

DEVELOPMENT OF KEY PROTECTED AREAS IN MOZAMBIQUE

2024 IMPACT REPORT

An overview of support provided by Peace Parks Foundation



Submitted by



Submitted to



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INTRODUCTION

Founded in 1997 in the firm belief that the needs and aspirations connecting people and wildlife transcend borders, Peace Parks Foundation has been supporting the Government of Mozambique since 2001 firstly in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) - which incorporates Limpopo, Banhine, and Zinave national parks respectively - and then from 2002 in the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area (LTFCRA), of which Maputo National Park is an integral part. Peace Parks Foundation provides technical and financial support, through various agreements, to the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) in each of the protected areas, with technical and financial support personnel working alongside ANAC's park officials. This is co-ordinated by an administrative hub at the Foundation's regional office in Maputo and further reinforced at head office through expertise in governance, resource mobilisation, monitoring and evaluation, information technology, data administration, new technology development, geographic information system and landscape planning.

A synopsis of the **strategic partnership** between ANAC and Peace Parks :

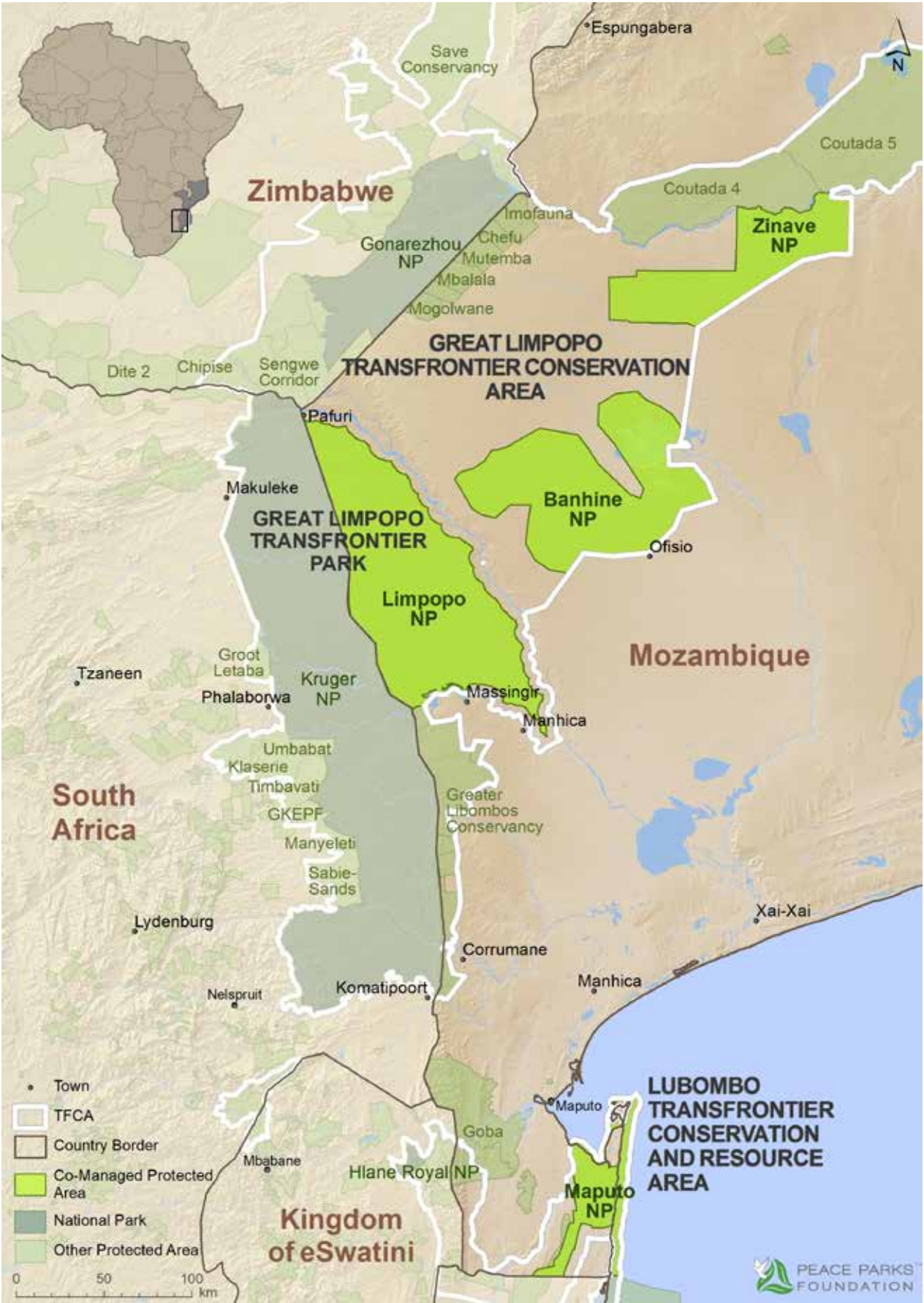
- **Since 2001 - Limpopo National Park (LNP)** was proclaimed in 2001 and is the largest national park in Mozambique forming an integral component of the GLTFCA. A project execution agreement was signed between ANAC and Peace Parks in 2002, and extended in 2024, to restore, develop and manage LNP. A 12-month Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has also been signed to commit to a process to enter into a Public Private Partnership Agreement by the end of 2025.
- **Since 2015 – Zinave National Park (ZNP)** was proclaimed in 1973 and is the first big five national park in Mozambique forming an integral component of the GLTFCA. A 20-year Co-management Agreement was signed between ANAC and Peace Parks in 2015 to restore, develop and manage ZNP.
- **Since 2018 - Banhine National Park (BNP)** was proclaimed in 1973 and is often referred to as the mini-Okavango Delta of Mozambique due to its extensive wetlands. It forms an integral component of the GLTFCA. ANAC and Peace Parks signed an initial three-year agreement in 2018 to restore, develop and manage BNP. A 12-month MoU has also been signed to commit to a process to enter into a Public Private Partnership Agreement by the end of 2025.
- **Since 2006 - Maputo National Park (MNAP)** was proclaimed in 2021 after the merging of Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Marine Reserve and forms an integral component of the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area. ANAC and Peace Parks signed a 15-year agreement in 2018 to restore, develop and manage MNAP.



Ponta Membene Lodge | Maputo National Park



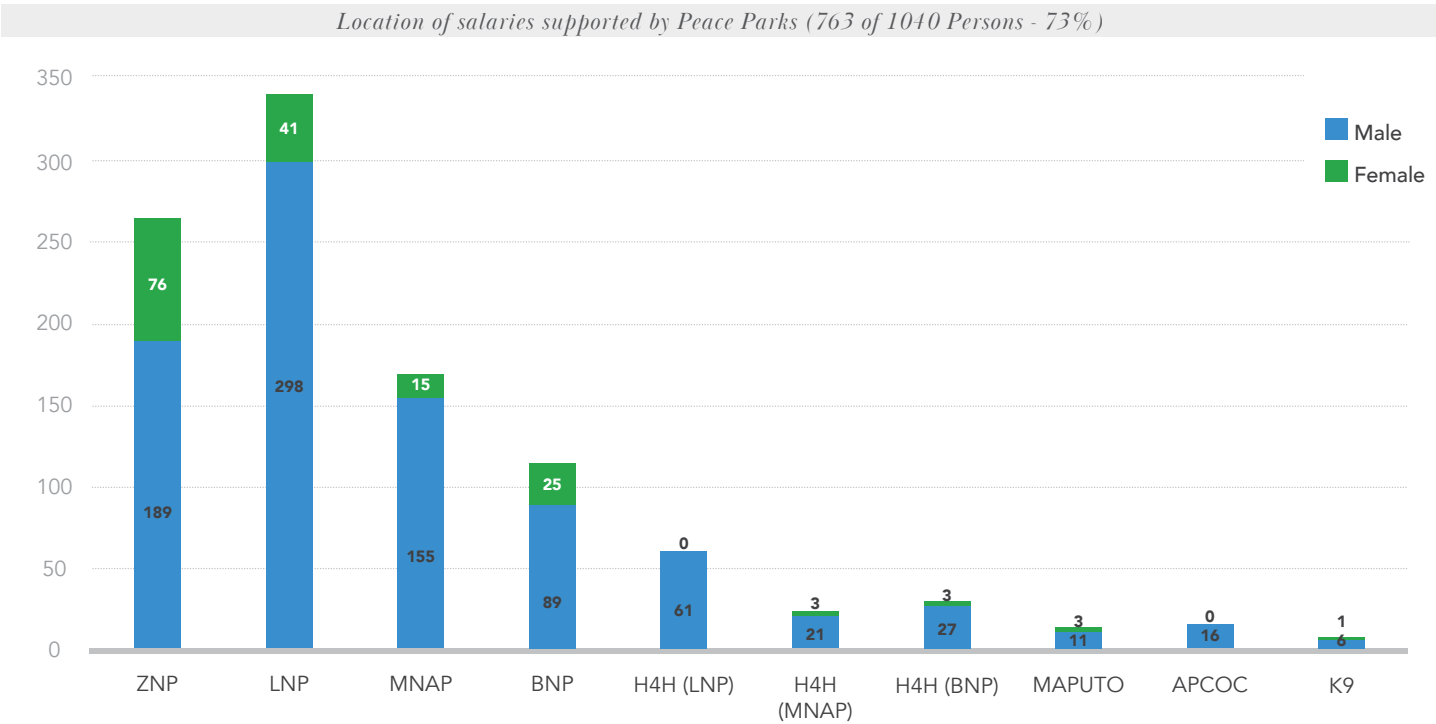
KEY PROTECTED AREAS CO-MANAGED BY PEACE PARKS



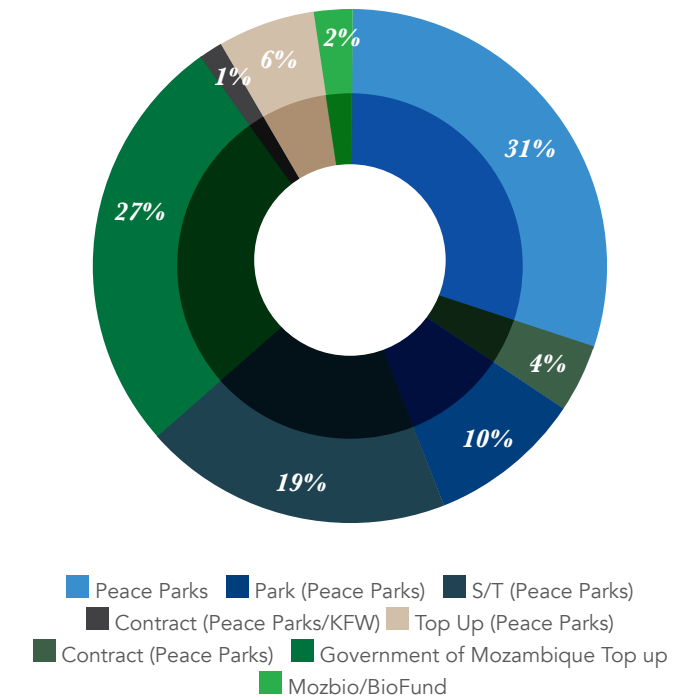
HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT IMPACT

A total of 1040 personnel, an increase from 845 in 2024, are employed in the landscape primarily in Banhine, Limpopo, Maputo and Zinave national parks. Peace Parks supports 763, which is 73% of personnel salaries in these parks. As a result of a stronger focus on gender equality, including the recruitment of additional female rangers by ANAC, the proportion of female employees rose from 13% to 17%.

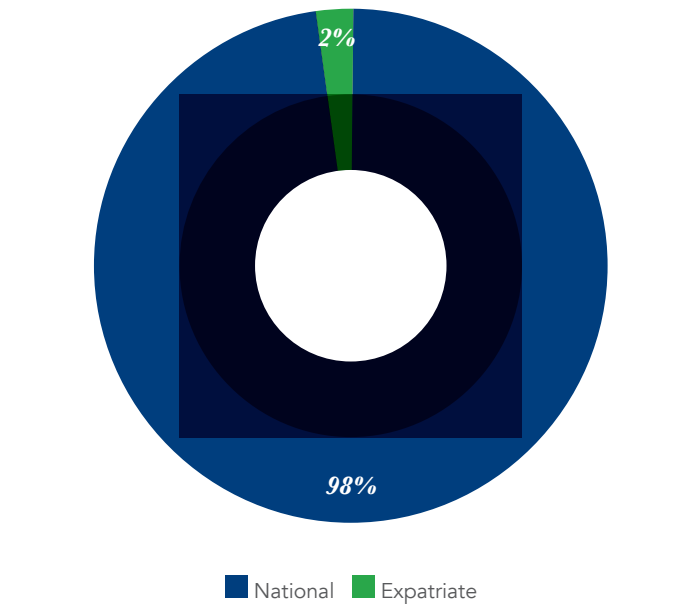
Developing and upskilling Mozambicans is a primary objective with expatriate expert technical support personnel still accounting for only 2% of all conservation area personnel – responsible for both implementation support and on-the-job capacity development.



Number of people benefiting from salaries – 2024 by type (1040 persons – 73% Peace Parks financed)

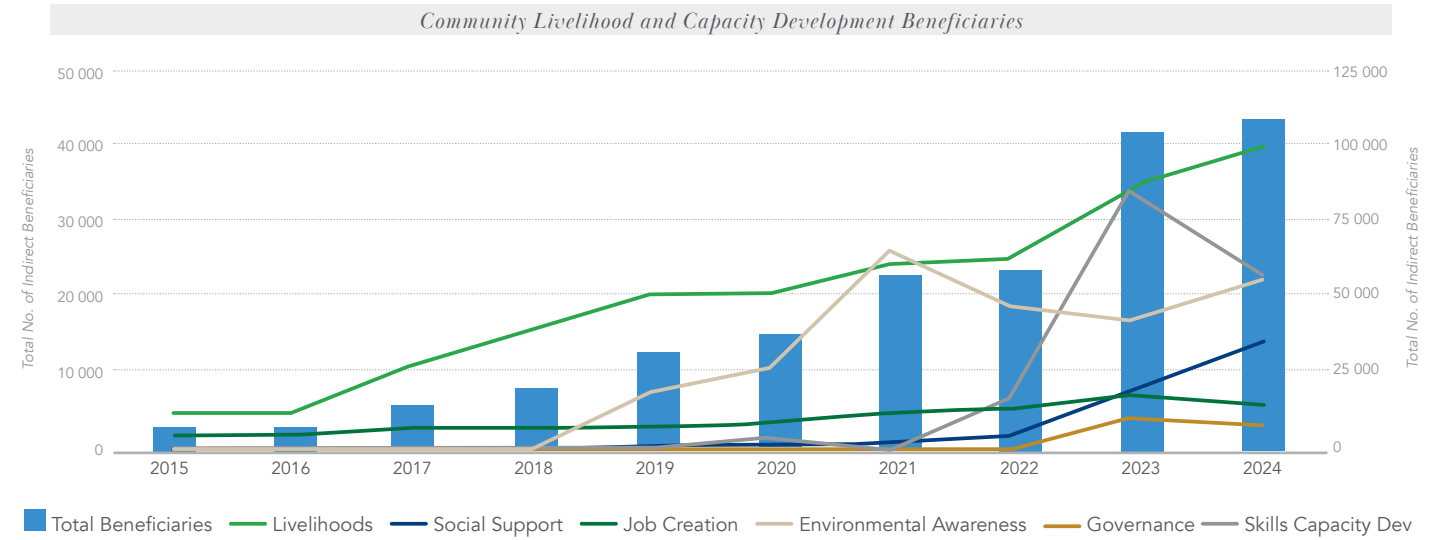


Source of total employees (1040 persons)

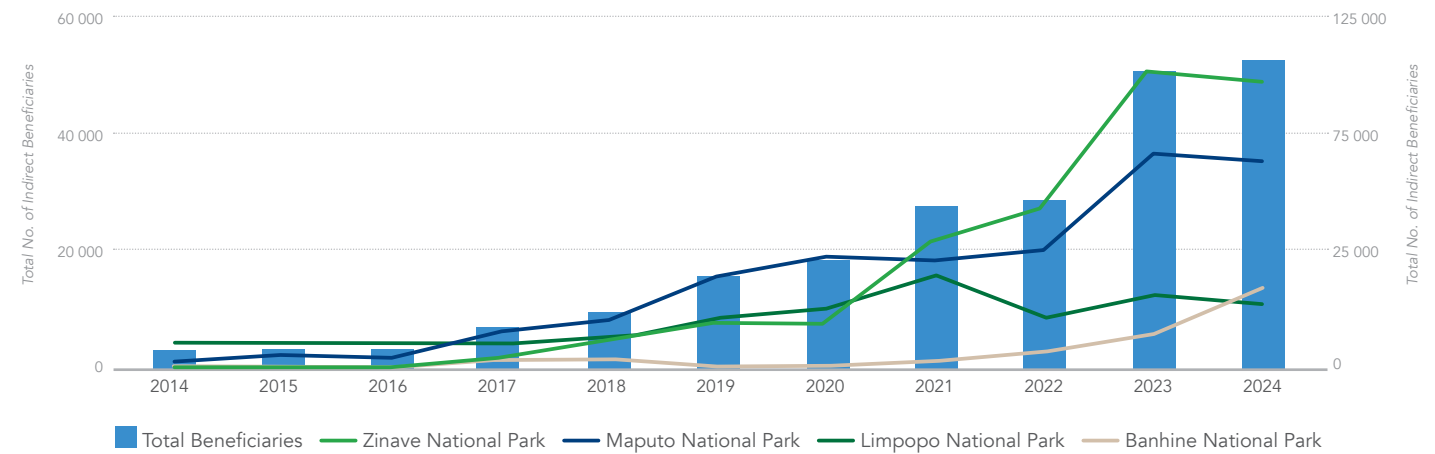


Peace Parks has a strong culture of training, upskilling, and educating personnel to ensure that they have the most up to date knowledge and skills to apply and utilise in the field. In addition to on-the-job technical advisory and mentoring support, in 2024, Peace Parks recorded 10 068 man-days, an increase from 3 169 man-days in 2023, of formal training upskilling for 907 staff members across the four parks, in a variety of training sectors including courses on human rights, natural resource management, media awareness, basic EarthRanger, man tracking, human wildlife conflicts, UGB usage as well as ranger basic level training.

COMMUNITY IMPACT: Peace Parks’ goal is to enable healthy, vibrant communities whilst protecting the ecosystems that sustain them and conserving natural resources for future generations. Through ongoing community programmes, the total number of community beneficiaries increased to around 107 725 persons (69 280 livelihoods based) across the four parks, largely due to the impact of THP in ZNP, the Blue Action Fund (BAF) project in MNAP and the One Limpopo One Health (OLOH) and TFCA Financing Facility projects in LNP. While the foundation of all community work is the establishment of community governance and natural resource use management structures, the primary focus remains on the Herding for Health (H4H) and agriculture programmes.

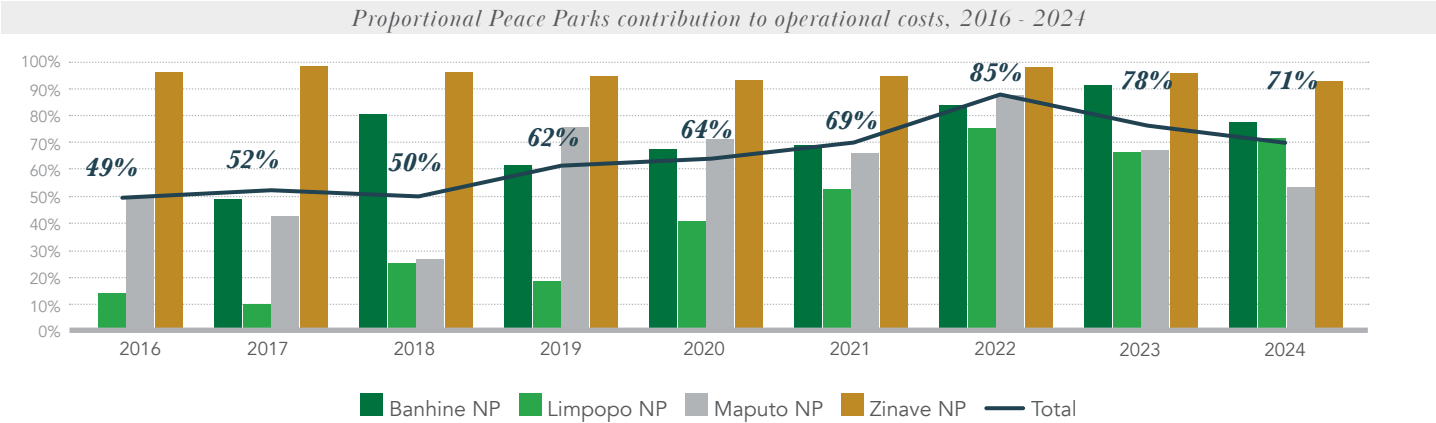


Indirect Beneficiaries by Park



FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Peace Parks’ financial support now amounts to 71% of park operational costs. In 2024, the total Peace Parks’ financial support to the Mozambique parks and operations exceeded USD 9.2m. Peace Parks also managed an additional USD 6.3m of external donor funding thus managing over USD 15.5m of total park operational and development budget. Subject to progress with certain capital and community development programmes the 2025 available budget of USD 21m is targeted for the management and development of these areas.



Peace Parks expenditure and projected budget for 2025 (USD)

MOZAMBIQUE			
Description and allocation of costs	2016-2023	2024	2025
Salaries	7 513 549	2 453 998	2 894 332
Operational costs	4 323 765	1 206 049	1 759 458
Capital investments	17 256 492	1 349 266	3 687 027
Conservation management	2 981 273	538 727	1 285 408
Protection programme	8 104 735	1 043 003	1 663 430
Community programme	8 889 114	1 895 741	5 545 123
Resettlement programme	10 120	0	0
Tourism programme	358 756	78 549	121 277
Infrastructure programme	807 390	258 722	295 158
Administration / contingency / other	8 180 028	357 007	3 748 654
TOTAL	58 425 222	9 181 062	20 999 867

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

Over the past year the following development highlights were achieved:

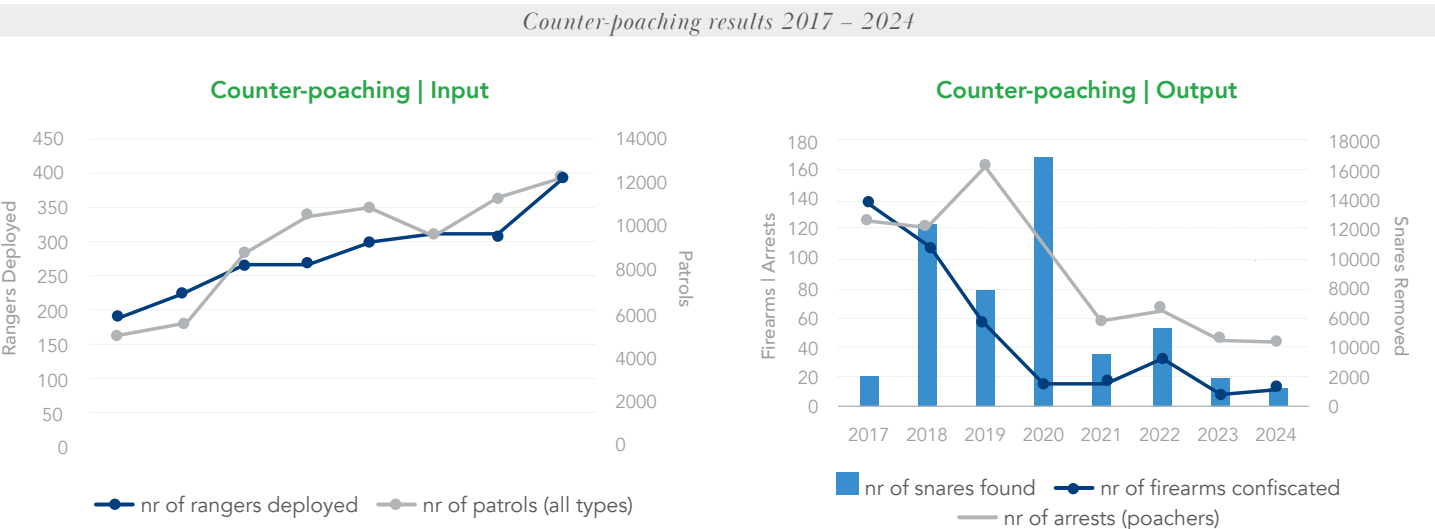
Awareness: Documentary production continued for Peace Parks TV and various other social media platforms, covering numerous sector activities across all four of the Mozambique parks, enhancing the parks’ visibility. The parks’ Instagram and Facebook pages assisted with a total 29 541 followers (3 293 Instagram and 26 248 Facebook followers respectively).

Planning: Through core areas of scientific services, conservation planning support and geospatial support, the wildlife census approaches were reviewed and recommendations provided, remote senses data was collected for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL), the ten-year park management plans for all four parks were approved, and the launch of various surveys and dashboards were designed and supported.

Counter-poaching: Compared to 2023, the patrol effort increased from 11 345 to 12 206 patrols, this was largely due to more intense rhino protection patrolling in ZNP. Deployed rangers also increased from 305 to 391 rangers. The average monthly number of snares found decreased significantly to 106 in 2024, from 171 in 2023, poacher arrests remained consistent at an average of three per month, and there was a 22% increase in the total number of rifles seized, which was 11. The continued trend of upward effort and downward

poaching stats is indicative of strengthened protection within the parks. Improved sentencing of poachers within Mozambique continued to show a positive trend. Regretably six elephants were poached over the year in LNP and the continued threat of poisoning across the Great Limpopo landscape targetting carnivores remains a concern, as does the increased threats of Illegal logging around ZNP.

Peace Parks, through its Combatting Wildlife Crime Unit, continued to provide support funding for the Anti-Poaching Coordination and Operations Centre with 16 personnel, who rotate, so at any one time, there are eight team members operational in field. The Maputo International Airport Canine Protection Unit with its six personnel and seven dogs are also supported.



SELECTED PARK HIGHLIGHTS

Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area

- Limpopo National Park:** The ten-year Park Management Plan was approved. Construction commenced with the building of 299 houses for Mavodze residents that will relocate in 2025 while a rural development concept, with an initial secured USD 3.36m budget, was presented to the Government for Chimangue and Machamba villages. The H4H programme held five cattle auctions and celebrated five years of implementation. The 2024 aerial Census showed a significant increase in elephant and buffalo population estimates to 5 000 and 12 000 respectively.

- Zinave National Park:** The ten-year Park Management Plan was approved. Wildlife numbers continued to increase as no major poaching incidents were recorded and the first white rhino calf that was conceived in the park was born, totalling seven white rhino calves to date. Anti-logging operations have continued successfully with arrests and equipment confiscations, however illegal logging around the park remains a concern. The relocation of a further ten black and ten white rhino was secured with implementation planned for 2025. Community programmes expanded through The Hunger Project (THP), initiation of Matata irrigation scheme and improvement of schooling facilities..

- Banhine National Park:** The ten-year Park Management Plan was approved. Houses for nine managers were constructed along with communal facilities and work commenced on the construction of a ranger dormitory. A digital radio network was installed and EarthRanger system initiated. Community governance, natural resource management committees, and H4H programmes continued. Three thousand cashew seedlings were distributed with a 78% survival rate. Two H4H, one park facility and one conservation, boreholes were successfully drilled. An expert consultant advised on the planned 2025 rewilding commencement including the location of a 3 000 ha sanctuary. Two new collars were placed on elephants to understand their transfrontier movements.

Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area

- Maputo National Park:** Ponta Membene Lodge inauguration was celebrated and work commenced on the construction of Ponta Membene Lodge Conference Center. UNESCO undertook a successful field mission to assess the park’s World Heritage Site Nomination Dossier with an announcement expected by mid-2025. Increased focus was given to human wildlife co-existence including the upgrading of the park boundary fences and community agriculture fields. Work continued on the governance and commenced on the fencing of Muwai community conservation area. The BAF project accelerated with increased community activities and mangrove and seagrass restoration. A feasibility assessment was initiated for potential support to Tembe Elephant Park.



GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA



GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

Achievements 2024

Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) Coordination

- The GLTFCA Joint Management Board endorsed the takeover of the GLTFCA coordination role from Mozambique to South Africa, which will be effective as of 1 January 2025.
- The South Africa and Mozambique governments acknowledged the need to finalise internal approvals for the establishment of the Limpopo Tourist Access Facility. A stakeholder consultative process has begun to facilitate the operationalisation of the facility by May 2025.
- After extensive stakeholder consultative meetings, the draft Joint Strategic Management Plan was presented to and approved by the Joint Management Board.
- Due diligence to establish the GLTFCA Secretariat was successfully concluded in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, whilst South Africa is still conducting internal consultations.

Mozambique Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area Ecological Connectivity

- The Mapai District Land Use Plan was approved by the District Government and is now awaiting endorsement from the Provincial Government to be followed by publication in the Government Gazette. As a follow up action, ANAC and Peace Parks are preparing an ecological connectivity landscape workshop in Mapai and is expected to be confirmed for April 2025.
- Funding was secured by Peace Parks to commence implementation of the development and management of the ecological corridor between Limpopo and Banhine national parks from 2025. Year one will focus on developing

the Mabalane District Land Use Plan which will define and formalise the ecological connectivity areas in the district through community awareness, reactivating and training local community and government governance structures, and undertaking human wildlife management measures. Additional funding is being pursued for this programme.

REDD+ (Reduction of Emission from Degradation and Deforestation) Project

- The GLTFCA REDD+ project was approved by the Government of Mozambique. The project is undertaken as a partnership between Peace Parks and BioCarbon Partners who is the developer with ENI as the carbon credit purchaser. The project will be overseen by a steering committee and, following a two-year development period (2025 – 2026), is expected to bring significant revenues for the park's conservation areas, ANAC and local communities residing in the Mozambique component of the transfrontier landscape.

Priority Planning 2025

- Establishment and operation of the GLTFCA Secretariat.
- Implementation of the GLTFCA Joint Strategic Plan.
- Approval and implementation of the Limpopo Tourist Access Facility.
- Performing the Free, Prior and Informed Consent process and development phase of the REDD+ GLTFCA Programme.
- Commencement of the Limpopo – Banhine National Park's Ecological Connectivity Project including development of the Mabalane Land Use Plan.
- Securing additional funding for the ecological connectivity programme.



Delivery of Mapai Land Use Plan to the District Government



LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK

Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area



LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK

Expenditure: USD 7.2m (total) / USD 3.3m (Peace Parks)

Employment: 400 (total employees) / 260 (Peace Parks supported)

Achievements 2024

General

- The resubmitted ten-year Park Management Plan developed by Peace Parks was approved.
- A clean annual financial audit was achieved.
- Staff training has resulted in 2 477 man-days training for 308 staff members.
- Implementation of the Government procurement UGB e-Sistafe System progressed with the purchasing of equipment and training, enabling the park to independently utilise park revenues through the system.

Infrastructure

- Roadworks and access: The 75 km main road between Massingir Gate and Giriyondo Border Post was graded. New roads were opened to Mamboreni Pan and various new radio high sites.
- Water supply: The Agua Pesqueira borehole and Salane Resettlement Village water systems were repaired.
- Staff and ranger accommodation: In addition to ongoing maintenance across the park, construction of the Forward Operating Base (FOB) staff accommodation and kitchen facilities neared completion. Temporary guard house was constructed at Agua Pesqueira and work commenced on guard houses at two new radio tower sites.
- Operations control room: The FOB Operations Centre was completed and is being equipped.
- Tourism facilities: Tourism camps at Agua Pesqueira and Albufeira underwent significant refurbishments, including upgrades to solar lighting, water reticulation, and structural renovations, all aimed at enhancing visitor experience.
- Fencing and fire management: Maintenance and firebreaks were performed along the 56 km human wildlife conflict barrier fence and around key infrastructure.



(Left) FOB Kitchen and Lounge facility to support the management team based at the FOB and (right) FOB Operations Control Room completed and ready for fitment of digital radio network and the EarthRanger System

Community Support

One Limpopo One Health (AFD and FFEM Funded)

- The inaugural steering committee meeting was held with key organisations, including World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Save the Children, to harmonise interventions.
- One irrigation pump was procured for the Chibotane community irrigation scheme, and a tender was launched for eight new water pumps.
- A Borehole contractor drilled boreholes in Capetine and Phanguene without success, with additional borehole initiatives planned for Mabalane and Mbhinzo communities to mitigate resource conflicts.
- A Rapid Gender Assessment was undertaken in 22 communities focusing on income generation activities.



- Vulnerable and female gender families were identified and trained in micro-enterprises and associations were formed to prepare for the income generation project. Six villages, with 60 women benefitting, received 132 goats as part of a programme to diversify income and create wealth. The programme includes capacity development in animal care, business management, etc. Poultry, tailoring, sewing, and building block manufacturing programmes are under development and initiation.
- The human wildlife coexistence strategy was developed and electrical fencing material ordered for three mobile fence systems for community fields as well as for the electrification of the first six kilometres of the 56 km south eastern barrier fence.
- Two futures workshops were facilitated by the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), one for the project team and another for community-based participants and key stakeholders to align project goals with regional needs.
- Twelve irrigation projects in 12 communities are directly benefiting 396 community members made up of 317 women and 79 men.



Community beneficiaries tending their flood irrigation fields

Limpopo National Park Livelihoods Improvement Programme

The SADC Transfrontier Conservation Area Financing Facility is supporting the LNP livelihoods programme, which executed in 2024 the following activities:

- Irrigation schemes at Marrenguele and Banga have progressed with trenching, foundation work, and pipeline designs concluded and irrigation pumps were upgraded with four-cylinder water pumps (15 ha and 17 ha).
- Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) conducted community based natural resource management committee training and a process was initiated to revitalise 11 committees.
- Training of 11 community rangers was conducted in human wildlife coexistence.

Herding for Health

- The implementation team comprises one project manager, an assistant project manager, four team leaders, and 56 professional herders working closely with 96 volunteer herders of which 69 are men and 27 women.

Area under H4H restoration (ha)	Livestock owners	Cattle registered in programme	Mobile bomas	Calves born	Calf moratlities
110 732	915 (incl. 204 woman)	23 932	17	3 489	103
Cattle sold	Woman involved in enterprises	Treated with medicine	Brandings/ markings	Castrated	Dipped
540	59	6 482	10 084	346	23 932



(Top Left) Distribution of collected grass seeds to regenerate, (Top right) One of the H4H benefits is increased and improved medical treatment leading to healthier and more productive livestock, (Bottom) Traditional Community Kraal with cattle crush to enable individual inspection and treatment of livestock

- The first mobile auction was held and inaugurated by the Governor of Gaza Province and attended by 121 people. Despite the cultural sensitivities and doubts of the breeders and buyers, MZN 350 000 (USD 5 476) was generated from the sale of 17 pre-selected cattle. The pasture management committees were introduced to the sales process as intermediaries between buyer and seller.
- The H4H fifth year celebration showcased the programme, with the team demonstrating activities at the Tihovene site and attendance by regional media.



First Mobile Auction resulted in 17 sales with the mobile scale providing confidence to both buyer and seller that a fair deal was made.



Human Wildlife Coexistence

- An internal human wildlife coexistence workshop was held to develop a strategy document which included key management measures such as the appointment of a dedicated human wildlife coexistence manager, training and deploying community rangers, increasing park human wildlife coexistence personnel, and boosting fence maintenance.
- Due to increased wildlife within the park, there remains an upward trend in conflict events. Three hundred and thirty-one incidents were recorded with 282 reactions – an 85% response rate. Two hundred and fifty-six of these incidents were linked to elephants. One hundred and six cattle deaths from predation were recorded of which only 13 H4H programme cattle were lost from predation.

Resettlement Support (KfW-funded)

- A contractor was appointed and commenced construction of the 299 houses for the relocation of Mavodze Village scheduled for Q3 of 2025.
- A Limpopo National Park Rural Development Concept was developed and presented to the Government to support the request from families of Machamba and Chimangue to move into the buffer zone of the park. A Peace Parks secured budget of USD 3.36m is available to commence this initiative on approval by the Government.
- Post resettlement livelihood programmes continue to yield positive impact:
 - o Egg layer production: 63 households produced 63 531 eggs; however the programme was restricted by a limited availability of layer hens.
 - o Chicken broiler project: 114 households purchased 14 835 chickens and sold 6 481 broilers generating a profit of MZN 562 958 (USD 8 816).
 - o Bakery operations: 15 820 loaves were sold generating a profit of MZN 55 975 (USD 877).
 - o Honey production: At its peak, 18 members were part of the programme, having nine hives of which five have been populated.
 - o Irrigation agriculture (resettlement): 251 members (199 woman) planted 2 788 kg seeds and harvested 157 773 kg.
 - o Irrigation agriculture (community): 18 community programme irrigation schemes continued to be supported with 636 members, 498 of which are woman, planting 1 925 kg seeds and recording 13 487 kg harvest.



Construction of Mavodze's resettlement houses at Macuacane site



Chitar Community Bakery has benefitted relocated women and created an additional livelihood and food source within the village



Chitar Community Grain Mill services the area and is part of the resettled communities benefits.



Anti-poaching and Protection

- An additional Counter-poaching Unit Coordinator deployed to the north of the park as a first step in an increased conservation focus on this northern region.
- A Peace Parks-owned helicopter was procured and mobilised to support protection efforts. Peace Parks’ first female African helicopter pilot, Ms Tildah Angoni received an approval to fly from the Mozambique authorities. The new savannah aircraft was formally imported and registered in Mozambique.
- Aerial patrols quadrupled to 124 in the year while the number of foot patrols increased from 285 to 287 foot patrols, while 55 gin traps and 542 snares were recovered which is an increase of a monthly average of 20 to 45 snares. Four firearms were seized while arrests increased from seven to 14 in 2024.
- While the increased rangers and patrolling effort had a positive impact, the first half of 2024 experienced six elephants being poached. Investigations remain ongoing however no further elephant poaching has been observed.
- Upgrades to the Makandazulo and Sandalo ranger bases were completed.
- The K9 facility at the FOB has been upgraded with a new electrified fence.
- Field rangers received specialised training and equipment in tactical combat casualty care and long-range unsupported patrols, provided by Stronghold Rescue and Relief.
- An additional 34 rangers were employed by the Government of Mozambique, including 14 females. These additional rangers were trained, uniformed and equipped and have been deployed to increase the ranger unit to 158 rangers.
- Wildlife Poisoning Prevention conducted a poisoning incident management course, equipping rangers with skills to safely manage poisoning, gather evidence, and provide aid to injured animals.
- Human rights training was conducted by SAWC, including 121 participants from different sectors in the park (managers, administration staff, rangers, etc).



Ms Tildah Angoni, Peace Parks’ first female helicopter pilot, alongside the new Limpopo National Park helicopter

Tourism Development

- Tourism continues to show a recovery since COVID-19 with a 34% increase in visitor numbers, totalling 5 343 and revenues increased by 18% to MZN 5 908 300 (USD 92 858).
- New road direction and distance tourism signage commenced installation to improve the park’s tourism image.

Conservation

- Two new male lions were collared in the Ngwenya and Gaza/ Makandazulo areas however, one lion collar failed without evidence of poaching or poisoning. In partnership with Endangered Wildlife Trust, the Lion Protection Unit monitors collared three lions. Two problem lions were relocated to Coutada 11 after causing 27 cattle deaths.
- Vulture monitoring continued as part of the ‘Eye In The Sky’ programme that locates tagged vulture congregations, enabling earlier carcass detection and improved chances of countering illegal poaching (e.g. earlier snare detection) and poisoning.
- A 30% transect fixed-wing aerial census produced exciting results and showed that elephant and buffalo numbers are now estimated to have increased to above 5 000 and 12 000 respectively. Elephant numbers were estimated in the range of only 750 – 1 500 approximately eight years ago.
- A baseline ecological assessment for potential white rhino sanctuaries was conducted and all three sites deemed feasible.
- Suspected anthrax caused eight kudu deaths; additional testing remains inconclusive. Foot-and-Mouth disease was reported in Machamba, Mavodze, Chimangue, and Mucatine, with the H4H programme monitoring closely.



Collaring of lions enabled the park to understand their interaction with surrounding communities and pre-empt potential human wildlife conflicts - two lion were subsequently relocated to another conservation area without livestock when it became apparent that the lion would continue to pose a threat to livestock around Limpopo National Park

Priority Planning 2025

- Completion of the construction of 299 houses and the relocation of families from Mavodze.
- Approval of Rural Development Concept releasing USD 3.36m for families from Machamba and Chimngue requesting to relocate to the buffer zone.
- Continued implementation of the OLOH and TFCA Financing Facility community development programmes.
- Increasing human wildlife coexistence management through increased fence installations.
- Completion of the digital radio network tower upgrade and EarthRanger system integration.



The 2024 fixed wing aerial census showed a significant increase to population estimates of 5 000 buffalo and 12 000 elephants

Financial Report 2024

LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK		(USD Peace Parks Budget)		
Description and allocation of costs	2016-2023	2024	2025	
Salaries	1 686 777	869 309	983 002	
Operational costs	1 041 682	409 292	486 243	
Capital investments	816 273	446 989	374 618	
Conservation management	39 666	66 857	25 000	
Protection programme	5 156 883	348 154	518 273	
Community programme	1 577 816	1 049 419	4 191 466	
Resettlement programme	10 120	0	0	
Tourism programme	3 562	2 717	5 000	
Infrastructure programme	134 194	75 310	140 000	
Administration / contingency / other	405 541	59 645	1 246 377	
TOTAL	10 872 513	3 327 692	7 969 979	

ZINAVE NATIONAL PARK

Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area



ZINAVE NATIONAL PARK

Expenditure: USD 2.8m (total) / USD 2.6m (Peace Parks)

Employment: 265 (total employees) / 209 (Peace Parks supported)

Achievements 2024

General

- The ZNP Management Plan was approved for implementation.
- Vehicle tracker units were installed in most vehicles by Cartrack, and the system has since been activated, enhancing fleet monitoring and management.
- The 2024 staff training has resulted in 2 655 man-days training for 173 staff members including the training of 95 personnel in human rights awareness.

Infrastructure Development

- The expanded rhino sanctuary 28 km fence was completed and electrified with the sanctuary increasing from 18 500 ha to 33 000 ha. Preparations for the rhino barrier fence along the river were finalised, with poles planted and erection completed. Four additional black rhino steel bomas were constructed. Five additional concrete drinking cribs for animals were constructed, with 6 km of new pipelines feeding them from the river.
- 55 km roads were repaired while a new 4 km access road was opened to the west block region.
- A new ranger base was established at Covane while accommodation units and a kitchen area were completed at the Chikelene ranger post.
- EarthRanger upgrades include new hardware installed on the towers and the head office tower was repaired. New software was installed in the operations room.

Community Support

- In the past year, the park has created 34 793 man-days employment for communities with 222 055 man-days employment created since 2018.
- An Eco-Jobs programme with a woman-only workforce of 36 members began a year-long employment programme funded by the Wildlife Justice Commission grant and work to date has included clearing 102 km of roads and 68 km of rhino sanctuary fence line.
- Eight natural resource management committees were formed in the surrounding communities, with the legalisation process in progress.
- The Maculuve broiler chicken programme commenced, benefiting 38 community members with the first phase receiving 1 423 chicks and selling 1 306 chicks generating MZN 226 300 (USD 3 543).



The park constructed four additional steel bomas and are ready to receive the planned additional ten black rhino in 2025



Digital Radio repeater tower and equipment upgrades providing improved radio and LoRa connectivity across the sanctuary area



A 36 person strong female workforce has shown good productivity to the Road and Fence Line Infrastructure Programme



- 10 000 cassava stems were distributed in the Matata community.
- 1 455 kg various seeds such as tomato, onion, cabbage, cowpeas and collard green were provided for conservation agriculture projects. Despite drought conditions, the total harvest from the fields amounted to 13 464 kg across multiple crops.
- As part of natural resource use management, 680 community members collected 946 kg fish from drying pans.
- The bee project assisted 57 community members, populating 34 out of 72 hives and yielding 1 050 kg honey, which was either sold or used for local consumption.
- The Matata irrigation project, funded with support from GEOS, made progress. Sixty community members completed land clearing and preparation and installed pumps and piping systems and have planted their first seeds.
- Educational activities continued with the distribution of materials and the establishment of environmentally friendly clubs in four communities. Awareness campaigns on biodiversity conservation were held, including a football event in Chocuane.
- Schools were constructed in Matata and Maculuve. The construction of six teachers' houses in Maculuve neared completion, while the construction of four teacher's houses in Matata begun. Teaching materials were provided and desks constructed from confiscated wood were assembled. Sixty-eight children from relocated families in Mabote and Tessolo received school materials. One hundred and fifty-nine school uniforms were distributed.
- USD 10 000 symbolising tourism income was handed over to communities as part of their revenue benefits from the park.
- An exchange with the Gorongosa National Park focused on community programmes.
- THP under implementation in Malindile and Maculuve has reached a 93% completion rate with a focus on exchange of experience, programmatic activities, improving land productivity, capacity building, improved safe drinking water and sanitation, reducing hunger and malnutrition, improved literacy and education, reducing poverty, improving health resources, women empowerment, and MEL). Establishing a third hunger programme development node at Matata is currently being evaluated and will require additional funding.



Matata Irrigation Scheme has been established with a pump and piping installed. The 60 community beneficiaries will plant their first seeds in the new year



Following earlier construction of school facilities, Matata and Maculuve Communities have received park benefits (four and six teachers houses and furniture).

Anti-poaching and Protection

- Four operations room controllers received specialised EarthRanger training, and the tracker dog team were trained in specialist tracking techniques.
- The Government of Mozambique employed an additional 32 rangers, of which 13 are female, who were trained, uniformed, equipped and deployed, increasing the ranger unit to 105.
- The park Savannah aircraft and R44 helicopter continue to operate with a 62% increase in aerial patrols to 172 patrols.
- A 20% annual increase on foot patrols was experienced with 2 782 foot patrols at an average of 232 per month undertaken. Three hundred and seventy snares were recovered in 2024, significantly lower than the 1 256 recovered in 2023 while no firearms were recovered, compared to the four confiscated in 2023. The increased effort and reduced results show a much-reduced poaching presence in and around the park.
- In contrast, the park faced increased illegal logging with six main incidents, ten arrests and numerous equipment confiscations and fines issued. Chamfuti, cimbirri and other wood boards were amongst the confiscated items.
- 12 bicycles were acquisitioned, improving ranger mobility for sanctuary patrols.
- 13 human wildlife conflict cases were recorded, involving 10 elephant, two hippo and a buffalo. The incidents involving the hippo and buffalo resulted in three serious human injuries. Elephant incidents related to damage to agriculture fields and fencing.



A typical confiscation of illegally harvested wood boards and transportation vehicle



Despite continued technology investments, rangers remain at the core and forefront of the parks protection efforts.



Tourism Development

- 1 240 tourists, an increase of 65% visited the park generating MZN 1 235 000 (USD 19 367) in revenue.
- The Figtree Camp was established to cater for increased camping tourists with new ablutions constructed.
- A dedicated tourism vehicle was acquired for tourism game drives.
- A consultant was appointed to advise on the process for the Tondo Lodge community special license, which is planned to launch in 2025.



Fig Tree Camp has been established to cater for increased demand for camping sites

Conservation

- A sanctuary ecological monitoring study was completed to assess changes in carrying capacity to enable management of the rhino sanctuary stocking rate. The expert recommended that bulk grazers be moved out of the sanctuary to accommodate the further rhino introductions and other plains game. Five hundred and ninety-nine animals have been pushed into the expanded sanctuary to date.
- Preparations were made for relocating ten black rhino, ten white rhino, and 50+ giraffe to ZNP however, all relocations were postponed to 2025 due to bureaucratic delays in obtaining CITES permits.
- Seven white rhino calves have been born since reintroduction, including the first calves conceived in ZNP.
- Due to drought conditions, the park has increased water supply systems and has distributed lucerne to supplement grazing in the sanctuary. This has maintained the rhino’s decent condition.
- Palm-nut vultures were recorded for the first time, raising the park’s vulture species to five.

Priority Planning 2025

- Relocation of ten black rhino, ten white rhino and approximately 50 giraffe.
- Launch of Tondo concession opportunity.
- Continuation of community programmes including THP and conservation agriculture programmes, etc.
- Opening a ranger base in the west block with access roads, borehole water systems and an airfield.
- Improvement of ranger bases.
- Herding of plains game into the main park area.



Lucerne deliveries were necessitated to counter the impacts on the drought and ensure the continued growth of the rhino population

Financial Report 2024

ZINAVE NATIONAL PARK		(USD Peace Parks Budget)	
Description and allocation of costs	2016-2023	2024	2025
Salaries	2 862 569	715 353	757 762
Operational costs	2 230 225	434 127	671 541
Capital investments	6 781 644	188 646	1 980 717
Conservation management	2 273 109	150 083	523 398
Protection programme	1 855 517	494 384	619 439
Community programme	1 876 007	202 793	95 093
Tourism programme	230 447	19 268	86 800
Infrastructure programme	504 129	124 447	103 500
Administration / contingency / other	5 899 706	80 075	1 659 154
TOTAL	24 513 353	2 409 176	6 497 404



BANHINE NATIONAL PARK

Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area

BANHINE NATIONAL PARK

Expenditure: USD 1.6m (total) / USD 1.2m (Peace Parks)

Employment: 144 (total employees) / 85 (Peace Parks supported)

Achievements 2024

General

- The resubmitted Park Management Plan was approved for implementation.
- The first Park Management Council was held and attended by park management, district, community and civil society representatives.
- The 2024 staff training has resulted in 3 818 man-days training for 198 staff members.



The construction of new staff housing, managed by the park, is a milestone to improving living and working conditions in this remote park

Infrastructure Development

- The five management houses and four mid-level staff rooms with communal ablutions and kitchen and dining facilities are in final stages of completion. A new solar system was installed to supply energy, and a new water pipeline was linked to the central water system.
- The field ranger dormitory planning and budget were concluded and work commenced with foundation excavation. The facility will be ready by mid-2025.
- The head office solar system and water systems were maintained and upgraded.
- The airfield hangar construction was completed, with roller wheels installed on the doors, flashing secured, and the roof ridge fastened. The facility now awaits pilot training and aircraft deployment.
- Ten seasonal workers cleared 25.5 km of road verge between Mungazi and Hlecane communities.
- Park entrance and directional signage was installed at Park Head Office, Hlecane, Catine, and gate entrances.
- The digital radio network installation was completed and is fully functional. The pickets received new base radios and tower extensions while nine new vehicles and 16 handheld radios were procured.



Signage across the four parks supported by Peace Parks have been standardised and are now rolled out across Banhine National Park



The new repeater radio tower at Hlecane (left), and Operational meetings in the Banhine National Park Operations Control Room (right)



Community Support

- An inauguration of a Zindziva monument was funded and driven by a historical family from the region.
- The conservation agriculture programme benefited 240 families in 11 communities planting 2 700 kg seeds consisting of peanuts, sorghum, millet, nhemba, and jugo beans and harvesting 13 038 kg crops.
- Goat farming was approved and initiated with 60 goats distributed in six communities benefitting 30 community members.
- As part of the environmental education component, four garbage drums were provided to the Tchai Tchai community to manage waste disposal
- Legalisation of the established natural resource management committees continued and are recognised by the district governments with names reserved at the Xai-Xai Registry Office. One hundred and twenty-one members of these committees were trained in project management and alternative livelihood programmes. The creation and/or revitalisation of the committees have been completed with 17 bank accounts opened.
- 14 community engagement team members, six of which are women, participated in a learning exchange and natural resource use training session facilitated by the SAWC.
- Energy saving cookstoves distribution was completed to 619 families in four communities.
- Tchai Tchai community collected fish inside the park as part of the sustainable use of natural resources Initiative and was attended by 106 participants.
- 3 000 cashew seedlings were provided by AICAJU to 275 families including 87 women of which 78% have survived.
- Further engagements with communities on the voluntary relocation programme identified that the Hlecane community will be too large and costly to support relocation, and focus has moved to smaller families and family settlements inside the park where district and community consultation has commenced.



The park has supported the establishment of natural resource use structures in each community and made good progress in enabling sustainable resources use in and around the park



Cashew seedlings ready for distribution to community beneficiaries

Herding for Health

- The implementation team comprises two team leaders, 23 professional herders and 18 volunteer herders. There are nine communities (six of which are already grazing together) registered with the programme.

Area under H4H restoration (ha)	Livestock owners	Cattle registered in programme	Mobile bomas	Calves born	Calf mortalities
126 189	340 (incl. 57)	4 721	9	611	103
Cattle sold	Woman involved in enterprises	Treated with medicine	Brandings/ markings	Castrated	Dipped
27	10	2 728	1 041	25	3 376



The H4H Programme has 126 189ha under restorative management and aims to enable managed access to park natural resources namely water and grazing area

Anti-poaching and Protection

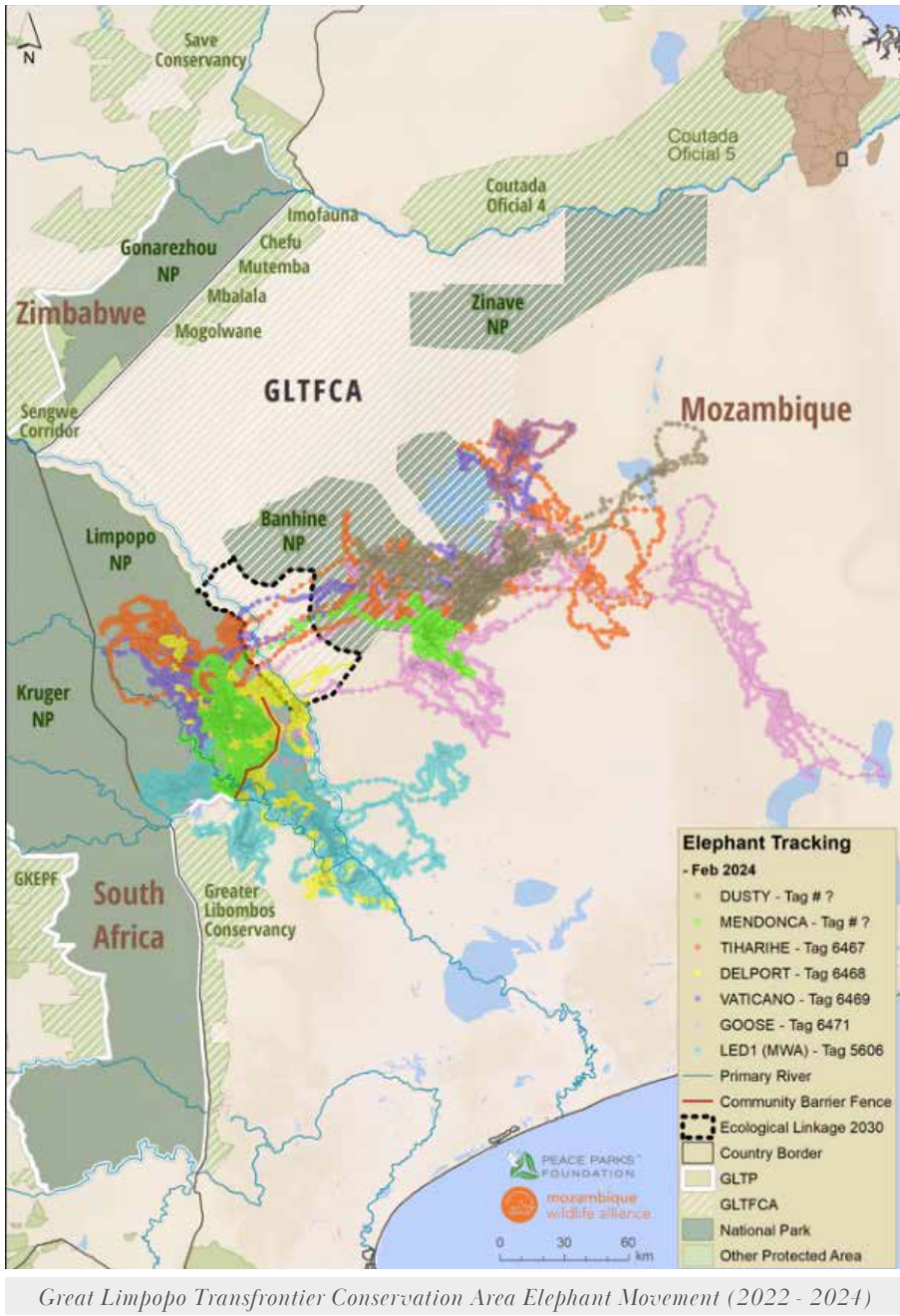
- ANAC appointed 35 new rangers, 17 of which are women, to bolster protection efforts. These rangers were trained, uniformed and equipped prior to their deployment. The training included use and handling of firearms, first aid and emergency medical procedures, evacuation protocols in combat scenarios (use of helicopters and GPS) and compass for navigation and orientation.
- A 30% increase in foot and vehicle patrols were recorded with 1 128 patrols conducted. An average of 14 snares were recovered each month, totalling 162, compared to 183 the previous year.
- The park’s main challenge remains illegal charcoaling and logging with 15 and six incidents respectively and three arrests in the year – which are each significantly less than previous years indicating increased compliance with the conservation laws.
- A total of 42 human wildlife conflict cases were recorded, affecting 165 agricultural fields with an estimated 508 ha of partially damaged crops recorded. Field Rangers chased away 27 elephants. Seven lion-related conflict cases were recorded, resulting in the loss of three cattle. Two male lions were captured on camera traps near the park boundary which is of interest for transfrontier conservation efforts.

Tourism Development

- Even though BNP is an unknown destination, needing some development, a record of 83 visitors entered the park, generating MZN 68 990 (USD 1 079).

Conservation

- The movement of five collared elephant continues to be monitored, showing long-distance travels of two particular animals which both covered 150 km in 24 hours between Limpopo and Banhine national parks.
- Regular sightings and camera trap recordings revealed a rich variety of species including elephant, buffalo, ostrich, leopard, large spotted genet, honey badger, baboon, and African wildcat, caracal, kudu, impala, and pangolin.
- A consultant was appointed to advise on the planning for BNP’s rewilding and recommended species mixes and the recommended location for a 6 000 ha sanctuary. A geohydrologist identified potential water points whereafter three boreholes were drilled with good quality water in one location. A solar pump has been ordered



Priority Planning 2025

- Installation of a 6 000 ha sanctuary with picket and new borehole water system.
- Relocation of first approximately 200 plains game from MNAP to BNP.
- Replacement of the head office radio tower.
- Completion of the field ranger dormitory construction.
- Borehole drilling and development of two water systems for Tchai Tchai and Madil community Herding for Health programme.
- Continuation of various community programmes and initiatives.

Financial Report 2024

BANHINE NATIONAL PARK		(USD Peace Parks Budget)		
Description and allocation of costs	2016-2023	2024	2025	
Salaries	672 862	255 807	266 500	
Operational costs	549 709	177 395	191 000	
Capital investments	739 410	353 170	285 447	
Conservation management	10 048	7 161	186 962	
Protection programme	447 983	86 304	210 000	
Community programme	395 580	223 488	479 788	
Tourism programme	34 168	3 381	2 500	
Infrastructure programme	69 963	6 055	14 500	
Administration / contingency / other	349 720	91 426	172 201	
TOTAL	3 269 443	1 204 187	1 808 898	



LUBOMBO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE AREA AND MAPUTO NATIONAL PARK



LUBOMBO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE AREA AND MAPUTO NATIONAL PARK

Expenditure: USD 4.1m (total) / USD 2.2m (Peace Parks)

Employment: 194 (total employees) / 147 (Peace Parks supported)

Achievements 2024

Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area

- The World Heritage Site Nomination Dossier was submitted in February 2024, and confirmed by UNESCO as a compliant submission. A UNESCO field visit was successfully concluded and has been supported by assurance from the government that no port will be built in the area. An announcement on the application is expected by mid-2025 which if successful will be significant for the park and region.
- Work has commenced into the feasibility of supporting the management and development of Tembe Elephant Park in South Africa. This is important due to the critical ecological link to the Futi Corridor.

Maputo National Park

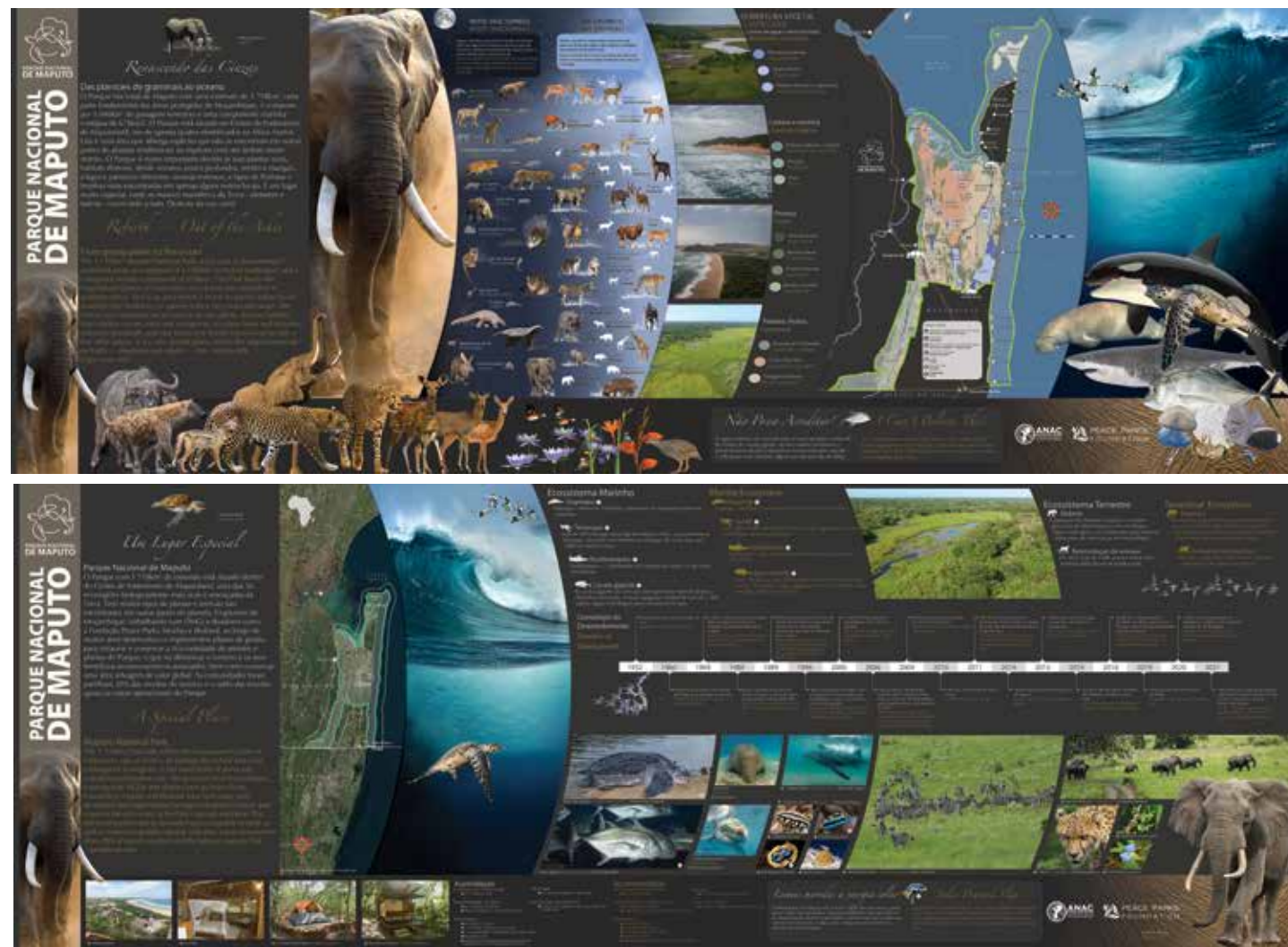
General

- Capacity-building was concluded for the park's management and operations teams regarding the management plan, regulations and associated work planning.
- Park management attended knowledge sharing expeditions at Gorongosa National Park.
- The park hosted an inter-park football tournament with teams from the four Peace Parks supported southern parks, ANAC and Maputo Peace Parks Head Office. The tournament was hugely successful, enjoyed and will be repeated.
- The 2024 staff training has resulted in 1 205 man-days training for 205 staff members.
- The functionality of the Research and Environmental Education Centre has been enhanced by the acquisition of linen and beds, with kitchenware and appliances in place along with audiovisual capabilities and a full staff complement.
- Terrestrial interpretive signs were installed at entrance points and in key picnic spots within the park.



The first Inter Park Football Tournament undertaken in MNAP, LNP carrying away the best team award





Interpretive signs were designed by content specialists to inform and educate visitors to the park

Infrastructure Development

- Numerous maintenance and repairs were undertaken across the park, increased infrastructure and included installation of a new 10 000 L diesel bulk storage tank.
- Work commenced on the upgrading of the park perimeter fencing to include 'tentacles' which has reduced the risk of elephant moving out of the park and thus reduced conflict between elephant and the communities.
- Interpretive signage was installed throughout the terrestrial section of the park (Giraffa Picnic Site, Mundi Picnic Site and Futi Main Gate).

Community Support

- **Workshops:** Peace Parks undertook a community practitioner workshop at the training centre which included participation from each of the four supported Mozambique parks as well as from parks supported in Malawi and Zambia. The workshop provided capacity development, strategic alignment and refinement across the regions supported.
- **Natural resource management:** The General Assembly was held with support to strengthen the Ahi Zamene Chemucane Association for Anvil Bay Lodge and Concession. A new Board of Directors was elected. An experience exchange was hosted for natural resource committee members from Quirimbas National Park and Gala community at MNAP.
- **Beekeeping:** The Food and Agriculture Organisation-funded beekeeping project benefited 47 people across two communities with 200 hives. 11 hives were populated, with harvests expected from April 2025. Equipment, including 200 excluder plates and four centrifuges were provided to the community training centre to aid honey collection and processing.

- **Gender education programme:** Start up business kits were delivered to vulnerable women to initiate businesses that aid reduced pressure on natural resources, promoting self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship. Sixty new members of Girls' Clubs joined and were registered. Promoters, also known as Godmothers overseeing the Girls' Clubs distributed school supplies to the girls, consisting of; pencils, erasers, notebooks and pens. Godmothers received food parcels as part of their remuneration for their leadership in the form of; 25 kg rice, 5 L oil, box of broth, 2 kg beans, 2 kg washing powder and four bars of soap.
- **Environmental awareness:** School material was distributed to clubs at Salamanga, Madjadjane, and Zitundo schools. Evaluation surveys were conducted for the EDUCA+ project, gathering insights from Environmental and Girls' Clubs, scholarship holders, and community promoters. The community training centre (hosted 30 groups comprising students, teachers, and other participants from various schools, organisations, and programmes, in which ±780 participants were involved. Eight scholarship holders graduated from the Salamanga Agro-Industrial Institute.
- **Conservation agriculture:** 476 direct beneficiaries planted 915 kg of various crops, half of which was maize, and harvested 148 420 kg, indirectly benefitting 2 072 people. Five Farmer's Field School groups received training in conservation agriculture techniques, including minimum soil cultivation, intercropping, mulching, biopesticides, and biofertilisers. Two agricultural fairs were organised.
- **Reproductive health:** The programme has been expanded from 15 to 17 communities and assisted 1 883 individuals, of which 1 490 are woman and 393 men.
- **Aquaculture mussels:** At its peak, the programme consisted of 13 community members ten of which are female, owning four 50m long lines with a biomass mussel sitting at 598 kg, an average of 167.5 kg per long line.
- **Poultry project:** 28 beneficiaries of which 22 are women, commenced operations with the first batch of 100 chicks procured at the end of the year. The programme will be expanded in 2025 to Machangulo.



The Community Practitioners Workshop had attendance from Mozambique, Malawi and Zambian parks - which brought the team closer together and aligned with the overall Peace Parks community strategies



Girls Club sessions in progress and Godmothers receipt of support supplies





Environmental Awareness Programmes have been extensively implemented, along with the installation of interpretive signs, and Park Research and Training facilities, emphasises the important role the park plays in education and awareness

Herding for Health

- The implementation team includes 26 professional herders of which five are women, One male and one female leader who are leading 18 volunteer herders including one woman.



H4H bomas are now manufactured locally

Area under H4H restoration (ha)	Livestock owners	Cattle registered in programme	Mobile bomas	Calves born	Calf mortalities
27 420	69 (incl. 13)	2 070	10	493	30
Cattle sold	Woman involved in enterprises	Treated with medicine	Brandings/ markings	Castrated	Dipped
100	22	2 127	784	371	31 390

- The first H4H boma (manufactured from local hardware material) was piloted and erected by the grazing area committee with ten bomas successfully erected across the communities.
- A 30-day vegetable tanning and leather artisans training and leather product development workshop was held for eight community members who were trained and started producing products such as belts, bags, wallets, and sandals for sale
- A learning exchange visit was conducted to the LNP H4H sites.
- Seven uncontrolled fires covering 20 058 ha were recorded in the Zitundo grazing area. No cattle were injured however, bomas were damaged.



Tanning and Leather Artisans Training will provide an additional potential income source for H4H practitioners

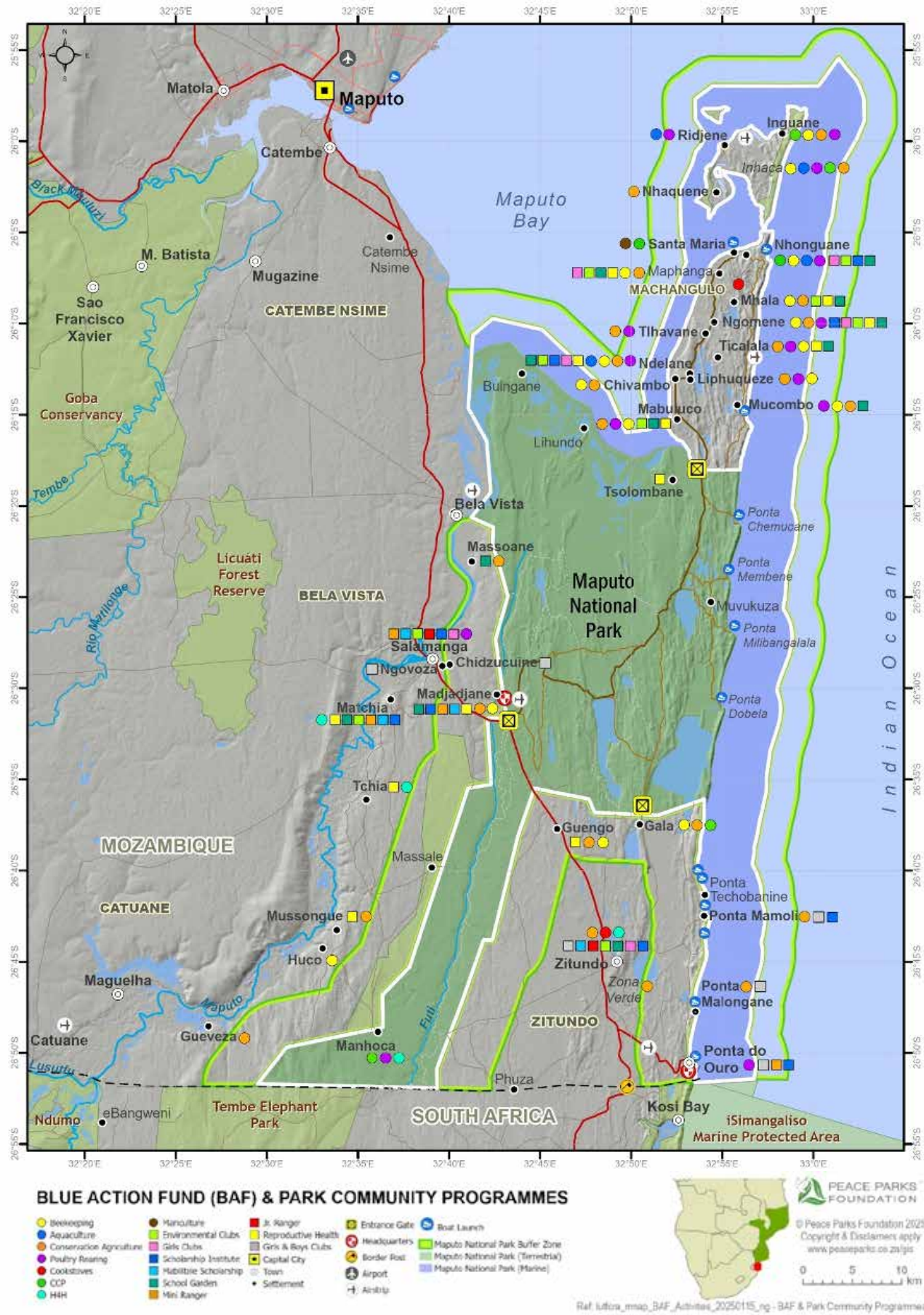
Blue Action Fund (BAF) Eco Systems-Based Adaption Project

- Construction of the improved access boardwalk around Ponta de Ouro primary dunes was completed.
- Contract with Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) signed to support the rehabilitation of three ha of seagrass on KaNyaka Island and work commenced with 1.35 ha rehabilitated to date.
- A contract was signed for construction of four ranger viewing platforms at Ponta Dobela, Santa Maria, Ponta Torres and Barreira Vermelha with towers completed at Ponta Dobela and Ponta Torres.
- Turtle monitors' accommodation at Millibangalala was completed and a site was finalised for Ponta Dobela, for construction in early 2025.
- A contract was signed for drilling of two boreholes in Farol and Praia das Tartarugas at KaNyaka Island for a marine ranger and turtle monitor base respectively.
- The second edition of the Marine Biodiversity Conference, organised by BIOFUND, the Wildlife Conservation Society and Peace Parks in collaboration with the Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters, and Fisheries, took place in Nacala for two days followed by a three day exhibition. The event gathered 6 793 participants , 793 in-person and 6 000 online. Seven hundred and twenty six visitors including 548 students and 21 schools visited the exhibition of different posters.
- The Terms of Reference was developed for the National Disaster Management Unit training support to the community based natural resource management committees.
- A Service Level Agreement with Anthesis B.V was signed to undertake a Blue Carbon Pre-Feasibility Assessment at MNAP.

- World Fisheries Day was celebrated on 21 November on KaNyaka. The event served as a platform to share lessons/ challenges, experiences, achievements and good practices to sustain fisheries at Consultative Fishing Committees level.
- Marine interpretive signs were designed and thereafter delivered for Ponta Membene and Ponta de Ouro and will be installed in early 2025.
- Support and engagements were undertaken with Mabuluko, Santa Maria, Muvukuza (freshwater) and KaNyaka Consultative Fishing Committees structures including supporting General Assembly Meetings. A new committee was established at Gala (freshwater) for fishing on Lagoa Piti and was legalised with reinforced capacity and authority to co-manage local fisheries, empowering fishing communities decision-making participation, enforcing government regulations on preventing illegal gear, and implementing no-take zones and fishery closures. Approval has been requested from district authorities for the construction of a Consultative Fishing Committees Meeting structure at KaNyaka.
- Revision of the grievance mechanism manual continued, with community consultations held to ensure the inclusion of community suggestions in the grievance handling process. A grievance hotline is being established, and grievance boxes were distributed across the project region.
- The project, in partnership with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Associação do Meio Ambiente (AMA) and Livangingo also covered the majority of community activities around the park which are detailed within the community section. The extent of projects is detailed on the map on the opposite page.



(Left) Ranger viewing platforms at Ponta Torres and Ponta Dobela provide a platform from which rangers have an elevated view of the marine surroundings, and (right) The team erecting human wildlife coexistence fencing as part of the Blue Action Fund Agriculture Programme



Blue Action Fund and Maputo National Parks' Community Programmes



Anti-poaching and Protection

- While aerial patrols doubled to 64 hours in the year, foot patrols reduced to 2 140 largely due to decreased rangers and revised measuring of patrol categories. An additional 11 rangers have been employed by ANAC and will be trained and equipped for operations by 2025. While the number of arrests tripped to 14, the number of snares seized halved the past year to 193 with four rifles additionally seized in the year – all being indicative of better managed poaching threats in the park. Furthermore cross-border patrols with Tembe Elephant Park strengthened enforcement efforts.
- Marine law enforcement conducted 2 076-foot patrols, 295 vehicle patrols, and 132 boat patrols.
- Two inhouse EarthRanger training sessions (across all four parks) were carried out for field rangers. Participants were taught the function of the mobile app and how to report data. Resolve Wildlife presented a workshop for management on EarthRanger to establish reporting requirements and establish a way forward. EarthRanger was relayed through daily activity consultation between the Counter-poaching Unit Coordinator and operations room rangers. Cartrack and Spidertrack of the full vehicle fleet and Savannah aircraft are active and loaded on EarthRanger.
- 314 human wildlife conflict cases were recorded in the year, which is about 30% less than the previous year, notwithstanding this, this remains one of the parks greatest challenges. In addition to fence line upgrades, the human wildlife coexistence team operates on standby 24/7 with vehicles, bird bangers, chilli blocks and equipment to address elephant conflict. A formal grievance and incident procedure has been launched and enabled an understanding of the challenges.



All parks are utilising the EarthRanger System to monitor and record counter poaching and human wildlife conflict events - following the appointment and training of Operations Room controllers in each of the parks

Tourism Development

- Notable tourism disruptions were experienced from October due to regional unrest with significant reduction of visitors which negatively impacted Anvil Bay, Ponta Membene and Ponta Millibangala concessions. Despite this there was an increase of 4% in the number of terrestrial visitors to 19 537 generating MZN 23 185 428 (USD 362 944) in revenue. On the marine side sea dives reduced 7% to 25 164, dolphin encounters increased 2% to 6 750 and ocean safaris reduced 10% to 2 687 while recreational fishing numbers and revenues increased 5% and 60% respectively to 3 832 with USD 28 120 revenues earned.
- Work commenced to construct a conference centre at Ponta Membene Lodge which is aimed at increasing mid-week occupancy, and which should open by May 2025. Practical completion of the full decking surface was achieved, ready for installation of the conference building.
- Award of activity tenders and launch of other tourism opportunities were delayed due to approval processes at a central Government level.
- Road maintenance and improvement was undertaken by the National Roads' Authority, covering ±22 km between Futi

Entrance Gate and Milibangalala Lodge. The repairs aimed to improve accessibility and ensure safer route travel.

- English literacy training was given for reservation and gate tourism staff and manager training was given on the parks' billing system.
- The park participated in the Lisbon Fair in Portugal, Berlin Fair in Germany, and Mozambican International Fair. Forty-five agencies and travel operators from Europe and Africa engaged with the public who visited the Fair.



The Conference Center construction had progressed to schedule and will be opened in May 2025- boosting park mid week tourism activities and occupancies.

Conservation

- Three hyena (one female and two males) were introduced from Sabie Game Park and two were collared before release in the Lagoa Max area, adding to the five introduced in 2023. Unfortunately, one hyena drowned in Maputo Bay.
- Due to rapidly increasing wildlife numbers, a consultant was appointed to advise on a wildlife offset policy.
- The COREBIOM project collaborated to capture and tag four giraffes from different herds within the park to understand habitat use and movements.
- The National Directorate of the Environment, in coordination with the COMBO+ programme led by the Wildlife Conservation Society and in partnership with BIOFUND, held a training workshop for ANAC technicians on the new Ministerial Diploma on the implementation of Biodiversity Offsets in Mozambique with 25 participants.
- Thirty-eight reptile species were identified from a survey carried out with the support of the UEM Biotechnology Centre.



- Four park personnel undertook an exchange experience with the Niassa Carnivores Project while six personnel visited Zimbabwe to learn from the local community (Mbire) on their management strategies for peaceful coexistence between humans and animals.
- Four women were employed as beach cleaners between Ponta Dobela and Ponta Chemucane, recovering 426 bags of solid waste to date.
- The park also employed five artisanal fishing monitors and 42 community turtle monitors. This data is provided to Centro Terra Viva which produces periodical reports as part of an overall marine monitoring programme that also covers mangroves, dunes, seagrasses, recreational fishing and rocky shores systems.
- An Ecological Condition Assessment and Planning Assessment was conducted for a white rhino sanctuary.
- A confiscated fish eagle and a pangolin were in separate incidents released back into the wild within the park.



Relocation of a further three hyena to the park - a critical step in balancing the eco system



Community women have been employed to rehabilitate 200ha of mangroves along the Maputo Bay coastline



Priority Planning 2025

- Construction completion and commencement of Ponta Membene Lodge Conference Centre operations.
- Potential announcement and commencement of World Heritage Site Award.
- Continued implementation of the BAF Programme.
- Completion of the park boundary fence line upgrades.
- Relocation of wildlife from the MNAP to BNP.
- Aerial Census.

Financial Report 2024

MAPUTO NATIONAL PARK		(USD Peace Parks Budget)		
Description and allocation of costs	2016-2023	2024	2025	
Salaries	2 291 342	613 529	887 068	
Operational costs	502 149	185 235	410 674	
Capital investments	8 919 165	360 461	1 046 245	
Conservation management	658 450	314 626	550 048	
Protection programme	644 352	114 161	315 718	
Community programme	5 039 711	420 041	778 776	
Tourism programme	90 579	53 183	26 977	
Infrastructure programme	99 104	52 910	37 158	
Administration / contingency / other	1 525 061	125 861	670 922	
TOTAL	19 769 912	2 240 007	4 723 586	



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