GOVERNMENT OF MOZAMBIQUE

Nature-based Tourism

2018

MOZAMBIQUE CONSERVATION AREAS

CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
TURISMO BASEADO NA NATUREZA
NATURE-BASED TOURISM

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FOREWORD

It is both an honour and a privilege to welcome you, distinguished participants, to our International Conference on Nature-based Tourism.

The potential of Mozambique's ecotourism is largely untapped. We have fascinating landscapes, unrivalled wildlife and a rich and unique cultural heritage.

Our 2 700 km stretch of Indian Ocean coastline has some of the most beautiful islands, beaches and coral reefs with diverse flora and fauna.

Mozambique has declared 25% of its territory as conservation areas, an inheritance for which we assume responsibility in order to guarantee its sustainability.

We are aware of the relevance of the opportunities that the country's ecosystems provide for the development of our economy and for our well-being, as well as the vital role they play for future generations.

For this conference, we chose the slogan "Nature-based Tourism", as our distinctive biodiversity confers upon Mozambique the qualities of a unique destination.

Tourism represents an important source of revenue for the financial sustainability of conservation areas and generates income for many Mozambicans who live in these landscapes.

We strongly believe that the success of our efforts cannot be achieved without the participation of all key stakeholders – both public and private. I am confident that at the end of this gathering, new and creative partnerships will emerge for the benefit of the investors, practitioners, Mozambican people and the environment.

This conference constitutes a historical moment in the process of governance and revitalization of our conservation areas.

It is with pleasure that we share with the world this new phase of promotion and development of the country's rich natural assets, through inclusive, innovative and efficient interventions.

We invite everyone to participate in the resurgence of our nature conservation areas.

Welcome to Mozambique!

Filipe Jacinto Nyusi
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
NATURE-BASED TOURISM

Nature-based Tourism in Conservation Areas

MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE, 7–9 JUNE 2018

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Globally, national governments, NGOs and protected area managers are grappling with the challenge of funding the protection of wildlife species and habitats while simultaneously ensuring local communities see the benefit of conservation areas. Nature-based tourism is one of the solutions to addressing the dilemma. By promoting wildlife and natural spaces as attractions, countries can preserve ecosystems and create jobs for those who live closest to wild animals.

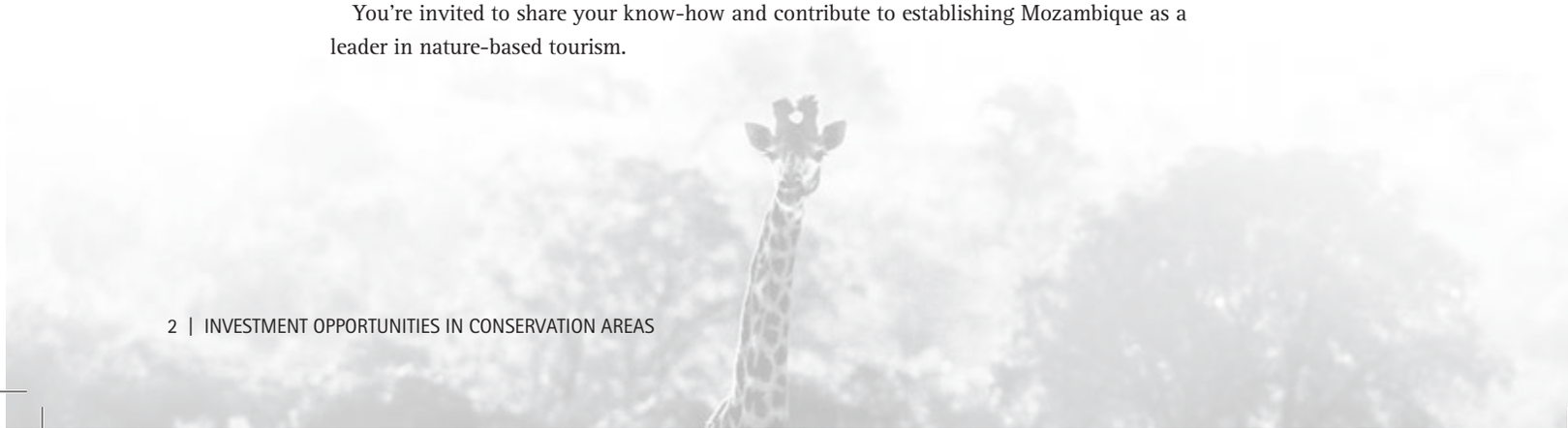
This international conference explores how to develop nature-based tourism in conservation areas in ways that deliver results for people and wildlife. Tourism is a priority industry for the Government of Mozambique and the State is committed to opening up opportunities that harness the power of development. To this end the Government has laid the necessary groundwork in national Conservation Areas for the implementation of public-private partnerships.

Public-private partnerships are indispensable in bringing first-rate tourism offerings to conservation areas and also making sure that these wild places are protected for the future. Co-management of conservation areas is an innovative way to access the technical, professional and funding resources required.

The Government of Mozambique is honoured to partner with the World Bank Group, the Global Wildlife Program and other partners for the launch of this conference, with the aim of promoting the development of sustainable tourism and wildlife conservation. In bringing together tourism professionals, conservation experts, policy makers, philanthropists, academics and entrepreneurs, the conference seeks to share lessons and best practices from ecotourism ventures around the world.

The Investment Forum, on the last day of the conference, will provide an open marketplace for networking and forging collaborative partnerships. This booklet showcases the wealth of Mozambican tourism and conservation opportunities that promise commercial returns while protecting exceptional biodiversity.

You're invited to share your know-how and contribute to establishing Mozambique as a leader in nature-based tourism.



INTRODUCTION

Mozambique
READY FOR INVESTMENT

Partner with the Government of Mozambique to unlock the country's potential.

Located on the east coast of Africa, Mozambique boasts a 2 700 km coastline of breathtaking beauty and diverse landscapes that are home to an array of iconic African fauna and flora. Add to this a rich heritage that blends various cultures from around the world and it's clear why the country is ideally positioned to stake its claim as an ecotourism hotspot.

To realise this potential, the Government of Mozambique, under the auspices of its Tourism Policy Strategy, is promoting exciting nature-based tourism products for development in collaboration with private investors, tourism operators and conservation organisations.

The country's valuable natural assets are safeguarded by means of a network of National Parks and Reserves. It is through the establishment of public-private partnerships that these conservation areas can best be advanced. Effective conservation and extraordinary tourism experiences will further heighten the appeal of Mozambique's wild places.

NATURE-BASED TOURISM

With a worldwide trend for experiential travel, nature-based tourism is a growing segment of the tourism market. This form of travel allows visitors to experience pristine wild places in a sustainable fashion. And by funding conservation areas, it helps ensure the long-term survival of precious ecosystems.

In Mozambique, nature-based tourism is expected to become one of the country's largest growth sectors. That's due to a wealth of desirable natural and cultural tourism assets. In fact, as much as 25% of the national land territory is protected (including 17 principal Parks and Reserves). Yet limited technical and financial resources mean that consolidating this network remains a significant challenge.

For this reason, the Government of Mozambique is looking to partner with private entities, NGOs and donors to realise its conservation and ecotourism goals. For visitors to the country, the reward will be authentic wildlife encounters and memorable activities that rival the best on offer across the globe.

A POTENTIAL POWERHOUSE

With its unspoilt and spectacular coastline, coral reefs, islands and landscapes, Mozambique is an enticing tourist destination. These factors – combined with a unique historical heritage, rich variety of wildlife and constantly improving infrastructure – validate its place as a potential tourism powerhouse if provided with adequate investment.

Indeed, few destinations could profit as much from the benefits of tourism as Mozambique. About 70% of the country's 29 million citizens are highly dependent on the direct use of natural resources. They rely on farming or fishing to survive, putting severe strain on natural habitats and wildlife stocks. Through job creation and economic >

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The tourism sector currently employs about 280 000 people and contributes around 3% to the GDP, but there is undoubtedly scope for growth.

development, tourism has the potential to relieve this dependence on natural resources.

The tourism sector currently employs – directly and indirectly – about 280 000 people, and contributes around 3% to the GDP, but there is undoubtedly scope for growth. Even the most popular conservation areas are relatively undeveloped, making them ideal for future luxury retreats that offer serenity, privacy and untrammelled nature. The environment is suited to high-yield, low-impact tourism that maximises economic returns while protecting biodiversity. Routes between the Parks and Reserves present the opportunity for bush-and-beach itineraries and the chance to incorporate cultural attractions along the way.

COLLABORATORS FOR CONSERVATION

Mozambique is a major repository of biodiversity with profound international importance. Between 1990 and 2010, however, the uncontrolled use of natural resources led to a great loss of forest cover. Moreover, between 2009 and 2014, wildlife crime resulted in the loss of at least 48% of local elephant populations while over-fishing has reduced coastal stocks.

To address this situation, the Government of Mozambique is undertaking initiatives to strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species by improving biodiversity enforcement and supporting conservation areas through community development. Well-managed conservation areas can provide improved ecosystem services, such as good quality water and replenished fish stocks, thereby improving conditions for communities, too.

Currently, the Government of Mozambique performs a regulatory and facilitatory role in order to conserve biodiversity and guarantee the sustainable development of tourism.

Several conservation areas in Mozambique do not yet possess sufficient tourism infrastructures; these areas have a high conservation value and distinct development potential. Through the facilitation of private sector investment and public-private partnerships, nature-based tourism can contribute to the economic growth of protected areas. As such, there has never been a better time for collaboration between policy makers, tourism professionals, conservationists, academia, investors and donors.

THE INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

To facilitate investment in Mozambique's conservation areas, the Government of Mozambique and its partners are providing guidance to interested parties. This assistance includes a selection of investment-ready sites, with guidelines for sustainable tourism development and co-management of protected areas.

THE LEGAL CONTEXT

The National Parks and Reserves of Mozambique are governed by the Land Law and the Conservation Law, which means these conservation areas are considered national assets in the public domain. Private entities may not use or develop the land except through a concession contract and Special Licence granted by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural or MITADER).

Tourism establishments or activities must be licensed under the Tourism Law. Activities within conservation areas are restricted to ecotourism, photography, filming and others as specified in each Park or Reserve's management plan and according to the Regulations of the Conservation Law.

The National Administration of Conservation Areas (Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação or ANAC) is responsible for the management of Parks and Reserves. It ensures that biodiversity is protected and tourism is developed in a sustainable manner. According to law, local communities are entitled to a share in the revenue from conservation areas; this is currently stipulated as 20% of revenues allocated to ANAC.

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Institutions such as MITADER and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (Ministério da Cultura e Turismo or MICULTUR) are involved in the granting of concessions, environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and licences relating to the exploration of tourism-related activities. In some instances, communities based in conservation areas may already hold concession rights or Special Licences and may form a partnership with a private sector investor.

All tourism concession companies must be incorporated and registered in Mozambique for tax purposes and special tourism fiscal benefits.

Private investors will be guided through the required processes in order to operate a concession lawfully within a conservation area.

Mozambique has a wealth of desirable natural and cultural tourism assets – all the makings of one of sub-Saharan Africa's top tourism destinations.

ENABLING INVESTMENT

The Government of Mozambique realises that public-private partnerships present an unrivalled opportunity to develop conservation areas for the benefit of communities while also protecting biodiversity. In order to attract investment, the Government offers incentives, such as the exemption of duties and VAT on construction material for building a lodge in a conservation area. In the case of creating basic infrastructure, a company may qualify for reduction in corporate tax for 15 years.

Eligibility for investment incentives requires a minimum equity investment of US$5 000 in the case of national investment and US$50 000 in the case of foreign investment. Companies must submit their investment project for approval to the Mozambican state, including the Agency for Investment and Export Promotion (Agência para a Promoção de Investimento e Exportações or APIEX) and the Central Bank of Mozambique. The scope of the investment and applicable incentives will be discussed with investors on a case-by-case basis.

A ROLE FOR PRIVATE CAPITAL

Protecting Mozambique's wildlife and wild landscapes is inextricably entwined with providing real value to the communities who rely on these natural resources.

Mozambique's conservation requirements can be met only by attracting investment in the country's exceptional conservation areas. Through partnerships with the public sector, private capital can unlock opportunities to generate both sustainable income for communities and funding for conservation needs. This calls for various types of investment.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT Investment to establish facilities or services in conservation areas that generate revenue. Part of the investment will fund biodiversity protection through a lease or use-based payments.
Examples: conservation tourism.
Entity: commercial tourism operator.

IMPACT INVESTMENT Specialist investment in a business aimed at commercial return alongside beneficial social or environmental impact.
Examples: ecotourism, sustainable farming.
Entity: sector impact investment fund or private foundation.

INNOVATIVE FUNDING MECHANISM New models to finance biodiversity protection, ranging from funding as risk-mitigation instruments to blended capital structures.
Examples: first loss capital, credit guarantees, payment for ecosystem services.
Entity: multilateral, Direct Foreign Investment (DFI) or private foundation.

GRANT FUNDING Non-commercial support for capital outlays associated with ecosystem management. There is no expectation of a return on the investment.
Examples: technical assistance, infrastructure development, community programmes.
Entity: multilateral, DFI or private foundation. >

INVESTMENT-READY SITES

From its idyllic coastline to the safari settings of the interior, Mozambique's conservation areas are primed to win a place in the heart of the traveller. The Government of Mozambique has identified a selection of exceptional sites for responsible tourism development.

These investment-ready sites possess singular natural attractions, significant biodiversity and feasible tourist routes. They offer the potential for commercial returns while contributing to the conservation of natural assets.

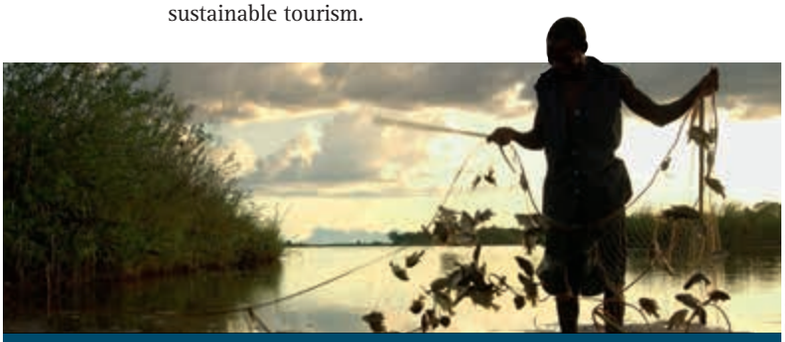
Private entities are invited to invest in specific investment-ready sites in the following categories:

CATEGORY 1

Opportunities for Responsible Tourism Investment
Exclusive concessions for sustainable commercial tourism establishments and activities in some of Mozambique's most scenic and undeveloped conservation areas. The opportunity to develop successful tourism offerings while preserving incomparable natural heritage.

CATEGORY 2

Opportunities for Co-management of Conservation Areas
Public-private partnerships for the restoration, management and tourism development of under-utilised conservation areas. The opportunity to restore wild landscapes to their natural glory and create a compelling environment for sustainable tourism.



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RESPONSIBILITIES OF A TOURISM CONCESSIONAIRE:

- To charge, collect and channel entry and activity fees to the appropriate authority,
- To pay site fees for the area occupied,
- To pay licence and permit fees,
- To pay a concession fee of fixed and variable portions,
- To contribute to conservation management, and
- To contribute to community development.

1 RESPONSIBLE TOURISM INVESTMENT

Tourism concessions play a vital role in putting the natural assets of conservation areas to sustainable use in a way that benefits conservation, communities and investors. A concession is a partnership formed between the public sector and a private party, where the private developer takes on financial, technical and operational risk in order to establish a tourism offering in a conservation area.

The type of concession model varies according to the conservation area, the parties involved, the intended tourism offering and the legal framework. The context will determine the level of control and responsibility, risk assumed, revenue sharing, community participation and more.

2 CO-MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREAS

Public–private partnerships (PPP) represent an essential way for Mozambican conservation areas to gain access to technical knowledge, management capacity and funding not otherwise available. These conservation areas have resident communities within their boundaries and face increased pressure on wildlife and habitats. Conservation practices therefore include ecosystem rehabilitation, community engagement, sustainable use of natural resources and the development of an environment that is welcoming to tourists.

Collaboration enables conservation areas to draw on international expertise and donor funding to address their challenges.

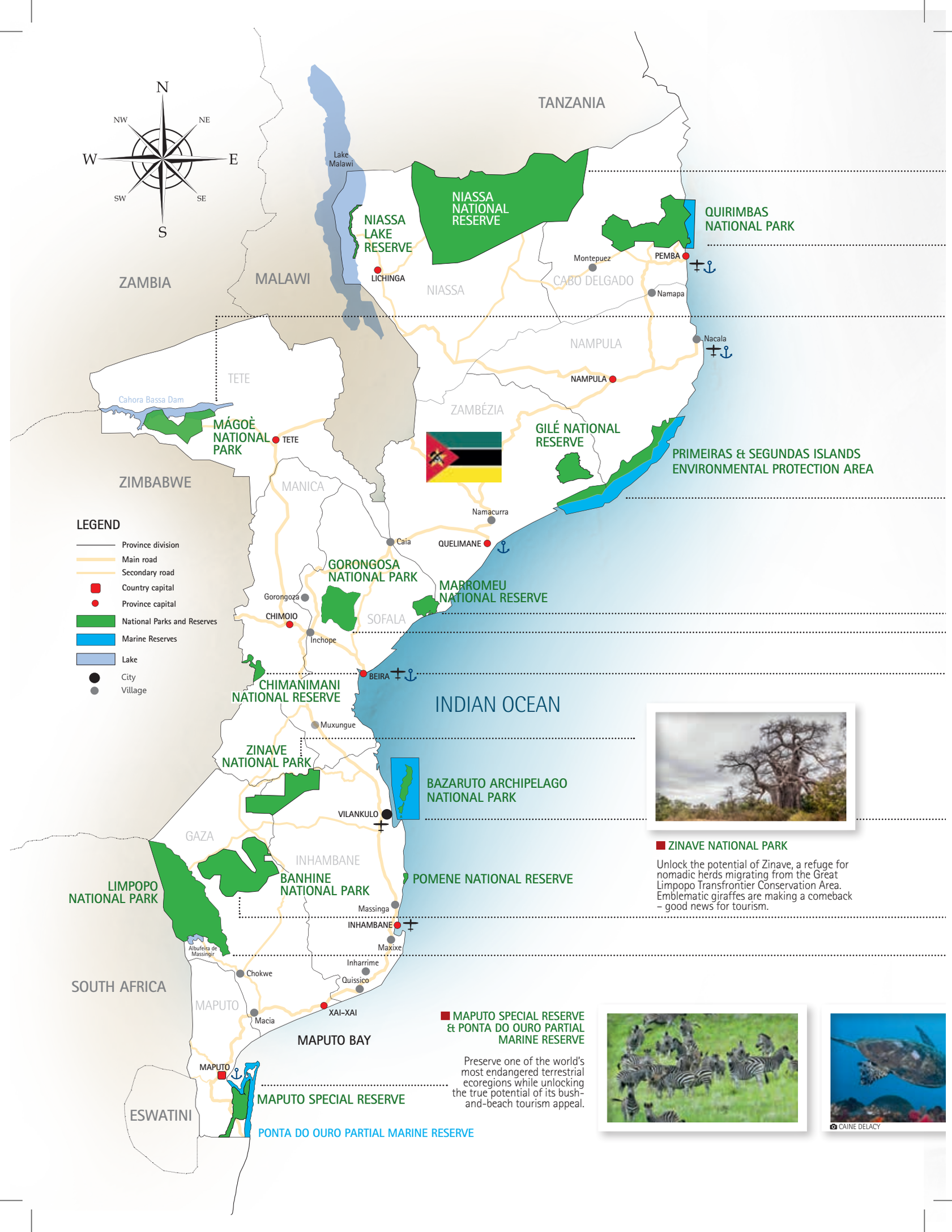
Investment opportunities

1. PUBLIC–PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TOURISM MODELS

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DURATION	DUTIES	PAYMENT
Concession	A private entity obtains long-term user rights to build and manage a tourism facility. The concessionaire takes on the full responsibility of the investment and is responsible for management of the facility. A capital investment is usually required.	Up to 25 years, with an option of a 25-year renewal.	Design, construct or expand, maintain and operate a facility to provide services to tourists. At the end of the concession period, the facility reverts to the conservation authority.	Private party pays a fixed fee for right of concession as well as percentage share of revenue, with a guaranteed annual minimum amount.
Two–tier concession	A community legal entity obtains a concession contract and Special Licence that allow it to partner with a private entity and sub-lease concession rights.	25 years, with an option of 25-year renewal.	Design, construct or expand, maintain and operate facility to provide services to tourists.	The private entity pays a fixed amount to cover compulsory legal requirements as well as a percentage share of revenue, with a guaranteed annual minimum amount.
Lease	A private entity rents a Park facility and takes on full responsibility for its operation. The conservation authority maintains responsibility for capital expenses.	Usually between 5 and 25 years.	Maintain and operate facility to provide tourism services.	Private operator pays a fee to government.
Management contract	The private entity concludes an agreement with the government to manage an existing tourism facility.	Usually fewer than 5 years.	Manage a range of specific activities.	Government receives all revenues and pays private operator a management fee.

2. COLLABORATIVE PPP MODELS FOR CONSERVATION

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DURATION	DUTIES	INVESTMENT
Delegated management	Park/Reserve authority and non-profit company or foundation create a special purpose vehicle (SPV) to develop and manage the conservation area.	20–25 years, with option to renew.	Non-profit responsible for day-to-day management, while joint board handles governance. High level of autonomy.	Significant capital outlays for infrastructure development and sharing of financial and operational expertise. Revenue is reinvested in the conservation area.
Integrated co-management	A SPV between the Park authority and a private partner that shares responsibility for management.	20-25 years, with option to renew.	Non-profit handles day-to-day management and governance in tandem with park authority. Bilateral responsibility.	Capital investment and sharing of expertise.
Financial and technical support	A project agreement in which the Park authority retains management control while a private partner provides technical expertise and financial resources.	10 years, with option to renew.	Non-profit provides advice and support.	Partner directs investment into conservation area by leveraging its donor network.



ZINAVE NATIONAL PARK

Unlock the potential of Zinave, a refuge for nomadic herds migrating from the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area. Emblematic giraffes are making a comeback – good news for tourism.

MAPUTO SPECIAL RESERVE & PONTA DO OURO PARTIAL MARINE RESERVE

Preserve one of the world's most endangered terrestrial ecoregions while unlocking the true potential of its bush-and-beach tourism appeal.

CAINE DELACY

■ TOURISM INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES ■ CO-MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

■ NIASSA NATIONAL RESERVE

Celebrate wilderness at its most raw! Niassa is one of the world's largest nature reserves and home to Mozambique's most diverse variety of fauna, including threatened carnivores like wild dog and lion.

COLLEEN BEGG

■ ■ QUIRIMBAS NATIONAL PARK

Preserve this pristine ecosystem and make the most of the idyllic islands and the interior's savannah scenery to develop compelling tourism offerings.

■ PRIMEIRAS & SEGUNDAS ISLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA

Protect Africa's largest marine Reserve and one of the most productive coral reefs on the planet. This area is also a critically important nesting ground for endangered seabirds and sea turtles.

AUSI PETRELIUS

GIGI GUIMBEAU

■ MÁGOÈ NATIONAL PARK

Secure the future of Mágoè's captivating forests and waterways, home to myriad birds, fish, wildlife and the threatened roan antelope. This rustic destination holds untapped tourism potential.

MATEUS RIBAUE

■ MARROMEU NATIONAL RESERVE

Combat climate change and the loss of biodiversity by developing the infrastructure to preserve this important wetland ecosystem. This designated Ramsar site is a sanctuary for the endangered wattled crane and the country's largest population of buffalo.

JEFF BARBEE

■ GORONGOSA NATIONAL PARK

Promote Mozambique's flagship park and contribute to its conservation. This ecosystem supports one of Africa's densest wildlife populations and yields a wealth of activity opportunities.

■ ■ CHIMANIMANI NATIONAL RESERVE

Reveal a hidden gem on the border of Mozambique and Zimbabwe. An adventurer's dream, the Reserve is home to rugged landscapes, endemic flora and intriguing cultural heritage.

■ BANHINE NATIONAL PARK

Invest in Banhine, a conservation area with thrilling promise, where seasonal swamps and lakes attract a wide variety of birds.

■ BAZARUTO ARCHIPELAGO NATIONAL PARK

Advance Bazaruto's five-island treasure, renowned for its vibrant coral reefs and unrivalled diving. This haven shelters the elusive dugong, whale shark and sea turtles – and important archaeological sites.

■ LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK

Promote the next great African Conservation Area. Limpopo NP shares a border with the Kruger National Park and offers visitors big game sightings.

JOEP STEVENS

Tourism Investment Opportu

Bazaruto Archipelago National Park

Chimanimani National Reserve

Gorongosa National Park

Limpopo National Park

unities

Maputo Special Reserve

Niassa National Reserve

Quirimbas National Park

Zinave National Park

Bazaruto Archipelago NATIONAL PARK

DIVING

CANOEING

FLAMINGO

DUGONG

Few places can match the beauty of Bazaruto Archipelago National Park, a quiet stretch of paradise with colourful coral reefs, flamingo-filled saltwater lagoons and ever-shifting white sand dunes. Five islands make up this marine Park, situated along the shoreline of Vilankulo and Inhassoro in Inhambane Province: Bazaruto, Benguerra, Magaruque, Santa Carolina and Bangué. Each deserves a visit – on land and beneath the surface of the turquoise waters. Divers rejoice: the park is home to the Western Indian Ocean's last viable population of dugong (listed as vulnerable to extinction), as well as dolphins, manta rays, whale shark and sea turtles. But there is also a richness of human history to discover. The archipelago is considered one of the oldest and most important commercial centres on Africa's southeastern coast.

UNIQUE APPEAL: Island hopping, unrivalled marine life and diving, rare birds and wildlife, archaeological relevance

BACKGROUND Established in 1971, the Park was created to preserve populations of dugong and sea turtle. In late 2017, Bazaruto Archipelago National Park became the first marine conservation area to fall under the co-management of the conservation NGO, African Parks, through a 25-year agreement with MITADER. There is mounting pressure on the Park's natural resources, which are the primary means of livelihood for about 5 800 permanent residents and many more mainland-based fisherfolk. Through conservation-led economic development, Bazaruto Archipelago NP can be of benefit to both the local community and wildlife for generations to come.

SIZE 1 430 km²

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT Comprised of coastal dunes, mangrove forests, rocky and white sand shores lapped by gentle waters. The islands are surrounded by vibrant coral reefs and extensive seagrass meadows.

WILDLIFE Catch a glimpse of the rare dugong and swim with sea turtles, manta rays, whales, dolphins and 2 000 fish species. On land, the archipelago is home to the Samango monkey, red squirrel, the diminutive suni antelope, grey duiker, python, crocodile, and about 150 recorded terrestrial and aquatic bird species (many of them rare or migratory). An estimated 45 reptile and amphibian species occur on the islands, including two that are found nowhere else on Earth.

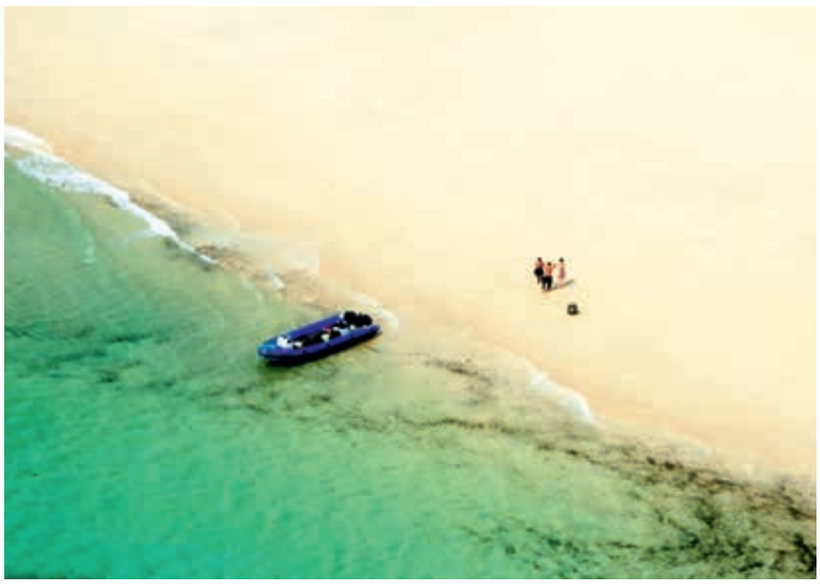
INFRASTRUCTURE Well-established dive centres on the islands and at Vilankulo.

TOURISM This highly desirable tourism destination attracts a substantial number of visitors; the top-end hospitality market is well established.

ACCESS Daily 1.5-hour flights from Johannesburg to Vilankulo, then by air or sea to the islands. Alternatively, drive from Maputo to Vilankulo (9.5 hrs) or to Inhassoro (10.5 hrs) and then go by boat to the islands.

ACTIVITIES The Bazaruto Archipelago is considered one of the best spots for diving and snorkelling in southern Africa. Other activities include recreational fishing, hiking, birding, canoeing, dhow safaris, horseback rides, and cultural tourism.

MANAGEMENT Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação and partner African Parks, contacto@anac.gov.mz
www.anac.gov.mz
www.african-parks.org



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TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES

1 MARLIN LODGE

Nestled among low dunes on Benguerra Island and with incomparable sunset views of the ocean, this existing concession is available for transfer of rights. Following a fire that destroyed half of the structures, the lodge closed at the end of 2012. The concessionaire will have to invest in rehabilitation and redevelopment. Marlin Lodge was renowned for its ambience and beach barbecues.

- **ACTIVITIES:** Diving, snorkelling, sport fishing, sundowner cruises
- **CAPACITY:** Up to 34 beds

2 CIPRIANO NETO

Investment partner sought for concession development and exploration on Bazaruto Island.

- **ACTIVITIES:** Snorkelling, nature tourism, interactive community tours and dhow safaris
- **CAPACITY:** Up to 20 beds

3 KING SOSHANGANA LODGE

Bazaruto Island concession with stunning sunset views requires investment partner. Executive project approved and EIA and Environmental Licence obtained. Site ideally suited to an exclusive resort.

ACTIVITY OPERATORS

- **Scuba diving and snorkelling –** boat transfers to dive sites, experience with deep dives required
- **Sport and recreational fishing –** opportunity to bag marlin, kingfish, queenfish and yellowfin tuna on catch-and-release basis
- **Kite surfing**
- **Dhow safaris** - sunset trips
- **Canoeing**
- **Walking trails** - dune climbing, sightseeing
- **Birdwatching** - chance to view Palearctic migrants and species frequenting tidal pools and coastal lakes
- **Wildlife viewing** - offshore trips to spot whales, dolphins, turtles and dugong
- **Cultural tours** - historic sites, community engagement, traditional cooking with islanders

Chimanimani
NATIONAL RESERVE

MOUNT BINGA

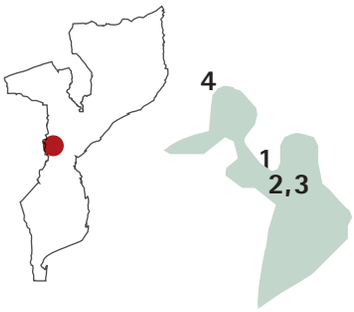
HIKING

ROCK ART

BIRDING

Discover a hidden gem, wild and little explored yet relatively accessible. There is something for everyone in Chimanimani, from the adventurer who likes a challenge to couples seeking a romantic night in the forest. Its remoteness gives visitors a feeling of profound connectedness with nature. Chimanimani is the gateway to some of the wildest, most rugged views in Mozambique including the country's highest peak at Mount Binga, which reaches 2 436 m above sea level. Bordering Zimbabwe, the Reserve forms part of the Chimanimani Transfrontier Conservation Area and has an intriguing cultural heritage – the local community is the custodian of cave paintings and ancient traditions. The area is relatively unstudied and of great interest to scientists and researchers.

UNIQUE APPEAL: Fascinating highland wilderness, cave paintings and ancient traditions



BACKGROUND Created in 2003, the Chimanimani National Reserve forms part of the Chimanimani Transfrontier Conservation Area spanning Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

SIZE 655 km^2

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT Tropical and evergreen forests, rivers, marshes, montane grasslands and quartzite mountains.

WILDLIFE The Reserve is home to the Samango monkey, elephant in Moribane and Mahate forests, buffalo, eland, sable antelope, waterbuck, warthog, and several endemic species of birds (like Swynnerton's robin), butterflies and reptiles.

INFRASTRUCTURE Beyond Ndzou Camp only very basic camping. Some areas can be reached only after a long walk or 4x4 trip.

TOURISM Due in part to the limited accommodation offering, visitor numbers are low, but there are encouraging signs of modest growth. Nearby Chimoio, and Manica Province in general, is the focus of significant investment, with a burgeoning middle class as well as business and NGO travellers.

ACCESS Possible by road, either from Chimoio or from the airports of Tete and Beira. There are daily direct flights from Maputo to Chimoio (1hr20). Alternatively, travel overland via the Zimbabwe border crossing at Machipanda. Within the Reserve, a 4×4 is recommended.

ACTIVITIES Hiking and mountain climbing, birding, botanical interests, photographic safaris, canoeing, and historical and cultural tourism.

MANAGEMENT Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação, contacto@anac.gov.mz www.anac.gov.mz

TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES

Due to its rich biodiversity and well-preserved cultural traditions, Chimanimani National Reserve could become a bastion of scientific, academic, volunteer and educational (SAVE) tourism. Trained, English-speaking guides are available.

1 MAHATE CAMP

With a viewing platform over the gorge and lush forest all around, this site holds much potential for ecotourism. Opening a trail from Moribane to Mahate is a top priority that will improve access to the camp. Concessionaire sought to establish a serviced campsite, with potential for a hut or house.

- **ACTIVITIES:** Birding, hiking, rock climbing, mountain biking.

2 NHABAWA CAMP

As a departure point for Mount Binga, this site presents an attractive base camp for climbing and trekking expeditions. There are mountain guides available and the community is ready and able to host. Concessionaire required to develop a camp aimed at hikers and birders in particular.

3 MUSSAPA NHAHOMBA CAMP

Investor sought to upgrade and operate an existing camp with river views. Current infrastructure comprises 2 tents with bathroom, stone-built kitchen/dining area and a campsite. Conveniently situated at Reserve Gate.

- **ACTIVITIES:** Hiking, birding and SAVE tourism

4 TSETSERA CAMP

Investor required to rehabilitate and operate a community-based tourism lodge. Consisting of 4 wooden houses, this camp has road access, but requires water, furnishing and tourist services.

ACTIVITY OPERATORS

- **Highlands area** offers challenging hiking and some rock climbing. Ample potential for mountain-biking routes, horse riding and kayaking, as well as organised courses and team-building activities.
- **Zomba and Maronga** present attractive hiking opportunities, from routes into the mountains to deep forest areas and other attractions including hot springs.
- **Culture and history tours** offer tourism potential owing to the rock art and the Great Zimbabwe ruins in several areas. Attractive craft traditions and a vibrant living culture of music and dance make Chimanimani a prime heritage destination.

Gorongosa NATIONAL PARK

GAME DRIVES

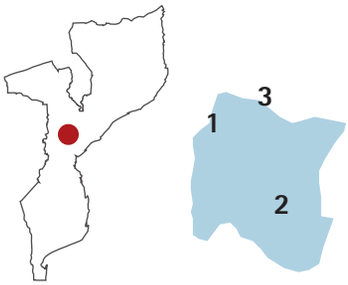
MOUNT GORONGOSA

CANOEING

HIKING

Considered by some to be the "Serengeti of Southern Africa" for its animal sightings, Gorongosa National Park is one of Africa's biggest wildlife restoration success stories. Located in the Province of Sofala, Gorongosa's unique biodiversity promises visitors spindly acacias and charismatic wildlife including lion, elephant, buffalo, hippo, crocodile, wildebeest and sable antelope. Star attractions include the former Lion House and Hippo Viewpoint, the Community Education Centre and modern Biodiversity Lab. Natural wonders like the Cheringoma limestone gorges and Murombodzi Falls also make an indelible impression. Gorongosa's Lake Urema is thought to be the southernmost tip of the magma-fractured Great Rift Valley.

UNIQUE APPEAL: Game drives, geological sights, hiking and photographic safaris, spectacular birding



BACKGROUND Gorongosa was the country's flagship conservation area during the final years of the Portuguese colonial era and was widely regarded as one of the finest safari destinations anywhere in Africa. The 16-year war brought hardship, but in 2008, a 20-year public–private partnership for managing the Park was established between the Government of Mozambique and the Carr Foundation, with the objective of ensuring biodiversity conservation and stimulating ecotourism. Since then, management has expanded infrastructure and works with the 177 000 inhabitants living in 16 communities in the 5 333 km^2 buffer zone. In 2017, the Park received a Good Steward Award from the International Conservation Caucus Foundation.

SIZE 4 067 km^2

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT The plains are dotted with acacia savannah, dry forests in sandy areas, and pans filled seasonally by the rains. This unique combination of ecosystems sustains one of Africa's densest populations of wildlife.

WILDLIFE Some of Gorongosa's most popular mammal species include lion, elephant, buffalo and sable antelope. Hundreds of avian species attract birders, some of whom hope to spot a green-headed oriole on Mount Gorongosa. Crawshay's zebra is at its southernmost range in the Park.

INFRASTRUCTURE Highways connect Maputo and Beira to the Park turn-off. Airstrip at Chitengo for private charters.

TOURISM Visitor figures have grown exponentially since the restocking of wildlife and development of tourist facilities.

ACCESS Fly from Johannesburg to Beira, three hours from Gorongosa NP by road or 30 minutes by charter flight. Transfers arranged by the Park on request. Private cars with high clearance can access Chitengo Camp/Montebelo Gorongosa Lodge & Safari. Note: the Park is closed to the public during the rainy season (mid-December to mid-March).

ACTIVITIES Guided game drives (no self-drives permitted), birdwatching, boat safaris, canoeing, bush dinners, cultural tourism, walking safaris, hiking on the slopes of Gorongosa Mountain and visits to local villages, the Community Education Centre and the Biodiversity Lab.

MANAGEMENT Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação and Gorongosa Restoration Project, contacto@anac.gov.mz | www.anac.gov.mz www.gorongosa.org

© PIOTR NASKRECKI

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TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES

1 GORONGOSA COFFEE LODGE

Located at Mount Gorongosa, the site for this luxury tented camp overlooks the Great Rift Valley and the Park's unique shade-grown coffee plantations. Camp to feature tents with private viewing decks, central guest area with splash pool. Concession to develop and manage accommodation, hospitality and activities like birding, mountain biking and hiking.

- **KEY ATTRACTIONS:** Mount Gorongosa, Murombodzi Falls, endemic green-headed oriole
- **CAPACITY:** 12 beds in Phase 1, expanding to 18 in Phase 2

2 UREMA RIVER LODGE

Concession for an intimate, unfenced camp on the banks of the Urema River. Camp to feature central tented bar and lounge area, plus splash pool. Well positioned for range of activities.

- **ACTIVITIES:** Guided drives, walking trails, river safaris by boat and canoe
- **CAPACITY:** 18 beds in Phase 1, expanding to 24 in Phase 2

3 ZAMBEZI RIVER BOAT CRUISES

Operator sought to offer cruises on the Zambezi River to guests staying in Gorongosa National Park. Opportunity to develop full-day activity and/or multi-day activity, utilising various camps between Chitengo and the Zambezi River. Combination bush and river safaris along the mythic Zambezi will be the highlight of any Mozambique trip.

- **CAPACITY:** 12 beds in Phase 1, expanding to 24 in Phase 2

Green-headed oriole
Oriolus chlorocephalus

© DIOGO MARECOS

Limpopo
NATIONAL PARK

4X4

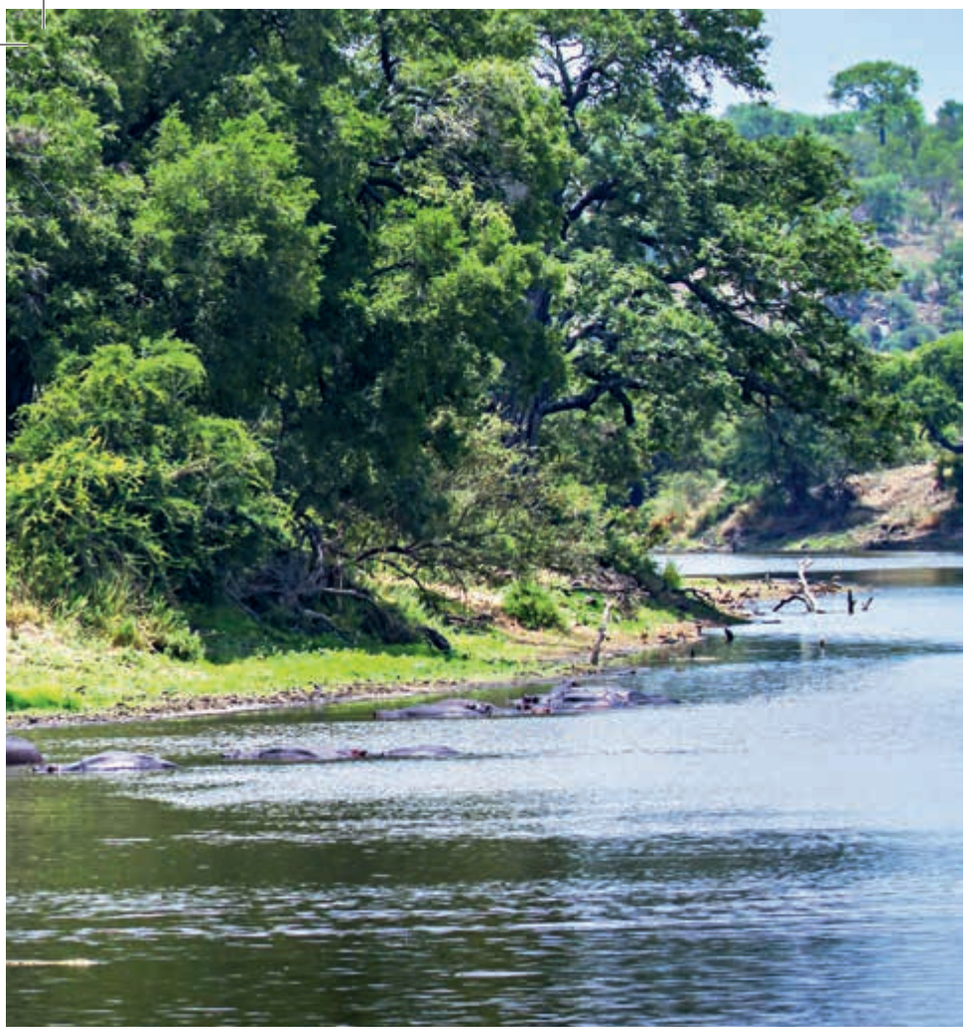
HIKING

ICONIC GAME

Bordering South Africa's iconic Kruger National Park, the Limpopo National Park (LNP) is gaining a reputation as a Conservation Area of the future. After decades of poaching and habitat desecration, the Park is returning to its former splendour thanks to extensive wildlife relocation programmes. It forms part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) spanning Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Perhaps most exciting for visitors is the combination of cultural, historic, wildlife and sporting diversions, picturesquely located on the banks of the Massingir Dam and featuring the Elefantes, Limpopo and Shingwedzi rivers.

UNIQUE APPEAL: Game drives, historical and cultural sites, wilderness hikes and water sports

BACKGROUND Established by the Mozambican Government with the support of Peace Parks Foundation in 2001 with land from a former hunting reserve, the Limpopo National Park was incorporated into the GLTP in 2002 and formally opened to the public three years later with the opening of the Giriyondo border post link to the Kruger National Park. The long-term sustainability of the Park and meaningful development in neighbouring communities have been encouraged through a Voluntary Resettlement and Community Development programme, which relieves pressure on natural habitats and improves access to development opportunities.



SIZE 11 233 km²

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT Vast tracts of wilderness and a mosaic of habitats, including 10 distinct ecosystems of mainly sandveld, mopane tree savannahs, forested savannahs and alluvial plains.

WILDLIFE Almost all fauna species present in South Africa's Kruger National Park can be seen in Limpopo National Park, including wild dog, hippo, crocodile, spotted hyena and an impressive diversity of land and waterbirds.

INFRASTRUCTURE Airstrip at Massingir available for small aeroplanes. A gravel road links Giriyondo and Massingir, while all other roads within the Park are dirt roads. A 4x4 vehicle is recommended.

FACILITIES The existing accommodation at Águia Pesqueira (68 guests), Albufeira and Machampane is well situated and established. There are various 4x4 camps inside the park.

TOURISM Appealing to independent wildlife pilgrims, LNP attracts transfrontier travellers from Kruger. It is an ideal stopover on the bush-to-beach route from GLTP to the beaches of Bilene, Xai-Xai, Inhambane and Vilankulo.

ACCESS Kruger and Limpopo are linked via two fully functioning border crossings at Giriyondo and Pafuri. Gonarezhou connections from Zimbabwe are still in the future. The main entrance on the Mozambique side is Massingir Gate, about 5 km from Massingir town (4.5 hours from Maputo on a surfaced road).

ACTIVITIES An enchanting blend of self-drive 4x4 safaris, guided game drives, hiking and birdwatching. The rivers and dam provide opportunities for boat excursions, canoeing and recreational fishing.

MANAGEMENT Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação and Peace Parks Foundation, contacto@anac.gov.mz | www.anac.gov.mz | www.peaceparks.co.za

TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES

1 ÁGUIA PESQUEIRA

Concession to develop Phase 2 of the existing tourist resort at Massingir Dam, which currently features four 2-bed chalets, 10 private campsites and a group/ overlander campsite. Equidistant from Massingir Gate and Giriyondo border post into Kruger. Secluded site with dam views ideal for a luxury campsite or tented camp sleeping 20. There is a secondary location for private campsites or 4-bed chalets, sleeping 48 in total.

- **CAPACITY:** 68 additional guests, bringing total to 136
- **ARCHITECTURE**: Must complement the existing structures.
- **ACTIVITIES:** Guided game walks, mountain-bike trails and drives. Boat launching site.

2 MACHAMPANE

Concession to upgrade existing 10-sleeper tented camp to 3-4 star facility with additional beds. Camp located on permanent water pool in Machampane River, roughly equidistant from Massingir Gate and Kruger's Giriyondo border post.

- **CONCESSION SIZE:** 70 km²
- **CAPACITY:** 48 beds
- **ACTIVITIES:** Guided game drives and bush walks

ACTIVITY OPERATORS

Experienced operators sought to develop 4x4 trails, canoeing and fishing on the Massingir Dam, and game drives.

© THOMAS PESCHAK

Maputo SPECIAL RESERVE & PONTA DO OURO PARTIAL MARINE RESERVE

ELEPHANTS

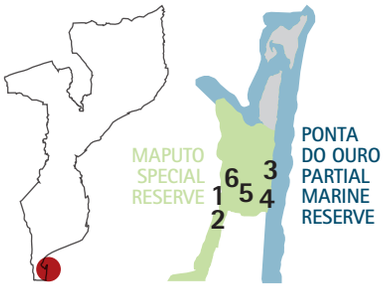
BIRDING

CANOEING

DIVING

Home to some of the continent's gentlest giants, the Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) is renowned for its photogenic elephants; yet an abundance of other wildlife, birds and endemic plant species all add to the Reserve's natural wealth. From the bush to the beach, visitors will have countless opportunities to combine their love of wild animals with refreshing dives into the warm waters of Maputo Bay and the Indian Ocean. Located along the Mozambique Channel, the Partial Marine Reserve protects dolphins, whales and turtles. MSR is located in an area known as the Maputaland Centre of Endemism, one of the 25 most endangered terrestrial ecoregions of the world. Its incorporation into the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area provides critical marine, coastal and inland connections between national parks in Mozambique, South Africa and eSwatini (Swaziland).

UNIQUE APPEAL: A forest, bush and beach combination of remarkable biodiversity, captivating marine species



BACKGROUND Established in 1932 to protect diminishing elephant herds; the reserve was expanded in 1960 as more of its rare biodiversity became known. A key to its successful conservation efforts has been its community development strategy. In 2017, MSR's wildlife numbers were boosted with the translocation of 2 500 animals.

SIZE Maputo Special Reserve: 1 040 km^2
Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve: 678 km^2

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT Lakes, wetlands, swamp forests, grasslands and mangrove forests. Pristine coastline featuring a rich multiplicity of coral.

WILDLIFE Large herds of elephant. More than 425 species of terrestrial and marine birds. Giraffe, kudu, zebra, crocodile and hippo. Along the coast, leatherback and loggerhead turtles, whale shark, bottlenose dolphin and manta rays.

FACILITIES Luxury tented camp at Chemucane, camping at Milibingalala. Good network of 4x4 tracks. Water supply and internet infrastructure at reserve headquarters.

TOURISM Regional tourism is concentrated around Ponta do Ouro to the south, with an established South African market. Growing numbers of visitors from nearby Maputo.

ACCESS A 3 km bridge linking Maputo and Catembe and a tar road between Maputo and Ponta do Ouro are currently under construction, with completion due in June 2018. These developments will cut driving time between Maputo and South Africa (Kosi Bay border post) to under an hour.

ACTIVITIES Excellent birding and game drives, walking trails and canoeing in the lagoons. The coast offers recreational fishing, snorkelling, scuba diving, surfing and hiking.

MANAGEMENT Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação and Peace Parks Foundation, contacto@anac.gov.mz
www.anac.gov.mz | www.peaceparks.co.za

© MIGUEL ALMEIDA BRUNO

TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES

1 FUTI CONFERENCE CENTRE

A 100-bed conference centre and lodge at a site overlooking a picturesque oxbow lake frequented by elephants. Conveniently situated near Futi Gate on the Maputo–Ponta do Ouro highway and within a 45-minute drive of the capital.

- **ACCESS:** Possible by sedan
- **DESIGN:** Bush style
- **TO LAUNCH** 2019

2 COMMERCIAL HUB AND FUEL STATION

Site next to the new freeway and Futi Gate for fuel station with commercial hub comprising store, craft shop and information centre. Halfway between Maputo and the South African border.

3 PONTA MEMBENE

Concession for a high-end lodge at a remote, scenic location on a natural bay. Site allows for a small-scale, exclusive development that offers snorkelling, kayaking and turtle tours. Potential to combine ocean safaris with game viewing in MSR.

- **CAPACITY:** 12 beds in phase 1, ultimately 36 beds total
- **TO LAUNCH** 2019

Single operator sought for Ponta Dobela, Lake Xingute and, optionally, Elefantes Plains for the medium term, with a view to building a single brand in the Reserve and obtaining operational economies of scale.

4 PONTA DOBELA

Operator for mid-range lodge on a protected bay with rich birdlife along estuary. Reception, activity centre, restaurant and bar, shop, 24 sea- or estuary-view chalets, 6 luxury campsites and a group/overlander campsite. Chalets to be split between two-bed and family units, catered and self-catering.

- **CAPACITY:** 72 beds, 36 campers
- **TARGET MARKET:** Local and international value travellers
- **ACTIVITIES:** Birding, game viewing and marine activities
- Construction funding secured

5 LAKE XINGUTE

Operator for mid-range lodge on freshwater lake ideal for birding and canoeing. Located about 20 minutes from Futi Gate. Reception, activity centre, restaurant and bar, shop, 12 lake-view chalets, 6 luxury campsites.

- **CAPACITY:** 38 beds, 30 campers
- **TARGET MARKET:** Local and international value travellers
- **ACTIVITIES:** Birding, walking trails, game viewing, canoeing
- Construction funding secured

6 ELEFANTES PLAINS

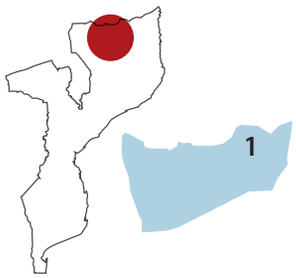
Operator for luxury wilderness campsite overlooking Elefantes Plains, 15 minutes from Futi Gate. Site is centrally positioned for game drives and near waterhole frequented by elephants and plains game.

- **CAPACITY:** 5 campsites
- Potential to upgrade the campsite with further accommodation

ACTIVITY OPERATORS

- **Guided game drives** in open safari vehicles.
- **Walking trails** – trained guides required due to presence of dangerous game.
- **Guided canoeing and kayaking trails** – trained guides required due to presence of hippo and crocodiles.
- **Boat cruises** on some of the freshwater lakes.
- **Coastal activities** like diving, snorkelling, fishing charters and ocean safaris.
- **Turtle-watching tours** during nesting season (October–January) and hatching season (January–April).
- **Fat-bike trails** along the coast, with potential to link Santa Maria in the north with Ponta do Ouro in the south.

COLLEEN BEGG



Niassa
NATIONAL RESERVE

LION

SABLE ANTELOPE

GAME DRIVE

BIRDING

Niassa can only be described as paradise: raw, primeval and vast. It is one of the largest nature reserves in the world, twice the size of South Africa's Kruger National Park and comparable with the landmasses of Denmark or Wales. Niassa is home to Mozambique's most diverse range of fauna including lion and wild dog, two of Africa's threatened carnivores. Bordered in the north by the Rovuma River, the Reserve shares a 300 km frontier with Tanzania and a transfrontier wildlife corridor with that country's Selous Game Reserve. Its landscapes will leave most speechless: the Mecula and Yao mountains, granite inselbergs, the Lugenda River and sacred cave paintings. It is Africa before colonisation or development – wilderness unbridled.

UNIQUE APPEAL: Big game, granite inselbergs, vast plains of miombo woodland, true wilderness

BACKGROUND Established in 1954 as a hunting concession, the Niassa National Reserve is the largest conservation area in the country. There are about 60 000 people living in 40 villages inside the national reserve and human–wildlife coexistence is a challenge.

SIZE 42 000 km^2

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT Biodiversity surveys have revealed a species-rich and largely intact ecosystem of miombo woodlands, mountain forests, rivers, granite inselbergs, wetlands, open savannahs and prairies.

WILDLIFE The Reserve has the greatest concentration of wildlife in Mozambique: 13 000 sable antelope and 800 lion, as well as elephant, buffalo, wild dog, zebra, eland and hartebeest. The area has three endemic species: the Niassa wildebeest, Böhm's zebra and Johnston's impala. The more than 500 bird species recorded include Taita falcon, African pitta and African skimmer.

INFRASTRUCTURE Landing strips at Mbatamila (the Reserve's headquarters), Mecula, Kambako and Chuilexi.

ACCESS Accessible by chartered flight from the international airport at Pemba and Nampula, or by 4x4.

TOURISM While its remote location and undeveloped nature mean that Niassa National Reserve receives limited tourists, the abundance of wildlife and majestic scenery are sure to enchant visitors.

ACTIVITIES A chance to enjoy safaris, game walks, birding, rock climbing and canoeing.

MANAGEMENT Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação and Wildlife Conservation Society, contacto@anac.gov.mz | www.anac.gov.mz | www.wcs.org

TOURISM OPPORTUNITY

1 CHUILEXI CONSERVANCY

Comprised of three contiguous concessions, Chuilexi is a conservation and tourism initiative supported by Fauna & Flora International. The vast size of the conservancy, which is framed by the majestic Rovuma and Lugenda rivers, offers visitors a sense of wilderness and seclusion. There is an opportunity to manage the existing lodge and further develop the high-end tourism offering.

Lugenda River Camp nestles among trees and boasts views of the river and the animals drawn to the water. The second camp will offer guests the chance to sleep under the stars atop one of Chuilexi's monolithic inselbergs.

- **CONCESSION SIZE:** About 6 000 km^2
- **CAPACITY:** 12 beds at Lugenda River Camp in Phase 1, 10 beds at the inselberg camp in Phase 2
- **TARGET MARKET:** Sophisticated Africa connoisseurs

Quirimbas
NATIONAL PARK

DIVING

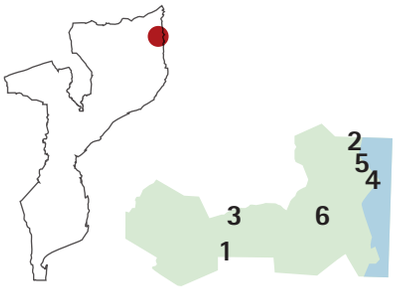
MARINE LIFE

MANGROVES

BEACHES

Known for turquoise water, powder-soft sand and enchanting mangroves, Quirimbas National Park (QNP) is synonymous with this same-named chain of islands, 11 of which lie within the protected area. The tropical idyll is home to remarkable environments that attract nature lovers and outdoor adventurers. Along the pristine reef, turtles, morays and vibrant fish glide between the coral. In the mangrove forests, birds roost in branches while tiny fish shelter among roots. Deeper inland a classic savannah landscape dotted with granite outcrops and tall baobabs forms a memorable backdrop for game viewing. Sightseers can immerse themselves in the region's fascinating history with visits to Ibo Island's Stone Town.

UNIQUE APPEAL: Bush and beach combination, island hopping, unrivalled diving and snorkelling, historical sights



BACKGROUND Quirimbas was declared a National Park in 2002 and operated by WWF until 2010. Some 166 000 inhabitants of the Park depend on its natural resources for their livelihoods. Ecotourism seeks to provide them with a sustainable source of income while preserving this precious environment and its wildlife.

SIZE 7 500 km^2

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT Mozambique's most-diverse protected area encompasses miombo woodland, granite inselbergs, coastal forests, mangrove stands, coral rock islands and vast intertidal sand flats.

WILDLIFE Rich in marine life, including bottlenose and spinner dolphin, humpback whale, green turtle, peacock grouper. Osprey, African fish eagle, mangrove kingfisher and goliath heron number among the 430 bird species. Elephant, buffalo, hippo and sable antelope.

INFRASTRUCTURE Pemba is the travel hub with an international airport, car hire and a domestic bus service. Two tarred roads service QNP along the south and centre.

FACILITIES Dive operators in Guludo and on Quilalea and Matemo islands.

TOURISM Host to some 3 000 visitors a year, Quirimbas National Park remains an undiscovered gem. High-end lodges are well established along the coast; the interior is relatively undeveloped.

ACCESS Daily flights into Pemba from Maputo (2.5hrs), Dar es Salaam (1.5hrs), Johannesburg (2.5hrs). Air transfers to the islands are 20–30 minutes. Boats to Ibo Island depart from Tandanhague, outside Quissanga, about 4 hours' drive north of Pemba.

ACTIVITIES Along the coast, visitors can enjoy snorkelling, scuba diving, canoeing, sailing, kitesurfing, windsurfing and boat trips in traditional dhows. Inland, game viewing, birding, hiking.

MANAGEMENT Administraçao Nacional das Areas de Conservaçao, contacto@anac.gov.mz | www.anac.gov.mz

TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES

1 TARATIBO LODGE

Nestled among inselbergs, this existing 6-bed concession is available for exploration. Its location in the heart of the Park is suited to bush experiences, walking trails, trekking and mountain climbing.

- **CAPACITY:** Up to 24 beds

2 NINGAIA TOURIST CAMP

This spectacular location close to the coast is available for the establishment of a camp or basic chalets. The setting just outside Mucojo lends itself to bird-watching and the development of viewpoints. Potential for guided day tours and game viewing.

3 MELUCO TOURIST CAMP

Looming granite boulders provide a dramatic setting for a tourist camp and resort. The inselberg landscape is ideal for walking trails, trekking and mountain climbing, while the surrounding woodland suits game viewing and bush trails.

- **CAPACITY:** 12

© MADYO COUTO

4 IBO ISLAND DIVING CENTRE

Operator sought for new diving centre located on the main tourist island. This potential greenfield opportunity merely requires the necessary expertise to unlock its promise.

5 MATEMO ISLAND TOURIST CAMP

Community-based tourism camp of 4 tents seeks partnership for management and expansion. Idyllic Matemo Island draws visitors from Ibo Island in search of authentic experiences and cultural tours.

- **CAPACITY:** 12

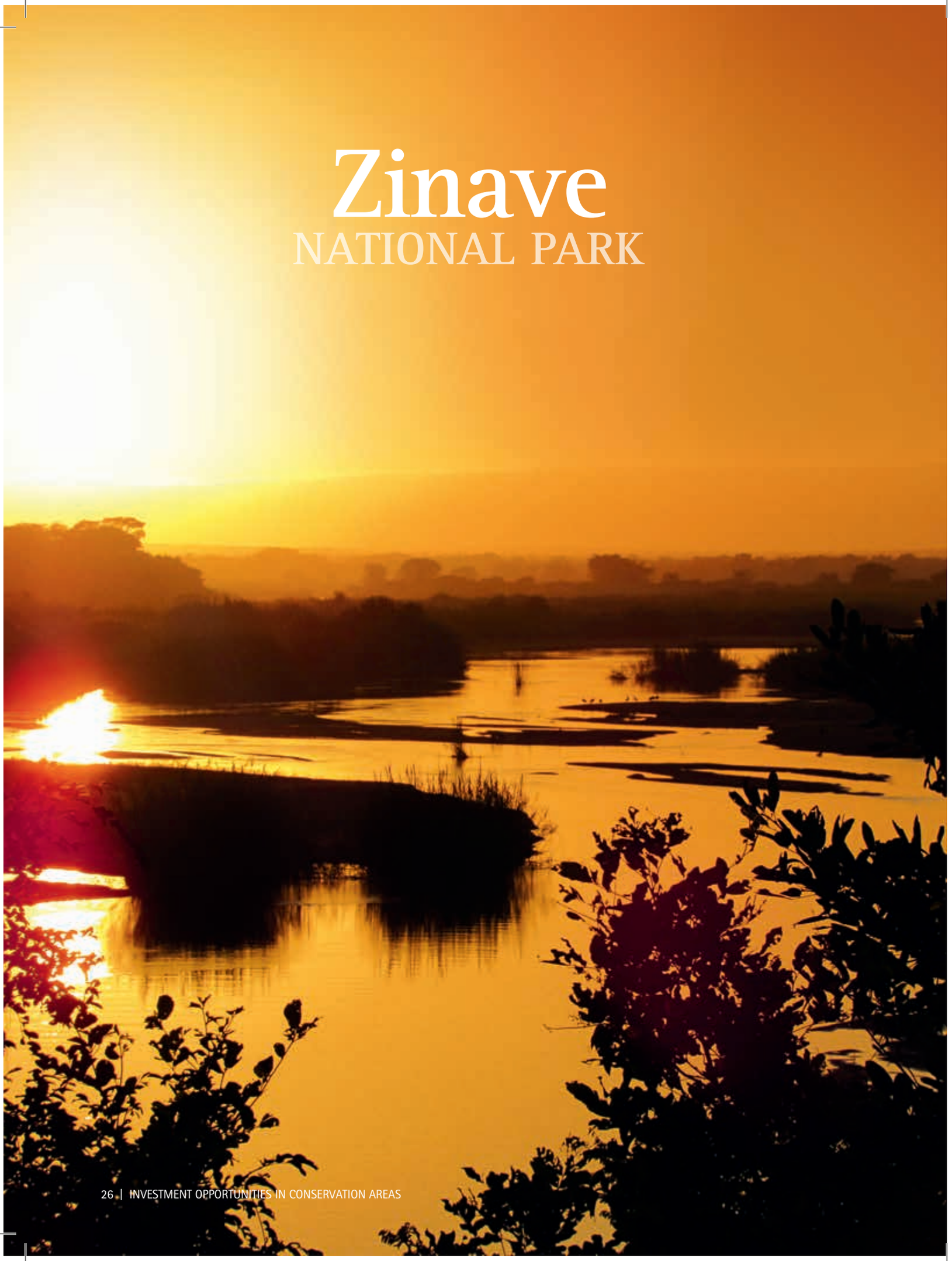
6 LUXURY LAKE RESORT

The permanent water bodies at Lake Kagavero and Bilibiza are a magnet for waterbirds. New concession for the development of a luxury resort with bungalows in close proximity to the lakes. Perfect for birdwatching, game viewing, hiking trails and bush experiences.

- **CAPACITY:** 24

ACTIVITY OPERATORS

- Scuba diving and snorkelling
- Sport and recreational fishing
- Kitesurfing
- Dhow safaris
- Mangrove trips
- Canoeing
- Game drives
- Birding



Zinave
NATIONAL PARK

GIRAFFE BAOBAB 4X4 CULTURE

A vital link between the tropical wetlands and the dry bush, Zinave National Park is being restored to its former glory as a game-rich sanctuary. It's a vital part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, enabling large mammals to roam widely once again. Dotted with ancestral baobabs and acacias along the Save River, the Park's more than 200 tree species and 40 grass species support a range of wildlife, including its emblematic giraffes. Traditional fishing and rain ceremonies, a history of ancient storytelling and sacred locations are part of the region's cultural riches. A visit to the ruins of Manyikeni, a proposed Unesco World Heritage Site, reveals the faded grandeur of a 13th to 17th century trading centre and chieftaincy with links to Great Zimbabwe.

UNIQUE APPEAL: Big game, giraffe, majestic baobabs, cultural riches

BACKGROUND During the 16-year war, many of the large mammal species were exterminated, but the translocation of more than 7 000 animals over the next five years will restore game populations. In 2015, a 10-year co-management agreement was signed between MITADER and Peace Parks Foundation.

SIZE 4 000 km^2

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT Zinave National Park is characterised by scenic bushveld with impressive trees, miombo savannah, mopane forests and pans.

WILDLIFE Zinave was originally declared a National Park in part to conserve giraffe, which historically occurred in Mozambique only south of the Save River. In addition, elephant, buffalo, zebra, wildebeest, waterbuck, hippo and crocodile inhabit the Park. Predators are planned to be relocated into the Park within the next few years.

INFRASTRUCTURE The Park's head office complex is being enhanced by a tourist welcome centre. Self-drive tracks exist for 4x4 vehicles.

ACCESS Located about 250 km from Vilankulo. A 4×4 vehicle is advised for exploring the Park.

TOURISM Situated close to the coast, Zinave is ideally positioned for a bush and beach holiday. The development of a Great Limpopo TFCA 4x4 trail would link it with Gonarezhou, Kruger, Limpopo and Banhine National Parks.

ACTIVITIES Game viewing, birding and 4x4, as well as cultural tours in the vicinity.

MANAGEMENT Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação and Peace Parks Foundation
contacto@anac.gov.mz | www.anac.gov.mz
www.peaceparks.co.za

TOURISM OPPORTUNITY

1 LUXURY LODGE

There is potential for a high-end concessionaire to offer fly-in safaris to Zinave, as well as bush-and-beach experiences that tie in with Vilankulo or the Bazaruto Archipelago.

Co-management
Opportu

Banhine National Park

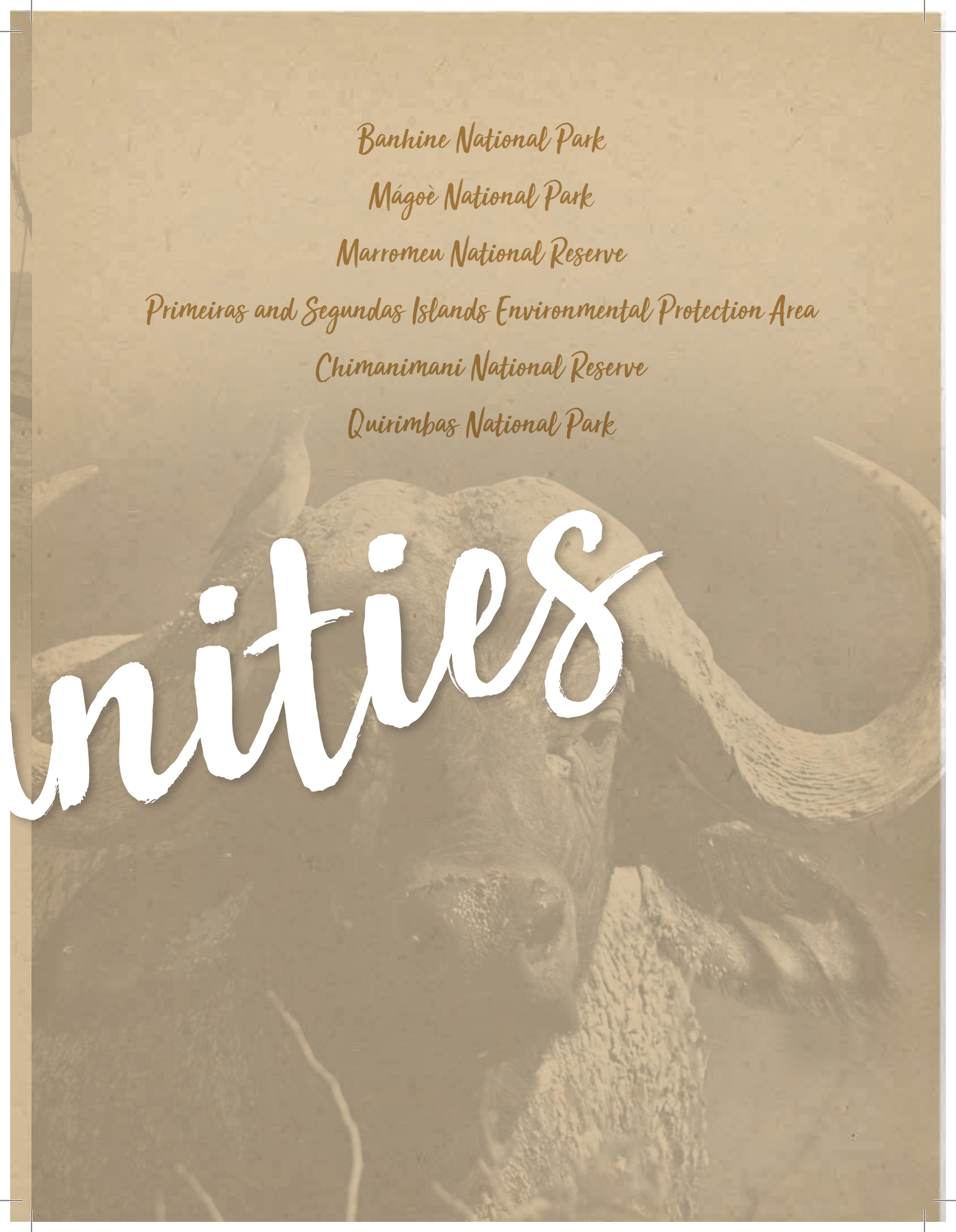
Mágoè National Park

Marromeu National Reserve

Primeiras and Segundas Islands Environmental Protection Area

Chimanimani National Reserve

Quirimbas National Park



nities

Banhine
NATIONAL PARK

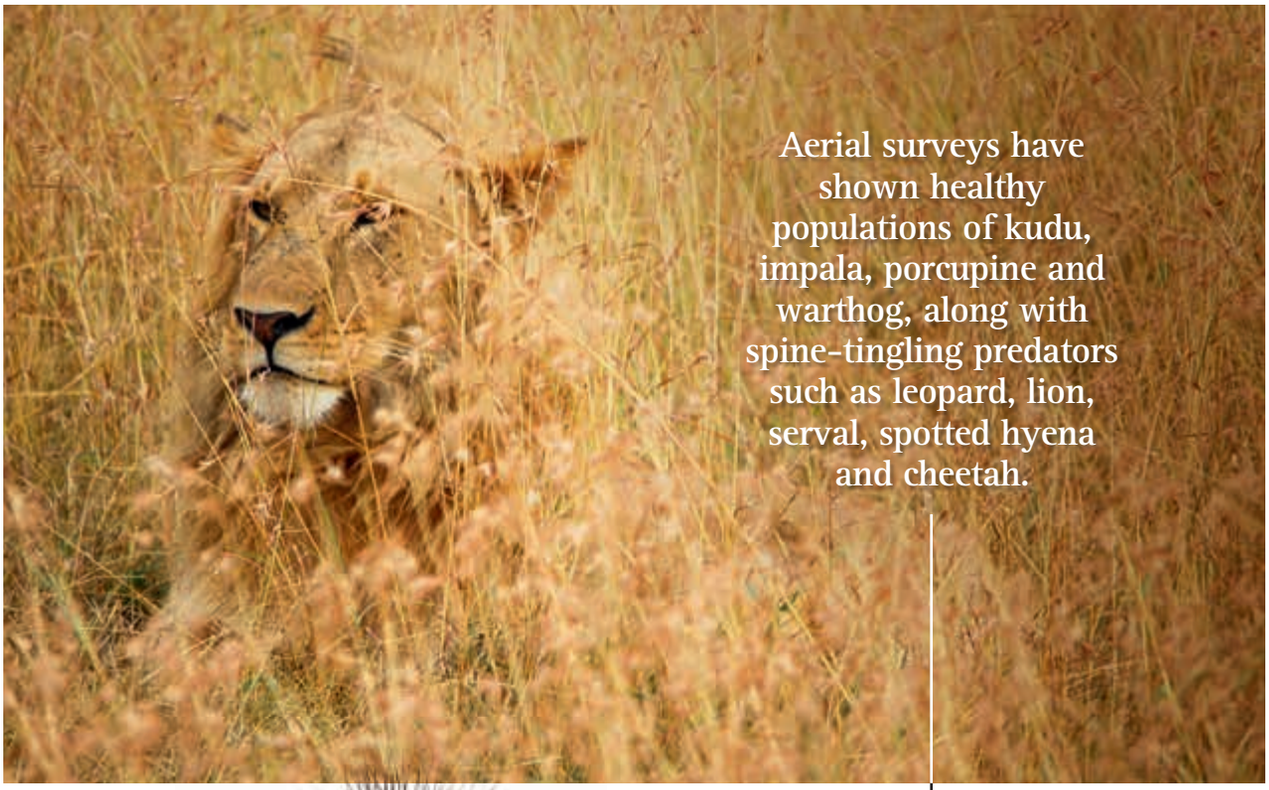
OSTRICH

ORIBI

WETLANDS

There are few areas with as much conservation potential as Banhine National Park. The extensive wetlands and diverse birdlife might recall Botswana's Okavango Delta, but Banhine holds its own allure. Located in the Province of Gaza, the Park forms part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GTFCA) and is home to one of Mozambique's largest ostrich populations. Aerial surveys have shown healthy populations of kudu, impala, porcupine and warthog, along with spine-tingling predators such as leopard, lion, serval, spotted hyena and cheetah. Its majestic baobabs and disappearing pools are a thing of magic, reminders of nature's both enduring and fleeting qualities – and the importance of ensuring their long-term survival.

NOTEWORTHY BIODIVERSITY: Rare fish species, migratory bird haven, wetland system of seasonal streams, swamps and lakes



Aerial surveys have shown healthy populations of kudu, impala, porcupine and warthog, along with spine-tingling predators such as leopard, lion, serval, spotted hyena and cheetah.

BACKGROUND Banhine was established as a National Park in 1973 to ensure the survival of its unique biodiversity. The conflicts in the 1980s and early 1990s decimated most wildlife populations and the limited infrastructure was destroyed. In 2013, in recognition of the fact that many communities had resettled in the Park, the borders were changed to facilitate the management of the area as a wildlife haven.

SIZE 7 250 km^2

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT Banhine's natural habitats are mainly sandveld landscape, mopane landscape, grasslands and wetlands, as well as *Androstachys* landscape.

WILDLIFE A refuge for the rare oribi, large antelope like kudu and nyala, porcupine, and predators such as lion and cheetah. Zebra, wildebeest and giraffe, which previously roamed the area, will have to be reintroduced. Banhine supports rare fish species such as killifish and lungfish. The wetlands support rich birdlife and the park is an important point of passage for migratory birds.

INFRASTRUCTURE Road access from the Province of Gaza is via Dindiza, Combomune or Mapai, or from Inhambane. A 4×4 vehicle is recommended within the Park. Fish Eagle Tented Camp is located close to the Park's headquarters.

COMMUNITY Initiatives have been made to engage the Park's 2 000 inhabitants in sustainable natural resource use.

THREATS The Park faces pressure from illegal commercial and subsistence hunting, commercial logging, predator poisoning and long periods of drought.

TOURISM POTENTIAL As part of the GTFCA, Banhine lends itself to extended 4x4 safaris incorporating Kruger and Limpopo National Parks. Existing self-catering tents available for visitors. Walking and hiking trails, game viewing, birding, canoeing and cultural tourism hold potential.

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CO-MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY

Experienced conservation partner required to help restore biodiversity, improve infrastructure and develop community programmes. A collaborative public–private partnership will secure management of the area and pave the way for long-term tourism growth.

Mágoè NATIONAL PARK

BIG GAME

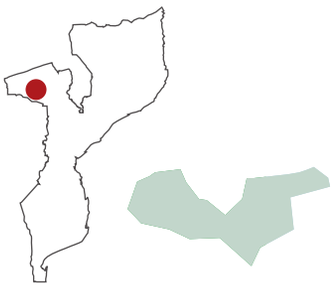
FORESTS

WATERWAYS

Located in the Province of Tete, close to the border with Zimbabwe, Mágoè National Park lies along the shores of the Zambezi River. Its position overlooking Cahora Bassa Dam makes for unforgettable scenes: undulating verdant hills give way to shimmering waters, buffalo graze while an African fish eagle calls overhead. The area is still relatively rich in wildlife, including elephant, hippo and roan antelope, and would make a compelling tourist destination. Activities like sport fishing, game viewing, birdwatching, wilderness trails and cultural tours could be successfully offered. To make the most of Mágoè's potential, the natural resources within the National Park must be protected and pressures such as illegal hunting, habitat loss and human–wildlife conflict addressed.

NOTEWORTHY BIODIVERSITY: Big game, forests, waterways

The Park is a refuge for the regionally endangered roan antelope and supports more than 250 bird species.



BACKGROUND Proclaimed a National Park in 2013, the area was previously an integral part of the Tchuma Tchato community-based programme, an initiative to manage natural resources by encouraging local villagers to act as wildlife custodians.

SIZE 3 558 km^2

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT Predominantly mopane forest, with riverine forest and miombo woodland. Cahora Bassa Dam is situated in a gorge of real beauty.

WILDLIFE A refuge for the regionally endangered roan antelope, the Park also hosts other large game such as elephant, buffalo, hippo, lion and leopard. The varied habitat and permanent availability of water encourage the 251 bird species. The dam is home to tiger fish, vundu and tilapia.

INFRASTRUCTURE International airport at Tete, 250 km of paved road from the Park's main gate.

COMMUNITY The 3 000 people living within the park's boundaries rely on fishing and bush meat. Their use of the natural resources is not sustainable, so alternatives to secure their livelihoods are required. Human–wildlife conflict is also an issue: elephants destroy crops while crocodiles attack at rivers.

THREATS Bush burning to clear land for crops, illegal logging, poaching and small-scale fishing impact on biodiversity. Extractive mining elsewhere in the province may have negative downstream impacts.

TOURISM POTENTIAL The vast dam and surrounding bush could host a variety of activities.

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CO-MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY

Collaborative public–private partnership sought to improve conservation management through technical support, research and funding. Opportunity to invest in the infra-structure required for conservation and tourism activities. Potential to develop partnerships for long-term revenue.

Roan antelope
Hippotragus equinus

Marromeu
NATIONAL RESERVE

BUFFALO

WATTLED CRANE

FLOODPLAIN

It has become a matter of international importance to preserve the unique mangrove ecosystem of Marromeu National Reserve, from both biodiversity and climate change mitigation standpoints. This critical wetland at the mouth of the Zambezi River supports Mozambique's highest concentration of waterbird species, several of which are classified as endangered or vulnerable; it is also a sanctuary for 120 breeding pairs of endangered wattled cranes. The delta provides crucial ecosystem services for agriculture and fisheries, nourishing the prawns that are one of the country's most valuable export products. Conservation efforts include restoring the numbers of Cape buffalo, which once roamed the plains 30 000 strong.

NOTEWORTHY BIODIVERSITY:
Critical wetland, waterbird species, Cape buffalo

Wattled crane
Bugeranus carunculatus

BACKGROUND The Reserve was established in 1960 with the primary purpose of protecting the buffalo population. In 2003, it became the country's first Ramsar Wetland of International Significance, thanks to its undeniable ecological importance.

SIZE 1 500 km^2

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT The only floodplain along the Zambezi River, the Reserve comprises coastal flooded savannah, coastal dunes, grassland, freshwater swamps, dambos associated with miombo forest, mangroves and seagrass beds.

WILDLIFE Marromeu National Reserve has a great population of buffalo, as well as lion, leopard, elephant, sable antelope, hartebeest, reedbuck, waterbuck and hippo. The most important attractions, however, are its seasonal and permanent bird species, including large reproductive colonies of white and pink-backed pelicans, wattled and crowned cranes, great cormorant, yellow-billed stork, kingfishers and herons.

INFRASTRUCTURE About 280 km from Beira and its international airport. Most of Marromeu is inaccessible by car, especially during the rainy season. A 4x4 vehicle is advised.

COMMUNITY The nearby municipal town of Marromeu is Mozambique's largest sugar-growing centre, dating back to the late 19th century and the Portuguese Sugar Society of East Africa. Thousands of farmers and fishermen depend on the Zambezi Delta for their livelihoods, which can bring them into conflict with crocodile.

THREATS The principal threat to the ecosystem is the elimination of seasonal flooding as a result of upstream dams. Development in the form of road and railway construction also poses a problem. Wood collection, uncontrolled burning and illegal hunting put pressure on the natural resources.

TOURISM POTENTIAL With its myriad waterways, iconic wildlife and abundance of birds, Marromeu could be a magnet for tourists. The vast floodplain and river delta are a magical setting for game drives, guided walks, birding and canoeing. The Reserve shares boundaries with hunting concessions (hunting blocks 10, 11 and 14) that already host visitors successfully.

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CO-MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY

Invest in the preservation of this precious ecosystem through a collaborative public–private partnership that provides technical expertise, scientific study and funding. Establish the infrastructure required for conservation and tourism. Opportunity to grow revenue in the long term.

PRIMEIRAS & SEGUNDAS ISLANDS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA

MARINE LIFE

CORAL

SEAGRASS

Seen as a triumph for conservation, the Primeiras and Segundas Archipelago – a chain of 10 sparsely inhabited barrier islands and two coral reef complexes off the northern coast of Mozambique – is Africa's largest marine reserve and one of the most important ecological regions in the world. Like a string of pearls, the islands adorn the continental shelf; five Segundas islands to the north, separated by a stretch of open water and reefs from the five islands of the southern Primeiras chain. Conservation of this area is critical. Because of cold nutrient-rich upwellings in its rich mangroves, deep underwater canyons and large seagrass beds, the Archipelago, so far, has been spared the growing scourge of coral bleaching. As such, the hard and soft coral reefs are some of the most globally productive on the planet and home to large nesting grounds for seabirds and marine turtles.

NOTEWORTHY BIODIVERSITY:
Vibrant coral reefs, breeding areas for endangered turtle and seabird species

AUSI PETRELIUS

BACKGROUND The Primeiras and Segundas Archipelago was declared an Environmental Protection Area by the Mozambican Government in 2012 to combat the rapid depletion of fish stocks. The marine reserve covers the 10 islands, the stretch of ocean between them and the coastline, a scattering of estuaries and rivers, and territories up to 20 km inland.

SIZE 10 500 km^2

LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT Vegetation on and around the low islands includes mangroves, sandy beaches, seagrass beds and scrub. Offshore, the Archipelago supports spectacular coral reefs.

WILDLIFE The Archipelago is crucial for dugong and sea turtle reproduction in the western Indian Ocean (it's home to 5 out of 7 of the world's marine turtle species) and hosts migrating whales, dolphins and rare bird species such as sooty terns.

INFRASTRUCTURE Situated 500 km south of Pemba, the coastal town of Angoche has an airstrip and is connected to Nampula by a dirt road.

COMMUNITY While the islands are largely uninhabited, the coast is home to communities that have a large impact on the Archipelago, as they depend daily on the area's natural resources for food, shelter and livelihood.

THREATS The area is crucial for Mozambique's economy as it is part of the world's largest wild prawn fishery. Overfishing from industrial and artisanal fisheries, and the increasing impacts of climate change are taking their toll.

TOURISM POTENTIAL The new marine reserve could be a valuable tourism asset for diving and snorkelling, boat trips and birding, as well as provide the local population with food, income and employment for generations to come. Crucial to its success is the sustainable management of both the terrestrial and marine resources.

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CO-MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY

Collaborative public–private partnership sought to secure conservation management of the area. Invest in capacity building, law enforcement, community engagement and environmental education. Promote infrastructure development for conservation and tourism in order to realise the Archipelago's potential.

MAANS BOOYSEN

Swynnerton's robin
Swynnertonia swynnertoni

Chimanimani
NATIONAL RESERVE

As part of the Chimanimani Transfrontier Conservation Area, which extends into Zimbabwe, the Reserve protects the grasslands and high mountain vegetation, home to at least 73 plants found nowhere else in the world. This destination is celebrated for its crystal waterfalls, lush forests and Africa's deepest quartzite caves.

RAINFOREST

SAMANGO MONKEY

ENDEMIC PLANTS

NOTEWORTHY BIODIVERSITY Quartzite caves and minerals, virgin forests, endemic plant species, rare butterflies.

KEY SPECIES Elephant, rare antelope like blue duikers and oribi, Samango monkey, several endemic bird species (including Swynnerton's robin), the critically endangered cave squeaker frog (*Arthroleptis troglodytes*)

COMMUNITY Population growth and poverty (on both sides of the Mozambican-Zimbabwean border) are driving fuel wood extraction and itinerant agricultural practices – ecological threats. To protect the natural areas, communities must be offered alternative sustainable activities such as tourism, conservation agriculture and honey production through beekeeping.

THREATS The Chimanimani Mountains have been designated as a Key Biodiversity Area due to the presence of a number of threatened, endemic and restricted-range species at this site. Challenges to conservation efforts include gold panning and resource exploitation.

TOURISM POTENTIAL Part of the Chimanimani Transfrontier Conservation Area, the Reserve's landscapes are ideal for hiking, mountain climbing, birding and canoeing.

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CO-MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY

Contribute to the conservation and tourism development of the Reserve through a public–private partnership. Improved law enforcement and conservation management will preserve the integrity of the biodiversity. Technical expertise is required to further unlock opportunities to make a sustainable living and ensure long-term revenue.

Quirimbas
NATIONAL PARK

PETER BECHTEL

GIOVANNI DIFFIDENTI

ANDREA BOGARELLO

From the savannah of the interior to a coastline of mangrove forests and coral islands, the varied habitats of Quirimbas National Park are home to an array of fauna and flora. Large numbers of migratory birds overwinter here while marine turtles return year after year to nest on the beaches. The corals have been described as the most diverse and best preserved in East Africa.

NOTEWORTHY BIODIVERSITY Mangrove forests, coral islands, more than 375 fish species, waterbirds.

KEY SPECIES Lesser crested tern, green turtle, Indian Ocean humpback dolphin (*Sousa plumbea*), steephead parrotfish (*Chlorurus microrhinos*), elephant, sable antelope, hippo.

COMMUNITY The more than 166 000 people living within the Park boundaries mean that for conservation efforts to succeed, communities must be engaged. Human–wildlife conflict is an issue as wildlife raid crops. There is potential for villagers to partner in the development of ecotourism and cultural interactions.

THREATS Poaching for bushmeat is widespread and there has been a worrying increase in elephant killings, with deaths estimated at 250 a year. To mitigate the threat of overfishing, no-take breeding sanctuaries have been created and sustainable fishing practices promoted.

TOURISM POTENTIAL The islands already attract visitors with their rich marine and birdlife and intriguing historical sights; the interior holds promise as a safari destination.

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CORAL

MIGRATORY BIRDS

INSELBERGS

Secure the long-term conservation of the Quirimbas through a co-management public–private partnership. Investment through means of technical expertise, infrastructure expansion and the development of community programmes. Capacity-building for ecotourism will contribute to the Park's long-term sustainability.

CO-MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY

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THE WAY FORWARD

The exact process may vary according to the specific concession and the individual Park or Reserve. The next steps for tourism investments are usually as follows:

1 EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)

The State issues an EOI invitation with requirements. The private party submits a brief proposal in line with the guidelines provided. Potential investors can conduct field visits to evaluate the sites and meet with stakeholders.

2 INVITATION FOR PROPOSAL

A tender committee – comprising MITADER/ANAC, Park Administration and MICULTUR – reviews proposals and issues a Request for Proposals (RFP) to shortlisted candidates. The private party prepares a detailed proposal on the investment.

3 ASSESSMENT

The tender committee reviews proposals according to the RFP's criteria and informs successful bidders. (See Assessment Criteria.)

4 CONTRACT NEGOTIATION

The terms of the contract and business plan are finalised in a negotiation between the private party, MITADER/ANAC, Park Administration and MICULTUR.

The entire process can be expected to take 6–9 months.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following will be considered:

- Suitability of the development for a specific site;
- Investor's qualifications and experience in establishing and operating the development;
- Investor's financing capacity;
- Positive impact of development on conservation, community and regional economy.

CONTACT

For more information about investing in Conservation Areas in Mozambique and to follow up on the opportunities presented here, please contact the Director General of ANAC, Mr Mateus Mutemba.

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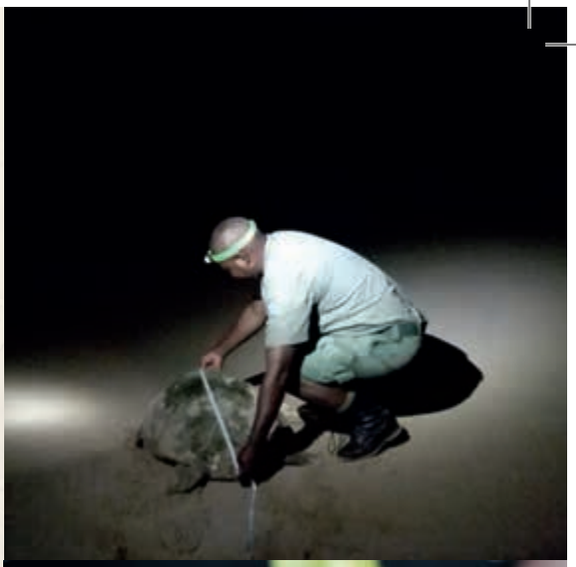

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