

Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:*

it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	21-006
Project Title	Balancing conservation and livelihoods in the Chimanimani forest belt, Mozambique
Host Country/ies	Mozambique
Contract Holder Institution	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Partner institutions	MICAIA Foundation, Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM)
Darwin Grant Value	72471
Funder (DFID/Defra)	DFID
Start/end dates of project	1 st April 2014/ 30 th March 2017
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2015 – Mar 2016) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 st April 2014- 30 th March 2015
Project Leader name	Tiziana Ulian
Project website/blog/Twitter	
Report author(s) and date	Hercília Chipanga

1. Project Rationale

In Mozambique's 4th National report to the CBD future scenarios outline a continued decline in biodiversity between 2005 and 2025 driven by population growth and poverty, with direct threats from fuel wood extraction and itinerant agriculture. These conditions are found in the buffer zone of the Chimanimani Trans Frontier Conservation Area (TFCA), part of the Chimanimani-Nyanga Centre of Endemism.

The population of the in the TFCA forest belt (c.10, 000 people), is generally very poor, living below the poverty line with limited access to services. Economic opportunities are limited and agricultural productivity is extremely low (<1 ton of maize /ha). High male worker migration has left many women-headed households with very low incomes (<\$1/day). Under-employment (working on household plots without a wage) is common. Local development initiatives favour granting large concessions for forestry and agriculture, putting further pressure on smallholders. This contributes to rapid deforestation and degradation, threatening the integrity of the forest and the wider environment.

The project “Balancing conservation and livelihoods in the Chimanimani forest belt, Mozambique”, aims to engage 4 (four) communities living in the Chimanimani Forest Reserve buffer zone in discussion about a wide range of natural resources-based livelihoods options that can help increase household incomes and reduce the levels of loss of biodiversity and carbon stocks across Chimanimani forest belt.

MICAIA have worked in the Chimanimani area for more than 5 years building strong community and local government connections. They have also gained a good knowledge of local context which has enabled them to develop a good understanding of the biodiversity and development challenges outlined above.

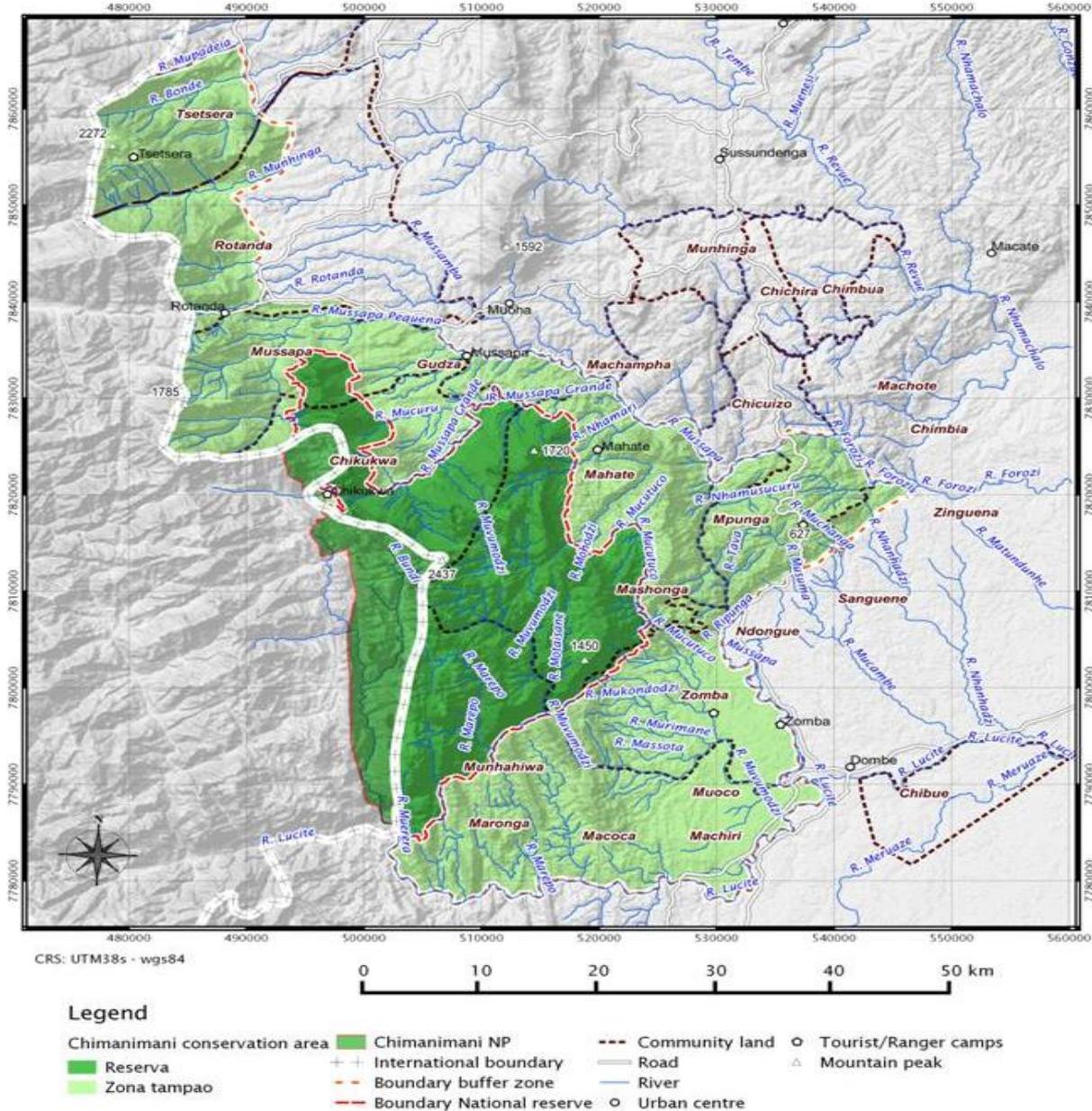


Figure 1: the Chimanimani National Reserve with the four community areas (Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate)

2. Project Partnerships

The successful implementation of this project is a collaborative effort between MICAIA Foundation, the Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM), Chimanimani National Reserve Administration, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (RBG Kew) and local communities.

RBG Kew

RBG Kew manages the project in partnership with MICAIA Foundation. RBG Kew is leading the delivery of Output 1 (Forest Inventories) and will contribute to the delivery of Output 4 (Forest Learning Trails and educational materials) that will be important for the community tourism and community livelihoods. The In-country project coordinator, Milagre Nivunga (MICAIA) visited the RBG Kew in 22-24 July 2014 for the Useful Plants Project (UPP) workshop to present the project. During the visit she also met with the former Project Leader, Kate Gold (RBG Kew), to discuss the project, its progress and to jointly plan the future activities.

A challenge has arisen with Output 1 (Forest Inventories) due to an election in Mozambique and restructure at RBG Kew which has led to a delay until 2015. To manage this, the partnerships have been strengthened through regular email communication between Kate Gold (RBG Kew), Ian Darybyshire (RBG Kew), Jonathan Timberlake (RBG Kew), Andrew Kingman (MICAIA), Milagre Nivunga (MICAIA), Hercilia Chipanga (MICAIA), Camila Sousa (IIAM) and Inês Chelene (IIAM) to plan the logistics of the trips and to support the purchase of equipment and vehicles. Jonathan Timberlake (RBG Kew) also visited Mozambique in April 2015 to attend the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) workshop at Nzou Camp and held a project meeting with, Milagre Nuvunga (MICAIA) and the project manager, Hercilia Chipanga (MICAIA) to plan and finalise the plans for the two fieldwork trips in 2015.

In February 2015 the Project Leader was changed to Dr. Tiziana Ulian (RBG Kew), following Kate Gold's departure from RBG Kew. Alex Hudson, Useful Plants Project Officer (RBG Kew), is also supporting (in-kind) management activities.

MICAIA

MICAIA leads on the development and implementation of livelihoods options and community managed conservation zones; it is responsible for the day to day project management and coordinates field work logistics; and it facilitates learning within the local communities. In spite of the challenges related to Mozambique's general elections in 2014, the Project manager, Hercilia Chipanga (MICAIA), has had meetings and coordinated actions with relevant government officers, particularly the Chimanimani TFCA Administration, and travelled to communities regularly to implement project activities and to ensure the partnerships have remained strong.

Hercilia Chipanga (MICAIA) travelled to Zimbabwe to strengthen cross-border collaborative arrangements with local communities, government and NGO representatives from the Chimanimani TFCA in Zimbabwe. Hercilia Chipanga (MICAIA) also participated in a CEPF funded botanical expedition to the Chimanimani highlands to understand the processes of these expeditions and to use the knowledge gained in order to refine plans for the first planned expedition.

Finally, Hercilia Chipanga (MICAIA) spent a week in Maputo interacting with relevant central government officials (environment ministry as well as land and forests directorate), national universities and IIAM; connecting with relevant professionals in the community livelihoods field; and collating information from existing studies and reports on the project area that could be relevant.

IIAM

RBG Kew has developed strong collaborative links with IIAM, through a series of projects in the past and has trained IIAM staff in vegetation survey, plant identification, seed conservation, herbarium collections management and use of herbarium data for conservation planning. RBG Kew and IIAM signed a five-year Access and Benefit Sharing Agreement (ABSA) in December 2011, agreeing to work together to collect, study and conserve Mozambique's plant diversity. IIAM have good links with MICAIA Foundation, providing training to community facilitators, and carrying out initial studies on the wild plant species used by the M'punga community. IIAM will support RBG Kew in the delivery of Output 1 (forest inventories).

3. Project Progress

The project manager, Hercilia Chipanga, was recruited by MICAIA at the beginning of the project and meetings with relevant government officers, particularly at local level, were initiated in order to introduce the project to them. Field activities started late in May 2014, covering four community areas, namely, Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate, all in Sussundenga District, Manica Province. Progress was made on outputs 2, 3 and 4, regarding activities with community participation in planning and training for future income generation activities. Output 1 was postponed – see attached change request for justification.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1: Forest surveys produced for each of 4 distinct forest areas, with a specific focus on useful plants identified by the communities (e.g. food and medicinal plants) and conservation priority species;

Activities

1.1 & 1.5: The first botanical survey and establishment of forest sample plots in two areas has been postponed until June 2015. The second survey will be completed in November 2015.

1.2-1.4 The remaining activities have been necessarily postponed until after the botanical surveys are complete.

Output 2: Land use and sustainable off take plans created for the forest belt, including community managed conservation areas and communal and family sustainable agriculture zones;

Activities

2.1: 71 community members have been involved in the participatory zoning exercise in Maronga (40) and Zomba (31). They designed community maps, including their natural boundaries (rivers and mountains), and this was used as a basis for geo-referencing the proposed conservation areas.

12 community leaders from Mpunga, Zomba and Mahate, as well as representatives of local government institutions, participated in a leadership training event. The group discussed issues related to community livelihood options which include beekeeping, community based tourism, sustainable agriculture and non-timber forest product harvests. Participants also discussed different aspects of the current project and of the Chimanimani National Reserve Management Plan. Finally, four (4) conservation areas were identified in Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate communities (Mbiquiza forest in Mpunga, Thekeza Forest in Zomba, Comeni Forest in Maronga and Mountain forest in Mahate).

2.3: 13 community leaders from Maronga, Mpunga, Zomba and Mahate were selected as members of the first Natural Resources Management and Information Sharing Network. The group's role will be to monitor the activities implemented by the Natural Resources Management Committees and community forest rangers. They will act as local partners during project implementation.

The Maronga and Mahate Natural Resources Management Committees are made of 16 members each. The statutes of the Natural Resources Management Committees of Maronga and Mahate were discussed and agreed at community meetings to ensure the committees and their activities are legal and to facilitate the work and its coordination with traditional and government bodies and authorities. The committees already existed as a result of earlier TFCA administration work but because no follow-up local development work was implemented with them some members left the community so that new members required selection and training. The training should also allow them to be a more dynamic and proactive in natural resources management in the Moribane and Zomba communities. The community Natural Resources Management Committees of Mpunga and Zomba are composed by 13 and 10 members, respectively.

Training included committee operations, leadership, natural resources management and conflict resolution mechanisms. It was attended by 88 members, 59 of which were committee members. The remaining 29 community members and local leaders (regulos or community chiefs) also wanted to understand general land and resource management issues and were invited to attend the course.

In addition 102 community members of Maronga, Mahate, Macoca, Machire and Muoha at the Sussundenga District have had their births registered. This included 13 and 15 are members of the Natural Resources Management Committees of Maronga and Mahate, respectively. These are important steps to further legalize and legitimise the committees.

Output 3: Existing natural resource based livelihood strategies – honey production, dried forest fruits, tourism and conservation agriculture – expanded to benefit 2,281 households;

Activities

3.1: The main natural resources-based livelihoods options (beekeeping, community based tourism and wild fruits harvesting) and sustainable agriculture activities have been discussed with the Chimanimani National Reserve Administration to ensure minimum impacts on the environment in compliance with the current Management Plan for this TFCA. 5 community meetings were attended by 195 people (56 from Maronga, 32 from Mpunga, 20 from Zomba and 87 from Mahate). The discussions centred on the importance of land and natural resources in community member's lives. They also enabled MICAIA to better understand the current community organizational structures and management mechanisms in place for the resources. An important outcome from these meetings was that community members better understand the Chimanimani TFCA Management Plan because it is the guiding document for all the activities promoted by MICAIA Foundation in the project areas.

Beekeeping:

245 community members have shown an interest in participating in beekeeping activities (84 from Maronga, 40 from Zomba, 49 from Mahate and 72 from Mpunga). The most suitable areas for the establishment of apiaries in all communities were identified and the instructions for their technical requirements given to potential beekeepers.

Beehive production began in Chimoio with 670 beehives produced, 515 of which were distributed to 2 communities (245 to Mahate and 270 to Mpunga) from September to December

2014 (See Annex 4b). Also, 17 apiaries have been established (8 in Mahate and 9 in Mpunga) with 96 community beneficiaries, 57 of which are women. All the beneficiaries have been trained in apiary establishment and beehive placement. The remaining 155 beehives await distribution following the rain season because it was not possible to reach Maronga and Zomba communities.

A monitoring visit to Mahate and Mpunga apiaries has been carried out with the participation of the beneficiaries. They discovered some colonised beehives which will allow some income generation from honey production in 2015.

Wild fruit harvesting:

Assessments for the use of fruits of *Ximenia americana* and *Ximenia caffra* as community or household income generation have been undertaken in 7 communities in the buffer zone of Chimanimani National Reserve. These communities are: Tsetsera, Muoha, Mussapa, Maronga, Zomba, Mpunga and Mahate. This provides an overview of the distribution of these species across these communities. It enables MICAIA to plan a more detailed inventory to support the development of a business plan, which could be another important source for household incomes.

Sustainable agriculture:

The four targeted communities have identified the sites that will be used as demonstration areas. Discussion is on-going on whether to use centrally located areas or family plots because of the distances between households. Each community has identified at least 2 areas so far. The local farmers are to inform the strategy to be adopted for sustainable agriculture activities and they will then promote them and train future trainees in sustainable agriculture techniques to ensure the initiative continues into the future.

Community members of Maronga and Mpunga with Micaia Foundation Staff participated in an experience exchange visit with representatives of the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Marracuene in Maputo, which works with more than 4500 farmers and 39 associations implementing ecological agriculture. They were provided with information on how to implement conservation agriculture and the visit provided the opportunity to analyse what will be useful for the communities. In addition, the group learnt how to prepare bio fertilizers and bio pesticides using farm crops.

Output 4: A minimum of 4 Forest Learning trails opened and educational materials produced, generating greater awareness and understanding of biodiversity (and threats to it) across the forest belt and engaging schools in biodiversity conservation.

Activities

4.1: Beautiful places which have the potential for community tourism and routes for Forest trails have been identified within all four communities (Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate) and will be an integral part of the development of the Forest Learning Center.

29 Community forest rangers (11 from Mpunga, 4 from Zomba, 4 from Maronga and 10 from Mahate) have also been trained in Chimucono, Darue locality in preparation for the management of forest areas when they are established.

Other activities

The Project Manager, Hercilia Chipanga, attended the meeting of Chimanimani TFCA stakeholders in Chikukwa, Zimbabwe. This meeting was organized by Birdlife Zimbabwe and involved community members from Chikukwa in Zimbabwe and Ferreira in Mozambique;

TFCA government administrators from Mozambique and Zimbabwe; and, local authority representatives from Zimbabwe. The main objectives of the meeting were to develop a platform for collaboration between all the stakeholders living/working in the TFCA on both sides of the border; to understand what is being done in the two countries; and to identify areas and mechanisms for future collaboration.

Activities	Evidences or verification sources
<p>1.1 Carry out botanical field surveys in each of the four forest areas. Postponed to June 2015</p> <p>1.2 Identify (at IIAM and Kew) botanical voucher specimens collected during survey work. Postponed to after fieldwork in June 2015</p> <p>1.3 Map vegetation types and habitat quality using field survey data and available spatial imagery Postponed to after fieldwork in June 2015</p> <p>1.4 Compile summary botanical report for each of the four forest areas Postponed to after fieldwork in June 2015</p>	
<p>2.1 Mobilize communities and facilitate the production of maps and land use plans (zones) using a variety of participatory methodologies. On target</p> <p>2.3 Work with each community, through a series of organised meetings, to prepare plans for access to forest resources (off-take), establish management committees for the conservation zones, and provide training to the members of these committees. Ahead of agreed timetable</p>	<p>Meetings reports, participants lists, maps designed by the communities during the meetings, pictures, reports of establishment and revitalization of community natural resources management committees, capacity building reports</p>
<p>3.1 Commission Eco-MICAIA Ltd to develop business plans for expanding livelihood activities (honey, tourism and forest fruits) and link these plans with resource management plans based on the inventories and land use planning exercises. Ahead of agreed timetable</p> <p>3.2 On the basis of the studies present key recommendations to community leaders and mobilize local households around one (or more) of the proposed livelihood strategies, putting in place a package of training and organisational capacity building appropriate to the chosen strategy. Ahead of agreed timetable</p>	<p>Pictures of meetings and reports, reports of delivery of beehives, environmental contract prepared to be signed by the beneficiaries, business plan</p>
<p>4.1 Work with communities to identify routes for trails and information points for visitors and organise working parties of local people to prepare the trails. Ahead of agreed timetable</p>	<p>Reports of the identification of possible routes for trails; pictures of some beautiful places identified at the communities</p>

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1: This project output has been postponed until June 2015. A new plan has been put in place to carry out the first fieldtrip to 2 communities' (Mpunga and Zomba) forest areas in June 2015. To keep the activities on track, the second fieldtrip to the remaining 2 communities (Mahate and Maronga) will be completed in November 2015. By the end of the second year of the project the species list will be compiled with notes on the frequency, distribution, uses and

threats for the locally important species (useful to local communities and/or of conservation priority).

Verification of Indicators: Field survey reports will explain quantitative data produced on the forest structure and composition of the community areas by the first quarter of year 3. A list of species will be produced including highlighted important species to the communities with details of their uses. Functional maps of the forest and other vegetation types will also be provided to MICAIA and community members in the first quarter of year 3. Despite delays this output is still achievable by the end of the project with the new timeframe.

Output 2: Overall good progress on this output has been made with communities mobilised and community maps completed early in the project timetable. Communities have been engaged using a variety of participatory approaches to jointly plan forest resource management of conservation areas and sustainable agricultural zones. Training has already been provided to certain members of the communities, which was planned for the second year of activity, so that the output is ahead of the agreed timetable so far. It is likely that the outcome will be achieved by the project's close.

Verification of Indicators: The output is measured by the production of maps which show the different management areas and future plans for resource management which are still good indicators for completion.

Output 3: A good start has been made on this output. The communities have been engaged through a series of meetings to identify which livelihood activities could be expanded in each community, where the activities could take place and in the instance of honey production activities have been established ready for income generation in 2015. Training has also been provided to the community members where needed, such as in apiary management and organisation, so that the activity is ahead of schedule which puts the output in good stead for completion by the end of the project.

Verification of Indicators: The output is measured through the production of project reports, monitoring visit reports and evaluation studies. The monitoring visits and the reports produced are important to ensuring the activities are on track, for example, with regards to the honey production activities the monitoring visit allowed MICAIA to realise how successful colonisation of beehives has been and to forecast future income generation possibilities. Evaluation studies of these activities will allow MICAIA to show how much average income has increased by the end of the project across 2,281 communities.

Output 4: Significant progress has been made towards this output so that it is ahead of the agreed timetable. Sites for forest trails have been identified and forest rangers trained so that the production of information materials is all that remains. The remaining activities are partly dependent on the information gathered from the surveys and so may be pushed back to the third year of the project. Despite this, there is still time to complete production and translation of display materials and information with the support and input of RBG Kew.

Verification of Indicators: The output is to be measured through the production of educational publications, photos of the trail and beautiful places and case studies. In addition, reports which identify possible routes for trails outline more details regarding site placement to accompany maps.

Outputs	Overall progress	Evidences
Output 1. Forest surveys produced for each of 4 distinct forest areas, with a specific focus on useful plants identified by the communities (e.g. food and medicinal plants) and conservation priority species	Please see point 3.	Activities regarding to this output was postponed until June 2015

Output 2. Land use and sustainable off take plans created for the forest belt, including community managed conservation areas and communal and family sustainable agriculture zones	Please see point 3.	Meetings reports, participants lists, maps designed by the communities during the meetings, pictures, reports of establishment and revitalization of community natural resources management committees, capacity building reports
Output 3. Existing natural resource based livelihood strategies – honey production, dried forest fruits, tourism and conservation agriculture – expanded to benefit 2,281 households	Please see point 3.	Pictures of meetings and reports, reports of delivery of beehives, environmental contact prepared to be signed by the beneficiaries, business plan
Output 4. A minimum of 4 Forest Learning trails opened, and educational materials produced, generating greater awareness and understanding of biodiversity (and threats to it) across the forest belt and engaging schools in biodiversity conservation	Please see point 3.	Reports of the identification of possible routes for trails; pictures of some beautiful places identified at the communities

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome is for at least 40 communities to be engaged in a range of natural resource-based livelihoods options, increasing household incomes and reducing loss of biodiversity and carbon stocks across the Chimanimani forest belt. As implementing party, MICAIA are making progress towards the project Outcome. The established indicators continue to be adequate to measuring the outcome.

Indicator 1: The implementation of the livelihoods strategies package will allow the community members of Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate to have some additional incomes for their families. So far, progress has been made engaging the communities to decide which livelihoods strategies to employ. Support has also been given to them with training and the provision of equipment to begin implementing their preferred activities.

Indicator 2: The implementation of sustainable agriculture at the four targeted communities should allow some community members to adopt sustainable models to improve their productivity. Community groups have already been engaged to initiate establishment of demonstration sites which will be completed by the end of June 2015. The first year was also to gather information about the best practices in conservation agriculture and to better understand which could be adopted in the Chimanimani forest belt. This has been achieved through the involvement of the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Marracuene in Maputo.

Indicator 3: With the implementation of beekeeping activities already well underway it will be possible to sell to Mozambique Honey Company (MHC) more than 5 tons of honey which will increase the household incomes by the end of the project. The continued monitoring of the apiaries following their establishment, including the amount of honey produced, will ensure the project is on track to achieve this.

It will be possible to attract tourists and increase their numbers by implementing community home stays which are linked with MICAIA's other pre-established local community tourism project at Ndzou camp.

With the *Ximenia* spp. studies and with the confirmation of other non-timber forest products, the community members will use sustainably the natural resources surrounding them and these will provide another source of income.

Indicator 4: With the establishment of community conservation areas in Zomba and Mahate and by having another 2 areas in Mpunga and Maronga, we expect that this indicator will be exceeded. The areas will be demarcated with the involvement of government officials by the end of the project's second year.

Indicator 5: Indicator 5 will be achieved by the implementation of livelihoods strategies packages, the promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources and the introduction of sustainable model for agriculture once the community conservation zoning process is complete.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The following assumptions continue to be true for the implementation of this project.

Assumption 1: Government remains committed to conserve the forest belt and to enable local people to develop sustainable livelihoods. Expansion of forestry concessions or granting of large land concessions for commercial agriculture would undermine the overall strategy and push local people further into the forests. The project is monitored by MICAIA and this problem is mitigated by working closely with the Administration of the Chimanimani TFCA and relevant government entities. It is important to note that as a result of continuous meetings between MICAIA directors and central government authorities, the Chimanimani TFCA will be included in a new government project to improve the management of selected conservation areas. MICAIA has been asked to support the TFCA Administration and the managers of the new conservation fund (Mozbio) when they design and implement this project.

Assumption 2: Project finance and investment can be found to scale up alternative livelihood opportunities. If this is not the case, then people will continue with whatever livelihood strategy they can manage, however unsustainable it might be. MICAIA Foundation has a successful record of setting up social enterprises, including Ndzou Camp and the Mozambique Honey Company. A significant pledge of funds towards scaling up honey production has already been received by Kew Foundation. MICAIA is and will continue to seek additional funding and partnerships to ensure sustainable development of these and other livelihood initiatives.

Assumption 3: Local leaders (community and traditional) remain committed to the project and its vision. The complex local context, including a 'grey economy' of informal gold mining, creates other damaging 'opportunities' for local leaders. Positive change can be threatened if it is not accompanied by activities which are at least as valuable as these 'opportunities'. Engaging leaders and enrolling them in the vision is critical.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

As outlined in the project rationale, the population of the in the TFCA forest belt is generally very poor, living below the poverty line with limited access to services. Local development initiatives favour granting large concessions for forestry and agriculture, putting further pressure on smallholders. The project aims to have a positive impact on biodiversity and poverty by providing communities with alternative income activities which improve their income and livelihoods, raising them above the poverty line, whilst are also less damaging to the environment to the alternative activities in the local area. During the first year progress has been made towards the organisation of the communities; the identification of the activities to be carried out that have a positive impact on biodiversity and poverty; and the training needed to complete the activities effectively. The communities' involvement in decision making and all subsequent steps should ensure the changes to biodiversity and poverty are long lasting and sustainable beyond the project's completion.

4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

The project «Balancing Conservation and livelihoods in the Chimanimani forest belt, Mozambique» supports the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas

The project collaborates with local communities to develop effective planning processes, to analyse threats and to identify opportunities to contribute towards the sustainable use of biodiversity. It will increase technology transfer and cooperation whilst improving the knowledge of the distribution, status and trends of biodiversity (Goals 1.4, 1.5, 3.3, 3.5 and 4.4).

The project contributes to Priority Action 9: “Create local management committees at site level” in Mozambique’s Action Plan for Implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas and addresses the lack of resources to carry out vegetation monitoring.

CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity

The project will promote the sustainable use of forest biodiversity; help prevent loss of forest biodiversity due to fragmentation and conversion; and increase awareness of the value of forest biodiversity (Goals 1.2, 1.4 and 2.3).

Contribution to Mozambique’s NBSAP:

- Identify Biological Diversity
- Create measures to protect natural sensitive habitats and/or species in danger of extinction
- Promote and enhance the role of research in production of information for decision-making on the use of natural resources.
- Ensure community management of natural resources
- Create conditions for improving the welfare of individuals from the sustainable use of their natural resources.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

2014/ 2015 was the first year of implementation of this project and therefore it is still early to provide evidence of poverty alleviation. The beneficiaries of this project are the households of Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate (men and women).

However, good progress has been made towards activities which will contribute to poverty alleviation at the four targeted communities, (Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate). MICAIA has facilitated the registration and identification of community members so that they have legal documentation which contributes to the legitimisation of the community Natural Resources Management Committees. This will allow the members to gain some subsidies from the Government (INAS).

It is expected that the project will increase household incomes with the implementation of livelihoods strategies, providing a direct impact on poverty alleviation. Another direct impact of the project to poverty alleviation is an increase in the agricultural productivity for community members in the area.

6. Project support to Gender equity issues

The communities involved in the project are traditional and have local rules regarding acceptable female activities. This has led to a greater participation of men than women. Participation of women in development projects is still low and weak because they are not actively allowed to participate in activities.

The project attempts to enable more women to participate in the conservation activities and there have been direct female beneficiaries to the livelihoods strategies that started in the first

year (2014/ 2015). For instance, the project has benefited a number of women interested in engaging in beekeeping, an activity that in these communities was only practiced by men. It is expected that by the end of the project more women headed households will have improved their livelihoods.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

The activities that have been implemented since the beginning of the project aim to contribute to the indicators established and to the project outcome. Considering the livelihoods strategies decided by communities, it is possible to predict a positive affect towards household incomes from the project. Through monitoring how much income has increased the project will demonstrate how it has contributed to the main project outcome.

The project will continue to monitor other project activities which contribute to the indicators and outcomes. These include the successful creation and revitalization of the community Natural Resources Management committees; the training of community forest rangers to work in collaboration with the committees and the local leaders; and the engagement of local leaders in the project activities.

MICAIA is strengthening its monitoring and evaluation framework and a baseline study is being undertaken covering families of the communities involved in this project. This baseline data and relevant information collected in previous years will be used to monitor the project's impact in relation to the conservation and livelihood objectives of the Chimanimani TFCA.

8. Lessons learnt

First, we have to understand that no community is similar to any other and what has worked well in one does not necessarily work in the same way in another. However, a commonality is the community's willingness to participate in projects that enhance their ability to live sustainably within their own context – in this instance, this means that they understand they are living within the Chimanimani TFCA, an area governed by specific rules and regulations set out in the TFCA's management plan. If support is unforthcoming, these isolated communities, living in areas with limited and basic infrastructures, have to resort to nature and natural resources for their survival. It is important that local organizations like MICAIA continue to find ways to keep communities engaged, bringing in relevant partners such as RGB Kew where necessary, to ensure that the livelihood needs of these communities are met and that conservation activities are supported by science. This includes providing them with greater knowledge of local resources and their adequate use, in order to maintain the sustainability of the ecosystems that sustain them.

Communities have their own rules, for example, men and women do not have the same rights and obligations. Understanding this is important because it enables us to design adequate methodologies to ensure participation by women in the project activities. This will contribute to the sustainability of the activities - all community members have a role to play in natural resource management and this can only be achieved if relevant information and facilitation is available to them all.

Most community members are illiterate. This limits their ability to engage in some of the decision making processes, including those that directly affect their lives and livelihoods. MICAIA will continue to work with local government authorities and relevant non-governmental organizations to ensure that this aspect is included in future local development/conservation programs.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable.

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Not applicable.

11. Sustainability and legacy

The project focuses in an area where biodiversity is severely threatened while local livelihoods are stagnant. The understandable push by government for scaled development, led or supported by foreign investment, dominates the national agenda. In the areas adjacent to the forest belt, for instance, there is a continuing effort to create a 40,000 hectare sugar plantation. Bordering the buffer zone of the Chimanimani TFCA, there is also part of an 187,000 ha concession granted to a forestry company that is rapidly clearing farmland and bush to create Eucalyptus plantations. It is clear that the twin agendas of biodiversity conservation and local livelihood development are not being adequately supported. Achieving a better balance between biodiversity conservation, local livelihoods and scaled development in the Chimanimani Forest belt, the targeted impact of this project, could have a significant wider impact and legacy.

This project seeks, in one focused area, to change the pattern of development. First, by gathering data to illustrate the importance of biodiversity in the area and by engaging local people to lead the development of conservation zones, the project will provide a sound rationale for establishing limits to further encroachment into the forest. Second, by building institutional capacity at all levels the project will put in place the measures to monitor and maintain activities within those limits. Third, and critically, the project will facilitate links with private investors or existing businesses willing to commit to the balanced approach at the heart of the project. Finally, by engaging key stakeholders in creative ways throughout and beyond the timeframe of the actions, the project will inform development in other areas of Mozambique.

MICAIA has been participating in discussions with central government to ensure that the Chimanimani TFCA remains high up on the government's priority list. We have achieved this and the new national conservation fund will be investing in this TFCA. MICAIA has been asked to consider managing the project in this TFCA. IUCN and IIED have expressed interest in working with MICAIA in the Chimanimani's and several meetings have been undertaken to discuss collaboration modalities. These discussions have included local communities and Zimbabwean organizations.

12. Darwin Identity

The Darwin Initiative name as the project funder has been promoted during all activities implemented and in communications with all stakeholders. At the meetings with community members, government representatives and other relevant stakeholders, the Darwin Initiative was the first and the most important to be known by them.

Our internal reports, working plans and participation lists at the meetings also use the Darwin Initiative logo and MICAIA Foundation.

There is currently no Twitter/Instagram/Flickr/Blog/YouTube channel established related to the project.

13. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015)

The project budget was revised in December 2014, as outlined in the Change Request and revised budget submitted by Project Leader, Kate Gold (RBG Kew), and accepted by the Darwin Initiative.

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				The total amount was not used because the project field workers were hired late in September 2014. The remaining amount has been used to cover other months.
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				The motorcycles were bought late on in the year and the remaining amount was used to cover the insurance for them.
Others (see below)	300	0		
TOTAL	70,121	63,923.09	-8.8	

14. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2014 - March 2015	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Effective and sustainable balance between biodiversity conservation, poverty alleviation and scaled development achieved in the Chimanimani Forest belt, Mozambique.</p>		<p>(Report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity e.g. steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p>	
<p>Outcome: 40+ communities will be engaged in a range of natural resource-based livelihoods options, increasing household incomes and reducing loss of biodiversity and carbon stocks across the Chimanimani forest belt.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Change in level of household incomes for 2281 households. Target: increase from <\$1/day (range from .55/day-\$1/day) to an average of \$1.50/day by end of project</p> <p>Indicator 2. Change in agricultural productivity. Target: increase by 20% by end of project as a result of switch to sustainable models of food production</p> <p>Indicator 3. Increased levels of sustainable forest product use. Target: 5 tons of honey sold to MHC annually by end of the project; new markets created for dried forest fruits; tourist visitor numbers to the area increase from 100/mth to 500/mth.</p> <p>Indicator 4. Change in size of the area of designated conservation land within the Chimanimani forest belt. Target: increase from the three existing (though severely degraded) official reserves through establishment of two new areas in Zomba (5,000ha) and Mahate (5,000ha) with community management and government support by Yr3</p> <p>Indicator 5. Reduced rate of loss of carbon stock in the forest belt. Target:</p>	<p>This was the first year project and many activities were realized to reach the outcome established at the end of the project.</p> <p>Is important to underline that to achieve the indicator 1 and 2, different livelihoods strategies started to be implemented, such as the beekeeping activities, identification of areas for implementation of conservation agriculture, tourist areas into the communities and also the identification of wild fruits to be used as livelihoods options.</p> <p>The first 95 beneficiaries have received the beehives to start produce the honey and contribute to the indicator 3.</p> <p>The identification of areas at the communities to be used as community conservation areas has been done. The four communities have areas that would like to conserve.</p>	<p>(Highlight key actions planned for next period</p> <p>Capacity building of community natural resources management committees and community forest rangers;</p> <p>Capacity building of the livelihoods strategies beneficiaries (trainings);</p> <p>Implementation of conservation agriculture at the communities of Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate;</p> <p>Produce and distribute more beehives for the communities;</p> <p>Delimitation of community conservation areas in Zomba and Mahate.</p> <p>Botanical surveys is Zomba, Mahate, Maronga and Mpunga</p>

	reduces from 3.1%/year to 0 by end Y3 and encroachment of communities into forest areas ends by end Yr2		
Output 1. Forest surveys produced for each of 4 distinct forest areas, with a specific focus on useful plants identified by the communities (e.g. food and medicinal plants) and conservation priority species	<p>Indicator 1. List of plant species recorded, with notes on frequency, distribution and threats for the most desired species (locally useful species and those of conservation priority) produced by Q4 of Y2</p> <p>Indicator 2. Quantitative data on forest structure and composition for 2 forest areas (Maronga & Mpunga/Moribane) produced by end Q4 of Y2</p> <p>Indicator 3. Functional map of forest and other vegetation types for the study areas, usable by Micaia and some members of the target communities, highlighting the distribution and extent of key areas for valued biodiversity, available by end of Q 1 of Y3.</p>	Nothing was realized to reach this output. All activities postponed to 2015/ 2016.	
Activity 1.1 Carry out targeted plant surveys in each of the four forest areas, focussing on less-disturbed areas.	(Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this output), and what will be carried out in the next period This activity will be carried out during the period 2015/2016		
Activity 1.2. Identify (at IIAM and Kew) botanical voucher specimens collected during survey work	This activity will be carried out during the period 2015/2016		
Activity 1.3. Map vegetation types and habitat quality using field survey data and available spatial imagery	This activity will be carried out during the period 2015/2016		
Activity 1.4. Compile summary botanical report for each of the four forest areas	This activity will be carried out during the period 2015/2016		
Activity 1.5. Establish forest sample plots in two forest areas [3-4 plots in each area]	This activity will be carried out during the period 2015/2016		
Output 2. Land use and sustainable off take plans created for the forest belt, including community managed conservation areas and communal and family sustainable agriculture zones	<p>Indicator 1. Community meetings held and consensus reached on conservation zone boundaries for 2 forest areas (Moribane and Zomba) by Q3 Y1</p> <p>Indicator 2. Community meetings held and consensus reached on conservation zone boundaries for further 2 forest areas</p>		

	<p>(Mahate and Maronga) by Q2 Y2</p> <p>Indicator 3. Maps and written land use plans in place for forest areas and proposed conservation zones in each of Moribane, Mahate, Zomba and Maronga by Q2 Y3</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1. Mobilize communities and facilitate the production of maps and land use plans (zones) using a variety of participatory methodologies</p>		<p><i>Facilitation of participatory zoning work in Zomba and Maronga, including geo-referencing of agreed conservation boundaries and elaboration of participatory community maps: 71 community members have been involved in the participatory zoning exercise in Maronga (40) and Zomba (31). They designed community maps, including their natural boundaries (rivers and mountains), and this was used as a basis for geo-referencing the proposed conservation areas.</i></p> <p><i>Facilitation of discussions between local leaders for the identification of areas within community boundaries (as established during previous land delimitation projects) to be set aside for conservation: 12 community leaders from Mpunga, Zomba and Mahate, as well as representatives of local government institutions, participated in a leadership training event. The group discussed issues related to community livelihood options which include beekeeping, community based tourism, sustainable agriculture and non-timber forest product harvests. Participants also discussed different aspects of the current project and of the Chimanimani National Reserve Management Plan. Finally, four (4) conservation areas were identified in Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate communities (Mbiquiza forest in Mpunga, Thekeza Forest in Zomba, Comeni Forest in Maronga and Mountain forest in Mahate).</i></p> <p><i>Participatory Rapid Appraisal in Maronga and Mahate to gather information related to the community in terms of community organization and natural resources management.</i></p> <p>2015/2016</p> <p>Continue to work with community members to produce maps and a participative land use plan for each community;</p> <p>To organise meetings to gather more information about the land use plans and to confirm their aim to have conservation areas in the communities</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Organise the involvement of officials from the government's department of geography and mapping to demarcate officially the proposed conservation zones</p>		<p>Work with officials of government, department of geography and mapping to delimitate the proposed conservation zones in Zomba and Mahate</p>
<p>Activity 2.3. Work with each community, through a series of organised meetings, to prepare plans for access to forest resources (off-take), establish management committees for the conservation zones, and provide training to the members of these committees.</p>		<p><i>Creation of a group of leaders to monitor the activities and performance of the local natural resources management committees and community forest rangers in Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate: 13 community leaders from Maronga, Mpunga, Zomba and Mahate were selected as members of the first Natural Resources Management and</i></p>

Information Sharing Network. The group's role will be to monitor the activities implemented by the Natural Resources Management Committees and community forest rangers. They will act as local partners during project implementation.

Establishment of community natural resources management committees in Maronga and Mahate communities as a local institution in charge of natural resources management: These will be the local partners during project implementation. The Maronga and Mahate Natural Resources Management Committees are made of 16 members each. The statutes of the Natural Resources Management Committees of Maronga and Mahate were discussed and agreed at community meetings to ensure the committees and their activities are legal and to facilitate the work and its coordination with traditional and government bodies and authorities.

Revitalization of community natural resources management committee of Mpunga, in the Moribane Forest Reserve and community natural resources management committee of Zomba: The committees already existed as a result of earlier TFCA administration work but because no follow-up local development work was implemented with them some members left the community so that new members required selection and training. The training should also allow them to be a more dynamic and proactive in natural resources management in the Moribane and Zomba communities. The community Natural Resources Management Committees of Mpunga and Zomba are composed by 13 and 10 members, respectively.

Capacity building of community members selected for the natural resources management committees in Mpunga, Maronga, Mahate and Zomba: Training included committee operations, leadership, natural resources management and conflict resolution mechanisms. It was attended by 88 members, 59 of which were committee members. The remaining 29 community members and local leaders (regulos or community chiefs) also wanted to understand general land and resource management issues and were invited to attend the course.

Facilitation of the process of identification and registration of community members of Maronga and Mahate to have an identification documents in partnership with the District Services of Identification of Sussundenga: In addition 102 community members of Maronga, Mahate, Macoca, Machire and Muoha at the Sussundenga District have had their births registered. This included 13 and 15 are members of the Natural Resources Management Committees of Maronga and Mahate, respectively. These are important steps to further legalize and legitimise the committees.

Deposit of community natural resources management committees documents at the Sussundenga Government: this is for legalization of the committees and get the document that recognise that they are legal entity and can participate at the discussion of issues

		<p>related to the Natural resources of their communities.</p> <p>2015/2016</p> <p>To train the Community Natural Resources Management of the four communities;</p> <p>Awareness about the importance of Natural resources and biodiversity</p>
<p>Output 3. Existing natural resource based livelihood strategies – honey production, dried forest fruits, tourism and conservation agriculture – expanded to benefit 2,281 households</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Business and resource management plans produced by end Y1 for expanding honey production, processing of forest fruits, and eco-tourism throughout the area</p> <p>Indicator 2. Sources of investment, input supply, credit (where appropriate) and access to markets identified for each livelihood strategy by end Y2</p> <p>Indicator 3. 2,281 households gain an increase in income from average \$1/day to \$1.50/day by end Y3 as a direct result of participation in at least one new or expanded livelihood activity supported by the project.</p>	<p><i>Assessment of <u>Ximenia americana</u> and <u>Ximenia caffra</u> as potential for community or household income generation:</i> Assessments for the use of <i>Ximenia americana</i> and <i>Ximenia caffra</i> as community or household income generation have been undertaken in 7 communities in the buffer zone of Chimanimani National Reserve. These communities are: Tsetsera, Muoha, Mussapa, Maronga, Zomba, Mpunga and Mahate. This provides an overview of the distribution of these species across these communities. It enables MICAIA to plan a more detailed inventory to support the development of a business plan, which could be another important source for household incomes.</p> <p><i>Discussion of main natural resources-based livelihoods options (beekeeping, community based tourism and wild fruits harvesting) and sustainable agriculture with community members of Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate:</i> these activities have been discussed with the Chimanimani National Reserve Administration to ensure minimum impacts on the environment in compliance with the current Management Plan for this TFCA. The 5 community meetings were attended by 195 people, of which 56 in Maronga, 32 in Mpunga, 20 in Zomba and 87 in Mahate. These discussions dwelt on the importance of land and natural resources in their lives and enabled a better understanding of current community organizational structure and management mechanisms for managing these resources. It was also important for community members to get a better understanding of the Chimanimani TFCA Management Plan as the guiding document for all the activities promoted by MICAIA Foundation in those areas.</p> <p><i>Identification of potential beneficiaries of beekeeping program in Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate:</i> 245 community members have shown an interest in participating in beekeeping activities (84 from Maronga, 40 from Zomba, 49 from Mahate and 72 from Mpunga). The most suitable areas for the establishment of apiaries in all communities were identified and the instructions for their technical requirements given to potential beekeepers.</p> <p><i>Four meetings held to discuss sustainable agriculture:</i> The four targeted communities have identified the sites that will be used as demonstration areas. Though discussion is ongoing on whether to use centrally located areas or family plots -because of the distances between households - each community has identified at least 2 areas so far. The local farmers are to inform the strategy to be adopted for sustainable agriculture activities and they will then promote them and train future trainees in sustainable agriculture techniques to ensure the initiative continues into the future.</p>

		<p>Community members of Maronga and Mpunga, with Micaia Foundation Staff, participated in an experience exchange visit with representatives of the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Marracuene in Maputo, which works with more than 4500 farmers and 39 associations implementing ecological agriculture. They were provided with information on how to implement conservation agriculture and the visit provided the opportunity to analyse what will be useful for the communities. In addition, the group learnt how to prepare bio fertilizers and bio pesticides using farm crops.</p> <p><i>Produced 670 beehives and were distributed 515 beehives:</i> this process was carried out from September to December and was distributed in 2 communities, namely, Mpunga and Mahate. This number, 245 beehives was for Mahate and 270 for Mpunga community and has Benefited 96 community members, which 57 are women. Established 8 apiaries in Mahate and 9 apiaries in Mpunga. All beneficiaries members were trained on how to establish the apiaries and how to put in place the beehives.</p> <p>Was not possible to distribute all produced beehives in 2014 and the beginning of 2015 due the rain season and was not possible to reach Maronga and Zomba communities.</p> <p><i>Monitoring process of the apiaries established in Mahate and Mpunga:</i> A monitoring visit to Mahate and Mpunga apiaries has been carried out with the participation of the beneficiaries. They discovered some colonised beehives which will allow some income generation from honey production in 2015.</p> <p><i>Produced the business plan for development of livelihoods strategies in Mpunga, Zomba, Mahate and Maronga:</i> this activity was realized in partnership with Eco-Micaia Ltd and aims to guide the beekeeping activities, community tourism and other non-timber forest products.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Commission Eco-MICAIA Ltd to develop business plans for expanding livelihood activities (honey, tourism and forest fruits) and link these plans with resource management plans based on the inventories and land use planning exercises</p>		<p>Establishment of community camping sites for tourism;</p> <p>Implementation of conservation agriculture at the four communities</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. On the basis of the studies present key recommendations to community leaders and mobilize local households around one (or more) of the proposed livelihood strategies, putting in place a package of training and organisational capacity building appropriate to the chosen strategy.</p>		<p>Capacity building of livelihoods strategies beneficiaries;</p> <p>Work with bee promoters at the four communities to facilitate the work with the communities.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3. Identify and work with established private companies and/or new investors to create a market access plan to include agreement on price, quality standards, input supply, and defining collection points.</p>		
<p>Output 4. A minimum of 4 Forest Learning trails opened, and educational materials produced, generating greater</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Four trails linking community based and managed information posts (Forest Learning Centres) created and in</p>	<p><i>Identification of beautiful places within these communities with potential for community tourism and routes for the establishment of Forest trails that will also be part of the overall Forest Learning Center:</i> Beautiful places which have the potential for community</p>

<p>awareness and understanding of biodiversity (and threats to it) across the forest belt and engaging schools in biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>use by end Y2</p> <p>Indicator 2. Educational and general interest materials (display panels, leaflets, CDs) based on inventories and other studies produced and translated into Portuguese and local language by end Y2</p>	<p>tourism and routes for Forest trails have been identified within all four communities (Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate) and will be an integral part of the development of the Forest Learning Center.</p> <p><i>Facilitate the training of community forest rangers of Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate: 29 Community forest rangers (11 from Mpunga, 4 from Zomba, 4 from Maronga and 10 from Mahate) have also been trained in Chimucono, Darue locality in preparation for the management of forest areas when they are established.</i></p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Work with communities to identify routes for trails and information points for visitors and organise working parties of local people to prepare the trails</p>		<p>To work with communities of Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate to identify information points for visitors and organise working parties of local people to prepare the trails</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 On the basis of information gathered in the surveys and other research, commission a local consultant to draft content for display materials and other information</p>		
<p>Activity 4.3 Translate all materials and publish</p>		

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), by involving local communities to develop effective planning processes, analyse threats and identify opportunities to contribute to sustainable use of biodiversity. It will increase technology transfer and cooperation and improve knowledge of the distribution, status and trends of biodiversity (Goals 1.4, 1.5, 3.3, 3.5 and 4.4).</p> <p>Also the project will promote the sustainable use of forest biodiversity, help prevent loss of forest biodiversity due to fragmentation and conversion and increase awareness of the value of forest biodiversity (Goals 1.2, 1.4 and 2.3).</p> <p>Contribution to Mozambique's NBSAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Biological Diversity components • Measures to protect natural sensitive habitats and/or species in danger of extinction • Promoting and enhancing the role of research in production of information for decision-making on the use of natural resources. • Community management of natural resources • Create conditions for improving the welfare of individuals from ...sustainable use of natural resources. 			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>40+ communities will be engaged in a range of natural resource-based livelihoods options, increasing household incomes and reducing loss of biodiversity and carbon stocks across the Chimanimani forest belt.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Change in level of household incomes for 2281 households. Target: increase from <\$1/day (range from .55/day-\$1/day) to an average of \$1.50/day by end of project</p> <p>Indicator 2: Change in agricultural productivity. Target: increase by 20% by end of project as a result of switch to sustainable models of food production</p> <p>Indicator 3: Increased levels of sustainable forest product use. Target: 5 tons of honey sold to MHC annually by end of the project; new markets created for for dried forest fruits; tourist visitor numbers to the area increase from 100/mth to 500/mth.</p> <p>Indicator 4: Change in size of the area of designated conservation land within the Chimanimani forest belt. Target: increase from the three existing (though severely degraded) official reserves through</p>	<p>Baseline and annual surveys within the project Local government data</p> <p>Community-based surveys. Ministries of Agriculture and Tourism reports</p> <p>Community-based surveys. Project reports</p> <p>Official and community maps and</p>	<p>Assumption 1. Government remains committed to conserving the forest belt and enabling local people to develop sustainable livelihoods. Expansion of forestry concessions or granting of large land concessions for commercial agriculture would undermine the overall strategy and push local people further into the forests. Monitored by MICAIA and mitigated by working closely with the Administration of the Chimanimani TFCA and relevant government entities</p> <p>Assumption 2. Project finance and investment can be found to scale up alternative livelihood opportunities. If this is not the case then people will continue with whatever livelihood strategy they can manage, however unsustainable it might be. MICAIA Foundation has a successful record of setting up social enterprises, including</p>

	<p>establishment of two new areas in Zomba (5,000ha) and Mahate (5,000ha) with community management and government support by Yr3</p> <p>Indicator 5: Reduced rate of loss of carbon stock in the forest belt. Target: reduces from 3.1%/year to 0 by end Y3 and encroachment of communities into forest areas ends by end Yr2</p>	<p>agreements</p> <p>Remote sensing studies and surveys undertaken by University of Edinburgh, UEM and partners</p>	<p>NDZOU Camp and Mozambique Honey Company. A significant pledge of funds towards scaling up honey production has already been received by Kew Foundation.</p> <p>Assumption 3. Local leaders (community and traditional) remain committed to the project and its vision. The complex local context, including a ‘grey economy’ of informal gold mining, creates ‘opportunities’ for local leaders. Change can be threatening if it is not accompanied by alternative opportunities at least as valuable. Engaging leaders and enrolling them in the vision is critical</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Forest surveys produced for each of 4 distinct forest areas, with a specific focus on useful plants identified by the communities (e.g. food and medicinal plants) and conservation priority species</p>	<p>1a. List of plant species recorded, with notes on frequency, distribution and threats for the most desired species (locally useful species and those of conservation priority) produced by Q4 of Y2</p> <p>1b. Quantitative data on forest structure and composition for 2 forest areas (Maronga & Mpunga/Moribane) produced by end Q4 of Y2</p> <p>1c. Functional map of forest and other vegetation types for the study areas, usable by Micaia and some members of the target communities, highlighting the distribution and extent of key areas for valued biodiversity, available by end of Q 1 of Y3</p>	<p>1a. Field survey reports</p> <p>1b. Maps</p> <p>1c. Species list</p>	<p>Government and community leaders remain committed to the project agenda and, once established, to the conservation zones. Mitigated by working closely with the Administration of the Chimanimani TFCA and relevant government entities.</p> <p>Honey produced in the project area meets the quality criteria set by Mozambique Honey Company. Mitigated by providing technical support and training to producers.</p>
<p>2. Land use and sustainable off take plans created for the forest belt, including community managed conservation areas and communal and family sustainable agriculture zones</p>	<p>2a. Community meetings held and consensus reached on conservation zone boundaries for 2 forest areas (Moribane and Zomba) by Q3 Y1</p> <p>2b. Community meetings held and consensus reached on conservation zone boundaries for further 2 forest areas (Mahate and Maronga) by Q2 Y2</p> <p>2c. Maps and written land use plans in place for forest areas and proposed conservation</p>	<p>2a. Maps</p> <p>2b. plans</p>	

	zones in each of Moribane, Mahate, Zomba and Maronga by Q2 Y3		
3. Existing natural resource based livelihood strategies – honey production, dried forest fruits, tourism and conservation agriculture – expanded to benefit 2,281 households	<p>3a. Business and resource management plans produced by end Y1 for expanding honey production, processing of forest fruits, and eco-tourism throughout the area</p> <p>3b. Sources of investment, input supply, credit (where appropriate) and access to markets identified for each livelihood strategy by end Y2</p> <p>3c. 2,281 households gain an increase in income from average \$1/day to \$1.50/day by end Y3 as a direct result of participation in at least one new or expanded livelihood activity supported by the project</p>	<p>3a. Project reports</p> <p>3b. Monitoring visit reports</p> <p>3c. Evaluation studies</p>	
4. A minimum of 4 Forest Learning trails opened, and educational materials produced, generating greater awareness and understanding of biodiversity (and threats to it) across the forest belt and engaging schools in biodiversity conservation	<p>4a. Four trails linking community based and managed information posts (Forest Learning Centres) created and in use by end Y2</p> <p>4b. Educational and general interest materials (display panels, leaflets, CDs) based on inventories and other studies produced and translated into Portuguese and local language by end Y2</p>	<p>4a. Publications</p> <p>4b. Photos</p> <p>4c. Case studies</p>	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Carry out targeted plant surveys in each of the four forest areas, focussing on less-disturbed areas.</p> <p>1.2 Identify (at IIAM and Kew) botanical voucher specimens collected during survey work</p> <p>1.3 Map vegetation types and habitat quality using field survey data and available spatial imagery</p> <p>1.4 Compile summary botanical report for each of the four forest areas</p> <p>1.5 Establish forest sample plots in two forest areas [3-4 plots in each area]</p> <p>2.1 Mobilize communities and facilitate the production of maps and land use plans (zones) using a variety of participatory methodologies</p> <p>2.2 Organise the involvement of officials from the government’s department of geography and mapping to demarcate officially the proposed conservation zones</p> <p>2.3 Work with each community, through a series of organised meetings, to prepare plans for access to forest resources (off-take), establish management committees for the conservation zones, and provide training to the members of these committees</p>			

- 3.1 Commission Eco-MICAIA Ltd to develop business plans for expanding livelihood activities (honey, tourism and forest fruits) and link these plans with resource management plans based on the inventories and land use planning exercises
 - 3.2 On the basis of the studies present key recommendations to community leaders and mobilize local households around one (or more) of the proposed livelihood strategies, putting in place a package of training and organisational capacity building appropriate to the chosen strategy.
 - 3.3 Identify and work with established private companies and/or new investors to create a market access plan to include agreement on price, quality standards, input supply, and defining collection points
-
- 4.1 Work with communities to identify routes for trails and information points for visitors and organise working parties of local people to prepare the trails
 - 4.2 On the basis of information gathered in the surveys and other research, commission a local consultant to draft content for display materials and other information
 - 4.3 Translate all materials and publish

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
21	Training of community forest rangers of Mahate, Mpunga, Zomba and Maronga, during 2 weeks in skills for natural resources management	29, where 28 men and 1 women	Mozambican	29			29	
21	Training of community natural resources management committees of Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate	69, which 4 were women	Mozambican	69			69	
21	Training of community leaders	12	Mozambican	12			12	
	Community meetings for project launching	125 participants, which 31 was women	Mozambican	125			125	
21	Community management committees revitalization in Mpunga and Zomba	54, which 17 were women	Mozambican	54			54	
	Meetings for establishment of community management committees in Maronga and Mahate	61	Mozambican	61			61	
	Community meetings to discuss the main natural	195 (56 in Maronga, 32 in Mpunga, 20	Mozambican	195			195	

	resources based livelihoods options	in Zomba and 87 in Mahate)						
	Meeting for <i>Participatory Rapid Appraisal in Maronga and Mahate</i>	63, which 7 women	Mozambican	63			63	
	Beneficiaries of beehives in Mpunga and Mahate	96, which 57 are women	Mozambican	96			96	
							704	

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. website link or publisher)

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc.) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Y
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Y
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	