

SUMMARY OF SOCMON PRELIMINARY REPORT 2008

Note: This is the English summary of the report. The full report is available in Portuguese.

Quirimba National Park includes 11 inlands in a total 28 inlands that constitute Quirimbas Arquipelago. The total area of the park is 750,639 hectares, by which 598,402 hac are part of terrestrial and 152,237hac includes the inlands and the marine habitats.

The study was conducted at the inlands of Ibo district, at the respective inlands and villages:

Ibo inland – villages of Cumuamba and Rituto

Matemo inland – villages of Palussansa and Missaula

Quirimba inland – villages of Igreja, Cicututo, Cumilamba and Cuminaze.

The study had as the main roll to evaluate socio-economic impact toward the management of marine resources and fishing activities of resident fisherman living along TPMZ in QNP especial at Ibo, Matemo, Quirimba and Quirambo.

Random individuals questioners was the method used, this was done by questioning members that were fisherman per household. The number of the interviewed people was estimated 6% as a coefficient from the sense done last year in each village in a total 500 people were interviewed. Also by going to fishery centres and wait for them while coming back from the fishing.

It was trained three interviews to collect the data in the field and this was done with a support of community leaders of each village and by the supervision of the people conducting the investigation.

1. Distribution number of interviewees per inland

As a pilot project and for the first phase the sample was only for those that occupy themselves on fishing activities. Although some on fisherman occupy themselves on other activities like farmers, hotel employee, mason, business man, tailor, carpenter and others. This may answer in general how the communities living in the inlands bordering the TPMZ feel about the creation of the sanctuaries.

2. Distribution of the occupation of the target group by sex and age

In all the inlands most of the interviewers they practice fishing as one the first activity, where by most of the man are more active than woman, most of the woman dedicate themselves on the collection of octopus. This helps to better the financial income of the woman in the fishing activity and to be accepted in the society should be created associations for woman incentive so that can have a participation of 50% on economic activities on the conservation of the TPMZ.

The most active fisherman is the ones ranging from age of 20 to 30 years old.

3. Income

At the studied inlands the family members have as source of income activities like fishing, carpenter, tailor, farmer, business man and mason, but fishing is considered the be principle source of income. For ecological reasons the fisherman also occupy themselves on other activities for their livelihood well being as their second source of income, although fishing is the most predominate is not the one that contributes the most for medium monthly income. Except Quirambo inland which only occupy themselves on fishing activities due to the size of the inland, this might involve to a certain migration of fisherman looking for a better opportunities of employment in other inlands.

4. Fisherman participation on the action to control the TPMZ

From all the inlands, below 50% of interviewed people said that they participate on the action to control the TPMZ and the majority do not participate at all, this situation revels in general terms that the participation is weak, and is important to create environmental educational awareness programmes so that may help the management to known which action to take so that can improve the management of the TPMZ.

5. The level of satisfaction in relation to TPMZ

At the inlands most of the fishermen have medium satisfaction in relation to the existence of the sanctuaries and their involvement, except Ibo inland where most of them answer to have low satisfaction. The low level of satisfaction showed us that most of this people are not aware how important is the creation of the sanctuaries.

6. Suggestions in the involvement and participation on the action to control the TPMZ

According to the suggestion given by the fisherman they would like to get involved with the sanctuaries from varies action. From most of the answers they would like to create awareness and help doing patrols, and others would like to participate on every thing, know the sanctuaries and denunciate violators. From the suggestion given they are related with the analysis done on the level of satisfaction and knowledge of the activities practiced in the protected area by which has a percentage below 50%.

For more involvement on the participation in the action is necessary to organize environmental education awareness so that the community can be aware of what is going on at the TPMZ, so that hence better control and development of the resources.

7. Perception on conditions of the resources before and after the creation of the TPMZ

In general most of fishermen have normal perception on the conditions of the resources, although we have a percentage of some fishermen that have pessimist and optimist think in relation to the perception on the condition of the resources before and after. This leads us, that this statement is related with the satisfaction and knowledge on the control of TPMZ.

WWF at the moment is conducting studies on monitoring of fish at TPMZ by which it will be necessary to divulgate the results to the fisheries community so that they can understand better the ecological process of the existence of the sanctuaries and it will help the manager to understand and use proper technical methods for management by at looking the biological and sociological results.

8. Knowledge, compliance and enforcement toward the rules and regulations

Form the people interviewed and from the analysis done it presents a percentage above 50% for Ibo and Quirimba inland; this indicates that the level of divulgation about rules and regulations are minimum known by the fishermen what makes them to follow the rules. With the creation of the sanctuaries may have leaded them to follow the rules and regulation. Being necessary to present the results of data collected from the sanctuaries related to the management of the sanctuaries so that they can understand the impact.

9. Knowledge about the activities in TPMZ and their impact on the fishermen

From the activities being implemented in the management areas small number of fisherman know about the activities running in the management areas. Seeking for a need of divulgating what the management is doing and involve the community in some of the activities for better understand and impact on their lives.

10. Evolution of the fishing art used before and after the creation of the TPMZ

There was no major change in terms of fishing art after the creation of the sanctuaries, although there was a change on fishing areas after the creation of the sanctuaries did not influence that much on the art they use. Probable the reason might be were they are fishing now those not have that much difference in terms of the conditions of the resources and the fishing habitat might be the similar.

11. Perception on the fishing capture and time.

The fishermen had the perception of capturing more fish in less time before the creation of the sanctuaries. These can the related with the perception of the conditions of the resources in terms of capture after the creation of the sanctuaries and the fishing time being more now due to the fact of changing the fishing region and destination of the resources after the creation of the TPMZ.

12. Perception on the evolution of the species at the TPMZ

The fishermen have the perception on continuing fishing the same type of fish before and after the creation, but with a smaller change on the frequency, development and abundance, from the most fished species.

13. Reason on the change of fishing art and region

Most of the reason on changing the art is age (older) in most case the fisherman has lost his physical abilities changing fishing net with cage, scarcity of resources on using the net changing to line, and in terms of fishing region most have affirmed on changing due that are forbidden because most used to fish were there are established the TPMZ.