



© WWF-US / James Morgan

Mozambique Impact Brief, Nov. 2018

Initial Results from a Decade of CARE-WWF Alliance Work in Mozambique

Introduction

Teeming with life, the Primeiras e Segundas (P&S) archipelago in the north of Mozambique is at the center of one of Africa's most biodiverse ecosystems. Yet climate change and over-exploitation of fish and mangroves are putting extreme pressure on the coastal region and its people.

To help local communities address these challenges and conserve their extensive mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds, the CARE-WWF Alliance began working in 2008 with local men and women, farmers, fishers, community leaders and policymakers to achieve three objectives:

1. Promoting community-based management of natural resources to reduce negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity and to create more positive outcomes for the poor, as the rural economy transitions toward more diversified, resilient and sustainable livelihoods.
2. Enabling the poorest and most vulnerable, especially women, to make more informed decisions about natural resource management, and engage with and hold to

account public and private actors on decisions and policies that affect their livelihoods.

3. Working with civil society, government, financial institutions and others to facilitate regulations and other enabling conditions for good governance of thriving ecosystems and the participation of the communities whose livelihoods depend on them.

Healthy Ecosystems, Healthy Livelihoods

- Community-based natural resource management committees empowered 65 communities in four districts across two provinces to adopt sustainable natural resource management and fishing practices, laying the foundation for sustainable livelihoods for more than 215,000 people.
- Nearly 25,000 people are benefitting indirectly from community-managed no-take zones, which are increasing fish species' richness and abundance. After just three years, more than 70% of local fishers report benefitting from adjacent areas where fishing is allowed.

Over 10 years, the CARE-WWF Alliance helped communities in Mozambique secure a unique marine protected area, drive sustainable natural resource management, adopt more climate-smart agriculture, and increase food security, savings and access to credit.



More than 70% of fishers report increased catches near no-take zones.



Participating farmers were **twice as likely** to recover from food shocks.



Women are **7.5 times more likely** to report access to credit.



© WWF-US / James Morgan

- Mangrove coverage grew between 2002 and 2014, in part through community activities like selective harvesting and replanting. Mangroves provide nurseries for fish and crabs, protection from cyclones, and a renewable source of construction material for homes.
- At least 165,000 people have indirectly benefited from agricultural extension services, like farmer field schools and climate resilience trainings. Close to 100 Alliance farmer field schools offered small-scale producers the opportunity to experiment with new agricultural techniques that improve soil fertility and water retention. Participating farmers—58% women—were six times more likely to use climate-smart, conservation agriculture practices. Farmers doubled their cassava production by adopting improved practices and varieties.
- Participating farmers were twice as likely to have enough food for 10 months each year and to recover from food shocks. Participating farmers added new legume varieties to their families' diets. Between 2008 and 2014, the gap between female- and male-headed households' dietary diversity was significantly reduced.

Empowered Citizens

- Between 2009 and 2016, more than 4,000 people participated in, and over 17,000 indirectly benefited from, the nearly 500 community-based groups that the Alliance helped establish. These groups—including natural resource management committees, farmer field schools, producer associations and village savings and loan associations (VSLAs)—gained technical knowledge and skills and



© WWF-US / James Morgan

experienced the power of collective organizing.

- Members of almost 300 VSLAs—61% women—started saving and lending each other money to cover life's expenses and start small businesses.
- Participating women are 7.5 times more likely to be able to access credit, cutting the gap between men and women's access to credit in half. Nearly five times as many families now invest in their children's education.

Enabling Policies and Institutions

- In 2012, after years of advocacy by the Alliance, the government of Mozambique declared P&S a protected area, Africa's largest coastal marine reserve at the time. The Alliance helped secure key features of the management plan.
- Informed by the Alliance's work in P&S, the government developed a management plan that zoned fully protected marine and terrestrial reserves as well as community conservation and sustainable use areas to maximize the protected area's ability to deliver both conservation and development objectives. Community management of no-take zones is legally recognized and community-based conser-

vation representatives will advise the protected area administrator.

Moving Forward

Based on independent assessment results, the Alliance set the following priorities to scale up our impacts in the next phase of work in Mozambique:

- Filling key evidence gaps, such as the nutrition and wealth impacts of community-managed no-take zones.
- Supporting the government and local communities as they implement the P&S management plan, with a focus on conserving the archipelago's mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds and marine turtles.
- Empowering vulnerable community members, especially women, through institution and capacity building for sustainable natural resource management and protected area co-management.
- Scaling up conservation agriculture and savings and lending practices to sustainably increase economic, food and nutrition security for women and the poor in areas with greatest biodiversity.
- Strengthening advocacy to remove barriers and create enabling conditions for these priorities.



© WWF-US / James Morgan

For more information about the
CARE-WWF Alliance:
email: info@care-wwf-alliance.org
website: <http://primeirassegundas.net>

World Wildlife Fund US
1250 24th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
www.worldwildlife.org

CARE USA
1899 L Street, NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20036
www.care.org