

TECHNICAL HANDBOOK – MODULE III

Introduction

Mozambique has one of the greatest ecological diversities in Southern Africa, with ecosystems ranging from inland savannas to wetlands and coastal forests. This ecological diversity explains the wide variety of wildlife species found in the country.

For hunting activities to be sustainable, it is essential to understand the relationship between ecosystems, species distribution, and wildlife management.

Main Biomes

Miombo Savanna

This biome covers large areas of the north and central regions of the country. It is characterized by:

- open woodland vegetation
- high diversity of antelopes

Typical species include:

- sable
- kudu
- impala

Mopane Savanna

Mopane occurs mainly in hotter and drier areas. This biome is particularly important for large herbivores, such as:

- elephants
- buffalo

Wetlands

Wetlands include floodplains and river deltas. These areas are essential for:

- migratory birds
- large herbivores
- ecosystem balance

Coastal Forests

Coastal forests have high biodiversity and are important for the conservation of endemic species.

Many of these areas are protected.

Hunting Regions

Hunting activities in Mozambique are mainly concentrated in regions with high wildlife density.

- Niassa
- Tete
- Sofala
- Manica
- Maputo

These regions include several official hunting concessions and conservation areas.

Sustainable Wildlife Management

Sustainable management is based on instruments such as:

- definition of hunting quotas
- scientific monitoring of wildlife populations
- participation of local communities in natural resource management

These mechanisms ensure that wildlife exploitation is compatible with biodiversity conservation.

4. PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Question: Why do hunting quotas exist?

Answer: To prevent:

- overexploitation of wildlife
- population decline of species

5. CASE STUDY

Situation: In a given hunting concession, a significant reduction in the buffalo population is observed.

Discussion question: What management measures can be adopted?

Possible answers:

- temporary reduction of quotas
- scientific monitoring of the population
- strengthening enforcement against poaching

6. MODULE VISUAL MATERIALS

Map 1 — Main Hunting Regions

- Niassa
- Tete
- Sofala
- Manica
- Maputo

Map 2 — Distribution of Species by Biome

Region	Species
Miombo	sable, kudu
Mopane	elephant, buffalo
Wetlands	aquatic birds
Coastal forests	endemic species

Learning Outcome

- the relationship between ecosystems and wildlife distribution
- the importance of Mozambique's hunting regions
- how sustainable management protects animal populations