



**RE-MONITORING REPORT  
MOZAMBIQUE – MZ – MIOMBO COMMUNITY LAND USE AND  
CARBON MANAGEMENT - N'HAMBITA PILOT PROJECT.  
MR-01207.02– 21/04/06**

**I. PROJECT DATA**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Project Number:<br><b>ENV/2003/063-241</b>          | Task Manager:<br><b>Noel Cooke</b>                              |
| Date Financing Agreement signed:<br><b>25/07/03</b> | Delegation Advisor:<br><b>Noel Cooke</b>                        |
| Start date – planned:<br><b>26/07/03</b>            | Monitor:<br><b>Nuno Moreira</b>                                 |
| Start date - actual:<br><b>26/07/03</b>             | Project Authority:<br><b>University of Edinburgh</b>            |
| End date – planned:<br><b>25/07/08</b>              | Sector/Subsector:<br><b>31200 – Forestry</b>                    |
| End date - likely:<br><b>25/07/08</b>               | Monitoring visit date:<br><b>From : 13/03/06 - To: 24/03/06</b> |

**II. FINANCIAL DATA\***

|  |   |                  |
|--|---|------------------|
| Primary commitment (project budget):     | € | <b>1,587,232</b> |
| Secondary Commitment (funds contracted): | € | <b>1,587,232</b> |
| Funds Disbursed by the Commission:       | € | <b>578,668</b>   |
| Expenditure Incurred by Project:         | € | <b>419,699</b>   |

\* As at: **20/04/06**

**III. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS**

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Relevance and quality of design      | <b>b</b> |
| 2. Efficiency of implementation to date | <b>b</b> |
| 3. Effectiveness to date                | <b>b</b> |
| 4. Impact to date                       | <b>b</b> |
| 5. Potential sustainability             | <b>b</b> |

Note: a = very good; b = good; c = problems; d = serious deficiencies

**IV. EXPLANATORY COMMENTS**

**1. Relevance and quality of design.**

The project design is comprehensive and logical, well structured and relates to innovative but relevant issues in a pertinent way within rural development/poverty (namely carbon sequestration, sustainable natural resources management and poverty reduction). The Overall Objective (OO) is structured along three main issues: (i) Carbon sequestration, (ii) Restoration and conservation of Miombo woodland in buffer areas of Gorongosa National Park (GNP) and (iii) Communities livelihood improvement through agro forestry innovative practices which are strictly related and mutually supportive. The needs and expectations of the target community have been carefully studied, integrated and the project was designed considering the background of the government policy on poverty reduction. The Project Purpose (PP) contains two interrelated major subjects (when only one should be defined) : (i) the development of a pragmatic and feasible system to measure and monitor carbon sequestration amounts, through carbon sequestration, (ii) this will be generated by innovative agro-forestry practices conducted within a participatory land management plan. The Results are quite adequate and fit the PP and the Activities are well defined. The Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) is clear and concise. The activities are briefly but comprehensibly defined and in a way that allows implementation flexibility. Risks and Assumptions have been realistically investigated and well defined. The project has proven to be able to meet communities' needs and expectations.

**2. Efficiency of implementation to date.**

In spite of some delays in the disbursement of funds, Envirotrade (Implementing Partner) managed to secure financial resources that enabled the implementation of all the scheduled activities. In fact, the project managed to intensify implementation rates mainly due to an excellent level of involvement with target communities, and to the fact that the activities were able to meet people's expectations and needs. The latest high levels of performance allowed it to compensate for delays that had occurred in earlier project phases, so at this stage the level of activity implementation is able to meet the scheduled one. Concerning institutional structures at community and provincial (statutory) levels the results achieved so far are not as good as expected. Also relating to technical issues, the project has not yet put in place a geographic information system, which will facilitate data consolidation and participatory land planning achievements. The mutual contribution, involvement and communication between partners has improved

significantly and has already generated positive results. The adjustments made thus far have helped to accomplish the recommendations suggested in the previous monitoring report, as well as the ones from the EC Delegation.

### 3. Effectiveness to date.

At present there are 265 families that benefit directly from the project (meaning around 2000 people within N'hambita community). The wide range of activities that have been conducted by the project is a necessary approach to improve agro systems and to guide them towards sedentary practices. In fact, local subsistence agricultural systems are highly complex and diversified, and project approaches will take that as a starting point in order to reinforce the strategy towards the achievement of a balanced and sustainable agro-ecosystem that is productive, profitable and bio diversified. The introduction of agro forestry practices is now beginning to effectively change shifting agriculture into sedentary agro forestry production systems. The reduction of land burning practices (used to hunt and as a weeding and deforestation tool) has caused a new set of problems which have already been addressed. The carbon revenues distributed to target communities have been able to bridge this gap and can also be seen as a catharsis to agro forestry practices adopted, since the results and benefits become apparent on a median long term basis. The non timber forest products (NTFPs) related activities and the horticulture demonstration plots will create more opportunities to diversify communities' sources of income.

### 4. Impact to date.

The wide adoption of agro-forestry practices, as well as the increasing interest in carbon sequestration revenues, were key to project impact towards improvement of the communities' livelihood resilience. Considering the achievements so far, the project is on the right path to identify and validate a methodology involving both institutional matters as well as technical issues, regarding carbon management, trade and revenues' distribution. This will enable a solid base for a wider impact as far as meeting OO is concerned.

### 5. Potential sustainability.

At national level, and in what concerns political and administrative factors, the legal framework concerning wildlife, forests and land tenure laws, as well as government policy regarding reduction of absolute poverty (PARPA), all support the project purpose. Tourism and wildlife activities there are expected to emerge, will speed up development both within GNP and in the surrounding buffer zone, and can in fact reinforce project activities. At local level, the mutual understanding and support from traditional leadership, the community's land title and the project manager's successful efforts to ensure partnerships with other organisations to create synergies within project actives, will be decisive factors towards sustainability. In relation to project dynamics, agro-forestry practices diffused within the context of the project can be seen as a tool of crucial importance, not only in project areas but also in all that concerns rural development approaches. In fact, agro-forestry involves several fundamental issues such as food security, environmental protection, increase of resilience within communities' livelihoods, etc., the only weak point clearly being the long term period needed to achieve sustainable results. The identification of a practical and effective methodology to enable carbon measuring and trading, that must also involve the definition of an institutional frame to distribute incomes for communities (that must meet local skills both in what concerns statutory and local institutions) should be seen as a top priority. This achievement will allow the project to attract other sources of financing and will also enable effective scaling up efforts.

## V. KEY OBSERVATIONS, ACTION(S) RECOMMENDED AND BY WHOM (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

The project is piloting an innovative (possibly unique) approach that aims to bring carbon revenues within the scope of poverty reduction and to foster agro forestry's practices in order to diversify rural communities sources of income. The following actions are recommended: **Plan vivo** (Envirotrade's name for project rationale) **Project Manager (PM)** More emphasis should be placed on net carbon measurement and monitoring taking into consideration N'hambita geographical area as a reference point. This strategy will most likely allow a relevant increase in carbon revenues. ii) Use/reinforce the strategy to strengthen dialogue with the EU in order to achieve a methodology which allows future measurements and monitoring within local institutions. **In situ PM** i) Increase the efforts put into enabling local institutional capacity and strengthening of institutional structures ii) More focus on research activities in order to get results to meet local conditions (institutional, financial and availability/level of technical skills) iii) More emphasis into participatory land planning activities and its integration within the whole Project management. **Plan vivo concept/approach** i) Emphasis on activities concentration to enable consolidation of project achievements ii) Continue to strengthen dialogue with project partners as well as links to other potential partners at local and international level. iii) Project adjustments to be visible in a new/adjusted LFM (which should ajust and improve project rationale/concept and meet present MR recommendations).