

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	ORAM- Associação Rural de Ajuda Mútua
Project Title:	Titsomba Ta Hina (Our Wealth)- Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Consolidation of Small Scale Farmers' Rights in the Use of Land and Other Natural Resources in the Futi Corridor
Date of Report:	April 30, 2014
Report Author and Contact Information	Meneses Roberto – chiteleka57@yahoo.com, 258 402 1466

CEPF Region: Maputaland – Pondoland - Albany (Mozambique)

Strategic Direction: 1. Strengthen protection in 3 priority KBAs

Grant Amount: \$100,000

Project Dates: September 1, 2012 - February 28, 2014

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

The activities implemented through this project, namely, the income generating activities (which in the medium and long run) will possibly reduce the pressure over natural resources occurring in the Fúti River Corridor (the other consortium member did the same). The dissemination of laws which have the environmental conservation component will also raise the community conscience for the need of biodiversity conservation.

The dangerous activities in the project area are:

1. **Illegal and intensive hunting** - This is being done as a mean of securing meat to supplement their diet and sell some of it to get some cash. The project introduced stock raising which might be used for both source of proteins (slaughtering some of the animals for home consumption) and cash (by selling others to other people). In three years time (if there no unforeseen events like high mortality, theft, poor management, etc) it is possible to bring the initial number of animals (240) to 720 (or nine animals per family). Using the reinvestment police, it is possible to attain interesting rewards through these activities. The same will happen with honey production. Through the use of modern beekeeping implement is also possible to produce some 150 kg of honey per year per family, which fetch a reasonable market price, bringing cash to the families to take care for other needs like education of their children, clotting, purchasing of other goods for their survival, etc.

Because they can get all the above, there is no need for local community members to risk their lives by carrying out illegal activities like poaching, charcoal production and others.

2. **Bush fires and charcoal making** – there was a dissemination of land, forests and environmental laws, with the main objective to highlight the consequences of those two and other bad practices in the use of natural resources. Actually the three laws have environmental component which may be of good assistance for better understanding for the need of environmental conservation.

ORAM is confident that these activities did, actuality ***contribute to the implementation of the CEPF` s ecosystem profile.***

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):

Actual Progress toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

1. ***ORAM improves its position as a viable civil society entity with positive standing and engagement in Southern Mozambique*** – Through a joint planning and participation in different meetings and workshop, first with the Fúti River Development Corridor Consortium members, as well as with other NGOs and Government Organizations, ORAM Zona Sul staff improved its experience of implementing community based initiatives. As matter of fact, in Matutuíne District, ORAM has been, alongside with other NGOs, as one of the valuable partners of the District government for the implementation of different activities.

Furthermore, during the implementation of the project, three staff members were capacitated in the project design (project cycle). This training helped a lot to consolidate the existing experience and it was used to design other projects. Two of those projects were approved and are being implemented in three provinces (Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane).

This was the first project dealing with beekeeping implemented by ORAM, so, this is another important lesson to be kept in the organization curriculum.

2. ***11 communities in Matutuíne have more consistent and active engagement with private sector and are promoting a sustainable agriculture effort that balances environment*** – It is still early to say something consistent about the engagement with the private sector. This is because the inputs for income generation activities were handed over to the beneficiaries early this year. In terms of agriculture, ORAM is confident that community members are doing well, for alongside with this project, there were two capacity building workshops in conservation agriculture, postharvest practice and processing implemented by this organization, and;
3. ***Communities have engaged in fresh compatible income generating activities and improved their food security*** – In fact eight communities (instead of 11) are now implementing two income generating activities, namely beekeeping and stock raising. There were some changes in the initial plans due to geographic position of the other three communities. Two of them are in inside the Maputo Special Reserve and the management plan of this Conservation area does not give room for stock raising. It was also difficult to give them honey production inputs because they are right in the Futi Corridor because there was a risk of destruction of beehives by elephants. What was done in these two communities was the dissemination of laws. The third community did not get goats because they got them in another project also implemented by ORAM. The other community (Madjadjane), due to its vicinity with the reserve, was engaged only in honey production.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal):

1. ***ORAM has improved score on CEPF civil society tracking tool*** – We have no idea for the evaluation is done by CEPF
2. ***ORAM has a formal representation on District and provincial Forum dealing with environmental conservation*** – ORAM is represented by a Program Officer at the provincial and district level for the implementation of different activities. The ORAM's Delegate attends all meetings, workshop and gathering organized to deal with environment matters in Maputo province. ORAM is a member of the Maputo Special Reserve Forum that deal with biodiversity conservation in that conservation area. It was through our participation in those meetings that we learnt that it was forbidden to keep domestic stock in the Reserve and we acted accordingly;
3. ***11 Communities have their Natural Resources Committees that regularly meet and tackle the community affairs related with environmental conservation*** – Actually through this project 26 Natural Resources Committees members were trained. The training was actually meant to give the committees more responsibility on environmental conservation and to capacitate them to solve minor problems related with the natural resources use in their respective communities. Due to dispersal nature of rural communities, each community has its own committee members to take care of local environmental affairs;
4. ***330 family farms in 11 communities show environmentally more compatible and technically improved production practices*** – ORAM Zona Sul carried out (using funds from a parallel project funded by European Union) a training workshop on Conservation Agriculture, use of Agricultural improved technologies, postharvest practices, Conservation and processing. This

training was done in two rounds (the first round in November 2013 and the second one in February 2014). The capacity in Conservation Agriculture was meant to make the small scale farmers aware about the environmental conservation. It is hard assess the results of this activity because no studies were carries.

5. **A total of 187 individuals in the 11 communities making productive use of beekeeping (77 people) and stock animal (110 people) materials** – Only 117 people (corresponding to 62.6%) benefited from income generating materials, where 80 people got stock animals (72.7%) and 37 people got beekeeping material (48.1%). The planned figure (**187 individuals**) showed to be somehow ambitious, for the inputs were more expensive than the estimated operating costs. However we trust that the 117 people who got those inputs for income generating activities do use them productively. It still early to assess the real results because some of the inputs (mainly beekeeping material) were handed early this year.

Actual Progress toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 84.959,27 hectares

Species Conserved:

Corridors Created: Fúti River Development Corridor

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives – The main challenges are to secure some funds for the monitoring of the use inputs given to target communities and to link them with the market. In terms of the market, ORAM is not so worried because one the Consortium member (LUPA) is doing something on that, because it has also a group of farmers producing honey. The ideal situation would be to have funds to monitor stock keeping and give encouragement to the target members to manage wisely their stocks.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)? – It is still very early to talk about impacts. However ORAM foresees positive impacts that will come from the improvement of the target community members living standards and improved environment collective conservation conscience.

So far we are confident that the above statement is true. The beekeepers themselves (please see the training report) concluded that bushfires were very bad practices because they destroy forest species they need for honey production, or they do destroy even the traditional beehives they use for that activity and considerable tracts of valuable pastures for their stock.

Project Components

Project Components: Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.

<p>Component 1 Planned: ORAM is capacitated as a Civil Society Organizations working in Matutuine District and has a close working relationship with fellow Civil Society Organizations</p>
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1. At least two of ORAM`s staff are trained by CESVI Project Cycle Management and Administrative procedures;1.2. Two independent audit reports (2012 and 2013 financial years) are produced, showing no material findings;1.3. Delivered financial reports live up to the required standards, and;1.4. Delivered technical reports live up to required standards. |
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<p>Component 1 Actual at Completion:</p>

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Three ORAM`s staff (Meneses Roberto, Hilario E. Manhique and Lucrecia Madalena Alice, Project Coordinator, Accountant and Treasurer, respectively) participated in a training workshop on the Project Cycle Management and Administrative procedures organized by CESVI, together with other organizations` staff. CESVI gave also important assistance in different occasions related with Administrative procedures. The experiences from this training helped to design and or improve projects |
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that were submitted to other potential donors. Two of those projects were approved and being implemented;

- 1.2. The 2012 Audit report was produced and sent to CEPF, and the 2013 report will be sent very soon. So the audit process to the ORAM's Financial Statement is being carried out regularly;
- 1.3. Financial reports were regularly produced and sent to CEPF and CEPF itself gave some recommendations regularly for their improvement, which was also being done accordingly, and;
- 1.4. Likewise the narrative reports were produced, although some were sent with relative delays (the reasons of some delays were also explained to CEPF). There was also assistance for improvement from CEPF.

Component 1- Activities

Activity 1.1 – CESVI staff will train at least two members of ORAM staff on administration issues and Project Cycle Management (two training events) – Only one training event was carried out by CESVI and three ORAM staff members participated in that training, with good results. CESVI also gave regular assistance for reporting and other issues related with the project implementation;

Activity 1.2 – Carry out 18 monthly planning of the project activities (Meneses Roberto and Calisto do the monthly planning) – The 18 planning sessions were held. Sometimes the monthly planning included the Accountant (Hilario Manhique), to match the field activities with the existing funds, as well as to clarify some issues to the accountant;

Activity 1.3 – Carry out six quarterly planning meetings of the project activities (Meneses Roberto Hilario Manhique and Calisto do the quarterly planning) – Quarterly planning meetings were carried out. It was during these kind of meetings where decisions about what material to purchase and when were taken. The venue for both kinds of meetings was in the ORAM Zona Sul headquarters – Macia, Gaza province.

Component 2 Planned: Creation and/or strengthening of Natural Resources Management Committees:

- 2.1. A training material Kit for Committees (including both curriculum and literature), is developed;
- 2.2. A schedule for committees training event is developed;
- 2.3. Two Natural Resources Committees training events are held;
- 2.4. Reports on each of the committees training events are produced including the list of participants, photos and follow-up measures.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

2.1 – It was not always easy to get the training material kit because the training facilitators (or officers) used their training manual, guides or handbooks produced by their organizations and not available electronically to be sent to CEPF. Despite this difficulty, the trainings were carried out using handouts to give the trainees, graphics, figures and other material to facilitate the trainees comprehension;

2.2 – There was internal schedule which was supposed to match with the other training events carried out by ORAM. For example, it was decided to match the second training of Natural Resources Committees with another training which was supposed to take place in October 2013, in Macia, to save time and reduce costs. So the second training had only three Committee members from Matutuine District, while the other 23 were trained in March 2013 in Magude District, making the 26 Committee members trained.

2.3 – The Two Natural Resources Committees training events were held, one in March 2013 and another one in October 2013, benefiting 26 Committee members from Matutuine District. Actually these two training events were refreshment, for ORAM has been doing that for quite long time, especially after the delimitation of the Community lands, and;

2.4 – Training reports and the respective list of participants were submitted to CEPF every semester. Please see the half yearly reports to see the lists of the participants. It was not always easy to have photos, but the photos of the last training events were sent to CEPF.

Component 2- Activities

Activity 2.1 – Carry out 11 community seminars to disseminate land law (one seminar per community) – the 11 community seminars were carried out during the very first days of the project, i.e., between October and December 2012. The material used for this activity was prepared by the lawyer who

assists the organization in this kind of seminars, and supplemented by the organization's pamphlets prepared for this effect.

Activity 2.2 – carry out 11 community seminars to disseminate forest and wildlife law (one seminar per community) – The same as 2.1. the seminars were held during the same period right in the communities;

Activity 2.3 – Organize and hold 11 community seminars for the dissemination of the 93/2005 Ministerial Decree – The same as the previous two activities. The 93/2005 Ministerial Decree is related with the devolution of 20% of the funds collected by government as a result of Touristic Activities in the Reserve as an incentive for local communities to give their collaboration in the environment conservation. So, the dissemination of this decree was mainly meant to make local communities aware about the 20%.

Please note that other 15 meetings were organized and held at the District, Posto Administrativo and Community level for the presentation of the project, bringing the number of meetings to 25 at the three levels (one of this meetings was held with the participation of **CEPF** and NGOs representatives)

Activity 2.4 – capacitate 22 activists in HIV/AIDS disease for the prevention and mitigation of this epidemic disease in their communities – 13 Community Activists (59%) were capacitated in HIV/AIDS disease, against the 22 previously planned. This training was carried out in November 2013 and was reported in one of the half yearly reports. The training material, minutes (written by the trainees) and list of participants were sent to CEPF. The low attendance was due to coincidence of the activity with the rain season and it was difficult for some of the invited people to reach the training venue.

Activity 2.5- carry out 11 seminars for the dissemination of the environmental law – The same as the first three activities.

Activity 2.6 – Carry out two training seminar for the Natural Resources Management Committees from the 11 communities – The two seminars were held, one in March 2013, with a participation of 23 people from Matutuine District and, the second one was carried out in October 2013, with participation of three (3) people from the same district, bringing the total number of Natural Resources Management Committees members trained to 26. This figure corresponds only to 78.8% of the 33 committee members initially planned.

Activity 2.7 – Facilitate the completion of five experience exchange visits among community where there are good practices in the use of natural resources – The training of the first 23 Natural Resources Management Committees members was held in Mahel, Magude District. The training was carried out after the experience exchange activity. Maher is a Locality in Magude District where local communities have very good practices in harvesting of their forest resources and it has been taken as a good example in the training of other communities in this matter. Magude District has its boundaries with Kruger and Limpopo National Parks (South Africa and Mozambique).

Component 3 Planned: Empowerment and capacity building of local farmers:

3.1 – A training material Kit for farmers (including both curriculum and literature), is developed;

3.2 – A schedule for farmers training events is prepared.

3.3 – 22 training events are held (in land law, forest and wildlife law, environmental law and the 93/2005 Ministerial Decree), and;

3.4 – Report on each of the committees training

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

3.1 – The same as 2.1 in terms of material.

3.2 - The same as 2.2 in terms of the training schedule.

3.3 - There were 33 training events (three per community) on main legislation which regulates the use of natural resources and environmental conservation and two training events on agricultural production (Conservation Agriculture, use of Agricultural improved technologies, postharvest practices, Conservation

and processing) and two training events for Natural Resources Management Committees, making hem 37 farmers training events.

3.4 – The same as 2.4 in terms of reporting, list of participants and photos.

Component 3- Activities

Activity 3.1 – Train the selected community members in the beekeeping for honey production – 18 beekeeper representatives were trained in honey production between 17 and 2 February 2014, in Matutuine district. This training was coupled by the distribution the 112 kits to 37 people, where each person was given three complete kits for honey production. The training activity was carried out by the Cooperativa de Apicultores de Maputo, which also produced most of the material.

Activity 3.2 – Provide material to the community members involved in beekeeping (beehives, clothing and other equipment) – 112 honey production kits were handed to 37 people, where each person was given three complete kits for this income generating activity.

Activity 3.3 – Train the selected community members in the stock keeping – 80 people benefited from infield training for stock keeping. This activity was also coupled by the distribution of 240 goats to 80 families, where each family got three animals (one male and three females). This infield training was carried out by a veterinarian who was hired for this effect.

Activity 3.4– Provide material (initial stock) to the community members involved in stock raising – 240 goats were distributed to 80 families, where each family got three animals (one male and three females). The goats were purchased in Massingir, Chókwè and Guijá Districts in three rounds. The veterinarian participated in the selection of the stock and gave the first aids to the animals.

Activity 3.5 – Assist and train community members involved in the implementation of Income generating activities (IGAs) in the wise use of income earned from the implementation of IGAs – There were two training sessions for the wise use of income. This activity was carried out alongside with the training in agriculture. The first session took place in November 2013 and the second in February 2014.

Component 4 Planned:

4.1 – A training material Kit for IGA`s (including both curriculum and literature), is developed;

4.2 - A schedule for IGA`s training events is prepared

4.3 – Four IGA`s training events are held (two for beekeeping and two for stock raining)

4.4 – Report on each of the IGA`s training events are produced (including the list of participants, photos) and follow up measures.

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

4.1 – The same as 2.1 in terms of training material.

4.2 – The same as 2.1 in terms of schedule;

4.3 – The training events on IGAs were carried out as follow:

4.3.1 – For beekeeping, besides de manual or handbook and graphics used by the Cooperativa de Apicultores (the organization in charge of the training) it was used the beekeeping material themselves (beehives, the respective clothing, etc.) for training. The two training events were combined in only one and that took place in February 2014.

4.3.2 For Stock raising the training took place as a field day, during the distribution of the animals. The veterinarian gave detailed explanation about the handling of the goats before they were handed to the beneficiaries. This was done in three occasions during the distribution of the animals. Actually the veterinarian participated in the selection of the animals purchased and administrated vaccines and other medicines to animals and looked after them during the quarantine process.

4.4 - The same as 2.4 in terms of reporting, list of participants and photos.

Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project? – No. All project activities were implemented according to the project plans, although the last activity (the handing over of the beekeeping inputs) was delayed.

Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results - we sent some photos highlighting the progress of the project activities. The manual, handbooks or guides used for training are quite difficult to get electronic forms.

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

1. The project it itself was a very good lesson for ORAM, for the organization is specialized in land using rights and not in projects of this nature. However, the prevailing internal organization made it possible to implement the project activities successfully;
2. The joint coordination of the project with the other members of the Consortium for the Development of the Futi River Corridor (created exactly for that effect) was another good lesson. It was amazing to learn from others how do they overcome some difficulties related with the implementation of some activities;
3. Our participation in two regional workshops under this project was another wonderful experience, for we also learned from other grantees things that we did not know before, and;
4. The implementation of this project boosted the ORAM's popularity among Matutuine Communities, adding value to other activities implemented by this organization in that district.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings) – The income generating activities selected are quite familiar in the district, therefore they were easily accepted by target group. Those activities were a good opportunity for the target community to improve their living standards instead of carrying out risk activities like poaching or charcoal production. Both beekeeping and stock keeping activity facilitated the understanding of the target community communities about the need to eradicate bushfires which destroy tree species and valuable pastures for honey production and their stock.

The heavy rainfall in the Southern Region (Including the Southern region of Mozambique) contributed negatively for the conclusion of some of activities. The distribution of IGAs material was affected by inaccessibility of local roads. That is why the last inputs were handed to the target communities sometimes in March 2014.

The other minor risk was related with severe drought that affected the project site. Even if the beehives were handed on time they will be unprofitable, for due the drought, it was hard to find trees producing flowers to attract bees. The beekeepers do have the inputs now and as soon as possible they will start producing honey and in high quantities than they use to do with traditional beehives.

Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings) – ORAM previous presence and its experience in working with local communities in land user rights facilitated the implementation of the project in Matutuine District. The other aspect that contributed for the success of the project was the governments will, which allowed ORAM and other Civil Society Organizations to implement Community based initiatives.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
ORAM Zona Sul (the	In kind funding	USD25,000	Means of transport (vehicle and

grantee and implementing Agency)			motorbikes), which facilitated the mobility of the project team for the implementation of the project activities, offices (Macia and Matutuine) from where the project was being coordinated and office equipment for the processing of the project documents.
ORAM Zona Sul and CESVI in a project funded by European UNION	Cash	Approximately USD8.400,00	Training in Agriculture and management. It was also through that project that one of the 11 communities got some animals in 2012 (not reported for this project).
Regional/Portfolio leveraging	Cash	Difficult to quantify	The project coordinator travelling to attend two workshop in South Africa

****Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- A*** *Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B*** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- C*** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or Replicability of project components or results.

1. Successes:

- All project activities implemented successfully;
- 117 people are now implementing income generating activities;
- Collective sense of ownership of natural resources occurring in Matutuine District in the 11 communities created;
- Better understanding on the need of environment and biodiversity conservation built.

2. Challenges:

- Need of funds to follow-up and monitor the use of income generating inputs given to target communities;
- Need of funds to continually assist the target community member in the wise use of the income they will earn from the implementation of IGAs, and;
- Need of funds to expand or implement this or similar project in other communities in the same district.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or Replicability achieved – N/A

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project – As it was above stated, ORAM Zona Sul complied with government policy, obeying the Maputo Especial Reserve Management Plan requirements. The stock raising considered to be environmental harmful was not introduced in three

communities (two right inside the reserve and one in its surrounding area). What was done for the two communities was to intensify the dissemination of the main legislation and for the last one, only the honey production was introduced.

Additional Comments/Recommendations
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Information Sharing and CEPF Policy
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CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Meneses **ROBRTO**

Organization name: ORAM – Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua - Zona Sul

Mailing address: Rua 3 de Fevereiro Nº 113, C. Postal Nº 18, Macia, Gaza, Moçambique

Tel: 258 824021466, 258 282 51028

Fax: 258 282 51029

E-mail: oramzonasul@yahoo.com; chiteleka57@yahoo.com

*****If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

**Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.**

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
<p>1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>			<p>Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.</p> <p>The protected area is the Maputo Special Reserve. ORAM is a member of the Maputo Special Reserve Forum that works for the conservation of biodiversity occurring in that area. In one of the meetings of that Forum ORAM learnt that it was not allowed to keep goats in some of the communities inside the Park. That is why we had to change the initial plans for dissemination of the main laws related with the conservation of natural resources.</p> <p>In terms of total area, there are some 38788,36 hectares protected through this measure, from the following communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwengo with 12.351,35 hectares; • Phuza with 10.961 hectares; • Massuane with 6.342 hectares, and; • Madjadjane with 9.134 hectares (in vicinity of the Reserve).
<p>2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>			<p>Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.</p> <p>Actually ORAM Zona Sul has been working in this area for quite long time. Through previous projects the organization managed to delimitate 10 communities summing up to something like 84.959,27 hectares. It was within these 10 communities (plus Tinhonganine which was not</p>

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				<p>delimited) where this project was being implemented as a way of giving its contribution in the conservation of natural resources by local communities through dissemination of the main legislation, like Land law, Forests and wildlife law and environmental law.</p> <p>The above figure (total area) come from the following communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwengo - 12.351,35; • Phuza - 10.961; • Massuane - 6.342; • Huko – 6.745; • Madjadjane – 9.134; • Matchia – 3.303.61; • Tchia – 11.815,88; • Gueveza – 14.280,70; • Massale – 3.715,36; • Mussongue * 6.582,60 <p>So, this project helped to complement what was previously done.</p>
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes			<p>According to Maputo Special Reserve, communities inside of this conservation area are not supposed to introduce domestic animals. On the light of that management plan ORAM had to skip the distribution goat to Gwengo, Massuane and Phuza Communities because they are inside the park. It was also found to be worthless to introduce beekeeping because those three communities are right in the Fúti River corridor where the elephants pass through, which would result in the destruction of beehives. Alternatively what was done was to intensify the dissemination of the main legislation, as above stated.</p>
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes			<p>According to Maputo Special Reserve management plan, communities inside of this conservation area are not supposed to introduce domestic animals. On the light of that management plan ORAM had to skip the distribution goats to Gwengo and Phuza Communities because they are inside the park. Alternatively what was done was increase the number of beekeepers for honey production, considered to be an environmental friendly activity.</p>
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible	YES/NO			<p>ORAM's participation in the promotion sustainable use of natural resources is through awareness campaigns and introduction of</p>

CEPF Global Targets				
<p>socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.</p>				<p>alternative Income Generation Activities (IGAs), so that the target community members do reduce illegal and unwise use of forest and wildlife resources occurring in their region. Please note that through this project ORAM distributed 240 goats were handed to 80 people, which means three animals (one male and two females); and 112 beehives (complete kits) to 37 people (also three complete units per family), which brings to 117 beneficiaries.</p> <p>If everything is kept equally, that means that in two years time the number of animals will triplicate to approximately 720 animals (or nine animals per family). Each family can sell some animals and slaughter some others at their will.</p> <p>The same will happen with the honey production, where each family may produce up to 150 kg of honey per year (25 kg per beehive per season) If that product is sold at a good price the utility of this activity will be quite good.</p> <p>However we would need to have more funds to monitor the results of these two IGAs that are being implemented in the 11 target communities.</p>

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit													
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or family use of traditional knowledge for environmental	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and resources	Other	
									sustainable natural resources management	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services									
GWENGO	X	X	X				X		X				X			X		X	X	X	
PHUZA	X	X	X				X		X				X			X		X	X	X	
MASSUANE	X	X	X				X		X				X			X		X	X	X	
HUKO	X	X	X				X		X	X			X			X		X	X	X	
MADJADJANE	X	X	X				X		X				X			X		X	X	X	
MATCHIA	X	X	X				X		X				X			X		X	X	X	
TCHIA	X	X	X				X		X				X			X		X	X	X	
GUEVEZA	X	X	X				X		X				X			X		X	X	X	
MASSALE	X	X	X				X		X				X			X		X	X	X	
MUSSONGUE	X	X	X				X		X				X			X		X	X	X	
Total	10	10	10				10		10	1			10			10		10	10	10	

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

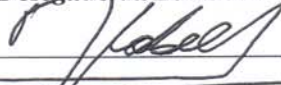
Accomplished on the 29 May 2014

O Delegado da Zona Sul

Menses Roberto

Accomplished on the 29 May 2014

O Delegado da Zona Sul



Menses Roberto



