

## BUILDING A BLUE FUTURE FOR ECOSYSTEMS AND PEOPLE ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST PROJECT

### GENDER ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN DISTRICTS OF MEMBA, MOSSURIL AND NACALA-A-VELHA



Conducted by:



Maputo, July 2023

# Contents

## Executive Summary

1

<b>1.</b>	7
<b>2.</b>	8
<b>3.</b>	9
<b>3.1.</b>	9
<b>3.2.</b>	10
<b>3.2.1.</b>	10
<b>3.2.2.</b>	11
<b>3.2.3.</b>	11
<b>3.3.</b>	12
<b>3.4.</b>	13
<b>3.5.</b>	13
<b>4.</b>	13
<b>4.1.</b>	14
<b>4.2.</b>	17
<b>4.2.1.</b>	17
<b>4.2.2.</b>	19
<b>4.3.</b>	23
<b>4.4.</b>	25
<b>4.5.</b>	28
<b>4.6.</b>	32
<b>4.6.1.</b>	32
<b>4.2.1.</b>	34
<b>4.6.2.</b>	41
<b>4.7.</b>	42
<b>4.7.1.</b>	42
<b>4.7.2.</b>	45
<b>4.7.3.</b>	47
<b>4.7.4.</b>	49
<b>5.</b>	51
<b>6.</b>	53
<b>7.</b>	54

2

## List of Tables

Table 1: Analytical Frameworks and Participatory Tools	8
Table 2: Number of respondents per district	10
Table 3: Number FGD Participants	11
Table 4: Key Informants Interviewed	12
Table 5: Number of Survey Respondents	14
Table 6: Education of Heads of Households	15
Table 7: Estimated number of people within interviewed households per ages and sex	16
Table 8: Percentage of people responsible for domestic tasks in the household per gender	17
Table 9: Gender of the people responsible for domestic tasks in the household	18
Table 10: Men and Women Participation in Productive Activities	20
Table 11: Responsible for tasks, such as soil/earth preparation, crop management harvest/post-harvest and sale; fishing, transport, processing	21
Table 12: Responsible for tasks, such as harvest, sell products	22
Table 13: Daily Activity Clock	24
Table 14: Seasonal Calendar	27
Table 15: Men and Women Who Ever Benefited From finances	28
Table 16: Explain why you think man/women has easier access to loan	29
Table 17: Decision maker on use of household financial resources	30
Table 18: Responsible for purchasing domestic items	31
Table 19: Women participation in design of the law or development of the marine resources management plan	33
Table 20: Access to legislation&policies and training in coastal marine resource management and adaptation to climate change	34
Table 21: Respondents confidence about security in ownership of community land	35
Table 22: Respondents confidence about security in ownership of family land tenure	36
Table 23: Respondents perception about equal right of access for women and man	37
Table 24: Respondents perception about women's right of land entitlement and control	38
Table 25: Frequency of Land Conflict Ever Experienced by Respondents	38
Table 26: How Land Conflict Were Resolved	39
Table 27: Women Influence of Community Decision Making Over Community Land	40
Table 28: Women Influence of Community Decision Making Over Family Land	41
Table 29: Ever experienced gender based violence	42
Table 30: Pontencial impacts and risks of project	45

## List of Figures

ADPP Photo 1: Photos of Focus Group Discussion sessions	11
Figure 2: Education of respondents	14
Figure 3: Attitudes of Gender Based Violence Victims	44
Figure 4:: Integrated GBV response flowchart - post-violence scenario (GoM, 2012)	48

## List of acronyms

ADPP	Aid for the Development of People for People
AMA	Associação do Meio Ambiente (Environmental Association)
CCP	Conselho Comunitário de Pesca (Community Fishing Council)
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAM	Gender Analysis Matrix
GBV	Gender Based Violence
KII	Key Interview informants
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
UEM	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

## Acknowledgements

This report was produced for ADPP. It was prepared under contract between WCS and ADPP for the implementation of the Blue Future project. The contents are the responsibility of the consultants, and do not necessarily reflect the views of ADPP.

We especially appreciated the support and guidance from the WCS team, especially Hugo Costa and Carlos Meirinhos, who provided guidelines, relevant documents for desk review, reviewed the documents and timely provided constrictive and helpful recommendations.



## Key Gender Equality Concept Definitions

#	Term	Definition
1	Sex	Morphological differences related with reproductive function between individuals from the same specie determined by nature.
2	Gender	Socially and culturally constructed male and female roles and responsibilities. Roles and responsibilities change over time and vary between communities
3	Gender and culture	Culture defines how women, men, girls and boys should behave and act at the individual, family and community level. It determines the status of and power relations between women, men, girls and boys.
4	Gender bias and stereotyping	Gender bias occurs when views and attitudes assign a greater importance to one sex over the other. A stereotype is “a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.” It can be based on an individual’s physical attributes (e.g., age, sex or race) or on intangible aspects such as religion and culture.
5	Gender roles	Society ascribes activities to men and women based on perceived differences that are maintained through gender division of labour. These roles are assigned early in life “through identification with specific characteristics associated with being male or female.”
6	Gender division of labour	This refers to how work is organized in a community, how it is divided among women and men through gender socialization within the culture they live in.
7	Productive Role	Related to the production of goods and ROLE services; can be paid or unpaid
8	Reproductive Role	Relates to housework, caring for household members and ROLE maintaining the home; unpaid
9	Community Role	Community participation in collective activities, ceremonies or ROLE feasts, political representation; often unpaid, but may be paid in certain cases for men involved in political events
10	Access	refers to the right or opportunity to use resources and to enjoy benefits
11	Control	is the ability to decide how resources or benefits will be used.
12	Practical needs	Needs that can be considered as immediate necessities for both women and men (basic needs such as water, food, income, shelter and health care). Initiatives that only aim to meet practical needs seek to respond to issues arising from inadequate living conditions
13	Strategic interests	Pertain to the relative status of women and men within their society, and examples include initiatives to promote strategic interests include protection from domestic violence, closing wage gaps and increasing women’s decision-making opportunities.
14	Fishing gear	Any artifact or instrument intended for fishing. (SEP. Fisheries Law)
15	Fishing Centers	Any permanent or temporary location where vessels of fisheries are regularly guarded and/or where the catch is cleared
16	Fish conservation	Every process of maintaining the natural or desirable state of the fish, neutralizing or reducing the effect of bacteria or enzymes in order to increase the conservation time



## Executive Summary

### Objectives and Methods

The gender study seeks to identify and explain inequalities between women and men, members of households in fishing communities in the districts of Mossuril, Memba and Nacala-a-Velha, while describing gender norms and power relations. The study also aims to examine potential disparities in the benefits generated by the project, as well as the ways in which possible negative and positive impacts will be experienced by men and women.

The study design was based on a combination analytical framework, namely: (i) Gender Guide Gender-responsive guidance for coastal conservation and sustainable fisheries projects, developed by Blue Action Fund in September 2020; (ii) Harvard Gender Analysis Framework and (iii) Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook, Informing community-based adaptation, resilience and gender equality (CARE, Version II, 2019). The gender study was based on combined quantitative and qualitative methods and a participatory approach. More specifically the data collection included: desk review, households survey with 513 participants (241 females, 272 males) using a 43-question questionnaire, focus group discussion (with 61 females and 36 males) using a questionnaire containing 4 sections and a total of 29 questions, interview of 28 key informants namely CCPs with a 15-question guide and SDAE, SDPI and Community Leaders with an 8-question guide.

### Findings

In general, the Gender Analysis shows that customary norms, mainly in rural communities, attribute greater power to men, meaning that women have: (i) overburden in domestic rather than productive activities, (ii) less access and control over productive resources, (iii) less access to education and economic services, including income generating activities, loans and (iv) lower access to decision making over natural resources, including lang, fisheries management.

Women and girls are assigned to the most regular non-productive and burdensome domestic activities, such as: fetching firewood, fetching water, house cleaning, cook meals, and taking care of children/elderly people. In productive activities, women spend more time in farming (with partial participation of men), helping pulling fishing nets and in collecting invertebrates, and few of artisanal works (make straw beds, make mats), burn charcoal, cook and sale meals, biscuits, drinks. In the other side, men are the one in charge of most productive activities, such as fishing, handling the harvest, and taking decisions on use of incomes.

Seasonal tasks are strongly related to the seasons, determined mainly by rainy, temperature and winds seasons. December up to March are the months of rainy with higher temperatures, and April through July are cold and windy months.

- ✓ Agriculture: women are busy in farming in most of the months. The main farming season are the rainy and hot months, between December and March, in which farmers grow their staple food crops, namely cereals and legumes. Then, follows cold and dry season (April-August), when farmers grow horticulture, especially in lower lands. Men join the wives during grains harvests' time (September-January) and devote partially their time to control the production and storage. In general men join their wives in low fishing months, especially in close season.

- ✓ Fishing and Sale of Fish: The fishing and selling of fish activities are carried out throughout the year, and slowdown in the peak of rain (December-February) when observing the closed season for shrimp (interdicting bottom trawl, beach seine) and mangrove crabs fisheries and winds (May-August), for safety reasons. Men spend more time fishing, and women also help pull nets, collect invertebrates, carry the fish home or help selling.
- ✓ Firewood and charcoal: Cutting of firewood and production of charcoal are carried out mainly by men year round, with greater intensity in the dry season (May-November), firstly due to access to the cutting areas as well as the availability of dry branches.

Though unaffected by the seasonal calendar, mangrove forests have proven to be of utmost importance for maintaining the living conditions of coastal communities. These ecosystems offer services ranging from their ecosystem role in maintaining marine diversity as they serve as nurseries or hiding places for various species, to the use of their canopies for honey production, branches and trunks for firewood or house construction stakes, as well as their substrates for collecting animals like the mangrove crab (*Scylla serrata*). In the study's covered areas, it's evident that ecosystem services are a source of income through the collection and sale of seafood, directly or indirectly affecting women.

Results shows that, in general, very low percentage of respondents ever got finance (4.1%), with even lower percentage of women (0.8%) when compared to men who claim they ever got it (7%). More than half (66.5%) respondents argue that accessing loans is easier for men compared to women. Decisions about the purchase of fishing material/equipment, agricultural inputs and other productive goods are taken by men alone (67.5%), sometimes with their spouses' opinion (22.4%), except in female headed households.

Asked about decision-making bodies on access, use and management of coastal and marine resources exist in the community about 57.15 said CCP, 12.9% said Captania, 4.7% mentioned combination of two of more among CCP, Captania, Marine Policy, IDEPA, Community Leaders, SDAE. About 16% said they are not aware of any decision-making body. In general, there is gender inequality in membership of CCPs, comprising less than 30% of female members in most cases. In fact, 59.2% of respondents stated that women are not involved in the design of the law or development of the marine resources management plan at local/district or provincial level. About 40.7% of respondents stated that women are involved in dissemination of relevant legislation and policies regarding marine resources. The determining factor for low participation in decision making is lack of awareness of legislation, policies and institutions for enforcement.

In Memba, Mossuril and Nacala-a-Velha there are traditional customs and practices or use rights that affect women's or men's access to and control over marine and coastal resources, as confirmed by nearly half (48.9%) respondents. One of the norms is that women should not regularly share spaces with male. When they are in menstrual period they should isolate themselves from other people. Most of the community (58.9% of respondents) have access to information about legislation and policies regulating natural and fisheries or marine resources, although 41.1% do not have it. Training in coastal marine resource management and adaptation to climate change, is not comprehensive, benefiting only 25% of community with 17% among women.



Conflict over land is a common issue in development or implementation of conservation projects. Respondents were asked how they perceive security in access to community land in their villages, especially community ownership of land that has not yet been allocated or entitled to specific people or households. More than half (65%) are worried to some extent, because they allegedly have lost some portions of land or they fear future threats that may result in losing lands. Asked about the source of threats they perceive which lead to loss of community land, they mentioned: government decisions, investors, community leaders. Furthermore, about more than half (52.4%) stated that they are worried to some extent on the land tenure of their families, some alleged fearing future potential threats (46.75%) and others argued present threats, including recent experiences of actual losses (5.7%).

Land conflicts are not common, impacting about 27.8% of the community although some respondents shared more than one conflict. Such conflicts include limits/boundaries (19%), entitlement (6%) and right of use of land (5%).

The 154 respondents who reported experiences of land conflicts were asked how the dispute was resolved. Nearly half (48.1%) respondents said conflicts are resolved among the parties involved with help of friends, neighbors or relatives, then follows resolution among parties in dispute with no intervention or other (36.4%). Just 19.5% of land conflicts are resolved with /mediation of local leaders and few (8.4%) with government intervention. These may be opening space for continued conflicts or even systematic violation of the law, in favor of people with power over members of the community. In fact, 39 out of 155 conflicts shared respondents, had not been resolved until the date of the survey. This is critical, in a context where most people have no formal land entitlement and 85.8% of respondents said they believe that communities have capacity to resolve land conflicts its own. This could also indicate lack of information of existing institutions and more secure procedures for land conflict resolution.

In Mossuril, land conflicts are observed on the beach of Chocas Mar, where the owner sells to two buyers, however, it is up to the SDPI (District Infrastructure Services) to manage this type of conflict. With regard to land, there are also conflicts related to the invasion of goats in someone else's territory (machambas), in these cases the SDAE meets with the parties to enter into agreements and refund the damages.

Respondents were asked to state their agreement with the following statement: "Women should have the same access as men to social, economic and political resources and opportunities". In general, 81% agree and 13% disagree, 6% are not sure. Results across districts are consistent between 11-13% of disagreement, except for Nacala-a-Velha where about 25% respondents said they disagree with the above statement of equal rights for women and men. Close look on the data, reveal that those who disagree are mostly males (25% males and 1% female), equally shared by young and adults. A follow up question was asked to respondents, to state their agreement to the following statement: "Women should be able to own and control land and resources in their own name". About 81% stated that they agree, 14% disagree and 5% are unsure. Among project target areas, Nacala-a-Velha has higher percentage of respondents who disagree (23%), followed by Mossuril (13%) and Memba (10%). Almost all those who disagree are male respondents (26% compared to 1% female).

Asked how they characterize women's current level of influence in community land decision-making over community land issues, about 40.8% said women have no influence, other 43.5% stated that women had some, but limited influence compared to man. Among female





respondents more than half (54.3%) stated that women have no influence and 30.6% said women have less influence in decision making about community land.

About 38.3% said women have no influence in decision-making on family lands, 47.7% said women have less influence compared to men. About 49.3% of female respondents stated that women have no influence and 34.9% said women has limited influence compared to men. Again, this is critical, especially because 85.8% of respondents still believe that communities have capacity to resolve land conflicts its own, since this might be perpetuating gender imbalance in decision making over access and use of land, both at community and family level.

Respondents were asked if they ever experienced gender-based violence, and 20.7% out of total said yes. Unsurprisingly more female respondents (26.6%) reported experiencing gender base violence compared to male (15.4%). Youth respondents seemingly experience more frequent gender based violence (24.7%) compared to adults (14.2%). Probably the percentage of people of responded affirmatively might be conservative, especially among female, given the social norms, and with influence of the locally dominant religion, in which women is seen as man's servant. Efforts were made to explain the types of situation that could be regarded as gender-based violence. Enumerators asked if the respondent ever experience situations of being physically abused, disrespected or any experience that could not have happened if the person were of different sex. However, the concept of gender-based violence is a bit broad, and some respondents may not have considered other occurrences as abuse. The other fact is that respondents may have feared sharing such information, because its sensitive, even though privacy, and confidentiality were granted. Presumably the reported figure represents more of physical expression of gender-based violence, and other verbal and psychological ones may have been missed.

When asked about the attitude of the victims towards gender-based violence, most said they did nothing about it. This is a bit surprising, especially because 82.7% of respondents claim to be aware of existence of institutions to support victims of gender-based violence. These could mean that, even though institutions are there, and people might be aware, for some reason they are not using the services. Some factors driving gender relations are deep rooted and have been shaping people's behaviors along various generations, and more efforts in awareness raising of victims, perpetrators and institutions are important. These required a continued effort, engaging various socials groups and institutions, schools, religious and socio-economic groups.



## Recommendations

### Raising awareness and social education on equal rights

- ✓ Establish a partnership with community radios to create a program with the aim of disseminating legislation and regulatory policies and management of marine and coastal resources;
- ✓ Work with local radio stations to disseminate information about the rights of women and men, awareness raising to eradicate gender-based violence; Raise awareness for men and women about equal rights of gainful employment, equal pay and the right to decide how their income is spent.

### Contribute to gender equity through women's economic empowerment actions

- ✓ Train the community in business planning and financial management with a greater focus on women;
- ✓ Carry out vocational trainings (example: sewing, hairdressing, poultry, fishing and others) mainly for women;
- ✓ Partner with credit institutions to create specific lines of credit for women;
- ✓ Finance businesses specifically for women such as selling cookies, meals, and encourage women to sell their products at fairs;
- ✓ Support women business in commercialization of fish, provide means of fish conservation, such as cold systems, production of ice for sale, coolers for transporting and handling fish during sale;
- ✓ Support other business suggested for women such as sale of clothing, stalls selling food and nonfood items (biscuits, soap, oil, fuel).

### Contribute to gender equity through political empowerment - participation in decision-making

- ✓ Ensure all people involved in the project, including women, participate in decision-making, including organizing themselves into groups such as fishermen's groups, water management groups, waste management groups, etc.
- ✓ Raise awareness among community members on the importance of women's participation in decision-making on productive resources and income;
- ✓ Raise awareness among CCP members on the importance of including women in committees and in the planning and decision-making process on the management of marine and fisheries resources;
- ✓ Raise awareness among the bodies responsible for designing laws and/or developing management plans for marine and coastal resources and the community at large for greater involvement of women in designing laws and/or developing management plans for marine and coastal resources;
- ✓ Train or give lectures on legislation and regulatory policies and management of marine and coastal resources;

### Land Conflict Management

- ✓ Train the community to prevent and manage land conflicts, including disseminate information on policies, regulations and land conflict resolution bodies;
- ✓ Assist the government with dissemination of legal information and regulations, and facilitate the assignment of DUATs to the community;



- ✓ Aware the community on the importance of women having access to land and other natural resources.

Contribute to the elimination of gender violence in projects financed by Blue Action:

- ✓ Empower women/girls - strengthen the capacity of government actors to respect, protect and fulfill the human rights of everyone across the gender spectrum. On the other hand, it facilitates the empowerment of women and marginalized groups such as adolescents to claim their rights.
- ✓ Theoretical insights - awareness of the social dimension of gender and sex - Will serve to raise critical awareness of the social dimensions of sex and gender.

The Blue Future project aims to support business initiatives in communities, by providing assistance, resources, and training in entrepreneurship and business management, the project seeks to empower community members. Unintended consequences of the project might include incidences of Gender Based Violence. These are specific potential GBV that may occur:

- ✓ The presence of economic activities projects can facilitate the emergence of economically empowered individuals (compared to the majority), especially men, which can lead to situations of early/forced marriages, sexual harassment and abuse, and transactional sex.
- ✓ Women will demand more time to perform other activities in CCPs, decision making bodies, business and will challenge gender roles and division of work; This will challenge to idea that women should have limited exposure to crowds, interaction with people (especially men); This may end up in gender-based violence;
- ✓ By promoting girls and women's right for education, participation in economic, social and governance some people (especially powerful men) may perceive that their culture is being disrespected or disrupted; And this may result in domestic violence;
- ✓ Violence against female CCP members by law offenders (threatening, physical and emotional);
- ✓ Misinterpretation of the empowerment may lead women to fail to respect their husbands and this may end up in gender-based violence;
- ✓ Men may misinterpret the women empowerment or fear changes in roles, including women being available for domestic activities; The challenge of deep-rooted gender norms may result in conflicts between women and their spouses;
- ✓ Men might resist allowing women to have economic power, fearing his position of household leader (owner of resources and in charge of decision making) is being challenged, and therefore his response to this may result in gender-based violence;
- ✓ Men might demand that funds go to the man to control (true for husbands, fathers, brothers).
- ✓ Dissemination of the legal and institutional framework against gender-based violence will likely increase the number of reported cases, and this will create more tension, which may result in divorces, at least in the short term;
- ✓ The creation of MPA can lead to less access to marine resources, at least in short term. Then, increased pressure to find alternative livelihoods, some challenge in adaptation to new situation may create an environment of tension within households;
- ✓ More people arrested for committing offenses against marine protected area;



## I. Introduction and Background

The shorelines of Mozambique contain some of the most biodiverse marine systems in the world—mangroves, seagrasses, and coral reefs—that support the livelihoods of millions of people and are increasingly in need of protection and sustainable management in response to impacts from human activity and climate change. The Blue Future Project aims to support the Mozambican Oceanographic Institute (InOM) to develop and submit to the Mozambican Government a proposal and create a new, sustainable-use MPA in the coastal area of the Districts of Memba, Mossuril and Nacala-a-Velha—covering an area of at least 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> and potentially much larger—that includes a network of well-operated community-managed fishing areas.

The project also focuses on enhancing priority ecosystem services through ecosystem-based adaptations that reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of local communities to climate change impacts, aid coastal protection and support resource-based livelihoods, especially fisheries, contributing to national climate and conservation targets. Specific project outcomes include: (1) improved resilience of climate relevant ecosystems through increased protection and management; and (2) improved resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities.

The gender study seeks to identify and explain inequalities between women and men, members of households in fishing communities in the districts of Mossuril, Memba and Nacala-a-Velha, while describing gender norms and power relations. It also aims to assess whether the project disproportionately impacts women and men in the communities positively or negatively. The gender study results will inform the development of the Blue Future project's Gender Action Plan. The analysis was focused on gender roles, rights, including inequalities that may be hidden at first glance, the main barriers as well as opportunities for access, use and management of coastal and marine resources including decision making, by men and women from the communities of the three districts. Additionally, the findings will contribute to understanding the current challenges of biodiversity conservation in the existing and proposed new marine protected area in the coastal area of the Districts of Memba, Nacala-a-Velha and Mossuril. The gender assessment results, and gender action plan are summarized in this report.



## 2. Gender Study Framework

Gender study was carried out in the districts of Memba, Mossuril and Nacala-a-Velha, in randomly sampled communities targeted by the project. The study design was based on a combination analytical framework, namely: (i) Gender Guide Gender-responsive guidance for coastal conservation and sustainable fisheries projects, developed by Blue Action Fund in September 2020; (ii) Harvard Gender Analysis Framework and (iii) Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook, Informing community-based adaptation, resilience and gender equality (CARE, Version II, 2019). The table 1, describes each of the frameworks.

Table 1: Analytical Frameworks and Participatory Tools

Framework	Description
Gender Guide Gender-responsive guidance for coastal conservation and sustainable fisheries projects, developed by Blue Action Fund in September 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Gender roles and responsibilities;</li> <li>✓ Information on who in the community possesses what knowledge and expertise, which can be built on to promote sustainable development of marine resources;</li> <li>✓ Access to (use rights) and control (decision-making rights) of resources and livelihood assets;</li> <li>✓ Benefit sharing: focus on how women and men will be affected and how gender or other social categories affects who bears the costs and who reaps the benefits of the proposed intervention.</li> </ul>
Harvard Gender Analysis Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Activity profile – was tasks are delivered by men and women</li> <li>✓ Daily activity clock (24-hour day activity),</li> <li>✓ Seasonal calendar of activities;</li> <li>✓ Access &amp; control of resources, decision making over access and use of resources in the communities and households;</li> </ul>
Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook, Informing community-based adaptation, resilience and gender equality (CARE, Version II, 2019)	<p>I) Resource &amp; hazard mapping: participants listed local habitats and livelihood resources as a basis for discussion about climate hazards and how it affects men and women.</p> <p>II) Seasonal calendar: participants created a seasonal calendar of farming, fishing and other activities as a basis for discussion about how men and women are affected by extreme dry season or wet season weather events, and changes around seasonal climate.</p> <p>III) Historical timeline: participants (elders) created a timeline of major national and local events as a basis for discussing historic climate events (e.g. cyclones, droughts), how they affected the community, men and women, as well as how they coped or adapted.</p> <p>IV) Vulnerability matrix: Participants inserted (i) main livelihood activities carried out by men and women (ii) the greatest hazards to each, into a matrix, and rate the hazards. This helped contextualizing climate hazards amongst other hazards.</p>



### 3. Gender Study Data Collection Methods

The gender study was based on combined quantitative and qualitative methods and a participatory approach, as described in the subsections 3.1-3.4 below.

#### 3.1. Desk Review

The study methods included review of various documents, such as books, and articles that discussed issues and actions to address gender inequality in biodiversity conservation programs as well as the project internal reports developed, and others developed by other conservation partners working in the region.

Specifically, the following documents were reviewed:

- ✓ Project design, activity plan, logical framework and other relevant documents;
- ✓ Prior assessments of relevant socioeconomic and environmental aspects of the project's area of interest, including WCS report on socio-economic exploratory assessment carried out in 2020, baseline socioeconomic household survey conducted by IUCN/RARE in 2021;
- ✓ Scientific articles with information on the global, regional scope, including the Mozambican context regarding the different approaches to gender analysis;
- ✓ Reports and relevant documents from the Government of Mozambique for background information and establishing the socio-economic and political context;
- ✓ Documents or reports from other research in the target areas;
- ✓ Gender Guide Gender-responsive guidance for coastal conservation and sustainable fisheries projects, Blue Action Fund (September 2020);
- ✓ Manual on Gender Analysis Tools, Biruktayet Assefa and Nina de Roo, 2015;
- ✓ Climate Vulnerability and Activity Analysis Handbook, Informing community-based adaptation, resilience and gender equality (CARE, Version II, 2019).

Desk review allowed to explore existing information of previous relevant studies on gender versus fisheries, biodiversity, climate change in Mozambique or other comparable contexts. These include exploring typical issues identified, actions recommended and experiences on gender mainstreaming in coastal and marine resources management and biodiversity conservation programs.

## 3.2. Field Work

The fieldwork was carried out between April 19 and May 5, 2023 being 19 to 27 of April in the district of Mossuril, 27th to 30th in the district of Memba and 2nd to 5th of May in the district of Nacala-a-Velha. A total of 16 days of research was carried out in the study area by 7 male and 7 female respondents. The fieldwork methods used were: household surveys, focus group discussion and questionnaire to key informants. These methods are described in the subsections below and each is designed to inform the indicators that were included in the project logframe and various project components such as community and CCP training and investment, Climate Vulnerability Assessment, Mapping land and MPA proposal and Management Plan.

### 3.2.1. Household Survey

The household survey was designed to collect socio-demographic information and gender specific questions, through a questionnaire (attachment 1). The tool combined close-ended questions to measure tangible variables, and a few open-ended questions helped to gather explanatory information behind specific knowledge, attitudes and practices.

The sampling for household's survey followed three main stages:

- I) A sample size was calculated considering 95% of confidence and error margin of 5%. The minimal sample size for que gender query was 380; In fact, 380 people were interviewed in target communities in Memba, Mossuril and Nacala-a-Velha, then about 133 people were interviewed as a reference/control in Nacala-a-Velha (table 2).

Table 2: Number of respondents per district

Sex	Mossuril	Memba	Nacala-a-Velha (Intervention Area)	Nacala-a-Velha (Reference Area)	Total
Female	100	55	20	67	241
Male	115	70	20	66	272
Total	215	125	40	133	513

- II) The communities were selected randomly based on a systematic random sampling, by selecting names of communities from a list, based on fixed interval, starting from a random number, between one and sampling interval.
- III) Respondents were recruited in each of the sampled villages, using snowball method, whereby the first respondent who met the inclusion criteria indicated the following one. Below are the inclusion criteria: (I) Be resident in communities within project implementation area of Memba, Mossuril and Nacala-a-Velha, at least during 12 months before the survey; (II) Be a user of coastal and marine resources.

Efforts were made to recruit balanced number of male and female respondents;

### 3.2.2. Focus Group Discussion

The FGD followed a guide prepared according to the gender framework analysis (attachment 2) and was facilitated by four team members, in two groups of two males that worked with male groups and one of two females that worked with female groups. A total of 97 people (61 female, 36 males) participated in 8 sessions of Focus Groups Discussion (FGD) in the districts of Mossuril, Memba and Nacala-a-Velha and discussed about gender roles in access, coastal resources management and vulnerability (table 3).

Table 3: Number FGD Participants

Districts	Communities	Number of Participants		
		Females	Males	Total Per District
Mossuril	Cabaceira Pequena	13		49
	Namiripi		12	
	Cabaceira Grande		12	
	Rathane	12		
Memba	Fungo	12	12	36
	Baixo Pinda	12		
Nacala-a-Velha	Mujo	12		12
Total Number of FGD Sessions		5	3	8
Total Number of participants		61	36	97

Information was recorded on flipcharts and paper/notebooks, and at the end of each day the team members reviewed the notes, categorized findings into thematic areas and made transcription to the laptop, with quotes and findings highlighted.



ADPP Photo 1: Photos of Focus Group Discussion sessions

### 3.2.3. Interview of Key Informants





The consultants conducted Key informants’ interviews in Nacala-a-Velha, Memba and Mossuril. The respondents were typically respondents that were familiar with biodiversity, protection and conservation and social safeguards, also those who have a role to play or have specific interest in the project .

The interviews were conducted using guides with open questions on gender roles, access, use and management of marine resources. A total of 28 key informants were interviewed, including the SDAE (3), CCP (10), SDPI (2) department of environment and community leaders (13) in the districts of Mossuril, Memba and Nacala-a-Velha (table 4).

Table 4: Key Informants Interviewed

District	Memba	Mossuril	Nacala-a-Velha	Total
Government officials SDAE	1	2		3
Government officials SDPI	1	1		2
Community leaders	4	6	3	13
Leaders of CCP/ fishers’ organizations	4	5	1	10
<b>Total Key Informants</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>

### 3.3. Ethical Considerations

Prior to data collection the assessment team members attended a one-hour training on ethical/social safeguards for collecting data from human subjects, facilitated by WCS. A credential letter was issued by WCS, explaining the objective of the assignment and list of team members, and it was presented to the district government and community leader prior to data collection. The household interviews and focus group discussions were held in local language (Makua), whereby two male team members conducted male FGD and two female team members conducted female FGD; The following ethical principles were observed: provision of full information on the research to participants, grant free participation (right of accepting or refusing), privacy (non-disclose of contacts), confidentiality (non-disclosed of content out of research team). The team adopted a dress code that conforms with local habits.



### 3.4. Data Quality Assurance

An inception report was developed in English discussed and approved by ADPP. A research protocol was developed, submitted and approved by WCS's Internal review Board (IRB). All team members were trained in Social Safeguards & Conservation Social Sciences by the Blue Future team (ESMS manager).

Data collection was supervised by senior consultants with adequate and complementary expertise and experience. Twelve (12) enumerators (6 male, 6 female) with relevant education and experience were hired and trained. The training was delivered in two days, April 13 and 15 at ADPP Office in Nacala Porto and covered: i) briefing on blue action project, ii) objectives of the study, iii) familiarization with tools, iv) discussion and interpretation of question in local language (Makua), v) interview practice in pairs, vi) data record into the tablets using Kobo Toolbox and submission to the cloud-based database.

The team adopted the following strategies of data quality control:

- Surveys were conducted with tablets, through KoboCollect application, with a control mechanism to reduce data omission and inconsistency. Enumerators had access to enter and save data, and supervisors had access to administrator's functions, allowing access and modifying submitted data and download database;
- To fine-tune tablets programming and generate a final version which was then used to the actual survey a pilot survey, was conducted on April 17 in Mossuril, community of Chocas Mar
- Supervisors monitored enumerators, and addressed any questions during interviews;
- Supervisors performed daily meetings, regular data checks and recording notes.
- Conduct end day meetings with the whole team to check completed household interview, submit data in the cloud, verify notes from focus group discussions, key informants and observations made as well as to share relevant insights for further considerations during analysis and report writing;
- Team leader and supervisors downloaded a partial database to check data completion, structure and trends to spot any issue that may needed immediate correction in the field.

### 3.5. Data Analysis

A household survey database was generated from KoboCollect application and converted to Microsoft Excel where the cleaning was carried out (removal of outliers). Statistical applications SPSS and STATA Version 12, and Excel were used to calculate the indicators. Data from different sources was triangulated, namely survey, focus group discussion, key informants, secondary data and a full report was written.

## 4. Key findings

## 4.1. Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Their Households

The interviews were responded by a balanced number of male and female, 241 young and adult women (47%) and 272 young and adult male (53%) and this was consistent across the districts (table 5).

Table 5: Number of Survey Respondents

District	Gender of Respondents				Total (N)
	Female		Male		
Mossuril	100	46.5%	115	53.5%	215
Memba	55	44.0%	70	56.0%	125
Nacala-a-Velha	20	50.0%	20	50.0%	40
Nacala-a-Velha (Referência)	66	49.6%	67	50.4%	133
Total	241	47%	272	53%	513

Above half respondents (58.7%) are heads of household (49.7% male and 9.0% female). In general, the respondents have limited education. About 28% did not go to school and 34% attended some years of primary school. The most educated respondents, include 29% interviewed people who claim to have completed primary school and 9% who at least attended secondary school (figure 2).

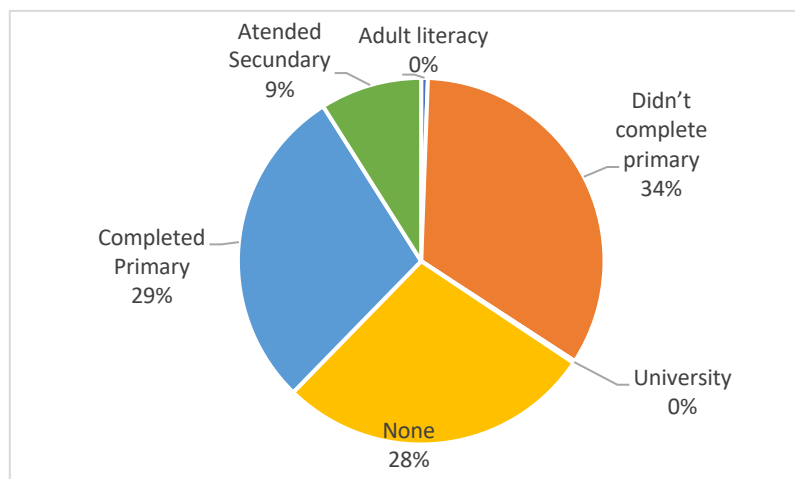


Figure 2: Education of respondents



Above half interviewed households (61.6%) are headed by people aged between 18 and 35 years old, and 38.5% are headed by people with 35 years old and above.

Among heads of the 513 interviewed households, 25.1% completed primary education, 9.0% attended secondary, 0.2% have a degree and these combines the 34.3% of the heads of households with education. The others include 27.7% who attended few years of primary school, 0.6% who attended adult literacy and others more than 20% who didn't go to school. These means, nearly half heads of households might have challenges reading and writing.

Looking across gender, there is noticeable higher percentage of male heads of households who have any education compared to females (table 6). More than half (56.5%) female heads of households didn't go to school (16.5% among males). About 55% of male heads have attended with primary and secondary education (only 30.4% female), with 25.9% whom have completed (17.4% female).

Table 6: Education of Heads of Households

Level of education of the head of household	Gender of household head?				General	
	Female		Male			
None	26	56.5%	77	16.5%	103	20.1%
I don't know	0	0.0%	89	19.1%	89	17.3%
Adult literacy	3	6.5%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
Did not complete primary education	6	13.0%	136	29.1%	142	27.7%
Completed primary	8	17.4%	121	25.9%	129	25.1%
Secondary	3	6.5%	43	9.2%	46	9.0%
Higher level	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Total (N)	46	100%	467	100%	513	



From the accumulated total members of interviewed households, noticeably more than half members (57.2%) are aged between 0 and 17 years old, with (60% Memba, 58% Mossuril, 54% Nacala-a-Velha). Children and youth comprise most of the residents of the target communities (table 7).

Table 7: Estimated number of people within interviewed households per ages and sex

Ages and Sex of Total Members of Interviewed Households	Total		Memba		Mossuril		Nacala-a-Velha	
	Total Accumulated Number	%	Total Accumulated Number	%	Total Accumulated Number	%	Total Accumulated Number	%
Children and young people from 0 to 17 years old (Male)	895	30.5%	222	31.8%	418	31.1%	50	29.8%
Children and young people from 0 to 17 years old (Female)	783	26.7%	196	28.0%	362	26.9%	40	23.8%
Adults, 18 to 64 years old (Male)	605	20.6%	137	19.6%	276	20.5%	38	22.6%
Adults, 18 to 64 years old (Female)	609	20.7%	137	19.6%	268	19.9%	37	22.0%
Elderly, 65 years and older (Male)	20	0.7%	2	0.3%	10	0.7%	2	1.2%
Elderly, 65 years and older (Female)	24	0.8%	5	0.7%	11	0.8%	1	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2936</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

## 4.2. Activity profile for Men and Women

### 4.2.1. Domestic Tasks

Respondents of the survey were asked about the gender of the household member responsible for domestic tasks, such as: Cleaning, fetching firewood, fetching water, preparing food, taking care of children/elderly people, washing clothes. In general, 60% said its female member, 38% said both and 2.1% said men (table 8).

About 87.6% of female respondents said these tasks are delivered by female household member and only 12.0% among female respondents said both (table 8). The statement from female respondents seems more trustworthy, because its consistent with feedback from key informants and FGD, in that they are the ones going through the overburden of domestic work and prevented from participating in other social and economic activities.

Table 8: Percentage of people responsible for domestic tasks in the household per gender

Disaggregation	Both	Female	Male	Total			
General	194	38%	308	60.0%	11	2.1%	513
Intervention vs control							
Reference	49	36.84%	83	62.41%	1	0.75%	133
Intervention	145	38.16%	225	59.21%	10	2.63%	380
District							
Membra	53	42.40%	69	55.20%	3	2.40%	125
Mossuril	80	37.21%	130	60.47%	5	2.33%	215
Nacala-a-Velha	12	30.00%	26	65.00%	2	5.00%	40
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	49	36.84%	83	62.41%	1	0.75%	133
Sex							
Female	29	12.03%	211	87.55%	1	0.41%	241
Male	165	60.66%	97	35.66%	10	3.68%	272
Age groups							
18 - 35	94	47.72%	102	51.78%	1	0.51%	197
>35	100	31.65%	206	65.19%	10	3.16%	316
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>		<b>308</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>513</b>

The results from the survey were consistent with feedback from FGD, showing that female members (women and girls) are assigned to the most regular and burdensome domestic activities, such as: Fetch firewood, Make straw beds, Make mats, House cleaning, Fetch water, Cook meals

Make doors, Take care of the children, Washing clothes, Crush cereal, Sweep yard and men is mainly responsible for constructions and go to the market to make shopping (table 9).

Table 9: Gender of the people responsible for domestic tasks in the household

Domestic Tasks	Membra		Mossuril		Nacala-a-Velha	
	Men /boys	Women/ girls	Men/ boys	Women / girls	Men/ boys	Women / girls
Construction of houses, latrines, backyard	x		x		x	
Go to the market	x					x
Cut wood and grass for construction	x	x			x	
Fetch firewood			x	x		x
Make straw beds					x	
Make mats					x	
House cleaning		x		x		x
Fetch water		x		x		x
Cook meals		x		x		x
Make doors					x	
Take care of the children		x	x	x		x
Washing clothes		x		x		x
Crush cereal		x		x		
Sweep yard		x		x		



#### 4.2.2. Productive Activities

The survey results and feedback from FGD (table 10) indicates that there are key factors in allocation of tasks for men/boys and women/girls:

- ✓ There are types of works or tasks regarded by men as for male, which female can't perform, due to physical force required or perceived risk;
- ✓ Biological condition versus hygiene and sanitation condition (menstrual period, their emotional vulnerability);
- ✓ Other norms, reportedly associated with Muslim religion, according to which women were made to serve men, not to allowing mixing of people of different the sexes in regular activities;
- ✓ Jealousy of husbands, thus avoiding letting women engage in environment seen as male crowds;
- ✓ Preventing women from exposure to an environment conducive to the use of inappropriate language (such as insults during fishing activities);
- ✓ Activities associated with generation or use/control of incomes (money);
- ✓ Women are prevented from engaging in activities that expose her long periods out of home;

The responses were consistent for both intervention areas and the one of control, showing that the population essentially rely on farming and fish value chain. More specifically, the four main activities reported are (figure 3):

- ✓ Farming (reported by 93.8% in intervention and 96.2% in control area);
- ✓ Fishing (83.3% in intervention and 77.4% in control area);
- ✓ Collection of marine resources (55.0% in intervention and 63.8% in control area);
- ✓ Fish seller/trader/processor (57.0% in intervention and 54.5% in control area);

In general, the actual fishing activity is mainly done by men, however women are involved in catching invertebrates for consumptions and sale, sometimes help pulling the trawl, collecting and carrying out back home or processing fish. In the other side, women do most of the farming activity, with men involved partially. Men are often in charge of control of resources, such as purchase inputs, tools or fishing gear, harvest, storage, sale of fish and farming products.

Aside from fishing and farming there are few activities performed by females such as odd jobs, maid, make of mats. Contrarily men do more other income generating activities, such as small business (stalls), make and sell coal, motorcycle taxi, transportation of people and goods by boat, carpentry, make mats, ironwork, tailoring, mechanics, craftsmanship, barber shop, bake bread.





Table 10: Men and Women Participation in Productive Activities

Tasks	Membra	
	Men/boys	Women/girls
Fishing		
Making or repairing the fishing nets	X	X
<i>Actual fishing in the sea</i>	X	
<i>Pulling nets</i>	X	X
<i>Collect fish back home or to the market</i>		X
<i>Collect invertebrates and other marine resources</i>		X
<i>Sell invertebrates</i>		X
<i>Sell fish</i>	X	X
Agriculture	X	X
<i>Land preparation</i>	X	X
<i>Purchase inputs</i>	X	
<i>Seed, weeding</i>	X	X
<i>Harvest and carry the production back home</i>	X	X
<i>Taking care of grain storage</i>	X	
<i>Sale of farming products</i>	X	
Sell agricultural products	X	X
Odd jobs	X	X
Sale of meals		X
Trade (stalls)	x	
Sale clothes	X	
Make and sell Coal		
Motorcycle taxi	X	
Transportation of people and goods by boat	X	
Carpentry	X	
Make mats	X	X
Ironwork	X	
Tailoring	X	
Mechanics	X	
Maids		X
Craftsmanship	X	
Barber shop	X	
Bake bread	X	



The allocation of productive tasks was also assessed through the survey and the results were consistent with feedback from FGD, as discussed below.

A question was asked about the gender of the person responsible for the productive tasks, such as soil preparation, crop management in the field, harvest/post-harvest and sale; fishing, transport, processing and sale of fish. Only 10% answered “female member alone”. In general, more than half respondents (60%) said “both male and female”, 29% said “only male members”. Men and women devise tasks in productive work, especially when it requires substance labor. For instance, men would go fishing in the sea and women would collect the fish and carry home or to the market for sale. Women collect other marine resources for sale. The same thing happens in farming, where both share tasks of cleaning fields, seeding, weeding and harvesting. About 68.9% of female respondents said these activities are delivered by both male and female household members, 20.3% said it is carried out by female, and only 10.8% said is male’s duties (table 11).

Table 11: Responsible for tasks, such as soil/earth preparation, crop management harvest/post-harvest and sale; fishing, transport, processing

Disaggregation	Both	Female	Male	Total			
General	309	60%	53	10%	151	29%	513
District							
Memba	79	63.2%	14	11.2%	32	25.6%	125
Mossuril	125	58.1%	21	9.8%	69	32.1%	215
Nacala-a-Velha	22	55.0%	3	7.5%	15	37.5%	40
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	83	62.4%	15	11.3%	35	26.3%	133
Sex							
Female	166	68.9%	49	20.3%	26	10.8%	241
Male	143	52.6%	4	1.5%	125	46.0%	272
Age groups							
18 - 35	123	62.4%	18	9.1%	56	28.4%	197
>35	186	58.9%	35	11.1%	95	30.1%	316
Total	309		53		151		513

Similar studies also found that female fishing is very limited, since it is mostly for subsistence, with male fishing being highlighted as being of greater economic value, mainly due to poor access to fishing inputs, vessels, fishing areas and financing (Fernando et al., 2021).

In general, more than half of the respondents (57.9%) stated that tasks such as purchase of equipment, pay for labor on harvest, sell products, manage use of the income and selling



seafood are delivered by men, 32% said by both men and women, only 10% said by women (table 12). Probably, this is because these tasks involve direct control of resources, and men often will oversee it, except in female headed households (with no spouse).

Table 12: Responsible for tasks, such as harvest, sell products

Disaggregation	Both	Female	Male
General	37.82%	60.04%	2.14%
District			
Memba	36.00%	9.60%	54.40%
Mossuril	28.84%	8.37%	62.79%
Nacala-a-Velha	17.50%	10.00%	72.50%
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	37.59%	13.53%	48.87%
Sex			
Female	27.80%	20.33%	51.87%
Male	35.66%	1.10%	63.24%
Age groups			
18 – 35	36.04%	10.66%	53.30%
>35	29.43%	9.81%	60.76%

Feedback from both survey and the FGD reveals gender imbalances in a way tasks are shared amongst household members of female and male gender. In a typical day, woman wake up early and spending the morning on household chores, including fetching water, cooking and looking after children. Women and girls will then help with farm work in the afternoons. Girls and some boys help their mothers with domestic work from an early age. The female duties keep them most of the time at home and busy in taking care of the children, husband, the family health and house in general.

Construction happens occasionally, so male members have more time to engage in other social and economic activities, so men spend more time outside the home fishing, chatting with friends and drinking or looking for work. Men and boys generally have more free time than women and girls.

Another study also reported that the main productive contribution and time allocation of women in coastal areas lies in subsistence agriculture rather than fishing. However, women also fish and collect marine products, representing about 2% of the total number of permanent fishermen in the country, with some relevance in the provinces of Nampula and Inhambane. In artisanal fishing, the role of women is to produce for the direct consumption of their families. In the central and northern regions, women barter or trade any surplus locally, but



are rarely allowed to be more professionally involved in fish trading by their husbands as, according to their beliefs/culture, this would put them in uncontrolled contact with other men (Turpie J. and Wilson G., 2011).

In general, girls and women are responsible for unpaid household chores (i.e. cleaning, cooking, laundry, raising and caring for children and other family members in most households), which are not recognized as work in household statistics. Furthermore, they are primarily responsible for activities such as managing seeds, collecting food or medicinal plants, and processing and preparing food, while men manage incomes and profits and make decisions about resource allocation. This gendered division of roles is often the result of gender inequalities that limit women's rights to, ownership of, and access to land and other productive resources. In addition, it prevents women from acquiring up-to-date information and knowledge about natural resources and participating in decision-making related to their management (Kawarazuka, et al., 2016).

### 4.3. Daily activity clock

In general, girls and women are responsible for unpaid household chores (i.e., cleaning, cooking, laundry, raising and caring for children and other family members in most households), which are not recognized as work in household statistics by governments. Furthermore, they are primarily responsible for activities such as collecting food or medicinal plants, and processing and preparing food, while men manage incomes and profits and make decisions about resource allocation. Carry water is one of main daily activities, although lack of water is present in some communities as Yahaia and Lunga, where water is not easy available mainly during the dry season reducing the time that women and girls have available for other activities such as caring for children, generating income and school attendance equally detailed UNICEF, 2013 cited by Lorena Aguilar et al (2014).

The result of this survey is consistent with findings from other studies. In general, women and girls are responsible for collecting water and educating children about hygiene. Queuing at urban water sources or fetching water over long distances in more remote areas takes up a significant part of women's days, water collection and associated household chores (e.g., cleaning, cooking, laundry) tend to be women's work. (SOAWR, 2010 cited by Lorena Aguilar et al, 2014).

During focus group discussions, women and men listed the activity they usually do at certain times. It is possible to see in Table 13 that women are very involved in domestic activities and men are more involved in income generation activities and activities that require more strength.

Table 13: Daily Activity Clock

Time	Daily activities per gender	
	Women/girls	Men/boys



05:00	Farming; carry water; wash dishes; go to harvest; organize children to go to school; clean up the house; fetch firewood;	Go fishing; farming, house construction or maintenance; dig latrine;
06:00	Sweep indoors;	-
07:00	Husband's laundry;	Sell the products; sell seeds; Sell used clothing; seek odd jobs;
08:00	Sell maheu/water;	-
09:00	To cook; go sell food; collect fish or shellfish from fishermen;	sell fish
10:00	-	Buy seeds to sow;
11:00	Matapa/peanut pillar; selling cooked/prepared food;	Sell fish;
12:00	Preparing food/cooking;	Take a motorbike taxi;
13:00	Taking care of children/children;	-
14:00	-	Ironing clothes; organize the bathroom;
15:00	Charter water; go to madrasa	Fix yard; cut grass;
16:00	Organize the house; select products for the other harvest or the following harvest; Cook dinner;	Braiding fishing nets; repair their canoes;
17:00	Bathing the children;	Organize your fishing net and farming supplies
18:00	To have dinner; organize the equipment (hoe, bag) for another day of work on the machamba; Organize or shake up the place where your children go to sleep.	Go pray; Have dinner
19:00	Taking care of children and husband	Fishing
20:00	-	-
21:00	-	-
22:00	-	-
23:00	-	-
24:00	-	-



Boys (teenagers) help in fishing activities and some domestic activities that typically men does, such as house/latrine construction, fixing nets, go to the market, while girls of same age are engaged in domestic work, regularly performed by adult female household members (fetch wood, water, cook, help taking care of young children). Men are more engaged in income-generating activities and resources control than women. This gendered division of roles is often the result of gender inequalities that limit women's rights to, ownership of, and access to opportunities to develop financial acquire and economic stability. In addition, it prevents women from acquiring up-to-date information and knowledge about natural resources and participating in decision-making related to their management (Kawarazuka, et al., 2016).

Within the family, the male figure holds the financial power and is decisive in making decisions. It is up to the man to dedicate himself to the fishing activity, which he can alternate with agriculture. Because of the argument that the incursions into the sea are more burdened, he has the rest of the day for leisure. In Nampula, women in the rural coastal area practice subsistence fishing, collecting invertebrates and other sea fruits to cook and sell, alternating with agriculture. Furthermore, they have the obligation of taking care of the house, the children, cooking food, guiding the children's education as well as other family activities. It is visible the overload of tasks that falls upon them. Men's awareness of the need to support women in domestic chores is still a challenge within several families. However, it was identified the need to promote community awareness campaigns to reverse this scenario.

#### **4.4. Seasonal Calendar**

The division of tasks between men and women is not only different during daily activities but also during the annual cycle (table 14). Fishing and agriculture are the most important activities in the rural areas covered by the project, there are other income generating activities listed by the different communities and there is a clear distinction between their applicability to men and women. Seasonal tasks are strongly related to the seasons, determined mainly by rainy, temperature and winds seasons. December up to March are the months of rainy with higher temperatures, the April through July are cold and windy months.

##### Agriculture

The main farming season are the rainy and hot months, between December and March, in which farmers grow their staple food crops, namely cereals and legumes. Then follows cold and dry season (April-August), when farmers grow horticulture, especially in lower lands. Women spend more time in farming compared to men. Men join their wives in farming activities mainly during the months of November through December doing land preparation, then sow during December and January when rain comes. Then weeding and other crop management activities are carried out by women through the harvest.

Men join the wives during grains harvests time (March-July) and devote partially their time to control the production and storage. In general men join their wives in low fishing months, especially in close time.



### Fishing and Sale of Fish

The fishing and selling of fish activities are carried out throughout the year, and slow down in the picks of rain (December-February) and winds (May-August), for safety reasons.

### Firewood and charcoal

Cutting of firewood and production of charcoal are carried out mainly by men, with greater intensity in the dry season (July-November), firstly due to access to the cutting areas as well as the availability of dry branches. Todas as comunidades visitadas usam fogões que funcionam na base de lenha ou carvão, no posto administrativo de Lunga particularmente, notou-se a tendência de explorar o mangal para aquisição de lenha. Daí que, a necessidade de massificar as campanhas de uso sustentável destes ecossistemas através da proibição do corte ou mesmo do replantio de mangais para repovoar as áreas degradadas.

### Animal husbandry

It should be noted that animal husbandry has peaks in its seasonal calendar, although developed throughout the year. In the rainy season this activity has more expression with low yields in the dry season. This behavior is explained by the availability of water since, during the dry season, access to water is limited, either due to the scarcity of rains as well as the drying up of some wells or even the saline intrusion that ends up contaminating the groundwater, making it brackish ones. When this happens, this water becomes unsuitable for animal consumption and the little potable water that exists is entirely for human consumption.

### House construction

Most construction activities take place in the dry season, between April and November, for a combination of factors. This is the period when communities have more resources (harvest of agriculture and normal fishing), construction materials are easy to collect, and it is also more adequate making construction when there is no rain.

Other livelihood activities, such as odd jobs, housework as maiden, do not depend directly on rain or whether, but people do it when they are not busy in the main activities (fish and farming).

Small business and animal husbandry are regarded as men activities and are done throughout the year.

Table 14: Seasonal Calendar

Activity	Gender	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rains		5	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4
Strong winds		2	2	3	4	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
Temperature		5	5	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	5
Fishing	Men	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Fish sale	men/women	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	4	2	2	2	2
Repair fishing gear s	Men												
Collecting inver tebrates	W omen	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
Agriculture (sacha)	Men	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	5
	W omen	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	5
Sow corns and beans	W omen												
Har vest or go har vest corn	W omen												
Plant cassava	W omen												
Cassava har vest	W omen												
Sale of har vest products (corns, beans)	Men												
Business (sale of second-hand clothes, gasoline, sugar)	Men												
Business (sale buscuits, badjias)	W omen												
Make food to sell	W omen												
Cutting and hauling grass	W omen	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	3	3	2	2
	Men	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	3	3	2	2
Housing construction, backyard, latrines	Men	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3		5	5	3
Fetch firewood for sale	W omen												
	Men												
Burn coal	Men	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	4
Odd jobs	Men												
Housework as maiden	Men												
	W omen												
Animal husbandry	Men	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
Small business	Men	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5

Note: 1=Any, 2= low, 3= Medium, 4= high, 5=very high



## 4.5. Access and Decision Making Over Financial Resources

Results show that, in general, very low percentage of respondents ever had access to finance (4.1%), but percentage of women who had access is even lower (0.8%) when compared to men who claim they ever got it (7%) (table 15). In fact, 76.8% of respondents argued that there is difference in opportunities of accessing loans for men and women and furthermore, more than half (66.5%) said men have easier access.

Table 15: Men and Women Who Ever Benefited From finances

Disaggregation	Have you already benefited from any funding?				Total
	No		Yes		
General	492	95.91%	21	4.09%	513
District					
Memba	120	96.00%	5	4.00%	125
Mossuril	204	94.88%	11	5.12%	215
Nacala-a-Velha	37	92.50%	3	7.50%	40
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	131	98.50%	2	1.50%	133
Sex					
Female	239	99.17%	2	0.83%	241
Male	253	93.01%	19	6.99%	272
Age					
Adults (35+)	188	95.43%	9	4.57%	197
Youth (18-35)	304	96.20%	12	3.80%	316

Asked why, 48.2% respondents said men have more capacity to generate income and pay loans back, 26.1% said they are not sure why, 13.1% said because men are trusted more than women. There are some (12.7%) respondents who claim that women are more trustworthy than men (table 16). In fact, feedback from microfinance institutions have been that women are trustworthy clients, but they often take smaller amount of loans than male because they run smaller business, and they don't own highly valuable assets to serve as guarantee.



Table 16: Explain why you think man/women has easier access to loans

Disaggregation	Why?										Total
	Not sure		Women are more able to repay loans		Trust women the most		Trust men the most		Men are more able to repay loans		
General	134	26.12%	16	3.12%	49	9.55%	67	13.06%	247	48.15%	513
District											
Memba	32	25.60%	3	2.40%	9	7.20%	20	16.00%	61	48.80%	125
Mossuril	63	29.30%	10	4.65%	19	8.84%	40	18.60%	83	38.60%	215
Nacala-a-Velha	8	20.00%	0	0.00%	4	10.00%	2	5.00%	26	65.00%	40
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	31	23.31%	3	2.26%	17	12.78%	5	3.76%	77	57.89%	133
Sex											
Female	88	36.51%	4	1.66%	19	7.88%	38	15.77%	92	38.17%	241
Male	46	16.91%	12	4.41%	30	11.03%	29	10.66%	155	56.99%	272
Age group											
Adults (35+)	53	26.90%	9	4.57%	23	11.68%	24	12.18%	88	44.67%	197
Youth (18-35)	81	25.63%	7	2.22%	26	8.23%	43	13.61%	159	50.32%	316

Rare CRCC household socioeconomic baseline survey (2021) conducted in Inhassoro, Memba, Dondo reports that in all communities, few women (<35%) take financial decisions for the household. An exploratory socioeconomic study, conducted by WCS in 2022, undertaken to develop the full BAF proposal: Building a Blue Future for Ecosystems and People on the East African Coast, reports that the Memba district has a predominantly Emacua ethnicity. The most vulnerable groups include women and children, with women mostly dependent on men for their subsistence. Although women develop certain income-earning activities such as agriculture, savings activities, and the sale of some basic necessities, men still have higher incomes and, for reasons of tradition, have greater decision-making power in families.

Interviewees were asked who in their households is responsible for making decisions about the purchase of fishing material/equipment, agricultural inputs and other productive goods. Unsurprisingly, 67.5% said is men, 22.4% said both and 10.1% said women.

Table 17: Decision maker on use of household financial resources

Disaggregation	Both	Female	Male	Total (N)
General	22.42%	10.14%	67.45%	513
<b>District</b>				
Memba	27.20%	9.60%	63.20%	125
Mossuril	18.14%	9.30%	72.56%	215
Nacala-a-Velha	10.00%	7.50%	82.50%	40
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	28.57%	12.78%	58.65%	133
<b>Sex</b>				
Female	21.58%	21.16%	57.26%	241
Male	23.16%	0.37%	76.47%	272
<b>Age groups</b>				
18 - 35	22.34%	13.20%	64.47%	197
>35	22.47%	8.23%	69.30%	316

Asked who in their households is responsible for purchasing domestic items (dishes, hygiene items), 40% of respondents said its women, 31.6% said both and 28.5% said its men (table 18). In fact, participants of FGD explained that men play a decisive role in allocating financial resources for acquisition of domestic items and the women is the one who actual go to the market and does the purchase.

Table 18: Responsible for purchasing domestic items



Disaggregation	Both	Female	Male	Total (N)
General	31.58%	39.96%	28.46%	513
District				
Membra	28.80%	35.20%	36.00%	125
Mossuril	29.77%	44.65%	25.58%	215
Nacala-a-Velha	32.50%	30.00%	37.50%	40
Nacala-a-Velha (ReferenceReference)	36.84%	39.85%	23.31%	133
Sex				
Female	29.05%	50.62%	20.33%	241
Male	33.82%	30.51%	35.66%	272
Age groups				
18 - 35	34.01%	43.65%	22.34%	197
>35	30.06%	37.66%	32.28%	316



## 4.6. Access and control of natural resources

### 4.6.1. Access and Control Over Marine and Coastal Resources

Asked on whether decision-making bodies on access, use and management of coastal and marine resources exist in the community about 57.15% said CCP, 12.9% said Capitania, 4.7% mentioned combination of two or more among CCP (conselho comunitario de pesca), Capitania, Marine Policy, IDEPA (Instituto de desenvolvimento de pesca e aquaculture), Community Leaders and SDAE Serviços distritais de actividades económicas). About 16% said there is none.

An exploratory socioeconomic study<sup>1</sup>, conducted by WCS in 2020 showed inequality in membership of CCPs in Memba and Mossuril:

- ✓ CCP of Memba headquarters had 34 members, of which 10 were women;
- ✓ CCP of Baixo Pinda was made up of 22 members, of which 10 were women;
- ✓ CCPs of Serissa and Lúrio CCPs had both a total of 26 members, 6 of which were women;
- ✓ CCP of Simuco CCP has 14 members, 5 of which were women;
- ✓ Mossuril district had 3 CCPs located in the administrative posts of Mossuril headquarters, Matibane and Lunga, with total of 43 members, of which 34 were male and 9 female;

The current assessment found that about 59.2% of respondents stated that women are not involved in the design of the law or development of the marine resources management plan at local/district or provincial level. About 30.6% stated that women are not involved in designing legislation, 28.7 think women involvement is very low. About 40.7% of respondents stated that women are involved in dissemination of relevant legislation and policies regarding marine resources.

During the focus group discussions, it was found that women are less involved than men in drafting the law or in developing the marine resource management plan at local/district or provincial level because women are culturally expected to be dedicated to domestic activities such as taking care of the house, husband, children, going to the fields and cooking. Aspects of management and decision-making on natural and financial resources are under the power of man.

The result of the survey is consistent with findings of RARE CRCC household socioeconomic baseline survey (2021) conducted in Inhassoro, Memba, Dondo that showed that women

---

<sup>1</sup> Relatório do trabalho de campo sócio-económico para desenvolver a proposta completa do BAF: Construindo um Futuro Azul para Ecossistemas e Pessoas na Costa Leste Africana, Distritos de Memba, Nacala-Porto e Mossuril, WCS, 2020.

representation in management bodies and leadership positions was relatively low across communities, specifically less than 33%. Not only few women participated and held leadership positions in fisheries management bodies across communities, but there was also very low recognition of women's voice in these management bodies. In addition, fewer than 11% of women interviewed in each community felt that their interests were represented in fisheries decision-making processes.

Table 19: Women participation in design of the law or development of the marine resources management plan

Disaggregation	Very Involved		Involved		Little involved		Not Involved		Total
General	123	24.0%	86	16.8%	147	28.7%	157	30.6%	513
District									
Memba	41	32.8%	15	12.0%	29	23.2%	40	32.0%	125
Mossuril	44	20.5%	31	14.4%	60	27.9%	80	37.2%	215
Nacala-a-Velha	4	10.0%	7	17.5%	15	37.5%	14	35.0%	40
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	34	25.6%	33	24.8%	43	32.3%	23	17.3%	133
Sex									
Female	56	23.2%	70	29.1%	58	24.1%	57	23.7%	241
Male	67	24.6%	16	5.9%	89	32.7%	100	36.8%	272
Age group									
Adults (35+)	57	28.9%	33	16.8%	54	27.4%	53	26.9%	197
Young people (18-35)	66	20.9%	53	16.8%	93	29.4%	104	32.9%	316



Nearly half (48.9%) respondents affirmed that there are traditional customs and practices or use rights that affect women's or men's access to and control over marine and coastal resources. The other determining factor for low participation in decision making is awareness of legislation, policies and institutions for enforcement. About 58.9% of respondents said they have access to information about legislation and policies regulating natural and fisheries or marine resources, 41.1% said they do not have it table 20. Only 25% of respondents have ever had access to training in coastal marine resource management and adaptation to climate change, with 17% among women.

Table 20: Access to legislation & policies and training in coastal marine resource management and adaptation to climate change

Disaggregation	Have enough access to information about legislation and policies regulating natural and fisheries or marine resources		Had any training in coastal marine resource management and adaptation to climate change?		Total
General	302	58.9%	128	25.0%	513
District					
Memba	92	73.6%	33	26.4%	125
Mossuril	107	49.8%	55	25.6%	215
Nacala-a-Velha	26	65.0%	7	17.5%	40
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	77	57.9%	33	24.8%	133
Sex					
Female	137	56.9%	42	17.4%	241
Male	165	60.7%	86	31.6%	272
Age group					
Adults (35+)	124	62.9%	47	23.9%	197
Young people (18-35)	178	56.3%	81	25.6%	316

More than half (51.5%) interviewed people stated that they do have traditional knowledge and experience, which can serve for the sustainable development of marine resources.

#### 4.2.1. Land Tenure

Conflict over land is a common issue in development or implementation of conservation projects. Respondents were asked how they perceive security in access to community land in their villages, especially community ownership of land that have not yet been allocated or entitled to specific people or households (table 21). More than half (65%) are worried to some extent, because they allegedly have lost some portions of land or they fear future threats that may result in losing lands (table 420). Asked about the source of threats they perceive which lead to loss of community land, they mentioned: government decisions, investors, community leaders.

Table 21: Respondents confidence about security in ownership of community land

Disaggregation	Not worried/ Confident	I'm not sure	Somewhat worried - concerned about potential threats in the future	Worried - we have already lost some community lands in recently	Very worried - community land rights are currently being threatened	Total respondents (N)
General	28.7%	6.3%	58%	1.3%	5.8%	554
District						
Memba	33.6%	2.6%	55%	1.3%	7.9%	152
Mossuril	22.2%	12.9%	60%	0.9%	4.9%	225
Nacala-a-Velha	45.5%	0.0%	48%	4.5%	2.3%	44
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	28.6%	1.5%	63%	0.8%	6.0%	133
Sex						
Female	43.2%	6.8%	47%	1.4%	1.4%	278
Male	14.1%	5.8%	69%	1.1%	10.1%	276
Age groups						
18 - 35	23.5%	5.5%	64%	1.2%	6.3%	255
>35	33.1%	7.0%	54%	1.3%	5.4%	299





Further on, the interviewees were asked about their perception of security in relation to their family's land tenure. The same way respondents perceive threats under community land, about more than half (52.4%) stated that they are worried to some extent on the land tenure of their families, some alleged fearing future potential threats (46.75%) and others argued present threats, including recent experiences of actual losses (5.7%) (table 22).

Table 22: Respondents confidence about security in ownership of family land tenure

Disaggregation	Not worried/ Confident	I'm not sure	Somewhat worried - concerned about potential threats in the future	Worried - we have already lost some community lands in recently	Very worried - community land rights are currently being threatened	Total
General	42.80%	4.70%	46.75%	1.40%	4.30%	554
District						
Memba	51.30%	3.90%	38.16%	1.30%	5.30%	152
Mossuril	40.00%	7.10%	45.33%	1.80%	5.80%	225
Nacala-a-Velha	45.50%	4.50%	47.73%	2.30%	0.00%	44
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	36.80%	1.50%	58.65%	0.80%	2.30%	133
Sex						
Female	49.30%	4.00%	43.88%	1.80%	1.10%	278
Male	36.20%	5.40%	49.64%	1.10%	7.60%	276
Age groups						
18 - 35	41.20%	5.90%	49.41%	1.60%	2.00%	255
>35	44.10%	3.70%	44.48%	1.30%	6.40%	299

Respondents were asked to state how they reach about the following statement: "Women should have the same access as men to social, economic and political resources and opportunities". In general, 81% agree and 13% disagree, 6% are not sure. Results across districts are consistent between 11-13% of disagreement, except for Nacala-a-Velha where about 25% respondents said they disagree with the above statement of equal rights for women and men (table 23). Close look on the data, reveal that those who disagree are mostly males (25% males and 1% female), equally shared by young and adults (table 23).

Table 23: Respondents perception about equal right of access for women and man



Disaggregation	Fully agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Totally disagree	Total
General	49.3%	32.1%	7.9%	5.1%	5.6%	554
District						
Memba	53.9%	29.6%	9.2%	2.0%	5.3%	152
Mossuril	44.9%	34.2%	6.2%	5.8%	8.9%	225
Nacala-a-Velha	43.2%	27.3%	15.9%	9.1%	4.5%	44
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	53.4%	33.1%	6.8%	6.0%	0.8%	133
Sex						
Female	43.9%	50.0%	1.4%	0.0%	4.7%	278
Male	54.7%	14.1%	14.5%	10.1%	6.5%	276
Age groups						
18 - 35	51.4%	31.0%	8.6%	3.9%	5.1%	255
>35	47.5%	33.1%	7.4%	6.0%	6.0%	299

A follow up question was asked to respondents, to state their reaction to the following statement: "Women should be able to own and control land and resources in their own name". About 81% stated that they agree, 14% disagree and 5% are unsure. Among project target areas, Nacala-a-Velha has higher percentage of respondents who disagree (23%), followed by Mossuril (13%) and Memba (10%). Almost all those who disagree are male respondents (26% compared to 1% female) and also those who are unsure are mainly male (7% compared to 3% of female). The opinion against women's right of land entitlement is shared by both young males (14% disagree and 6% are unsure) and adult males (13% disagree and 4% are unsure) (table 24).

Table 24: Respondents perception about women's right of land entitlement and control

Disaggregation	Fully agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Totally disagree	Total
General	37%	45%	5%	7%	7%	554
Districts						
Memba	38%	43%	9%	6%	4%	152
Mossuril	39%	43%	4%	6%	8%	225
Nacala-a-Velha	30%	43%	5%	16%	7%	44
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	34%	50%	1%	8%	8%	133
Sex						
Female	64%	33%	3%	1%	0%	278
Male	9%	57%	7%	13%	13%	276
Age groups						
18 - 35	35%	49%	4%	7%	6%	255
>35	38%	41%	6%	7%	7%	299

About 27.8% of respondents stated that they have experienced land conflicts (some respondents shared more than one conflict), such as over limits/boundaries (19%), entitlement (6%) and right of use of land (5%), as shown in table 25.

Table 25: Frequency of Land Conflict Ever Experienced by Respondents

Disaggregation	Experienced Conflicts?		Cause of Dispute?			Total respondents (N)
	No	Yes	Limits	Entitlement	Right of Use	
General	72.2%	27.8%	19%	6%	5%	554
Districts						
Memba	80.9%	19.1%	14.5%	3.3%	2.0%	152
Mossuril	79.6%	20.4%	13.3%	7.1%	1.8%	225
Nacala-a-Velha	54.5%	45.5%	22.7%	11.4%	15.9%	44
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	55.6%	44.4%	32.3%	3.8%	10.5%	133
Sex						
Female	87.8%	12.2%	7.9%	3.6%	1.8%	278
Male	56.5%	43.5%	30.1%	7.6%	8.3%	276
Age groups						
18 - 35	68.2%	31.8%	21.6%	7.1%	4.7%	255



>35	75.6 %	24.4 %	16.7 %	4.3%	5.4%	299
-----	--------	--------	--------	------	------	-----

In Mossuril, land conflicts are observed on the beach of Chocas Mar, where the owner sells to two buyers, however, it is up to the SDPI (District Services for Planning and Infrastructures) to manage this type of conflict. With regard to land, there are also conflicts related to the invasion of goats in someone else's territory (machambas). In these cases the SDAE meets with the parties to enter into agreements and refund the damages.

The 154 respondents who reported experiences of land conflicts were asked how the dispute was resolved. Nearly half (48.1%) respondents said conflicts are resolved among the parties involving the help of friends, neighbors or relatives, then follows resolution among parties in dispute with no intervention or other (36.4%). Just 19.5% of land conflicts are resolved with /mediation of local leaders and few (8.4%) with government intervention. These may be opening space for continued conflicts or even systematic violation of the law, in favor of people with power over members of the community. In fact, 39 out of 155 conflicts shared respondents, had not been resolved until the date of the survey. This is critical, in a context where most people have no formal land entitlement and 85.8% of respondents said they believe that communities have capacity to resolve land conflicts on their own (table 26). This could also indicate lack of information of existing institutions and more secure procedures for land conflict resolution.

Table 26: How Land Conflict Were Resolved

Disaggregation	Discussion between the parties (helped by friends, relatives)	Discussion between the parties involved (no mediation)	Local authorities intervened	Government intervened	Total respondents (N)
General	48.1%	36.4%	19.5%	8.4%	154
Districts					
Memba	34.5%	27.6%	48.3%	10.3%	29
Mossuril	39.1%	41.3%	26.1%	10.9%	46
Nacala-a-Velha	70.0%	30.0%	0.0%	10.0%	20
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	54.2%	39.0%	6.8%	5.1%	59
Sex					
Female	35.3%	26.5%	38.2%	5.9%	34
Male	51.7%	39.2%	14.2%	9.2%	120
Age groups					
18 - 35	49.4%	34.6%	19.8%	9.9%	81
>35	46.6%	38.4%	19.2%	6.8%	73

Note: Some respondents report on more than one conflict and so the resolution, thus the total might exceed 100% in some cases.



Asked how they characterize women's current level of influence in community land decision-making over community land issues, about 40.8% said women have no influence, other 43.5% stated that women had some, but limited influence compared to man. Among female respondents more than half (54.3%) stated that women have no influence and 30.6% said women have less influence is decision making about community land (table 27).

Table 27: Women Influence of Community Decision Making Over Community Land

Disaggregation	Have more influence than men	Have the same level of influence as men	Not sure	Have less influence than men	Have no influence	Total
General	2.2%	8.3%	5.2%	43.5%	40.8%	554
Districts						
Memba	1.3%	11.2%	2.0%	47.4%	38.2%	152
Mossuril	3.1%	8.9%	8.0%	44.0%	36.0%	225
Nacala-a-Velha	2.3%	4.5%	9.1%	40.9%	43.2%	44
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	1.5%	5.3%	3.0%	39.1%	51.1%	133
Sex						
Female	1.4%	7.6%	6.1%	30.6%	54.3%	278
Male	2.9%	9.1%	4.3%	56.5%	27.2%	276
Age groups						
18 - 35	2.0%	11.4%	6.7%	42.4%	37.6%	255
>35	2.3%	5.7%	4.0%	44.5%	43.5%	299

Concerning current level of influence of women in decision-making on family lands, the responses were like those regarding community lands. About 38.3% said women have no influence, 47.7% said women have less influence compared to men. About 49.3% of female respondents stated that women have no influence and 34.9% said women has limited influence compared to men. Again, this is critical, especially because 85.8% of respondents still believe that communities have capacity to resolve land conflicts its own (table 28. This might be playing a critical role in perpetuating gender imbalance in decision making over access and use of land, both at community and family level.

Table 28: Women Influence of Community Decision Making Over Family Land

Disaggregation	Have more influence than men	Have the same level of influence as men	Not sure	Have less influence than men	Have no influence	Total
General	3.2%	7.9%	2.9%	47.7%	38.3%	554
Districts						
Memba	1.3%	7.2%	1.3%	57.9%	32.2%	152
Mossuril	5.8%	8.9%	4.9%	44.4%	36.0%	225
Nacala-a-Velha	4.5%	6.8%	4.5%	43.2%	40.9%	44
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	0.8%	7.5%	0.8%	42.9%	48.1%	133
Sex						
Female	5.0%	8.3%	2.5%	34.9%	49.3%	278
Male	1.4%	7.6%	3.3%	60.5%	27.2%	276
Age groups						
18 - 35	2.7%	9.0%	4.7%	46.3%	37.3%	255
>35	3.7%	7.0%	1.3%	48.8%	39.1%	299

#### 4.6.2. Impacts On Change Of Use Of Natural Resources

##### **Mangrove Use**

During the focus group discussions, it was found that, in general, the communities in the districts of Mossuril, Memba and Nacala-a-Velha currently do not have the habit of exploring the mangroves, as they are aware and aware of the importance of mangrove conservation for the prevention of erosion and reproduction of marine species, and have even participated in mangrove restoration and conservation projects. Associated with this awareness, inspection and fines in the case of mangrove exploitation have also generated fear in the community to explore the mangroves.

During the fieldwork, use of mangroves for construction and firewood were not observed and reported in most communities, with the exception of the administrative post of Lunga, in Mossuril district, where noticeably many houses were built from mangroves. Presumably, use of mangroves might be taking place in a number of communities, somewhat isolated from the authorities or law enforcement services. It can be concluded that there is widespread awareness about the prohibition of its use, however, the use of mangrove occurs in those communities far from the authorities, out of reach of enforcement services by government and CCPs. This may also be associated with the fact that so far these communities have received few conservation interventions for the mangroves and other coastal and marine resources.

##### **Fishing And Marine Resource**



If the MPA lead to successful conservation measures, it can benefit women who rely on marine resources for their livelihoods. An increase in fish and other marine species populations can provide women engaged in artisanal fishing or shellfish collection with access to a more abundant stock, improving their food security and generating income in Memba, Nacala-a-Velha and Mossuril. Similarly, men involved in fishing and marine resource collection activities can also benefit from the increase in marine species populations. This could lead to better fishing opportunities and a more stable income source.

In some communities, women may be more directly affected by access restrictions to MPA. This can happen if their traditional activities of marine resource collection are limited. If regulations are not implemented with consideration for the needs and activities of women, they may face economic and livelihood challenges. Access restrictions to fishing areas or marine resources can negatively impact men who depend on these activities for their livelihoods. If MPA proposed by project limit the areas where men can fish, they may struggle to support their families.

Despite the advantages and disadvantages presented above, women are more affected by access restrictions. This is because many of them lack the ability to migrate to neighboring communities or urban centers to seek alternative sources of income. Additionally, many women do not have boats to go fishing outside the boundaries of protected areas. Generally, women are the ones responsible for taking care of children; for this reason, they cannot travel for long periods in search of income. Women usually fish near the community; if APGCs, ARRs, fishing closures, or other management measures are established in those areas, women will be negatively affected.

## 4.7. Gender Based Violence Experience and Response

### 4.7.1. Experiences of Gender Based Violence

Respondents were asked if they ever experienced gender-based violence, and 20.7% out of total said yes. Unsurprisingly more female respondents (26.6%) reported experience of gender base violence compared to male (15.4%). Youth respondents seemingly experience more frequently gender based violence (24.7%) compared to adults (14.2%) (table 29).

Table 29: Ever experienced gender based violence

Disaggregation	Have you ever been a victim of gender-based violence?				Total
	No	Yes	No	Yes	
General	407	79.3%	106	20.7%	513
District					
Memba	107	85.6%	18	14.4%	125
Mossuril	168	78.1%	47	21.9%	215
Nacala-a-Velha	26	65.0%	14	35.0%	40
Nacala-a-Velha (Reference)	106	79.7%	27	20.3%	133
Sex					
Female	177	73.4%	64	26.6%	241



	Male	230	84.6%	42	15.4%	272
Age group						
	Adults (35+)	169	85.8%	28	14.2%	197
	Youth (18-35)	238	75.3%	78	24.7%	316

Probably the percentage of people of responded affirmatively might be conservative, especially among female, given the social and norms, with influence of locally dominant religion, in which women is seen as man’s servant. Efforts were made to explain type of situation that could be regarded as gender-based violence. Enumerators asked if the respondent ever experience situations of being physically abused, disrespected or any experience that could not have happened if the person were of different sex. However, the concept of gender-based violence is a bit broad, and some respondents may not have considered other occurrences as abuse. The other fact is that respondents may have feared sharing such information, because its sensitive, even though privacy, inanimate, confidentiality were granted. Presumably the reported figure represents more of physical expression of gender-based violence, and other verbal and psychological ones may have been missed.

Asked what attitude of the victims were towards the gender-based violence, most said they did nothing about it. This is a bit surprising, especially because 82.7% of respondents claim to be aware of existence of institutions to support victims of gender-based violence. This could mean that, even though institutions are there, and people might be aware, for some reason they are not using the services. Some factors driving gender relations are deep rooted and have been shaping people’s behaviors along various generations, and more efforts in awareness raising of victims, perpetrators and institutions are important. These required a continued effort, engaging various socials groups and institutions, schools, religious and socio-economic groups.



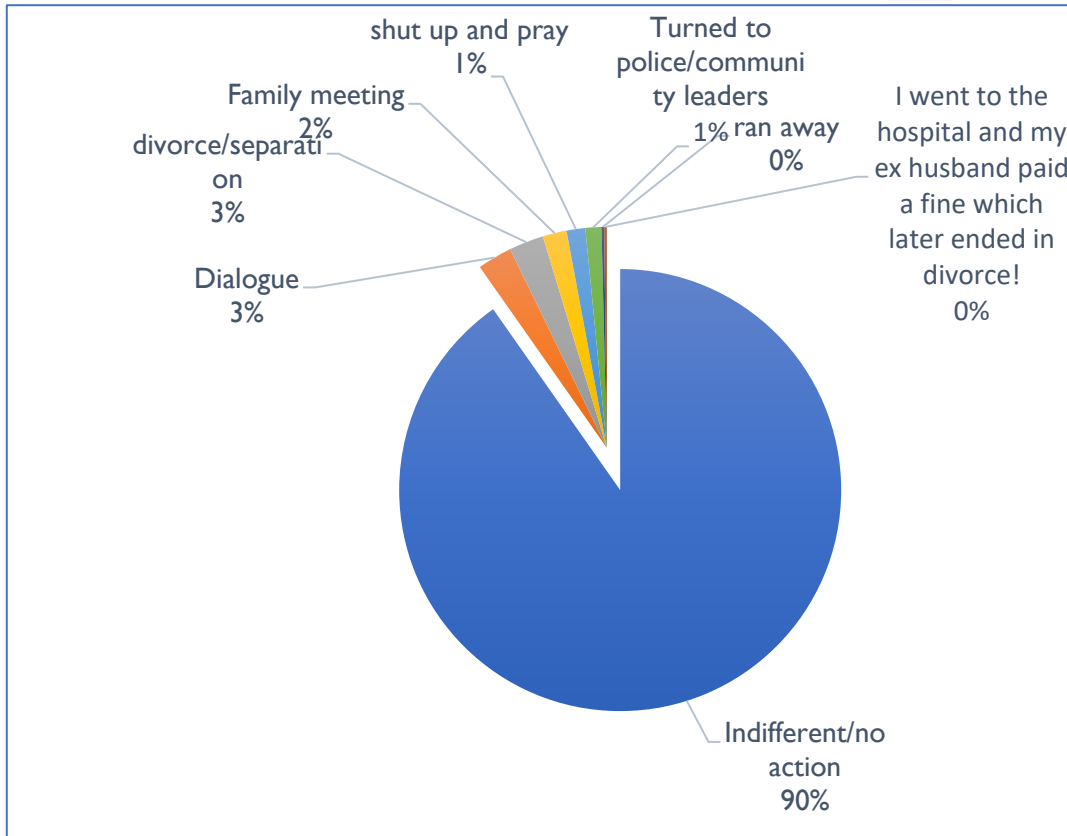


Figure 3: Attitudes of Gender Based Violence Victims



#### 4.7.2. Potential Project Impacts on Based Violence

The Blue Future project aims to support business initiatives in communities, by providing assistance, resources, and training in entrepreneurship and business management, the project seeks to empower community members. The presence of economic activities projects can facilitate the emergence of economically empowered individuals (compared to the majority), especially men, which can lead to situations of early/forced marriages, sexual harassment and abuse, and transactional sex. In situations of economic vulnerability, economic destruction due to conflicts, women and girls who are heads of households or economically disadvantaged families are the most exposed, often pressured by the economic situation, parents, and other family members. This section discusses the project potential positive effects on women economic and political empowerment and also potential risks that may rise, leading to unintended impacts, including gender based violence.

Table 30: Potential impacts and risks of project

Intended impacts	Potential risks
An increased access to education for girls, will lead to more literate and informed women, able to claim their rights, including challenging some norms/practices such as child marriage, girls and boys/men and women access to opportunities	Men might want to maintain the status quo, keeping girls and women as men’s servants. Some people may perceive that their culture is being disrespected or disrupted; And this may result in domestic violence;
Increased women participation in decision-making, inclusion as members of governing bodies of associations, CCPs and other community organizations,	<p>Women will demand more time to perform other activities in CCPs, decision making bodies, business and will challenge gender roles and division of work; This will challenge to idea that women should have limited exposure to crowds, interaction with people (especially men); This may end up in gender-based violence;</p> <p>Violence against female CCP members by law offenders (threatening, physical and emotional);</p> <p>Misinterpretation of the empowerment may lead women to fail to respect their husbands and this may end up in gender-based violence;</p> <p>In the other hand, men may misinterpret the women empowerment or fear changes in roles, including women being available for domestic activities; The challenge of deep-rooted gender norms may result in conflicts between women and their spouses;</p>
Increased participation of women in livelihood activities, such as small business and increase access to financial resources	Men might resist allowing women to have economic power, fearing his position of household leader (owner of resources and in charge of decision making) is being challenged, and therefore his response to this may result in gender-based violence;



Intended impacts	Potential risks
	Men might demand that funds go to the man to control (true for husbands, fathers, brothers).
Dissemination of the legal and institutional framework against gender-based violence will increase awareness of women's rights;	It will increase the number of reported cases, and this will create more tension, which may result in divorces, at least in the short term;
Successful implementation will lead to creation of marine protected area with restrictions in access and stronger law enforcement	The creation of MPA can lead to less access to marine resources, at least in short term. Then, increased pressure to find alternative livelihoods, some challenge in adaptation to new situation may create an environment of tension within households; More people arrested for committing offenses against marine protected area;



### 4.7.3. Legal and Institutional Framework on Gender Violence

Preventing and combating gender-based violence (GBV) is one of the Mozambican government's priorities. In such a way that the government created policies, laws and regulations to prevent and combat GBV, namely: (i) The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique; (ii) Government's five-year plan; (iii) National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security; (iv) Law No. 29/2009 on Domestic Violence against Women; (v) Law No. 19/2019 on Preventing and Combating Premature Unions; (vi) Criminal Code. In addition to these laws and programs, Mozambique has joined the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

To address GBV, Mozambique has the Multisectoral Mechanism for Assistance to Family and Minors Victims of Violence, which aims to ensure access and availability of quality care services for victims of GBV. The document The Mechanism defines the coordination and interconnected care of the various sectors, key roles, priority areas and needs, with specification of service protocols for the main players in point service from an official point of view, by the Ministries of the Mozambican Government and their institutions, which deal directly with the issue of victimization of women by violence, namely the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Social Action, Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Justice (GoM, 2012).

Multisectoral Mechanism for Assistance to Family and Minors Victims of Violence comprises a share of responsibilities among relevant government ministries and other stakeholders, namely: (i) Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, with particular emphasis on social workers and technicians from the National Institute of Social Action; At district level it is represented by District Department of Health, Women and Social Affairs; (ii) Ministry of Health, with particular emphasis on health professionals in emergency services, Maternal and Child Health and other specialized consultations aimed at women and children; (iii) Ministry of Youth and Sports, with particular emphasis on technicians from the Institute of Sponsorship and Legal Assistance (IPAJ); (iv) Ministry of the Interior, with particular emphasis on technicians from the Office of Gender, Children and Social Action and other members of the police force at precincts and the National Criminal Investigation Service; (v) Civil Society and (v) General public.

The mechanisms includes:

- ✓ Case referral guide
- ✓ Forwarding protocol
- ✓ Police attendance protocol
- ✓ Medical care protocol
- ✓ Psychological care protocol Legal medical care protocol
- ✓ Integrated care flowchart - post-violence scenario (figure 4).

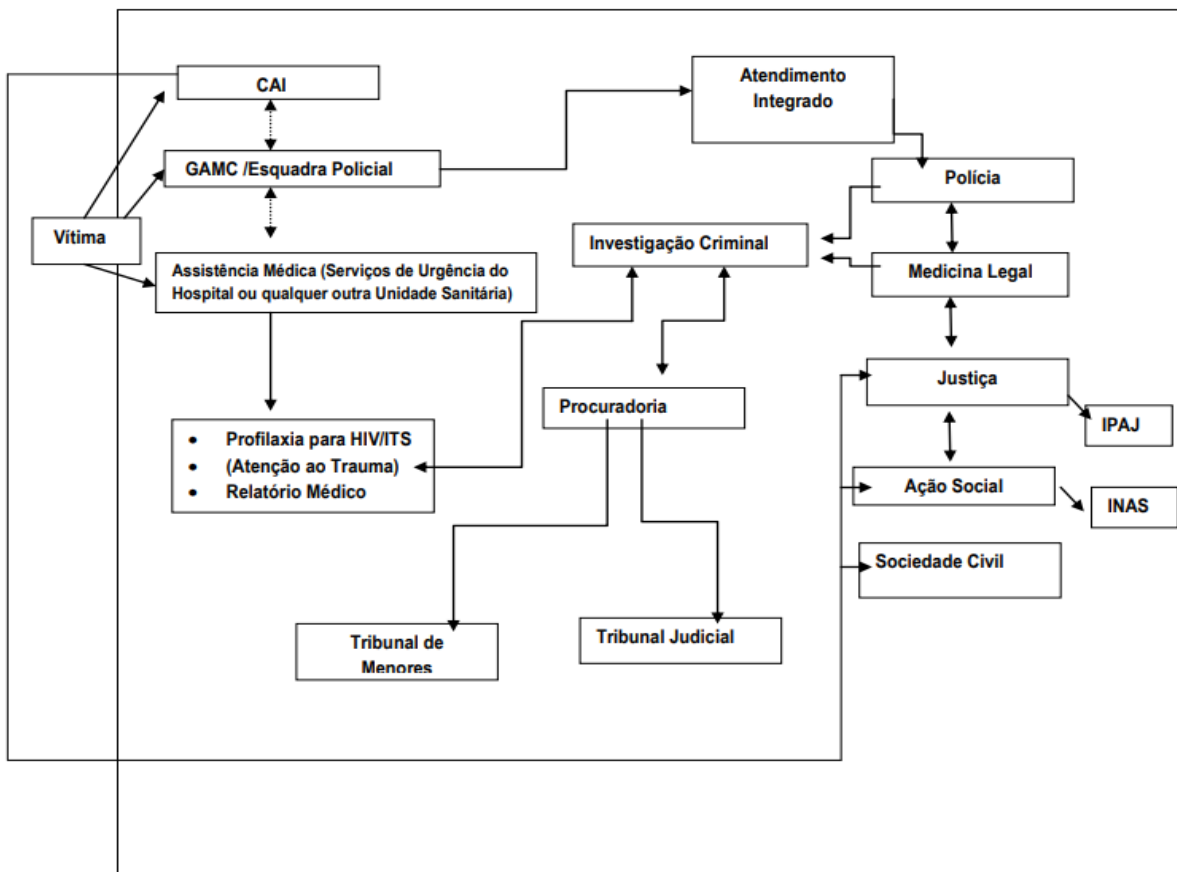


Figure 4:: Integrated GBV response flowchart - post-violence scenario (GoM, 2012)

According to the Instituto do Patrocínio e Assistência Jurídica (IPAJ), GBV victims can resort to any of these institutions and, depending on the situation, the victim will be assisted or referred to the most appropriate institution to deal with the case. The GBV is considered a crime of public violence, which is why, after submitting a complaint of violence, the victim cannot withdraw the complaint regardless of the reason.

Table 3 I: Mozambique social-gender legal framework

Legal instrument	Summary description
Social protection	



Family Law (Law No. 10/2004)	Reiterates gender equality and provides that both women and men have rights to administer marital property and have equal rights to transfer and inherit property.
Social Protection Law (Law No. 4/2007)	Comprises three categories of social protection: Basic, Mandatory and Complementary Social Protection. Basic Social Protection mainly involves social safety net programs, including social transfers and other assistance programs, labor-intensive public works program, school feeding, and interventions to facilitate access to health and nutrition services. Mandatory Social Protection (social insurance mechanisms) is currently very limited in coverage. The Complementary Social Protection (for self-employed workers) is yet to be developed.
Law on Preventing and Combating Early Marriages (Law No. 19/2019)	Defines the legal age for marriage as 18, at which point a new family can be legally formed. This is relevant for housing rights and for estimating the organic growth of project-affected populations.
Law on Violence against Women (Law No. 29/2009)	Criminalizes gender-based violence and domestic violence (Article 1) and considers it a public crime (Article 21). The law recognizes rape within marriage by the spouse and penalizes it (Article 17). It also penalizes sexual involvement with knowledge of having an infectious disease with sentences of up to 12 years in prison (Article 18).
Human trafficking Law (Law 6/2008, of 9 July)	Sets the legal framework for the prevention and fight against human trafficking, especially of women and children

#### 4.7.4. Institutional Capacity of WCS

At the global level, the GAP receives support from the WCS Global ESMS Coordinator, WCS Regional ESMS Trainer, Africa director rights and community, and Regional social safeguard coordinator who will work in coordination with the country team to ensure that gender issues are being addressed according to the GAP.

WCS Mozambique has an ESMS manager who will be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. The ESMS manager has experience in implementing GAP in World Bank-funded projects within the context of coastal communities in Mozambique.

At the grassroots level, activities will be led by the implementation partners (AMA and ADPP). A focal point has been designated within each partner to monitor the implementation of the GAP. The technicians responsible for on-ground GAP implementation received training on social safeguards (including gender integration and GBV) in November 2022. The training was conducted by the WCS global social specialist team.





## 5. Recommendations

### Raising awareness and social education on equal rights

- ✓ Partner with local radio stations to disseminate information about the rights of women and men, awareness raising to eradicate gender-based violence;
- ✓ Raise awareness for men and women about equal rights of gainful employment, equal pay and the right to decide how their income is spent. This should include messages about valuing and recognizing the work of women and men equally, where unpaid and domestic care work is also valued and recognized.
- ✓ Train or give lectures on legislation and regulatory policies and management of marine and coastal resources;
- ✓ Establish a partnership with community radios to create a program with the aim of disseminating legislation and regulatory policies and management of marine and coastal resources;

### Contribute to gender equity through women's economic empowerment actions

- ✓ Train the community in business planning and financial management with a greater focus on women;
- ✓ Carry out vocational trainings (example: sewing, hairdressing, poultry, fishing and others) mainly for women;
- ✓
- ✓ Finance businesses specifically for women such as selling cookies, meals, and encourage women to sell their products at fairs;
- ✓ Support women business in commercialization of fish, provide means of fish conservation, such as cold systems, production of ice for sale, coolers for transporting and handling fish during sale;
- ✓ Support other business suggested for women such as sale of clothing, stalls selling food and nonfood items (biscuits, soap, oil, fuel)

### Contribute to gender equity through political empowerment - participation in decision-making

- ✓ Ensure all people involved in the project, including women, participate in decision-making, including organizing themselves into groups such as fishermen's groups, water management groups, waste management groups, etc.
- ✓ Raise awareness among community members, men and women on the importance of women's participation in decision-making on productive resources and income;
- ✓ Raise awareness among CCP members on the importance of including women in committees and in the planning and decision-making process on the management of marine and fisheries resources;
- ✓ Raise awareness among leaders and bodies responsible for designing laws and/or developing management plans for marine and coastal resources and the community at large for greater involvement of women in designing laws and/or developing management plans for marine and coastal resources;





- ✓ Train or give lectures on legislation and regulatory policies and management of marine and coastal resources;

#### Land Conflict Management

- ✓ Train the community to prevent and manage land conflicts, including disseminate land conflict resolution policies, regulations and bodies;
- ✓ Assist the government with dissemination of legal and regulations, and facilitate the assignment of DUATs to the community;
- ✓ Increase awareness in community on the importance of women having access to land and other natural resources.
- ✓ Provide instructions to the community to ensure that communities are informed about all intentions on mineral resource exploitation and that the community participates in public consultations to agree or disagree on how mining ventures should proceed.

#### Contribute to the elimination of gender violence in projects financed by Blue Action;

- ✓ Empower women/girls - strengthen the capacity of government actors in law enforcement to protect and fulfill the human rights of everyone across the gender spectrum;
- ✓ Raise awareness about social dimension of gender and sex - Will serve to raise critical awareness of the social dimensions of sex and gender.
- ✓ Map the available Gender Based Violence (GBV) services in the community and provide information about them, including the protocol and flowchart for reporting complaints.
- ✓ Support monitoring and referral mechanisms for gender-based violence response that is applicable locally;
- ✓ Disseminate the gender-based violence response mechanisms flow chart, that is applicable locally;
- ✓ Provide specific technical support to women in the process of applying/submitting proposals for funding, preferably with support from women.
- ✓ Disseminate the Blue Future Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at the community level.



## 6. References

- ✓ Blue Action, (2020). Gender-responsive guidance for coastal conservation and sustainable fisheries projects. 93pp.
- ✓ FAO e IFAD, (2015). Gender in Climate-Smart Agriculture Module 18 for the Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook, World Bank Group, 96pp.
- ✓ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Gender and Land Rights Database. 2010. <http://www.fao.org/gender/landrights/report/en/>
- ✓ Fernando S., S. José, I. Chauca, O. Valentim, C. Chioze, A. Mussa. (2021) Estudo da biologia reprodutiva do Polvo em Memba (Nampula) Relatório Final (Junho 2020 – Agosto de 2021). Projecto crcc. IIP.
- ✓ Frezara L., (2012) Impacto de calecta de invertebrados na zona entre marés e sua importancia económica para a comunidade”.
- ✓ HOGUANE, A.M.( 2007). Perfil diagnostico da zona costeira de Mocambique. Revista de gestão costeira integrada, v.7, n.1, p.69-82.
- ✓ <https://www.cmi.no/publications/3557-se-homens-e-mulheres-fossem-iguais>
- ✓ Instituto Nacional De Desenvolvimento Da Pesca E Aquicultura (INDEPA). (2018) Relatório Do Inquérito Aos Agregados Familiares Dos Pescadores E Aquicultores Da Província De Nampula Maputo. <http://www.mimaip.gov.mz/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Inquerito-aos-agregados-familiares-dos-pescadores-e-aquicultores-da-provincia-de-Nampula>.
- ✓ Kawarazuka, N., C. Locke, C. Dougall, P. Kantor M. Morgan, (2016), Bringing Gender Analysis and Resilience Analysis Together in Small Scale Fisheries Research: Challenges and Opportunities, Working. Documento, DEV Working Paper Series, Escola de Desenvolvimento Internacional, Universidade de East Anglia, Reino Unido. 53pp
- ✓ Aguilar L., C. Owren, M. Granat (2014) Climate Change and Gender Action Plan for the Republic of Mozambique. [https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2014\\_IUCN\\_Climate-Change-Gender-Action-Plan-Mozambique.pdf](https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2014_IUCN_Climate-Change-Gender-Action-Plan-Mozambique.pdf)
- ✓ Macuio, J. & Marques da Silva, I.. (2021) Ecological survey in priority habitats: coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangrove forests in 2 proposed community-managed access areas and reserves in Memba bay and Mozambique Island, Nampula province. Rare MOZAMBIQUE. 48pp
- ✓ Purcell S.W, A, Tagliafico, B.R. Cullis e B.J. Gogel, (2020) Understanding Gender and Factors Affecting Fishing in an Artisanal Shellfish Fishery. 15pp.
- ✓ Rare CRCC household socioeconomic baseline survey (2021)
- ✓ Republica de Mocambique, Mecanismo Multisectorial de Atendimento Integrado à Mulher Vítima de Violência (2012);
- ✓ Save the Children, (2014), Princípios para Igualdade de Género, <https://onenet.savethechildren.net/whatwedo/genderquality/>
- ✓ Tvedten, I., M. Paulo, M. Tuominen. (2009) Se homens e mulheres fossem iguais, todos nós seríamos simplesmente pessoas, Género e Pobreza no Norte de Moçambique. Tradução do Relatório.
- ✓ Turpie J. and Gwyn Wilson. Cost/benefit assessment of marine and coastal resources in the western Indian Ocean: Mozambique and South Africa. 2011. <https://mpaforum.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/27-ASCLME-CBA-Moz-SA-27-June-2011>



- ✓ UN WOMEN, (2018). Towards a gender responsive implementation of the convention on biological diversity. New York. 42pp.

## **7. Attachments**

Attachment 1. Households surveys tool

Attachment 2. Focus group discussion guide

Attachment 3. Key informants interview guide



## Attachment I: Data collection tools for socioeconomic and gender study

### Questionário para Entrevista Individual I APRESENTAÇÃO E PEDIDO DE CONSENTIMENTO

Bom dia/Boa tarde Senhor(a), o meu nome é....  
Convido-lhe para participar no estudo denominado Avaliação Socioeconómica das partes interessadas para desenvolver a proposta do MPA, a ser conduzida pela ADPP Moçambique e Moz Target, e liderada pela Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) através do projeto Futuro Azul (Blue Future), financiado pela Blue Action Fund. Sua participação neste estudo é voluntária e a mesma será conduzida através de inquérito individual, usando tablets com o aplicativo KOBO Toolbox.

Os resultados deste estudo definirão adequadamente os objetivos junto às comunidades e fornecerão informações da situação actual, buscando definir com elas o melhor caminho a seguir para a proteção dos recursos naturais dos quais as comunidades dependem, garantindo melhores oportunidades de subsistência na pesca e meios de subsistência alternativos para as comunidades.

O inquérito poderá levar de 20 à 45 minutos e o participante tem o direito e a liberdade de retirar o seu consentimento em qualquer momento, seja antes ou depois do inquérito, independentemente do motivo e sem nenhum prejuízo para sua pessoa.

A participação não trará prejuízos ao inquirido, não acarretará quaisquer despesas e você não receberá nenhuma remuneração referente a este estudo. Os resultados deste estudo serão analisados e publicados, mas a identidade do(a) senhor(a) não será revelada pois, será mantida em sigilo.

Para qualquer outra informação, poderá contactar Carlos Meirinhos (Investigador Primário), através do seguinte contacto +258 842283371.

#### SEÇÃO A: INFORMAÇÕES DEMOGRÁFICAS

PARA I	Coordenadas geográficas	[automático]
A2	Província	
A2.1	Distrito	<input type="checkbox"/> Momba <input type="checkbox"/> Mossuril
A2.3	Localidade	
A2.3.1	Outra localidade	
A2.4	Comunidade/ Povoado	
Informações do respondente		
A 3	Qual é a sua idade?	

A4	sexo	<input type="checkbox"/> Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> Feminino
A5	Estado Civil	<input type="checkbox"/> Casado <input type="checkbox"/> Casado(poligamo) <input type="checkbox"/> Solteiro <input type="checkbox"/> Viúvo <input type="checkbox"/> Divorciado
A6	A6. Quantos membros tem o seu AF, incluindo a si?	<input type="checkbox"/> Crianças e jovens dos 0 aos 17 anos (Homens) <input type="checkbox"/> Crianças e jovens dos 0 aos 17 anos (Mulheres) <input type="checkbox"/> Adultos, de 18 aos 64 anos (Homens) <input type="checkbox"/> Adultos, de 18 aos 64 anos (Mulheres) Idosos, de 65 anos ou mais (Homens) Idosos, de 65 anos ou mais (Mulheres)
A7.	Nível de escolaridade	<input type="checkbox"/> Não concluiu o Primário <input type="checkbox"/> Primário <input type="checkbox"/> Secundário <input type="checkbox"/> Nível superior <input type="checkbox"/> Nenhum
A8	Você é o chefe da família?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sim <input type="checkbox"/> Não
A8.1	Se não é o chefe do agregado familiar, qual é o sexo do chefe do agregado familiar?	<input type="checkbox"/> Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> Feminino

## SEÇÃO B: PERGUNTAS PRINCIPAIS GERAIS

B.1.	Gostaria de saber mais sobre como se sente sobre sua vida nesta comunidade. Considerando tudo, sua satisfação com sua vida, sente que as coisas mudaram nos últimos anos?	Sim Não não sei optou por não responder
B.1.1	Se sim, como ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Muito pior <input type="checkbox"/> Pior <input type="checkbox"/> Melhor <input type="checkbox"/> Muito melhor
B.2.	Vou ler uma lista de atividades, diga sim se você ou alguém da sua família fizer a atividade	<input type="checkbox"/> Pesca <input type="checkbox"/> Vendedor/comerciante/processador de peixe <input type="checkbox"/> Recolhendo caça <input type="checkbox"/> Turismo <input type="checkbox"/> Cultivo de algas ou aquicultura <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultura <input type="checkbox"/> Fornecedor de bens essenciais <input type="checkbox"/> Vendedor de refeições básicas e biscoitos <input type="checkbox"/> Mototaxista <input type="checkbox"/> Agente público <input type="checkbox"/> Optou por não responder <input type="checkbox"/> outros
B.3.	Quais são as 3 principais atividades que sustentam sua família?	
Atividade de subsistência		Classificação da importância para o AGREGADO FAMILIAR # de pessoas no DOMICÍLIO envolvidas na atividade Mulheres      Homens
Pesca e coleta		
Comércio/venda de peixe		

	Cultivo de algas ou Aquicultura			
	Caça			
	Agricultura (inclui hortas domésticas, gado)			
	Emprego assalariado (por exemplo, professor, enfermeiro)			
	Turismo			
	Pequenos negócios / Atividades econômicas informais			
	remessas			
	Previdência social governamental			
	Outro:			
	Nenhuma			
B.4.	Houve algum projeto em sua comunidade focado na melhoria dos meios de subsistência nos últimos anos?	<input type="checkbox"/> SIM <input type="checkbox"/> NÃO <input type="checkbox"/> Não sei <input type="checkbox"/> Optou por não responder		
B.4.1	Se <b>sim</b> , cite os projetos que você conhece:			
B.4.2	Se <b>sim</b> , esses projetos aumentaram a renda familiar ou a disponibilidade de alimentos para sua família?	<input type="checkbox"/> Aumentou <input type="checkbox"/> Sem alteração <input type="checkbox"/> Diminuiu <input type="checkbox"/> Optou por não responder <input type="checkbox"/> Não sei		

## SECTION C: GENDER QUESTIONS

C1.	No seu agregado familiar, qual é o sexo da pessoa responsável por:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tarefas domésticas, como: Limpezas, buscar lenha, buscar água, preparar comida, cuidar das crianças/idosos, lavar roupa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homem</li> <li>Mulher</li> <li>Ambos</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tarefas produtivas: Preparação do solo/terra, gestão da cultura no campo, colheita/pós-colheita e venda; pesca, transporte, processamento e venda de peixe.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homem</li> <li>Mulher</li> <li>Ambos</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compra de equipamentos; pagar pela ajuda na captura/colheita; vendendo produtos; usando o rendimento gerado pela colheita/produção ou venda de produtos do mar?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homem</li> <li>Mulher</li> <li>Ambos</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quem no seu AF é responsável por tomar decisões sobre a compra de matéria/equipamentos de pesca, insumos agrários e outros bens produtivos?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homem</li> <li>• Mulher</li> <li>• Ambos</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quem no seu agregado familiar é responsável pela compra de utensílios domésticos?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homem</li> <li>• Mulher</li> <li>• Ambos</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quem no seu AF é responsável por tomar decisões sobre o uso do dinheiro?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homem</li> <li>• Mulher</li> <li>• Ambos</li> </ul>
C2.	Acredita que homens e mulheres tem as mesmas responsabilidades no seio familiar?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C3.	No seu agregado familiar quem tem maior acesso/controla os insumos de pesca?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homem</li> <li>• Mulher</li> <li>• Ambos</li> </ul>
C4.	Já foi vítima da violência baseado no género?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C4.1	Se sim, qual foi a sua atitude face a violência?	
C5.	Teve algum apoio da família? Da comunidade	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C6.	Na sua comunidade existem instituições de apoio a vítimas de violência baseada no género?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C6.1	Se sim, quais?	
C7.	Existem costumes e práticas tradicionais ou direitos de uso que afetem o acesso de mulheres ou homens e controle sobre os recursos marinhos e costeiros?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C8.	Você possui conhecimento e experiência tradicionais, que podem ser construídos para o desenvolvimento sustentável dos recursos marinhos?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C9.	Existem incentivos familiares que promovem a busca de financiamento por parte da mulher para actividade pesqueira, acesso ao mercado e outras actividades alternativas?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C9.1	Se sim, quais?	
C10.	Já se beneficiou de algum financiamento?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C11.	Quem tem mais facilidade de acesso ao financiamento?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homem</li> <li>• Mulher</li> <li>• Ambos</li> </ul>
C12.1	Explique porquê? (aplicável se selecionar homem ou mulher)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confiam mais nos homens</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confiam mais nas mulheres</li> <li>• As mulheres têm mais capacidade de pagar o empréstimo</li> <li>• Os homens têm mais capacidade de pagar o empréstimo</li> <li>• Outros</li> </ul>
C13.	Quais os órgãos de tomada de decisão sobre acesso, uso e gestão de recursos costeiros e marinhos, existentes na comunidade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCP</li> <li>• IDEPA</li> <li>• Não existe</li> <li>• Outro (especifique)</li> </ul>
C14.	Conte-nos qual é o nível de envolvimento/participação das mulheres na concepção da lei ou desenvolvimento do plano de gestão dos recursos marinhos a nível local/distrito ou nível provincial.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muito envolvida</li> <li>• Envolvida</li> <li>• Pouco envolvida</li> <li>• Não esta envolvida</li> </ul>
C15.	Você tem alguma informação sobre legislação e políticas que regulam os recursos naturais e pesqueiros/marinhos?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C15.1	Quais?	
C16.	Já teve dificuldades para obter informações sobre legislação e políticas que regulam os recursos naturais e pesqueiros/marinhos?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C17.	Sente que as mulheres tem sido envolvidas nos processos de disseminação de leis?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C18.	Como você classificaria a tendência de acesso à educação formal entre as mulheres?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aumentou</li> <li>• Mantem</li> <li>• Reduziu</li> <li>• Não sei</li> </ul>
C19.	A sua comunidade já vivenciou uma situação de degradação da biodiversidade marinha/costeira?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C20.	Isso afectou ao seu agregado familiar?	0 = Não 1 = Sim
C20.1	De que forma?	
C21.	Já teve alguma formação/treinamento em gestão de recursos marinhos costeiros e adaptação às mudanças climáticas?	0 = Não 1 = Sim



Terminamos aqui com a entrevista, muito obrigado pela atenção dispensada!



## Attachment 2. Focus Group Discussion Guides

### Estudo de Base - Projecto “Construindo um Futuro Azul para Ecosistemas e Pessoas na Costa Leste Africana - Futuro Azul (BF)

”

#### Tema: PAPÉIS E RELAÇÕES DE GÉNERO INFLUENCIAM O ACESSO, USO, MANEJO E CONSERVAÇÃO DA BIODIVERSIDADE

### INTRODUÇÃO E PEDIDO DE CONSENTIMENTO

Bom Dia boa tarde! O meu nome é... Fomos contratados pela ADPP que, em parceria com a WCS, com financiamento da Blue Action, está a implementar um projeto financiado denominado “Building a Blue Future for Ecosystems and People on the East African Coast - Blue Future (BF )”, nos distritos de Mossuril e Memba. Este projeto visa restaurar os sistemas ecológicos nas áreas dos dois distritos mencionados, principalmente manguezais, ervas marinhas e recifes de coral. Através deste projeto, a ADPP estabelecerá 33 clubes de subsistência onde aprenderão sobre agricultura de conservação; promoverá atividades alternativas de geração de renda e plantio de árvores.

O objetivo deste estudo é entender a situação atual das comunidades e partes interessadas na redução e remoção de ameaças aos habitats de ervas marinhas e manguezais, aumentando sua resiliência às mudanças climáticas e restaurando manguezais em uma área de 50ha, abrangendo 5.000 famílias.

Sua participação neste grupo de discussão é voluntária. Nunca associaremos seu nome às respostas que você fornecer. Embora prometamos manter suas informações confidenciais e peçamos aos outros participantes que façam o mesmo, não podemos prometer que ninguém neste grupo focal não revelará nada do que disse. Por favor, tenha isso em mente se você fornecer suas respostas.

Você pode encerrar a participação a qualquer momento. Você está disposto a participar?

Se você tiver dúvidas sobre este trabalho, entre em contato com (Nome da pessoa apropriada e informações de contato)

Vamos começar com a primeira pergunta.

#### **Detalhes da entrevista (Facilitador: preencha esta informação antes da entrevista. Não pergunte aos participantes)**

Nome do inquiridor

Número/código da entrevista

Data da entrevista

Distrito

Província

Nome da comunidade

Número de participantes

## A. COMO OS PAPÉIS E RELAÇÕES DE GÉNERO INFLUENCIAM O ACESSO, USO, MANEJO E CONSERVAÇÃO DA BIODIVERSIDADE

### I. Perfil da atividade

Falem-nos de como é feita a distribuição de tarefas/atividades nas vossas casas, com base, no género. Quando falo de género me refiro a mulheres, homens, raparigas e rapazes (No caso de actividades compartilhada, explorar quem faz mais)

- Tarefas domésticas, como: Limpezas, buscar lenha, buscar água, preparar comida, cuidar das crianças/idosos, lavar roupa.
- Tarefas produtivas: Preparação do solo/terra, gestão da cultura no campo, colheita/pós-colheita e venda; pesca, transporte, processamento e venda de peixe.

Explicar a razão da participação de homens e mulheres nestas actividades?  
Quem é responsável por decidir divisão de tarefas produtivas? Porque?

## 2. RELÓGIO DE ACTIVIDADE DIÁRIA (CALENDÁRIO DIÁRIO DE 24 HORAS)

Como é a distribuição das tarefas que mencionaram ao longo do dia?

Tempo	Atividades diárias	
	Mulheres	Homens
05:00		
06:00		
07:00		
08:00		
09:00		
10:00		
11:00		
12:00		
13:00		
14:00		
15:00		
16:00		
17:00		
18:00		
19:00		
20:00		
21:00		
22:00		
23:00		
24:00		

### 3. CALENDÁRIO SAZONAL

Como é a distribuição das tarifas das tarifas ao longo do ano? Queremos que nos digam, por ex, que No mês X as mulheres se ocupam com a actividade Y e os homens com actividade Z.

Atividade	Quem	Janeiro	Fevereiro	Março	Abril	Mai	Junho	Julho	Agosto	Setembro	Outubro	Novembro	Dezembro
	Homens												
	Mulheres												
	Homens												
	Mulheres												
	Homens												
	Mulheres												
	Homens												

4. **Como e feita (órgãos) a decisão sobre o acesso, uso e gestão de recursos costeiros e marinhos (mar, floresta) na vossa comunidade? Qual é o nível de envolvimento de homens e mulheres?**
  
5. **Será que existem algumas barreiras (práticas, costumes tradicionais) que fazem com que homens e mulheres tenham desigual aos recursos naturais? Porque?**
  
6. **Quais são os desafios no acesso, uso/exploração dos recursos marinhos e costeiros?**
  
7. **O que o projecto pode fazer para envolver mulheres na tomada de decisões, acesso e uso de recursos marinhos e costeiros para actividades produtivas?**



**Guia de Discussão de Grupo de Foco**  
**Estudo de Base - Projecto “Construindo um Futuro Azul para**  
**Ecosistemas e Pessoas na Costa Leste Africana - Futuro Azul (BF)**

”

**Tema: Vulnerabilidade Climática e Análise de Capacidades**

**INTRODUÇÃO E PEDIDO DE CONSENTIMENTO**

Bom Dia boa tarde! O meu nome é... Fomos contratados pela ADPP que, em parceria com a WCS, com financiamento da Blue Action, está a implementar um projeto financiado denominado “Building a Blue Future for Ecosystems and People on the East African Coast - Blue Future (BF )”, nos distritos de Mossuril e Memba. Este projeto visa restaurar os sistemas ecológicos nas áreas dos dois distritos mencionados, principalmente manguezais, ervas marinhas e recifes de coral. Através deste projeto, a ADPP estabelecerá 33 clubes de subsistência onde aprenderão sobre agricultura de conservação; promoverá atividades alternativas de geração de renda e plantio de árvores.

O objetivo deste estudo é entender a situação atual das comunidades e partes interessadas na redução e remoção de ameaças aos habitats de ervas marinhas e manguezais, aumentando sua resiliência às mudanças climáticas e restaurando manguezais em uma área de 50ha, abrangendo 5.000 famílias.

Sua participação neste grupo de discussão é voluntária. Nunca associaremos seu nome às respostas que você fornecer. Embora prometamos manter suas informações confidenciais e peçamos aos outros participantes que façam o mesmo, não podemos prometer que ninguém neste grupo focal não revelará nada do que disse. Por favor, tenha isso em mente se você fornecer suas respostas.

Você pode encerrar a participação a qualquer momento. Você está disposto a participar?

Se você tiver dúvidas sobre este trabalho, entre em contato com (Nome da pessoa apropriada e informações de contato)

Vamos começar com a primeira pergunta.

**Detalhes da entrevista (Facilitador: preencha esta informação antes da entrevista. Não pergunte aos participantes)**

Nome do inquiridor

Número/código da entrevista

Data da entrevista

Distrito

Província

Nome da comunidade

Número de participantes



## B. VULNERABILIDADE CLIMÁTICA E ANÁLISE DE CAPACIDADE

### **BI. Questões Climáticas Questionário do Focus Group**

**Indicador O1.2: As aldeias são mais resilientes às mudanças climáticas (segurança hídrica e alimentar, estruturas comunitárias para gestão sustentável da pesca).**

1	De quais recursos naturais você mais depende?
2	Há períodos do ano em que há falta de alimentos na comunidade?
3	Quando e por quê?
4	Há períodos do ano em que falta água? Quando e por quê?
5	As mudanças climáticas contribuíram para a escassez desses recursos? Se assim for, de que maneira?
6	O que a comunidade tem feito para enfrentar a escassez desses recursos? E para evitar que eles se esgotem novamente?

**Indicador O2.1: Adoção de oportunidades diversificadas de meios de subsistência resilientes ao clima e melhoria das cadeias de valor pelos grupos-alvo do projeto.**

1	Quais são as principais atividades de subsistência nesta comunidade? Para além destas atividades principais, que atividades secundárias tem desenvolvido para garantir o seu sustento? Em quais cadeias de valor a comunidade está mais envolvida? Por que?
2	Como as mudanças climáticas afetam suas atividades de subsistência?
3	O que a comunidade tem feito para minimizar os efeitos das mudanças climáticas em suas atividades de subsistência?
4	Você recebeu algum apoio para minimizar/mitigar os efeitos das mudanças climáticas em suas atividades de subsistência?



**Guia de Discussão de Grupo de Foco**  
**Estudo de Base - Projecto “Construindo um Futuro Azul para**  
**Ecosistemas e Pessoas na Costa Leste Africana - Futuro Azul (BF)**

”

**DISCUSSÕES DO GRUPO FOCAL**

**Tema: Mapeamento de recursos e perigos e Linha do tempo de eventos históricos**

**INTRODUÇÃO E PEDIDO DE CONSENTIMENTO**

Bom Dia boa tarde! O meu nome é... Fomos contratados pela ADPP que, em parceria com a WCS, com financiamento da Blue Action, está a implementar um projeto financiado denominado “Building a Blue Future for Ecosystems and People on the East African Coast - Blue Future (BF )”, nos distritos de Mossuril e Memba. Este projeto visa restaurar os sistemas ecológicos nas áreas dos dois distritos mencionados, principalmente manguezais, ervas marinhas e recifes de coral. Através deste projeto, a ADPP estabelecerá 33 clubes de subsistência onde aprenderão sobre agricultura de conservação; promoverá atividades alternativas de geração de renda e plantio de árvores.

O objetivo deste estudo é entender a situação atual das comunidades e partes interessadas na redução e remoção de ameaças aos habitats de ervas marinhas e manguezais, aumentando sua resiliência às mudanças climáticas e restaurando manguezais em uma área de 50ha, abrangendo 5.000 famílias.

Sua participação neste grupo de discussão é voluntária. Nunca associaremos seu nome às respostas que você fornecer. Embora prometamos manter suas informações confidenciais e peçamos aos outros participantes que façam o mesmo, não podemos prometer que ninguém neste grupo focal não revelará nada do que disse. Por favor, tenha isso em mente se você fornecer suas respostas.

Você pode encerrar a participação a qualquer momento. Você está disposto a participar?

Se você tiver dúvidas sobre este trabalho, entre em contato com (Nome da pessoa apropriada e informações de contato)

Vamos começar com a primeira pergunta.

**Detalhes da entrevista (Facilitador: preencha esta informação antes da entrevista. Não pergunte aos participantes)**

Nome do inquiridor

Número/código da entrevista

Data da entrevista

Distrito

Província

Nome da comunidade

Número de participantes





## I) Mapeamento de recursos e perigos

Os participantes criam um mapa de habitats locais e recursos de subsistência como base para discussão sobre os perigos climáticos que afetam cada um.

Quais são os recursos naturais/habitats de que dependem nesta comunidade (Mar, Florestas, Machambas, Minas)?	Quais são os perigos climáticos a que cada um está exposto?	Como cada um dos habitats/recursos é afetado pelos choques?	Quais são as capacidades criadas/que a comunidade tem de adaptar?
Mar			
Rios			
Florestas – espécies florestais			
Fauna			
Machambas			



### 3) Linha do tempo de eventos históricos

Os participantes (anciãos) criam uma linha do tempo dos principais eventos nacionais e locais como base para discutir eventos climáticos históricos (por exemplo, ciclones, secas), como eles afetaram a comunidade e como as pessoas lidaram ou se adaptaram.

Eventos principais gerais: Podem se lembrar e mencionar principais eventos nacionais e locais que marcará os tempos/anos/decadas (Independencia, guerras, secas prolongadas, cheias fortes, ciclones, eleicoes)? Datas Aproximadas	Eventos climaticos que coincidem mais ou menos no mesmo tempo de eventos historicos gerais	Como estes eventos afetaram a comunidades?  Se o acesso a recursos variou entre os membros da comunidade (por exemplo, homens e mulheres) com o tempo?  Quem na comunidade sofreu mais (homens, mulheres, jovens etc, pessoas de grupos sociais especificos)?	Como as comunidades se reagiram/lideram/adaptaram com esses eventos?

Qual e a vossa sencibilidade em relacao ao estabelecimento de uma area de conservacao?

Como uma zona de conservacao pode afectar homens e mulheres?

Como minimizar esses impactos de criacao de area de conservacao?



**Guia de Discussão de Grupo de Foco**  
**Estudo de Base - Projecto “Construindo um Futuro Azul para**  
**Ecosistemas e Pessoas na Costa Leste Africana - Futuro Azul (BF)**

”

## DISCUSSÕES DO GRUPO FOCAL

**Tema: Calendário sazonal e Matriz de vulnerabilidade**

## INTRODUÇÃO E PEDIDO DE CONSENTIMENTO

Bom Dia boa tarde! O meu nome é... Fomos contratados pela ADPP que, em parceria com a WCS, com financiamento da Blue Action, está a implementar um projeto financiado denominado “Building a Blue Future for Ecosystems and People on the East African Coast - Blue Future (BF )”, nos distritos de Mossuril e Memba. Este projeto visa restaurar os sistemas ecológicos nas áreas dos dois distritos mencionados, principalmente manguezais, ervas marinhas e recifes de coral. Através deste projeto, a ADPP estabelecerá 33 clubes de subsistência onde aprenderão sobre agricultura de conservação; promoverá atividades alternativas de geração de renda e plantio de árvores.

O objetivo deste estudo é entender a situação atual das comunidades e partes interessadas na redução e remoção de ameaças aos habitats de ervas marinhas e manguezais, aumentando sua resiliência às mudanças climáticas e restaurando manguezais em uma área de 50ha, abrangendo 5.000 famílias.

Sua participação neste grupo de discussão é voluntária. Nunca associaremos seu nome às respostas que você fornecer. Embora prometamos manter suas informações confidenciais e peçamos aos outros participantes que façam o mesmo, não podemos prometer que ninguém neste grupo focal não revelará nada do que disse. Por favor, tenha isso em mente se você fornecer suas respostas.

Você pode encerrar a participação a qualquer momento. Você está disposto a participar?

Se você tiver dúvidas sobre este trabalho, entre em contato com (Nome da pessoa apropriada e informações de contato)

Vamos começar com a primeira pergunta.

**Detalhes da entrevista (Facilitador: preencha esta informação antes da entrevista. Não pergunte aos participantes)**

Nome do inquiridor	
Número/código da entrevista	
Data da entrevista	
Distrito	
Província	
Nome da comunidade	
Número de participantes	



## 2) Calendário sazonal

Os participantes criam um calendário sazonal de agricultura, pesca e outras atividades como base para discussão sobre como eles são afetados pela estação seca extrema ou eventos climáticos da estação chuvosa e percepções de mudança em torno do clima sazonal.

### I) Calendario

Actividades de sustento (pode especificar actividades de homens e de mulheres)	Jan	Fev	Mar	Abr	Maio	Junho	Julh	Ag	Set	Out	Nov	Dez
Estacoes do ano												
Chuvas												
Ventos fortes												
Temperatura												
Pesca												
Agricultura												
Cereais												
Legumes												
Hortícolas												
Frutas												
Criacao de animais												
Pesca												
Corte de lenha/carvao												
Corte de material de construcao												
Caca												
Comercio												
Empregos												



I. Nenhum, 2. Baixa, 3. Medio, 4. Alto, 5. Muito Alto

- II) Será que os calendários sazonais de actividades mudaram ao longo do tempo e porquê?
- III) Os fatores relacionados ao clima desempenham um papel fundamental?
- IV) Como as mudanças nas estações do ano (chuvas, ventos, temperaturas) ao longo do anos afectaram cada uma das actividades de sustento? Como afectam homens e mulheres?

a) Pesca

b) Agricultura

✓ Cereais

✓ Legumes

✓ Hortícolas

✓ Frutas

c) Criação de animais

d) Pesca

e) Corte de lenha/carvão

f) Colecta de recursos (xxxx)

#### 4) Matriz de vulnerabilidade

Os participantes inserem (i) as principais atividades de subsistência e (ii) os maiores perigos para cada uma, em uma matriz, e avaliam os perigos em uma escala semi-q.

Actividades sustentáveis de	Cheias	Secas	Ventos fortes/cilones	Erosão	Mudanças dos níveis do mar	Salinização de águas dos furos de água
Pesca						
Agricultura						
<i>Cereais</i>						
<i>Legumes</i>						
<i>Hortícolas</i>						
<i>Frutas</i>						
Criação de animais						
Pesca						
Florestas – matéria de construção/artesanal						
Corte de lenha/carvão						

Impactos: 1. Nenhum, 2. Baixo, 3. Médio, 4. Alto, 5. Muito Alto

Qual é a vossa sensibilidade em relação ao estabelecimento de uma área de conservação?

Como uma zona de conservação pode afectar homens e mulheres?

Como minimizar esses impactos de criação de área de conservação?



### Attachment 3. Key informants interview guide

## Socio-economic study – Project “Building a Blue Future for Ecosystems and People on the East African Coast - Blue Future (BF)”

### INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT REQUEST

Good Morning Good Afternoon! My name is... We were hired by ADPP which, in partnership with WCS, with funding from Blue Action, is implementing a project called “Building a Blue Future for Ecosystems and People on the East African Coast - Blue Future (BF)”, in the districts of Mossuril and Memba, financed. This project aims to restore the ecological systems in the areas of the two mentioned districts, mainly mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs. Through this project, ADPP will establish 33 livelihood clubs where they will learn about conservation agriculture; promote alternative income generation activities and tree planting.

The aim of this study is to understand the current situation of communities and stakeholders in reducing and removing threats to seagrass and mangrove habitats, increasing their resilience to climate change and restoring mangroves in an area of 50ha, encompassing 5000 families.

Thank you very much for your time. I would like to ask your permission to interview you, this should take approximately 50 minutes. We invite you to participate because you are part of the residents of this community and were chosen at random. Please note that the answers given in this interview are for analysis purposes and the final results will be shared with the public. They will not be presented individually, ensuring the anonymity of the information you provide.

Your participation in this interview is voluntary. We will never associate your name with the answers you provide. We'll take notes, but it's just for me. Any information you give us will be preserved. If you don't want me to take notes or if you feel comfortable during the interview, we can stop at any time. Are you willing to participate?

If you have questions about this work, please contact (name of appropriate person and contact information)

Before we start, can you introduce yourself?

#### **Interview details (fill in this information before the interview. Do not ask the farmer)**

Enquirer's name	
Interview number/code	
interview data	
District	
province	
Community name	
<b>General profile</b>	
respondent's name	
Office	
Years in the role	
marital status	
Contacts (email and mobile)	

### Questions for CCPs



1. How many fishermen are there in this CCP? (Men/Women/Leadership members - male/female ratio)?
2. How are men and women involved in CCP activities?
3. What are the main attributions of this CCP and if they are being properly implemented. If not, why, what are the main challenges/obstacles?
4. How does CCP coordinate activities with the National Institute for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture?
5. Are there marine fenced areas in the area you manage? How were these areas created? Are these zones being respected? Explain how?
6. Do you think it is possible to create more protection zones? Will fishermen accept and respect? Explain?
7. Are fishermen aware of the importance of closed areas for the sustainability of fisheries?
8. Have fishermen observed a decrease in the abundance of fishery resources in recent years?
9. How has climate change affected the PCC and fishermen in general? What are the climate change adaptation activities that CCP has been developing?
10. What are the main fishing grounds in your region?
11. What are the conflict resolution mechanisms regarding access to marine resources?
12. Are there many conflicts related to marine resources? What type?
13. What are the main successes achieved by the CCP's actions so far?
14. What can be done to make the CCP even more active and effective?
15. What do you think of the creation of a conservation area for sustainable use in conjunction with ongoing projects in the region, in which communities are involved in the respective management and can benefit through employment and income from tourism, participation in and monitoring from mangrove and seagrass restoration activities, the carbon credit income generated by these restoration activities, and the creation of alternative livelihoods?

### **Questions for SDAE, SDPI and Community Leaders**

1. What are the main sources of income in the community/district? Is there a preference for sources of income between men and women, young people and adults?
2. What are the challenges for men and women, adults and youth to diversify their sources of income?
3. What has been the involvement and role of men and women in different fishing activities?
4. What are the most produced crops in this District/community? What are the value chains with the greatest demand in the market? How has the involvement of men and women been in these value chains?
5. Tell us about the participation of women in economic activities in this District/community? What have been the challenges?
6. How has the participation of women in fishing activities been?
7. Are there conflicts over access to marine resources? How are they usually resolved?
8. Tell us about Community Fisheries Councils (CCPs) (if they exist, how they work, challenges)?

### **Questions for IPAJ**





1. What are the policies, laws and regulations on gender-based violence?
2. What are the institutions that deal with issues of gender violence?
3. What are the procedures in case of occurrence of gender violence in the family, community or institutions?
4. What were the experiences in implementing this legal and institutional framework? What are the main lessons learned?
5. What can a project do to reduce, mitigate and resolve the incidence and impacts of gender-based violence in the home, community and institutions?
6. Are there experiences/lessons known/documented regarding gender-based violence in the context of coastal communities/coastal zone of Nampula?