



**Mangroves for Nature, Humans and Development**

# Workshop to enhance legal capacity for mangrove management in Mozambique

Workshop report

Maputo  
1-2 July 2019



An initiative by:  
Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background and Overview

In the context of the Save Our Mangroves Now! initiative, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Environmental Law Centre is conducting a global review of the legal and institutional framework on mangrove management. The study focuses on mangroves globally with a review of the existing international instruments affecting mangroves and in detail thanks to seven case studies conducted by national legal consultants. Among these case studies, four countries of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region were selected, namely: Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar. Capacity building workshops are organized in each of these countries in order to share the findings of the study and gather information to design appropriate recommendations with stakeholders from the government, communities, NGOs and private sector.

### About the Save Our Mangroves Now! initiative

Save Our Mangroves Now! is a joint commitment by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), WWF Germany and IUCN that seeks to intensify efforts in mangrove conservation by upscaling and focusing global efforts to stop and reverse the decrease and degradation of mangrove habitats.

Fields of Action:

- 1) Embed ambitious objectives on mangrove protection and restoration in international and national political agendas
- 2) Pool leading expertise, enhance knowledge-sharing and close existing knowledge gaps on mangrove conservation and restoration
- 3) Apply and disseminate best practices in the Western Indian Ocean

In this context, a workshop was organized to facilitate dialogue and understanding in order to improve the use of legal instruments, to strengthen the management, conservation and governance of mangrove ecosystems in Mozambique.

The workshop brought together different stakeholders, including central and provincial government officials, NGOs, private sector, academia and communities.

The two-day workshop covered several topics related to the management of mangroves, using the methodology of presentations in plenary, fictional case study to promote dialogue

and extensive learning, as well as a field visit to the mangroves of Chiango and the Costa do Sol in Maputo to discover local experiences.

The workshop was facilitated by the university professors of Eduardo Mondlane, namely Me. Manuel Castiano, Doctor Carlos Serra and Doctor Gildo Espada.

**All presentations made during the workshop and relevant documents are available [here](#).**

## 1.2 Objectives of the Workshop

The workshop aims at improving implementation of existing mangrove related legal frameworks by building capacity of national and local government actors and civil society partners working at the technical level in different sectors and countries in Kenya. More specifically:

- ⇒ Enable the participants to have a better understanding of the legal frameworks and tools related to mangrove conservation and sustainable use.
- ⇒ Provide opportunity for participants to strengthen their capacity to face implementation challenges in their own work.
- ⇒ Foster the building of relationships and networks between participants from various sectors and institutions; and the transference of knowledge and experiences during the workshop and subsequently.



An initiative by:



## 2. Detailed description of the workshop

### 2.1 Day 1 – Presentation of the situation of mangroves in Mozambique and field visit

#### 2.1.1 Opening session

The opening session of the Workshop was directed by the national Director of the National Directorate of Maritime and Fisheries policies of the Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries, Dr. Celso Lopes, whose discourse is fully transcribed in this report.



*“Ladies and gentlemen!*

*It is a great honor to welcome you warmly to this workshop to strengthen the national legal framework for management of mangroves in Mozambique. It is a workshop of great significance for all of us, as it aims to empower senior staff and managers who deal directly with the mangroves in their daily life.*

*On behalf of the Ministry of the Sea, inland waters and fisheries, I would like to express sincere thanks to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for their investment for mangroves at regional and global level.*

*Ladies*

*Gentlemen!*

*The mangrove ecosystem plays a crucial role in environmental protection, in the control of natural disasters such as storms, high tides and rising sea levels. It is a habitat for biological resources such as crustaceans, snails, fish and birds. It is an intensely living, constantly changing habitat.*

*Unfortunately, many people among senior staff, government managers, communities and industry do not understand well the multiple values of mangrove forests, this is aggravated by the fact that the management of this ecosystem has not yet been given due attention. In the past, aquaculture projects were responsible for the harvesting of mangroves in Cabo-Delgado, Zambézia and Sofala.*

*I must convey the commitment of the Government of Mozambique to the mangrove ecosystem. After criminalizing the harvest of mangroves, the government is currently drawing its strategy. The mangroves are at the top of the agenda of the*

*Minister of the Sea, inland waters and fisheries, and it is not by chance that we inscribe, as one of the goals in our sustainable Development Goals 14 the "restoration of 5000 hectares up to 2023".*

*We need a clear program to achieve this goal, a methodology geared to monitor the implementation of this objective. This will only be possible with the involvement of all stakeholders. Nevertheless, many challenges persist, especially in the conciliation of coastal development, urban development and the need for conservation of the mangroves.*

*I hope that this workshop will represent an opportunity to exchange experiences and receive information on the overall vision that IUCN and WWF have in relation to the management of mangroves. I want to express our thanks for this opportunity. We thank the presence of all and encourage an active participation in the success of this workshop.*

*With these words I declare the two-day workshop officially open. "*

### *2.1.2 Save Our Mangrove Now Initiative (SLEEP)*

Following the session and after the “tour de “table”, Lydia Slobodian representing IUCN presented the objectives of the workshop and the [Save Our Mangrove Now \(SOMN\) initiative](#), a joint initiative of IUCN and WWF which aims to raise the importance of the mangroves globally, taking into account their importance for the multiple ecosystem services they offer. Through this initiative, IUCN and WWF have been committed to create knowledge and dissemination of specific scientific information and institutional training targeting the various stakeholders engaged in preservation and management of mangroves.

### *2.1.3 The context of the mangrove ecosystems in Mozambique*

Denise Nicolau, on behalf of BIOFUND, presented the [situational analysis of the ecosystem of the mangroves in Mozambique](#),



seeking to frame the mangroves in the context of conservation and use, functions, types of threats, and especially in the valuation of goods and services that mangroves can offer.

In her speech Denise Nicolau began by highlighting the interest of her organization in the conservation of mangroves in Mozambique, especially in conservation areas. Mozambique is a country with a high coverage of mangroves in Africa, it has not ceased to express its concern over the existence of multiple



references in relation to the coverage rate of existing mangroves and species in Mozambique. We observe advances in the mangrove ecosystem, from the engagement of communities and private sector in the mangroves restoration to the proposal to adopt a mangrove strategy. However, the presenter pointed out that the state of conservation of mangroves is critical, for anthropogenic reasons (population development, unbridled cutting and lack of territorial ordering) and worsened by natural factors (cyclones, floods and winds), which annually affect the country, highlighting the need for intervention by all stakeholders.

An intense debate on this theme was followed, which in essence drew attention to the need for clear identification on the responsibility in the management of mangroves. Reference was made to the need to align the Government's discourse to promote aquaculture as an alternative to fishing with the need to preserve mangroves, giving the example of the project of Aquaparks in Pemba-Metuge in which 40 tanks were opened, an action promoted by the Government as an alternative for night fishing, considered unsafe.

Harvesting of mangroves is also promoted by various municipal authorities, including the example of Angoche in which the municipal authorities harvested mangroves for the construction of a municipal market, and now runs its procedures with the judicial bodies of the District.

From the debate it was also established that there are cultural aspects affecting the mangroves, and in these cases the most affected species are the most resistant that are used for the manufacture of pesters, coffins, boats and houses, with a whole need to seek out models and sustainable economic policies for communities.

Although there is much knowledge already in relation to the mangroves, communities still lack knowledge. Some have devoted many resources in replanting without any knowledge nor instruction on species to plant, methods and suitable soil. As an example, the mangroves of the Limpopo River estuary was mentioned, which after being replanted does not survive due to the Crab plague, and we do not exactly know how to cope with this challenge.

The debate also highlighted the need for institutional intervention from organs such as the municipal councils, prosecutors, courts and government at various levels. The participants called for the organization of a workshop where these entities are present at the highest level.

Likewise, the participants expressed the need to interact with the parliamentary forum for the protection of nature and the creation of a platform for sharing information on



mangroves in particular. In essence, the debate also pointed out the need to increase the environment in the Constitution of the State, more than simply appearing as the fifth pillar in the five-year plan of the government.

#### 2.1.4 *Relevant aspects of the global study of the legal framework for governance, conservation, and use of mangroves*

Lydia Slobodian presented the [common and particular aspects of each legal case](#) studied to emphasize some lessons.



In this regard, she pointed out that many countries do not have specific laws on mangroves, and in almost all the countries studied the common problems relate to the lack of institutional co-ordination, low political priority on mangroves, corruption, rule of law problems and lack of alternative

livelihoods for communities, given the example of Tanzania where communities have been implementing the so-called *Joint Enforcement Agreement* by receiving a percentage by from the surveillance of mangroves.

This example clearly shows that the conservation of mangroves does not necessarily require a legal framework. It is important to work seamlessly with the existing one, use incentive mechanisms through REDD+ and payment of ecosystem services, and involve private entities in conservation.

In addition to the strategies and plans of the mangroves, there is a need for annual progress reports monitoring implementation, with sharing of clear responsibility.

#### 2.1.5 *Instruments and institutions for the governance of the mangrove ecosystem*

This point was presented by Manuel Castiano who presented a review of the [international and national legal framework with direct or indirect impact on mangroves](#), as well as the existing institutions with a mandate to intervene in mangroves, including the ongoing political and strategic reforms and initiatives affecting this ecosystem.



In this regard, Mozambique has ratified many international legal instruments, but there is a challenge of domesticating such instruments, implementing them and monitoring them. At national level the presentation noted the dispersion of abstract reference to mangroves in various laws and regulations.

From the debate arose the concern of knowing how to enforce so many laws and regulations that directly or indirectly affect mangroves. In this regard, the institutional mechanisms must guarantee compliance with the laws, as well as the primacy of voluntary compliance to the laws by the communities, with the need to involve community leaders and traditional chiefs.

The debate also highlighted the incapacity of an important inter-ministerial coordination body, the CONDES, whose material and formal foundations of the change in the structure of the Presidency and secretariat for the MITADER and DINAB, respectively, are not known.

### *2.1.6 Field visit to the mangroves of Costa do Sol and Chiango*

The visit to the mangroves of Chiango and Costal do Sol was guided by Carlos Serra,



pointing out different problems for each zone. Thus, the Chiango mangroves suffered greatly from progressive urbanization, in disrespect to the most elementary rules of conservation, especially following the construction of the Circular Road, which allowed access to areas that until then had

remained relatively protected because of access difficulties.

The signs that indicated the prohibition of construction and the advancement of recent works revealed two problems: first, illicit constructions were later legalized by the authorities; Second, some constructions were legally authorized by the municipal authorities in flagrant violation of the territorial planning law prohibiting the deployment of infrastructures in sensitive ecosystems.

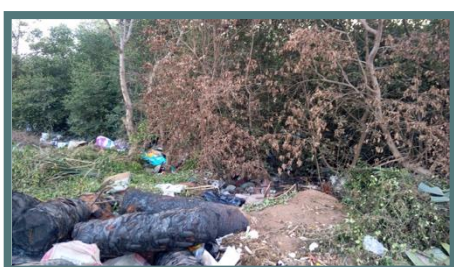
In the mangroves of the Costa do Sol, the participants experienced similar situations of increased cement infrastructures in the area of the mangroves already solidified. However,

it was also noted that in some situations the municipal authorities intervened, partially destroying sixteen houses that were being built in the mangroves area, which is positive.

However, this process proved incomplete since they did not proceed to the removal of debris and reinforced concrete, an obstacle to the natural regeneration of the mangroves.



There are still situations that require intervention by the municipal authorities since there are ongoing works in the mangroves area, works that did not exist when the sixteen houses were destroyed.



The visit also allowed us to make contact with the problem of pollution caused by the incorrect management of municipal solid waste, with several clandestine landfills being visible, in clear affront to the provisions of national and municipal legislation.

Despite the problems reported above, there is some stability and growth of the mangroves in the area.

The participants showed their indignation with the state of degradation of the mangroves of Chiango and the Costa do Sol, especially because this occurs in the Capital city before the eyes of the central authorities.

## 2.2 Day 2: Discussion on mangroves management and governance framework

### 2.2.1 *The ideal institutional and legislative framework for the governance of mangroves*

Following the presentation on the existing legal framework and its effectiveness, this theme presented by Carlos Serra aimed to bring the [discussion on an ideal framework for good management of mangroves](#). The presenter made reference that the loss of mangroves can bring irreversible impacts on the environment and humans.

As aspects of departure, the following were pointed out:

- We have a significant and dispersed legal framework, with implementation difficulties;
- We have institutions, but with generalized difficulties of articulation and operation;
- We have many ongoing actions not always planned, articulated and integrated;
- We have records of offences perpetrated by municipalities, communities and individuals without follow-up;
- We have enough scientific knowledge about the enormous, rich and multisectoral importance of mangroves (environmental/ecological, disaster management, economic, social, religious);
- We have enough reasons to defend the effective protection of the mangroves.

In the field of policies, strategies and action plans, mangroves were treated in various political and strategic plans: Climate change, biodiversity, soil erosion, forest fires, among others. About mangroves, we have the Strategy and National Action Plan for restoration of mangroves 2015-2020, however it is still a draft, being in the forge a management strategy of mangroves that is expected to be approved in 2019.

On the legal aspect, we have direct or indirect references to mangroves in various legal instruments (environmental laws and regulations, forests, sea, fisheries, conservation, land, spatial planning, Penal code). There is no legal tool, preferably of a regulatory nature, dedicated to mangroves. From the point of view of implementation, the country still faces serious problems of applicability of the law, characterized by irregular licensing, omissions of the State and local intervention. The housing construction along the coastal zone has intensified.

On the educational and informative level, considered essential for the mangroves to be part of the national agenda, the question arises as to what society in general knows about the mangroves (including government, private sector, communities, communication bodies, children and youth in the education system). It is urgent to know what needs to be done at the level of formal education and non-formal education to make the mangroves a priority subject at all levels and sectors?

In the spatial planning plan, the legal and institutional framework is rich enough (Law No. 19/2007 of 18 July and regulation approved by Decree No. 23/2008 of 1 July). However, there is a structural fragility in the field of implementation (examples of the PDUT and the PEU, elaborated but not ratified or published in BR, or systematically violated once it enters into force).

Regarding the management of disasters, the law of management of Disasters Law No. 15/2014, of 20 June and the regulation approved by Decree No. 07/2016 of 21 December, conscript instruments as demarcation of the risk zones that classifies high-risk zones,

medium-risk and low-risk where DUAT cannot be attributed, and infrastructure construction is also prohibited and effective implementation requires monitoring.

The Conservation Act (Law No. 16/2014, of June 20, revised and recertified by Law n. ° 5/2017, of May 11) enshrines several areas of conservation that could be used to create areas of conservation of mangroves.

In the governance plan, in recent years there has been a kind of passage of testimony from the ministry in charge of the Environment (MITADER) for the ministry in charge of the Sea (Ministry of the Sea, inland waters and fisheries). During this period, there was a ambiguity on the role of the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES), created by the environmental law to ensure the "effective and correct coordination and integration of the principles and management activities on the environment in the country's development process. " The Sustainable Development Centre for coastal areas, which has played an important role in the conservation of the coast (including mangroves), was also extinct.. This process of change has logically contributed to a lack of articulation on the State's intervention on the coast. However, the Ministry of the Sea, inland waters and fisheries is expected to assume an increasingly strong and effective role in mangrove management. It is important to pursue efforts towards greater articulation and coordination between all competent authorities and to consider the need for an autonomous institution (a public institute in the indirect administration of the state). At local level, attention must be given to the role of the now-called provincial and District decentralized governance bodies (Law No. 4/2019 of 31 May) and of the municipal government (Law No. 6/2018 of 3 August, amended and reposted by Law No. 13/2018 of 17 December).

The possibilities for improvement are as follows:

- Need to elaborate an updated national plan for the protection, conservation and sustainable management of mangroves
- Need to elaborate a specific regulation for mangroves as sensitive ecosystems
- Strengthen the educational and informative approach to mangroves
- Rethink the role of spatial planning as a mechanism for the protection of mangroves – attention to instruments of soil classification, environmental inventory, zoning
- Strengthen mangroves as defensive barriers in relation to extreme climatic phenomena (risk zones)
- Maximize the benefits of the Conservation Act (initiate process of creating municipal ecological parks)
- Define and implement basic principles and rules for the management of mangroves
- Strengthen the governance of mangroves (possible creation of an institute)



### 2.2.2 *The efficacy of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as measures to prevent and protect mangroves*

This theme was presented by Gildo Espada who referred to the [existence of various levels of project authorisation that could affect the environment](#), from the Council of Ministers to the district level.

In principle, activities that could have a significant impact require an environmental licence (art. 15) issued by MITADER and based on an EIA, and the environmental licence precedes any other licence to be issued by a particular sector.

The mangroves are included in category A+ in the environmental assessment regulation, so any activities to be developed here should be subject to an EIA. Annex V establishes impetive aspects (fatal issues).

In the debate, it became clear that there was a lot of political interference and the prevalence of economic aspects on the need for environmental conservation.

The country has been very advanced with the approval of environmental impact assessment regulation (RAIA) and the obligation for promoters to implement environmental restoration and biodiversity initiatives. There are training initiatives on how to analyze EIAs.

The inclusion of strategic environmental assessments is another tool that should be considered to develop the effectiveness of standards for the conservation of mangroves.

In urban areas, the regulation of land law does not apply for the benefit of the urban soil regulation which should, in principle, not be in contradiction.

### 2.2.3 *Group activities*

Still in session 4 on the impact of the instruments of governance in the institutional and behavioral relations, the topic was further developed in group activities.



The participants were divided into 3 working groups, and each group was responsible for identifying the actions to be implemented in previously identified areas. Thus, group A was responsible for the conservation perspective, group B was responsible for the institutional perspective and group C was responsible for the

legislative/normative perspective. The summary of the conclusions and recommendations of each group is shown in the table below:

Group A: Conservation of mangroves	Group B: Institutional Perspective	Group C: Regulatory/Legislative Outlook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Greater disclosure of legislation on mangroves conservation in community radios/pamphlets in local languages/Tv/newspapers /schools.</li> <li>✓ Empower all actors on the importance of maintaining the mangroves: legislators; general population; Communities.</li> <li>✓ Involve local communities in the management of mangroves (supervision, sustainable use and zoning).</li> <li>✓ Denounce the offenders (rampant cut, occupation, distribution of DUAT in mangrove areas).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Creation of a public institution with administrative and financial autonomy for the management of biodiversity.</li> <li>✓ Creation of associations that congregate the Fisheries Community Council (CCPs) and Natural Resources Management Committee (CGRN) for mangrove issues (elaborate plans).</li> <li>✓ Definition of a global view on conservation, to be fulfilled by all institutions and sectors, and that is regulated by a lead institution (Public Institute of Biodiversity).</li> <li>✓ Creation of maritime courts.</li> <li>✓ Creation of specialised sections in the common courts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Creation of a specific framework on mangroves.</li> <li>✓ Creation of a roadmap for implementing the legal framework.</li> <li>✓ Disclosure of the legal package on mangroves.</li> </ul>

### 2.2.4 Fictional case study

After explaining the content of the case study, the participants were divided into three groups, and the NGO group was suppressed given the small number of people present in the room. Each group consisted of about 8 participants. After drawing their position, the representatives of the groups headed to the front of the meeting room where each group presented its positioning. The Hotel Group considered that its project would not bring negative impacts on the community and would create tourist guide jobs for people in the community and would involve the community in the restoration of mangroves. They also pointed to the development of cultural and environmental tourism and would ensure the retention of 20% in favour of the community. Such promises were not well received by the community that understood that there was no room for the construction of a *resort* since



they wanted to continue to develop their rice fields and that they had already destroyed enough mangroves, and that a construction of these calls for the Government's position, taking into account the regulation on the protection of the Marine and coastal environment.

The government demanded that the company presents the EIA under the environmental impact regulation and suggested the construction of an ecological hotel without the destruction of any mangrove. On the other hand, the government requested the fulfillment of the social responsibility of the hotel group to ensure the issue of environmental counterbalance.

Generally speaking, the participants considered that the parties took their roles very well, and more than that the case revealed that the participants know how to defend their rights and know the legal instruments.



### *2.2.5 Reflections on how experience in mangrove conservation can improve governance*

The participants reflected on the good practices of governance of the mangroves:

- ✓ The embargoes of activities in sensitive ecosystems such as the mangroves, in the courts, based on the environmental law that allows anyone to access the courts whenever they witness violation of the law based on the absence of an environmental license or the existence of an environmental licence of doubtful validity.
- ✓ Existence of mapping in the municipal councils for the protection of sensitive ecological areas



- ✓ Existence of some civil society organizations, community associations and leaders who are considered champions in the matter of conservation of the mangroves and who need to be cherished.

## 2.2.6 Conclusions, recommendations and next steps

- ⇒ Contact Mozambique's focal point in WIOMSA to include participants in the workshop on the environmental platform
- ⇒ In the next workshop to be carried out, we should consider a legal clinic to the resolution of real cases
- ⇒ Public consultations have not been very engaging, and there is a need for real consultation to meet the social reality.
- ⇒ Raise these types of meetings at political levels. It is necessary to bring the Ministers, presidents of the municipal council, as well as organise this type of workshop to the district and local level
- ⇒ More dissemination, advertising spots, antenna space on the radio and television, dedicated to mangroves
- ⇒ To strengthen the advocacy in favor of mangroves with the need to find the best approach to express the environmental situation (promote debate, communication with the municipal and provincial assemblies, always consider the possibility of inclusion in a different agenda point to address the environmental agenda).
- ⇒ Being in the process of revising the Law of maritime courts, the mangroves must be included in the roles and competences of these courts.
- ⇒ Organize an environmental conference where everyone is invited from religious, politicians, musicians, academics, communities etc.
- ⇒ The feedback and dissemination of several studies carried out in a simple and clear manner is necessary
- ⇒ To provide an imprescriptibility regime (not having a deadline to present to the courts a violation of the law affecting the mangroves) for all conducts that lead to environmental damage given the difficulties of proving the damage and the temporal uncertainty of its occurrence.
- ⇒ Adopting strategic environmental assessments
- ⇒ Public Prosecutor's Office regarding the fulfillment of its duty to enforce the law, is not assisted by an organ capable of assisting it in conducting studies of independent environmental impacts. National research institutions (marine and Environmental research centers) can be requested to support the Public Prosecutor's office.



## 3. Workshop evaluation

### 3.1 Workshop Results

#### *3.1.1 Increase legal capacity*

The workshop allowed participants to deepen their skills thanks to the contribution of various presentations made by facilitators Manuel Castiano, Carlos Serra and Gildo Espada, who all explained the advances and legal and institutional frameworks of mangroves. Intense group and plenary discussions embodied the workshop. The participants had the opportunity also to interact with a judicial magistrate and the public prosecutor, especially to perceive the practical side of the implementation of the law. The participants further deepened their capacities during the fictional case study exercise which in essence consisted of role play. His legal and argumentation skills were demonstrated when they had to present and negotiate their positions as local community, national forestry services and hotel group.

#### *3.1.2 Information sharing and experience*

The workshop represented above all a moment of great sharing of information and experience among all participants. Such knowledge was not only shared by group work and in plenary debates, but also during the field visit. In addition, the workshop identified as one of the main steps forward the enlargement of the Platform for discussing the issues of mangroves, which already exists. For this purpose it was recommended to contact the focal point of the WIOMSA in order to include those present on the said platform.

#### *3.1.3 Sketching policy recommendations*

At the end of the workshop, the participants elaborated a list of possible recommendations for better management of the mangroves in the country (see section 2.2.6).

# Annex 1-Workshop Agenda

DAY 1 – July 1, 2019		
8:30-9:00	Arrival and registration of participants	Helga Marques
<b>Session 1 – General aspects</b>		
9:00 - 9:10	Introductory notes/meeting opening	Celso Lopes
9:10-9:30	Presentation of the objectives of the workshop	Manuel Castiano Lydia Slobodian
9:30 – 9:45	Presentation of <i>Save Our Mangrove Now</i> (SOMN)	Lydia Slobodian
<b>Session 2 – The context in the mangrove ecosystems in Mozambique</b>		
9:45-10:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Situational analysis of the mangrove ecosystem: context, functions, types, threats. Mangroves in the context of conservation and use; valuation of goods and services of mangroves (30 minutes)</li> <li>● Plenary discussion (30 minutes)</li> </ul>	Denise Nicolau
10:45-11:15	Relevant aspects of the global study of the legal frameworks for governance, conservation, and use of mangroves	Lydia Slobodian
11:15–11:30	<b>Coffee break</b>	
<b>Session 3 – Instruments and institutions for the governance of the mangrove ecosystem</b>		
11:30 – 12:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Evaluation of the relationship/impact of the legal instruments and governance institutions of the mangroves (40 minutes):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ International and national legal framework</li> <li>○ The role of the Government (central and local) and justice organs in the preservation of mangroves</li> <li>○ New legislative trends and institutional reforms</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Plenary discussions (20 minutes)</li> </ul>	Manuel Castiano
12:30 – 13:30	<b>Lunch</b>	
13:30 - 17:00	Field visit to the mangroves of Costa do Sol and Chiango	Carlos Serra

Day 2 – 2 July 2019		
<b>Session 4 – Impact of governance instruments on institutional and behavioral relations</b>		
9:00 – 10:00	The ideal institutional and legislative framework for mangroves governance (30 minutes) Plenary discussion: 30 minutes	Carlos Serra
10:00 – 11:00	The efficiency of environmental impact studies as measures to prevent and protect mangroves (30 minutes) Plenary discussions: 30 minutes	Gildo Espada
11:00 – 11:15	<b>Coffee break</b>	
11:15 – 12:30	<p><b>Group Activities:</b> Group discussion of the regulatory and governance framework (20 minutes): ⇒ <b>Group 1 - Institutional Perspective</b> Institutional reforms have an impact that constrains institutional coordination and the maintenance of intersectoral</p>	

	<p>processes. Evaluate the institutional framework of the mangroves without forgetting to anticipate post-2019.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Group 2 - Regulatory Perspective</b> If there is room for improvement, what steps should be given to strengthen the legal framework of mangroves.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Group 3 – Conservation Perspective</b> Reflect the return of mangroves’ role to resilient cities; Economic activities in the areas of conservation and buffer zones; Creation of the municipal ecological parks.</p> <p>Time for group work: 25 minutes Time for reporting: 20 minutes Time for plenary: 30 minutes</p>	<p>Manuel Castiano, Gildo Espada and Carlos Serra</p>
12:30 – 13:30	<b>Lunch</b>	
13:30- 14:30	<p>Fictional case study part 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation of the exercise (15 minutes)</li> <li>• Elaboration of the arguments (45 minutes)</li> </ul>	Lydia Slobodian
14:30 – 16:00	<p>Fictional case study part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fictional meeting (60 minutes)</li> <li>• Debriefing (30 minutes)</li> </ul>	Lydia Slobodian
16:00 – 16:15	<b>Coffee break</b>	
16:15- 17:00	<p>Reflections on how experience in mangroves conservation can enhance governance: Part 1 - Best practices for mangroves governance Part 2 - Participants recommendations based on experiences: Strategies for impacting law and policy modification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategies for impacting institutional behavior modification</li> </ul>	Manuel Castiano
17:00- 17:30	<p><b>Final session:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposals on continuation with research and collaboration on governance of mangrove ecosystems</li> <li>• Feedback and evaluation of workshop from participants</li> <li>• Conclusions and way forward</li> </ul>	Lydia Slobodian
<b>End of workshop</b>		

## Annex 2 - List of participants

Name	Organization
Sidónia Muhorro	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development
Alexandre Bartolomeu	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development
Denise Nicolau	Biofund
Rodrigo Fernandez	WWF
Dalila Sequeira	WWF
Jaime Utui	AMA-Environmental Association
Sabino Omar Assane	APAPAMOLA (Community based)
Abdul Setimane	Adel- Sofala (Community)
Samira Izidine	Kenmare Moçambique
Joao Marcos Mangave	ICOLPESCA
Chande Buanzure	Adel. C. Delgado (Community)
Rafael Joao Jonasse	AMOPI (Community)
Aurora Margarida Sabino	UDEBA-LAB (Community based)
Cassimo Abdurremane	ASSOPIMO (Community based)
José Arone Zilo	Judiciary
Albino Macamo	Attorney General
Sifa Inhau Mair	RADEZA (Community based)
Esmeralda Mariano	Eduardo Mondlane University
Rodrigues Pita	Eduardo Mondlane University-Quelimane
Américo Zandamela	Master's degree in Social Anthropology, EMU
Carla M. Rombe	IUCN Mozambique
Silene Bila	IUCN Mozambique
Mauricio Xerinda	IUCN Mozambique
Celso Lopes	DIPOI - MIMAIP
Yolanda Manganhe	UEM
Manuel Menumolaja	IUCN Mozambique
José Wiliam Cuna	DIMAIP-Maputo
David Tembe	AEL
Elface Tembe	UEM





Emilio Valy	UEM
Eugenio Jaime	Maputo Municipal Council
Abdul Setimane	ADEL -SOFALA

### Organisation team

Lydia Slobodian	IUCN ELC
Manuel Castiano	Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM)
Gildo Espada	Consultant / Environmental Lawyer
Carlos Serra	Lawyer and Researcher / UEM
Helga Marques	IUCN Mozambique

