio-economic data available in the area, and therefore new data collection tools and collation databases will need to be compiled. There is limited capacity for monitoring currently, but significant potential for improvement and expansion using interested local stakeholders from communities, the private sector, and authorities.

### Mozambique Demo Project Site Tofo Bay (with some support to Pomene): – Revised Logical Framework

**Overall Objective:** To promote improved conservation, management and monitoring of coastal biodiversity (including reef areas), and to enhance and diversify local livelihoods through eco-tourism as a means of alleviating poverty.

Narrative	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions/Risks
<b>1. Main Result 1 (Component 1)</b> Developed and tested BAPs and BATs for reducing land-sourced pollution and environmental degradation resulting from tourism	The number of BAPs and BATs tested and developed at community level namely; one on waste management, recycling and cost efficiency, one on eco-tourism partnerships, and one on eco-tourism conservation & planning, guideline development, regulation and enforcement (Pomene)	Project publications and website resources  Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys	BATs and BAPs can be developed and tested with significant results within a 3-4 year time period
Activities contributing towards Result 1:			
1.1 Develop baseline environmental, social and economic indicators for Tofo (building upon existing data from CDSC and the Tourism College)	Regular collection, collation and analysis of demo project data (waste management, joint ventures, eco-tourism planning and management)	Project publications and website resources  Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys	Interest from private and public sector bodies to work in joint venture developments with the identified communities
1.2 Review and promote the rights of indigenous peoples by identifying community needs (through community visioning exercises) particularly regarding eco-tourism developments and subsistence resource use in Tofo (and	Change in awareness level and behaviour re waste issues in Tofo bay and Barra beach  Number and design of waste facilities completed and their upkeep. Changes in waste and	Consultancy reports	

<p>Pomene?)</p> <p>1.3 Support the development of visitor information/interpretation centres at each site (Tofo and Pomene - Portuguese and English)</p> <p>1.4 Disseminate codes of conduct incorporating cultural and social themes, environmental issues, for both tourists and local community members</p> <p>1.5 Building upon community visioning exercise, develop toolkits (steps) for investors/ stakeholders on how to develop public-private partnerships; establish CBE's; and broker joint-venture agreements</p> <p>1.6 Reef management and monitoring strategy and plan agreed by all stakeholders in the Tofo bay area</p> <p>1.7 Provide technical assistance and support for, eco-mapping and LUP in Pomene for sustainable use of natural resources with particular focus on; reef hotspots, fishing,</p>	<p>sewage disposal methods /infrastructure as compared with baseline year</p> <p>Number and type of information provided. Visitor &amp; local population comments and feedback. Reduced water use conflicts (diving &amp; fishing)</p> <p>Evidence of conflict resolution working and improved visitor /community relations</p> <p>Evidence of the planning together with supporting guidelines and regulatory framework. Number of new PPP developments complying with the plan, guidelines and regulations</p> <p>Reduced local conflicts and improved understanding between different water users.</p> <p>Production of a conservation plan and map for the Pomene reserve area</p>	<p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	<p>Assume that we can build on whatever materials are already available from MITUR</p> <p>Obtain the Oxford University data which has been collected through student research exercises and build upon what CDSC have already started in relation to micro planning</p>
--	--	--	---

diving and accommodation areas			
1.8 Develop environmentally appropriate waste and sewage disposal mechanism for all stakeholders in the Tofo bay and Barra area	Analysis to clarify options completed Evidence of a locally active waste management committee or group and compliance with locally introduced waste disposal mechanisms		Build upon the work already supported by GTZ and SNV
<b>2. Main Result 2 (Component 2)</b> Developed mechanisms for sustainable tourism governance and management	A coastal zone task force or multi-partner group with diverse representation of stakeholders is meeting on a regular and effective basis, and is able to influence government and private sector initiatives within the demo site(s)	Project reports  Coastal zone multi-partner meetings and reports  Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys	The existing stakeholders will welcome the COAST project and be willing to take on and promote the recommendations arising from the demo sites, thereby providing a mechanism for influencing governance and future policy
Activities contributing towards Result 2:			
2.1 Support the development of a multi-partner stakeholder group, including government departments (tourism, environment, forestry, wildlife), community based organisations, NGOs, and the private sector to improve communication, enforcement, cooperation, streamline overlapping mandates and resolve conflicts within the tourism sector in Tofo (also Pomene?)	Evidence of the feedback and results provided to the multi-partner group and evidence of policy revisions Evidence of a sustainable coordination mechanism for destination planning at the demo sites  Number of recommendations on changes in policy, regulation and guidelines made, and the number approved locally	Project publications and website resources  Meeting reports and recommendations  Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys  Partner organisation reports	
2.2 Support the implementation of	Use of these guidelines and		

<p>the Tourism Strategy and Implementation Guidelines for Mozambique within the Tourism 2004-2013 plan period</p> <p>2.3 Clarify institutional mechanisms incorporating coordination and cooperation between stakeholders at local, district and national levels to support smooth implementation with particular reference to Tofo</p> <p>2.4 Raise public and investor awareness regarding policy and regulations on sale of land within Tofo and Pomene and enforce them</p> <p>2.5 Examine options for sustainable financing approaches for community tourism in both Tofo and Pomene linked to 1.5 above</p>	<p>strategy within demo project area(s) and beyond</p> <p>New investments complying with guidelines and regulations</p> <p>Documentation and the number of disseminated materials for public and private investors. Number of investors following the regulations.</p> <p>Number of CBEs and community initiatives being sustainably financed by end of the project</p>	<p>Stakeholder and community perspectives from participatory surveys</p> <p>Consultancy report</p>	
<p><b>3. Main Result 3 (Component 3)</b> Delivered training and capacity building in sustainable eco-tourism using an integrated approach</p>	<p>Evidence of consistency between the training needs assessment and training design and delivery</p> <p>Evidence of locally available training courses on the topics originally designed and promoted by the demo project</p>	<p>Project publications and website resources</p> <p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	<p>Suitable locally based research, education or training organisation is interested to partner with the project to develop local stakeholder capacity in sustainable eco-tourism management</p>
<p>Activities contributing towards</p>			

Result 3:			
3.1 Establish an MoU with the Inhambane tourism training college (& possibly CDSC) in order to build sustainable eco-tourism management capacity within Mozambique	Nature and effectiveness of the MoU as measured by the number and diversity of trainings held	Project publications and website resources	Discussion with the Tourism College Director indicated the possibility of student attachments as a 'win-win' partnership for undertaking some of the proposed project activities
3.2 Commission a consultancy to undertake a training needs assessment for stakeholder and community level training and design and deliver appropriate training	Training needs assessment report and the number of trainings design and delivered during the demo project period	Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys	Trainers will have to speak Portuguese and/or have a good translator to work alongside
3.3 Deliver training for Min of Tourism, Environment, private hoteliers and community members in; eco-tourism, marketing, reef management and EMS (to demonstrate cost and economics of changes to their facilities)	Number and type of individuals and community associations who have benefited	Partner organisation reports Consultancy reports	
3.4 Support exchange visits between Mozambique and other regional eco-tourism initiatives for capacity building purposes	Number of stakeholders benefiting from the training and exchange visits. Changes in management practices resulting from such visits at demo sites	Visit reports	
<b>4. Main Result 4 (Component 4)</b> Captured, managed and disseminated information to assist in replication and uptake of best practices and lessons	Number and type of the BAPs and BATs documented and disseminated Number and type of media used to disseminate the project results	Project publications and website resources Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys	Stakeholders within the demo project area are willing to share their experiences with other areas and organisations beyond the demo project site
Activities contributing towards Result 4:			
4.1 Targeted awareness raising to	Number, type and extent of	Project publications and website	

<p>encourage enforcement of natural resource sustainable use within Tofo and Pomene areas</p> <p>4.2 Design and disseminate HIV/AIDS and gender awareness materials widely within the demo project area in order to address equity concerns and promote Mozambique norms and social standards</p> <p>4.3 Strengthen investment and promotion of tourism by bringing together the relevant information into a simple format and explanation for dissemination within Inhambane area through an information centre approach</p> <p>4.4 Disseminate lessons of best practice and advances in Mozambique ecotourism through case studies that include tangible information on socio-economic and environmental improvements</p>	<p>awareness raising events. Evidence of compliance among visitors, investors, local communities</p> <p>Number and type of materials produced and the extent of their dissemination</p> <p>Number and type of information materials produced and the extent of their dissemination. Awareness of key development issues, natural environment conditions, and socio-cultural context for sustainability of the area among tourists, investors and local community members</p> <p>Number and type of case studies disseminated. Number of enquiries for such information from within the COAST project partners and beyond</p>	<p>resources</p> <p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	
---	--	---	--