



Climate Change and Fishing Practices in Mozambique Coastal Communities: Adaptation Strategies and Survival Rates

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Abstract

Mozambique's coastal communities are vulnerable to climate change impacts such as sea-level rise, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and ocean acidification, which threaten traditional fishing practices. A mixed-methods approach combining surveys with focus groups was employed. Data were collected from 100 households across five coastal villages, focusing on current fishing activities, adaptation strategies, and community resilience. The majority (75%) of respondents reported declines in fish catch volumes over the past decade due to climate-related changes, particularly warmer waters affecting marine biodiversity. Adaptation measures include diversifying into other seafood products and relocating some fishing operations closer to shore. Despite challenges, communities have implemented adaptive strategies that show promise for maintaining livelihoods under current climatic conditions. Government support for infrastructure development in coastal areas could enhance resilience. Community-led research on climate impacts and resource management is recommended for future studies. Climate Change, Fishing Practices, Mozambique, Adaptation Strategies, Survival Rates

Keywords: *Geographical Indicators of Mozambique, Coastal Adaptation Strategies, Climate-Resilient Fisheries, Anthropogenic Impact Studies, Vulnerability Assessments, Socio-Ecological Systems, Community-Based Adaptations*

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